

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA VETUSTISSIMA.

Bibliotheca Americana Vetusissima

A

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS

RELATING TO

A M E R I C A

PUBLISHED BETWEEN THE YEARS

1492 and 1551



On doit avoir cette consideration au choix des Livres, de regarder s'ils sont les premiers qui ayent esté compozés sur la matiere de laquelle ils traittent, parce qu'il est de la doctrine des hommes comme de l'eau, qui n'est iamais plus belle, plus claire & plus nette qu'à sa source.

G. NAUDÉ, Advis pour dresser vne
Bibliotheque; pp. 48-49.

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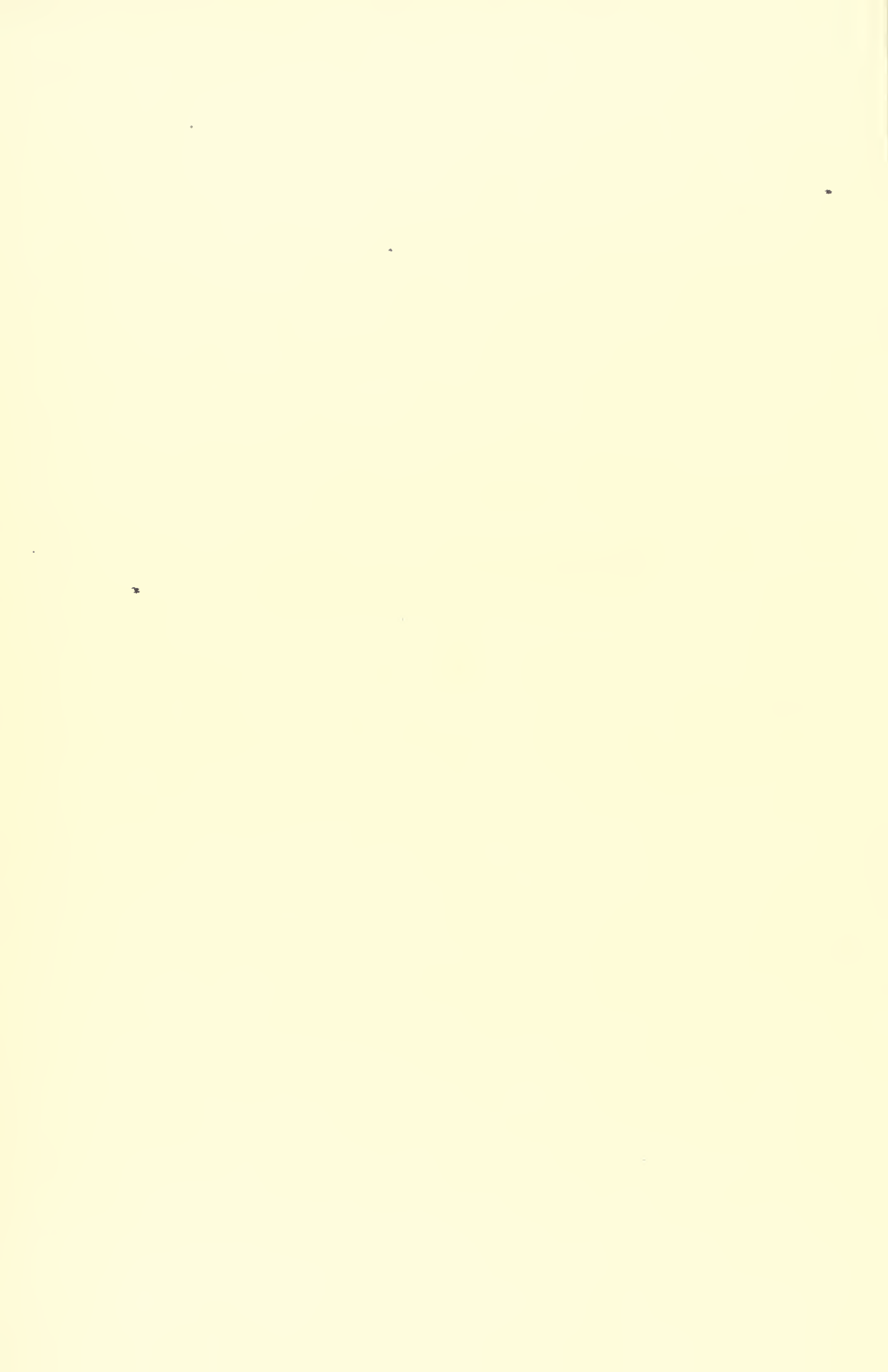
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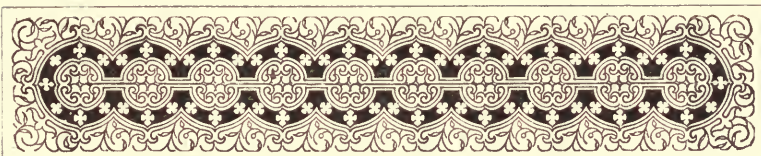
IS DEDICATED BY HIS FRIEND

HENRY HARRISSE



INTRODUCTION.





INTRODUCTION.

*Artes et scientiæ consistunt in libris, quorum
emolumenta nulla mens sufficeret enarrare.*

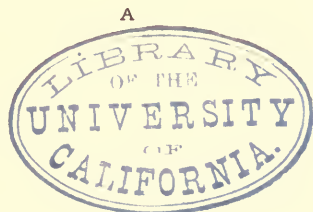
R. DE BURY, Philobiblion, cap. xv.

I.



THE abnegation practiced by true scholars in every branch of knowledge is one of the most interesting and striking features of the age in which we live. With the recognition—daily more and more absolute—of the inter-dependence of the sciences, this abnegation has come to be the test of scholastic worth and loyalty.

As Herbert Spencer admirably expresses it, every single fact of observation and discovery now has “to be digested by the organism of the sciences” ere it can be made available for the development of the work to which its special discoverer or observer may give the glory and strength of his life. And hence we see, and see with a just pride in the intellectual elevation of our epoch, the scholars and students of the world practice a degree of self-denial hitherto most uncommon, revere a religion of science which teaches us that we are all “members one of another,” and cause studies apparently the most dissimilar in their scope and objects to converge upon the genesis of a general science, not yet perfected, but wherein all scientific ele-



ments may one day find their absolute connection, and assume a true philosophical character.

In this praiseworthy communion, it becomes as practicable as it is necessary at once to subdivide every field of inquiry, and to unite and concentrate all separate efforts upon investigations of a positive kind. Nor less by it is every teacher and student strengthened to resist the fatal seductions of that inner voice which is forever lifting itself rebelliously against the limits imposed upon human knowledge by human nature, and forever prompting hypotheses which really minister only to individual vanity and weakness, while they delay the genuine advance of learning.

To accept and exercise this virtue of our age is, it must be confessed, comparatively easy. For while every day opens new horizons to our gaze, the very basis upon which we strive to build our systems and erect our hypotheses is perpetually giving way under that incessant accumulation of materials which results in every direction of inquiry from the increasingly active *consensus* of all the sciences. Nevertheless, let all fit honor be paid to those who practice this virtue, who control the constant aspirations of the mind after the unknowable, who select for themselves a sphere of modest labor, and who give to the exhaustive investigation of a single class or order of facts all their talents, their time and their energy.

Not, indeed, that we fully share the dazzling hopes entertained by so many earnest inquirers, especially in that vast field of historical studies, one secondary section of which we have made it our duty to till, with what results this volume must attest. It seems to us, for instance, over-bold to assert that we shall ever find in historical facts, when accumulated and analyzed, a new latent power adequate to bring forth a science which shall unfold the universal force always present, active and supreme, in the history of humanity, and shall exhibit, through the medium of historical similitudes, a progressive march of mankind toward a necessary end—no longer undefined and mysterious.

But even if we are required to abandon the hope of so surpassing a result of our patience and our perseverance, noble prizes still remain to be won. A clearer understanding of the secret workings of human nature, a juster and a wiser appreciation of the disparity which exists between our mental powers and the most imposing of the problems which mankind so passionately yearns to solve, may compel us to put aside, and for years to come, all questions which concern primary and final causes. But there will yet be left to us crucial problems worthy of the loftiest intellect, lying incontestably within the grasp of the human mind, fraught with great teachings, and fit to engage in their solution the united efforts of all men truly devoted to scientific studies.

Pascal says that¹ “non seulement chacun des hommes s’avance de jour en jour dans les sciences, mais tous les hommes ensemble y font un continuel progrès, à mesure que l’univers vieillit.” This proposition implies a progress already achieved. Let the historian, then, describe this curious and necessary evolution in the history of man—not by hypothetical generalities, but by the light of well-ascertained facts, and in the real order of succession. The march of mankind, from Engis² to Athens, is surely extensive enough to satisfy the most ambitious inquirer! This progress seems to involve a development in accordance with ascertainable laws. It is the province of the historian to set forth the premises from which these laws can be deduced and demonstrated. Such a development must have necessarily taken place in forms varied and multifarious, running sometimes parallel, though with unequal rapidity. The historian may show its starting-points, land-marks and resting-places, its divergences and its return to homogeneity; he may assay for us the modicum of truth which underlies our sternest beliefs, and rivet anew the links of a chain disconnected by ignorance or superstition.

¹ *Préface sur le Traité du Vide*, in *Pensées, Fragments, &c., de Pascal, publiés par M. P. FAUGÈRE*; Paris, 1844, 8vo, Vol. I, p. 98. ² *Vide* the late works of HUXLEY and LYELL, and especially the lectures delivered by VOGT in 1862-4.

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If any important results have already been attained in studies of this character, it is due to the subdivision of each and every field of inquiry. But the work of analysis must be carried still further. No subject should be deemed too insignificant to enlist the entire attention of series and successions of students; and when, in consequence, and as the glorious reward of this concentration of labor, the subject so investigated again exhibits an opening for a new division, this, in its turn, must be probed by new men and with adequate means. It is thus that in the exact and natural sciences such marvelous progress has been accomplished. History, we know, is not based upon the observation of identical phenomena, and no one, therefore, as we have already suggested, can hope to see this science keep pace with Chemistry, Astronomy or Natural Philosophy; but from a union of all the pursuits which have the least bearing on man, his past and his place in creation, we may possibly find that several of the questions which have so long exercised the ingenuity of the most acute thinkers, will eventually admit of a solution. And when we consider these sciences philosophically, we are surprised to find how easily they may be connected with a view to the solution of such questions. Geology and Palæontology enable us to see man in his first stage not only of physical but of intellectual development; Archæology brings to light his earliest efforts in art; Philology gives us the history of his origin and migrations; Literature reveals to us his dearest traditions, and the primitive aspirations of his poetical genius. But each of these sciences is in itself complex and extensive. Divide and subdivide them into as many and as minute sections as the mind can conceive, and every fragment will yet require the use of all the means which we can apply to the survey and analysis they require. From every such subdivision, indeed, arises a new necessity, demanding a still greater abnegation; for the task, in proportion as its field is enlarged, becomes ever more and more thankless. This is eminently true in reference to the study of the mechan-

ical means which the votaries of these sciences must possess ; to the pursuits of those who devote themselves to devise and perfect instruments to alleviate the efforts of synthetic philosophers and historians ; to the modest callings which aim at placing within the reach of others, whosoever they may be, appliances which rarely fail to impart method, logic and precision. BIBLIOGRAPHY is concerned with one great class of these appliances, and we may be pardoned, perhaps, a few words in regard to the immediate bearing of this science on the subject now before us.

II.

The assertion of Caspar Thurmann³: “*Notitia librorum est dimidium studiorum,*” has not been considered an exaggeration of the claims of bibliography by historians who strive to elucidate facts in lieu of ventilating theories and reinforcing opinions. All that survives to us from the past of positive knowledge has been preserved in books and manuscripts. Traditions, even among semi-barbarous races, are no longer intrusted to the memory of those who cherish the remembrance of their ancestors and of their deeds : they find a lasting shrine in the printed word. And when we consider that we have inherited at least forty centuries of recorded facts, and that annals hitherto engraved on stone are now transferred into books, which are thus carrying back the accessible history of man to periods heretofore shrouded in darkness and mystery, it will easily be admitted that he is no trustworthy historian who can seize, without a thrill of gratitude, the hand which alone may lead him unerringly through so vast an accumulation of materials. The science of Bibliography limits its claims to this right and duty.

³ *apud* Abbé RIVE, *Prospectus d'un ouvrage publié par souscription* ; Paris, 1782, 12mo, p. 59, notes.

See also COTTON DES HOUSSAYES' Discourse, in *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, No. 11, 3d series, p. 488.

A bibliography is not necessarily a list of books contained in a certain library ; but even when limited by this modest definition, it yet possesses a value which subsists, and is available, long after the books described may have been scattered or destroyed. A mere title frequently supplies the historian with the link which alone can impart a logical connection to this work. This title may lead him to study a book, which was perhaps unknown to his predecessors in the same line of investigation, and from this study he may often acquire a knowledge of certain facts which shall cause him to alter the entire plan of his work⁴. Viewed, indeed, in its proper light, a well-constructed catalogue of books is simply a luminous chronology of intellectual facts, and there is no *Bibliotheca Philosophica* which does not exhibit, in a more or less striking degree, the history of the human mind. But it is in the exact sciences that catalogues are fraught with their most useful teachings. We see in them at a glance the attempts and theories, often teeming with errors, which have paved the way for the discovery of those great truths never to be wrung again from our grasp. Do not the quaint titles affixed to the works of Lulli, Paracelsus, Agricola, Bruno, or Cardan, give us an insight into that curious process from which arose in due time

⁴ We may here cite, as an instance in point, the greatest historical composition of modern times, AUGUSTIN THIERRY'S *Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands*. Our readers doubtless recollect that in this immortal work the author depicts in vivid colors the history of the vanquished, and finds in Thomas à Becket the personification of the Anglo-Saxon race and the champion of its rights against the Norman dynasty. The ninth chapter is considered the keystone of the history, as it relates exclusively to the memorable struggle between Henry II and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, to his dying moments, remains the champion of an oppressed people. THIERRY was preparing a new edition of his work for the press, when

a catalogue of modern books, which had escaped his notice, was handed him by a friend. It contained the title of a work which purported to give a faithful transcript of the Lambeth and Fitz-Stephen manuscript. This single advertisement was sufficient to destroy the entire framework of Thierry's History: Thomas à Becket, the bold protector of the Anglo-Saxon race, was no longer himself an Anglo-Saxon, but disappeared in Thomas Béquet, a Norman by birth and parentage! The discovery preyed upon the mind of Augustin Thierry for years, but, prompted by his love for truth, which was dearer to him than all his theories, he intended to remodel his History; unfortunately he died without accomplishing his work.

the only true science? We grant that the meaning suggested by a mere name can only be appreciated by him who brings to its observation a certain degree of knowledge, which no succinct catalogue of books can ever give ; but a title, if properly set forth, will teach the reader at what time it was that a given thought, now trite and unnoticed, first assumed a positive character. The title repeated at a later period shows a progress accomplished ; a succession of editions marks its diffusion ; the controversies which follow, its importance ; and accordingly as the work which it identifies disappears altogether from subsequent records, or maintains its place in them, the student may, by comparison, ascertain to what extent its influence continues still to be felt.

Information of this character may be derived from a mere list ; but when the works are classified in the order of subjects, the divisions assume a philosophical bearing of great import. Our readers are aware that, independently of the immediate utility which arises from a methodical arrangement, classifications pertain to metaphysics. Aristotle, Bacon, D'Alembert, Daunou, Ampère, have made classification the object of their highest efforts ; yet there is no bibliographer who is not required to follow in their wake, and to impart to the frame-work of a bibliography the philosophical character which these great thinkers failed to perfect. Aldus' *Libri græci impressi* may be considered a mere printer's catalogue, intended solely to invite the public to purchase his books ; yet, in the primitive classification it sets forth, and which is composed of only five sections (*Grammatica, Poetica, Logica, Philosophia, Sacra Scriptura*), we see an evidence of the necessity which forces itself upon every enlightened bibliographer to go beyond a mere enumeration or index. The *Pandectarum* of Conrad Gesner, and the *Tableaux* of Christophe de Savigny, which may have served as a model for Bacon's divisions, show that Bibliography requires of its votaries something more than perseverance and attention. Even when these

are the only faculties which the bibliographer can bring to bear upon the science, he is frequently interrogated to ascertain who was the originator of an idea, the discoverer of a fact, or the inventor of a system, either in History, Literature, Science or Philosophy; and this simply because his compilation gives an exact date or describes a book with accuracy. How many popular traditions have been shown to be erroneous by a single reference to catalogues of this description⁵!

But whether we consider Bibliography as an indispensable means to explore the sources of literature and of the historical sciences, or as the competent guide which leads conscientious critics to the knowledge of the subjects they are called upon to discuss, it is evident that its sphere of usefulness may be greatly extended. There is no reason why the bibliographer should limit his efforts to a faithful transcription of titles, coupled with minute collations. He may, without trespassing upon the province of Belles-Lettres, give the history of the book, enumerate its contents, ascertain its precise place in the chronology of literature, state the references which mark its influence in the preparation of other works, quote the opinions expressed by competent critics, divulge its author or editor when published anonymously, and, if it be devoid of imprint, discover the date at which, and the place where, it was printed, and by what printer. He must, furthermore, describe the typographical peculiarities of the book, the changes they inaugurate, and their bearing upon the history of the art of printing. Nor should he neglect to group around each title the data which may enable

⁵ "Quand on saura que le *Don Quichotte* a eu cinq éditions l'année même qui le vit paraître; que le poëme des *Lusiades*, quoique écrit en une langue d'un usage très-limité, a eu deux éditions dans sa nouveauté, et une troisième quelques années après; quand on aura remarqué que la presse anglaise a fréquemment reproduit du vivant de leur illustre auteur, l'*Hamlet*, l'*Othello*, le *Roméo*, et les autres chefs-

d'œuvres de l'Angleterre, on n'accusera plus les contemporains de Cervantes, de Camoens et de Shakspeare, d'avoir méconnu le mérite de ces grands hommes, et l'on reconnaitra que l'absence de lois véritablement protectrices de la propriété littéraire a été, sinon la seule, du moins la principale cause de la misère dans laquelle les deux premiers ont vécu."—BRUNET, *Manuel*, Introduction, p. XIX.

critics to correct errors and to elucidate every point in controversy. As the reader will perceive, these requirements seem to imply that a perfect bibliographer should be so gifted as to be able to concentrate upon his investigations the multifarious labors of a Mabillon, an Audiffredi, a Bayle and a Mylius. Yet, it is a question with us, whether bibliographers are entitled to express any opinion of their own, or to decide a single question beyond the matters connected with what we may call the external characteristics of the book. They are only expected to furnish critics with sources of information, and to trace to the fountain-heads all current statements, whether true or erroneous, concerning the subjects of their study. The task of extracting from the materials thus supplied the synthesis required, devolves exclusively upon the historian. Bibliography thus understood, it will be seen, assumes an encyclopædical character, which we deem necessary to bring the science in closer connection with historical studies.

We are aware that to limit the province of bibliographers to labors so arid and uninviting, is to thrust out of the career many inquisitive scholars who are willing to make strenuous exertions for the benefit of collateral branches of knowledge, but who cannot easily bring themselves to abdicate their right of judging and deciding. Yet it should surely be considered a meritorious occupation for bibliographers to bring into play the analytical powers demanded by the sphere to which we would confine them; and whatever may be the privations involved, we hold that no one should devote himself to Bibliography who cannot regard that occupation as both adequate and honorable. He only is "called and chosen" to such labors, indeed, who seeks in books a solace and a refuge, and loves them chiefly for the sake of the independence which they confer⁶.

⁶ "O libri soli liberales et liberi, qui titis vobis sedulo servientes!" RICHARD DE BURY, *Philobiblion*, cap. I.

III.

The subdivision which we suggest, of the component parts of every branch of science, may be said to have been carried into effect in Bibliography. The *Bibliotheca Bibliographica* of Dr. Julius Petzhöld⁷ exhibits a number of bibliographical works for almost every subject. It is not our province to cite or describe such special repertories, but it behooves us to mention all the bibliographies exclusively devoted to America which have come to our notice.

Early in the seventeenth century, the vast coast-line which hems the New World had already been surveyed. Shouten doubling Cape Horn in 1616 had marked the extreme limit of the southern hemisphere, while in the same year William Baffin had sailed to the seventy-eighth degree of north latitude and discovered the bay which now bears his name. Immense regions in the interior of the continent still remained unknown, but the colonies of different European nations were rapidly encroaching on the wilderness, and already encircled the whole hemisphere with a chain, to the completeness of which but a few links were lacking. The continent was daily growing in importance to the people of Christendom not only as an inexhaustible source of revenue to different European Powers, but as a vast field for immigration and for the development of commerce. True it is that the names of Cibola, L'el Dorado, Quivora and Tiguex had not entirely lost the magic influence, which, nearly a century before, had led a Vasquez de Coronado, a Nuno de Guzman and an Orsua to undertake fruitless expeditions, of which these bold adventurers fell the first victims; but such illusions pertain to

⁷ Leipzig, 1866, 8vo, pp. 10 + 939.

human nature, and we see them exercise the same damaging power over the mind of men at all times and everywhere⁸.

It would be rash to assert that the crafty statesmen who at that time ruled Spain, France, England and Holland, shared the delusions which prompted so many Europeans to cast their lot in the New World. It was not the Fountain of Youth which Philip of Spain and Elizabeth of England had in view when they encouraged maritime expeditions to America, but a market for their manufactures and seaports for their navies. We hear of a Spanish fleet sailing in 1602 from Acapulco to California, but although the production of gold in Peru and Mexico had risen in the year 1600 from three to eleven million dollars per annum, this precious metal was not even mentioned among the objects of the expedition; and Sebastian Vizcaino received no other instructions than to find a safe harbor for the galleons on their way homeward from the Philippine Islands⁹. The colonies were gradually emerging from that state of absolute tutelage, which checked all individual efforts, and, in imitation of the military colonies established by the Romans in Bruttium and Campania, seemed to have no other object than to exhaust the resources of the country for the benefit not even of the conquering power, but of a few privileged adventurers. John III of Portugal had already broken ground for the division into twelve captainships, which was destined to initiate the prosperity of Brazil; and James I of England had commissioned Governor Yeardley to establish a provincial legislature in Virginia. Spain, even, striving to keep a watchful eye over her distant posses-

⁸ "M. de Humboldt ayant, dans sa dernière édition [de l'*Examen Critique* ?] donné de nouveaux détails sur ce fameux lac de Guatavita où s'accomplissaient les actes de l'ancien Dorado, et où l'on suppose que de nombreux trésors sont enfouis, une compagnie anglaise s'empara de cette révélation historique et se constitua pour l'exploitation du lac. Malheureusement

les résultats ne répondirent pas à l'attente des spéculateurs, et ils eurent l'étrange pensée de traduire le nom de l'illustre voyageur à la barre du Parlement."—DENIS, *Le monde Enchanté; Cosmographie et Histoire Naturelle fantastiques du Moyen Age*; Paris, 1845, 18mo, p. 233, note.

⁹ TORQUEMADA, *Monarquía Indiana*, lib. v, cap. 45 and 55.

sions, had framed a judicious system of laws¹⁰, which, had they not been thwarted in the application by the rapacious and reckless adventurers whose nefarious influence was still felt two centuries after the conquest, would have proved a blessing instead of a bane and a curse to the vast regions over which they were extended.

This constant interposition of the European governments, and the growing prosperity of the American colonies, naturally increased the interest which individuals took in the geography, history and laws of America, either for the purpose of trade or immigration, and created a corresponding demand for works from which the required information might be obtained. We see, therefore, sometimes under the direct influence of the government, but generally at the cost of booksellers or of companies interested in promoting immigration from certain localities, books, pamphlets, broadsides and maps multiply at the beginning of the seventeenth century with amazing rapidity. The great works of Hakluyt, Herrera, Linschotten and Wytfliet, with their numerous translations, are of that period. The splendid publications of the Brothers De Bry and of Hulsius, parts of which have been so frequently altered and reprinted that a perfect collection is almost an impossibility, show that the demand for works of this description had already reached certain spheres where beauty in the execution was deemed paramount to truth or reliability. The curious and extensive list of English plaquettes and pamphlets begins in 1602, with the Brereton and Waymouth books, which were soon followed by a succession of tracts relating to New England and Virginia, the number of which is truly surprising¹¹. The Diary of W. Cornelitz Shouten

¹⁰ Cf. J. GUTIERREZ DE RUBALCAVA, *Españoles con sus colonias en las Indias Occidentales*; Madrid, 1797, 4to, and CAM-
Tratado histórico político y legal del Comercio; Madrid, 1750, 4to, R. ANTUNEZ Y POMANES' *Apéndice á la Educacion popular*.
 ACEVEDO, *Memorias Históricas sobre la Legis-* ¹¹ Cf. *Bibliotheca Barlowiana*, p. 16, sq.,
lacion y Gobierno del Comercio de los and Part II of *Bibliotheca Browniana*.

opens, in 1617, the era of Dutch pamphlets¹², many of which come to light daily, and increase beyond all expectation the list of such works.—We have seen an entire shelf covered with the different editions and translations of the *Brevissima relacion* of Las Casas, published in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Mexican and Peruvian presses begin at that time to furnish their contingent of American books, while the works of Les-carbot and Champlain pave the way for the Jesuits' *Relations*, then comparatively numerous and now so rare.

A catalogue of all these publications was certainly needed; yet, the only special list of books relating to America which seems to have been published from the time when the Roman presses first published the Epistle of Columbus in 1493¹³ to the year 1625, is the meagre chapter *de Scriptoribus Rerum Americanarum* in the *Bibliotheca Classica* of Draudius¹⁴, that "Catalogue mal digéré des foires de Francfort," as Baillet justly calls¹⁵ this miserable compilation. It was left to a native American, Pinelo, to frame the first and best *Bibliotheca Americana*.

Born in Peru and educated in Lima¹⁶, Antonio de León y Pinelo commenced at a very early age to take a lively interest in the geography, laws and history of this continent. Having been bred to the bar, he concentrated his efforts on a digest of the numerous ordinances which had been enacted for the regulation of the Indies¹⁷. But as such a compilation required extensive researches into the archives of Spain, he repaired to Seville, when, after having been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colonies, he received the important office of Chronicler of the Indies, which had already

¹² Cf. TRÔMEL, *Bibliothèque Américaine*, p. 29, sq.

¹³ Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

¹⁴ *Francofurti ad Mœnum*, 1622, 4to. If our memory serves us right, the *Bibliotheca Historica* of BALDUANUS, which was published five years before, does not classify separately the works relating to the New World.

¹⁶ *Jugemens des Savans*, Vol. II, p. 7.

¹⁶ ANTONIO, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, Vol. I, p. 139; FRANCKENAU, *Bibliotheca Hispanica*, p. 38. The reference in the latter to J. FLORES DE OCARIZ, *Genealogias del nuevo Reyno de Granada* (Madrid, 1674, fol.), Vol. I, p. 295, leads only to an insignificant marginal note.

¹⁷ See *infra*, p. 392, sq.

been filled with so much credit by Oviedo, Herrera and Davila y Padilla. It was in the discharge of his duties that Leon Pinelo prepared a history of the Council of the Indies¹⁸, to which he intended to add, at the request of the Chief Justice of the Council, an analysis or description of every work, whether printed or in manuscript, relating to the Spanish possessions beyond the seas¹⁹. But instead of publishing this vast repertory, which was actually composed²⁰, and would have proved invaluable to subsequent bibliographers, he only printed in 1629 an abridgement or *Epitome*²¹ "como primicia de mis [sus] largos estudios, i suma de mayor Biblioteca, que superior mandato anticipò a la estampa²²." This *Epitome* may be considered the first *Bibliotheca Americana*.

The plan of the work is remarkable. The four main sections are composed of a *Bibliotheca Oriental*, a *Bibliotheca Occidental*, a *Bibliotheca Nautica*, and a *Bibliotheca Geografica*. The second of these, which is the only one that interests us, is subdivided into historians who wrote concerning the Indies in general, and those who treat of particular countries, such as New Spain, Florida, Peru, &c. Religions, Linguistics, Jurisprudence and Natural History form separate chapters. Leon Pinelo intended to add two sections, one giving the titles of works which referred incidentally to America; the other, which would have proved of great interest, containing a description and extracts of the "Libros

¹⁸ *Consejo Real i Supremo de las Indias, su origen i jurisdiccion, i los Presidentes, Còsejeros, Fiscales i Secretarios que desde su fundacion hasta oy ha tenido*; ms., *Epitome*, page 119.

¹⁹ Dedication to the Duke de Medina de las Torres, on signature 3.

²⁰ "la Bibliotheca que mas ampliada, tengo escrita," *loc. cit.*, p. 134.

²¹ *Epitome de la Bibliotheca Oriental i Occidental, Nautica i Geografica. Al Excelentiss. Señor D. Ramiro Nuñez Perez Felipe de Guzman, Señor de la Casa de Guzman, Duque de Medina de las Torres, Marques*

de Toral i Monasterio, Conde de Parma-coello i Valdorçe, Comendador de Valdepeñas, Gran Canciller de las Indias, Tesorero General de la Corona de Aragon, i Consejo de Italia, Capitan de los cien Hijosdalgo de la guarda de la Real persona i Sumiller de Corps. Por el Licenciado Antonio de Leon Relator del Supremo i Real Consejo de las Indias. Con Privilegio. En Madrid, Por Iuan Gonzalez. Año de M.DCXXIX.

. 4to; title 1 l. + 43 unnumb. ll + 183 numb. pp. + 12 pp. for appendix + 1 l. for colophon.

²² *Prologo*, on sign. 4.

Reales" in the offices of the secretaries of the Supreme Council of the Indies—upwards of five hundred of which he had read. The *Epitome* describes manuscripts as well as printed books, in the alphabetical order, with valuable notes. Pinelo seems to have made his descriptions from the works themselves, except in a few instances where the titles are derived from the catalogues of Balduanus²³, Draudius²⁴, Gabriel de Sora²⁵, and from works in the library of his predecessor, Thomas Tamayro. He likewise extracted from Hervagius, Ramusio and De Bry, the accounts relating specially to the New World. Prefixed are several poems, an introduction by Juan Rodriguez de Leon, who was Pinelo's brother, and several índices carefully and skillfully drawn.

From the fact that Juan de Solorçano Pereira was appointed in 1634 to continue the *Recopilacion de Leyes*, commenced by Rodrigo de Aguiar and Leon Pinelo, we infer that the latter died probably in 1633.

Although several authors of note²⁶ may have intended to follow the example of the Peruvian jurist, the earliest catalogue of books exclusively devoted to America which we can find after the work of Leon Pinelo, is the useful *Bibliothecæ Americanæ Primordia* of White Kennett, Dean of Peterborough²⁷, enlarged by the Rev. Thomas Watts²⁸. The

²³ *Bibliotheca Classica, sive Catalogus Officinalis, Francofurti ad M.* 1625, 4to.

²⁴ *Bibliotheca Historica, Lipsie*, 1620, 4to.

²⁵ "Bibliothecæ amplissimæ dominus, cujus non exigui voluminis extat catalogus typis editus . . ." ANTONIO, *loc. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 509.

²⁶ Alcedo mentions in the prologue of his manuscript bibliography, a *Bibliotheca Americana*, composed by JUAN DIEZ DE LA CALLE; a few sheets only were printed about the year 1646.

²⁷ Born at Dover, 1660. Entered of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1678; Vicar of Amersden, Oxfordshire, 1684; Rector of Shottesbrook, Berkshire, 1693; Minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, 1699; Dean of Peterborough, 1707; Bishop of Peter-

borough, 1718; died, 1728.—DARLING, *Cycloped. Bibliogr.*, col. 1718.

²⁸ *Bibliothecæ Americanæ Primordia. An Attempt Towards laying the Foundation of an American Library, In several Books, Papers, and Writings, Humbly given to the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, For the Perpetual Use and Benefit of their Members, their Missionaries, Friends, Correspondents, and others concern'd in the Good Design of Planting and promoting Christianity within Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in the West-Indies. By a Member of the said Society. London, Printed for J. Churchill, at the Black Swan in Pater-Noster-Row, 1713.*

. 4to; title one leaf + 16 preliminary pp. + 276 pp. + 112 unnumbered leaves for table.

title explains the purpose of this excellent bibliography. The accounts, which are chiefly extracted from the collections of Hervagius, Ramusio, Eden, Hakluyt, and Purchas, are, together with relations borrowed from the Epistles of Peter Martyr, arranged in the order of dates. A certain number of valuable works, especially of the seventeenth century, apparently taken from the library which the learned Bishop donated in 1713 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, are described with accuracy. As an index of subjects, the *Bibliotheca Americana Primordia* stands prominent among the works of the kind.

Lenglet Du Fresnoy inserted in his well-known *Méthode pour étudier la Géographie*²⁹ a list of works relating to America. It numbers about sixty titles (exclusive of the reprint of Rothelin's *De Bry*), beginning with Benzoni. We notice an *Oviedo* of 1730, which is not to be found anywhere else. The catalogue of American voyages³⁰ is still more succinct. Both of these lists bear a certain resemblance to Mencke's work³¹.

Andrés Gonzales de Barcia Carballido y Zuniga³², while preparing the edition of Herrera's *Historia General*³³, which is so well known for its admirable index, thought it advisable to enlarge the list of *Los Autores impresos, y de mano, que han escrito cosas particulares de las Indias Occidentales*, which precedes the original edition of Herrera. To that effect he instituted diligent researches to discover the larger work of Leon Pinelo, but failing in this³⁴, he

²⁹ Paris, 1742 (third edit.), Vol. I, Part II, p. 405, sq. We have not been able to procure the edition of 1768, which is the most complete.

³⁰ *loc. cit.*, p. 504, sq.

³¹ *Catalogue des principaux historiens, avec des remarques critiques sur la bonté de leurs ouvrages et sur le choix des meilleures éditions.* Par J. B. MENCKE; Lipsic [sic], M DCC XIV, 12mo, p. 426, sq.

³² "Barcia was a man of literary distinction, much employed in the affairs of state, and one of the founders of the Spanish Academy. He died in 1743."—TICKNOR, *Hist. of Spanish Literature*, Vol. II, p. 29, note 13, on the authority of BAENA, *Hijos de Madrid*, Vol. I, p. 106.

³³ Madrid, 1726, —.

³⁴ "Esta Obra maior, que no falta quien diga haverla acabado (i en el continuo tra-

availed himself of his "noble collection of books and manuscripts relating to America"³⁵, of some stray notes ("Papeles Originales, i copias del autor") left by Pinelo, and of such materials as he could find in the extensive compilations of Rodriguez³⁶, Quetif and Echard³⁷, Labbé³⁸, Nicholas Antonio, Du Halde, Trévoux, &c., and following the plan of the *Épitome* of Leon Pinelo, compiled the extensive *Bibliotheca*³⁹, which, to distinguish it from the latter, we call *Pinelo-Barcia*.

Barcia's work is an immense repertorium, containing abridged titles, all translated into Spanish, and fraught with inaccuracies of all kinds. The multiplicity of indices, and the different paginations render this bulky compilation of little use, although in the midst of a chaotic mass, painstaking bibliographers may discover notices, especially in the mention of manuscript sources, which could not be found in any other work. Many of the errors which mar the utility of subsequent bibliographies can be traced to Pinelo-Barcia.

If no bibliography of American books is to be found for a number of years after Barcia's, there are several lists, prefixed to histories, which, although relating exclusively to particular sections of countries, find their place in this connection. The first is a description, with notes, of fifty-five works, added by Charlevoix to his His-

CHARLEVOIX.
1744.

tion. The first is a description, with notes, of fifty-five works, added by Charlevoix to his His-

bajo del Autor, es verisimil) no han podido descubrir las mas eficaces diligencias." PINELO-BARCIA, *Proemio*, third page.

³⁵ RICH, *Bibliotheca Americana Nova*, Vol. 1, p. 55, No. 7.

³⁶ *Bibliotheca Valentina*; Valencia, 1702-1703, folio.

³⁷ *De Scriptoribus ordinis Prædicator.*; Paris, 1719-21, fol.

³⁸ *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum*; Paris, 1664, 4to.

³⁹ *Épitome de la Biblioteca Oriental, y Occidental, Nautica, y Geografica. De Don Antonio de Leon Pinelo, del Consejo de su Mag. en la Casa de la Contratacion de*

Sevilla, y Coronista Mayor de las Indias, añadido, y enmendado nuevamente, en que se contienen los escritores de las Indias Orientales, y Occidentales, y Reinos convecinos China, Tartaria, Japon, Persia, Armenia, Etiopia, y otras partes. Al Rey nuestro señor. Por mano del Marques de Torre-Nueva, su Secretario del Despacho Universal de Hacienda, Indias i México. Con Privilegio. En Madrid: En la oficina de Francisco Martinez Abad, en la Calle del Oliuo Baxo. Año de m. d. cc. xxxvii.

. Folio, 3 vols. (second and third dated m. d. cc. xxxviii.), *Biblioteca Occidental*, cols. 516-912, in Vol. II.

tory of New France⁴⁰. Laudonniere (1586) is the earliest author mentioned ; but we find reliable accounts of Lescarbot, Champlain, Sagard, and of the most important historians of Canada. The notes are succinct, but trustworthy, and such as would have added still greater value to the *History of America* of Robertson, had that painstaking historian done more than limit himself to a mere mention of titles. The

ROBERTSON.
1777. books described by Robertson⁴¹ seem to have composed a part of the library which was procured for him by Mr. Widdilove, the chaplain of the English embassy at Madrid, and of copies of such manuscripts as Lord Grantham was permitted to consult. It must be said, however, that the Spanish government exhibited then, as now, a great reluctance⁴² towards communicating, even to the English ambassador, certain documents, which it was left to Navarrete to publish for the first time. Robertson's catalogue comprises nearly two hundred and fifty works, all intrinsically valuable, but of no great rarity. The leading historians are not in original editions, but mere extracts from Ramusio's, De Bry's and Barcia's collections or late reprints. We notice, however, the *princeps* of Las Casas, Castanheda, and the *Vocabulario* of Molina.

Clavigero enjoyed advantages which were denied his predecessors. A member of the order of the Jesuits

CLAVIGERO.
1780. at the time when the New World was ruled by the clergy as a conquered province, he spent thirty-six years in Mexico collecting documents for his intended

⁴⁰ *Liste et examen des auteurs que j'ai consultés pour composer cet ouvrage [viz. : Histoire et Description Générale de la Nouvelle France, avec le journal historique d'un Voyage fait par ordre du Roi dans l'Amérique Septentrionale ; Paris, M.DCC.XLIV, 2 vols. 4to. In Vol I, pp. xlj-lxj].*

⁴¹ *A catalogue of Spanish books and manuscripts ; in ROBERTSON, History of the Discovery and Settlement of America ; London, 1777, 2 vols. 4to, Vol. II, pp. 523-535.*

⁴² " Les journaux originaux de Colomb, de Pinzon, d'Ojeda, d'Ovando, de Balboa, de Ponce de Léon, d'Hernandez de Cordoue, de Cortez, &c., se trouvent tous dans le cabinet des archives de la couronne, à Simancas, à deux lieues de Valladolid. Les chartes et les diplomes des affaires de l'Amérique qui, sur l'ordre de Philippe II, y furent déposés, occupent la plus grande chambre, et forment huit cens soixante-treize gros paquets, que M. Robertson a vainement cherché à consulter." DE

history⁴³, which he prefaced with two lists, one of European and native authors, who wrote in the Mexican, Otomee, Maya and other American languages; the other, containing thirty-nine valuable notices of writers on the ancient history of Mexico. Clavigero mentions manuscript sources, such as Sahagun, since printed, Motolinia, afterwards lost, and Chimalpain, which he did not suspect to be only a translation of Gomara⁴⁴.

It is worthy of notice that nearly all the works relating to the New World published in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the Spanish language, were written by priests, monks or individuals who were connected in some manner with the Church. The extensive number of publications of this character induced Juan José de Eguiara y Eguen, a native
EGUIARA. Mexican, who held the chair of Theology in the
1755. University of Mexico, to compose a dictionary, historical and bibliographical, of all the authors born in New Spain. He died, unfortunately, in 1763, without completing his work. Although Eguiara carried his dictionary to the letter J, only one volume was published⁴⁵. This includes only the first three letters of the alphabet. The rest of the manuscript was preserved until within a few years in the library of the Cathedral of Mexico⁴⁶. The prolixity of the dissertations, the

MURR, *Histoire diplomatique du Chevalier Behaim*; Strasb. and Paris, 1802, 8vo, p. 63. This note of De Murr seems to be taken from Robertson's own preface, but we have to discover the authority of the Nuremberg critic for his assertion as regards the journals of Pinzon, Ojeda, Ovando, &c.

⁴³ *Storia antica del Messico*; Cesena, 1780-1, 4 vols., 4to. In the absence of the Italian original, we quote Cullen's translation, London, 1780, 4to. *Catalogue of some [128] European and Creole authors who have written on the Doctrines of Christianity and Morality, in the Languages of New Spain*; Vol. I, p. 412, sq. *Authors of Grammars and Dictionary*, p. 414, sq.

—*Account of the Writers on the Ancient History of Mexico*, Vol. I.

⁴⁴ See *infra*, p. 204, note 8.

⁴⁵ *Bibliotheca Mexicana sive eruditorum historia virorum, qui in America Boreali nati, vel alibi geniti, in ipsam Domicilio aut Suiijs asciti, quavis linguâ scripto aliquid tradiderunt: Eorum præsertim qui pro Fide Catholicâ & Pietate ampliandâ fovendâque, egregiè factis & quibusvis Scriptis fovere editis aut ineditis. Tomus primus exhibens litteras A B C. . . . Mexici: Ex novâ Typographiâ in Ædibus Authoris editioni ejusdem Bibliothecæ destinâtâ. Anno Domini MDCCCLV.*

. Folio; title 1, + 18 ll. + 59 + 1, + pp. 1-543; on two columns.

(Private Library, New York.)

⁴⁶ *Boletin de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadística*, Vol. x, No. 2, page 77.

lack of criticism, and the fact that every title is translated into Latin, deter greatly from the merit of this work, which, however, has not been entirely superseded by the more extensive *Biblioteca* of Beristain, as Eguiara gives his authorities, which Beristain frequently neglects to do.

The work of Father Maneiro⁴⁷ is entitled to a place in this list on account of the bibliographical details contained
 MANEIRO. in his thirty-four elaborate biographies of Mexican
 1791. authors. Maneiro belonged to the order of the Jesuits. He was born at Vera-Cruz in 1744, and died in the city of Mexico in 1802. His biography of Clavigero is especially interesting.

But the repertory of Mexican works and authors which is sought after by collectors (not so much on account
 BERISTAIN. of its intrinsic merit as because of its rarity), is the
 1816-21. *Biblioteca* of Beristain⁴⁸.

José Mariano Beristain Martin de Souza was born at Puebla in 1756⁴⁹. He completed his education in Spain, and returned in 1790 to Mexico. He was afterwards appointed to the offices of Dean of the Cathedral of that city, and Rector of the College of San Pedro; and became the champion of Spanish absolutism during the revolution of 1810. Dr. Beristain never recovered from an attack of apoplexy with which he was seized while

⁴⁷ *Joannis Aloysii Maneiri, Veracrucensis, de Vitis aliquot Mexicanorum, aliorumque qui sive Virtute, sive litteris Mexici in primis floruerunt; Bononiæ, 1791-2, 8vo, Vol. I, pp. 412; Vol. II, 412; Vol. III, 324.*

We find in the *Diccionario Univers. de Hist. y Geogr.* (Mexico), Vol. I, p. 562, a notice of a MS. Mexican bibliography, viz.: *Catálogo de los escritores Angelo-Politanos [of Puebla], por DIEGO BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO.*

⁴⁸ *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana Septentrional: o Catálogo y Noticia de los Literatos que o nacidos o educados o florecientes en la America Septentrional Española, han dado*

a luz algun escrito, o lo han dexado preparado para la Prensa. La escribia El Doctor De Jose Mariano Beristain De Souza, del Claustro de las Universidades de Valencia y Valladolid, Caballero de la Orden Española de Carlos III, y Comendador de la Real Americana de Isabel la Católica, y Dean de la Metropolitana de Mexico. En Mexico: Calle de Santo Domingo y esquina de Tacuba Año de 1816.

* * Large 4to, Vol. I, 14 ll. + 540 pp.; Vol. II (dated 1819), 2 ll. + 525 pp.; Vol. III (dated 1821), 2 ll. + 365 pp.

(Private Library, Washington.)

⁴⁹ *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana Sept.* Vol. I, art. Beristain.

preaching in the Cathedral, and died in 1817⁵⁰. He was a literary priest of varied attainments, who wrote poetry, and enjoyed some reputation as a pulpit orator; but he is chiefly remembered on account of his bibliographical work.

Beristain devoted twenty years to the preparation of his *Biblioteca*, but he lived to publish only the first hundred and eighty-six pages of the first volume; the rest of the work having been edited by his nephew, Jose Rafael Enriquez Trespalacios Beristain. When first published it could be procured for six dollars; now as much as ninety or a hundred dollars are asked in Mexico for a complete set, and the work is rarely met with. The reason of its rarity is simply that the number of copies printed was limited to the list of subscribers, as there was no prospect of finding purchasers for a larger edition.

As to the merits of the work, they have been greatly exaggerated by the booksellers who happened to have a few copies for sale. Its three thousand six hundred and eighty-seven notices convey, it is true, a great deal of information, but of a kind which is not always to be trusted, while the titles are so mutilated as to be still a source of error and confusion⁵¹. When it was proposed, in 1863, that the Mexican Society of Geography should reprint the work, a member, of undoubted competency in such matters, reported that to reprint Dr. Beristain's *Biblioteca*, as it was, might not render any service to science, while to correct it would be almost an impossibility; and that if a bibliography of this character was absolutely needed, the Society would find it a much easier undertaking to compose a new one altogether.

⁵⁰ *Diccionario Univ. de la Hist. y Geogr.* (Mexico), Vol. 1, p. 560.

⁵¹ "El defecto principal de la *Biblioteca* de Beristain consiste en la libertad que se tomó el autor de alterar, compendiar y reconstruir los títulos de las obras que cita, hasta haber que dado algunos inconocibles."

—*Observaciones presentadas a la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística por el Socio de número que suscribe* [Sr. d. J. GARCIA ICAZBALCETA], *acera de la proyectada reimpression de la Biblioteca Hispano-Americana Septentrional del Dr. Beristain*; in *Boletín*, Vol. x, No. 2, 1864.

Whether we consider Meusel's⁵² work as an enlarged edition of Struvius' *Bibliotheca Historica*⁵³, or as the realization of an idea suggested by the compilations of Balduanus, Zeiller and Bartels, Meusel's Historical Library will always be considered a scholarly and reliable work of the utmost importance to the student of history. It was intended to comprise Modern Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, England and Northern Europe, increasing the work to forty parts. These, however, were never published, but we are glad to record the fact that the sections relating to the New World were all inserted. They occupy half of the second part and half of the first part of Vol. III, with additions in the *Analecta*. Many of the original editions of the most important authors seem to have escaped his notice. Thus, for the first collection, he does not ascend to Fracanzio da Montalboddo⁵⁴, but to Ruchamer⁵⁵; and for the epistles of Columbus he refers to Robertus Monachus⁵⁶; but he knows from the *Cosmographia Introductio* the accounts ascribed to Vespuccius, while several of the Cortes Letters are described from Seville editions. The secondary authors are mentioned with a fullness and accuracy which betray the hand of a bibliographer who did not limit his efforts to the mere transcription of titles and collations, but to a perusal of the works themselves and appreciation of their merits.

John George Meusel was born near Bamberg in 1743. A pupil of Heyne, he acquired, when only twenty-three years of age, a certain reputation for his editions of Theocritus and Lucan, and was considered in after life an historian of considerable merit. He died, in 1820, at Erlangen, where he held the chair of History in the University.

⁵² *Bibliotheca Historica. Instructa a B. Burcardo Gotthelf Struvio, aucta a B. Christii, Gottlieb Budero nunc vero a Ioanne Georgio Meuselio ita digesta, amplificata et emendata, ut paene novum opus videri possit; Lipsiæ MDCCCLXXXII; 8vo, twenty*

parts in eleven volumes, including *analecta* and index.

⁵³ Iena, 1740, 8vo.

⁵⁴ No. 48.

⁵⁵ No. 57.

⁵⁶ No. 175.

To supply data to an American gentleman who proposed to write a history of America, one Mr. Reid⁵⁷ compiled REID. a chronological catalogue⁵⁸ of books, pamphlets and 1789. state papers. The titles are extracted chiefly from the lists then in the British Museum, Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia*, *The Monthly Review*, &c., and arranged in the order of dates, but abridged and imperfectly transcribed. It is a worthless compilation, which we should not notice, were it not to be found on the shelves of almost every American library.

Although the *Voyages* of De Bry were not sought after in the last century with the eagerness which distinguishes the CAMUS. collectors of our time, when Camus⁵⁹ read to his 1802. colleagues of the Institute of France the elaborate description which he had prepared of the fine copy in the National Library he was immediately requested to add a part describing the *contents* of the work. It is to this circumstance that we owe an excellent analysis, not only of De Bry's, but of Thevenot's collections, with incidental notes on those of Hervagius, Ramusio, Hakluyt and Hulsius. Camus' *Mémoire*⁶⁰ may not contain as minute bibliographical details as the well-known descriptions of Cisternay Du Fay's⁶¹ and of De Bure's⁶² copies, or collations as

⁵⁷ This work is sometimes ascribed to DEBRETT or to one Rev. Mr. HOMER. DebreTT was only the *publisher*, while Mr. Homer happened simply to own a copy, which contained the following note: "R. for Reid, the anonymous author of a book entitled *Bibliotheca Americana*, printed in 1789." See RICH, *Biblioth. Americana Nova* (Suppl.), p. 491, No. 1.

⁵⁸ *Bibliotheca Americana*; or, a chronological catalogue of the most curious and interesting Books, Pamphlets, State Papers, &c., upon the subject of North and South America, from the earliest period to the present, in print and manuscript; for which research has been made in the British Museum, and the most celebrated public and private libraries, reviews, catalogues, &c., with an introductory discourse on the present

state of Literature in those countries; London, printed for J. DEBRETT. MDCCCLXXXIX.

* * * 4to; title 1 l. + 1 l. + 271 pp.

⁵⁹ Armand Gaston Camus, born at Paris in 1740, was a great jurist, who played an important part in the French Revolution of 1789. He died in 1804.

⁶⁰ *Mémoires sur la collection des Grands et Petits Voyages, et sur la collection des voyages de Melchisedech Thevenot*; par A. G. CAMUS, membre de l'Institut national. Imprimé par l'ordre et aux frais de l'Institut; Paris, Frimaire An. xi. (1802). 4to, 3 ll. + 401 pp. + 1 l.

⁶¹ No. 2825 of the catalogue of his library, prepared by G. Martin.

⁶² *Bibliographie Instructive*, Vol. 1, pp. 67-187 (an interleaved copy of this part, with De Bure's own annotations).

full as the monographs published by De Rothelin⁶³, Brunet⁶⁴, Quaritch⁶⁵ and Weigel⁶⁶, but it must always be considered a most valuable contribution to Analytical Bibliography.

Antonio de Alcedo y Bexarano, the author of the well-known Geographical Dictionary, was born at Quito about the year 1730. After finishing his education at Madrid he entered the Spanish army, and, in 1767, while yet holding a commission, studied Medicine at Montpellier. In 1807 he held the post of Governor of Coruña. His last work was a *Biblioteca Americana*⁶⁷, which never was printed. This bulky compilation seems to be based entirely upon Pinelo-Barcia, with the addition of a few biographical notes, which are of interest only when referring to modern American authors. The titles are given in alphabetical order, abridged, and selected with very little discrimination⁶⁸.

Part V of the extensive bibliography of Voyages⁶⁹ by G. Boucher de la Richarderie, is devoted exclusively to America. The number of volumes cited is considerable, but not worthy the high encomium passed on this compilation by Peignot, who calls

LA
RICHARDERIE.
1808.

See also, by the same bibliographer :

Description de l'exemplaire de la Collection des Grands et Petits voyages de Théodore de Bry appartenant à M. le Duc de Bedford. s. a. a. l. [Paris, May, 1838], fol. 6 pp.

⁶³ *Observations et Détails sur la collection des grands & des petits voyages*; Paris, 1742, 4to, p. 44 (Abbé de Rothelin's own copy with MS. notes). Reprinted in LENGLET DU FRESNOY, *Méthode pour étudier la Géogr.*, Vol. 1, pp. 324-361.

⁶⁴ *Manuel*, Vol. 1, cols. 1310-1363.

⁶⁵ *Collation of the German De Bry, first editions*; s. a. a. l., 4 large fol. pages.

⁶⁶ *Bibliographische Mittheilungen über die deutschen Ausgaben von DE BRY'S Sammlungen der Reisen nach dem abend- und morgenländischen Indien. Aus dem "SERAPEUM" besonders abgedruckt*; Leipzig, T. O. Weigel, 1845, 52 pp. We are glad to

state that the copy described in this carefully drawn memoir is now in a private library of this city.

⁶⁷ *Biblioteca Americana, Catalogo de los autores que han escrito de la America en diferentes idiomas. Y noticia de su vida y patria, años en que vivieron y obras que escribieron. Compuesto por El Mariscal de Campo D. Antonio de Alcedo, Gobernado de la Plaza de la Coruña. Año de 1807.* Fol. vi + 1028 ll. MS.

(Private Library, Providence.)

⁶⁸ Witness the following (fol. 236) :

"CRASOE, ROBINSOR. Vida y maravillosos sucesos de Crasoe Robinsor, y entre otros varios el de haber estado 28 años en una Isla desierta sobre la costa y boca del río Orinoco: en ingles. Londres, 17... 80."

⁶⁹ *Bibliothèque Universelle des Voyages, ou Notice complète et raisonnée de tous les voyages anciens et modernes dans les diffé-*

it "un vrai monument de bibliographie spéciale⁷⁰," we feel constrained to say that were it not for the extracts which it gives from books published in the eighteenth century, the portion of the *Bibliothèque universelle des Voyages* relating to America would be a very useless compilation. Unfortunately, the work was frequently consulted, and to this untoward circumstance do we ascribe many of the egregious mistakes which mar a number of subsequent publications⁷¹. Giles Boucher de la Richarderie was an eminent French jurist, whose erudition should have enabled him to compose a better work. He was born in 1733, and died at Paris in 1810.

Dr. David B. Warden, an Irishman by birth, but who held for forty years the post of U. S. Consul at Paris, where he died in 1845, had collected a library composed of works relating to America, neither very extensive nor containing books of extreme variety, but, for the time, a useful and valuable collection. This he offered for sale in 1820, and, for the use of purchasers, compiled a catalogue⁷², which evinces methodical habits, and a competent knowledge of the subject. The collection was purchased by Mr. Samuel E. Elliott, who donated it to Harvard College⁷³ in 1823. The earliest work on the list is the *Novus Orbis* of 1537. A few years later, Dr. Warden having consented to furnish M. de Courcelles (the editor of the continuation of the *Art de Vérifier les Dates*), with chronological tables of American history⁷⁴, com-

entés parties du monde, publiés tant en langue française qu'en langues étrangères, classés par ordre de pays dans leur série chronologique; avec des extraits plus ou moins rapides des voyages les plus estimés de chaque pays, et les jugemens, motivés sur les relations anciennes qui ont le plus de célébrité. Par G. BOUCHER DE LA RICHARDERIE. Paris, 1808, 8vo, Vols. v and vi.

⁷⁰ *Répertoire de Bibliographies Spéciales*,

⁷¹ FARIBAULT, among others, for instance, borrows many of his inaccurate descriptions from La Richarderie.

⁷² *Bibliotheca Americo-Septentrionalis: being a choice collection of Books in various languages, relating to the History, Climate, Geography . . . of North America, from its first discovery to its present existing Government.* S. a. a. l. [Paris, 1820], 8vo, pp. 147.

⁷³ JOS. QUINCY, *History of Harvard Coll.*, p. 553. This college had already received as a gift, in 1818, from Mr. Thorndike, the valuable collection of Prof. Ebeling of Hamburg, which contained a large number of books on America; *loc. cit.*, p. 413.

⁷⁴ Paris, 1826-9, 8vo, Vols. ix-xii.

menced a new collection of books on America, which, when his work had been published, he also offered for sale. It was purchased, for \$4,000, by the State of New York⁷⁵; and it is the catalogue of this second collection which is frequently quoted as "Warden's *Bibliotheca*⁷⁶." It numbers 1118 works, beginning with the translation of Munster by Belleforest (ed. of 1570), and, with the exception of some rare charts, does not contain anything of special interest to bibliographers. The compiler mentions as the rarest books in the collection, Heylin's *Cosmography*, the *Peter Martyr* of 1533, a *De Bry*, a *Ramusio*, a *Purchas*, a *Laet*, a *Torquemada* and an *Ogilby*.

The collected voyages of Levinus Hulse or Hulsius⁷⁷ may be considered an imitation⁷⁸ of that of De Bry, although it is superior to this highly-prized collection in many respects, and, what is of greater importance to collectors, much more difficult to complete. It is in the German language, and devoted chiefly to the voyages of the Dutch. Camus⁷⁹ states, on the authority of Meusel⁸⁰, that "Hulsius a employé pour coopérateurs quelques-uns de ceux qui l'avaient été par de Bry, entre autres Gothard Arthus."

Although mentioned as rare and valuable as far back as Haller⁸¹, it was only in 1833 that a bibliographer attempted to do for Hulsius what Camus had so successfully done for De Bry. Mr. A. Asher, a Berlin bookseller, who had collected the

⁷⁵ *Session Laws of the State of New York*, for 1845, p. 72. *Documents of the Assembly*, 1845, Doc. 11.

⁷⁶ *Bibliotheca Americana, being a choice collection of Books relating to North and South America and the West Indies, including Voyages to the Southern Hemisphere, Maps, Engravings and Medals*; Paris, 1831, 8vo, pp. 139. Reprinted, Paris, 1840, 8vo, pp. 124.

⁷⁷ "ein Geographus und Mathematicus von Gent, gieng um 1590 nach Nürnberg, gab daselbst einen Informatior in der französischen Sprache und Notarium pu-

blicum ab, that 1602 eine Reise nach Holl. und Engelland, liess sich hernach zu Franckfurt am Mayn nieder; und starb um 1606," (JÖCHER, on the authority of VALER. ANDREAS).

⁷⁸ "ad imitationem operis hodoeporici fratrum de Bry." FREYTAG, *Analecta*, p. 473.

⁷⁹ *Mémoire sur De Bry*, p. 23, note.

⁸⁰ *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. II, Part I, p. 337.

⁸¹ "quo toms 26 prodlit, quæ rarissima est edito." *Bibliotheca Botanica. Tiguri*, 1771-72, 4to, Vol. I, p. 378.

fine set, afterwards sold to Mr. Thomas Grenville, first published a brief memoir⁸², which, six years later, was enlarged and printed in 4to⁸³. Although full of interest, and a praiseworthy effort in the proper direction, this description is not as reliable as hypercritical collectors would desire⁸⁴. It is therefore necessary to add to Asher's Memoir the collations published by Quaritch⁸⁵, the London bookseller; although these covers only the first editions of Hulsiuses.

Of late the attention of collectors of American books seems to be concentrated on perfect sets of *De Brys*, O'CALLAGHAN, *Hulsiuses* and *Jesuits' Relations*. The latter are certainly the most valuable, if not the most inviting to the eye, and deserve the solicitude of collectors, inasmuch as there is not a perfect set to be found anywhere. As our readers are doubtless aware, these *Relations* are the annual reports sent by the Superiors in Canada to the Provincials at Paris, from 1632 to 1672, and contain interesting accounts of the progress of the Jesuit missionaries, among the Indians, as well as trustworthy details concerning the geography of the country, the different tribes, their customs, languages and traditions. The only bibliographical account which we could find of these Jesuit Relations, is a paper read by Dr. E. B. O'Calla-

⁸² *A short Bibliographical Memoir of the Collection of Voyages and Travels published by Levinus Hulsius, at Nuremberg and Francfort, from 1598 to 1650.* By A. ASHER, s. l., 1833, 8vo, pp. 16; extracted from No. 35 of his *Monthly list of Old Books*.

⁸³ *Bibliographical essay on the Collection of Voyages and Travels edited and published by Levinus Hulsius and his successors, at Nuremberg and Francfort, from anno 1598 to 1660.* By A. ASHER, London and Berlin, 1839, 4to, 3 ll. + 118 pp.

⁸⁴ For instance, the 1st edit. of Part v is not 1601, but 1599; it is the second which is dated 1601, instead of 1603. The 1st edit. of Part x is not 1613, but 1608. The 2d edit. of Part xiii is 1617 (like the

1st, with variations only in the title and prel. ll.), instead of 1627. The earliest issue of the 3d edit. of Part v is 1603, instead of 1612. There is no dedication to Ander Schiffahrt's 2d voyage (Nuremb., 1602); the text in Raleigh's *Guiana* (Part v, 1601) is in 18 pp. instead of 17. In Part iv, 1599, there are fifteen plates, including Schmidel's portrait, instead of "sixteen besides the portrait," &c., &c. We are sorry to say that bibliographers are expected to take notice of such minutæ; nay, these often constitute the *only* stock of knowledge of certain collectors, whose lynx eyes are constantly in search of errors or omissions of this character.

⁸⁵ *Collation of Hulsius. First editions, s. l. a. a., 4to, 8 ll.*

ghan before the N. Y. Historical Society, afterwards published in pamphlet form⁸⁶, and translated into French⁸⁷. This was followed by the publication of an annotated list⁸⁸, mentioning where, in 1853, all the copies then known could be consulted⁸⁹. Dr. O'Callaghan's brief disquisition is interesting, and as full as the subject and the knowledge of the copies at the time could permit. The discovery made since of five unknown editions⁹⁰,

⁸⁶ *Jesuit Relations of Discoveries and other occurrences in Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, 1632-1672.* By E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D.; New York, MDCCCLVII, 8vo, 22 pp.

⁸⁷ *Relations des Jésuites sur les Découvertes et les autres évènements arrivés en Canada, et au Nord et à l'Ouest des Etats-Unis (1611-1672).* Par le DR. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN. Traduit de l'Anglais [by Father Felix Martin] avec quelques [etionous] notes, corrections et additions; MONTREAL, 1850, 8vo, 70 pp.

⁸⁸ *A few notes on the Jesuit Relations, Compiled for Private Circulation,* by E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D.; 1850, one folio leaf.

⁸⁹ When we consider the extravagant price now paid for *Relations*, it is interesting to learn that the twenty-three volumes left by SOUTHEY sold, at his death, for less than £8 the entire lot; and that thirty more were purchased at Quebec in 1851, for \$100.

⁹⁰ They consist of two reprints of the time, with different paginations, &c., but no change in the text of the *Relation* of 1638; a translation into Latin of the Raguenaud *Relation* of 1653, forming part of: *Progressus fidei Catholicæ in Novo Orbe.* 1. In Canada, sive Nova Francia. 2. In Cochinchina. 3. In Magno Chinensi Regno. De quo R. P. Nicolaus Trigautius. Soc. Jesu. libris V, copiose et accuratè scripsit, etc. Colonia Agrippinæ. Joannem Kinchium, 1653, 12mo, 60 pp.

(Bibliotheca Browniana, Part II, p. 113, No. 564.)

And the two following:

COPIE DE DEUX || LÉTTRES || ENVOIÉES
DE LA || NOUVELLE FRANCE, || Au Pere Procureur des Missions || de la compagnie de IESVS en ces contrées. || A PARIS || chez Sebastien CRAMOISY, Imprimeur ordinaire du

Roy et GABRIEL CRAMOISY. rue S. Jacques aux Ci-||cognes. || M. DC. LVI. Auec privilege du Roy.

. 18mo, title 1 l. + pp. 3-28.

RÉLATION || DE ce qui l'est passé || en la Nouvelle France || en l'année 1634 || Envoyée au R. Père Provincial de la Compagnie de Iesus en la || Prouince de France. || Par le Pere le IEVNE de la Compagnie, Superieur de la || Residence de Kebec. || EN AVIGNON || de l'Imprimerie de IAQUES BRAMEREAV, || Imprimeur de sa Sainteté, de la Ville, & || Vniuersité. Auec permission des Supérieurs || M. DC. XXXVI.

. 8vo, title 1 l. + 4 unnumb. ll. + pp. 1-269; then pp. 291-336 for *Relation* of LE JEUNE of 1635; pp. 337-392, for *Relation* de ce qui s'est passé aux Hurons en l'année 1635, by BREBEUF; pp. 390-400, for *Relation* by PERAULT (1634-5); pp. 401-416, for *Divers Sentiments*.

The first part corresponds with the *Le Jeune Relation* of 1634 (Paris, 1635); the second part is a reprint of the *Relation* of 1635 (Paris, 1636).

These two reprints and *Relations* are in a Private Library of this city; the Latin *Raguenaud* in a Private Library, Providence.

As to the *Relation* of 1658-9, viz.: *Lettres envoiées de la Nouvelle France au R. P. Jacques Renault Provincial de la Comp. de Jesus en la Province de France.* Par le R. P. Hier. Lalemant, etc.; Paris, Sebastien Cramoisy, 1660, 12mo, pp. 49 + 2; although there is no original copy known at present, there was one, but it was destroyed in the conflagration of the Parliamentary Library at Quebec, in 1854. Fortunately a collector of this city had secured, a short time previous, a manuscript copy, which he caused to be printed in facsimile, at Albany, in 1854, for private distribution.

and the scarcity of the pamphlet, render a reprint of this valuable contribution to American bibliography necessary.

But it was not until 1828 that collectors, acting under the influence of Obadiah Rich, began to form libraries exclusively composed of American books. This bibliopole, whose name is a household word with American collectors, was a native of Boston, Mass. In early life he devoted himself to botanical pursuits, but having been made a member of the Mass. Hist. Society, he directed his attention to the study of bibliography, which "became his ruling passion through life." In 1815 he received the appointment of United States Consul for Valencia, in Spain, from which he was afterwards transferred to Madrid. It was during his residence in Andalusia that he succeeded in forming a library, which Prescott, Irving and Ticknor consulted at the time they visited Spain for the purpose of writing the works which have rendered their names celebrated. His means being limited, he visited London at intervals for the purpose of disposing, by private sale or by auction, of the rare works which he was continually collecting in Spain. It is to this circumstance that we owe the formation of the four greatest collections of books in America⁹¹, as well as the Amer-

⁹¹ European students of American history frequently express their surprise when informed of the richness of certain libraries in this country; but they forget that the owners commenced collecting forty years ago, at a time when collectors abroad neglected American books, and were loth to pay prices which were frequently much below the bids sent from America. Our collectors were in direct correspondence with De Bure, Rich and Asher; when traveling abroad they never neglected to visit the public libraries, and notice the editions which were wanting in their collections; and went even so far as to print catalogues of *desiderata*, which circulated freely among the European booksellers. It is one of these which Brunet quotes occasionally, under the title of *Livres Curi-*

eux. * This contains minute descriptions of parts of Thevenot, Hulsius, De Bry, *Relations*, as well as Columbus and Cortes Letters. It is worthy of notice that after a circulation of ten years, and the knowledge that the highest price in the market would be paid, not twenty numbers were

* *Livres Curieux. Garrigue et Christern, Libraires Etrangers*; New York, 1854, 8vo, pp. 37. The following passage, not in the purest French, explains the object of this otherwise valuable catalogue: "Les éditions spécifiées étant les seules dont on a besoin, aucunes autres ne pourraient être prises. Les offres devraient donc correspondre exactement avec les collations données ci-dessous. Les différences entre les différentes éditions étant quelquefois très-minimes, les descriptions ont été préparées avec grand soin, de manière que l'on trouvera indiqué précisément ce qui est désire, et quelquefois même les particularités des éditions très-semblables mais fausses, qu'on ne veut pas."

ican portion of the *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, which contains gems not to be found in any other library. These four American collections are located as follows: one in Providence, Rhode Island, one in Washington city, and two in New York, the Aspinwall collection having been removed hither from Boston in 1863⁹².

In 1828 Rich removed to London, where he opened a place of business, which remained as such during the remainder of his life, although in 1836 he accepted the consulate at the Balearic Isles, and fixed his residence at Port Mahon, attracted thither chiefly by the desire of examining at leisure one or two extensive private libraries in that vicinity. The business meanwhile was carried on under the superintendence of his son, Mr. George

obtained out of a list of two hundred and sixteen mentioned in this curious catalogue, which points out important differences which had escaped the notice of previous bibliographers. It must be said, however, that the books asked were among the rarest known; while several,† we feel certain, had not been seen in many years!

The number of rare and valuable works which are scattered in several American libraries is considerable, but we possess five collections exclusively devoted to America, which, as far as we have been able to ascertain, surpass all libraries of the kind in Europe. These are the collections of Messrs. J. CARTER BROWN, in Providence, SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW, in New York city, PETER FORCE, in Washington, HENRY C. MURPHY, at Owl's Head, Long Island, and JAMES LENOX, in New York city. We have examined all these, except Mr. Lenox's, which we have never seen; but if we may judge from the sundry works which the owner permitted us to consult, and from conversational remarks, Mr. Lenox's collection stands unrivaled.

It is very much to be regretted that none of these great libraries are catalogued. A large-paper *Ternaux*, interleaved and crammed with manuscript additions, seems to afford the only clue to those bibliographical treasures; so that if a conflagration—

by no means a rare occurrence in this country—should destroy these collections, there would be no traces whatever left of the losses thus sustained by the students of American history. Let us state, however, that there is in course of publication, a catalogue of Mr. J. Carter Brown's library. We quote the parts already printed in our work under the title of *Bibliotheca Browniana*, but the real title is as follows:

Bibliotheca Americana. A Catalogue of Books relating to North and South America in the library of John Carter Brown, of Providence, R. I., with Notes by JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT; Providence, 1866, 8vo. First part (Fifteenth century), pp. 79, 302 numbers. Second part (up to date), pp. 180, 940 to the year 1685.

The richness of this collection in Columbus, Vespuccius and Cortes epistles, in *Las Casases, De Brys, Hulsius, Jesuits Relations* and colonial pamphlets, will not fail to excite the admiration of scholars, and the envy of European collectors.

⁹² One of the earliest collections of books on America was formed by Col. THOMAS ASPINWALL, for nearly thirty years U. S. Consul at London. Extremely well versed in the colonial history of his country, a bibliophile of great tact and activity, Col. Aspinwall succeeded in collecting a number of remarkably rare and valuable works, which the richest libraries at home and abroad scarcely surpassed. During one

† See Nos. 106, 109, 142, 143.

Rich, but after a few years he returned to London and resumed the management of the store to the time of his death, which took place in February, 1850. He was much regretted. A gentleman by birth and education, Rich was a very different man from several of those who now attempt to follow in his wake. Entirely reliable, he scorned to resort to the dextrous artifices now so much in vogue to enhance the price of a book; and modest, because he was really learned, he never thrust himself before the public or worried reading communities with loud and egotistical appeals, from which a true bibliophile would turn with disgust.

The bibliographies published by Rich are only lists, chiefly composed of such works as he had for sale. A number of scarce books are inserted at the end of each year, with a star, which is understood to mean that some of the works were not in Rich's possession, but in that of Col. Aspinwall. The first of his catalogues⁹³

of his visits to Paris, in 1833, Col. Aspinwall had printed a succinct catalogue* of his library, which he withheld from circulation. Afterwards the collection was increased threefold, and another catalogue made, but it remained in manuscript. This fine library was sent to Boston, and, in 1863, purchased by a gentleman of this city. Unfortunately thirty-five hundred out of nearly four thousand volumes were destroyed in the conflagration which consumed the establishment of Bangs Brothers,† where the books had been temporarily stored after their arrival. Let us hasten to say, however, that the gems of the collection, which had been sent in advance and brought to the mansion of the purchaser, were saved, and still grace the shelves of the library of the friend to whom we dedicate this work. These consist in what we consider the first edition of de Cosco's Latin version of Columbus' Epistle to Raphael Sanchez; Madrigano's and Ruchamer's translations of Francanzio da Montalboddo's *Paesi nuovamente ritrovati*; Gruniger's edition of Waltze-müller's *Cosmographia Introductio*; an extremely full and complete Latin *De Bry*; the *uniques* Waymouth and Bereton pamphlets; the Earl of Warwick's large paper copy of

Smith's *History of Virginia*; an extensive collection of colonial pamphlets relating to New England and Virginia, and a number of such works, besides the well-known folio volumes of original manuscripts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.‡

⁹³ *A Catalogue of Books, relating principally to America, arranged under the years in which they were printed*; London: O. Rich, 12, Red Lion Square, 1832, 129 pp.

—*Books relating to America, 1493–1700*; Supplement, 8vo, 8 pp.

—*Books relating to America, 1493–1700*, 16 pp.

—*Bibliotheca Americana Nova; or, a catalogue of books in various languages, relating to America, printed since the year 1700. Compiled principally from the works themselves by O. Rich, &c.*; London: O. Rich, 12, Red Lion Square; New York: Harper and Brothers, 82 Cliff Street, 1835.

* *Catalogue of books relating to America in the collection of Col. Aspinwall, Consul of the United States of America at London*; 8vo, s. a. a. l. [Paris, 1833], pp. 66, 771 numbers.

† September 18th, 1864.

‡ A number of these works are described in our *Bibliotheca Barlowiana*; New York, MDCCCLXIV. Sm. 8vo, pp. 35. Only four copies printed.

contains four hundred and eighty-six books printed before 1700, and beginning with a Leipsic *Vespuccius*, which is not mentioned anywhere else. This was followed by two supplements, in which we notice the *Imago Mundi* of Alyaco, Lilius' *Orbis compendio* and several works on Guaicum wood, none of which are entitled to a place in an American library. Three years later, Rich published the first volume of his *Bibliotheca Americana Nova*, which was completed in 1846. The edition of this valuable work was limited to two hundred and fifty copies. The books are arranged in chronological order, with a new set of numerals for each series, and he does not limit himself to works which come to his personal notice, but borrows from Meusel, Warden, Kennett, and even Reid's imperfect compilation, indicating however, the source.

The *Bibliotheca* of Rich naturally brings to mind the *Bibliothèque Américaine* of Ternaux⁹⁴. All we could learn concerning Henri Ternaux, afterwards called Ternaux-Compans, is that he was once secretary of legation⁹⁵, and that he died in December, 1864⁹⁶. This painstaking compiler, collector and translator, is said to have been the owner of the remarkable library which was sold at auction

In the copy before us there is a second title, as follows:

—*Bibliotheca Americana Nova. A catalogue of books relating to America, in various languages, including voyages to the Pacific and Round the World, and Collections of voyages and Travels Printed since the Year 1700. Compiled principally from the works themselves, by O. Rich, &c., Vol. 1, 1701-1800; London: Rich and Sons, 12, Red Lion Square, 1846. 8vo, 4 prel. ll. + 424 + 93 pp. for Supplement, dated 1841; and Index.*

Vol. II (same title), 1801-1844, 412 pages.

⁹⁴ *Bibliothèque Américaine ou Catalogue des ouvrages relatifs à l'Amérique qui ont paru depuis sa découverte jusqu'à l'an 1700 par H. TERNAUX; Paris, M.DCCC.XXXVII. 8vo, viii + 191 pp., 1153 numbers.*

⁹⁵ QUÉRARD, *La France Littéraire*, Vol. 1X, p. 374.

⁹⁶ VAPEREAU, *Dictionnaire des Contemporains*, 3d edit. We have vainly searched for biographical details concerning TERNAUX in the *Bulletins de la Société de Géographie*, and as late as the number for June, 1865 (which is the latest we could find in the city), there was no mention even of his death. Surely this painstaking compiler, who translated and published that long series of useful *Voyages, Relations et Mémoires originaux pour servir à l'Histoire de la Découverte de l'Amérique*, and the *Archives des Voyages*, deserved at least a passing notice. We do not know what has been done since in France in this respect, but in America we can count on our fingers those who know that Ternaux is no longer in the land of the living!

under the name of Rætzel in November, 1836⁹⁷; and the fact is that all the items bearing a date anterior to the year 1700 are included in his well-known *Bibliothèque*. The latter is a bibliography, comprising a description of eleven hundred and fifty-four works, arranged chronologically, and beginning with Plannck's corrected edition of Columbus' Letter to Sanchez⁹⁸. The titles are abridged, and followed by a translation into French of the truncated titles. Occasionally a note is added, which is generally of little value. Many of the works mentioned had been in Ternaux's possession, but we are sorry to say that we can cite several which never existed⁹⁹, and these (owing to the untoward circumstance that Ternaux's imaginary description of them was copied by all subsequent bibliographers) were the cause of a great deal of labor and time wasted on our part. These defects render Ternaux's compilation much inferior to Trömel's, which, for the period it covers, is one of the best American bibliographies ever published.

Paul Trömel, who died lately, was, we are told, one of the editors of the *Serapeum*. His *Bibliothèque*¹⁰⁰ gives a description of books collected chiefly by Muller of Amsterdam, and offered for sale by Brockhaus of

TRÖMEL.
1861.

⁹⁷ *Catalogue des livres et manuscrits de la bibliothèque de feu M. RÆTZEL*; Paris, 1836, 8vo, 249 pp. Part relating to America from No. 908 to 2117.

⁹⁸ Our No. 4.

⁹⁹ *Bibliothèque Américaine*, Nos. 11, 44, 47, 47 bis. It seems that we are not the only victims of this wild chase after imaginary editions. A supposed second volume of Ramusio, dated 1564, which rests solely on the authority of Ternaux (*loc. cit.*, p. 13—repeated in the *Manuel* and *Trésor*), caused this interesting note: "Nous n'avons pu en découvrir un seul exemplaire à Paris, malgré des recherches opiniâtres dans les grandes bibliothèques et dans les plus riches collections d'amateurs; nous n'avons pas été plus heureux dans le dépouillement des catalogues des bibliothèques des principales villes de France;

et notre ami M. Thomas Wright n'a pas eu plus de succès dans les investigations qu'il a faites par lui-même ou par ses amis dans les bibliothèques les plus renommées de Londres, de Cambridge et d'Oxford. Nous n'osons guère espérer un meilleur résultat des vérifications que nous avons demandées à Vienne et à Venise." D'AVEZAC, *Introduc.* to his valuable edition of DU PLAN DE CARPIN's *Historia Mongolorum*, in *Recueil de Voyages et de Mémoires de la Société de Géographie*, Vol. IV, p. 435, note 1.

¹⁰⁰ *Bibliothèque Américaine. Catalogue raisonné d'une Collection de livres précieux sur l'Amérique parus depuis sa découverte* [?] jusqu'à l'an 1700, en vente chez F. A. Brockhaus à Leipzig. Rédigé par PAUL TRÖMEL; Leipzig, 1861, 8vo, pp. XI + 133.

Leipzig, and contains four hundred and thirty-five items, arranged in chronological order, and enriched with notes, extracts and minute collations, which betray the hand not only of an expert bibliographer, but of a trustworthy scholar. The collection is especially rich in books on New Netherland (New York) and in Dutch works relating to Brazil. We notice among the early rarities, the St. Diey September edition of Waltze-müller's *Cosmographiæ introductio*, Ruchamer's translation of the *Paesi*, and a Basle 1532 *Novus Orbis*, with the map.

Before mentioning the special bibliographies, it behooves us to notice a sumptuously-printed and illustrated description of several of the earliest and rarest books relating to America. This valuable contribution to American bibliography forms an appendix to the New York reprint of Scillacio's account of Columbus' second voyage¹⁰¹, and describes with extreme minuteness and accuracy our Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 19, 36 and 115.

We are inclined to believe that there are bibliographies of local history for all sections of the American continent, as well as of the adjacent islands; but the only ones which have come to our notice are, for Paraguay, the small pamphlet prepared by Alexander Dalrymple; for Canada, the Catalogue of Fari-bault; for Cuba, the dissertations of Bachiler; for New Netherland, the essays of G. M. Asher; for Guyana, the works of Victor de Nouvion¹⁰² and of Du Parc d'Avagour¹⁰³; for Brazil, the important dictionary of Da Silva¹⁰⁴; for Nueva-Granada, the *Compendio* of Joaquin Acosta¹⁰⁵; and for Pata-

¹⁰¹ *Nicolaus Syllacius De Insulis Meridiani atque Indici Maris Nuper Invenitis. With a translation into English by the Rev. JOHN MULLIGAN, A. M.*; New York, 1859, fol. and 4to, 105 + lxiii pp., Portrait + 28 facsimiles. (Privately printed.)

¹⁰² *Extrait des auteurs et voyageurs qui ont écrit sur la Guyane, suivi du Catalogue bibliographique de la Guyane*; Paris, 1844, 8vo.

¹⁰³ *La France rendue florissante par la Guyane*; Paris, 1852, 8vo. *Liste de 320 auteurs*, pp. 40-48.

¹⁰⁴ *Diccion. bibliogr. portug. Estud. de INOC. FRANC. DA SILVA applicaveis a o Portug. e Brasil*; Lisboa, 1858-62, 7 vols., 8vo.

¹⁰⁵ *Compendio del descubrimiento y colonizacion de la Nueva-Granada en el siglo decimo sexto*; Paris, 1848, 8vo.

gonia, the notices scattered over the great work of Alcide D'Orbigny¹⁰⁶. The first four of these deserve an extended notice.

The history of Paraguay, not only under the domination of the Jesuits from 1556 to 1767, but from the time when Spain ceded this rich country to Portugal to the beginning of our century, when it was again a Spanish possession, soon to become a republic, presents features of uncommon interest. The thin pamphlet prepared by Alexander Dalrymple, the well-known English geographer, found therefore a ready sale, and is not now easily obtained. It is a small catalogue¹⁰⁷, devoted exclusively to works treating of Rio de la Plata and Paraguay, arranged in the order of dates, from 1534 to 1806, with supplements, the last of which was published only a few months before Dalrymple's death. The list is only Pinelo-Barcia's, enlarged with few additions, taken chiefly from Muratori's "*Cristianesimo Felice*," and such books as the compiler could find in the British Museum.

¹⁰⁶ *L'Homme Américain considéré sous les rapports physiologiques et moraux*; Paris, 1839, 8vo, 2 vols. + atlas.

DR. JULIUS PETZHÖLDT cites in his *Bibliotheca Bibliographica*,

On page 807 :

Centro-Amerika. Nach den gegenwärtigen Zuständen des Landes und Volkes, in Beziehung der beiden Océane und im Interesse der deutschen Auswanderung bearbeitet von C. F. REICHARDT; Braunschweig, 1851, 8vo. Enthält C. 255-56: Die neuere Literatur über Centro-Amerika. Die neueren Schriften über die Verbindung der beiden Océane.

On page 808 :

Wanderungen durch die mittel-amerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador. Mit Hinblick auf deutsche Emigration und deutschen Handel, von CARL SCHERZER; Braunschweig, 1857, 8vo. Enthält C. 510-12: Bibliographisches Verzeichniss der neueren und neuesten Werke und Abhandlungen über die fünf Freistaaten Central-Amerikas.

On page 810 :

Histoire physique, économique et politique du Paraguay et des établissements des Jésuites; accompagnée d'une Bibliographie; par L. ALFRED DEMERSAY, Tom. I; Paris, 1800, large 8vo.

On page 812 :

Haïti, ses progrès, son avenir, avec un précis historique sur ses constitutions, le texte de la constitution actuellement en vigueur et une bibliographie d'Haïti; par ALEXANDRE BONNEAU; Paris, 1862, 8vo.

On page 813 :

Catalogue d'un Choix de Livres relatifs à l'Amérique et particulièrement aux Antiquités et à l'Histoire naturelle du Mexique; Paris, 1857, 8vo.

"Eine Kleine, aber gut gewählte und geordnete Sammlung von 280 Nrr."

¹⁰⁷ *Catalogue of Authors who have written on Rio de la Plata, Paraguay, and Chaco, collected by A. DALRYMPLE; London, 1807-8, 4to, 17 + 3 + 2 pp.*

George Barthelemy Faribault, an attorney at Quebec, published in 1837, a catalogue in three parts¹⁰⁸, giving, in alphabetical and chronological orders, a list of works, clipped chiefly from booksellers' catalogues, and enriched with notes borrowed from Pinkerton, La Richarderie, and Michaud's *Biographie Universelle*. The first two parts contain nine hundred and sixty-nine articles, the third is devoted to maps and plans. Judging from the sign affixed to the titles, and indicating that the works are, or were, in the library to which Faribault had access, not one tenth of the books described seem to have been examined by the author. The list abounds in errors of all kinds¹⁰⁹.

To New Yorkers, G. M. Asher's series of memoirs on Dutch books relating to New-Netherlands¹¹⁰ is a very valuable compilation. It was undertaken for Frederick Muller, the Amsterdam bookseller, and compiled chiefly from works which he had for sale at the time; but, owing to a quarrel between the compiler and his employer, the series never was completed. Although the section relating to maps and charts bears on the cover the

¹⁰⁸ *Catalogue d'ouvrages sur l'histoire de l'Amérique, et en particulier sur celle du Canada, de la Louisiane, de l'Acadie, et autres lieux, ci-devant connus sous le nom de Nouvelle-France; avec des notes bibliographiques, critiques, et littéraires. En Trois Parties. Rédigé par G. B. FARIBAULT, Avocat*; Quebec, 1837, 8vo, 207 pp.

¹⁰⁹ As an instance:

"18. ANGIADELO (JEAN MARIE) *Le Nouveau-Monde, nouvellement découvert par Americ Vespuce: (en Italien.)* 1519; in-4. Sans lieu d'impression. . . . On a publié une traduction latine de cet ouvrage, mais on n'a pu en découvrir la date ni le lieu d'impression; en voici le titre:

19. — *Mundus-Novus; de natura, moribus et ceteris istius generis gentiumque in Novo-Mundo autore Americo Vespuccio, in-16.*

15. ANGHIERA. *De Rebus Oceanis et*

Orbe Novo, Decades tres: Bâle, 1516, 1590; Paris, 1532, in-4. 1536, in-fol.

373. LAS CASAS. *Brevissima relacion; Seville, 1532, in-4,*" &c., &c.

These errors can be traced to BOUCHER DE LA RICHARDERIE.

¹¹⁰ *Prospectus of a Bibliographical and Historical Essay on the Dutch books and Pamphlets relating to New-Netherland, and to the Dutch West-India Company, as also on the Maps, Charts, &c. of New-Netherland. Compiled from the Dutch public and private libraries, and chiefly from the collection of Mr. Frederick Muller in Amsterdam. By G. M. ASHER; Amsterdam and New York, 1854.*

* * 4to, pp. 120 + 2 ll. for additions + a large map of the country + 1 l. for title of *A List of The Maps and Charts of New-Netherland* + 20 pp. + 12 ll. for *List of Names.*

title of Parts IVth and Vth, Part IV is still in manuscript, in the possession of M. Muller. As far as the compilation extends, it must be considered a bibliographical contribution of great merit and usefulness. In consequence of the compiler's extreme unpopularity, his publications are frequently assailed; but we have only to judge a work on its merits, and freely confess that bibliophiles must go as far back as Camus to find a bibliography which can favorably compare with M. G. M. Asher's *Essay*.

As the compiler had access to the Dutch public and private libraries, it is, however, surprising that he should have commenced the list with de Laet's *Nieuwe Wereldt*. There are works relating to New-Netherland of an earlier date. As far as we can ascertain, the first book of this character is the supplementary volume of Emanuel Van Meteren's history of the Netherlands¹¹¹, which was published in 1611, and contains the first account that appeared in print of Hudson's voyage for the East-India Company. Mr. Asher also omits the Hudson tract of 1612¹¹² and its Latin editions¹¹³. There are several more omissions of the same character, which we leave to those who devote themselves to the bibliography of this section of the country to point out. The reader, however, is doubtless aware

¹¹¹ *Belgische ofte Nederlantsche Oorlogen ende Geschiedenissen beginnende van't jaer 1595 tot 1611, mede verwatende enighe gebueren handelinge. Beschreven door EMANUEL VAN METEREN. Bij hem voor de leste reyse oversie verbeteret ende vermeerdert na die copie gedrukt op Schotlant buyten Danswyck by Hermes van Loven. Voor den Autheur Anno 1611.*

. 4to, sine loco (Dordrecht?), 360 numb. ll. BLACK LETTER.

¹¹² *Beschryvinghe van der Samoyeden landtin Tartarien. Nieulijcks onder't ghebiect der Moscoviten gebracht. Wi de Russche tale overgheset, Anno 1609. Met een verhael van de opsoeckinghe ende ontdekkinge van de nieuwe deurgang ofte straet int Noordwesten na de Rycken van China ende Cathay.*

Ende een Memoriael, gepresenteert aan den Coningh van Spaengien, belanghende de ontdekkinge ende gheleghenheit wan't Land ghe-naemt Australia Incognita. i' Amsterdam by Hessel Gerritsz. Boeckvercooper, opt Water, inde Pascaert, Anno 1612.

. 4to, 40. pp. + 3 maps.

¹¹³ Amsterdam, 1612; 4to, 46 pp. + 3 maps; and same place, 1613, 4to, 44 pp. + 4 maps, text entirely re-written.

We borrow these titles from the Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY's extremely interesting and valuable:

Henry Hudson in Holland. An inquiry into the origin and objects of the voyage which led to the discovery of the Hudson River. With bibliographical notes. The Hague, 1859, 8vo, pp. 72. (Privately printed.)

that to study the early history of New-Netherland, it is necessary to go beyond the Dutch books, and commence even with Lescarbot and the relation of Lord Delaware. The field is extensive, and let us hope that one of the three New York bibliophiles who possess in their libraries *all* the works relating to the subject, will till it to the satisfaction of scholars and historians.

The bibliography by Señor Bachiler y Morales¹¹⁴ is a kind of appendix to a series of contributions to the literary history of Cuba, describing a number of works published in the island from the time of the introduction of printing thither to the year 1840. The earliest work bears the date of 1724¹¹⁵, but it seems that there is a Havana impression of 1720¹¹⁶. As to the assertion of Ambrosio Valiente¹¹⁷ that printing was first introduced in Santiago de Cuba as early as 1698, we apprehend that no Cuban book of the seventeenth century can be produced.

Dr. Hermann E. Ludewig, a Dresden jurist who emigrated to America in 1844, where he resided until his death in 1856, prepared soon after his arrival a bibliography¹¹⁸ of works relating to each State and Territory in the Union. The titles are arranged by states, counties and towns, with references to historical collections, numbering about fourteen hundred volumes, which belong chiefly to the present century. It was this useful work which prompted the publication by Norton of a series of local bibliographies, of which

¹¹⁴ Apuntes para la Historia de las Letras, y de la Instrucción pública de la Isla de Cuba. Por ANTONIO BACHILLER Y MORALES; Habana, 1861, 8vo, Part III, pp. 121-241.

¹¹⁵ *Meritos que ha justificado y probado el Ldo. D. Antonio de Sossa, &c.*; Havana, Imprenta de Carlos Habré, 4to.

¹¹⁶ "he adquirido casualmente un impreso que parece de 1720 . . . es una carta de esclavitud á la Virgen Santísima del Rosario, sin nombre de impresion." *Apuntes*; p. 121, note.

¹¹⁷ "Introducción de la imprenta, 1698. —Introdúcese la imprenta en esta ciudad, primera que se establece en la Isla." *Tabla Cronológica de los sucesos ocurridos en la ciudad de Santiago de Cuba*; New York, 1853, 12mo, p. 30.

¹¹⁸ *The literature of American local History; a bibliographical essay*, by HERMANN E. LUDEWIG; New York, MDCCCXVI, 8vo, xx + 180 pp. *First Supplement* extracted from *The Literary World*, for Feb. 19th, 1848; 8vo, pp. 20. Relates exclusively to New York.

we have seen only the Bibliographies of New Hampshire¹¹⁹ and Maine¹²⁰. Mr. J. R. Bartlett's elaborate Bibliography of Rhode Island¹²¹ shows how wide a field local bibliography offers to painstaking bibliographers. His catalogue, which gives a list of the works relating to one of the smallest States in the Union, and which was a wilderness a couple of centuries ago, fills not less than two hundred and eighty-seven octavo pages. The descriptions were all made from the original works, which are, without any exception, in private libraries in Rhode Island. The earliest book mentioned is Hakluyt, on account of Verrazano's description of Narragansett Bay.

As Dr. Ludwig justly remarked "Exotic languages are no longer considered as mere matters of curiosity, but are looked upon as interesting parts of the natural history of man, and as such receive their share of the brilliant light which modern critical studies have shed upon the natural sciences in general." No other reason need be adduced for including in our list his enlarged edition¹²² of that

¹¹⁹ By S. C. EASTMAN, in *Norton's Literary Letter*; New Series, 1860, No. 1, pp. 8-30.

¹²⁰ By WILLIAM WILLIS, 1859, pp. 11-30.

There are other bibliographies of this character, but they seem to be scattered in reviews or newspapers. We notice the following:

Bibliografa Californica; or, Notes and Materials to aid in forming a more perfect Bibliography of those countries anciently called "California," and lying within the limits of the Gulf of Cortes to the Arctic Seas and West of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, by A. S. TAYLOR. (*Sacramento Daily Union*, for June 25th, 1863.)

—Continuation (copyrighted), same newspaper for March 13, 1866. The compiler states that he made use of two catalogues in the *Sacramento Union* of May, 1858, in the *Herald* of June, 1858, and of a partial catalogue of works on the Pacific Ocean, in the *Polynesian* newspaper of July, 1844. The references in

Mr. Taylor's "*Bibliografa*" to works published in the last fifty years, are useful; but as regards the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the compilation is of no value whatever. It is evident that the compiler has only an inadequate notion of the works which he jumbles together. Nothing worth preserving will ever be accomplished in bibliography so long as a pair of scissors is deemed the only requisite to prepare what Mr. Taylor calls a "*Bibliografa*."

—*Descriptive Catalogue of Historical References to the Valley of the Mississippi*, by J. M. PECK. (*American Pioneer*, Cincinnati, Vol. 11), pp. 262-9, 314-323). Begins with *De Soto* in English translations.

¹²¹ *Bibliography of Rhode Island. A catalogue of Books and other Publications relating to the State of Rhode Island, with notes, historical, biographical and critical*; Providence, 1864, 8vo.

¹²² *The Literature of American Aboriginal Languages*. By HERMANN E. LUDWIG. With additions and corrections by Professor

part of Vater's *Linguarum totius orbis index*, which treats of American languages. It is an extremely valuable compendium, giving the titles of the grammars and lexicons devoted exclusively to the aboriginal idioms, with copious references to the works which treat of the subject incidentally. Not less than nine hundred tribes are represented in this curious collection, with a corresponding number of bibliographical authorities; yet, if we may be permitted to judge from the annotated copy which our friend Dr. Berendt is preparing for the press, Dr. Ludwig's work does not cover the whole ground, nor is it free from mistakes and important omissions. Withal, it must be considered a compilation of unusual interest.

The works of Messrs. E. G. Squiers and Schoolcraft belong to this class of bibliographies. The first of these¹²³ is a brief account of one hundred and ten authors who wrote on the languages of Central America, followed by a list of books and MSS. relating wholly or in part to the history, aborigines and antiquities of Central America. The biographical notices are extracted from the *Biblioteca* of Beristain, while many of the titles are derived not from an examination of the works themselves, but from the notices in Ramesal, Vasquez, Cogolludo, Villagutierre, De Souza, and similar sources.

As to Schoolcraft's¹²⁴ list, it is limited to the works composed and printed in the languages of the Indians, which were preserved in the Department of the Interior at Washington, and simply with the

WM. W. TURNER. Edited by NICOLAS TRÜBNER. (Part I of "*Trübner's Bibliotheca Glottica*"); London, MDCCCLVIII, 8vo, pp. XXIV + 258.

¹²³ *Monograph of Authors who have written on the Languages of Central America, and collected vocabularies or composed works in the native dialects of that country*; New York, M.D.CCC.LXI, 4to, pp. xv + 53 + 16 for appendix and index.

¹²⁴ *A Bibliographical Catalogue of Books, Translations of the Scriptures, and other publications in the Indian Tongues of the United States; with brief critical notices.* By H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT; Washington, 1849, 8vo, pp. 28; afterwards reprinted with additions in *Historic. and Statist. Information respecting the Hist. &c. of the Indian Tribes, &c.*; Philad., 1851, 4to, Vol. IV, p. 523, 57.

We must also call the attention of our

view of obtaining information to render the inquiry more complete.

We know of several other catalogues, some of which are exclusively composed of American books, while a certain number, although covering the entire field of history and literature, contain many valuable titles; but they are chiefly lists prepared by booksellers¹²⁵, or catalogues of sale¹²⁶, and to notice them all would so enlarge the scope of our work as to remind the reader of a certain verse of Juvenal¹²⁷, which, we greatly apprehend, will be uttered at all events. Several extensive collections, such as the *Scriptores Ordinis Minorum* of Wadding, the *Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum* of Quetif and Echard, the curious compilation of Stoecklein¹²⁸, the dictionaries of Philip Alegambe, Nathaniel Southwell¹²⁹, Foppens, Nicholas Antonio, Barbosa

readers to a small work in course of publication, which promises to be a valuable addition to comparative Philology, viz. :

Apuntes para un catálogo de escritores en Lenguas indígenas de América, por JOAQUIN GARCIA ICAZBALCETA; Mexico, 1866, 12mo; and to

—*Noticia de las personas que han escrito ó publicado algunas obras sobre idiomas que se hablan en la Republica [De Mexico]*, por DR. JOSE GUADALUPE ROMERO, in *Boletín de la Sociedad Mex. de Geogr.* Vol. VIII, 1862, pp. 374–386.

Also to the following, although it relates chiefly to the history or manners of the Indians :

Catalogue of the Private Library of Samuel G. Drake, of Boston, chiefly relating to the Antiquities, History and Biography of America, and in an especial manner to the Indians, collected and used by him in preparing his Works upon the Aborigines of America; Boston, 1845, 8vo.

¹²⁶ The following from a New England bookseller settled in London, is printed with remarkable accuracy: *Historical Nuggets* || *Bibliotheca Americana or a descriptive account of my collection of rare books relating to America* || HENRY STEVENS G M B F S A || London, MDCCCLXII, 12mo, xii + 805 pp. in two vols; 2934 items, with prices.

Of *Stevens's American Bibliographer*,

Chiswick, 1854, 8vo, only two numbers were published. These cover 96 pages, giving a number of titles in alphabetical order, with minute collations, a map and several illustrations.

¹²⁶ The *Bibliotheca Heberiana* and the Courtanvaux (Paris, 1783), Hibbert, Mondidier (London, 1851), and Butsch (Augsburg, 1858) catalogues present features of great interest in this respect. Vol. VII of the *Bibliotheca Thottiana* contains several titles of extremely rare works, among which a *Syllacio* (p. 223).

¹²⁷ "Scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes." *Satyr.* I. 6.

¹²⁸ *Reisebeschreibungen von der Missionariis der Gesellschaft Jesu*; Augsburg, 1726, fol., Vols. I–XXXII.

¹²⁹ *Bibliotheca Scriptor. Soc. Jesu*; Romæ, M.DC.LXXVI, fol., describes the works of not less than 2237 authors. But all these bibliographies of Jesuit writers have been superseded by the following, which is fraught with reliable notices, both biographical and bibliographical :

AUGUSTIN ET ALOIS DE BACKER; *Bibliothèque des Ecrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus, ou Notices Bibliographiques de tous les ouvrages publiés par les membres, &c.*, Liège, 1853, large 8vo. We know of six series, each one forming a complete collection arranged in alphabetical order.

Machado and Fabricius, as well as the *Annales* of Maittaire and Panzer, describe a great many works relating to the New World, but as they are not grouped in a separate division, we do not include them in this list, although the reader will find in the following pages frequent references to those valuable collections.

But there is a series of dissertations which all American bibliographers and historians should constantly keep at their elbow. It is the *Examen Critique*¹³⁰ of Humboldt. This noble work, which we consider the greatest monument ever erected to the early history of this continent, is, despite a few immaterial errors¹³¹, a sure guide, which has proved to us an inexhaustible source of valuable suggestions. The bibliographical notes contained in the *Examen* are not, we confess, in keeping with the learned and profound dissertations which we can never cease to admire, but there is scarcely a page which does not throw a vivid light upon every question connected with the geography, discovery and history of America. We regret to say that the manuscript additions which were to complete the work are, owing to the culpable remissness of a certain American bookseller in London, probably lost. If so, it is the greatest misfortune which could befall the student of American History¹³².

¹³⁰ *Examen Critique de l'Histoire de la Géographie du Nouveau Continent et des Progrès de l'Astronomie Nautique au Quinzième et Seizième Siècles*; Paris, 1836-39, 8vo, 5 vols., with sections of the La Cosa map. Dedicated to ARAGO.

The *Histoire de la Géographie du Nouveau Continent*, &c., Paris, n. d. is only composed of the unsold sheets of the above, bound in two volumes, with a new title-page, and an introduction of four pages, but without the sections of the La Cosa chart, which in this new issue are replaced by two well-executed maps of this continent.

¹³¹ For instance, he falls into the error of Capmanni, Salazar, Zach and others, who give the title of Raymond Lully's

Libro Felix ó maravillas del mundo, as *El Fenix de las maravillas del mundo*. See D'AVEZAC, *Bulletin de la Société de Géogr.* for October, 1857.

¹³² Our readers are doubtless aware that the most important cartographical monument concerning the New World is the manuscript chart of Juan de la Cosa, an extremely skillful pilot, who accompanied Columbus in his second voyage. This map, which bears the inscription "*Juan de la Cosa la fixo en el puerto de Sta Maria en año de 1500*," was discovered in 1832, by HUMBOLDT, in the library of WALCKNER, and is now in the Royal Library of Madrid, having been purchased by the Queen of Spain for 4020 francs, or about the tenth part of the sum which certain Amer-

IV.

The bibliographies which we have just described contain a mention, more or less succinct, of nearly all the works relating to America, known at the present day; and whatever may be their incompleteness or imperfections, they must be considered a source of indispensable references. But it is a question whether, as a whole, these bibliographical repertories are adequate to the wants of the student of history. Could we boast of exhaustive historical compositions, delineating in a critical manner the annals of every section of this country, and preparatory to a comprehensive history of the entire continent, the necessity for a complete and trustworthy *Bibliotheca Americana* would still be felt. But it must be confessed that we possess

ican collectors have frequently offered for a *De Bry*, which, as a work of reference, is totally worthless. De la Cosa's chart has been published several times, but never described or annotated. Humboldt promised to do so. "Je n'anticiperai pas," said he,* "sur les renseignements plus amples que je dois donner sur la personne de Juan de la Cosa, en décrivant, dans la troisième section de cet ouvrage, la mappemonde de ce célèbre navigateur." That third section never was published; but after Humboldt's death, his library (which was composed of presentation copies of modern works) was found to contain a set of the five volumes of the first issue of the *Examen*, which the compiler of the catalogue† described as "having numerous manuscript additions in the autograph of the author, who evidently contemplated a supplementary volume." This assertion is confirmed by the following note in the *Cosmos*:‡ "I here give the principal re-

sults which are contained in the sixth (still unpublished) volume of my *Examen Critique*." Steps were immediately taken to purchase this valuable set, with the view of translating the work into English, and of adding biographical and bibliographical annotations, which are now embodied in the present *Bibliotheca Americana Vetusissima*. The order came too late, as the set had already been bought by a gentleman of this city. Unfortunately, the work was not delivered at the time of the purchase. Three years have now elapsed, and Humboldt's supplementary volume to the *Examen Critique* is still missing. It is not even known what has become of those precious additions, which no work, as yet written, could possibly replace, and without which the early history of America can be only imperfectly studied and analyzed. We sometimes hear the name of that bookseller praised; but let the reader imagine the bibliopoles employed by PEIRESC, for instance, guilty of such gross negligence, what calamities would the historian of Science and Literature have to record!

* *Examen Critique*, Vol. III, p. 183.

† *The Humboldt Library*; London, 1863, 8vo, 11164 items, No. 4658.

‡ Bohn's edit., Vol. II, p. 631.

no compositions of this character. True it is that we find here, in almost every household, works which purport to enlighten us concerning the past of several American nations. Some of these display great talents and still greater imagination; others exhibit style and research; while one, which is perhaps the most common of all, is only a fulsome panegyric, pandering to the inordinate vanity of a certain political party once in the ascendant, and bidding for the author's personal promotion to lucrative office. Who can say that these works will maintain their present place for any length of time? History with us, then, still presents an open field; and although the republics and empires now in existence on this continent do not offer a grateful theme for historical compositions, as they have not yet passed through all the phases which must ever constitute the elements of every history, there are epochs already completed which await the labors of historians. We allude, among other subjects, to a history of the rise, decline and fall of the Spanish Empire in the New World.

The first requisite in the preparation of works of this character consists of a bibliography, which is to the historian what a chart is to the mariner¹³³. The question then naturally recurs, What books should enter into this bibliography? It would seem, at the first glance, that the lists should be confined to works relating exclusively to America. But such a limitation would compel us to thrust out of the repertory many works which are of paramount importance to the American historian. For instance, in the correspondence of Peter Martyr¹³⁴, there are eight hundred and sixteen letters, but we can find only thirty which relate to the New World; the Polyglot Psalter of Gius-tiniani¹³⁵ is a huge folio containing in all no more than four

¹³³ "Post bibliothecarios scriptores veniunt catalogorum scriptores, quorum accuratior notitia ita necessaria est polyhistori, ut mapparum geographicarum cognitio pere-

grinatur. MORHOFF, *Polyhistor*, Lib. I, cap. XVIII, Vol. I, p. 196 of Fabricius' edit.

¹³⁴ No. 160.

¹³⁵ No. 88 bis.

columns which historians of the New World need to consult ; nearly one half of the celebrated collection of Fracanzio da Montalboddo¹³⁶, with its numerous train of editions¹³⁷ and translations¹³⁸, is devoted to Africa and Asia ; only one volume in the *Raccolta* of Ramusio refers exclusively to America. Yet every one of these works (and there are many more of the same kind) is indispensable to the student of American history. On the other hand, to admit every book which contains a passage or chapter concerning the subject before us, especially among those published within the last three centuries, would compel the bibliographer to insert the titles of more than fifty thousand volumes. Yet, the wants and duties of the historian are such that he cannot neglect to consult every source of information, however apparently insignificant. The early history of any country, the "origins," as French writers would say, generally present but scanty materials, scattered in the works not only of annalists and historians, but of orators, poets and commentators ; and although the discovery of this continent is comparatively a modern event, we often find in mere glosses and incidental notices which are buried in bulky chronicles and miscellaneous collections, valuable details which have been omitted in the compositions of contemporaneous historians. But as there must be a limit to detailed bibliographies, we are inclined to confine such a particular list to the books published during the century which followed the first voyage of Columbus—excluding all "inferential" works.

We apply the term "inferential" to such volumes, for instance, as are labeled "Alyaco." This name designates the treatise *De Imagine Mundi*, written in 1410 by Cardinal Pierre D'Ailly. It is evident that a work which was printed in 1490¹³⁹ cannot contain anything relating directly to America ; and if such a prominent place is given to the book, it is simply because

¹³⁶ No. 48.

¹³⁷ Nos. 55, 70, 90, 94, 109.

¹³⁸ Nos. 57, 58, 83, 84, 86, 111.

¹³⁹ *infra*, p. 5, note 61.

Christopher Columbus cites it frequently, and probably derived from its numerous references to the old authors the notion of the existence, not of this continent, for Columbus, like Vespuccius, died in the belief that he had only discovered the Western coast of Japan¹⁴⁰, but of a direct passage to the West. The treatises of D'Ailly, however, are not the only works which he repeatedly consulted, cited and annotated. It is known, at present, that the frequent references to Aristotle, Seneca, Strabo, &c., with which the third letter of Columbus¹⁴¹ is studded, were communicated to the Admiral by Father Gorrício¹⁴²; but we have published in another work¹⁴³, photographic copies of annotations in the hand of Christopher Columbus, written on the margin of the works of Æneus Sylvius¹⁴⁴ and of Marco Polo¹⁴⁵. If we insert the *Imago Mundi*, there is no reason why we should omit *Il Milione*. We know of an American library which, on the recommendation of Rich¹⁴⁶, secured Zachary Lilio's *Orbis breviarum*¹⁴⁷, simply because it "showed

¹⁴⁰ DE LAUNOI, *Regii Navarræ Gymnasii Parisiensis Historia*; Paris, 1677, 4to, Vol. II, p. 478.

¹⁴¹ The epistle of Columbus describing his third voyage* contains a passage covering nearly two pages, literally translated from the *Imago Mundi*, † itself, plagiarized from the *Opus Majus* of ROGER BACON. See HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. I, p. 65, sq., and *Historie del Fernando Colombo*; Venice, 1571, 8vo, cap. VII, VIII, IX, pp.

¹⁴² "se conserva en la Biblioteca Colombina un códice autógrafo de D. Cristobal Colom; contiene su correspondencia con el Padre Gorrício, monge cartujo en el monasterio de Stâ Maria de las Cuevas de Sevilla, una multitud de textos del antiguo

y nuevo Testamento relativos al descubrimiento del nuevo mundo y reconquista de la Tierra Santa, ademas varias autoridades de Santos Padres, *sentencias de filosofos sobre el mismo asunto* y los célebres versos de la tragedia Medea de Séneca *Venient annis, &c.*"—Letter from Señor LEMANDEZ, the librarian of the Colombina, kindly communicated by the Duke DE MONTPENSIER.

¹⁴³ *Notes on Columbus*, New York, 1866, folio, p. 215, sq.

¹⁴⁴ *Historia rerum ubique gestarum, cum locorum descriptione non finita. Asia minor incipit*; Venice, 1487, folio.

¹⁴⁵ Judging from the Latin title in Señor Lemandez' letter, the *Marco Polo* used by Columbus was the edition supposed to have been printed at Antwerp towards the year 1484, by Gerard de Leew, which is described in the Libri Catalogue for 1859 (No. 1562) as follows: *Marci Pauli de veneciis Liber de consuetudinibus et conditionibus orientalium regionum*. Small 4to, s. l. a. a.

¹⁴⁶ Supplement, p. I, 2d item.

¹⁴⁷ Florence "Anno Salutis M.CCCC.LXXXIII. Nonis Iunilis."

* Navarrete, *Coleccion*, Vol. I, pp. 260-261.

† Cap. 8, fol. 13 in signat. b. The *Colombina* copy of the *Imago Mundi* contains, as Humboldt justly supposed, the treatises by Gerson, which are usually added to what we call, on the authority of Maittaire (*Annal. Typogr.*, Vol. IV, p. 81, No. 44, and of Panzer (*Annal. Typogr.*, Vol. IX, p. 246, No. 109) the Louvain edition, which accounts for Columbus' frequent references to the works of the Chancellor of the University of Paris.

the condition of geographical knowledge immediately before the first voyage of Columbus." But Columbus's original observation of the declination of the compass¹⁴⁸, and his application of this important fact to find the longitude of the vessel¹⁴⁹, have produced almost as great a change in the science of magnetics and the art of navigation, as his discovery of the New World in geography. Must we, therefore, add to our list the early works quoted in the curious dissertation of Trombelli *de Acus nauticæ inventore*¹⁵⁰? No American collection is considered complete unless it contains all the editions of Ulrich von Hutten's quaint treatise *De guaiaci medicina et morbo gallico*. Some collectors place the book in their library because they are of opinion that it contains proofs that the *Morbus gallicus*, so called, came originally from America. We only find in that too highly prized and priced volume that the author of the work, who was born in 1488, inherited the disease from his father¹⁵¹. Other bibliophiles purchase the volume for the reason that it describes for the first time a medicament of American origin; but this is equally true of quinine, sarsaparilla, and a number of other medicinal plants, which would entitle all the early dispensaries, from *Le Myrouel des apothicaires pharmacopoles* downward, to a prominent place in our bibliography. Several enthusiastic bibliophiles go even so far as to say that the works which contain an early mention of any substance essentially American, such, for instance, as cotton, cocoa, as well as guaiacum wood—not to speak of Indian corn and potatoes—should be represented in a *Bibliotheca Americana*. If this is the case, we must make room for King James' *Counterblaste to Tobacco*, and for the treatise in which Leon Pinelo agitates for the first time the momentous

¹⁴⁸ On the 13th of September, 1492, during his first transatlantic voyage, Cf. Columbus's log book, abridged by Las Casas, apud NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, Vol. 1, p. 9, 59.

¹⁴⁹ HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique* Vol. III, p. 38.

¹⁵⁰ apud *de Bononiensi scientiarum Instituto atque Academia commentarii*; Bologna, 1731-91, 4to, Vol. II, Part III, p. 333.

¹⁵¹ *Of the Wood called Guaiacum, that healeth the French Poxes*; London, 1536, 16mo, pp. 4 and 6.

question whether Catholic priests can eat chocolate on a Friday, and yet save their souls from perdition¹⁵².

As a compensation for excluding these works, we insert all the editions of the Latin and Italian translations of Ptolemy's Geography. A map is frequently of more importance to ascertain the extent of a maritime voyage or discovery, than the most perfect description; and although we are convinced that all the charts of the New World, from Ruysch's¹⁵³ to Mattiolo's¹⁵⁴, can be traced to one or two prototypes only, they present so interesting a survey of the progress of cartography and of geographical knowledge during the first half of the fifteenth century, that we have taken pains to describe all the editions which contain such maps and the chapter "*Extra Ptolemeum*," which, as the reader is doubtless aware, became the nucleus around which were gathered the results of all subsequent investigations of a geographical character¹⁵⁵.

In arranging or classifying these works, the only object which must be kept in view, is the convenience of the inquirer; unfortunately, we know of no classification or arrangement which is entirely satisfactory. The alphabetical method brings in juxtaposition the most heterogeneous works. The classification according to subjects is more or less arbitrary, while it compels the bibliographer to insert the same book in five or six different classes, as a great many of the early works relating to America treat of a variety of subjects. The disposition according to the order of time presents certain advantages, but it is also defective, as a work written, for instance, in 1493, like the Spanish letter of Columbus (No. 7), must be placed under the year 1865, when it was first published; while if we only adopt the date of its composition, bibliographically speaking, the arrangement is entirely useless. On the other hand, each of these modes has its

¹⁵² *Quæstion moral si el chocolate quebranta el ayuno eclesiastico*; Madrid, 1636, 4to.

¹⁵³ No. 56. (In the *Ptolemy* of 1508.)

¹⁵⁴ No. 285.

¹⁵⁵ See *infra*, p. 107, sq.

merits, and, notwithstanding the perplexity which arises from a multiplicity of indices, we think that these three systems might be adapted to a comprehensive bibliography, in this wise: The works arranged chronologically according to the order of their publication; then two separate indices, one of names exclusively; the other, a classified index, setting forth under special heads all the subjects mentioned, for example, in the *Építome* of Leon Pinelo.

The works should be described with extreme minuteness and accuracy. The title of a book frequently conveys the "preliminary" information required; but if the title is truncated in the description or imperfectly abridged, it is apt to become a vehicle of error. It is also necessary to give the colophon, as it shows when the book was really published or completed, while, at times, we can find in no other part of the volume what is called the imprint¹⁵⁶.

There are many more details of a technical character with which bibliographers are expected to be conversant; and as these apply to all bibliographies in general, we must refer the reader to the works which treat specially of such matters¹⁵⁷, and to the catalogues which exhibit their application¹⁵⁸ in a much higher

¹⁵⁶ When the curious plaquette *Copia der Newen Zeytung auss Presillg Landt* (No. 99) was first made known, Humboldt expressed the opinion* that it must have been printed between 1525 and 1540. M. de Varnhagen,† on the other hand, was inclined to ascribe to the book a date circa 1508. It was a matter of some consequence to ascertain the exact time when it had been published, as Humboldt thought that it contained a description of a voyage to the Straits of Magellan, undertaken by Christopher de Haro. But we describe another edition (No. 100), which, but for the colophon, would appear in a catalogue simply as a duplicate of the first. Now, this colophon shows that the plaquette was printed

at Augsburg by Erhard Oeglin, who ceased to print after 1516; and, therefore, if Humboldt's supposition is correct, Christopher de Haro visited the Straits three years at least before Magellan.

¹⁵⁷ In BRUNET, *Manuel, Table méthodique*, Nos. 31122-31365; and the most valuable treatise of CONSTANTIN, *Bibliothéconomie*; Paris, 1841, 18mo.

¹⁵⁸ FRANCK, *Catalogus bibliothecæ Bunavianæ*; Lipsiæ, 1750-1756, 6 vols., 4to; AUDIFFREDI, *Catalogus historico-criticus romanorum editionum sæculi XV*; Romæ, 1783, 4to; REUSS, *Repertorium commentationum a societatis litterariis editarum*; Gottingæ, 1801-1821, 16 vols., 4to; and for the fountain-head of the best modern classifications, GARNIER, *Systema bibliothecæ collegii parisiensis Soc. Jesu*; Paris, 1678, 4to.

* *Examen Critique*, Vol. 7, p. 249.

† *Historia do Brazil*, —.

degree than any example we could cite, or description which it is in our power to give.

Whatever may be the natural impartiality of an author's mind, his works must always bear the impress of the circumstances which surround him, and of his times. It is necessary, therefore, to study his personal history as well as that of his epoch, and of the social center in which he lived, that we may form a correct estimate of the credence to which he is entitled. In fact, we know of no better means to ascertain to what extent his views may have been modified by such external influences; and no historian will fail to appreciate the facilities offered him by the bibliographer who groups around each title references to all the works in which information in regard to these illustrative subjects may be found. How thankful have we not often felt for the *Scriptores vitarum eruditorum particulares* in the celebrated Bunau catalogue! Nor should the bibliographer limit this class of researches to the life of the author of each work which comes under his notice. He must also contribute towards elucidating the history of the principal characters who figure in the books, by adding such authorities as may have escaped the notice of the writer himself, or as may have come to light subsequently to the publication of his work.

The requisites which we have already mentioned are much more onerous and difficult to fulfill than the majority of readers are inclined to believe¹⁵⁹; yet, they by no means constitute the whole task which devolves upon the bibliographer. Every special bibliography demands special requisites, which must be adequate to its particular object. Our own province is only to state those which pertain to a bibliography of works relating to

¹⁵⁹ See in the *Edinburgh Review* for October, 1850, a curious account of the mishaps experienced during the discussions, of the British Museum Commission, by a well-known English scholar and antiquary, who had attempted to show how the Museum catalogue *should* be made. When the twenty-five titles, illustrative of his bibliographical attainments, were put into the hands of a competent librarian for examination, it was discovered that "they contained almost every possible error which can be committed in cataloguing books."

America. Now, a *Bibliotheca Americana* is essentially geographical and historical, and whoever would compose it must, therefore, assume to the full extent of its original compass the obligations which pertain to the study of geography and history. These consist in a critical survey of certain documents, and in an effort to connect certain data in view of an ultimate conclusion. The main difference between history and bibliography, in this respect, is that the latter is limited to printed documents, whilst the data it furnishes refer chiefly to their external characteristics. But this does not imply that the labors of the bibliographer must be confined to a correct statement of the title and size of a book, or to tables exhibiting the chronology of its various editions and translations. We think that after these requisites have been fulfilled, the bibliographer must show wherein the *texts* of these editions present differences, and trace to their original sources the changes introduced. Years sometimes elapse between successive editions of the same work. Meanwhile, new documents are published, exhibiting a discovery made or a progress accomplished. By the light of these new developments, the author, in a later edition, modifies the opinions or corrects the errors set forth at a time when he possessed no better means to ascertain the truth of his statements. We hold that it is the duty of bibliographers not only, as it were, to label all such alterations, but to mark the sources from which the motive which prompted the author in each instance was derived.

Withal, we must not be understood to advocate the insertion of elaborate essays in connection with every book described or cited in any bibliography whatsoever. This course would be tantamount to blending Bibliography and Literary History together. We only advocate the addition of succinct indications of a most trustworthy and *suggestive* character, paving the way for ulterior researches, which the bibliographer may be supposed to have instituted himself, but of which he only gives what is called in common parlance "the chapter and verse." In fine, the bibliog-

rapher's whole duty will be done, as we conceive it, only when he has presented the synthetic historian with the means of controlling, comparing and weighing the authorities which he needs to consult, as well as with the fullest possible list of those authorities. Within certain limits, it will be seen, therefore, that we assign to bibliographers a relation to the historian not unlike that which exists at the British bar between the attorney who prepares the brief and the barrister who pleads the case. Each has a most serious and important task to perform; nor will the honest historian hesitate to admit that if the results of his own labor are necessarily more splendid than the modest efforts of the student who precedes him and prepares his way, the duties of the bibliographer may probably enlist scientific faculties of a high order, and strenuous exertions which, although left often unrewarded, are deserving of praise and recompense.

We are well aware that the present work by no means presents a perfect illustration of the bibliographical principles which we have endeavored to set forth. But we cannot honestly take upon ourselves the whole responsibility of this untoward fact. In the preparation of such an elaborate bibliography, the great condition precedent is a free, untrammelled, and repeated access to the books which the bibliographer intends to describe. He should be at liberty to examine them, not one by one, but all together, frequently, and with a large collection of works of reference at his elbow. These facilities it has been denied to us to command. We have, indeed, enjoyed the freedom of one admirable library, but this did not contain all the books needed to establish necessary comparisons. Other collections, in which these supplementary books could be found, were located, some of them in distant cities, whilst others, existing within a stone's throw of our study, belonged to bibliophiles who hesitated to extend to us the facilities required by the nature of our task, although they

often enabled us to examine a number of valuable books, which had been actually removed from the shelves for our special inspection. But whilst this was a great advantage, meriting acknowledgment, every reader at all familiar with bibliographical researches knows full well that unless the inquirer is gifted with the erudition of a Mabillon and the memory of a Mezzofanti, it is impossible for him to commence his investigations with a competent knowledge of all the works which are to come within the range of his researches. "Book openeth book," says Dibdin; and this wise saying is still more true of bibliographical and historical inquiries than of any other class of investigations, as an indefinite number of useful suggestions is the first result of untrammelled access to the alcoves of every opulent library. Nor is this all. However careful in his collations a conscientious bibliographer may be; however numerous and detailed may be the memoranda which he never fails to make, he is nevertheless sure to be beset with excruciating doubts when he sits down to achieve his task at a distance from the books which he is to describe with no other help than his notes and memory. These notes are taken too often in a hasty manner, for fear of exhausting the patience of the unconfiding proprietor, who frequently considers and treats the student as a purloiner in disguise, an intruder or a parasite. Hurrying back to his solitary cell, the painstaking bibliographer peruses the notes so onerously obtained. As he dwells upon his memoranda at leisure, innumerable new ideas and suggestions arise out of them; but these new ideas and suggestions remain sterile because they need to be controlled and fructified by fresh references to works examined for a different purpose, and long before the germination of these tardy but welcome notions. So far as we, ourselves, are concerned, we feel constrained to state that could we have spent no more than four days in the undisturbed examination of certain libraries, even with our hands manacled, it would have saved us fully six months of most arduous researches.

As to the works of reference which we had to consult, we found them scattered all over the country, not a few, for example, being discovered by us in the dusty garret of a dilapidated church, where we were so unfortunate as to pore over them when the thermometer stood below zero. Others, less accessible still, we heard of as lying snugly coffined in comfortable bookcases, never to be disturbed by mortal eye. A goodly number were picked up and purchased at book-stalls, while many more could be consulted only at the price of journeys to Boston or Cambridge, where librarians dispense to students a hospitality which New York has yet to emulate. We enter into these details, not for the purpose of working upon the sympathies of the reader, but simply to explain the shortcomings which he will not fail to note in this, our first and last attempt in American Bibliography.

H. H.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS,
May 15th, 1866.

Bibliotheca Americana Vetusissima.



Bibliotheca Americana Vetusissima.



FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

I. COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER)—C Epistola Christophori 1493.
Colom: cui etas nostra multū debet: de|| Insulis
Indiæ supra Gangem nuper inuentis. Ad quas
perqui- || rendas octauo antea mense auspicijs ⁊ ere
inuictissimi Fernan- || di Hispaniarum Regis missus
fuerat: ad Magnificum dñm Ra || phaelem Sanx-
is: eiusdem serenissimi Regis Tesaurariū missa: ||
quam nobilis ac litteratus vir Aliander de Cosco
ab Hispano || ideomate in latinum conuertit: tertio
kal's Maij. M.cccc.xciii. || Pontificatus Alexandri
Sexti Anno Primo. ||*

* * Sm. 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, four leaves, thirty-four lines in a full page. No water-mark.

(Private Libr. New York. The only other copies known are in the British Museum and Munich Royal Library.)

* *Anglicè*: Letter from Christopher Colom: to whom our age oweth much: concerning the Islands of India beyond the Ganges recently discovered. In the search of which he was sent eight months ago under the auspices and at the expense of the most invincible King of the Spains, *Ferdinand*: addressed to the noble lord *Raphael Sanxis*: Treasurer of the same most serene King: which the noble and learned man *Aliander de Cosco* translated from the Spanish idiom into Latin: the third day of the calends of May [April 25th?] 1493. The Year One of the Pontificate of Alexander VI.

1493. Christopher or Pedro (*Luc. Marineo*¹) Colon (*Fernando Columbus*², official documents³), or Colonus (*Pet. Martyr*⁴, *Geraldini*⁵), or Colom (*Oviedo*⁶, *de Cozco*⁷, *Stamler*⁸), or Colomo (*Libros de Cuentos*³, *Medina Celi*³), or Colombo (*Trivigiano*⁹, *Grynæus*¹⁰, *Coppo da Isola*¹¹, *Zorzi*¹², *Dati*¹³), or Colyns (*Sharon Turner*¹⁴), or Dawber (*Ruchamer*¹⁵), or Columbus (*Giustiniani*¹⁶, *Syllacio*¹⁷, *Bembo*¹⁸); born at Genoa (*Giustiniani*, *Peter Martyr*, *Bernaldez*¹⁹, *Gallo*²⁰, *Senarega*²¹, *Herrera*²², *Muñoz*²³, *Spotorno*²⁴), or at Cucarro (*Donesmundi*²⁵, *Napione*²⁶, *Cancellieri*²⁷, *Conti*²⁸), or at Pradello (*Campi*²⁹), or at Savonna (*Salinerio*³⁰, *Chiabbera*³¹, *Belloro*³²), or at Cugureo (*Eden*), or Nervi (*Oviedo*), or

¹ *De las cosas memorables de España*; Alcalá, fol., 1530, 1533, 1539.

² *Historie del Signor D. Fernando Colombo*; Venice, 12mo, 1571, 1614, 1672, 1676 (Franck's Catal.), 1678, 1685.

³ *apud NAVARRETE, Coleccion de los viages y descubrimientos*; Madrid, 8vo, 1825-37, Vol. II.

⁴ *Opus Epistolarum*; Alcalá, fol., 1530, and Amsterd., 1670 (best edit.); *Decades*, Sevilla, fol., 1511, Alcalá, fol., 1516, and 1530; Basle, 1533, Paris, 8vo, 1587 (Hakluyt's, best edition).

⁵ *Itinerarium ad regiones sub equinoct.*; Rome, 12mo, 1631.

⁶ *Historia General de las Indias*; Sevilla, fol., 1535, Salamanca, 1547, Valladolid, 1557; Madrid, 4 vols., fol., 1851-55, complete edit.

⁷ Latin transl. of Columbus' letter, see *infra*, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

⁸ *Dyalogus*; Augsburg, fol., 1508; Venice, s. a.

⁹ Letter, *apud MORELLI, Lettera rarissima*; Bassano, 8vo, 1810, and *Operette*, Venice, 3 vols., 8vo, 1820.

¹⁰ *Novus Orbis*; Basle, fol., 1532, Paris, 1532, Basle, 1537, and 1555 (best), Rotterdam, 8vo, 1616.

¹¹ *Portolano*; Venice, sm. 4to, 1528.

¹² *Paesi nuovamente ritrovati*; Vicenza, 4to, 1507, Milan, 1508, 1512, 1519, Venice, 1517, 1521.

¹³ *La lettera delle isole*; Florence, 4to, 1493, two editions.

¹⁴ *History of England in the Middle Ages*; Lond., 4to, 1814-23.

¹⁵ *Neuze unbekante landte*; Nuremberg, fol., 1508.

¹⁶ *Psalterium*; Genoa, fol., 1516.

¹⁷ *De insulis meridiani atque indici mari nuper inventis*; Pavia, 4to, s. a.

¹⁸ *Historie Venetæ*; Venice and Paris, fol., 1551.

¹⁹ *Historia de los Reyes Cath. D. Fernando y Da. Isabel*; Granada, 2 vols., 4to, 1856.

²⁰ *apud MURATORI, Rerum Italic. Script.*; Vol. XXIII.

²¹ *Idem*, Vol. XXIV.

²² *Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos*; Madrid, fol., 1601-15, and 1728-30; Antwerp, 1728 (bad edition).

²³ *Historia del Nuevo Mundo*; Madrid, 4to, 1798 (MS. of 2d vol. in Private Libr., New York).

²⁴ *Della orig. e patria di C. Colombo*; Genoa, 8vo, 1819, and *Codice diplomatico Colombo-Americano*; Genoa, 4to, 1823.

²⁵ *Historia Ecclesiastica di Mantova*; Mantova, 4to, 1613-16.

²⁶ *Della patria di C. Colombo*; Florence, 8vo, 1808, and *Del Primo Scopritore*; Florence, 8vo, 1809.

²⁷ *Dissertazioni epistolari bibliografiche supra C. Colombo*; Rome, 8vo, 1809.

²⁸ *Notiz. storiche della città di C. di Monferrato*; Casali, 8vo, 1838-42.

²⁹ *Historia Ecclesiast. di Piacenza*; Piacenza, fol., 1651-72.

³⁰ *Annotaciones Iulij Salinerij Sauonensis ad Cornelium Tacitum*; Genoa, 4to, 1602.

³¹ *Canzon-Broich*; Venice, 8vo, 1730-31.

³² *apud Correspondance Astron. Géogr.*,

at Cogoletto (*Gambara*³³, *Isnardi*³⁴), Oneglia, Chiavara, Finale, Bugiasco, Cossena, Quinto, Albisola, or in England (*Molloy*³⁵), or simply in some unknown village near Genoa (*Las Casas*³⁶, *Barros*³⁷), in 1435-6 (*Bernaldez*, *Napione*, *Navarrete*, *Humboldt*³⁸, *Luigi Colombo*³⁹), or in 1441 (*Charlevoix*⁴⁰), or in 1445 (*Cladera*⁴¹, *Bossi*⁴²), or in 1446 (*Muñoz*), or in 1447 (*Robertson*⁴³, *Spotorno*) of humble parentage, to say the least: "vilibus orbus parentibus" (*Giustiniani*), "da ignobili Parenti" (*Salinerio*³⁰). Died at Valladolid, May 20th, 1506, notwithstanding Grynæus' *Novus Orbis*, which, as late as 1532, mentions him as still living.

After a very short time spent at the University of Pavia (*Ferd. Columbus*, *Bossi*), Christopher Columbus, like his father and brothers (*Gallo*, *Senarega*, *Casoni*⁴⁴, *Salinerio*³⁰, *Allegretti*²⁰), followed the occupation of wool-carder; and afterwards (*Las Casas*, *Bernaldez*), when still in Genoa, became a bookseller. The time when he first went to sea is not known. Repaired to Lisbon, after a shipwreck² (?), in 1470, and joined his brother Bartholomew, who made his living in that city by drawing and selling maps or nautical pictures (*Gallo*, *Giustiniani*). Was again in Italy, March 20th, 1472 (*Bianchi*⁴⁵), and, probably in 1473, in the employ of King René of Provence. Married in Lisbon (*Barros*), or perhaps at Calvi, in Corsica⁴⁶, Felippa Muñiz Perestrello, the daughter

&c., du Baron de Zach; Genoa, 8vo, 1826, Vol. XIV; and *Appendice*, Genoa, 8vo, 1839; quotes POLLERO, *Epichereima*; Turin, 4to, 1696.

³³ *De Navigat. C. Columbi*; Rome, 8vo, 1585; 4to, 1683.

³⁴ *Dissertazione*; Pinerolo, 8vo, 1838.

³⁵ *De Jure Maritimo*; London, 8vo; from 1676 to 1769, nine editions.

³⁶ "de algun lugar de la Provincia de Genova,"—*Historia General de las Indias*, Chapt. II; MS., Private Library, N. Y.

³⁷ *Decadas da Asia*; Lisbon, 3 vols., fol., 1552-53-63; 1628, and 1778-88, 24 vols., 8vo (best).

³⁸ *Examen Critique*; Paris, 3 vols., 8vo, 1836-9, (The edit. of that most excel-

lent work, 2 vols., n. d., is only this, without the sections of La Cosa's map.)

³⁹ *Patria e Biogr. del Grande Ammiraglio*; Rome, 8vo, 1853.

⁴⁰ *Histoire de l'Isle Espagnole*; Paris, 4to, 1730; 12mo, Amsterd., 1733.

⁴¹ *Investigaciones históricas*; Madrid, 4to, 1794.

⁴² *Vita di Colombo*; Milan, 8vo, 1818.

⁴³ *History of America*; London, 4to, 1788.

⁴⁴ *Annali di Genova, del secolo sedicesimo*; Genoa, fol., 1708.

⁴⁵ *Osservazioni sul clima, &c., della Liguria (apud Codice)*.

⁴⁶ Documents in the *Revue de Paris*, Aug., 1841, vol. XXXII.

1493. of the discoverer (*Ferd. Columbus*), or Governor (*Ca da Mosto*⁴⁷) of the island of Porto-Santo, and sister to the wife of Pedro Correa, an expert navigator, before 1474, the year in which his first son, Diego, was born. This Diego is the boy who is made to play such a lamentable part in the scene at the La Rabida convent, in 1484 or 1486. Made a voyage to England, Iceland, and "Thule," February, 1477 (Letter *apud Ferd. Columbus*), where he may have obtained the confirmation of the data furnished him by Toscanelli, June 25th, 1474, concerning the existence of Western lands. Was on board the piratical fleet which, in 1485, attacked the Venetian galleys off Cape St. Vincent (*Rawdon Brown*⁴⁸). Made his home at Porto-Santo (a small island near the coast of Africa), on an estate belonging to his wife, and where he compared notes with Correa, and matured his plans.

First proposals to Genoa (*P. Martyr, Benzoni*⁴⁹, *Herrera, Ramusio*⁵⁰), or to Portugal (*Maffei*⁵¹, *Galvano*⁵²), then to Venice (*Bossi, Navarrete*), or to France (*Geraldini, Montesquieu*⁵³), to Genoa again (*Muñoz*), to England (*Geraldini*), through his brother Bartholomew, who seems to have remained seven years at the court of Henry VII, for whom he made a chart, February, 1488 (*Hakluyt*⁵⁴), but where the project was laughed to scorn (*Benzoni*), or delayed only by accident (*Bacon*⁵⁵), or accepted, but too late (*Purchas*⁵⁶), then to Portugal (*Vasconcellos*⁵⁷), from which country he repaired to Spain, 1484 (*Spotorno*),

⁴⁷ *apud Itinerarium Portugalesium*; Milan, fol., 1508.

⁴⁸ *Calendar of State Papers and MSS. in the Archives of Venice*; London, 8vo, 1864.

⁴⁹ *Historia del Mondo Nuovo*; Venice, 8vo, 1565, 1572.

⁵⁰ *Delle Navigat. et Viaggi*; Venice, fol., 1603, or 1613 for the 2d vol.

⁵¹ *Historiarum Indicarum*; Florence, folio, 1588, Venice, 4to, 1589, &c.

⁵² *Tratado*; Lisbon, 1563.

⁵³ *Esprit des Loix*, "J'ai oui plusieurs fois déplorer l'aveuglement du conseil de François I qui rebuta Christophe Colomb,

qui lui proposait les Indes." Liv. XXI, chap. XXII. These regrets cannot be termed timely, for not only Francis I did not ascend the throne of France until the Western World had been rediscovered nearly twenty-two years, but he was not born until September, 1494. (See HÉNAULT.)

⁵⁴ *The Principal Navigations*; Lond., fol., 1589, 1598-1600, 4to, 1809-12.

⁵⁵ *Historie of the Raigne of K. Henry VII*; London, fol., 1622.

⁵⁶ *Pilgrimes*; Lond., fol., 1625, Part III.

⁵⁷ *Vida del Rey Juan II*; Madrid, 4to, 1639.

and made proposals to Ferdinand and Isabella, 1485 (*Bossi*), or 1486 (*Oviedo*). Met at Cordova Beatrix Enriquez, to whom he was married (*Herrera*, *Tiraboschi*⁵⁸, *Bossi*, *Roselly de Lorgues*⁵⁹), or with whom he never lived in lawful wedlock (*Napione*, *Spotorno*, *Navarrete*, *Humboldt*), before August 29th, 1487 (*Ortiz de Zuñiga*⁶⁰), or August 15th, 1488 (*Navarrete*), the year in which his youngest son and future historian was born. Distinguished himself in the campaign against the Moors, 1489 (*Ort. de Zuñiga*). The commission sitting at Salamanca rejected his proposals, 1491. The project was finally accepted by Spain, April 17th, 1492. Set sail from Palos with three caravels, *viz.*: the "Santa-Maria" or "Gallega" (*Oviêdo*), flag-ship, the "Pinta," and the "Niña," with a crew of ninety men (*Ferd. Columbus*) or one hundred and twenty (*Martyr*, *Giustiniani*), Friday, August 3d, 1492, a half an hour before daylight.

Discovered, Friday, October 12th, 1492, at 2 A. M., what he always believed, and compelled his crew, under penalty⁶¹ of having their tongues cut off, to assert to be the western coast of China, but which was only Grand Turk, one of the Turks islands (*Navarrete*, *Gibbs*⁶², *Major*⁶³), or Watling Island (*Muñoz*, *Becher*⁶⁴), or San Salvador Grande (*Ferrer*⁶⁵), or Cat Island (*Catesby*⁶⁶, *Humboldt*). Discovered the Island of Cuba, October 28th, and Hayti, December 5th, 1492. Sent an Embassy to the "Gran Can," November 2d. Lost his flag-ship by shipwreck, December 24th. Set sail on his way back to Spain, Wednesday,

⁵⁸ *Storia della lett. Italiana*; Milan, 8vo, 1822-26.

⁵⁹ *Christophe Colomb*; 12mo, Paris, 1859; and *La Croix dans les Deux-mondes*, Paris, 8vo, 1843 (a very strange performance).

⁶⁰ *Annales ecclesiastic. de Sevilla*; Madrid, fol., 1677.

⁶¹ *Informacion*, apud NAVARRETE; Vol. II, No. LXXVI, page 145.

⁶² Proceedings of the New York His-

torical Society, 1846; and *Athenæum* for 1846.

⁶³ *Select Letters of Columbus*; Lond., 8vo, 1847; printed for the Hakluyt Society.

⁶⁴ *The Landfall of Columbus*; Lond., 8vo, 1856.

⁶⁵ *Carta esferica* (1802), apud notes to French translation of NAVARRETE; Paris, 8vo, 1823.

⁶⁶ *Natural History of Carolina*; London, folio, 1731.

1493. January 16th, 1493. Owing to severe storms, he anchored off St. Mary's, one of the Azores, February 18th, and afterwards at Rastello, in the Tagus, near Lisbon, where he landed March 4th, and from which he sent to Castile a messenger bearing the news and letters addressed to Sanchez and Santangel. After an eventful time at the court of John II, of Portugal, where the courtiers proposed openly to murder him (*Garcia de Resende*⁶⁷, *Barros*, *Vasconcellos*), Columbus departed, Wednesday, March 13th, landing finally at Palos, Friday, March 15th, 1493, at noon.

When still on board his caravel, February 15th, off the island of St. Mary, Columbus wrote two official accounts of his voyage, one of which was addressed to Raphael or Gabriel Sanchez or Sanxis, the Crown Treasurer. No copy, either in print or in manuscript, of the Spanish original has yet been found, but the discovery made a few years ago, in the Ambrosian library, of a printed copy of the letter addressed to Luiz de Santangel (No. 7), warrants the belief that not only it may have been printed, but that it is not irretrievably lost. As to the original itself, notwithstanding the diligent searches instituted by Muñoz in Simancas, and Navarrete in the *Lonja* at Seville, where, after the establishment of the General Archives of the Indies, in 1792, all documents relating to the Western World had been transferred, no traces of it have ever been discovered. Muñoz supposes that it has been inserted in Chapt. cxviii of Bernaldez' *Historia de los Reyes Católicos*. We are of opinion that the latter work contains only a close paraphrase of the letter addressed to Santangel, as the reader can ascertain by comparing the Ambrosian text with the original of Bernaldez, both of which are inserted, together with a translation into English, in our *Notes on Columbus*, pages 89-115.

The substance of that valuable document, however,

⁶⁷ *Lyvro das obras*; Evora, fol., 1554; as *Chronica*, Lisb., fol., 1596, 1607, 1622, 1752.

has been transmitted to us through a translation made in very poor Latin—"semi-barbaro" (*Muñoz*)—by one Leander or Aliander de Cosco, on or about April 25th, 1493. Of that translation we describe, *de visu*, six editions, all apparently published within the year 1493.

Only one of those six editions contains the name of the printer, his place of residence, and the year when it was printed. It is our No. 3. Another has the printer's name and residence, but no date (No. 6); whilst a third (No. 5) gives only the place. The other three (Nos. 1, 2, and 3) are all *sine anno aut loco*.

The text, with the exception of variations in the use of contracted letters (*viz.*: *ϕ, ϕ̃, ϕ̄, ϕ̅, ϕ̆, ϕ̇, ϕ̈, ϕ̉, ϕ̊, ϕ̋, ϕ̌, ϕ̍, ϕ̎, ϕ̏, ϕ̐, ϕ̑, ϕ̒, ϕ̓, ϕ̔, ϕ̕, ϕ̖, ϕ̗, ϕ̘, ϕ̙, ϕ̚, ϕ̛, ϕ̜, ϕ̝, ϕ̞, ϕ̟, ϕ̠, ϕ̡, ϕ̢, ϕ̣, ϕ̤, ϕ̥, ϕ̦, ϕ̧, ϕ̨, ϕ̩, ϕ̪, ϕ̫, ϕ̬, ϕ̭, ϕ̮, ϕ̯, ϕ̰, ϕ̱, ϕ̲, ϕ̳, ϕ̴, ϕ̵, ϕ̶, ϕ̷, ϕ̸, ϕ̹, ϕ̺, ϕ̻, ϕ̼, ϕ̽, ϕ̾, ϕ̿, ϕ̿̄, ϕ̿̅, ϕ̿̆, ϕ̿̇, ϕ̿̈, ϕ̿̉, ϕ̿̊, ϕ̿̋, ϕ̿̌, ϕ̿̍, ϕ̿̎, ϕ̿̏, ϕ̿̐, ϕ̿̑, ϕ̿̒, ϕ̿̓, ϕ̿̔, ϕ̿̕, ϕ̖̿, ϕ̗̿, ϕ̘̿, ϕ̙̿, ϕ̿̚, ϕ̛̿, ϕ̜̿, ϕ̝̿, ϕ̞̿, ϕ̟̿, ϕ̠̿, ϕ̡̿, ϕ̢̿, ϕ̣̿, ϕ̤̿, ϕ̥̿, ϕ̦̿, ϕ̧̿, ϕ̨̿, ϕ̩̿, ϕ̪̿, ϕ̫̿, ϕ̬̿, ϕ̭̿, ϕ̮̿, ϕ̯̿, ϕ̰̿, ϕ̱̿, ϕ̲̿, ϕ̳̿, ϕ̴̿, ϕ̵̿, ϕ̶̿, ϕ̷̿, ϕ̸̿, ϕ̹̿, ϕ̺̿, ϕ̻̿, ϕ̼̿, ϕ̿̽, ϕ̿̾, ϕ̿̿, ϕ̿̿̄, ϕ̿̿̅, ϕ̿̿̆, ϕ̿̿̇, ϕ̿̿̈, ϕ̿̿̉, ϕ̿̿̊, ϕ̿̿̋, ϕ̿̿̌, ϕ̿̿̍, ϕ̿̿̎, ϕ̿̿̏, ϕ̿̿̐, ϕ̿̿̑, ϕ̿̿̒, ϕ̿̿̓, ϕ̿̿̔, ϕ̿̿̕, ϕ̖̿̿, ϕ̗̿̿, ϕ̘̿̿, ϕ̙̿̿, ϕ̿̿̚, ϕ̛̿̿, ϕ̜̿̿, ϕ̝̿̿, ϕ̞̿̿, ϕ̟̿̿, ϕ̠̿̿, ϕ̡̿̿, ϕ̢̿̿, ϕ̣̿̿, ϕ̤̿̿, ϕ̥̿̿, ϕ̦̿̿, ϕ̧̿̿, ϕ̨̿̿, ϕ̩̿̿, ϕ̪̿̿, ϕ̫̿̿, ϕ̬̿̿, ϕ̭̿̿, ϕ̮̿̿, ϕ̯̿̿, ϕ̰̿̿, ϕ̱̿̿, ϕ̲̿̿, ϕ̳̿̿, ϕ̴̿̿, ϕ̵̿̿, ϕ̶̿̿, ϕ̷̿̿, ϕ̸̿̿, ϕ̹̿̿, ϕ̺̿̿, ϕ̻̿̿, ϕ̼̿̿, ϕ̿̿̽, ϕ̿̿̾, ϕ̿̿̿, ϕ̿̿̿̄, ϕ̿̿̿̅, ϕ̿̿̿̆, ϕ̿̿̿̇, ϕ̿̿̿̈, ϕ̿̿̿̉, ϕ̿̿̿̊, ϕ̿̿̿̋, ϕ̿̿̿̌, ϕ̿̿̿̍, ϕ̿̿̿̎, ϕ̿̿̿̏, ϕ̿̿̿̐, ϕ̿̿̿̑, ϕ̿̿̿̒, ϕ̿̿̿̓, ϕ̿̿̿̔, ϕ̿̿̿̕, ϕ̖̿̿̿, ϕ̗̿̿̿, ϕ̘̿̿̿, ϕ̙̿̿̿, ϕ̿̿̿̚, ϕ̛̿̿̿, ϕ̜̿̿̿, ϕ̝̿̿̿, ϕ̞̿̿̿, ϕ̟̿̿̿, ϕ̠̿̿̿, ϕ̡̿̿̿, ϕ̢̿̿̿, ϕ̣̿̿̿, ϕ̤̿̿̿, ϕ̥̿̿̿, ϕ̦̿̿̿, ϕ̧̿̿̿, ϕ̨̿̿̿, ϕ̩̿̿̿, ϕ̪̿̿̿, ϕ̫̿̿̿, ϕ̬̿̿̿, ϕ̭̿̿̿, ϕ̮̿̿̿, ϕ̯̿̿̿, ϕ̰̿̿̿, ϕ̱̿̿̿, ϕ̲̿̿̿, ϕ̳̿̿̿, ϕ̴̿̿̿, ϕ̵̿̿̿, ϕ̶̿̿̿, ϕ̷̿̿̿, ϕ̸̿̿̿, ϕ̹̿̿̿, ϕ̺̿̿̿, ϕ̻̿̿̿, ϕ̼̿̿̿, ϕ̿̿̿̽, ϕ̿̿̿̾, ϕ̿̿̿̿*), is the same for all. The titles differ. In Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6, the name of King Ferdinand only is given; in Nos. 3 and 4, that of Queen Isabella is added. In Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6, the recipient of the letter is called *Raphael*; in Nos. 3 and 4, he is named *Gabriel*. His family name is spelled in Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6, *Sanxis*; in No. 3, *Sanchis*; in No. 4, *Sanches*. The translator is mentioned as *Aliander* in Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6; in Nos. 3 and 4, as *Leander*; whilst No. 3 adds the complimentary adjective of *generosus* where all the others have *nobilis*. No. 2 is the only one which lacks the words *Indie supra Gangem* in the title⁶⁸.

Nos. 5 and 6 were certainly printed at Paris, and No.

⁶⁸ Graesse states that "Dans l'ex. de l'éd. de Euch. Silber, conservé à la bibl. Ambros. de Milan, manquent les deux mots *supra Gangem* au titre." We are of impression that in this instance No. 2 is intended. The Ambrosian is not known to possess a copy of the Silber (our No. 3), whilst the Brera has, or had, a fine, though incomplete specimen of No. 2, which has lately been stolen. When Morelli, Gianorini and Bossi have occasion to mention a four leaves unillustrated edition, they always refer to one in the Magliabechi (No. 3). Had the diligent Bossi, who made his transcript of No. 2 from the Brera copy, known of the existence of a

Silber in the Ambrosian, he would have mentioned it instead of referring to an unillustrated copy in Florence. It must be said, however, that by a clause in the will of Cardinal Fred. Borromeo, the founder of the Ambrosian, it is prohibited to make a catalogue of that great library; the books have not even their titles inscribed on the back, which may account for a plaquette of that description escaping the lynx-eyes of a Bossi or a Morelli. Still, the omission of those two words throws a dubious light upon Graesse's assertion. We have examined four copies of the Silber, and heard of two more, none of which omit the passage *Indie supra Gangem*.

1493. 3 at Rome, which is said by Morelli, Gianorini, Bossi and others, to be also the case with Nos. 1, 2, and 4. There are no positive proofs that the latter are Roman impressions, but the probability is that they were at least published in Italy. The kind of type used is a good test for those who possess the means of comparing; but in the absence of a large collection of dated *incunabulæ* we propose an hypothesis. Of the translator, de Cosco, we know absolutely nothing; but there is no lack of precise details concerning the author of the epigram which is at the end of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (in Nos. 5 and 6 it is on the *verso* of the first leaf). Although called in that versified eulogium R. L. de Corbaria, his name should be Berardus or Leonard de Carninis⁶⁹, whilst he was, from 1491 to 1498, Bishop of Monte-Peloso, situated in the kingdom of Naples, but a direct dependency of Rome. Now, when we take into consideration the short time which elapsed between the return of Columbus and the publication of his letter, one of which (No. 3, which also contains the epigram) bears the unmistakable date of 1493 in the colophon; the distance between Spain and Italy; the difficulty of sending books or letters to and fro, in those days, and the fact that the epigrammatist resided in Italy, it is certainly permitted to infer that the plaquette before us is the work of an Italian printer.

The types used in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 differ from each other in size, form, and in the employment of contractions. We suppose, therefore, that they were printed by three different printers. Franck Silber, usually called Eucharis Argenteus or Argyrios, is certainly the printer of No. 3, Guyot Marchant or Mercator that of Nos. 5 and 6. Nos. 1 and 4 have the same type, and are, therefore, the work of one printer, who is supposed, from the great similarity found to exist between the latter and the books printed in 1493 by Stephanus Planck,

⁶⁹ UGHELLI, *Italia Sacra* (ed. of Rome, fol., 1644-62); Vol. I, page 1072.

to be the work of that excellent typographer. Johannes Besicken may have printed No. 2. Had we 1493. access to some of the early publications of Planck and Besicken, so artistically described by the great Audifredi, we might hope, perhaps, to establish the chronology of those plaquettes. But in the absence of any typographical criterion to ascertain which of our six editions is entitled to the much-coveted place of *editio princeps*, we beg leave to resort to another hypothesis, which the reader may take for what it is worth.

Ferdinand and Isabella reigned conjointly to the year 1504. We have already stated that in the titles of four of the editions the name of Isabella is omitted, as if Ferdinand was, when the plaquettes were printed, sole King of Spain. This would be a presumption that they date from after 1504, as Ferdinand reigned until 1516; but we know of no book printed by Planck after 1498, and of Besicken, whether in partnership with Mayr or with Martinus of Amsterdam, after 1501. Besides, Nos. 5 and 6, which also omit the name of Isabella, bear the imprint of Guyot Marchant, who certainly ceased to print before 1501; the Basle edition of the *Verardus*, which gives, in a kind of appendix, the Columbus letter, evidently taken from No. 2, is plainly dated on the verso of the twenty-ninth leaf: 1494. We must, therefore, consider the absence of the Queen's name in Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6, involving, as it does, a grammatical change which runs through the entire sentence, as a premeditated omission, which was afterwards repaired in Nos. 3 and 4.

The claims of 5 and 6 we set aside, for it is not likely that the letter was sent to Paris before it reached Rome. Bossi justly remarks that the Spanish sovereigns would lose no time in dispatching an official account to the Holy-See, in order to obtain from the Pope the investiture of the newly discovered lands. On the other hand, it is well known that after Charles VIII had restored Roussillon and Cerdagne to Ferdinand by the

1493. Treaty of Barcelona, January 19th, 1493, the Spanish Monarch, anxious as he was to find a pretense to disregard his own engagements relating to the Kingdom of Naples, took no extraordinary pains to make himself agreeable to Charles VIII.

We believe that an official account was sent from the Court of Spain to Rome, previous even to the second Embassy of Obedience intrusted to Carvajal; the Bull of Concession of May 3d⁷⁰, and the Bull of Demarcation of May 4th, 1493⁷¹, are conclusive on that point; but we are not prepared to say that the said account was the Letter of Columbus. The latter was originally written in Spanish, and although the reigning Pope, Alexander Borgia, was a Spaniard by birth, the dispatch sent by Isabella, being an official document, it must have been in Latin. The letter, however, may have been added to the package; but if it was not sent in the original Spanish, some obscure clerk in the Foreign Office is entitled to the merit or demerit of the version; nor do we believe that his name would have been inserted in the title. The fact that the communications were much more frequent and facile between Italy and Spain than between Spain and France, is a sufficient reason to consider the Paris editions of the *De Insulis* as mere reprints.

Nos. 3 and 4, being set aside because they contain the name of the Queen, and Nos. 5 and 6 simply on account of their origin, Nos. 1 and 2 only remain. But which of these two is the *editio princeps*?

No. 1 is a plain plaquette, without even an ornamented or red-printed initial, so common in those days, whilst No. 2 contains no less than seven (the eighth being only a repetition) elaborate woodcuts, five of which cover each an entire page. Now, when we recollect the importance of the news which the Letter was

⁷⁰ NAVARRETE, *Coleccion de los viages*; Vol. II, pages 22-35.

⁷¹ EDEN, *Decades of the Newe Worlde*; Lond., 4to, 1555, pages 167-171.

intended to convey, and the time required to prepare the woodcuts, it is fair to assume that the unillustrated edition, which, all things considered, was only what we would now call an "extra," was published first. We therefore suppose that No. 1 is the *editio princeps*⁷².

On the verso of the tenth leaf of No. 2 there is a woodcut, comprising the word "Granata," and the arms of that city, which might lead, perhaps, to the belief that No. 2 was printed in Granada, and therefore before any of the other editions, but for the following objections: In the first place, if we can understand how a stranger five hundred leagues away should not know that both Ferdinand and Isabella were on the throne, it is difficult to believe that the same ignorance could prevail at Granada, especially in the year following its conquest by the two sovereigns. In the second place, armorial bearings cannot be considered a test, as they are not unfrequently found on books known to have been printed in cities or countries which do not claim as their own the inserted escutcheon.⁷³ For instance, the *Mundus Novus*, which was printed for Wm. Vorster-

⁷² The following title, which we borrow from the *Liures Curieux* (No. 106), if correctly given, and an Italian edition, would prove a formidable rival for the position of *editio princeps*—not because it bears the date of 1492, but for the reason that it is unillustrated, and omits the name of Isabella. In fact, there is no argument alleged in favor of No. 1 which could not apply to the following: "Epistola Christophori Colom, cui etas nostra multum debet; de Insulis Indiæ supra Gangem nuper inventis. Ad quas perq.-rendas octavo antea mense ausspicis et ere *invictissimi Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis* missus fuerat (au lieu de *Fernandi et Helisabet Regum* missus fuerat) Ad magnificum duum *Gabrielem Sanchis*—missa: quam nobilis ac litteratus vir *Leander* de Cosco ab Hispano idiomate in latinum convertit tertio kal's Maii m.cccc.xciii. [sic]. Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno primo. (4 feuillets, dont les pages entières portent 33

lignes.)" Evidently a cross between No. 1 and No. 3—if not a myth altogether.

The title to the text published by Mr. Major also differs from any. It seems to follow No. 4, but whilst the latter calls the Treasurer *Gabriel Sanches*, in the *Select Letters* he is named *Raphael Sanxis*. Must we view this difference as a correction introduced by the learned editor, or as indicating another edition?

As to the allusion in Pinelo-Barcia (col. 564), made on the authority of Draudius, and repeated by Navarrete, which might convey the impression that a separate edition of the Letter had been given by one Enrique Pedro, of Basle, we scarcely need say that the *Bibliotheca Classica* of Draudius (page 718, edit. of 1611) refers only to the collection published by the monk Robert, under the title of *Bellum Christianorum*, and printed at Basle in 1533.

⁷³ CHEVILLIER, *Origine de l'Imprimerie*; Paris, 4to, 1694.

1493. mann, of Antwerp (see *infra*), contains on the last leaf the double-headed eagle coat-of-arms, and the escutcheon of the latter city, yet it is generally believed that the plaquette was printed somewhere on the Lower-Rhine, where neither Charles V nor Philip II ever reigned. In the third place, we have shown that the epigram, which is in No. 2 as well as in No. 1, was the production of an Italian Bishop, who then lived near Rome. Finally, not only Maittaire⁷⁴, La Caille⁷⁵, Cabrera⁷⁶, Mendez⁷⁷, Orlandi⁷⁸, and the leading historians of the Typographical Art assert that printing was not introduced into Granada until 1496, but, to quote La Serna Santander, the highest authority on such matters: “*Primer volumen de vita Christi*, de Fray Franc. Ximenez, in fol., 1496, est la seule impression connue faite à Grenade dans le XV^e siècle; ce qui n’a rien d’extraordinaire quand on sait que cette ville superbe ne fut conquise sur les Maures qu’en l’an 1492.”⁷⁹

Were we called upon to advance a supposition as to what English philosophers would now term the *genesis* of those editions, we should say, that on the receipt of the great news in Spain the Letter of Columbus was made public, and printed in the original Spanish, probably at Barcelona, by Posa, Michael, or Barro, or at Seville, by Ungut and Polonus, in a kind of semi-gothic character, resembling, we imagine, the Santangel Letter (No. 7). That when Francesco Marchesi and Giovanni Antonio Grimaldi, the Genoese Embassadors, returned to Italy a short time after the arrival of the transatlantic expedition (*Senarega*²¹), they procured some of those plaquettes, one of which may yet come to light in some private or public library of Genoa, Rome, Naples, or Florence, just as a copy of the Santangel was discovered

⁷⁴ *Annales Typogr.*; Vol. 1, Part 1, page 76 (edit. of 1733).

⁷⁵ *Histoire de l’Imprimerie*; Paris, 4to, 1689, page 49.

⁷⁶ *Memorial*; p. 10, *apud* the following:

⁷⁷ *Typographia Española*; Madrid, 4to, 1796, page 345.

⁷⁸ *Origine delle Stampa*; Bologna, 4to, 1722, page 214

⁷⁹ *Dictionnaire Bibliographique*; Suppl., Bruxelles, 8vo, 1805, Vol. III, page 516.

a short time since among the books bequeathed by Cus-
todi to the Ambrosian library. The results of Colum-
bus' voyage were so flattering to his countrymen that
the Spanish accounts must have circulated freely, and
easily found their way into the large cities of Italy. A
copy having been secured either by Cosco or the Bishop
of Monte-Peloso, the former undertook to translate it
into Latin, and add a title, while the latter inserted the
following epigram :

1493.

[Epigramma. R. L. de Corbaria Ep̄i Montis-
palusij. Ad In-||victissimum Regem Hispaniarum : .

Jam nulla Hispanis tellus addenda triumphis.

Atq; parum tantis viribus orbis erat.

Nunc longe cois regio deprensa sub undis.

Auctura est titulos Beticæ magne tuos

Unde repertori incrito referenda Columbo

Gratia : sed summo est maior habenda deo.

Qui vincenda parat noua regna tibiq; sibiq;

Teg; simul fortem prestat et esse pium.⁸⁰

The manuscript was then intrusted to Stephanus
Planck, who immediately printed No. 1 ; the success
of which, as they had no copyright in those days, in-
duced Johannes Besicken, who had lately come or sim-
ply returned from Basle (where, in imitation of the
Nuremberg printers, it was a common thing to insert
a number of woodcuts), to prepare an illustrated edi-
tion, which is our No. 2. The grave omission in the

⁸⁰ EPIGRAM,

BY R. L. DE CORBARIA, BISHOP OF MONTE-PELOSO.

<i>To the Invincible King of the Spains :</i>	And the mid-ocean summons to thy sway !
Less wide the world than the renown of	Give thanks to him—but loftier homage
Spain,	pay
To swell her triumphs no new lands remain !	To God Supreme, who gives its realms to
Rejoice, Iberia ! see thy fame increased !	thee !
Another world Columbus from the East	Greatest of monarchs, first of servants be !

1493. title of the name of Queen Isabella, combined with the demand for the news which, as we know, was unabated, prompted Franck Silber to publish a corrected edition, which is our No. 3; on seeing which, Planck also made a new edition, but with the improved title taken from Silber, and which is our No. 4. It is probable that copies of the earliest editions were the first sent abroad, and that Nos. 5 and 6 were copied in Paris from No. 1, while the edition inserted in the *Verardus* of Basle, 1494⁸¹, was copied from No. 2.

We have never seen, among the early historians, a direct reference to any of the fifteenth century editions of the *De Insulis*, although we fancy that traces can be found in the works of Sabellico, Maffei of Volterra, and Bergomas. After 1511 it becomes obvious that all the references to Columbus and his voyages are inspired by the *Raccolta* of Vicenza, its various translations, and the Decades of Peter Martyr. Towards the end of the sixteenth century, authors, including even Conrad Gesner, begin to quote the Letter itself, but in almost all instances it is with the addition of an honest *apud*, referring directly to the monk Robert's *Bellum Christianorum Principum*.

De Cosco's Latin translation was republished in an appendix to Charles Verardo's drama on the conquest of Granada⁸¹, and afterwards inserted in Robert's collection⁸². In 1602 Andrew Schott⁸³ again published the *De Insulis* in his rare *Hispania illustrata*⁸³. It is also in Amati's *Storico-Critico-Scientifiche*, copied from No. 4⁸⁴.

⁸¹ *In laudem Serenissimi Ferdinandi, &c.*; 1494, *sine loco* (Basle, by de Olpe), 8vo, last seven leaves; which edition of 1494 we believe to be the only one of the original *Verarduses* containing the *De Insulis*. The Ræsdel catalogue (No. 1117) mentions a Rome edition with the *De Insulis*, 1494, which we think erroneous, as the Rome editions of the *Verardus* do not contain the Letter. Mr. Major, in his valuable *Select Letters*, page vi, also quotes "another edition of the letter forming a sequel to

Verardus, folio, printed in Basle, 1533," which we think to be only the following:

⁸² *Bellum Christianorum principum*; Basle, fol., 1533, page 116, *sq.*

⁸³ The mysterious and *introuvable* "Escoto" of Muñoz and Navarrete. ⁸³ Frankfurt, 5 vols, fol., 1603-8, art. xxii, Vol ii, page 1282, *sq.*

⁸⁴ Milan, 8vo, 1828-30; Vol. iv, pages 314-18, from a copy in the Trivulgio libr., Milan.

We find the text with a French version in C. M. Urano's translation of Bossi⁸⁵, in the Paris edition of Navarrete⁸⁶, and in M. de Rosny's late publication⁸⁷.

With an Italian version, the text, taken from No. 2, has been inserted in the original work of Bossi⁴². Navarrete³ gives it from No. 3, with a Spanish translation, and Mr. Major with a correct English version and valuable introduction in his *Select Letters*⁹³. It is likewise in our *Notes on Columbus*, copied line for line, with the original abbreviations, from No. 1.

In Italian alone, it is inserted in a pompous octavo, lately published⁸⁸.

A German translation was printed as early as 1497 (see *infra*), whilst, according to Tross⁸⁹, one Charles Fontaine dedicated to "M. d'Ivor, Secrétaire du Roy," a French version, which was published at Lyons by Rigaud, in 1559, 16mo, under the title of "*La Description des terres trouuées de nostre temps.*"

The first version in English—and a very poor one it is—we find in the *Edinburgh Review*⁹⁰; the last was given in the New York *Historical Magazine*⁹¹.

Direct references : { MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. x, Part II, page 237.
Aspinwall Catalogue, No. 1.
TERNAUX, *Bibliothèque Américaine*, No. 2.
Sykes' Catalogue, Part III, No. 234.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 158.
Serapeum, 1845, Vol. vi, page 350.
Appendix to N. Y. reprint of *Syllacio*, page xliii; letter B.
BRUNET, *Manuel*, Vol. II, col. 163.
GRAESSE, *Trésor*, Vol II, page 228.
Notes on Columbus, fol., 1865, pages 117-124; letter A.

⁸⁵ Paris, 8vo, 1824, and 1825-8.

⁸⁶ Paris, 8vo, 1828.

⁸⁷ *Lettre de Christophe Colomb*; Paris, 8vo, 1865, 44 pp.

⁸⁸ *Raccolta completa*; s. l. (Lyons), 8vo, 1864, with a stately portrait of the translator, which, in a complete collection, might have been replaced with advantage by a transcript of the *Libro de Profecias*, and of

the notes in the hand of Columbus, which fill the margin of the copy of D'Ailly's *Imago mundi*, in the Columbian library at Seville.

⁸⁹ Catalogue, 1865, No. 1366.

⁹⁰ For Decemb., 1816, pages 505-11. Republished in the *Analectic Magazine*, Vol. IX, pages 516-522.

⁹¹ For April, 1865, pages 114-118.

1493.

2. COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER)—*Recto of the second leaf:*

De Insulis inuentis ||

Epistola Cristoferi Colom (cui etas nostra || mul-
tū debet: de Insulis in mari Indico nup || inuētis.
Ad quas perquirendas octauo antea || mense: auf-
picijs et ere Inuētissimi Fernandi || Hispaniarum
Regis missus fuerat) ad Mag- || nificum dñm Ra-
phaelez Sanxis: eiusdē sere- || nissimi Regis The-
saurariū missa. quam nobi || lis ac litterat⁹ vir Ali-
ander d Cosco: ab His- || pano ydeomate in latinū
conuertit: tercio kl's || Maij. M.cccc.xciii. Ponti-
ficatus Alexandri || Sexti Anno Primo. ||*

* * Sm. 8vo, *sine loco aut anno*; ten leaves, twenty-seven lines in a full page; eight woodcuts, *viz.*: single escutcheon of Castile and Leon on recto of the first leaf; and on the verso a vessel, with the words: *Oceanica classis*; on verso of the second leaf, men landing, and *Insula hispana*; on verso of the third leaf, a kind of map, with the words: *Fernâda, Ysabella, hispana, saluatorie, conceptiores, marie*, and a caravel; on the recto of the fifth leaf, the woodcut of the verso of the second leaf is repeated; on the verso of the sixth leaf, a town or fort in process of construction, and the words *Insula hispana*; on recto of the tenth leaf, full-length portrait of Ferdinand, holding the escutcheon of Castile and Leon in his right hand, and that of Granada in his left, and the words: *Fernâd⁹ rex hispania*; on the verso, solitary coat-of-arms of Granada, and the word *Granata*. No water-mark.

(Private Library, New York.)

* *Anglicè*: Concerning islands discovered. Letter from Christopher Colom (to whom our age oweth much: concerning the islands in the Indian sea recently discovered. In search of which he was sent eight months ago: under the auspices and at the expense of the invincible King of the Spains Ferdinand),

addressed to the noble lord *Raphael Sanxis*: Treasurer of the same most serene King, which the noble and learned man *Aliander de Cosco*: translated from the Spanish idiom into Latin: the third day of the calends of May, 1493. The Year One of the Pontificate of Alexander VI.

The present is the only perfect copy known, and formerly belonged to M. Libri. There is another copy in the British Museum. There was one also in the Brera library at Milan, which served for Bossi's and the *Edinburgh Review*'s versions, but it has lately been stolen¹. The latter, as well as the Grenville copy, lacks the tenth leaf, and therefore the last two woodcuts.

Brunet², in answer to the supposition that the present might have been printed at Granada, because it bears the arms of that city, says: "Cette conjecture seroit fort hasardée, car les mêmes armes se trouvent dans l'édition imprimée à Bâle en 1494." What we find in the Basle edition (see *infra*) and in the present, in the form of an escutcheon, is the coat-of-arms which Ferdinand holds in his left hand; but the solitary shield, which is so conspicuous on the verso of the last leaf of this No. 2, is not to be found in the *Verardus*, nor in any other book mentioned by bibliographers.

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 158, where the date of "1494 or 1495" is ascribed to the above, "as it contains the same woodcuts as those used in the fourth edition of Bernardinus de Olpe," which is totally inadmissible, as the latter lacks three woodcuts, to say the least.

HAIN, *Repertorium*, No. 5491.

N. Y. *Syllacio*, page xlili; letter A.

GRAESSE, Vol. 11, page 228.

Notes on Columbus, pages 118-120; letter B.

¹ *Vita di Cristoforo Colombo*; Milan, 8vo, 1818, pages 167-174, and French translation, Paris, 8vo, 1824, pages 203-241.

² For December, 1816, pages 505-11.

³ The following description, copied from a manuscript annotation in the Brera library, and which betrays the hand of an adept, probably that of Zaccaria, fully identifies the copy:

"Constat foliolis novem in 8^o vel 4^o parvo. Fol. primo recto habentur insignia Regis Hispaniæ cum Inscriptione Reg. Hispaniæ; eod. verso tabula exhibens *Oceanicam classem*. Fol. 2^{do} recto Epistolæ initium cum titulo supra relato cui præmittuntur hæc verba char. maj. *De In-*

ulis Inventis. Eodem fol. 2. verso tabula exhibens Insulam Hyspanam. Fol. 3. recto sequitur Epistola, eodem verso tabula exhibens Insulas Fernandam, Isabellam, &c. Fol. 4. sequitur textus. Fol. 5. recto iteratur tabula exhibens *Oceanicum classem*. eod. verso, uti & fol. 6^o. sequitur textus. Fol. 7^o verso tabula exhibens Insulam Hyspanam. Deinde sequitur textus usque ad 9^m fol. rectum quo Epistola absolvitur absque ulla nota typograph. char. est. Gothicus nitidus. Linea in qualibet pag. 27. Desunt custodes & numeri paginar. Fol. 1^m. 2^m. 3^m. & 4^m, præ se ferunt signaturas i, ij, iij. Tabulæ ligno exculptæ, sed satis elegantes. Initiales literæ pictæ."

⁴ *Manuel*, Vol. 11, col. 163.

1493. 3. COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER)—C Epistola Christofori
 Colom: cui etas nostra multum debet: de|| Insulis
 Indie supra Gangem nuper inuētis. Ad quas per=
 quiren|| das octauo antea mense auspiciis ⁊ ere in=
 uictissimorum Fernandi || ac Helisabet Hispaniaz
 Regū missus fuerat: ad Magnificū dñm || Gabrie=
 lem Sanches: eorundem serenissimorum Regum Te=
 sau-|| rariū missa: Quā generosus ac litteratus vir
 Leander de Cosco ab|| Hispano idiomate in latinū
 cōuertit: tertio Kaleñ Maij. M.cccc.|| xliij. Pon=
 tificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno Primo.||

Colophon:

C Impressit Rome Eucharius Argenteus An=
 no dñi. M.cccc.xliij. ||*

* * Sm. 4to, three unnumbered printed leaves and one blank, forty
 lines in a full page.

(Private Library, New York and Providence.)

Direct references: { HAIN, *Repertorium*, Vol. 1, Part II, page 175.
 MUÑOZ, *Historia del Nuevo Mundo*, page 7.
 NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, Vol. 1, page 176.
 Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 158.
 TERNAUX, *Biblioth. Américaine*, No. 3.
 Appendix to N. Y. *Syllacio*, page xlv; letter D.
Notes on Columbus, page 122; letter C.
 BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 164.

GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 75, states that the copy in the Ambrosian
 library lacks, in the title, the words *supra Gangem*. We have
 examined four copies ourself, and read the description of five more,
 but without discovering such an omission. The only supposed
 variation is in:

Boone's Lond. Catal., No. 278, where there is a mention of a copy
 alleged to have the date printed "1492," and which we think to
 be only the above with the last figure effaced or blurred, which is
 not a very uncommon device on the part of certain booksellers
 to find a ready market for their wares.

* *Anglicè:* Letter from Christopher
 Colom: to whom our age oweth much:
 concerning the Islands of India beyond
 the Ganges recently discovered. In the
 search of which he was sent eight
 months ago under the auspices and at
 the expense of the most invincible Sov=
 ereigns of the Spains, *Ferdinand* and *Isa-*

bella: addressed to the noble lord *Gabriel*
Sanches, Treasurer of the most serene
 Sovereigns: which the *liberal* and learned
 man *Leander de Cosco* translated from the
 Spanish idiom into Latin, the third day of
 the calends of May, 1493; the Year One of
 the Pontificate of Alexander VI. Printed
 at Rome by Eucharius Silber, A. D. 1493.

4. COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHORUS)—C Epistola Christo=
 fori Colom : cui etas nostra multū debet : de || In=
 fulis Indie supra Gangem nuper inuētis. Ad quas
 perqren-||das octauo antea mense auspiciis ⁊ ere in=
 uictissimoz Fernādi ⁊ || Helisabet Hispaniaz Regū
 missus fuerat : ad magnificum dñm || Gabrielem
 Sanchis eorundē serenissimoz Regum Tesaurariū ||
 missa : quā nobilis ac litteratus vir Leander de
 Cosco ab Hispa || no idiomate in latinum cōuertit
 tertio kal's Maii. M.cccc.xciii || Pontificatus Alex=
 andri Sexti Anno primo. ||³

* * Sm. 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, four leaves, thirty lines in a full page. No water-mark.

(Private Library, New York and Providence. The only other copies known are in the British Museum, the Munich Royal Library, and in the collection of a French amateur.)

Direct references : { FOSSI, *Biblioth. Magliabechi*, Vol. 1, col. 561.
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. 11, page 544, ascribes it to
 Plannck.
 CANCELLIERI, *Dissertationi*, page 127; on the authority of the
 famous Danish physician, P. G. Hensler.
 HAIN, *Repertorium*, Vol. 1, Part 11, No. 54489 (*sic pro* 5489).
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part vi, No. 837, "bound with this are several
 Latin Orations, printed at Rome at the end of the fifteenth cen-
 tury. From Cardinal Fesch's library."
Bibliotheca Grenwilliana, page 158.
 TERNAUX, *Biblioth. Americaine*, No. 1.
 BRUNET, Vol. 11, col. 164.
 GRAESSE, Vol. 11, page 228.
 Tross' Catalogue, 1865, No. 4. Notwithstanding the high price,
 the catalogue was scarcely out that there were seven applications
 for the plaque.
 Appendix to N. Y. *Syllacio*, page xlv; letter C, and in
Notes on Columbus, page 122; letter D.

* *Anglicè* : Letter from Christopher Colom : to whom our age oweth much : concerning the Islands of India beyond the Ganges recently discovered. In the search of which he was sent, under the auspices and at the expense of the most invincible Sovereigns of the Spains, *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* : addressed to the

noble lord *Gabriel Sanchis*, Treasurer of the same most serene Monarchs : which the noble and learned man *Leander* de Cosco translated from the Spanish idiom into Latin, the third day of the calends of May, 1493. The Year one of the Pontificate of Alexander VI.

1493.

5. COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

**Epistola de Insulis de
nono repertis. Impressa
parisius in cāpo gaillardii**

Recto of the second leaf:

Epistola Christofori Co

lom: cui etas nra multū debet: de Insulis indie
supra Gangem||nuper inuentis. Ad quas perquirē-
das octauo antea mense au || spicijs ⁊ ere inuictif-
simi Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis missus|| fuerat:
ad magnificū dñ; Raphaelem Sanxis: eiusdē sere-
nissi || mi Regis Tesaulariū missa: quā nobilis ac
latus vir Aliāder || de Cosco ab Hispano ideomate
in latinū conuertit: terciō kl's || Maij. M.cccc.xciii.
Pōtificatus Alexādrī. vi. Anno primo. ||*

In fine:

Christoforus Colom Oceane classis Prefectus.

* * Sm. 4to, *sine anno*, but printed, like the following, by Guyot Marchant, as it bears the imprint of the *Champ-Gaillard*. Four leaves, including the title; thirty-nine lines in a full page. The woodcut representing Guyot Marchant's mark, which we reproduce in No. 6, is not in this. On the verso of the first leaf, a woodcut representing the angel appearing to the shepherds.

(Private Library, Providence.)

* *Anglicè:* Letter concerning the Islands newly discovered. Printed at Paris in the *Champ-Gaillard*.

Letter from Christopher Colom: to whom our age oweth much; concerning the Islands of India beyond the Ganges recently discovered. In the search of which he was sent eight months ago under the auspices and at the expense of

the most invincible King of Spain, *Ferdinand*: addressed to the noble lord *Raphael Sanxis*: Treasurer of the same most serene King: which the noble and learned man *Aliander de Cosco* translated from the Spanish idiom into Latin: the third day of the calends of May, 1493. Of the Pontificate of Alexander VI, the Year one.

¹ BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 164.

This copy, which originally belonged to Ternaux¹ (although it is mentioned neither in the Ræsdel Catalogue nor in the *Bibliothèque Américaine*), is supposed to be the only one known; but a pamphlet² which we have just received from Paris leads us to the belief that the Imperial library in that city likewise contains this No. 5. The said pamphlet professes to give the text “d’après la rarissime version latine conservée à la Bibliothèque Impériale;” and we see from the transcript that the first line in the title reads: “*Epistola de Insulis de Nouo repertis*,” and that it also contains the subscription at the end. The reader will notice that the first line in No. 6 reads “*Epistola de insulis nouiter repertis*,” while it omits altogether the closing subscription: *Christoforus Colom Oceane classis Prefectus*.

Direct references: { STEVENS, *American Bibliographer*, page 67.
 { *Historical Nuggets*, No. 618.
 { EBERT, Vol. I, page 371, for this or the following, as they are the
 { only ones which have the word *repertis* instead of *inventis* in
 { the first title.
 { Appendix to N. Y. *Syllacio*, pages xlvi–xlvii; letter E.
 { *Notes on Columbus*, page 123; letter F.

² *Lettre de Christophe Colomb. Traduite par Lucien de Rosny*; Paris, 8vo, 1865; 44 pp. It is to be regretted that the “Comité d’Archéologie Américaine de France” —whatever that is, and under whose auspices that reprint has been published—should not have endeavored to explore the Bibliothèques Impériale and Mazarine, which certainly contain rarities relating to American bibliography, and the description of which would have given some value to their “appendice bibliographique.” The translator of the Columbus letter in the *Edinb. Review* for December, 1816, states (page 510), after describing the Brera: “We have seen three other copies in the French King’s library at Paris.” M. de Rosny’s pamphlet (although very imperfect as a bibliographical contribution, as it does not even give the number of pages, and neglects to mention the woodcut) enables us to account for one; but what are the other two? We also beg leave to correct some slight mistakes. The *Codex diplomaticus* (i. e. *Codice Diplomatico Colombo-*

Americano) was not published at “Genève,” but at Genoa; nor does it contain the Journal of Columbus, to which M. de Rosny imagines the great navigator alludes when he writes: “*quæ te uniuscujusque rei in hoc nostro itinere gestæ inventæque admoneant*.” The only traces of that valuable journal, unfortunately abridged by Las Casas, which we could find outside of Navarete (*Coleccion*, Vol. 1, pages 1–175, and in the Fr. transl., Vol. II, pages 1–338), is in a volume, now very scarce, and which deserves the honor of a reimpression:

A Personal Narrative of the Voyages of Columbus to America, from a Manuscript recently discovered in Spain. Translated from the Spanish [by the late Samuel Kettell, at the suggestion of the learned historian of Spanish Literature].

Boston, 8vo, 1827, pp. 303.

As to Bernaldez’ *Historia de los Reyes Católicos*, it has been printed. We have a copy before us, which bears the imprint of “Granada, Imprenta y libreria de D. José Maria Zamora, 1856,” 2 vols. 4to (edited



1493.

6. COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

**Epistola de insulis novi
terreptis Impressa parisijs In campo gaillardij. ***

*Recto of the second leaf:*

**Epistola Christofori Col
lom: cui etas nra multū debet: de Insulis indie
supra Gangem || nuper inuentis. Ad quas perquirē-**

by Miguel Lafuente y Alcántara); but it does not "conserve en partie," or at all, the Journal.

* *Anglicè*: Epistle concerning the islands newly discovered. Printed at Paris in the Champ-Gaillard.

das octauo antea mense au||spicijs ⁊ ere inuictissimi
Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis missus || fuerat: ad
 magnificū dñ; **Raphaelem Sanxis**: eiusdē serenif-
 si || mi **Regis Tesaurariū** missa: quā nobilis ac
 latus vir **Aliāder** || de Cosco ab Hispano ideomate
 in latinū conuertit: tercio kl's || Maij. M.cccc.xciij.
 Pōtificatus Alexādrī. vi. Anno primo: ||

* * Quarto, *sine anno*, thirty-nine lines in a full page. On the verso of the title, woodcut representing the angel appearing to the shepherds. The subscription at the end of No. 5, *viz.*:
Christoforus Colom Oceane classis Prefectus, is omitted in this. In other respects it is precisely like No. 5.

(Private Library, Providence. The other two copies known are in the Bodleian¹ and Göttingen University libraries².)

“Guyot-Marchant qui demeurait au Champ-Gaillard, grand hôtel de Navarre, avait choisi pour marque les deux notes *sol, la*, au bas de lesquelles étaient les initiales G. M.; puis la foi représentée par deux mains jointes, pour faire allusion à ces paroles: *Sola fides sufficit*, tirées de l’hymne *Pange Lingua*.”

(TAILLANDIER³.)

Direct references: { STEVENS, *American Bibliographer*, page 66, for a well-executed facsimile of the woodcut on the reverse of the title, which is also given in Appendix to N. Y. *Syllacio*, with a description, pages xlvii–xlviij; letter F, and
 Notes on Columbus, page 123, also under the letter F.
 Historical Nuggets, No. 617.
 BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 164.
 GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 228, for this or for No. 5.

¹ Catalogue of Mr. Douce's Collection, page 70.

² This closes the series of the separate editions known to exist of Cosco's version of the Letter of Columbus to Sanchez. Some others may yet come to light, as none of the great Italian libraries have ever been thoroughly searched to that effect. We are of opinion that the col-

lections of the monastic orders in Italy contain not only valuable manuscripts, but printed books of the utmost rarity and importance to the student of American history; and a printed Spanish original of the Letter perhaps still lies concealed in their unexplored archives.

³ *Résumé historique in Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires*, Vol. XIII.

1493. 7. COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER)—Señor por que se que
 aureis plaçer de la grand || victoria que nro señor me
 ha dado en míbyaie || vos escriuo esta por la q̄l sab-
 reys como è xxxvij || días pase alas Indias cōla ar-
 mada que losillu || struimos Rey 7 reynantos se-
 ñores me dieron || dondeyo falle muy muchas Islas
 pobladas con gēte syn || numero. y dellas todas he
 comado possessiō por sus altezas || conpregon y bādera
 real estēdida y nō me fue cōtradicho : ||

The above gives the first eight lines of the plaquette; the following the last three:

Esta carta embio Colon a lescruano Deracion ||
 delas Islas halladas en las Indias, Contenida || a
 otra Desus Altezas. ||

* * Sm. 4to, without title, colophon, date or printer's name; four leaves, thirty-two lines in a full page. Water-mark: an open hand with a kind of small flower over the third finger.

(Ambrosian Library.)

The preceding six numbers represent the separate editions known of the Latin translation of the letter addressed by Columbus to Raphael Sanchez on his return in 1493; but, as we have observed, the great navigator wrote immediately afterward, and sent at the same time another letter directed to Luiz de Santangel, the "Escribano de Racion," or Steward of the Household of Aragon, to whose exertions he was mainly indebted for the approval of the project by Isabella, and who had himself supplied either out of his private purse a portion of the expenses of the expedition (*Eden*¹, *Ferd. Columbus, Herrera, Muñoz*), or the whole from the Aragonese revenues deposited in his hands (*Prescott*²). The Spanish text of the letter to Santangel had been made

¹ *De nouo orbe*; London, 4to, 1612; ² *Ferdinand and Isabella*, Vol. II, page Preamble. 128.

known through Navarrete³, who possessed a transcript from the original, which in 1818 was still deposited among the archives at Simancas. It was not known then, or even suspected, that this important document had been printed before. In 1852 the Baron Pietro Custodi, the learned continuator of Verri's *Storia di Milano*, died, bequeathing to the Ambrosian library his own private collection. This valuable library contained a plaquette, heretofore undescribed, which was supposed to be, even by the erudite Prof. Longhena, the original Spanish text of the letter to Sanchez, known now only through the miserable Latin version of Aliander de Cosco. This plaquette, however, was the letter addressed to Santangel, giving a text very similar to that already published by Navarrete, but containing some variations of a curious character as regards dates and names. For instance, we find "en xxx dias pase a las Indias," whilst the Navarrete codex gives "en veinte dias," both of which numbers are erroneous, as we know from the paraphrase of the journal made by Las Casas⁴, that Columbus reached the Western lands in "setenta y un dias." At the end we find: "Esta carta embio Colon a lescriuano Deracion de las Islas halladas en las Indias, *Contenida* a otra Desus Altezas," instead of Navarrete's rendering: "Esta carta envió Colon al Escribano de Racion de las islas halladas en las Indias é [en?] otra de sus Altezas," which does not make sense, whilst the Ambrosian text indicates that the Santangel letter was written subsequently to the Sanchez, as it was enclosed within the latter.

This rarissime plaquette is printed in a kind of semi-gothic type, of the roughest character, resembling none of the incunabula which we have been able to examine. The fact alone that the text is in the Spanish language authorizes the belief that it was printed in Spain. The printers of the fifteenth century were not accustomed

³ *Coleccion*, Vol. I, pages 167-75.

⁴ *Coleccion*, pages 1-166.

1493. to print works in languages different from that of the country in which they lived. For instance, Rome was a great centre and mart for typographical productions, and the number of books which were published in that city from the time when Sweynheim and Pannartz removed from the monastery of Subbiaco (1467) to commence printing in Rome, to the last book printed by Eucharius Silber in 1509, is considerable, yet Audifredi's masterly *Catalogus historico-criticus Romanorum editionum Sæculi XV* does not contain a single work, printed in any other language than Latin or Italian. Then why print abroad a small pamphlet in Spanish? The skill of the Spanish printers was quite adequate to a work of that description. The only Spanish incunabula which we have been permitted to examine (Ortiz' *Tratados*, No. 10) is really a beautiful specimen of the typographical art. On the other hand, it is evident, from the appearance of the plaquette, that it was issued to answer the wants of the moment, and in an off-hand manner. For, as Humboldt justly remarks⁵, such were "l'état et la voie des communications littéraires relatives aux événements les plus graves dans l'espace de quinze ou vingt ans antérieurs à la mort de Vespuce," that the only means employed to propagate important news "étaient des lettres ou de petites notes manuscrites rapidement multipliées par des copies, quelquefois imprimées, le plus souvent sans indication de la source d'où elles étaient tirées."

But where in Spain and by whom? Let the fortunate bibliophiles who possess books printed by Posa, Gumiel, or Moros of Barcelona, Johannes of Burgos, Ungut and Stanislaus Polonus of Seville, or de Villa of Valencia, decide the question. With only one Spanish incunabula, and that three hundred miles away, we consider the undertaking impracticable.

We were in hopes that the water-mark might prove a

⁵ *Examen Critique*, Vol. iv, page 71.

guide. True it is that the open hand, with something resembling a stalk and leaf or flower over the third finger—the usual symbol of faith given or kept⁶—which is rather conspicuous in the plaquette before us, is also to be found within the woof or warp of the paper used by Cromberger of Seville in his edition of Enciso's *Suma de Geographia* (1519), and of Oviedo's *Historia General* (1535), which, if the mark had been exclusively used by Cromberger, would locate the plaquette at Seville between the years 1511 and 1546⁷; but we regret to say that, in this instance, the water-mark cannot be relied on. Not only do we find an identical one in many of the Caxtons⁸, but it is quite frequent in Netherland manuscripts which bear dates extending from 1445 to the end of the sixteenth century⁹.

The text of the Ambrosian plaquette was first published three years ago¹⁰. It is also in two late American publications¹¹. The Marquis D'Adda has lately reproduced the entire letter in fac-simile¹².

- Direct references : { ¹⁰ *Lett. Autogr. di Cristof. Colombo*; Milan, 18mo, 1863, pp. 72-85. *Historical Magazine*, New York, for September, 1864.
- { ¹¹ *Notes on Columbus*; New York, fol., 1865, pages 89-100. *Letters of Columbus describing his first voyage to the Western Hemisphere*; New York, 4to, 1865, pages 1-5.

⁶ MONTFAUCON; *apud* SOTHEY.

⁷ Which are the years between which the first decade of Peter Martyr and the *Oraxeno de Amadis* were printed at Seville by Jacobus Cumberger, Corumberger, or Kromberger—the latter work by his successors a few years after his death.

⁸ *Viz.*: *Description of Britain*, n. d.; *Directorium Sacerdotum*, n. d.; *Festivalis Liber*, 1483; *Knyght of the Toure*, 1483. See SOTHEY, *Principia Typographia*; London, fol., 1858, Vol. III, plate QB.

⁹ The discovery of that remarkable plaquette should prompt the librarians of the Genoa University library, which contains forty-five thousand volumes, gathered exclusively from the Ligurian cloisters, and the keepers of the Bourbon Museum at Naples, who are now the custodians of all

the libraries which had been scattered among the Neapolitan convents before they were suppressed in 1807, to explore their numerous and undisturbed alcoves, for the purpose of exhuming bibliographical treasures, which, in all probability, are lost to them as well as to the outside world. Fossi's and Audiffredi's catalogues leave us but little hope of finding Columbian incunabula either in the *Magliabechi* or *Casanata*; and the fact that Morelli was the librarian of the Saint Marc at Venice is also a sure indication that very little in the way of undescribed works relating to America is likely to be discovered in that curious library, which was founded by Petrarch.

¹¹ *Lettera in lingua Spagnuola d. d. Cristoforo Colombo*; Milan, 4to, 1866.

1493.

8. DATI (GIULIANO)—C Questa e la hystoria della inuentioe delle diese Isole di Cannaria in In // diane extracte duna Epistola di Christofano colombo ⁊ per messer Giu // liano Dati traducta de latino in uersi ulgari a laude e gloria della cele // stiale corte ⁊ aconsolatione della Christiana religioe ⁊ apregghiera del ma // gnifico Cavalier miser Giouanfilippo Delignamine domestico familia // re dello sacratissimo Re di Spagna Christianissimo a di. xxb. doctobre. // M.cccclxxxiii. //*

In fine :

Ioannes dictus Florentinus.

* * 4to, *sine loco* (Florence), four unnumbered leaves in a complete copy, two columns in a page, text in black letter. The present copy, which is the only one known, lacks the second and third leaves.

(British Museum.)

Giuliano Dati was born at Florence in 1445, and died Bishop of St. Leone, in Calabria¹, in 1524. "D'antico Langue, insigne Teologo, Canonista famoso," &c.², author of several poems³, which are among the rarest of bibliographical curiosities. The present is one of them.

* *Anglicè*: This is the history of the discovery of the Canary [?] islands in the Indies; extracted from a letter of Christofano Colombo, and translated from the Latin into the common language, by Mr. Juliana Dati, for the praise and glory of the celestial court, and for the consolation of the Christian religion, and at the request of the magnificent Chevalier John Philip Delignamine, † private secretary of

† "Messere Gio. Filippo dal Legname Cavalier Messinese, Medico di Sixto iv."—Cancellieri, *Disseri.* "Correcteur et successeur de Ulrich Hahn, à Rome de 1479 à 1481."—Brunet, *Diction. de Bibliographie Catholique*, p. 894.

the most sacred and Christian King of Spain, October 25th, 1493. John, alias the Florentine.

¹ UGHELLI, *Italia Sacra*, Vol. ix, p. 722.

² NEGRI, *Istoria degli Scritt. Fiorent.*; Ferrara, fol., 1722, p. 305. MELZI, *Bibliografia dei romanzi e poemi c. italiani*; Milan, 8vo, 1838, p. 308.

³ POCCIANTI, *Catal. Script. Florentini*; Florence, 4to, 1589, p. 103. HAIN, *Repertorium*, No. 5963, 59. AUDIFFREDI, *Catalog. edit. Roman.* Sæc. xv; pp. 322, 327, 328, 329, 421, for description of other poems by DATI.

It is not a translation of the first letter of Columbus, 1493. but only an ottava rima paraphrase, in sixty-eight stanzas, the first fourteen of which contain a fulsome and vapid preamble, praising, among others, the infamous Alexander Borgia. The following is a fair sample of the style of that mitred sycophant :

**Ma chi potessi leggere nel futuro
duno Alexādro magno papa sexto
della sua creatione ilmodo puro
grato a ciascūo anessū mai molesto,
& delprimanno suo il magno muro
che nō glipuo nessuno esser infesto
sexto alexādro pappaborgia ispano
iusto nel giudicare & tucto humano.†**

The reader will find in our *Additions* (*infra* page 461) a description of another edition, dated 1495, which is preserved in the Trivulzio Library at Milan.

Direct references : { TIRABOSCHI, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*; Florence, 8vo, 1809,
Vol. vi, page 871.
BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 164.
Costabili Catalogue; Paris or Bologna, 1858, page 208, No. 2365.
Appendix, to N. Y. *Syllacio*, page lii.
Notes on Columbus, pages 240-6, for text and translation of the first
fourteen stanzas.

† *Anglicè* :

“But in the future men shall read the
fame
Of Alexander, Sixth of that great name ;
Of his election, pure of every guile,
Hailed by the world with an approving
smile,
Walled about from his first papal year
With general love and reverential fear ;
Benign to all, pope, Borgia, Son of Spain,
In judgment righteous, and in heart hu-
mane !”

Columbus is introduced in the four-

teenth stanza, in a kind of doggerel, of
which the following is a version :

“Back to my theme, O Listener, turn
with me
And hear of islands all unknown to thee !
Islands whereof the grand discovery
Chanced in this year of fourteen ninety-
three,
One Christopher Colombo, whose resort
Was ever in the King Fernando’s Court,
Bent himself still to rouse and stimulate
The King to swell the borders of his
State.”

(For the text, see *infra*, p. 31.)

9. DATI (GIULLANO)—Recto of the first leaf:

¶ La lettera dell'isole che ha trouato nuouamente il R e dispaña.



In fine :

¶ Finita la storia della iuentione del || le nououe isole di canaria indiane tra || te duna pistola dixposano colobo & || p messer Giuliano dati tradotta di la || tino i uersi uul-

gari allaude della ce||leftiale corte & acon- 1493.
 solatione della||christiana religione & ap-
 ghiera del||magnifico caualiere messer Gi-
 ouã- || filippo del ignamine domestico fa- ||
 miliare dello illustriſſimo Re diſpa||gna xp̄i-
 aniffimo a di. xxvi. docto- || bre. 14.93. ||
 Florentie. ||

** 4to, four unnumbered leaves, including the title, upon the verso of which the text commences in two columns; ten full stanzas on each page, none of which are broken as in No. 8. Text in Roman. Only copy known. There are material differences between this edition and the above. Here, we find a woodcut, the text is in Roman, the spelling is different, and the text, even, presents variations. Yet according to the colophon, only one day elapsed between the publication of Nos. 8 and 9.

(British Museum.)

The following is the stanza in which Columbus is first introduced:

Hor vo tornar almio primo tractato
 dellifole trovate incognite a te
 in q̄ſtō anno prefente q̄ſto e ſtato
 nel millequattrocento novãtrate,
 uno che xp̄ofan colōbo chiamato,
 che e ſtato in corte der prefecto Re
 ha molte volte queſta ſtimolato,
 el Re ch'cerchi acrefcere il ſuo ſtato.

Direct references: { MAJOR, *Select Letters*, pages lxxiii-xc, for the text.
 QUADRIO, *Della ſtoria e d. ragioni d'ogni poesi*; Bologna, 4to,
 1739-52, Vol. iv, page 49, and, after him,
 CANCELLIERI, *Dissertationi*, page 153, gives the date of MCDLXXXV.
 BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 165.
 GRAESSE, Vol. iv, page 183.
 Libri Catalogue, 1847, No. 1253.
 Appendix to New York *Syllacio*, pages lii-lv.

1493.

10. ORTIZ (ALONSO)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Los tratados del doctor alonso ortis || Tratado dela herida del rey. || Tratado consolatorio ala princesa de portugal. || Item vna oracion a los reyes en latin y en romance || Item dos cartas mensajeras a los reyes. vna que embio || la cibdad la otra el cabildo dela yglesia de toledo || Tratado contra la carta del prothonotario de lucena. ||*

In fine :

Fue imprimido en la || muy noble z muy leal cibdad de Se || uilla, por tres Alemanes cõpanerõs. || Enel año del señor. M.cccc.xciii. ||

* * Folio, one hundred numbered leaves, printed in black letter on two columns, ending with the printer's mark of Johannes Pegnizer, Magnus, and Thomas, the three Germans above mentioned, *viz.*: an oblong square with dark ground, and a white circle containing the letter T and the word ALEMANES.

(Private Library, Boston.)

This collection of orations, treatises, and epistles, from a canon of Toledo not less famous for his bigotry than for his rhetoric¹, contains one of the earliest allusions² to the rediscovery of the Western hemisphere

* *Anglicè*: The treatises of Doctor Alonzo Ortis.

Treatise concerning the wound [inflicted] on the King [by an assassin at Barcelona, Dec. 7th, 1492].

Treatise to comfort the Princess of Portugal.

Also, an oration [addressed] to the Sovereigns, in Latin, and in the vernacular language.

Also, two epistles sent to the Sovereigns,

one by the city, the other by the Chapter of the church of Toledo.

Treatise against the letter of the prothonotary De Lucena.

Printed in the very noble and faithful city of Seville, by three Germans in partnership. In the year of our Lord, 1493.

¹ TICKNOR, History of Spanish Literature, Vol. 1, p. 379.

² NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, Introduction, p. 11, note.

by Columbus in 1492. It is to be found on the *verso* 1493. of folio XLIII, in the oration addressed to Ferdinand and Isabella after the fall of Granada; and is as follows:

“Ca son dignamen-||te en vosotros p̄ncipes glo-
riosos por||tan felices hazañas los ojos d̄ todos||
los mortalles enderesçados cō digno||merescimiento:
porq̄ no ay gente tan||barbara aun q̄ sea en las indias
remo||ta. q̄ ya de b̄tos tan prosperos venci||miētos
sea ygnorante: aun q̄ parescã||ēlos fines solos dl
ocidēte d̄spania cō||b̄tas victorias resplandescer. Ca
d̄los||fines dela tierra ha salido tal sonido d̄||b̄ta
fortaleza q̄ ha podido ferir las o-||rejas de todos
los biuientes: ponien-||do pauor a los moradores
de toda la tierra.”†

Direct references: { ANTONIO, *Bibliotheca Hispan. Nova*, Vol. 1, page 39.
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. IV, page 337.
CABALLERO, *De Prima Typogr. Hispan.*, Rome, 4to, 1793, page 45.
MENDEZ, *Typogr. Española*, Vol. 1, page 194.
HAIN, *Repertorium*, Vol. II, Part 1, No. 12109.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VI, No. 2635.
BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 243.
GRAESSE, Vol. V, page 56.
Notes on Columbus, page 155.

II. CARVAJAL (BERNARDIN)—C Oratio super præ-
standa solenni obedientia San-||ctissimo.
D. N. Alexandro Papæ VI ex parte Chri-||
stianissimorum. dominoꝝ Fernandi & He-
lifabe (*sc*) Re||gis & Reginæ Hispaniæ:

† *Anglicè*: Behold! the eyes of all mortals are justly fixed upon you with merited approbation, O Glorious Princes! for there is no nation ever so barbarous, even in the distant Indies, that is not aware of your triumphs, so prosperous, although your vic-

tories seem to shine in the remotest limits of the occident of Spain, as from the extremities of the world such an echo of your power has arisen that it could reach the ears of all the living, striking terror among the inhabitants of the whole earth!

1493. habita Romæ inconfisto|| rio publico per.
 R. Patrem dñm Bernardinum Car-|| uaial
 Eþm Carthagineñ. die Mercurii. xix. Iunii
 Sa|| lutis Christianę. M.cccc.xciii. Pontifi-
 catus eiusdem|| D. Alexandri Anno Primo.
 In qua fuere quattuor ce|| lebres Oratores:
 Nobiliffimus dñs Didacus Luppi|| de Faro
 Gallecię uicerex. R. D. Gundiffaluus Fer-||
 nãdi Heredia Archiepiscopus Tarraconeñ.
 Idem. D.|| Bernardinus Caruaial Eþus Car-
 thagineñ. D. Iohan|| nes Methina Episcopus
 Pacenfis.||

• Vitulus & Leo simul morabuntur: &
 puer paruu|| lus minabit eos. Eſayę. xi*.

* * Sm. 4to, for size ; signatures : a, ai, aii, aiii, aiiii, four blanks ;
 making eight unnumbered leaves. *Sine anno aut loco* (Panzer
 says,¹ after Audiffredi² and Denis,³ “*Besicken vel Silberi.*”) Hain
 ascribes it to Planck.⁴ No water-mark.

(Private Libr. New York and Washington city.)

Bernardin de Carvajal, a Spanish Cardinal and states-
 man⁵, born at Palencia about 1456, died in 1522 (*Mo-*

* *Anglicę*: A Sermon on the solemn
 pledge of obedience from the Most Chris-
 tian Sovereigns Ferdinand and Isabella,
 King and Queen of the Spains, to our Most
 Holy Lord the Pope Alexander VI; deli-
 vered at Rome, in a public assembly,
 by the Reverend Father, Lord Bernar-
 din Carvajal, Bishop of Carthagen, on
 Wednesday, June 19th, A. D. 1493, and
 of the Pontificate of the same Lord Alex-
 ander, the first year; being present four
 celebrated orators, the very noble Lord Di-
 dacus Luppi de Faro, Vice-Roy of Gal-

licia; the Rev. Gonzalvo Ferdinand de
 Heredia, Archbishop of Tarragona, the
 same Lord Bernardin Carvajal, Bishop of
 Carthagen, and John Methina, Bishop of
 Badajoz. The calf and the lion will lay
 together, and a small child will watch
 them. ISAIAH, xi.

¹ *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, page 506.

² *Catal. Romanę edition. Sęc.* xv, page
 315.

³ *Supplementa ann. typ.*, Part II, page 530.

⁴ *Repertorium*, No. 4545.

⁵ GUICCIARDINI, *Istoria d'Italia*; Pisa,

rerit⁶) or 1523 (*Antonio*⁷). It was while filling the office of Spanish Ambassador to the Court of Rome that he delivered the above oration⁸, which contains one of the earliest allusions⁹ to the rediscovery of the New World. Several of Peter Martyr d'Anghiera's letters are addressed to him. He was excommunicated by Pope Julius II. The copy before us formerly belonged to the Duke of Sussex, and was purchased at an auction sale in New York.

The passage begins at the sixteenth line of the verso of the sixth leaf, and is as follows :

“ subegit quoq̄ sub eis x̄ps fortunatas infulas. quax̄ fertilitatē mirabilē esse constat. Oñdit & nuḡ alias incognitas verus Indos quę maxime ac plene oib̄m mundi ꝑciosis existimant : & xp̄o ꝑ̄ regios iter nuntios brevi parituræ credunt̄.” †

Direct references : { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, page 506.
 AUDIFFREDI, *Catal. Romana edition. Sæc. xv*, page 315.
 DENIS, *Supplementa ann. typogr.*, Part II, page 530.
 HAIN, *Repertorium*, No. 4545.
 LAIRE, *Specim. Hist. Typogr.*, page 275.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana.
 CANCELLIERI, *Dissertaz.*, page 189.
Notes on Columbus, page 170.

8vo, 1819; Vol. III, page 177. MARIANA, *Historia Gen. de España*; Madrid, fol., 1678, Vol. II, page 183.

⁶ *Dictionnaire Hist.*, Vol. II, page 172.
⁷ *Bibliotheca Hispania Nova*, Vol. I, page 215.

⁸ CANCELLIERI quotes, in connection with that Embassy of Obedience: CIACCONIUS [*Vita et res gesta pontif. et cardinal.*; Rome, 4 vols. fol., 1677, Vol. III, page 170]. PALAZZI, or PALATIUS [either his *Gesta Pontificum*, Venice, fol. 1687, or his *Fasti Cardinalium*, Venice, fol., 1703, Vol. II, page 470]. CARDELLA [*Memorie*

stor. de' Cardinali; Rome, 4to, 1792. Vol. III, page 253.]

⁹ NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, Vol. I, Introd., page xli.

† *Anglicè* : And Christ placed under their [Ferdinand and Isabella's] rule the Fortunate [Canary] islands, the fertility of which has been ascertained to be wonderful. And he has lately disclosed some other unknown ones towards the Indies which may be considered among the most precious things on earth; and it is believed that they will be gained over to Christ by the emissaries of the King.

1493. 12. DE ALMEIDA (FERDINAND)—Ad Alexandrū.
VI. Pont. Max. FERD : DE || ALMEIDA electi
Eccl'ie Septiñ : & Serenifs : || Io. II. Regis
Portugallie oratoris Oratio. ||
(in 4^o. par.)

Primo folio habetur Epistola dedic. Auctoris ad Joannem II. Folia in summa sunt IV., & character est Rom. elegans Besicken. Extat in Biblioth. privata SS. D. N. PII PP. VI.

(AUDFFREDI¹.)

The present seems to be the oration delivered on the occasion of the Embassy of Obedience on the part of Portugal. This Almeida may be the F. Ferdinandus de Almeida mentioned by Antonio². At all events, it is concerning this No. 12, as well as No. 11, that Cancellieri exclaims:³

“Qual contrasegno di gratitudine potevano mai daire que’ due *Sovrani*, proporzionato a beneficio sì grande [*i. e.*, the re-discovery of this country] compartito ad entrambi, col tratto il più magnanimo del più generoso disinteresse, senza essersi pensato da Alessandro VI, alla minima *riserva*, o *Possesso in America*, per la *S. Sede*, benchè egli da loro stato scelto per *Giudice* di sì gran *Controversia*? Ci è rimasta memoria della solenne *Obbedienza*, prestatagli in *pubblico Concistoro* da *Ferdinando d’Almeida*, Ambasciadore di *Giovanni II*, e da *Bernardino de Carvajal*, a nome di *Ferdinando*, e d’ *Isabella*.”

¹ *Catalog. Romanæ edition. Sæc. xv*, page 315.

² *Bibliotheca Hispania Nova*, Vol. 1, page 367.

³ *Dissertazioni*, page 189.

⁴ *Anglicè*: What mark of gratitude could those two sovereigns give which should have been proportionate to the great benefits divided between them by a trait of the most magnanimous and liberal disinterestedness; the thought even never entering Alexander VI's mind to reserve the least possession in America for the Holy-See, although they had selected him

as the umpire in that great controversy? The remembrance has been preserved of the Solemn Obedience sworn to in a public Consistory by Ferdinand d'Almeida, Ambassador of John II, and Bernardin de Carvajal in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella. Cancellieri cites in connection either with this Portuguese Embassy: *Novæ* VI, 876, which we suppose to be the work mentioned by Meusel (*Biblioth. Histor.*, Vol. v, Part II, page 266), under the title of: ANTONII GONSALVI DE NOVAES (Doctoris iuris canonici et Examinatoris synodalis Epis-

I 3. SCHEDEL (HARTMANN)—**Registrum** || 1493.
huius ope-||ris libri cro-||
nicarum || cū figuris et ym-
agi-||bus ab inicio mūdi: || *

End of Colophon on verso of the map which follows leaf CCXCIX :

Ad in || tuitū autem ⁊ preces prouidorū ciuiū Se-
 baldi Schreyer || ⁊ Sebastiani kamermaister hunc
 librum dominus Antho || nius Koberger Nurem-
 berge impressit. Adhibitis tamē bi || ris mathemati-
 cis pingendiq; arte peritissimis. Michaele || wolge-
 muth et wilhelmo Pleydenwurff. quarū solerti acu-||
 ratissimāq; animaduersione tum ciuitatum tum illuf-
 trium || bitorum figure inserte sunt. Consummatū
 autem duodeci-|| mia mensis Julii. Anno salutis nre.
 1493. ||

* * Large folio, three hundred leaves numbered on the recto ;
 leaves CCLVIII, CCLX, CCLXI, blank on both sides, but num-
 bered. These blanks were left for the purpose of annotations
 (see verso of leaf CCLVIII). The six unnumbered leaves, con-
 taining *de Sarmacia regione Europe*, come, in this copy, im-
 mediately after leaf CCLXVI, which contains the following sub-
 scription :

Completo in famosissima Nurembergensi urbe
 Operi || de hystorijs etatum mundi. ac descriptione
 urbium. fe-||lix imponitur finis. Collectum breui
 tempore Auxilio docto || ris hartmāni Schedel. qua

copatus Elvensis) *Relação do Bispado de
 Elvas, e de todos os Prelados que a tẽ
 oseu tempo governaraõ aquella Igreja. Lis-
 boa, 1635. fol.*

* *Anglicè*: Register of the books of the
 chronicles and histories, with figures and
 illustrations from the beginning of the
 world.

1493.

fieri potuit diligentia. Anno xpi || Milleſimo quadringentefimo nonageſimotercio. die quarto || menſis Junij. ||

Two thousand two hundred and fifty woodcuts, by Pleydenwurff and Wolgemuth (Albert Dürer's master), representing portraits and cities of a fanciful character. Large map of central Europe filling the last two leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

The name of Martin Behaim is so closely connected with the controversies which sprung up towards the end of the last century regarding the real discoverer of the Western World and the Straits of Magellan, that it explains, if it does not authorize, the insertion of Schedel's Chronicles in our work. The claims of Behaim concerning the discovery of the Straits of Magellan, as set forth by Postel¹, Chauveton², Metellus³, Herrera⁴, Wurzelbau⁵, Lochner⁶, Schwarz⁷, Moerl⁸, Bielefeld⁹, and Fuerer¹⁰; or even to the Western World prior to Columbus, as asserted by Riccioli¹¹, Wagenseil¹², Wuelfer¹³, Omeis¹⁴, Stuvenius¹⁵, Doppelmaier¹⁶, Cellarius¹⁷, and the

¹ *Cosmographica disciplina*; Basel, 4to, 1561; Leyden, 12mo, 1636; and *de Universitate liber*; Paris, 4to, 1563, 1564; Leyden, 24mo, 1635.

² In his Latin translation of Benzoni, Geneva, 8vo, 1578, 1581, 1586, 1600; *idem* in the French, Geneva, 1579 and 1589, 8vo, copied in De Bry's, Part iv, and Hulsius, Vol. vi.

³ *America, sive novus orbis*; Cologne, fol., 1600, and *apud* Wagenseil, *Pera libror. juveniliū Synops*; Nuremb., 8vo, 1695.

⁴ *Decadas de las Indias*; Madrid, fol., 1728-30. Decad. ii, Chap. 19.

⁵ *Vranies Noricæ Basis astron.—geogr.*; Nuremberg, fol., 1697.

⁶ *Commentat. de Ananasa*; Nuremb., 4to, 1716.

⁷ *Dissert. de Columnis Herculis*; Altdorf, 4to, 1749.

⁸ *Oratio de meritis Norimb. in Geograph.*, *apud Museum Noricum*; Altdorf, 4to, 1759.

⁹ *Progrès des Allemands dans les Sciences*, &c.; Amsterd., 12mo, 1752.

¹⁰ *Oratio de M. Behaimo, apud Museum Noricum.*

¹¹ *Geographiæ et hydrogr. reformatæ*; Bologna, fol., 1661.

¹² The promise made by Wagenseil, as mentioned by Leibnitz (Duten's edit., Vol. vi, page 261), seems to have been carried out in his *Sacris Parentalibus B. G. F. Behaimo dicatis*; Altdorf, fol., 1682.

¹³ *De Maioribus Oceani insulis*; Nuremb., 8vo, 1691.

¹⁴ *Dissert. de claris quibus d. Norimb.*; Altdorf, 4to, 1708.

¹⁵ *Dissert. historico-critico de vero novi orbis invent*; Franckfort, 8vo, 1714.

¹⁶ *Histor. Nachricht von Nurnberg. Mathemat.*; Nuremb., fol., 1730.

¹⁷ *Historia universalis*; Iena, 12mo 1709.

ignorant and presumptuous Otto¹⁸, but who were victoriously refuted by Tozen¹⁹, von Murr²⁰, Cladera²¹, and Ghillany²², rest on a map of the world, and an extremely curious globe²³, manufactured by Behaim himself, toward the year 1492 (both of which are still in the possession of his descendants in Nuremberg); and on an extract from Schedel's Chronicle, which is as follows:

Verso of leaf ccxc:

Annis ūo posterioribus b't anno dñi. 1483. io= hānes scd's portugalie rex altissimi dir cordis certas galeas oibus ad bictū necessariis instruxit easq̄ ultra colūnas herculis ad meridiē versus ethiopiā inuestigatuos misit. Prefecit aut̄ his patronos duos Jacobū canū portugalensem ⁊ martinū bohemū hominē germanū ex nurmberga superioris germanie de bona bohemorū familia natū. hoīem inq̄ in cognoscendo situ terre peritissimū marisq̄ pacientissimū. Quisq̄ pholomei lōgitudines ⁊ latitudines in occidente ad bnguē experimēto. lōgeuaq̄ nauigatione nouit. Nij duo bono deorū auspicio mare meridionale sultantes a littore nō longe euagantes supato circulo eq̄noxiali iñ alterū orbem excepti sunt. vbi ip̄is stantibus orientē versus umbra ad meridiē ⁊ dextrā proiebat.

¹⁸ Letter to Benj. Franklin, and *Memoir on the Detection of America*, in the *Transact. of the Americ. Phil. Society*; Philadelphia, 4to, 1786, and London, 1787.

¹⁹ *Der wahre und erste Entdecker der neuen Welt* (a capital work); Götting., 8vo, 1761.

²⁰ *Diplomatische Geschichte des Portug. Berühmten Ritters Martin Behaims*; Nuremb., 8vo, 1778, and *Histoire Diplomatique du Chevalier Martin Behaim*, &c.; Strasb., 8vo, 1802, from which we borrow nearly all of the above references to works

which we have never been able and never expect to procure.

²¹ *Investigaciones Historicas*; Madrid, 4to, 1794.

²² *Geschichte des Seef. M. Behaim*; Nuremb., 4to, 1853.

²³ Copies of the map and globe have been published by Doppelmaier, De Murr, Cladera, Ghillany, and in the following works:

Geographie du Moyen-Age; Bruxelles, 8vo, 1852. *Les Monuments de la Géographie*; Paris, fol., 1865, plate xv for the Map of the World.

1493. Aperuere igit sua industria aliū orbem hacten⁹ nobis incognitū ⁊ multis annis a nullis q̄ ianuentibus licet frustra temptatū. Peracta aut̄ hmōi nauigatione vicesimo sexto mense reuersi sunt portugaliā pluribus ob calidissimi aeris patentiā mortuis.²⁴

This passage, according to Gebauer's²⁵ faithful summing up, amounts simply to this, that the King of Portugal, Juan II, sent, in 1483, James Canus, a native of Portugal, and Martin Behaim of Nuremberg, with some galleys to Ethiopia; that they went to the Southern Sea, near the coast, and, after crossing the line, reached the New World, where, when they happened to look towards the East, their shadow, at noon, appeared on the right; that in that region they discovered lands, heretofore unknown, which had not been searched after by any people for many years, except the Genoese [*i. e.*, Anthony and Bartholomew de Nolle], and that in vain; finally, that after a navigation of twenty-six months they returned to Portugal; and in proof of their discovery brought pepper and *grana paradisi*—whatever that is.²⁶

However interesting this passage may be, we scarcely need add that it is only a spurious interpolation, as it is written in a different hand in the MS. of the Latin text, whilst it cannot be found in the original manuscript of the German translation of the Chronicle (No. 14), both of which are still preserved at Nuremberg. On the other hand, the passage on recto of fol. XIII:

Extra tres ptes orb: q̄rta ē ps trāsocceanū itēriorē ī meridie q̄ sol' ardorib⁹ nob' incognita ē: ī cui⁹ finib⁹ antipodes fabulose habitare dicuntur,

shows that the author of the Chronicle, whether we call

²⁴ That passage was republished in ÆNEAS SYLVIUS' *De Europæ sub Friderico III imperat.*; Strasburg, folio, 1685 and 1702.

²⁵ *Portugiesische Geschichte von den ältesten Zeiten*; Leipzig, 8vo, 1759, page 123.

²⁶ *Amomum Melegueta* ?

him Hartmann Schedel, "Medicus Norimb." (*Hain*²⁶, 1493.* *Trithemus*²⁷, *Gesner*²⁸, *Vossius*²⁹, *Fabricius*³⁰), or the Pope Æneas Sylvius (*Maresius*, *Schmidius*, in *Mylius*³¹), or Matthias Doringk (*Oudin*, *Salig*³²), or simply one of the learned men, "**hochgelernten mannen**," mentioned in the colophon of the German edition, knew nothing of those western discoveries. Yet it is this interpolation which, with acute collectors, would perhaps entitle the Chronicle to a place in the *Bibliotheca Americana*, as we must view the passage concerning Behaim in the light of a counter-claim set up in consequence of the news of Columbus' return and discoveries.

- Direct references : { ²⁶ HAIN, *Repertorium*, No. 14508.
³¹ HEUMANN, in MYLIUS, *Bibliotheca anonym.* (ed. of 1740), Vol. II, pages 147-9.
 SCHELHORN, *Amænit. Lit.*, Vol VIII, page 143.
 FREYTAG, *Analect. Litt.*, page 825.
 CLEMENT, *Bibliothèque curieuse*, Vol. VIII, pages 343-4.
 HELLER, *Geschichte der Holzschneidekunst*; Bamberg, 8vo, 1823, page 71.
 MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. I, Part I, page 93.
Bibliotheca Spenceriana, Vol. III, page 255.
 BRUNET, Vol. I, col. 1860.
 GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 139.

²⁷ *De Scriptor. Ecclesiast.*; fol. 139 *apud* CLEMENT. COM || PENDIO, OR || DINEQ. CAP || TV AC MEMO || RATV FACILLIMVM || FOELIX ET GRATVS LEGITO.

²⁸ *Bibliotheca Univers.*; Friburg, 1583, fol., page 318.

²⁹ *De Histor. Latin.*; page 573.

³⁰ *Biblioth. med. et infim. Lat.*; Lib. IV, page 133.

³² *Comment. de Script. Eccles.*; *De Dypt. Veter.*; *apud* CLEMENT.

* Relying upon Rich (*Books relating to America*, 1493-1700, which is a kind of short appendix to his *Bibliotheca*), we consulted:

ZACHARIAE LILII || VICENTINI || CANONICI || REGVLA || RIS OR || BIS BRE || VIARIVM || FIDE,

Colophon:
 IMPRESSIT || Florentie Antonius Misco-
 minus || Anno Salutis .M.CCCCLXXXIII. ||
 Nonis Iuniis.

. Sm. 4to, 130 leaves.

(Harvard Coll. Libr.)

We are sorry to say that we found only a short note in pencil, to the effect that the work shows the amount of geographical knowledge immediately preceding the voyage of Columbus.

1493.

I 4. SCHEDEL (HARTMANN)—

Register des
buchs der Cro-
nifen vnd
geschichtens
mit figure
vnd pildnus-
sen von an-
begin der welt
bis auf
dise unſere Zeit.

Colophon on the verso of leaf CCLXII :

Auß götlichem beyſtand endet ſich alhie das büch von den geſchichten der alter der werlt vnd von beſchreibung der berümbtſten vnd namhaftigſten ſtett ſagende durch Georgi um alt deſkmals loſungſchreiber der kaiſerlichẽ reichſtatt Nürnberg auß latein in teütſch gebracht vnd beſchloßẽ nach der gepurt Criſti Jheſu vnſers haylands. M.cccc.xciij. iar am fünften tag des monats Octobris. Altithrono ſint perpetue landes. ag. alt.

* * Folio, title 1, nine unnumbered prelim. leaves, cclxxxv numbered leaves, two leaves for a map of Central Europe, on the verso of which there is a colophon different from the above, which we omit, because the last two leaves are wanting in the copy before us, but which the reader will find in Clement. Plates colored.

(Private Library, New York.)

† *Anglicè* : Register of the books of the Chronicles and histories, with figures and portraits from the beginning of the world to our own times.

With the help of God is here ended the book treating of the histories of the antiquity of the world, and of the descrip-

tion of the most celebrated and important places, translated from the Latin into German by Georges Alt, at that time Secretary of the free city of Nuremberg, and finished October 15th, A. D. 1493. Perpetual praises to him on the high throne. By Alt. (?)

The present work is only a translation of No. 14 by 1493.
Georges Alt, Alten, or simply Georges senior, printed
by Anthony Koberger, December 23d, 1493.

The passage relating to Behaim (which is wanting in the original manuscript of the German translation, while in the Latin codex it is inserted¹ in a different handwriting from the rest of the work) will be found in the present copy on the verso of leaf CCLXXXV.

“ Cette édition ressemble beaucoup à celle de 1493 ; mais seulement dans l'extérieur. Si nous examinons l'intérieur de cette Version, nous y remarquerons, que *George Alten* qui en est l'Auteur, ne s'est pas si fort gêné, qu'il n'ait abrégé le Texte Latin, quand il le trouvait à propos : & qu'il n'en ait retranché ce qui ne lui convenait pas.”
(CLEMENT².)

Direct references : { ² *Bibliothèque curieuse*, Vol. vii, page 348.
PANZER, *Annalen der ältern deutsch. Lit.*, Vol. 1, page 204.
FREYTAG, *Analecta Litt.*, page 825 ; and generally the authorities given for the Latin edition.

I 5. VERARDO AND G. COLUMBUS—In laudem Sere- 1494.*
nissi || mi Ferdinandi Hispaniaꝝ regis, Be-
thi- || cæ & regni Granatæ, obsidio, victo-
ria, & triūphus Et de Infulis in mari In-
dico || nuper inuentis. || †

¹ The MSS. are still preserved at Nuremberg. See von Murr's *Diplomat. Geschichte*.

* We find (GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 337, and G. BRUNET, *Nouv. Biogr. Génér.*, Vol. XIII, col. 156), under the date of 1494, a mention of a poem by Dati, the title of which indicates a reference to the Oceanic discoveries, *viz.* :

Dell' Isole scoperte a suoi tempi. Finito el secondo cātare dell' india, &c. ; Rome, Besicken, 4to, 1494, 4ll., fig.

We read the same title in Audiffredi (*Roman. edit. Sæc. xv*, page 327), but with the important omission of the first line : *Dell' Isole, &c.*, which alone imparts to the title the appearance of an *Americana*. Is

it a continuation of our Nos. 7 and 8, or a new work altogether ? M. Brunet of Bordeaux, whom we consider one of the most learned and trustworthy of bibliographers, says, in reference to the poem of Dati, that it is “ assurément curieux mais il n'est connu que de titre, et il parait introuvable aujourd'hui.” On the other hand, Audiffredi adds to his description : “ Extat in Casanatensi.”

† *Anglicè* : To the praise of the most illustrious Ferdinand, King of the Spains, Bethica and Granada [of the latter of which] the siege, victory, and triumph. And of the Islands newly discovered in the Indian Sea.

1494.

Then full-length portrait of Ferdinand, differing somewhat from the woodcut on the recto of the tenth leaf of No. 2.

Recto of the thirtieth leaf (sign. dd vi):

De Insulis nuper inuentis ||

Epistola Christoferi Colom (cui etas nostra mul- || tum debet: de Insulis in mari Indico nuper inuen- || tis: ad quas perquirendas octauo antea menfe: au- || spiciis & ere inuictissimi Fernandi Hispaniarū Re- || gis missus fuerat) ad Magnificū dominū Raphael- || lem Sanxis: eiusdem serenissimi Regis Thesaurari || um missa: quam nobilis ac litteratus vir Aliander || de Cosco: ab Hispano ideomate: in latinum con- || uertit: tercio kalendas Maii. M.cccc.xciij. Pontifi- || catus Alexandri Sexti Anno primo. ||

In fine (verso of the twenty-ninth leaf):

1.4.94. Nihil sine causa.¹

* * 8vo, thirty-six unnumbered leaves; the Letter of Columbus filling only the last seven and a half; six woodcuts, evidently copied from No. 2. Text in Roman.

(Private Library, New York, Providence, Washington city, Harvard Coll. Libr.)

The first part of this work is simply a drama on the capture of Granada from the Moors by Ferdinand, and which was represented at Rome in 1492².

¹ *Nothing without a cause.* (Device of Bergmann de Olpe, printer at Basle.) The rest of the title as in No. 2.

² CANCELLIERI, *Dissert.*, page 271, adds to his chaotic note, that the drama "Fu tradotta in Francese con l'Epigrafe, la

- Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Thottiana*, Vol. vii, page 223.
 MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Histor.*, Vol. iii, Part 1, page 260.
 MENCKE, *Catal. des Historiens*, page 310.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part vi, No. 838.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 731.
 N. Y. Syllacio, Appendix, page xlviii.
 TERNAUX, No. 4.
 BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1129.
 GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 228, states that of this edition "on ne connaît que 2 ex."
Bibliotheca Browniana, No. 6.
Notes on Columbus, page 119.
Basler Buchdruckergeschichte, page 129, contains an interesting sketch of the printer, Johannes Bergmann de Olpe.

1494.

16. SYLLACIO (NICHOLAS)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1495.*

Ad sapiētissimū Ludovicū Mariā Stortiā Anglū
 septimū Medio || lani Ducē: de isulis meridiani
 atq̄ idici maris sub auspicijs inuictis || simoz Regū
 Hispaniarū nup̄ iuētis: Nicolai Syllacij seculi arti-

très célèbre, digne de mémoire et victorieuse prise de la Cité de Grenade, 1497, 4." We can find no traces of this French translation, and are unable to say whether it also contains the Columbus Letter.

* Our attention has been called to a notice in a bookseller's catalogue of a small pamphlet, *sine anno aut loco* (but which must have been published before 1495, as the author takes the title of orator to John II, thirteenth King of Portugal, who died in the month of October of that year), by one "Ferdinandus," and containing on the sixth page a passage which, it is said, entitles it to a place in the *Bibliotheca Americana*, and is as follows:

"Primum quod eo regnante Henrici patris ejus de quo supra meminimus industria cepta navigari Ethiopia est. Alterum vero sit quod eodem tempore, in oceano Atlantico decem insule vix ipsis orbis descriptoribus cognitæ: a nostris invente sunt; et in omnes Lusitanie colonie deducte," &c. We take that Ferdinandus to be the one described in Antonio, in these words:

"FERDINANDUS VELASCUS, Joannis II. Portugallie. Regis orator, edidit:

"Orationem habitam Romæ nomine dicti

Regis ad Innocentium VIII. Pontificem Maximum. De quo auctor est Ludovicus Jacobus a Sancto Carolo in *Bibliotheca Pontificia*."

(*Bibliothec. Hisp. Nova* I, page 393.)

We also think that the plaqueette is identical with that which is mentioned by Fossi (*Catal. Codic. Sæcul. xv*, Vol. II, col. 737), and by the great Audiffredi as follows:

"VALASCI FERDINANDI utriusque iuris consulti Illustrissimi regis Portugallie oratoris ad Innocentium. viii. pontificem maximum de obedientia Oratio.

(In 4^o. par.)

"Charact. Goth., foli. vi, cum signaturis a. a. ii. Exst. in Casanat. Emendandus est hujus Orationis titulus, qui legitur in Specim. P. L. page 262, nimirum: *Valasci pro Ferdinando Portugallie Rege, &c.*, quo Oratoris nomen ipsi Regi, qui *Johannes II.* vocabatur tribuitur. Recte autem titulus refertur in Catalogo Biblioth. Regiæ. a P. L. in subjecta annot. laudato."

(*Catalog. Sæc. xv.* page 267.)

It is evident that the above passage entitles the pamphlet only to a place in the *Bibliothèque Africaine*; as it refers to the discoveries accomplished under the reign of Henry, King of Portugal. On the other hand, the oration was delivered at Rome, as we take it, in Innocent's life-time. Now, Pope Innocent VIII died in July,

1495. um 7 || medicinę doctoris philosophiã Papię interpre=
 tantis Prefatio. ||

Recto of the second leaf:

De insulis meridiani atq; indici mari nuper in=
 uentis. ||

In fine:

Vale ex pavia Edibus decembribus. Mccccxxxx=
 iiii. ||†

* * 4to, *sine anno aut loco* (but supposed to have been printed at Pavia, in 1494 or 1495, by Girardhengi), ten unnumbered leaves, thirty-five lines in a full page; text in black letter. No water-mark.

(Private Library, New York. The only other copy known is in the Trivulzio Library, Milan.)

“In 1494, while Scillacio was thus employed at Pavia [as lecturer on Philosophy in the University], living at the time with Giovanni Antonio Biretta [who printed several works in connection with Francesco Girardhengi—PANZER], Guglielmo Coma, a noble personage, wrote to him from Spain, describing the discoveries recently made by Columbus. These letters he immediately translated into Latin, inserting such other accounts as were then universally current.

“The voyage to which this account refers is the second; that on which Columbus sailed from Cadiz, on the 25th September, 1493. The first island he discovered was called Dominica, from the day in which it was seen. The second was named Maria-galante, or volante, after the Admiral's vessel. He then visited, in succession, Guadaloupe, Santa-Cruz, the Island of St. John the Baptist, now Porto-Rico, and, last of all, Hispaniola.

“This voyage has also been described by other writers of the same age. Among these are the physician Chanca¹ of Seville; who,

1492, or eight months before it was known in Europe that Columbus had rediscovered the New World.

† *Anglicè*: To the most learned Lewis Maria Sforza of Anghiera, seventh Duke of Milan. Concerning the newly discovered islands of the South and Indian Ocean, under the auspices of the most invincible Sovereigns of the Spains. Preface of Nicholas Syllacio of Sicily, Doctor of Arts

and Medicine, Lecturer on Philosophy at Pavia.

Adieu, [dated] Pavia, ides of December, 1494.

¹ Published for the first time by Navarrete, in his *Coleccion*, Vol. I, pages 198-224; and afterwards in Mr. Major's *Select Letters*, pages 18-68, with an English translation, republished in the Appendix to the N. Y. *Syllacio*, pages 1-xxxiv.

by order of the King and Queen of Spain, accompanied Columbus in this expedition, and also Peter Martyr of Anghiera².”

1495.

(N. Y. Syllacio, Introd., page xi.)

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Thottiana*, Vol. vii, page 223.
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. ix, page 193.
 RONCHINI, *Intorno a. un rarissimo opuscolo*, Modena, 8vo, 1856.
Nicolaus Syllacius, N. Y., fol. and 4to, 1859, a valuable reprint
 with a translation; privately printed.
 BRUNET, Vol. 11, col. 166

17. LILIO (ZACHARY)—IN HOC VOLVMINE 1496.
 CON||TINENTVR HI LIBRI.

Primus liber De origine & laudibus scientiarum.||Secundus liber. Contra Antipodes||Tertius liber De miseria hominis & contemptu||mundi.||Quartus liber De generibus uentorum||Quintus liber Vita Caroli Magni.||

Recto of the second leaf:

ZACHARIAE LILI VICENTINI CANONI||
 CI REGVLARIS AD VENERANDVM||PAT-
 REM SACRIS LITTERIS ET||PRVDENTIA
 CLARVM. D. GA||BRIELEM VICENTINVM
 CON||CANONICVM DE ORIGINE ET||LAV-
 DIBVS SCIENTIARVM LIBER||INCIPIT.

Colophon:

FINIS||FLORENTIAE||IMPRESSVM||
 Per Ser Franciscū Bonaccursium||Im-
 penfa uero & sumptibus Ser||Petri Pacini
 de Pifcia. Anno Salutis||
 M. CCCC. LXXXVI||
 Septimo idus Aprilis.||

² *Decade I, lib. 11.*

1496.

* * * 4to, seventy-two unnumbered leaves. On the recto of the last, the register; on the verso, a woodcut representing the arms (probably) of the Piscia family. Diagram on the recto of I-iv. Printed in Roman type.

(British Museum.)

“In this remarkable work (f. ii) allusion is made to the recent discovery of America by the Spaniards.”

(LIBRI.¹)

“Zacharie Lilio, Chanoine régulier de Saint-Jean-de-Latran et évêque titulaire de Sébasti en Arménie, né à Vienne dans le 15^e Siècle².”

Direct references: { MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. I (of 1733), page 629.
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. I, page 424.
 FABRICIUS, *Bibl. Medicæ et Infim. Lat.*, Vol. VI, page 921.
 LAIRE, *Index Librorum*, Vol. II, page 214.
 AUDIFFREDI, *Spec. ed. Ital.*, page 348.
 FOSSI, *Catalog. Codic. Sæc. xv*, Vol. II, cols. 79-80.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part v, No. 2526.
 BRUNET, Vol. III, col. 1078.
 GRAESSE, Vol. IV, page 210.

18. *BENEDETTI (ALEXANDER)*—DIARIA DE BELLO CAROLINO.

Recto of the last leaf:

Alexander Benedictus Veronenfis Phy-
 fi||cus Sebastiano Baduario eq̄ti: & Hie||
 ronymo Bernardo confiliariis|| Veneti Sena-
 tus Clariffimis.|| (S. P. D.)

Venetiis|| M .IIIIID. Sexto Cal. Septem-
 bres.||

Impetratum est ab Illuftriff. S. Veneto
 ne lice|| at cuiq̄ has ephemeridas imprimere

¹ Catalogue of 1861, No. 294.

uniuersel, Paris, 1810 (9th edit.), Vol.

² Chandon et Delandine's *Dictionnaire* x, page 136.

nec latino fermōe nec uulgaro &c. ut ī 1496.
priuilegio.*

* * Sm. 4to, *sine anno* (but supposed to have been printed in 1496, from the date of the above-mentioned letter; and by Aldus at Venice, because the type resembles that in the edition of the *Ætna* of Bembo, given by that celebrated printer). Title, with verses on the verso, † sixty-seven unnumbered leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

“ Ce journal d’Alexandre Benedetti, médecin attaché à l’armée vénitienne opposée à Charles VIII, a été réimprimé à la suite de *l’Historia veneta* de P. Giustiniano, edit. de Strasb., 1611, in fol., et insérée par Eccard dans son *Corpus histor. medii ævi*, Lips., 1723, in fol., II, col. 1577-1628.”

(CLEMENT¹.)

We insert this work, we are sorry to say, on no better authority than the *Bibliotheca Americana*, London, 1789, 4to, alleged to have been perpetrated by the Rev. Mr. Homer. After a diligent survey of the book, we are constrained to confess that *we* did not find a single line or word relating to America. Others may be more successful.

Direct references : { FABRICIUS, *Biblioth. Lat. Med.*, Vol. I, page 164.
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vols. III, page 402, IV, 449.
MEUSEL, *Biblioth. Histor.*, Vol. VII, page 175.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana (see Paentius).
BRUNET, Vol. I, col. 771.
GRAESSE, Vol. I, page 334.

* *Anglicè*: Alexander Benedict of Verona, Physician to Sebastian Baduarius, and to Jerome Bernard, Counsellors of the Most Illustrious Venetian Senate, Hail and Greeting.

1510. The Most Illustrious Senate of Venice forbids any one to print these annals, either in Latin or in common language, as [expressed] in the privilege.

¹ *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. III, page Venice, the sixth calend of September, 130.

1497. 19. COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER)—*Gyn schön hubsch lesen
von etlichen inslen||die do in kurtzen zyten funden synd
durch dē||künig von hispania. vnd sagt vō großen wun||
derlichen dingen die in dē selbē inslen synd.*

The woodcut of the king receiving Columbus, which is repeated on the verso of the last leaf.

Colophon :

*Getruckt zū strasburg vff grunecck vō meister Bartlo-
mez küstler ym iar : M.cccc.xviiij. vff sant Jeronymus
tag. ||**

* * Sm. 4to ; eight unnumbered leaves, the last of which is blank.
Thirty lines in a full page.

(Private Library, New York and Providence.)

Ebert¹ and Graesse² state that this curious German translation of the first Letter of Columbus has been republished in the *Rheinisch. Archiv.*, Vol. xv, page 17, *sq.*

There is a very successful fac-simile made by the elder Harris of London.

Direct references : { HAIN, *Repertorium*, Vol. I, No. 5493.
MEUSEL, *Biblioth. Histor.*, Vol. III, page 261.
HUMBOLDT, *Exam. Critique*, Vol. IV, page 73.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 159.
N. Y. *Syllacio*, Appendix, page lvi, for a well-executed fac-simile
of the woodcut on the recto of the first leaf.
Bibliotheca Browniana, Nos. 7 and 8.
BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 165.
STEVENS, *American Bibliographer*, page 67, states that it contains
"changes and additions."

* *Anglicè*: A fine, nice reading, concerning several islands which have lately been discovered by the King of Spain ; and giving an account of great and wonderful things found in the said islands. Printed at Strasburg by Master Bartholomew Kustler, in the year 1497, the day of St. Jerome.

¹ *Bibliogr. Dictionary*, Vol. I, page 371.

² *Trésor*, Vol. II, page 228, also refers to *Hummel. Neue Bibl.*, v. *selten Büch.*, Vol. I, page 15, *sq.* *Am Ende*, *Freimüth. Betracht. über alte u. neue Bücher.* Augsburg, 1784. in-8°. Vol. I, page 79, *sq.*

20. ANONYM.—Dise figur anzaigt vns das volck vnd 1497.
 infel die gefunden ist durch den christenlichen künig zū
 Portigal oder von feinen vnderthonen. Die leüt find also
 nacket hübsch. braun wolgestalt von leib. ir heübter. ||
 halfz. arm. scham. fūfz. frawen vnd mann ain wenig mit
 federn bedeckt. Auch haben die mann in iren ange-
 fichten vnd bruft vid edel gestain. Es hat auch nyemantz
 nichts funder find alle ding gemain. || Vnnd die mann
 habendt weyber welche in gefallen, es fey mütter.
 schwesster oder freündt. darjnn haben sy kain vnder-
 schayd. Sy freyten auch mit einander. Sy effen auch
 ainander felbs die erschlagen || werden. vnd hencken das
 felbig fleisch in den rauch. Sy werden alt hundert vnd
 füntzig iar. Vnd haben kain regiment. ||*

* * Folio. "The above text, in German, occupies four lines be-
 neath an old block leaf, nine by thirteen inches square, repre-
 senting the manners and customs of the natives of the North-
 ern and Eastern coast of South America as first found by the
 Portuguese at the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the
 sixteenth century. It is without date, but was probably printed
 at Augsburg, or Nuremberg, between the years 1497 and
 1504¹."

(British Museum.)

Direct references: { ¹ STEVENS, *American Bibliographer*, page 8, with fac-simile of the
 xylographic leaf.
Historical Nuggets, No. 77.

* *Anglicè*: This figure represents to us
 the people and island which have been
 discovered by the Christian King of Por-
 tugal or by his subjects. The people are
 thus naked, handsome, brown, well shaped
 in body, their heads, necks, arms, private
 parts, and the feet of men and women, are
 a little covered with feathers. The men
 have also in their faces and breast many
 precious stones. Nor does any one possess

anything, but all things are in common.
 And the men have as wives those who
 please them, be they mothers, sisters, or
 friends, wherein they make no distinction.
 They also fight with each other, and eat
 each other, even the slain, and hang
 that same flesh in the smoke. They
 become a hundred and fifty years old,
 and have no government.

1498.

21. *SABELLICO (MARC-ANTONIO)*—M. ANTONIVS
SABELLICVS: AVGVSTINO BARBADICO SE-
RENISSIMO || VENETIARVM PRINCIPI ET
SENATVI FELICITATEM. ||

Recto of second leaf:

LIBER PRIMVS. || MARCI ANTONII COC-
CII SABELLICI IN RAPSODIAM HISTORI-
ARVM AD ORBE CONDITO. ||

Colophon:

IMPRESSVM VENETIIS PER BERNARDI-
NVM ET MA. || THEVM VENETOS. Q VIVVL-
GO DICVNTVR LIAL. || BANESOTI. ANNO
INCARNATIONIS DOMINI. || CE. MCCCCXC-
VIII. PRIDIE CALENDAS APRI. || LIS. REG-
NANTE INCLITO AVGVSTI. || NO BARBADI-
CO SERENISSIMO || VENETIARVM PRIN-
CIPE. || FELICITVR DIVQ VE || ET FAVSTE
SVI || PERSTITE. DIV.

Then, printer's mark.

* * Large folio, cccclxii leaves.

(British Museum.)

This is the first part, which we have seen frequently quoted by the modern biographers of Columbus, concerning the Admiral's early life, or on the subject of the Columbuses who had preceded him, especially the one called by Sabellicus himself, "Archipirata illustris." The following continuation, however, is somewhat fuller on the subject of Christopher Columbus and his voyages, *viz.*:

—Secunda pars Enneadum ab inclinatione Romani
Imp. usque ad annum 1504, cum Epitome.

Ed. hujus collectionis prima

Venetiis, Bernardinus Verzellensis, 1504, folio.
(KLOSS¹.)

¹ Catalogue, page 241, No. 3385.

“Chacune de ces Ennéades contient neuf livres. *Sabellico* en publiant sept, on soixante-trois livres, à Venise, en 1498, in fol., et en 1504, trois autres Ennéades, et deux livres de plus : en tout quatre-vingt douze livres.”

(GINGUÉNÉ².)

Marcus-Anthony Coccio, *alias* Sabellicus, was born in 1436, at Vicovaro³, in or about the country of the old Sabines (hence his surname); he died at Venice in 1506, of an extremely unpleasant complaint⁴. He is the author of the above attempt at a universal history from the beginning of the world to the year 1503, which he divided into Enneades. We regret to say that we have never been able to consult that rare compilation, which is frequently quoted in histories, where mention is made of Columbus and his transatlantic voyages. *The eighth book of the tenth Enneade* contains a short (“*exiguus tantum punctis*,” Jovius would say⁵), but, we are told, highly interesting sketch of Columbus. It was written before the year 1503, at a time when the only printed works treating of the Western World, so far as we know, were Columbus’ letter, Syllacio’s second-hand relation, and one or two of the letters of Vesputius. On that account the *Enneades*, like Maffei of Volterra’s Commentary, and Bergomas’ Chronicle, acquire that kind of interest which pertains to all works relating to this country, and published before the first *Decades* of Peter Martyr, which form, as it were, the basis and material of all subsequent publications on the subject.

In Sabellicus’ *Rerum venetiarum ab urbe condita* (Decad. 4, lib. 3), we only find the remark: “*Ad hæc negocia de more exierant triremes quatuor, . . . Sed cum hæc Ibericum navigant oceanum, Columbus junior, Columbi piratæ illustris, ut ajunt, nepos, cum septem navibus ad pugnam in-*

² *Histoire Littéraire d’Italie*, Vol. 3, page 428. (Edit. of 1811.)

³ TIRABOSCHI, *Storia della Letter. Ital.*, Vol. VI, page 698. (Edit. of 1807.)

⁴ VALERIAN, *De litteratorum infelicitate* (Amst., 1647), page 28. JOVIUS, *de gli*

Homini famosi (Venice, 1558), page 104.

⁵ *Elog. Viror. doct.*, Chap. XLVIII.

1498. *structis circa Sacrum promontorium . . . sub noctem factus est Veneto obvius,*" which is probably a repetition of the passage in the first *Enneades*, and which derives its importance chiefly from the great stress laid upon it by Fernando Columbus in that curious chapter of the *Historie*, where he strives to make the reader believe that his father could reckon among his ancestors the Cilio mentioned by Tacitus.

Direct references: { BERGOMENSIS, *Suppl. Cronic.* (edit of 1506), page 435.
 MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. I (edit. of 1733), page 664.
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 371.
 SAXIUS, *Onomasticon*, Vol. II, page 496.
 MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. I, page 96.
 VOSSIUS, *de Historicis Latinis*, page 670.
 NICERON, *Mémoires*, Vols. XII and XX.





SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

22. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

150 $\frac{2}{8}$.

Mundus Novus||

Verso of the first leaf:

Albericus vespucius Lau-
rentio|| Petri de medicis salutem plurimam
dicit. ||*

End of the verso of the last leaf:

Ex italica in latinam linguam iocūdus interpres
hāc epistolam vertit vt||latini oēs intelligant q̄ mul-
ta mirāda in dies reperiant̄ ⁊ eoz comprima||tur
audacia qui celū et maiestatem scrutari: et plus
sapere q̄ liceat sapere||volunt: quando a tanto tem-
pore quo mundus cepit ignota sit vastitas||terre ⁊
que contineātur in ea||†

Laus Deo

* * Sm. 4to, *sine anno aut loco*; four unnumbered leaves. Only forty lines in a full page, a triangle at the top of the fourth page; neither signatures nor water-marks.

(Private Library, New York.)

* *Anglicè*: The New World. Alberic Vespuccius presents his best wishes to Laurent Peter de Medicis.

† The interpreter Giocundi translated this letter from the Italian into the Latin language, that all who are versed in

150 $\frac{2}{8}$.

Albericus (*Madrignano*¹, *Ruchamer*², *Jehan Lambert*³), Emeric (*Du Redouer*⁴), Alberico or Americo (*Gomara*⁶), Morigo (*Hojeda*⁷), Amerrigo (*Muñoz*⁸), Americus (*Peter Martyr*⁹), Almerigo Fiorentino (*Vianello*¹⁰) de Espuche¹¹, Vezpuche¹², Despuchi¹³, Vespuccio (*Ramusio*¹⁴), Vespuchy (*Christ. Columbus*¹⁵), usually called Americus Vespuccius, the third son of a public notary of patrician origin, was born, March 9th, 1451¹⁶, some say at Venice (*Herrera*¹⁷), or at Florence, in a hospital founded by one of his ancestors, and which is still standing in the street called Borgognissanti. He was educated by his uncle, a learned friar, with whom he seems to have been still studying, October 18th, 1476¹⁸, in company with Pietro Soderini (*Guliano Ricci*¹⁹), who became afterwards (from 1502 to 1512) Gonfalonier of Florence²⁰, and to whom the duplicate account of the third voyage was addressed.

Nothing is known of him from the time he was a student to the year 1490, when he left Italy.²¹ He repaired

the Latin may learn how many wonderful things are being discovered every day, and that the temerity of those who want to probe the Heavens and their Majesty, and to know more than is allowed to know, be confounded; as notwithstanding the long time since the world began to exist, the vastness of the earth and what it contains is still unknown.

¹ *Itiner. Portugall.*, cap. cxxii.

² *Neue unbekante*, lib. v.

³ Title to his and all the separate editions of Vespuccius' letters.

⁴ Titles to the five editions of his translation of Vespuccius' letters into French.

⁵ Titles to the six editions of the *Paesi nuovamente retrouati*.

⁶ *Historia general de las Indias*; Saragos., fol. 1552-53; Medina del Campo, fol. 1553; Saragos., fol. 1554; Antw., 8vo, 1552 (for 1554); and in Barcia's *Historiadores primitivos*, cap. 103.

⁷ *Probanzas del Fiscal*, No. LXIX, *NAV. VAR.*, Vol. III, p. 544.

⁸ *Historia del Nuevo Mundo*, p. x.

⁹ Decade II, lib. 10.

¹⁰ Letter to the Signoria of Venice, discovered by Ranke, and published in Humboldt's *Examen Critique*, Vol. v, p. 157.

¹¹ *NAV. VAR.*, Vol. III, Doc. III, p. 292.

¹² *Id.*, Doc. IV, p. 292.

¹³ *Id.*, Doc. IX, p. 299.

¹⁴ *Raccolta*.

¹⁵ Letter to his son Diego, Feb. 5th, 1505, in *NAV.*, Vol. I, p. 349. That name seems to be a corruption of the German word *Amalrich*; see VON DER HAGEN, *Amerika, ein ursprünglich Deutscher Name, in Neum Jahrb. der Berlin. Gesellschaft*, 1835, p. 13-17.

¹⁶ *Libro d'approvazioni d'età, chesi conserva nell' Archivio Secreto de S. A. R.* (Great Duke of Tuscany), in BANDINI, p. xxiv.

¹⁷ Decad. I, lib. IV, c. 4.

¹⁸ Letter to his father (Stroziana Libr., codice 480); BAND., pp. xxvii-xxviii.

¹⁹ *apud BAND.*, p. xxv.

²⁰ RANKE's letter to Humboldt, in *Examen Critique*, Vol. v, p. 261.

²¹ BANDINI, p. xxxv.

to Spain in the beginning of 1493 (*Humboldt*²²), as an agent (*Bartolozzi*²³) of Lorenzo di Pierfrancesco de Medici (cousin of the great Lorenzo), or simply as clerk (*Navarrete*²⁴) in the leading commercial house of his countryman Juanoto Berardi, at Seville. Münster²⁵ erroneously asserts that Vespuccius joined the first expedition of Columbus in 1492, while Canovai²⁶ states that he was sent as an apprentice by Ferdinand on the second voyage in 1493. After the death of Juanoto Berardi, December, 1495 (*Navarrete*²⁷), Vespuccius was promoted to the position of factor or partner²⁷; and, as such, equipped the vessels for the third expedition of Columbus; receiving, January 12th, 1496²⁸, ten thousand maravedis. From April, 1497, to May 30th, 1498, Vespuccius was constantly traveling from Seville to San Lucar (*Muñoz*). He was married to Maria Cerezo, when and where does not appear. She survived him²⁹.

Vespuccius quitted Spain for Portugal in 1501, secretly (*Bandini*³⁰), or at the instigation of King Emmanuel³¹, and remained at Lisbon, or on board Portuguese vessels, to 1505, when he returned to Spain, at the request of Ferdinand. He repaired to the court with an earnest letter of introduction from Columbus to his son Diego, February 5th, 1505, and was made a Spanish subject, April 24th, 1505³². From May, 1505, until August, 1506, Vespuccius was at Palos and Moguer, preparing Pinzon's expedition. On the 23d of August, 1506, he

1508.

²² *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, p. 45.

²³ *Ricerche*, p. 79; on the authority of several letters contained in the "Carteggio della Famiglia de Medici," in the Archives of the Medici, in Florence.

²⁴ *Coleccion*, Vol. III, p. 315.

²⁵ *Cosmographia Universalis*; Basle, n. d. (1550), fol., p. 1269.

²⁶ *Viaggi*, p. 123; *Dissertaz. giust.*, No. 7.

²⁷ *Coleccion*, Vol. III, p. 317. Have there been two Juanoto Berardis? In the *Coleccion de Documentos ineditos relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y colonization de*

las posesiones españolas in América, sacados del Real archivo de Indias; Madrid, 1864, Tom. I, No. 3, p. 241, we find a memorial "de Juanoto Berardi acerca de varias cosas tocantes a la gobernacion de las Indias," to which the editors ascribe the date of 1517.

²⁸ NAVARRETE, Vol. III, p. 317.

²⁹ MUÑOZ, *Historia, Prologo*, p. x.

³⁰ *Vita*, p. XLVI.

³¹ Third voyage in HYLACOMYLUS, Grunig. edit., recto of F-iiiij.

³² NAVAR., Vol. III, Doc. IV.

150 $\frac{2}{8}$.

was written to by order of Philip I³³, to ascertain what was required for an expedition in the search of groceries (with Vicente Yañez Pinzon³⁴).

In 1506, Vespuccius was associated with Juan de la Cosa for a new expedition, in which he was to command the caravel *La Medina*, but which did not sail, owing to the death of King Philip. He was again summoned to the court, November 26th, 1507³⁵, and appointed Chief Pilot of the Indies before March 22d, 1508, on which day he received a certain number of maravedis, although his nomination (or perhaps only an extension of powers) is dated August 6th, 1508³⁶.

Vespuccius finally died, at Seville, February 22d, 1512³⁷, or at Terceira, one of the Azore islands, in 1516 (*G. Lopez de Pintho*³⁸, *Bandini*, *Meusel*), or in 1518 (*Negri*³⁹), poor, but highly respected by all⁴⁰, never dreaming that he had discovered a new continent, and persuaded⁴¹, like Columbus⁴², that, at best, he only visited the western coast of Japan.

Four voyages are ascribed to Vespuccius. The first voyage was undertaken for the King of Spain, probably under Hojeda (*Las Casas*⁴³, *Herrera*, *Charlevoix*⁴⁴, *Hum-*

³³ Philip the Fair, who reigned only from June 27th, 1506, to Sept. 25th, 1506; but long enough to deserve the contempt in which he is held by all impartial historians.

³⁴ NAVAR., Vol. III, Doc. v.

³⁵ *Id.*, Doc. XXVI.

³⁶ *Id.*, Doc. VII and VIII.

³⁷ *Id.*, Doc. x.

³⁸ *apud* BANDINI, p. LXIII, and CANOVAI, p. 156.

³⁹ *Istoria de Fiorent. Scrittori*; Ferrara, fol., 1722, p. 31.

⁴⁰ The only exception is Las Casas; but we should not forget that the good but impulsive Bishop of Chiapas did not commence writing his *Historia de las Indias* until 1527; and the severe language used in Lib. 1, caps. 164 and 168 seems to have been prompted by Hylacomylus' version, a late edition of which he cites in Lib. 1, cap. 140. The passage where Vespuccius

is made to say that he brought with him two hundred and twenty slaves (as if such a number of human beings could hold together with the crew in the light caravels of those days), may be, after all, the real cause of his wrath.

⁴¹ Duplicate of *second voyage*, in BANDINI, pp. 66 and 83. We are at a loss to find the authority for Alcedo's statement that: "el Rey de Portugal para perpetuar su memoria hizo colgar en la Yglesia Metropolitana de Lisboa los fragmentos de la Nave que mandaba." *Bibliotheca Americana*, MS., Vol. II, p. 891. There is a similar assertion in NEGRI (*Istoria*, p. 31.)

⁴² Letter in NAVAR., Vol. I, p. 304; and Letter to the Pope, *id. op.*, Vol. II, p. 280.

⁴³ *Historia de las Indias*, MS., Cap. 164.

⁴⁴ *Histoire de l'Isle-Espagnole*; Paris 4to.

*boldt*⁴⁵), Vespuccius sailing in the capacity of pilot (*Holjedt*⁴⁷), or of simple trader (*Servetus*⁴⁶), or of a merchant well versed in cosmography (*Herrera*), or selected by King Ferdinand to aid in making discoveries (*Valori-Bandini*⁴⁷), or as the astronomer of the expedition (*Humboldt*⁴⁸), or as a passenger pecuniarily interested (*Tiraboschi*⁴⁹).

He sailed from Cadiz, May 20th, 1497 (*Hylacomylus*⁵⁰, *Giuntini*⁵¹), or May 10th, 1497 (*Valori-Bandini*⁵², *Canovai*⁵³), or May 20th, 1499 (*Las Casas*, *Herrera*).

First reached the mainland after a passage of twenty-seven days (*Hylacomylus*⁵⁴, *Giuntini*), or thirty-seven (*Valori-Bandini*⁵⁵, *Canovai*⁵⁶). Returned to Cadiz, October 15th, 1499 (*Hylacomylus*⁵⁷), or October 15th, 1498 (*Canovai*⁵⁸), or October 14th, 1498 (*Valori-Bandini*⁵⁹), bringing two hundred and twenty-two slaves (Indians), who were sold.

If *Hylacomylus*' dates are correct, the leader of that expedition is entitled to the credit of having landed on the shores of this continent before Columbus (August 1st, 1498), and even previous to the Cabots (June 24th, 1497⁶⁰).

⁴⁵ *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, pp. 195, 200, 284, 293.

⁴⁶ *apud* his edit. of Ptolemy's *Geogr.*; Lyons, fol., 1535; recto of leaf 28.

⁴⁷ "Fui eletto per Sua Altezza, che io fussi in esta flotta, per aiutare a discoprire," *apud* BANDINI, p. 6, and Grenville codex, recto of the second leaf.

⁴⁸ *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, p. 190.

⁴⁹ *Storia della Lett. Ital.*, Vol. VI, p. 251 (edit. of Flor., 1807).

⁵⁰ "M.ccccxcij. xx mensis Maij die," —St. Dié edit., recto of b 5; GRUNIGER's, recto of D ii; LA PLACE's, verso of D 7, GRYNÆUS's, Basle, 1532 and 1537, p. 155.

⁵¹ *Commentaria in Sphæram Sacro-Bosco*; Lyons, 8vo, 1578, cap. III.

⁵² "10. di Maggio 1497," —BAND., p. 6; Grenv. codex, recto of second leaf.

⁵³ *Viaggi*, p. 29.

⁵⁴ "xxvij. vix elapsis diebus," —St. Dié edit., verso of b 5; GRUN., recto of D II; LA PL., recto of D 8; GRYN., p. 155.

⁵⁵ "Al capo di 37. giorni"—BAND., p. 7.

⁵⁶ *Viaggi*, p. 29.

⁵⁷ "cum cc.xxij captiuatis personis. xv. Octobris. die. Anno dñi M.cccc.LXXXX IX. Ubi lætissime suscepti fuimus ac vbi eosdem captiuos nostros vendidimus," —St. Dié edit., recto of d iii; GRUN., verso of E 6; LA PL., verso of E 7; GRYN., p. 168.

⁵⁸ "15 di Ottobre, 1498," —*Viaggi*, p. 49.

⁵⁹ "Adi 18. di Ottobre, 1498," —*Vita*, p. 36 (for p. 32). HERRERA (Dec. I, lib. IV. c. 2.), ascribes only five months to the entire voyage; CHARLEVOIX (*Hist. de l'Isle-Espagnole*) twenty-five.

⁶⁰ As we will have no other opportunity of mentioning Cabot's name, we beg leave to insert in this place several overlooked authorities concerning his memorable voyage, *viz.*:

1st. The Map of Juan de la Cosa, dated 1500, which was discovered by Hum-

150 $\frac{2}{8}$.

The second voyage was also undertaken for the King of Spain, probably under Vicente Yañez Pinzon (*Humboldt*⁶¹). They sailed from Cadiz, one day of May, 1489 (*Hylacomylus*⁶²), or May 16th, 1499 (*Valori-Bandini*⁶³), or May 18th, 1499 (*Canovai*⁶⁴). Reached land after nineteen days (*Hylacomylus*⁶⁵), or forty-four (*Valori-Bandini*⁶⁶), or on the twenty-third day (*Canovai*⁶⁷). Returned to Cadiz, after a month and a half, September 8th (*Hylacomylus*⁶⁸, *Valori-Bandini*⁶⁹), or June 8th (*Canovai*⁷⁰).

boldt in the library of Walcknær, and afterward sold to the Queen of Spain for 4,020 francs. It is now in her library, at Madrid. Fac-similes have been published by JOMARD (*Monuments de la Géographie*, Paris, fol., 1854, map XVI); GHILLANY (*Geschichte d. Behaim*, Nuremb., 4to, 1853); RAMON DE LA SAGRA (*Hist. phys.*, &c., *de l'île de Cuba*; Paris, fol., 1842); LELEWEL (*Géographie du Moyen-Age*, Brux., 3 vols., 8vo, 1852, atlas, map 41); HUMBOLDT (*Exam. Crit.*, Paris, ed. of 1836-8).

2d. ZIEGLER, *Lib. de regionibus septentrion.*, Antwerp, 8vo, 1542.

3d. The map quoted by Ortelius in his catalogue of authors (*Theatrum*, Antwerp, fol., 1570) in these words:

"Sebastianus Cabotus Venetus, Vniuersalem tabulam, quam impressam æneis formis vidimus, sed sine nomine loci, & impressoris."

(That extremely valuable document, in its original form, or an inedited map of Cabot, is, we are informed, on exhibition in one of the halls of the *Bibliothèque Impériale* of Paris. If our information is correct, would it not be worth the while of some enterprising publisher in this country to have it engraved? Perhaps it is bold to assert that the patriotic bibliophiles who give so readily enormous prices for such trash as the spurious reprints of the *Salem Witchcraft* might feel tempted to purchase a copy!)

The "*Sebastiano Cabota. Navigazione nelle parte settentrionali*; Venice, 1583," included in the early catalogues of the Bodleian library, is, we scarcely need add, not to be found as a separate work, but only in the second volume of Ramusio (ed. of 1583, fol. 212). Foscarini (*Letterat. venez.* p. 438) and Tiraboschi (Vol. VII,

p. 263), had already shown that it was erroneously ascribed to Cabot; but Mr. Biddle (*Memoir*, p. 327), showed that it was only "the Journal of Stephen Burrough during his two voyages to the Northeast, with an absurd introduction from some anonymous writer at Venice!"

The reader will find a valuable list of works relating to Cabot in a note to Humboldt's *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, pp. 231, 232.

⁶¹ *Exam. Crit.*, Vol. IV, p. 200; Vol. V, p. 46. VARNHAGEN, *Historia General do Brazil*, Rio de Janeiro or Madrid, 2 vols., 8vo, 1852; D'AVEZAC, *considerations géogr. sur l'hist. du Brésil*, Paris, 8vo, 1857. There is a full list of works relating to Pinzon, Vespuccius, and Paria or Brazil, in the second volume of *L'Oyapoc et l'Amazone*, by Gaetano da Silva, Paris, 8vo, 1861.

⁶² "M.CCCCLXXXIX (*sic*) Maij die,"—St. Dié edit., recto of d iii; GRUN., verso of E 6; LA PL., verso of E 7; GRYN., p. 169—meaning, evidently, 1499.

⁶³ "16. di Maggio 1499"—BAND., p. 33; Grenv. codex, verso of b. ii.

⁶⁴ "XVIII di Maggio,"—*Viaggi*, p. 50; Letter to P. F. de Medici, *apud* BANDINI, p. 65.

⁶⁵ "XIX dies,"—St. Dié edit., recto of d iii; GRUN., verso of E 6; LA PL., verso of E 7; GRYN., p. 169.

⁶⁶ "44. giorni,"—BAND., p. 33; Grenv. codex, verso of b. ii.

⁶⁷ "al capo di XXIII di,"—*Viaggio*, p. 51; Letter to P. F. de Medici, *apud* BANDINI, p. 65.

⁶⁸ "viij. mensis Septembris,"—St. Dié edit., recto of e i; GRUN., verso of F iii; LA PL., recto of F iii; GRYN., p. 175.

⁶⁹ BANDINI, p. 45.

⁷⁰ "8 di Giugno,"—*Viaggi*, p. 81

The third voyage was undertaken for the King of Portugal. The expedition sailed probably under Cabral (*Humboldt*⁷¹), from Lisbon, May 10th, 1501 (*Hylacomylus*⁷², *Valori-Bandini*⁷³), or May 13th, 1501 (*Canovai*⁷⁴), or June 10th (*Temporal*⁷⁵). Reached land August 17th (*Hylacomylus*⁷⁶, *Canovai*), or August 1st (*Valori-Bandini*⁷⁷), or August 7th, 1501⁷⁸, or simply after a voyage of sixty-four days (*Bartolozzi*⁷⁹). Returned to Lisbon, after a voyage of sixteen months, in 1502 (*Hylacomylus*⁸⁰), or September 7th, 1502 (*Valori-Bandini*⁸¹, *Canovai*).

The fourth voyage was also undertaken for the King of Portugal, and the expedition sailed from Lisbon, probably under Gonzales Coelho (*Humboldt*⁸², *Southey*⁸³),

⁷¹ *Exam. Crit.*, Vol. v, p. 5. The reader may consult with advantage concerning Cabral: BARROS, *Decadas*; Lisbon, 8vo, 1778, Dec. I, lib. I, cap. 30; MAF-FEI, *Histor. Indica*, Cologne, fol., 1593, lib. 2; FARIA Y SOUZA, *Asia Portuguesa*, Lisb., fol., 1666; Vol. I, cap. 5; LAFITAU, *Conquêtes des Portugais*, Paris, 4to, 1733.

⁷² "Die Majj decima. M.cccc. & primo,"—St. Dié edit., recto of e ii; GRUN., recto of F iii; LA PL., verso of F iii; GRYN., p. 176.

⁷³ "10 di Maggio, 1501," BAND., p. 47.

⁷⁴ "13 di Maggio, 1501," *Viaggi*, p. 101; *id.*, Duplicate to Soderini, in BANDINI, p. 101.

⁷⁵ *Historiale description de l'Afrique*; Lyons, fol., 1556, p. 466; *id.*, Paris, 4 vols., 8vo, 1830.

⁷⁶ "xvij scilicet Augusti,"—St. Dié ed., verso of e ii; GRUN., recto of F iii; LA PL., verso of F iii; GRYN., p. 176; *Viaggi*, p. 102.

⁷⁷ "Adi 1. d'Agosto,"—BANDINI, p. 48.

⁷⁸ "7. di Agosto del 1501."—Duplicate to Soderini, in BAND., p. 103.

⁷⁹ *Ricerche istorico-critiche*; Flor., 4to, 1789, p. 169.

⁸⁰ "XVI. circiter menses, M.D.ij,"—St. Dié edit., recto of f iii; GRUNJG., verso of F 6; LA PL., recto of F 6; GRYN., p. 180.

⁸¹ "7 di Settembre del 1502," BAND. p. 56; *Viaggi*, p. 109.

⁸² *Examen Critique*, Vol. v, p. 142.

⁸³ *History of Brazil*; Lond., 4to, 1810, Vol. I, p. 20.

"GONZALO COELLO, sabio cosmógrafo Portugues, que fué por orden del rey Don Man^l de Portugal a explorar y reconocer los puertos de la América nuevamente descubierta, como las costumbres y ritos de sus naturales. Salió de Lisboa mandando una Escuadra de seis navios y reconoció con juicio sabio y observacion de curioso quanto era digno de saberse, tomando posesion en nombre de su Soberano y escribió la relacion de quanto habia visto, que presentó al rey Don Juan 2d por haber muerto su Padre quando volvió. *Descripcion del Brasil*. MS. fol."—ALCEDO, *Biblioteca Americana. Catálogo de los Autores que han escrito de la América en diferentes idiomas*. 1807, 2 vols., MS., fol., Vol. I, page 208. Private-library, Providence (Lord Kingsborough's copy).

The reader may consult, concerning Coelho's voyages:

DAMIANO DE GOES, *Chronica do Joao II*; Lisbon, fol., 1567.

P. DE MARIZ, *Dialogos de varia Historia*; Coimbra, 8vo, 1594; 4to, 1597; Lisb., 4to, 1674, Vol. III.

VASCONCELLOS, *Vida del Rey D. Juan II*; Madrid, 4to, 1639.

150 $\frac{2}{8}$. May 10th, 1503 (*Hylacomylus*⁸⁴, *Valori-Bandini*, *Canovai*). Was wrecked, August 10th, on the coast of the island of San Fernando Noronha, or Peñedo de San-Pedro, or the imaginary island of Saint Matthews. Returned to Lisbon, June 28th, 1504 (*Hylacomylus*⁸⁵), or June 18th, 1504 (*Valori-Bandini*⁸⁶, *Canovai*).

How can we account for these, and an infinite number of other discrepancies? They are, says Humboldt⁸⁷, "l'effet du désordre de la rédaction et des gloses ajoutées par d'ignorans ou zélés commentateurs."

The four voyages were published for the first time together in a kind of appendix to a Latin work on Cosmography⁸⁸ by one Waldsee-müller, *alias* Hylacomylus, in 1507, which also contains, so far as known, the princeps of the *first* and *fourth* voyages. It is that work which we quote under the name of *Hylacomylus*.

The next collection of the four voyages is in Italian, and seems to have been printed at Florence about the year 1516⁸⁹. We call the latter the *Grenville codex*, from its last possessor, Mr. Thomas Grenville. This Italian collection was republished by Bandini⁹⁰ and Canovai⁹¹, from a printed copy, which had on the title page the name of Baccio Valori, one of the first librarians of the Laurentian library at Florence. We call Bandini's text *Valori-Bandini*, and Canovai's (which we must quote, as it contains new readings of the learned abbé's own manufacture), *Viaggi*.

In Latin, we again find the four voyages in the

OSORIO, *De rebus Emmanuelis*; Lisb., fol., 1571, frequently reprinted.

A. DO CAZAL, *Corografia Brasilica*; Rio de Janeiro, 2 vols., 4to, 1817.

⁸⁴ "Decima ergo Maij die M.D.iiij;"—St. Dié edit., verso of f iij; GRUN., verso of F 6; LA PL., recto of F 6; GRYN., p. 181; "adi 10. Maggio, 1503;" BAND., p. 58; *Viaggi*, p. III.

⁸⁵ "xxviiij, Junij. M.D.iiij."—St. Dié edit., verso of f 5; GRUN., recto of F 8; LA PL., verso of F 7; GRYN., p. 183.

⁸⁶ "18. di Giugno, 1504," BAND., p. 62; *Viaggi*, p. 114.

⁸⁷ *Exam. Crit.*, Vol. v, p. 70.

⁸⁸ *Cosmographiæ introductio*, 4to, four editions or issues at St. Dié, in 1507; Strasburg, 1509; Lyons, 1510. The other editions of the same *Cosmography* do not contain Vespuccius' Voyages.

⁸⁹ *Lettera di Amerigo vespucci delle isole nuouamente trouate in quattro suoi uiaggi*, 4to, sine anno aut loco.

⁹⁰ *Vita e lettere di Amerigo Vespucci*; Flor., 4to, 1745, pp. 1-153.

⁹¹ *Viaggi d' Amerigo Vespucci*; Flor., 8vo, 1817, pp. 25-115, with dates altered.

various editions of Grynæus' *Novis orbis*⁹², and abridged in De Bry's Collections; the first and second voyages in the *Grands*⁹³, the third and fourth in the *Petits Voyages*⁹⁴. A peculiarity of De Bry's edition is the interpolation of the word *America*⁹⁵.

150 $\frac{2}{3}$.

The second and third voyages alone have been printed separately in the form of plaquettes, all within the first eight years of the sixteenth century, in France and Germany, but only in Latin and German. We describe, *infra*, sixteen of those separate editions; fourteen of which, *de visu*.

Besides the account of the third voyage published in the above-mentioned collections, there are two others, one of which has been frequently republished. The latter we call *First Duplicate*. It is by far the most interesting, was probably printed before all others, and contains astronomical diagrams, and descriptions of an immodest character. The reader will find it in Ramusio⁹⁶, whose extremely valuable collection also contains a translation of the third and fourth voyages as given by Hylacomylus, but not the first two voyages, which he promised to publish⁹⁷, the MS. having probably been lost in the conflagration which destroyed the printing office of Thomas Giunti, at Venice, in 1557⁹⁸. That duplicate, which is addressed either to Soderini or to L. P. F. de Medici, is also in Zorzi's⁹⁹, Madrignano's¹⁰⁰, Ruchamer's², Redouer's¹⁰¹, Tempo-

⁹² *Novus orbis regionum ac insularum, veteribus incognitarum*; Basle, fol., 1532, 1537, 1555; Paris, fol., 1532; Rotterdam, 8vo, 1616. The preamble or preface letter is only to be found in the editions of 1555 and 1616. It is wanting in the following:

⁹³ *Americæ pars decima. Duæ navigat. Dn. Americi Vesputii*; Oppenheim, fol., 1619.

⁹⁴ *Indiæ orientalis pars undecima. Durarum navig. quas. . . ann. 1501 Dn. Americi Vesputius instituit, historia*; Oppenheim, fol., 1619, pp. 5-10.

⁹⁵ "Qui cum illis comparari possint vix

totâ America reperiantur," page 11; "mais cette expression ne se trouve que dans l'édition des de Bry,"—CAMUS, *Mmoires sur la Collection des grands et Petits voyages*; Paris, 4to, 1802, p. 140.

⁹⁶ *Sommario die due navigazioni di Amerigo Vespucci*; *Raccolta*, Vol. 1, p. 128.

⁹⁷ *Raccolta*, Vol. III, p. 310.

⁹⁸ FOSCARINI, *Della Lett. Veneziana* Padoua, fol., 1752.

⁹⁹ *Paesi nouam. retrov.*, cap. 114-123.

¹⁰⁰ *Itinerar. Portugall.*, cap. 115-124, fol. LXX.

¹⁰¹ *Sensuyt le monde d'Emeric de Vespuce*, fol. LXXI.

150 $\frac{2}{8}$. ral's⁷⁵, Grynæus's¹⁰², Bandini's, and Canovai's collections.

The other letters ascribed to Vespuccius are all modern publications. The first is a duplicate account of the *second* voyage, which was first published by Bandini¹⁰³, from a manuscript in the Riccardiana library.

The second letter gives a duplicate account of the *third* voyage, and was printed for the first time by Bartolozzi⁷⁸.

The third is a letter addressed to L. P. F. de Medicis, from Cape Verd, June 4th, 1501, and published from a manuscript in the Riccardiana, by the Count Baldelli¹⁰⁴.

There is a fourth, describing Vasco da Gama's voyage, but it is rejected altogether by all the critics since Bandini, who first published that spurious account.

Vespuccius certainly wrote a great deal¹⁰⁵, but he is not the author of the accounts of his voyages which have been transmitted to us. As to the above-mentioned letters, not only the original text is lost, but we do not even know in what language they were originally written. That two of those important documents were composed at Lisbon does not admit of much doubt, but whether in Portuguese, Spanish, Italian or Latin, no one can determine; although some critics endeavor to satisfy all parties by asserting that the first two were written in the language of Spain, and the last two in

¹⁰² *Navigacionum Alberici Vesputii epitome*, p. 87, ed. of 1555. We do not find any earlier version in English than that which is in the third volume of ROBERT KERR's collection; Edinburgh, 8vo, 1811, pp. 342-382, from Hylacomylus's text. In German, besides Kerr's version of the *Novus Orbis*, we think that only the duplicate of the third voyage is inserted in Voss, *Allerälteste Nachricht von der neuen Welt*; Berlin, 8vo, 1722, while the four voyages and duplicates are in the German translation of Bandini, Hamburg, 1748. The four voyages are also in the third volume of Navarrete's *Coleccion*, text and translation from Grüniger's edition (pp.

190-290); and in a rehash of Canovai, published in English, New Haven, 8vo, 1852.

¹⁰³ "*indirizzata a Lorenzo di Pier Francesco de Medici, Vita*, pp. 64-86; Canovai substitutes this in the room of the Valori or Grenville second voyage (*Viaggi*, pp. 50-69), which he places immediately afterwards.

¹⁰⁴ *Il Milione di Marco Polo*; Flor., 4to, 1827, Vol. 1, pp. LIII, note.

¹⁰⁵ POCCIANTI, *Catalog. Script. Florent.*; Flor., 4to, 1589, p. 10; HUMBOLDT, *Exam. Crit.*, Vol. IV, p. 170, sq. for extracts from Vespuccius' letters, and the evidence given by John Vespuccio (Americus's nephew), in the *Informacion*, NAV., Vol. III.

that of Portugal. Be that as it may, the *Hylacomylus* version was made from a French text: "de vulgari gallico in latinum;" the one in the *Itinerarium*, from the Portuguese: "Fidus interpres presens opus e Lusitano italicum fecit;" that in the *Unbekante Landte*, from an Italian text, which itself was only a translation from the Spanish: "Auss hyspanier sprache ist dises fünfte büchlein in die welysche sprache gewandert, und zu letze auss der welyschen in die dewtschen gebracht." As to Lambert's (No. 26), Gourmont's (No. 28), and Otmar's (No. 31) editions, they all are "ex Italica in linguam Latinam."

After a diligent study of all the original documents, we feel constrained to say that there is not a particle of evidence, direct or indirect, implicating Americus Vespuccius in an attempt to foist his name on this continent. In our notice of the various editions of the *Cosmographiæ introductio* we will give the "genesis" of that unjust appellation. We have now to mention the leading works which contain assertions for or against Vespuccius.

The first attempt to tarnish the reputation of the Florentine cosmographer was made by Schoner¹⁰⁶, in 1533, twenty-one years after the death of Vespuccius. It was repeated with increased violence by Servetus⁴⁶, Herrera¹⁰⁷, Fray Pedro Simon¹⁰⁸, Solorzano¹⁰⁹, Charlevoix¹¹⁰, Stuvénus¹¹¹, Totzen¹¹², Robertson¹¹³, Meusel¹¹⁴, Tiraboschi¹¹⁵, Formaleone¹¹⁶, Muñoz, do Casal⁸³ (the

¹⁰⁶ *Opusculum geographicum*; Nuremb., 4to, 1533, Part II, caps. I and XX.

¹⁰⁷ *Decade I*, lib. VII, cap. 5.

¹⁰⁸ *Conquistas historiales*; Cuenca, fol., 1627, Part I, pp. 18-26.

¹⁰⁹ *Disputationes de Indiarum jure*; Madrid, fol., 1629, lib. I, cap. IV.

¹¹⁰ *Histoire de l'Isle-Espagnole*; Paris, 4to, 1730, Vol. I, page 311.

¹¹¹ *Dissert. de uero novi orb. invent.*; Francf., 8vo, 1714.

¹¹² *Der wahre und erste Entdecker*; Götting., 8vo, 1761.

¹¹³ *History of America*; London, 8vo, 1826, p. 49.

¹¹⁴ *Bibliotheca historica*, Vol. III, Part I, p. 265.

¹¹⁵ *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*; Vol. VI, p. 186.

¹¹⁶ *Saggio sulla nautica antica de' Venez.*; Venice, 4to, 1783; and in French, Venice, 8vo, 1788.

150 $\frac{2}{8}$. most bitter of all), Navarrete, Santarem¹¹⁷, and a host of others.

The *Nova Acta eruditorum*¹¹⁸ cite in favor of Vespuccius one "Americi Cinellius"¹¹⁹, Vasari¹²⁰, Mellini¹²¹, Alberti¹²², Metellius¹²³, Manni¹²⁴, della Rena¹²⁵, and Hondius¹²⁶; nearly all of whom are taken from Bandini, who quotes, besides, in favor of his hero, Bocchi¹²⁷, Cluver¹²⁸, Mariana¹²⁹, Genebrier¹³⁰, Salvini¹³¹, "Padre della Fiorentina erudizione," and the *introuvable* Giov. Matteo Toscano¹³²; to which list we must add the poet Bartolomei¹³³, Ruscelli¹³⁴, J. de Lery¹³⁵, Natalis de Comitibus¹³⁶, Pighius¹³⁷, and all the editions of Ptolemy's

¹¹⁷ *Recherches Hist., Critiques et Bibliogr. sur Americ Vespuce et ses voyages*; Paris, 8vo, n. d.; translated, Boston, 12mo, 1850.

¹¹⁸ For Aug., 1749; Leipz., 4to, p. 483.

¹¹⁹ Is it not Giovanni Cinelli, the continuator of Francesco Bocchi (*Belleze della città di Firenze*; Flor., 8vo, 1677), who is intended?

¹²⁰ *Le vite de' più excel. pittori*; Flor., 4to, 1568, Part III.

¹²¹ *Descrizione della entrata della regina Giovanna d'Austria*; Flor., 4to, 1566.

These three last works are chiefly quoted for the portraits of Vespuccius, or the honors paid to his memory.

¹²² *Descrizione di tutta Italia*; Bologna, fol., 1550; Venice, 4to, 1553, 1568, and 1581.

¹²³ Preface to his edition of OSORIUS, *de rebus Emmanuel.*; Cologne, 8vo, 1574, '75, '76, '81, '86.

¹²⁴ *De Florent. Invent. comment.*; Ferrara, 4to, 1731, cap. 42.

¹²⁵ *Della Serie de gli antic. duc. di Toscana*; Flor., fol., 1690; 4to, 1764.

¹²⁶ *Nova Italiæ Hodiernæ Descript.*; Leyden, fol., 1627.

¹²⁷ *Libros duos Elogior. quib. Viri aliqui Clariss. Florentini*; Flor., 4to, 1667.

¹²⁸ *Introduc. in Uniuers. Geogr.*; Venice, 16mo, 1646; Amst., 4to, 1661, lib. VI, c. xl, n. 3.

¹²⁹ *Historia*, lib. XXVI, cap. III.

¹³⁰ *Chronographiæ* "LL. IV. Priores II.;" Paris, fol., 1580; Lyons, fol., 1599, anno 1497.

¹³¹ *Fasti consolari dell' acad. Fiorent.*; Flor., 4to, 1717.

¹³² Also cited by SAXIUS (*Onomasticon*, Vol. III, p. 14), under the title of *Peplus Italiæ* L. I. N. XLVI. p. 414.

¹³³ *L'America, poema eroico*; Rome, 4to, 1650.

¹³⁴ *La Geografia di Cl. Tolomeo*; Venice, 4to, 1561.

¹³⁵ *Historia Navigation. in Brasiliam*, 12mo, 1585.

¹³⁶ *Uniuersæ hist. sui temporis*; Venice, 4to, 1572.

¹³⁷ *Æquinoctiorum de solstitior. invent.*; Paris, 4to, 1520.

BARCIA-PINELO (*Epitome*, col. 573) quotes PIEDRA-HITA, *Historia del Nuevo Reino de Granada* [Antwerp, fol., 1688], lib. I, cap. I, fol. 2; A. DE CALANCHA, *Chronica del [ord. de S. August. en] Peru* [Barcelona, fol., 1638], lib. I, cap. 4; GARCIA, *Origen de los Indios* [Valencia, 8vo, 1607; Madrid, fol., 1729], *Proemio*; and CARDENAS Y CANO, [pseudonym for BARCIA himself], *Ensayo Chronologico* [Madrid, fol., 1723], introd. NEGRI (*Istoria*, p. 31) cites GADIUS, *de Scriptor. non Ecclesiast.* [Flor. and Paris, fol., 1648-49]; and "TH. LANSIUS, *Consultatione de Principatu inter Prov. Europ.*"

The reference in SAXIUS (*Onomasticon*, Vol. III, p. 14) to MAGIRUS, *Eponymol. Crit.*, leads only to DE THOU.

MR. CALEB CUSHING (*Reminiscences of Spain*, Vol. II, p. 235, sq.) quotes ROCHA PITTA, *Hist. da America Portuguesa* [Lisb., fol., 1730], p. 24; LIPSIUS, *Physiol. Stoic.*;

Geography, from Beneventanus' (1508) to that edited by the unfortunate Servetus. 150 $\frac{2}{8}$.

All of which authorities, *pro et con*, are more than counterbalanced by the great Humboldt, who, in his *Examen Critique, Cosmos*¹³⁸, and in the *Bulletins de la Société de Géographie*¹³⁹, has shown conclusively that no proof whatever has yet been adduced to incriminate Americus Vespuccius.

The assaults on the reputation of the Florentine cosmographer are generally bitter and periodic. A remarkable recrudescence was inadvertently caused towards the end of the last century by the French Ambassador at Florence, Count de Durfort, who, in 1788, offered a premium to be conferred by the Academy of Cortona for the best eulogium of Americus Vespuccius, and which was awarded to Stanislaus Canovai. The boldness of the Abbé's oration¹⁴⁰ brought a reply from an anonymous writer¹⁴¹, followed by a rejoinder, ascribed to Canovai¹⁴², a complete refutation by Bartolozzi¹⁴³, a sur-rejoinder by the laureate¹⁴⁴, another reply by Llorente¹⁴⁵, and a number of other pamphlets, keeping up the fire until the publications of Napione, Belloro, &c., and even afterwards.¹⁴⁶ Judging from some gentle hints lately given by the English and American periodicals, we seem to be threatened with a re-

[Wesel, 1675], lib. II, dis. 19, t. IV, p. 947 [and Leyden, 12mo, 1644, Vol. II, p. 233]; BARLÆUS, *Res gestæ in Brasilia* [Cleves], 12mo, 1660, p. 24; ENSL, *Indiæ occident. Histor.*; Cologne, 12mo, 1612, p. 130; PIZARRO, *Varones illustres* [Madrid], fol., 1639, p. 50. To which list may be added VOSSIUS, *De Natura Artium*; Amsterd., fol., 1696, p. 53; DE THOU, *Histoire universelle*; London, 4to, Vol. I, p. 3.

¹³⁸ *Oceanic Discoveries*, Vol. II, exhaustive note at the close of the chapter.

¹³⁹ Paris, for Dec., 1835, p. 411.

¹⁴⁰ *Elogio d'Amerigo Vespucci*; Flor., 4to, 1788; *id.*, 1790.

¹⁴¹ *Annotazione sincera dell' elogio premiata di Amerigo Vespucci per una seconda edizione*; in SANTAREM, p. 150.

¹⁴² *Lettera allo Stampat. Sig. P. Allegrini, a nome dell' autore dell' elogio prem. di Am. Vespucci*; Flor., 8vo, 1789.

¹⁴³ *Apologia delle Ricerche storico-critiche*; Flor., 8vo, 1789.

¹⁴⁴ *Difesa d'Amerigo Vespuccio*; Flor., 12mo, 1796, 15 pp.

¹⁴⁵ *Saggio Apologetico, degli storici e conquistatori Spagn. dell' America*; Florence and Naples, 8vo, 1796.

¹⁴⁶ TRUCCHI, *Dei primi scopritori del nuovo continente Americano*; Flor., 8vo, 1842, 80 pp.

150 $\frac{2}{3}$. lapse. Let us hope that this time some tangible facts will be adduced.

Direct references : { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 766.
Bibliotheca Browniana, No. 11.
Serapeum for January 1st, 1861.
Hibbert Catalogue, page 461, No. 8376. (?)
Notes on Columbus, A, page 28.
BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1154, although the spelling is somewhat different, and he ascribes to the plaquette forty-two lines instead of forty.

23. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Verso of the first leaf*:

Mundus nouus. ||

ALBERICVS VESPVTIVS LAVRENTIO || PE-
TRI DE MEDICIS SALVTEM PLVRI- || MAM
DICIT. ||

Then the text on the same page, beginning with a capital S in an ornamented wood-cut.

* * Sm. 4to, *sine loco aut anno*, four leaves; forty-two lines in a full page, text in black letter, no signatures. The last page has at the top the sentence: "*Ex italica*," &c., &c.; then "LAVS DEO," followed by the triangle.

(Private Library, New York.)

Direct references : { *Serapeum* for January 1st, 1861.
Notes on Columbus, D, page 29.

24. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Recto of the first leaf*:

Mundus nouus. ||

Albericus Vesputius Laurentio Petri || de medicis
Salutem plurimam dicit. ||

* * Sm. 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, four leaves; forty lines in a full page, no signatures. The *verso* of the last leaf has twenty-six lines of text, then the sentence: "*Ex Italia*" (*sic*), and at the end:

Laus deo ||

(Private Library, New York.)

Direct references: { *Serapeum* for January 1st, 1861.
 { *Notes on Columbus*, E, page 30.

25. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

¶ Mundus nouus ||

Verso:

¶ Mundus nouus de natura &
 mo||ribus ⁊ ceteris id generis gentis que in nouo
 mū||do opera ⁊ impensis serenissimi Portugallie
 Re||gis super [*sic*] annis inuento.||

¶ Albericus vesputius Laurenti opetri de || medi-
 cis Salutem plurimam dicit.||*

* * Sm. 8vo, *sine anno aut loco*, eight leaves; thirty lines in a full page; no water-mark; very large ornamented initials; no diagram; only one signature, which is on the second leaf, viz.: Aij. The last page has sixteen lines of text, the sentence, "*Ex Italica . . .*," and:

¶ Laus deo. ||

(Private Library, New York.)

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 766.
 { *Notes on Columbus*, G, page 30.

* *Anglicè*: The New World. Touching the nature, customs and other things, discovered through the efforts and at the expense of the illustrious King of Portugal in former years.

150 $\frac{2}{8}$.26. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Alberic⁹ vespucii⁹ laurētio ||
 petri franciscide medicis Salutem plurimā
 dicit ||

Then within a border Felix Baligault's mark, *viz.*: two monkeys at the foot of a tree, from which hangs a kind of carpet-bag, with the word:

felix ||

and below :

Jehan Lambert ||

* * Sm. 4to, title and text, six leaves, in Roman type, *verso* of the last leaf blank. The sentence, "*ex italiaca [sic] . . .*" occurs at the end of the text. Forty lines in a full page.
 (Private Library, New York and Providence.)

Jehan Lambert exercised his art at Paris from 1493 to 1514.

Direct references: { CAMUS, *Mémoires sur De Bry*, page 129.
 DIBDIN, *Library Companion*, (2d edit.), Vol. 1, page 380, *note*.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 766, and BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1155, line 17, describe only a copy of this No. 26, but with a spurious title.
Notes on Columbus, B, page 29.

27. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Mundus Novus ||

Then the complicated mark and mottoes of Denys Roce.

Verso of the title page:

Mundus novus ||

de natura morib⁹ et ceteris id ge||neris gētis q̄ in
 nouo mūdo opa lim||pētis sereniffimi portugallie

regis||superioribus annis inuēto Alberi-||cus Ves- 150 $\frac{2}{8}$.
 putius Laurētio petri de me||dicis Salutem pluri-
 mam dicit.||

* * 12mo, twenty-nine lines to a full page. An imperfect copy, containing only five leaves, sold at an auction in London, June, 1865. This heretofore unknown Paris edition, of which fragments only remain, was once the property of M. Libri, and is now in the British Museum.

“Denis Roce ou *Rosse*, dont nous avons des impressions, a imprimé à Paris, depuis 1490 jusqu'à 1500,” says Santander,¹ yet the *Pharsalia* of Peter Desponte, so much prized by bibliophiles, bears the imprint: *Parrhisii, per Guielmū Lerouge, Expensis Dionissii Roce, MDXII*,” together with a printer's vignette, which is identical with that in the present copy of *Vespucius*.

28. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Mundus nouus. ||

Then the mark of “Gilles de gourmont,”²

Verso of the first leaf:

Mundus nouus. ||

De natura et moribus et ceteris id ge-||neris gen-
 tisque in nouo mūdo opera lim [*sic*] || pensis seren-
 issimi portugallie regis su-||perioribus annis inuēto
 Albericus Vespu||tius Laurētio petri de medicis
 Salutem||plurimam dicit ||

¹ *Dictionnaire Bibliogr.*, Vol. 1, p. 231. of the *Alphabetum græcum* of 1507. See

² It is the same which adorns his edition BRUNET, Vol. 1, col. 198.

150 $\frac{2}{3}$.Then the text, which ends on *verso* of the last leaf with :

¶ LAVS DEO ¶

* * Very small 8vo, *sine anno aut loco*, eight leaves, thirty-one lines in a full page. An elegant book; unique copy thus far. (Private Library, New York.)

We are inclined to affix a comparatively late date to this edition of what seems to us the first duplicate of Vespuccius' third voyage. Gilles de Gourmont was a Paris printer of great renown. The French are indebted to him for their first Greek and Hebrew editions, and for the publication of the earliest book describing public pageantry with illustrations³. We can find no dated work of his bearing an earlier imprint than 1507. He exercised his art as late as 1527. Mr. Brunet⁴ says that this Vespuccius "doit être de l'année 1504 à peu près."

Direct references : { Libri Catalogue, 1859.
 { ⁴ Manuel, Vol. v, col. 1155.
 { Notes on Columbus, F, page 30.

29. VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS);—*Recto of the first leaf :*

Mundus Novus ¶

¶ De natura et moribus ⁊ ceteris id gn̄is gēt,- ¶
 que i nouo mūdo opera ⁊ imp̄sis serenissimī ¶ por=
 tugallie regis superioribus añis inuento ¶

Albericus vesputius Laurētio de medicis Salutē
 plurimā dicit ¶

Then the text.

³ Du Puy's *Tryumphante et solemnelle* at Bruges, in 1515; folio, no date (Paris), *entree* (of Charles, Archduke of Austria, thirty-three woodcuts.

* * 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, four leaves, forty-four lines to a full page; on *recto* of the fourth leaf nineteen lines of text; then the sentence "*Ex italica . . .*" (from which Brunet omits several words), then:

C **Laus Deo.** ||

On the last leaf is the mark of Wm. Vorsterman, of Antwerp, as given in the *Bibliophile Belge*¹, which edition is nevertheless supposed (from the type) not to have been printed at Antwerp, but by some printer on the Lower Rhine, and that Vorsterman had his mark added to give the book currency in the Netherlands. Water-mark, a kind of pitcher.

(Private Library, New York, and Harvard Coll. Libr.)

Humboldt, in describing the copy in the Göttingen Library, expresses the opinion that the woodcut representing the double-headed-eagle escutcheon with the three towers, "parait annoncer le règne de Philippe II, fils de l'empereur Maximilien, ou de Charles V;" yet the same woodcut is also in the rare *Noble science des joueurs despee*, which bears the imprint of "Lan mil cinq cens et XXXVIII."

Direct references: { HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. v, page 7.
 { BRUNET, Vol v, col. 1155.
 { Paelinck Catalogue, Brux., 1860.
 Notes on Columbus, H, page 31.

30. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

"Bl. 1^a: **Mundus Novus.** Bl. 1.: [Bl. 1^b, for verso?] Albericus vespucius Laurentio Petri de me||dicis salutem plurimam dicit.|| Superioribus—in Bl. 2^a: ipsaz—habentes Bl. 2^b: in—in Bl. 3^a: merabilium—Figur. wie bei Nr. II [our No. 22] angegeben. Bl. 3^b: Post—sufficiant. Bl. 4^a: Figur. wie bei Nr. I [our No. 23] und II—ea **Laus Deo.** Bl. 4^b weiss."

¹ Vol. v, page 302.

150 $\frac{2}{8}$. "45 zeilen auf der vollen Seite. Schlussworte aller drei Ausgaben (ohne Abkürzungen und abweichende Interpunction): '**Ex Italica,**' &c."

(SERAPEUM¹.)

We copy the above *verbatim et literatim*, leaving it to the reader to decipher its mysterious abbreviations. This extremely rare *Vespuccius* is in the Mercantile Library of Hamburg. The others mentioned in the same number of the *Serapeum* we describe *supra et infra*, from original copies and a fac-simile.

1504. 31. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Mundus Novus ||

Verso of the first leaf:

Albericus vespucius Lau-
rentio || Petri de medicis salutem plurimam
dicit. ||

Verso of the fourth leaf:

Magister johānes otmar: bindelice impressit
Auguste || **Anno millesimo quingentesimo quarto.** ||

* * 4to, four unnumbered leaves; in every respect like No. 22, with the exception of the above colophon, which is inserted in place of the words *Laus deo*.

(Private Libr. New York and Providence.)

Direct references: { ZAPP, *Augsb. Buchdruck.*, Vol. II, page 16, and *Annal. Typogr.*,
page 49.
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VI, page 133.
Rätzel Catalogue, No. 908.
NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, Vol. III, page 186.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 766.
Bibliotheca Browniana, No. 10.
TERNAUX, No. 6.
BRUNET, Vol. V, col. 1154.
Notes on Columbus, C, page 29.

¹ For January, 1861.

32. ANONYM.—“*Libretto de tutta le navigatione de Re de Spagna le isole, et terreni novamente trovati*, stampato in Venezia da Albertino Vercellese nel 1504.”* 1504.

(ZURLA¹.)

Or,

“*Libretto de tutta le Navigazione del Re di Spagna delle Isole, e Terreni, nuovamente scoperti*. Per Albertino Vercellese di Lifona a di 10 Aprile 1504, 4.”

(CANCELLIERI².)

“Il a été vu par Foscarini, Zurla et l’abbé Morelli,” says Humboldt³. Brunet states⁴, on the authority of Morelli, however, that it is only “une traduction en dialecte vénitien, par Angelo Trivigiano de la première décade latine d’Anghiera.” The letter (*apud* Morelli) in which Trivigiano confesses that he has copied and translated into the language of everybody the “verbose” account of Columbus’ voyages; and Anghiera’s bitter complaints’ when brought together, seem to fasten the charge of plagiarism on Trivigiano; but there are several circumstances which may lead to a contrary opinion. In the first place, Trivigiano was Chancellor to the Venetian Embassy, and of course a frequenter of the Court; Anghiera, by his position as preceptor of the royal pages, was also a courtier, and being likewise an Italian by birth, he must have known Trivigiano. If so, how is it that Anghiera calls his plagiarist “Aloysius Cadamostus?” In the second place, there is at least one passage in the first Decade⁶, *viz.*: “Interrogati a me nautæ (qui Vicentium Agnem Pinzonum fuerant comitati) an antarcticum viderent polum,” which, according to Humboldt, indicates a redaction

* *Anglicè*: A short relation of all the navigations of the King of Spain, the islands and countries newly discovered. Printed in Venice by Albertino Vercellese [di Lisona], in 1504.

owte of the three first bookes of my first Decade - - - supposinge that I woolde neuer haue publysshed the same”—(Eden’s transl., London, 4to, 1555, and 1612); Decade II, Lib. VII and VIII.

¹ “But he stoule certeyne annotacions

² Lib. IX.

1504. of a date later than 1505, whilst the *Libretto* was published as early as 1504.

This work, which seems to be now lost, has been the prototype of all subsequent collections of voyages, down to all the reprints of the *Novus orbis*, in which it is supposed to have been inserted and translated.

Direct references : { ¹ *Di Marco Polo e degli altri viaggiatori Veneziani*, Vol. II, page 108, note.
² *Dissertazioni*, page 138, on the authority of the *Aggiunt. alla Bibl. Volante del Cinelli*; "Scanzia" xxxiii, page 160.
³ *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, page 77.
⁴ *Manuel*, Vol. I, col. 294.
 NAPIONE, *Della patria, &c.*, page 138.
 MORELLI, *Lettera rarissima*, page 43.

1505. 33. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

**Von der new gefunndē
 Region die wol** || ein welt genennt
 mag werden, Durch
 den Cristenlichen Kū || nig von Portugall, wunnderbarlich
 erfunden. ||

Then woodcut filling the rest of the page, representing the King of Portugal, with sceptre and escutcheon, illuminated.

Verso of the first leaf:

**Albericus Vespuctius
 Laurentio Petri Francis-
 ci** || de medicis vil grües̄. ||

Recto of the sixth leaf, after fourteen and a half lines of text:

Auß latein ist diß mißsine in Teütsch gezogen außß dem
 exem- || plar das von Parisß kam hm maien monet nach
 Christi geburt, Fünfftzenhun || dert vnuß Fünffjar. ||

¶ Gedrukt yn Nüremburg || durch Wolffgang || Hue-ber. ||* 1505.

Then three escutcheons.

* * Sm. 4to, six leaves, *verso* of the last blank; thirty-seven lines in a full page.

(Mercantile Library, Hamburg.)

There is a remarkable fac-simile made by Mr. Pilinski, a Polish artist residing at Paris.

Direct references: { *Scraperum* for January, 1861 (No. iv).
{ Franck's Catalogue, Paris, 1865.

34. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

**Wunderneüw gefunden
Region** || die wol ain welt genent mag werden,
durch den Crestenlichen || künig von por-
tugal, wunderbarlich erfunden. ||

Then, woodcut as in the above.

* * 4to, *sine loco*, title 1, seven unnumbered leaves, two signatures, *viz.*: A iii and A iiiii. Last word on reverse of the title: **gezaigt**; thirty-five lines in a full page.

(British Museum.)

“ This German account of the third expedition of Vesputius in 1501 is not only prior to that in my library of Leipsick, 1506, but is quite a different version from that of 1506, and is without the division into chapters which was subsequently adopted.”

(MS. note in the Grenville copy.)

The length of the lines in the title page shows this to be a different issue from No. 33.

* *Anglicè*: Concerning the newly and wonderfully discovered region which may well be called a world, by the Christian King of Portugal.

Alberic Vesputius presents his respects to Laurent Peter Francis de Medicis.

This epistle has been translated from the Latin into German, from a copy which came from Paris in the month of May, in the year of Christ's birth, 1505. Printed at Nuremberg by Wolffgang Hueber.

1505. 35. ALBERTINI (FRANCIS DE)—“De Mirabilibus novæ, & veteris Urbis Romæ. Opus editum à Francisco de Albertinis Clerico Florentino, tribus Libris divisum, dicatumque Julio II. Pontif. Max.; Romæ per Joannem de Befichen An. 1505.”

(NEGRI¹.)

Although the above title is given with a certain minuteness, we are not at all prepared to admit it as authentic. The name of the printer imparts to the work a suspicious appearance. It is not known that John Besicken printed at Rome alone after 1496, or even in partnership with Martinus of Amsterdam after 1501.²

See *infra*.

36. COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER)—Copia de la Lettera per Columbo mandata a li Serenissimi Re et Regina di Spagna: de le infule et luoghi per lui trouate.

Verso:

Constantio Bayuera Bressano || Al Magnifico et Clarissimo Francesco || Bragadeno Podesta di Bressa S.

Colophon:

Stampata in Venetia (a nome de Constantio Bayuera cittadino di Bressa) per Simone de Louere. a di 7 di Mazo. 1505. cum priuilegio.*

* * Small 4to, eight leaves, the last of which is blank; text in black letter.

¹ *Istor. de Fiorent. Scrittori*, p. 181.

² SANTANDER, *Dictionnaire Bibliogr.*, Part 1, p. 153.

* *Anglicè*: Copy of a letter of Columbo written to the most illustrious King and Queen of Spain, concerning the islands and countries discovered by him.

Constantio Bayuera of Brescia to the magnificent and illustrious Francesco Bragadeno, Podesta of Brescia.

Printed at Venice for Constantio Bayuera (citizen of Brescia), by Simon de Lovere, March 7th, 1505. With Privilege.

Prompted by the success of Vasco da Gama's voyage, Columbus, fitting out a new expedition, sailed, taking with him his brother Bartholomew and his own son and future historian, Fernando, May 9th, 1502, from Cadiz with four small caravels. After a voyage of only twenty-five days, the Admiral reached what is supposed to be the island now called Martinique; discovered, July 30th, the unimportant island of Bonacca, near the Bay of Honduras; sailed along the Veragua coast, hoping yet to find the Ganges, the kingdom of the Great Khan, and the precise locality of Paradise. After a succession of shipwrecks, mutinies, and manifold misfortunes, he set sail for Spain, September 12th, landing finally at San Lucar, November 7th, 1504, when he learned, to his great sorrow, that his best friend and protectress, Isabella, had died.

The above is a description of the events of this voyage (which was Columbus' fourth and last), only to July 7th, 1503; and is dated from Jamaica. It was originally written in Spanish. There is still a manuscript copy in that language, either in the library of the Cuença College at Salamanca, or in the *Lonja* of Seville. Navarrete published it in his valuable *Coleccion*¹. We have the authority of Pinelo² for the assertion that it was printed; but no such Spanish edition has yet been found. An Italian translation, however, either from that printed original or from a MS., was published in Italy very soon after the return of Columbus; it is the present No. 36.

The latter had long been forgotten when Morelli, the modest, obliging and erudite librarian of the St. Mark

¹ Vol. 1. pp. 296-313.

² "Hallase otra Carta del mismo Colon, escrita en Jamaica, à 7. de Junio (*sic*) de 1503. que fue su vltimo Viage; de el qual, es *Relacion*, embiada à los Reies Catolicos, imp. en 4. . . La impresa estaba en la Libreria de Don Juan de Saldierna." BARCIA-PINELO, *Epitome*, Vol. 11, col. 565. LEON PINELO, p. 61, gives *Julio*.

We have seen it stated that Fernando Colombo also asserts that the account of his father's third voyage was printed. We have examined from chapter LXXXVIII to the end of the *Historie* for the purpose of finding such a reference; and although the last twenty chapters are devoted exclusively to that remarkable voyage, we failed to discover any allusion to a printed account.

1505. Library at Venice, corrected the text of Simon de Lovere's edition, and republished it in 1810 under the title now so frequently quoted of *Lettera rarissima*³. This reprint contains notes and extracts of the utmost interest, among which the reader will notice the curious biographical sketch of Christopher Columbus, from the *Portolano* of Coppo da Isola (see *infra*), and the letter, dated Granada, August 21st, 1501, and addressed to Malipiero by Angelo Trivigiano, Secretary of Domenico Pisani, Venetian Ambassador to the Court of Spain⁴.

Bossi reprinted Morelli's version, which is also in Urano's French edition of Bossi, and in Daelli's *Bibliotheca rara*⁵. Mr. Major has inserted the Spanish text and an English translation in his *Select Letters*. We copy our title from Brunet.

Direct references : { ³ Bassano, 8vo, 1810, and *Operette*, Venice, 8vo, 1820, Vol. 1, p. 243, 27.
Magasin Encyclopédique (MILLIN'S), for 1812, Vol. 1, pp. 233-238.
 N. Y. *Syllacio*, Appendix, page lxi.
⁴ *Lettere autografe*, Milan, 18mo, 1863, pp. 115-140.
 BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 167.
 GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 228.
Notes on Columbus, page 127.

⁴ It is as follows :

“Io ho tenuto tanto mezzo, che ho preso pratica e gran amicizia con il Colombo; il quale al presente si attrova qui in gran desdita, mal in grazia di questi Re, e con pochi denari. Per suo mezzo ho mandato a far far a Palos, che è un luogo dove non abita, salvo che marinari e uomini pratici di quel viaggio del Colombo, una Carta ad istanza della Magnificenza Vostra; la qual sarà benissimo fatta, e copiosa e particolar di quanto paese è scoperto. Qui non ce n'è, salva una di detto Colombo, nè è uomo che ne sappia far. Bisognerà tardar qualche giorno ad aver questa, perchè Palos, dove la se fa, è lontano da qua 700 miglia: e poi come la sarà fatta, non so come la potrò mandar, perchè l'ho fatta far del compasso grande, perchè la sia più bella. Dubito che 'l bisognerà che la Magn. V. aspetti la nostra venuta, che di ragione non doveria tardar molto; che 'l

sarà presto uno anno che siamo fuora. Circa il Trattato del Viaggio di detto Colombo, uno valentuomo l'ha oomposto, et è una diceria molto longa. L'ho copiata, e ho la copia appresso di me; ma è sì grande, che non ho modo di mandarla, se non a poco a poco. Mando al presente alla Magn. V. il primo libro, quale ho traslatato in volgare per maggior sua comodità. Il compositor di questa è lo ambascator di questi Serenissimi Re, che va al Soldano; il quale vien li con animo di presentarla al Serenissimo Prencipe nostro, il qual penso la farà stampar; e così la Magn. V. ne averà copia perfetta.”

Anglicè: “I have had so much to do with COLUMBUS that we are now on intimate terms, and I have a great friendship for him. He is at present here in great want, out of favor with the sovereign, and with little money. Through him I have sent to Palos, a place where only sailors

37. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)—Recto of the first leaf:*

1505.

Vonder neu gefunden ||Region so wol ein welt genempt werden, || durch den Cri-
stlichen künig, von Portigal, || wundebalich erfunden, ||

Then woodcut similar to that in the above (No. 36), but evidently printed from a different block.

In fine:

Uß latin ist diß missine in Tütsch gezogen uß dem eyem ||
plar das von Paris kam im Meyen monet mittle nach
Christus geburt. 70 hundert vnd funff iar. ||

* * 4to, *sine loco*, eight leaves, thirty-three lines in a full page ;
signatures A ii, A iii, A iiii. Altogether different from the
above Nos. 35 and 36.

(British Museum.)

38. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)—Recto of the first leaf:*

Von der neu gefunden
Region die wol || ein welt genent
mag werden, durch
den Christlichen künig || von portigal, wunderbarlich er-
funden. ||

and men acquainted with COLUMBUS's voyage live, to have a map made at the request of your Magnificence. It will be extremely well executed, and copious and minute in respect to all the newly discovered countries. There is no such map here save one in the possession of the said COLUMBUS, nor is there any man who can make one. I shall have to wait some days for the same, because Palos, where it is to be made, is seven hundred miles from here ; and then when it is finished I do not know how I can send it, as I have ordered it to be made of a large size that it may be handsomer. I expect your Magnificence will be obliged to await our coming, which necessarily can-

not be far off, seeing that we shall soon have been out of the Republic for a year. Concerning the Treatise on the Voyage of COLUMBUS, a skillful person has composed it and it is a very long story. I copied it and have the copy by me, but it is so large that I have no way of sending it, excepting piece-meal. I here send your Magnificence the first book, which I have translated into Italian for your greater convenience. The author of this treatise is the ambassador of these Most Serene Sovereigns to the Sultan, who will come to Venice to present it to our Most Serene Prince, who, I think, should have it printed, and so your Magnificence will have a perfect copy of it."

This is a reproduction of the title page of Vesputius' *Itinerarium*, a reprint of the original printed in the year 1850.

Albericus Vesputius Laurentio Petri *Itinerarium de medi- cis ad gratis.*

Itinerarium de medicis ad gratis.

Itinerarium de medicis ad gratis. In Scotia. Præcipue cum
deus. Præcipue deus non. Præcipue deus non. Præcipue deus non.
Sicut Christi. Præcipue deus non. Præcipue deus non. Præcipue deus non.

Itinerarium de medicis ad gratis. In Scotia. Præcipue cum
deus. Præcipue deus non. Præcipue deus non. Præcipue deus non.

The copy in the British Museum contains a letter ad-
dressed to Mr. Thomas Grenville by Mr. Zanetti, from
which we extract the following.

"This edition is described in *Parsons' Synopsis of the Works of
Albericus Vesputius*, Part 1, page 171, No. 101, as an edition of the
original printed in the year 1545. It is mentioned in the
volume of the *Itinerarium de medicis*, page 7, where it is stated that
it contains a mistake in the numbering of the preceding volume, page
100, respecting the date of the original printing."

"While writing this letter to Mr. Zanetti, I received a letter
from him of the 10th inst. and copied on the 11th of May, 1850,
the text now inserted in this volume. I believe it to be correct."

Itinerarium de medicis. *Itinerarium de medicis*, Part 1, page 171
Itinerarium de medicis. *Itinerarium de medicis*, Part 1, No. 101
Itinerarium de medicis. *Itinerarium de medicis*, Part 1, page 7
Itinerarium de medicis. *Itinerarium de medicis*, Part 1, page 100
Itinerarium de medicis. *Itinerarium de medicis*, Part 1, page 101
Itinerarium de medicis. *Itinerarium de medicis*, Part 1, page 102

39. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

De ora antarctica

per regem Portugallie || pridem inuenta. ||

Then two woodcuts: one representing four naked savages, the other, five vessels.

Verso of the first leaf:

¶ M. Ringmannūs Philesius. A. || Jacobo Bruno, suo Achati. S. p. d. ||

Recto of the second leaf:

¶ De terra sub cardine Antartico per regem Portugallie pri- || dem inuenta. M. Ringmanni Philesij Carmen. ||

Verso of the second leaf:

Albericus vesputius Laurentio pe || tri de medicis salute plīmā dicit. ||

On the *recto* of the last leaf a certificate from a papal notary, followed by:

Impressum Argentine per Mathiam hupfuff. M. Vc V. ||*

* * Sm. 4to, six leaves.

(Private Librar., New York, Providence, and Washington city.)

* *Anglicè*: Concerning the Antarctic coast formerly discovered by the King of Portugal. Master Ringman Philesius to James Bruno his friend. Concerning the Antarctic region formerly discovered by the King of Portugal. Master Ringman Philesius' Poem. Printed at Strasburg by Matthias Hupfuff, 1505.

1505. *Direct references:* { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. vi, page 33.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 766.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part vi, No. 3849.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 6, No. 12.
 TERNAUX, No. 7.
 Rätzel Catalogue, No. 1158.
 Crowninshield Catalogue, No. 1071.
Notes on Columbus, I, page 31.
 BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1155.

1506. 40. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

**Von den nütwe In-
 sulē und landen so hetz Fürßlichen erfunden synt durch
 den künig von Portugall. ||**

Then the same woodcuts as in No. 39, and on the *verso* two woodcuts: the one above representing two men looking with astonishment at a mermaid; the other, the King (probably) greeting Vespucci upon his return.

Recto of the second leaf:

¶ **Von der Nüeben welt.||**

**Albericus vespotius [sic]
 sagt vil heils || vñ guts
 laurētio petri de medicis. ||**

Verso of the last leaf:

¶ **Getruckt zū Strassburg in dem funffßē || hundersten
 vnd sechß Jar.***

Then woodcut of the King receiving Vespuccius.

* * Sm. 4to, eight leaves, in a demi-cursive German type; signatures A and B in fours; thirty-two lines in a full page. No water-mark.

(Private Library, New York.)

* *Anglicè:* Concerning the new islands and countries which have lately been discovered by the King of Portugal in the New World. Alberic Vespotius sends his respects to Laurent Peter de Medicis. Printed at Strasburg in the year 1506.

Direct references : { TERNAUX, No. 8.
 BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1155.
 ROULIN, in HUMBOLDT'S *Examen Critique*, Vol. v, page 7, note.
 Kloss Catalogue, page 310, No. 4354.
 Notes on Columbus, J, page 32.

41. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—"Von den newen Infulen und Landen so yttz kurtzlichen erfundenn seynd durch den kunigk von Portigal, *curious woodcut in the title*. This EXCESSIVELY RARE TRACT consists of only six leaves.

"*Leypsick durch Baccalarium Martinum Landeffberg, 1506.*"

(*Bibliotheca Heberiana*².)

Direct references : { ² Part vi, No. 3846.
 RICH, No. 1.
 NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, Vol. III, page 187.
 HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, page 160.
Livres Curieux, No. 115.

42. *BERGOMAS (JAC. PHIL.)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

**Nouissime historiarū || omniū repercussioēs: noui ||
 ter a Reuerendissimo patre Jacobo philip || po Ber=
 gomense ordinis Heremitarū || edite: que Supple=
 mentum supple || menti Cronicarū nuncupan || tur
 Incipiendo ab exor || dio mūdi vsq; in An || nū Salu=
 tis nostre. || Mecece bi || Cum gratia ⁊ Priuilegio. ||**

Then a coat of arms, surmounted by a cardinal's hat.

Colophon:

**¶ Explicit Supplementum Supplementi Chron=
 icarum Dili || genter Et Accurate Reuisum Atque
 Correctū. Vene || tiis impressum Opere & impen=
 sa Georgii de Ku- || sconiibus Anno a Natiuitate**

¹ BRUNET, "*Avec la marque de l'imprimeur*," Vol. v, col. 1156.

1506. **Christi. M. D. || vi. Die iiii Maii: Regnante Leo-
nar- || do Lobedano Venetia- || rum Principe. ||***

* * Folio, thirteen unnumbered leaves, then numbered leaves from 4 to 449. Many woodcuts.

(Private Library, New York and Providence.)

Many of the historians of the fifteenth century were mere chroniclers, who kept a historical register of events in the order of time, beginning a *mundi incunabulis*, and ending with the year when the manuscript was intrusted to the printer. Every two or three years, additions were made and new editions published under the name of the author who had given celebrity to the work, even after he was dead and buried within the walls of the monastery, which had often been his only sphere of action and personal influence.

The present chronicle is one of that character. Its author, James Philip Foresti or Bergomas, was born either at Soldio (*Niceron*¹), or at Bergamo (*Bayle*², and himself: *Bergamum ciuitas nostra: unde mihi origo est*), hence his name, in 1423 (*Elssius*³), or in 1434 (*Niceron*); and died in 1518 (*Bayle, Elssius* and *Meusel*⁴), or in 1520 (*Niceron* or *Donato Calvi*⁵, whom *Niceron* seems to have copied in his notice of *Foresti*). He was of a noble family, and abandoned the world to become a monk of the Augustine order.

“Tritheme a parlé de lui comme d’un très célèbre Historiographe.” (*Sallengre*⁶.)

* *Anglicè*: The latest reflections of all history, lately published by the most reverend Father James Philip of Bergamo, of the order of the Hermits, called the Supplement’s Supplement to the Chronicles, from the creation of the world to the year of our Redemption, 1506, with Grace and Privilege.

Carefully revised and corrected. Venice, printed at the expense, and by the care of Georges de Ruscon, A. D. 1506, May 4th, under the reign of Leonard de Lovedano, Prince of Venice.

¹ *Mémoires pour servir à l’histoire des hommes illustres*, Vol. xvii, page 223.

² *Dictionnaire*, Vol. i, page 534.

³ *Encomiasticon Augustinian*, in *Clement’s Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. iii, pages 174–181.

⁴ *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. i, Part i, page 96.

⁵ *Scena Lett. de gli Scritt. Bergam.* (Bergamo, 1664, 4to), Part i, page 196, *apud* *Clement*.

⁶ *Mémoires de Littérature*, Vol. i, pages 166–172.

The first edition of the *Supplementum chronicarum* is of Venice, folio, 1483; which, with additions, was frequently reprinted as late as 1547, and in Italian to the year 1581. It is entitled to a place in the *Bibliotheca Americana* on account of the chapter *De quatuor permaximis insulis in india extra orbem nuper inventis*⁷, which, like the passages in the *Enneades* of Sabellicus and the *Commentary* of Maffei of Volterra, his most intimate friend, acquires a peculiar interest from the fact that it preceded the publication of Peter Martyr's *Decades*. Maittaire⁸ and Panzer⁹ give editions of 1483, 1484, and "non castratum," 1485; Clement cites one of 1486, and Denis¹⁰ another of 1492 (before us) to which Du Fresnoy and Nicéron erroneously ascribe the date of 1493.

The Kloss¹¹ and Butsch Catalogues add to the list:

"Supplementum supplementi chronicarum ab exordio mundi usque in anno 1502, libri xvi, cum multis figg. ligno incisis.

"*Venetiis Albert. de Lissona, 1503, folio*"

—which is the first edition containing the chapter relating to Columbus and his voyages.

There is a Nuremberg reprint of 1506.

Direct references: { *Bibl. Hist. Struwig-Buder.*, Vol. 1, page 123,
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 382.
 MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. 1, page 97.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, Part II, Append., page 450.
Biblioth. Browniana, No. 14.

⁷ In the present copy it is on the verso of leaf 440.

⁸ *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. 1 (that which bears the date of 1733, and constitutes Parts I and II of Vol. IV of that erudite but chaotic compilation), pages 442, 458, 469, 479, 519, 548.

⁹ *Annales*, Vol. 1, p. 247, Vol. III, pp. 232, 280, 288, 320, 482, Vol. VIII, pp. 364, 382.

¹⁰ Supplement, page 302.

¹¹ London, 1835, page 49, No. 668. To all of which we add: GESNER, *Bibliotheca*, page 17; *Bibliotheca Thott.*, Vol. VII, page 108; VOSSIUS, *de Histor. Lat.*, page 662; FABRICIUS, *Bibl. Lat. Med.*, B. IX, p. 38; ENGEL, *Bibl. Select.*, Part 1, page 15; HAIN, *Repertor.*, Nos. 1805, sq.; *Catal. Biblioth. Bunav.*, Vol. II, page 173; BRUNET, Vol. 1, col. 787; GRAESSE, Vol. 1, page 341.

1506.

43. MAFFEI OF VOLTERRA—"Commentariorum urbanorum Libri xxxviii.

"Romæ, J. Beficken [?], 1506, folio."

(Biographie Universelle and EBERT¹.)

Raphael Maffei, Maffeus Volaterranus, or Rafaello Volterrano, born at Volterra in 1451, died, 1521 (Meusel², Blount³) or 1522 (Tiraboschi⁴), at Rome.

"Raphaël de Volterre avait déjà dédié à ce grand pontife [Julius II], ses *Commentaires Urbains*, sorte d'encyclopédie contemporaine dont la géographie forme l'élément principal [the first twelve books], et où les récentes découvertes des Espagnols et des Portugais sont appréciées au point de vue du christianisme qui les avait inspirées. Après avoir glorifié le passage aux Indes par le cap de Bonne-Espérance, et les navigations vers les îles de l'occident, qui n'avaient point encore reçu le nom immérité d'Améric Vespuce, l'auteur dépeint les peuples nouveaux, dont les mœurs étranges ne le surprennent pas moins que leurs richesses. Qui le croirait, s'écrit-il, ils ont entendu la voix des apôtres, eux qui ne connurent pourtant des Macédoniens ou des Romains, ni les armes ni même le nom."

(THOMASSY⁵.)

The passage referred to by Mr. Thomassy in his interesting pamphlet is in the last section of Book XII, "*Loca nuper reperta*," and begins in these words: "Huius itaque laudis æmuli nautæ Hispani, qui sub Ferdinandi regis auspicijs agunt, duce Christophoro Columbo, anno mccccxci, à Gadibus soluentes."

The above may not be the exact title of the edition of 1506, as the latter seems to be a collection of all of Maffei's works.

- Direct references : { ¹ Dictionary, No. 13007.
² *Biblioth. Histor.*, Vol. I, Part I, page 281.
³ *Censura celeb. auct.*, page 369.
⁴ *Storia della Let. Ital.* Vol. VII, page 11.
⁵ *Les Papes Géographes*, page 22.
⁶ VOSSIUS, *De Histor. Latin.*, Lib. III, cap. XII, page 672.
 BAILLET, *Jugements*, Vol. II, page 135.
 FREHERUS, *Theatrum*, Part IV, page 1438.
 FABRICIUS, *Bibliogr. Antiq.*, page 609; and *Bibl. Latin. Med.*, Vol. VI, page 142.
 GOVIO, *Degli huomi famosi*, (1558), page 233.
 MAGIRUS, *Eponymologium Criticum*, page 300.
 SAXIUS, *Onomasticon*, Part III, page 1.

44. VESPUCCIUS & HYLACOMYLUS—*Recto of the first leaf:* 1507.

COSMOGRAPHIAE INTRODVC-
TIO, &c., cum IV Americi Vespucij navig.

Recto of A ii:

“ Divo Maximiliano Cæsari au- || gusto Martinus iliaco- ||
milius Foelicitat- || tem optat. ||”

* * 4to. This is the *Eyries* copy, now in a private library of Lyons. We have failed to secure a collation of this raris-
sime edition; but the Mazarine Library contains a specimen
which, as far as it goes, is identical with the *Eyries*. M.
D’Avezac informs us that in the Mazarine copy, the signa-
tures read: A and B in *sixes*, C and D in *fours* (it lacks the
remaining leaves); and that the title-page, together with
Ringmann’s ten lines of verse on the verso, and the dedication
on the recto of A ii in the name of “ ILACOMILVS” (which, in
this No. 44, we copy literally from Brunet), are precisely
like our No. 47.

45. IDEM OPUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

COSMOGRAPHIAE INTRODVC-
TIO, || CVM QVIBVSDAM || GEOME-
TRIAE || AC || ASTRONO || MIAE PRIN-
CIPIS || AD EAM REM NECESSA-
RIIS || Infuper quatuor Americi Ve- ||
spucij nauigationes. Vniuersalis Cbosmo-
graphiæ [*sic*] descriptio || tam in solido
q̄plano, eis etiam || infertis quę Ptholomeo ||
ignota a nuperis || reperta || sunt. || DISTI-
CHON || Cum deus astra regat, & terræ
climata Cæsar || Nec tellus nec eis fydera
maius habent. ||

1507. *First four lines on the verso of the title:*

DIVO MAXIMILIANO CAESARI SEM-||PER AVGVSTO'
GYNNASIVM [*sic*] VOS||AGENSE NON RVDIVS IN DO ||
CTISVE ARTIVM HVMANI ||*

*In fine, encircling a printer's mark, containing the initials S. D. ||
G. L. || N. L. || M. I. (the latter interlaced):*

Vrbs Deodate tuo clarescens nomine
præful|| Qua Vogefi montis sunt iuga præ-
fit opus || Preffit/ & ipfa eadē Christo mo-
nimēta fauēte || Tempore venturo cætera
multa premet. || Finitū. vij. kl'. Maij || An-
no supra sesqui Millefium. vij. ||†

* * 4to; signature A in *six*, B in *four*, a in *eight* (+two for map-
permund, so called), b, c and d also in *eights*, e in *four*, f in
six; title one leaf; then from A ij to the double leaf or map,
so called, and which we count as one, ten unnumbered leaves,
making, with the title-page, eleven; then from a to fiiij,
forty leaves, followed by two more without signatures, with
the colophon on the recto of the last, the verso being blank.
Text in Roman characters; twenty-seven lines in a full page;
description of the map in twelve lines in Roman type.

(Private Libr., New York, Owl's Head and Providence.)

* *Anglicè*: Introduction to Cosmog-
raphy, together with some principles of
Geometry and Astronomy necessary to the
purpose. Also four navigations of Americus
Vespucius. A description of universal
Cosmography, both stereometrical and
planometrical, together with what was
unknown to Ptolemy, and has been recently
discovered. DISTICH. Neither the earth
nor the stars possess anything greater than
God and Cæsar, as God rules the stars and
Cæsar the climes of the earth.

† *Sic pro*: "Præsul Deodate! urbs cla-
rescens tuo nomine quâ sunt iuga montis
Vogesi, pressit [hoc] opus; et ipsa eadem
Christo favente monimenta; ‡ tempore ven-
turo premet cætera multa."

‡ These "*Monimenta*" are another work by Hy-
lacomyus, as appears from the following passage
in the dedication of the *Instructio manuductionem
prestans* (*infra*, p. 128, note) to Anthony of Lor-
raine: "Illustris genitor tuus [René II, who died
in 1508] . . . laboris nostri monimenta sibi oblata
a nobis susceperēt."

46. VESPUCCIUS & HYLACOMYLUS—*Recto of the first leaf:* 1507.

COSMOGRAPHIAE || INTRODUC-
TIO || CVM QVIBVS || DAM GEOME-
TRIAE || AC || ASTRONO||MIAE PRIN-
CIPIIIS AD||EAM REM NECESSARIIS||
Insuper quattuor Americi || Vespucij nauig-
ationes. || Vniuersalis Cosmographiæ de-
scriptio tam || in solido q̄plano/ eis etiam
infertis || quæ Ptholomeo ignota a nu ||
peris reperta sunt. || DISTHYCON || Cum
deus astra regat/ & terræ climata Cæsar ||
Nec tellus/ nec eis fydera maius habent. ||

First four lines of the verso of the title:

DIVO MAXIMILIANO CAESARI SEM || PER AV-
GVSTO GYMNASIVM || VOSAGENSE NON RVDI-
BVS || INDOCTISVE ARTIVM HV ||

In fine (encircling the printer's mark):

Vrbs Deodate tuo clarescens nomine
præful || Qua Vogesi montis sunt iuga pref-
fit opus || Pressit/ & ipsa eadē Christō mo-
nimēta fauēte || Tempore venturo cætera
multa premet. || Finitū. iiij. kl'. Septē || bris
Anno supra ses || quimillesimū. vij. ||

* * 4to; signatures A and B in *sixes*, C in *four* (+two for map-
pemund) D in *four*, with verso of the last blank, A (again) in
eight, b and c in *fours*, d in *eight*, e and f in *fours*; fifty-two
unnumbered leaves; map, the explanation on the back of
which is in fifteen lines. The Dedication to the King of
Jerusalem is on the *recto* of A ii in the part containing *Ves-
puccius' Voyages*. In the second May edition this Dedication
is on the *verso* of b iii in the *first* part.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

1507.47. *VESPUCCIUS & HYLACOMYLUS—Recto of the first leaf:*

COSMOGRAPHIAE INTRODV-
CTIO, CVM QVIBVS
DAM GEOME
TRIAE
AC
ASTRONO
MIAE PRINCIPIIS AD
EAM REM NECESSARIIS.

Infuper quatuor Americi Ve-
fpucij nauigationes.

Vniverfalis Cosmographię descriptio
tam in folido q̄ plano/ eis etiam
infertis quę Ptholomeo
ignota a nuperis
reperta funt.

D I S T I C H O N .

Cum deus astra regat/ & terræ climata Cæfar
Nec tellus nec eis fydera maius habent.

Verso of the title-page :

MAXIMILIANO CAESARI AVGVSTO
PHILESIVS VOGESIGENA.

Cum tua fit vastum Maieſtas ſacra per orbem
Cæſar in extremis Maximiliane plagis
Qua ſol Eois rutilum caput extulit vndis/
Atq̃ freta Herculeo nomine nota petit:
Quaꝑ dies medius flagranti ſydere feruet/
Congelat & Septem terga marina Trio:
Aciubeas regū magnorum maxime princeps
Mitia ad arbitrium iura ſubire tuum
Hinc tibi deuota generale hoc mente dicauit
Qui mira præſens arte parauit opus.

ο Τελος.

First four lines of the recto of A ij :

DIVO MAXIMILIANO CAESARI AV
GVSTO MARTINVS ILACO
MILVS FOELICITA
TEM OPTAT.

Colophon precisely like No. 46.

** 4to; signatures exactly as in No. 46. The explanation on the back of the mappemund in fifteen lines; the head line on the verso of A iij, reads SPHERHAE MATE, instead of GEOMETRIAE, as in No. 45.

(Private Library, New York.)

1507.

But for this little work the Western Hemisphere might have been called "The Land of the Holy Cross," or "Atlantis," or "Hesperides," or "Iberica," or "Columbia," or "New India," or "The Indies," as it is designated officially in Spain to this day. The idea of calling the newly discovered world *America* originated with the compiler of the work before us, one Martin Waltzmüller or Waldsee-müller, a native of Freiburg, who held a professorship in the gymnasium of St. Dié, in Lorraine (and not in Lower Hungary, as Navarrete supposed¹). Following the custom of the scholars of those days, he grecized his name into Hylacomylus, under which he is now generally known. The suggestion to which we owe our national name, and which seems to be an inexhaustible source of abuse and aspersions, bespattering the reputation of a man justly and universally respected to the last day of his life, will be found in No. 45, on the verso of the fifteenth leaf (which is the first after a-iiij and the map), and is as follows :

Nūc ꝛo & hę partes sunt latius lufratę/
& alia || quarta pars per Americū Vesputiū
(vt in sequenti || bus audietur) inuenta est/
quā non video cur quis || iure vetet ab
Americo inuentore sagacis ingenij vi || ro
Amerigen quafi Americi terrā / siue Amer-
icam || dicendā : cū & Europa & Asia a
mulieribus sua for || tita sint nomina.*

It is followed by the word "America," in the margin.

* *Viz.* : "But now that those parts have been more extensively examined and another fourth part has been discovered by Americus (as will be seen in the sequel), I do not see why we should rightly refuse to name it America, namely, the land of Americus or America, after its discoverer,

Americus, a man of sagacious mind, since both Europe and Asia took their names from women."

¹ "Ex oppido divi Deodati, que corresponde hoy á Tata ó Dolis, ciudad situada en la Hungria inferior"—*Coleccion*, Vol. III, p. 183.

The popularity of Hylacomylus' *Cosmographia* was such in Central Europe that his proposition was immediately acted upon. As a consequence, we find in Gaultier Ludd's *Speculum Orbis* (No. 49), written in the same year, the credit of having discovered the Western Hemisphere ascribed solely to Vespuccius, while an anonymous *Globus mundi*, published by the same printer in 1509 (No. 61), boldly calls the new world *America*, which figures under this name for the first time in maps² eight or ten years after Vespuccius had been in his then honored grave. Well may we say with Humboldt³ that : "c'est un homme obscur, qui allait manger du raisin en Lorraine, qui a inventé le nom d'Amérique, qu'Appien [the designer of the map inserted in Camers' *Solinus*], Vadianus et Camers ont répandu depuis par Strasbourg, Fribourg et Vienne."

Although this important fact is now generally known through the praiseworthy efforts of Humboldt⁴, who took it at heart to vindicate the calumniated Florentine, Foscarini⁵ and Bandini⁶ were the authors who first called the attention of critics to that interesting passage in the *Cosmographia*. It is also in the volume before us that the reader will find the first collection of Vespuccius' voyages, which we quote in No. 22, under the name of *Hylacomylus*.

"Quoiqu'il en soit, l'auteur de cette Cosmographie a fait plus que de donner à l'Amérique le nom qu'elle porte aujourd'hui, car on voit, par différents endroits de son ouvrage, que déjà au commencement de 1507 il avait préparé des mappemondes comprenant ce qu'on connaissait alors de l'Amérique. 'Totius orbis typû tam in solido plano . . . paraq'erimus' (*Cosmographiæ*, 1^e édit. feuillet A ij recto) . . . Si te modi umouerimus prius, nos in depingendis tabulis typi generalis nô omnimodo sequâtos esse Ptholomêû, præsertim circa novas terras vbi in cartis marinis aliter animadvertimus u êquatorem cõstitui q' Ptholomêus fecerit (*ibid*, feuillet b. recto). L'auteur donne

² Inserted in two editions of *Solinus*, Vienna and Cologne, fol. 1520. See *infra*.

³ *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, for December, 1835, p. 411.

⁴ *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, p. 33; *Cosmos*, Vol. II, p. 676, note.

⁵ *Del. Letterat. Veneziana*, p. 432, note.

⁶ *Vita*, Introduction, p. LVI.

1507.

de plus grands détails encore dans l'inscription placée au recto de la planche qu'on appelle *mappemonde* et qui ne contenant absolument rien de géographique, n'a rien de commun avec les mappemondes géographiques que l'auteur avait préparées, et dont il parle. En effet au verso de cette 'mappemonde' qu'on voit dans les deux éditions, verso qui pour le dire en passant contient 12 lignes dans l'édition 'vii Kal. Maij' [the above] et 15 lignes dans la réimpression 'iiiij Kl. Septembris [No. 46] bien que les inscriptions soient les mêmes dans les deux éditions, (nous indiquons cette différence qui pourra servir à reconnaître si l'on n'a pas interpolé la 'mappemonde' d'une édition dans l'édition à laquelle elle n'appartient pas) l'auteur explique comment dans la véritable mappemonde qu'il avait préparée, il avait distingué par des signes spéciaux les quatre parties de la terre, savoir : L'Europe par des aigles romaines, l'Afrique et une partie de l'Asie par des croissants 'Deniq in quartam terrê partê per inclytos Castiliê et Lusitanix reges repertam eorundem ipsorum insignia posuimus.' On voit donc que c'est avant l'édition de Ptolémée, publiée avec le supplément *Marci Beneventani [infra]*, que l'auteur de cette *Cosmographia* avait préparé une mappemonde contenant ce qu'on connaissait alors de l'Amérique. Cette mappemonde a-t-elle paru séparément en 1507 ou bien, l'auteur ne l'a-t-il publiée qu'après? c'est là, une question que des recherches ultérieures dirigées spécialement vers ce point pourront peut-être éclaircir.

“ C'est dans cette édition que les quatre navigations d'Americ Vespuce ont paru pour la première fois [together] en latin. Ceux qui se sont occupés de l'histoire de la géographie savent, que la relation du troisième voyage de Vespuce fait en 1501, qui se trouve à la suite de cette *Cosmographie* offre une rédaction *totale*ment différente de celle que Vespuce a donnée dans la lettre à Laurent de Medicis, publiée sous le titre de *Mundus Novus de Ora Antartica*⁷, &c. Celle qu'on voit dans la *Cosmographia* est adressée au duc de Lorraine (qu'on appelait le roi de Sicile) et elle offre une très grande analogie avec celle qui a été publiée comme étant adressée à Soderini. On sait du reste, que dans différentes éditions de ces lettres on trouve des dates différentes”

(LIBRI⁸.)

We cite four copies of this work : two dated of the calends of May (April 25th), 1507, and two of the calends of September (August 29th) of the same year. All four differ in their typographical arrangements, but not in the text, either of the *Cosmographiæ Introductio*, which

⁷ It is the *first duplicata*, see *supra*, p. 63.

⁸ Catalogue of 1862 (?), p. 15.

forms the first part of the work, or of the relation of the four voyages of Vespuccius, which constitutes the second part. The variations are chiefly in the text of the dedications, and in the omission in Nos. 45 and 46 of Ringmann's ten lines of verse, which in these are replaced by a short text in prose and four lines in verse, totally different.

No. 44 we have never seen, but Nos. 45, 46 and 47, we describe *de visu*.

It is extremely difficult to give with certainty the chronology of these four issues; but thanks to the corrections sent us by M. D'Avezac, we are enabled to set forth a very plausible arrangement.

No. 44 must be considered the first edition. The reader will notice that in this, the dedication to the Emperor is in the name of "MARTINVS ILACOMILVS," while in No. 45, it is inscribed by the "GYMNASIVM VOSAGENSE." Now in the *Margarita* of Strasburg, 1513⁹, there is a letter addressed to Ringmann or Philsius, in which Hylacomylus complains bitterly of certain parties who profited of his absence to arrogate to themselves the merit of having composed the *Cosmographia*. This charge implies the existence of a previous edition by Hylacomylus; and the distich which concludes the verses addressed by Ringmann to the Emperor¹⁰, may be interpreted as indicating that No. 44 is the first edition; which, as we have already stated, bears the name of Hylacomylus.

⁹ "Ce passage se lit dans la *Margarita philosophica* édition de Strasbourg, 1513, intercallé entre le 6^e et le 7^e livre (la pagination manque). Il ne se trouve pas dans l'édition de Bâle de la même année ni dans aucune des nombreuses éditions subséquentes que j'ai pu examiner dans les différentes bibliothèques d'Allemagne. 'Cum his diebus Bachanalibus solatii causa, qui mihi mos est, in Germaniam venissem e Gallia, seu potius ex Vogesi oppido (cui

nomen Sancto Deodato) ubi, ut nosti, meo potissimum ductu et labore (licet plerique alii falso sibi passim ascribant) Cosmographiam non sine gloria et laude per orbem disseminatam nuper (c'était en 1507) composuimus, depinximus et impressimus . . ." HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. iv, p. 113, note.

¹⁰ "Hinc tibi devotâ generale hoc mente dicavit
Qui mirâ præsens arte paravit opus."

1507.

The edition published in his absence is evidently No. 45, as it is in this that we first find the substitution complained of by Hylacomylus. No. 46 is a reprint of 45, but with a different arrangement, and dated September instead of May in the colophon. No. 47 is unquestionably a copy composed of two different editions, viz.: No. 44 for the *Cosmographia*, and No. 46 for Vespuccius' Voyages. The signatures of the first part agree perfectly with the Mazarine-Eyries copy; and not only the signatures of the second part tally with No. 46, but the blur on *bij* is found in both. The colophons in Nos. 46 and 47 are also identical, as regards the date and typography.

There may be in existence copies formed with parts taken from Nos. 44, 45 and 46, and differing still more from No. 47¹¹.

Concerning Hylacomylus, all we can add is that "*Martinus Waltze-müller de Friburgo Constantiensis dyæcesis*, a été inscrit comme étudiant sous le rectorat de Conrad Knoll de Grüningen, le 7 décembre 1490, . . . et qu'il avait établi peu avant 1507 (*nuper*) une librairie (*libra-*

¹¹ The *Cosmographiæ Introductio* justly ranks among the rarest books pertaining to an American library, but it is not as scarce as a good many works of equal importance, such, for instance, as the Epistles of Columbus and Vespuccius. We possess in this country, three copies of the second May edition (No. 45), three of the first September (No. 46), and what might be termed an amalgamated copy (No. 47). In Paris, we know only of the incomplete first May in the Mazarine Library. The British Museum possesses in the Grenville collection either a May or a September. The copy described by Humboldt,* and which seems to be the identical one still preserved in the Royal Library at Berlin,† is the second May. The edition sold in 1861, by Brockhaus, for Thlr. 50,‡ was the first September. That advertised a few months since at Berlin,§ and purchased the same day for Thlr. 60, was a May. From the description we are unable to ascertain the precise kind of the Butsch copies,|| one of which brought 101 florins.

The September copy, sold the year before, by Tross,¶ yielded 280 francs. How different these prices are from those paid sixty years ago. The Loménie de Brienne copy** commanded only four francs; and when it was again brought under the hammer at the Meon sale, in 1803,†† to obtain six francs, the auctioneer was obliged to add it to some other work. The Eyries copy, which is the first and rarest of all the editions, was picked up at a book-stall, in Paris, by M. Eyries himself, and bought for twenty cents.

* *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, p. 100, note.

† *loc. cit.*, p. 104.

‡ Trömel, *Biblioth. Américaine*, p. 129.

§ Stargardt Catalogue, No. LXXII.

|| Butsch Catalogue, Augsburg, Feb., 1853, Nos. 347 & 348.

¶ Catalogue for 1857.

** Catalogue de "B.", Paris, 1797, No. 2035.

†† Catalogue de "M.", Paris, 1807, No. 1108, "avec cette singulière indication," Brunet says, in his valuable *Manuel*: "*Francfurti Deodati*, imaginée par Bleuet jeune, rédacteur de ce catalogue, et qui avait pris *Deodate* pour un nom d'imprimeur."

riam officinam) à Saint-Dié¹²." In the *Ptolemy* of 1552¹³ he is mentioned by Laurent Phrysius as the "late" designer of the maps contained in that valuable edition.

Matthew Ringmann or Philesius was a poet and scholar, born at Schlettstadt, towards the year 1482. He became a professor in the Gymnasium of the Vosges, and died in 1511¹⁴.

Walter Ludd is mentioned in connection with the work, on the assumption that the initials G. L. in the colophon are intended for his name. He is even believed to have been the first *printer* in St. Dié. Ludd may have introduced printing in that town, just as Mr. Glover established the first press in Cambridge, but the reader will see from our No. 49 that he was Secretary to the Duke of Lorraine, and a dignitary of the Church.

As to the prince to whom the work is dedicated, it is René II, called King of Sicily and Jerusalem, the hero, we believe, of the battle of Morat, and who died in 1508¹⁵. Lelewel says¹⁶ that "encourageant l'étude de la géographie, il faisait graver à ses frais les cartes modernes qui devaient accompagner Ptolémée."

- Direct references:* { PANZER, *Annales Typographici*, Vol. vi, page 490.
 SCHEIBEL, *Astronomische Bibliographie*, Vol. 1, page 63.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 765.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part vi, Nos. 147 and 3847; Part vii, No. 6409.
 HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. iv, pages 33 and 100, note.
 BEAUPRÉ, *Recherches sur le commencement de l'Imprimerie en Lorraine* (Nancy, 8vo, 1845), page 67.
 TRÔMEL, *Bibliothèque Américaine*, No. 1.
Historical Nuggets, Nos. 274 and 2745.
 GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 280.
 BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 316 (fac-simile of the printer's mark).
Bibliotheca Thottiana, Vol. vii, page 219; EBERT, Vol. iv, No. 23544; Hibbert Catalogue, page 129, No. 2266; and TERNAUX, No. 10, one of the four, but we cannot ascertain from the description whether it is the May or September issue.

¹² HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. iv, p. 105, 39.

¹³ . . . "has tabulas e novo a Martino Ilacomylo pie defuncto." Lib. viii, cap. ii.

¹⁴ ROTERMUND, *Fortsetzung zu Föcher's Gelehrten-Lexicon*, art. Ringmann.

¹⁵ *Art de Vérif. les Dates*, Vol. xiii, p. 410.

¹⁶ *Giogr. du Moyen-Age*, Vol. ii, p. 143.

1507.

48. MONTALBODDO (FRAC. DA)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

CUM PRIVILEGIO

Then, in a scroll, encircling a sphere, and covering the entire page, the words, printed in red, and irregularly, owing to the folds of the scroll:

✠ Paesi Nouamente retrouati.
Et Nouo Mondo da Alberico
vesputio Florentino intitulado.

Colophon:

¶ Stampato in Vicentia cû la impensa de Mgrô || Henrico Vicentino: & diligente cura & indu || stria de Zâmaria suo fiol nel M.ccccvii. a || di iii. de Nouembre. cum gratia & || priuilegio.*

* * Sm. 4to, six preliminary leaves + one hundred and twenty unnumbered leaves, the last blank; twenty-eight lines in a full page. Text in Roman. Some copies present slight variations in the register.

(Private Library, New York and Providence.)

“Son mérite intrinsèque est grand, parce qu’à l’exception de celle de Milan, 1508 [No. 55] toutes les autres éditions et traductions ont éprouvé, dans plusieurs endroits du texte, des altérations sensibles, et pour des causes particulières.” [?]

(CHARLES NODIER¹.)

“Le véritable compilateur (*raccoglitore*) de ce curieux et important Recueil de Vicence n’est, comme on l’a cru long-temps, ni Montalboddo Fracanzano de Vicence, ni Fracanzio da Montalboddo, c’est-à-dire natif de Monte-Alboddo, dans la Marche d’Ancône, professeur de belles-lettres à Vicence; mais (selon l’ingénieuse observation du comte Baldelli) Alessandro Zorzi, habile cosmographe et dessinateur de cartes à Venise.”

(HUMBOLDT².)

* *Anglicè*: Countries newly discovered, and the New World of Alberico Vesputio, called the Florentine. Printed in Vicenza, at the cost of Master Henrico Vicentino, and by the care and skill of Zamaria, his son, November 3d, 1507. With permission and privilege.

¹ Catalogue of 1844, Part 1, No. 1042.

² *Examen Critique*, Vol. iv, p. 80; but see *infra*, p. 469, 59.

The opinion that Zorzi was actually the compiler of 1507. this work is based upon a manuscript note in the Magliabechi copy, stating that Bartholomew Columbus (who visited Rome in 1505) made a present of the account of his brother's first voyage (probably the *De Insulis* of 1493), with a map of his earliest discoveries, to a canon of St. John of Latran, and that the latter gave it afterwards, while in Venice, to Alexander Zorzi, "suo amico e compilatore della raccolta."

The contents of this rarissime work are as follows :

LIBRO PRIMO.

¶ *In comenza el libro de la prima Nauigatione per loceano a le terre de Nigri de la Bassa Ethiopia per comandamento del Illust. Signor Infante Don Hurich fratello de Don Dourth Re de Portogallo.*

This first book, which extends from *cap.* I to *cap.* XLVII, contains the voyage of Aloysius or Lewis da Ca da Mosto to the Cape Verde and Senegal (August 8th, 1454, to June, 1455).³

LIBRO SECUNDO.

¶ *De la Nauigatione de Lisbona a Callichut de lingua Portogallese intaliana.*

It contains, from *cap.* XLVIII to *cap.* L, the voyage of Piero d' Sinzia (Peter de Cintra) to Senegal, in 1462, written by Ca da Mosto as it fell from the lips of Cintra's secretary. From *cap.* LI to *cap.* LXI, the first voyage of Vasco da Gama⁴ (July 8th, 1497, to July 10th, 1500); and that of Pedro Alvarez Cabral (March 9th, 1500, to July, 1501).

³ ZURLA, *Dei Viaggi e delle Scoperte Africane di Ca da Mosto*; Venice, 8vo, 1815.

KULB, *Geschichte der Entdeckungsreisen*; Mentz, 8vo, 1841.

SPRENGEL, *Geschichte der wichtigsten Entdeckungen*; Halle, 12mo, 1792.

⁴ CASTANHEDA, *Hist. do Descobr. e Conquista da India*; Coimbra, 4to, 1551, and FARIA Y SOUZA, *Asia Portuguesa*; Lisb., fol. 1666. CAMOENS, *os Lusíadas*; Lisbon, 4to, 1572. DENIS, *Portugal*; Paris, 8vo, 1846. K. DE KLOGUEN, *Historic. Sketch of Goa*; Madras, 8vo, 1831.

1507.

LIBRO TERTIO.

¶ *De la nauigatione de Lisbona a Caliebut (sic), de lingua Portugallese in taliana.*

It contains, from *cap.* LXI to *cap.* LXXXVIII, the continuation of Cabral's voyage.

LIBRO QUARTO.

¶ *In comenza la nauigatione del Re de Castiglia dele Isole & Paese nouamente retrouate.*

It contains, from *cap.* LXXXVIII to *cap.* CVIII, the first three voyages of Columbus; from *cap.* CVIII to *cap.* CXI, the voyage of Alonso Negro (*sic*), and from *cap.* CXI to *cap.* CXVIII the voyage of the brothers Pinzon.

LIBRO QUINTO.

¶ *El Nouo Mondo de Lengue Spagnole interpretato in Idioma Ro.*

It contains, from *cap.* CXVIII to *cap.* CXXV, the duplicate of Vespuccius' *third* voyage.

LIBRO SESTO.

¶ *De le cose da Calichut cōforme ala Nauigatiōe de Pedro Aliares nel. ii. & . iii. libro leq'le se bāno ueriffeme Perle Copie de alcune Lr'e secundo lordene de li Milleffimi in questo ultime raccolte.*

It contains, *Cap.* cxxv : a chapter of a letter from Critico, the Portuguese correspondent of the Signoria of Venice, concerning the voyage of Cabral, described in Book II. *Cap.* cxxviii (which comes immediately afterwards) : A letter concerning a treaty of peace between the Kings of Portugal and Calicut. *Cap.* xxvi : Letter of the Venetian ambassador ("oratore"), Peter Pasquaglio, concerning Caspar Cortereal's first voyage (from the Spring of 1500, to October 8th, 1501). *Cap.* cxxvii : Letter of Francis de la Saita to Pasquaglio, concerning John de Nova's expedition (March 5th, 1501, to September 11th, 1502) to the East Indies. *Cap.* cxxix, and cxxx : Account given by Joseph, the Indian (Camanor, a converted aborigine brought to Portugal by Cabral, and afterwards to Rome and Venice). *Cap.* cxxxi-cxliii : Account of Carangonor and Calicut. *Cap.* cxliii : Letter of the King of Portugal to Pope Julius II, concerning the Portuguese navigations and discoveries in Asia.

We have dwelt upon the contents of this work because it is the most important collection of voyages, and, in the absence of the *Libretto* of Vercellese^s, now lost, the earliest. It has been frequently reprinted and translated, and serves to this day, in the Latin repertory of Grynæus, as a trustworthy and interesting source of information.

- Direct references: { FOSCARINI, *Letteratura Veneziana*, pages 432-4.
 ZURLA, *Di Marco Polo e degli altri viaggiatori Veneziani*, Vol. II, page 109.
 BALDELLI, *Il Milione*, Vol. I, page XXXII, note.
 TIRABOSCHI, *Storia*, Vol. VII, pages 213 and 246.
 CAMUS, *Mémoire sur De Bry*, page 342.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 764.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 6, No. 15.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VII, No. 1146, and Part VI, No. 598, to the latter of which "was subjoined a very curious collection of Manuscript Papers (in Latin) containing Letters from Emmanuel, King of Portugal, to the Popes Julius Second and Leo X, and a copy of Americus Vesputius' own account of part of his Voyages. Sir Mark Sykes' copy."
 Hibbert Catalogue, page 93, No. 1631.
 BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1156.
Historical Nuggets, No. 2743.
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 563, Nos. 3 and 4 (?); EBERT, Vol. I, No. 3239 (?); and TERNAUX, No. 9, probably.

49. LUDD (WALTER)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

**Speculi Orbis succintiss.
 sed neq3 poenitenda neq3
 inelegans Declara-||tio, et
 Canon||**

^s See *supra*, page 75, No. 32.

1507. Then, encircling a diagram showing the planetary system :

**Foelicis animae quibus haec cognoscere primum ||
Inq̄ domos superas scandere cura fuit. || Non frus-
tra signorum obitus speculamur et ortus. || Tempo-
ribusq̄ parem diuersis quatuora nnum (sic).**

And at the bottom of the page :

Renato Siciliae Regi. &c. dicatum.

Colophon :

Decla || rationis in spe- || culū orbis p̄
Gualthe || rū Ludd' Canonicū
diui || Deodati Illustrissimi Rena || ti Solymorum
ac Siciliae regis || &c. secre tarium dignissimū ||
diligenter paratum || et industria Joan- || nis Grūni-
geri || Argētū, im- || pressum || finis. ||*

* * Folio, four numbered leaves ; text in black letter ; diagrams on the verso of leaf II and on the recto of leaf III. The date, according to the dedication to René, on folio II, is 1507. On the verso of folio III are : **Versiculi de incognita terra**, the last two lines of which read :

**Sed q̄d plura : sitū, gentis moresq̄ reptę || Amer-
ici parua mole libellus habet. || †**

(British Museum.)

* *Anglicè* : A most succinct but neither inaccurate nor inelegant Exposition and Canon of the Mirror of the World.

Happy the first who felt their spirits yearn
To climb the Heavens and all their secrets
learn.

Nor vain nor idle is our taste to scan
How, moving ever through that upper
sphere,
Stars rise and set, and how in Heaven's
high place

Four seasons rounding fill the equal year.
Dedicated to René, King of Sicily, &c.

The End of the Exposition of the Mirror of y^e World, most diligently prepared by Walter Ludd, Canon of St. Dié, most worthy Secretary of René, the most Illustrious King of Jerusalem and Sicily. Printed by the pains of John Gruninger of Strasburg.

† But hold, enough! Of the American race,
New found, the home, the manners here
you trace

By our small book set forth in little space.

¹ The reader who has access to CHEVRIER, *Mémoires pour servir à l'hist. des*

50. *VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS)*—"VON DEN NEWEN 1508.
Infulen vnd Landen so yttz kürtzlichen erfundenn feynd
durch den künigk Portigal.

"Gedruckt zu Straßburg in dem funfftzten hundertten und
acht jar (1508), et présente la même vignette que l'édi-
tion de 1506" [No. 40].

(BRUNET¹.)

Direct references : { ¹ *Manuel*, Vol. v, col. 1156.
 { *Livres curieux*, No. 117

51. *STAMLER (JOHN)*—*Within a very complicated woodcut :*

DYALOGVS · IOHANNIS STAMLER · AV-
GVSTN . || DE DIVERSARVM GENCIVM SEC-
TIS || ET MVNDI RELIGIONIBVS

Colophon :

Impressum Auguste: per Erhardum og-
lin. & Ieorgiū Nadler Cura || correctōne et
diligentia venerabilis domini Wolfgangi
Aittinger || p̄spiteri Augusteñ. ac bonarum
Artium zc. Magistri Collonienf' || Anno
nostre salutis .1.50. & .8. die .22. mensis
May. zc.*

hommes illustres de Lorraine; Bruxelles, 8vo, 1754, or to CALMET, *Notice de la Lorraine*; Nancy, fol., 1756; may ascertain whether this Walter Ludd was not the son of the well-known historian Joan Ludd, who had been Secretary to several dukes of Lorraine, before enjoying the personal friendship of René II. M. Brunet calls him a printer, and considers the vignette in the above Number as his mark; yet the colophon of the present *Speculum* shows that he held to René the office

which Joan Ludd filled when John and Nicholas were Dukes of Lorraine.

* *Anglicè*: Dialogue by John Stamler, an Augustine [monk], on the sects of diverse nations and the religions of the World.

Printed at Augsburg by Erhard Oglin and Georges Nadler, with the care, correction and industry of the venerable Master Wolfgang Aittinger, presbyter of the Augustine order, and master of arts at Cologne, A. D. 1508, May 20th.

1508.

* * Folio, title † two preliminary leaves, † thirty-two numbered leaves, † an index of two leaves. The woodcut title by Hans Burgmaier is repeated on the reverse.

(Private Librar., New York, Washington city, and Harvard Coll. Libr.)

“An extremely rare and curious Drama described on the leaf following the title as “Dyalogus in modum comici dramatis formatus a J. Stamler de Tartarorum, Saracenorum, Turcorum, Judeorum et Gentilium Sectis et Religionibus ac eorundem Confutatione, &c. The letter from Stamler to Jacob Lorcher, dated 13 Kal. Junii 1506, is of the highest interest to American collectors, as he mentions by name Christopher Columbus and Albericus Vespuccius as the discoverers of the New World. The Drama has a marginal Commentary, which is important not only to theologians as pointing out heresies, but also to the astronomer. Stamler seems to have been an enemy to judicial astrology.”

(LIBRI.¹)

We give the passage for the purpose of enabling the reader to ascertain whether the above eulogium tallies with the facts.

Verso of the second unnumbered leaf:

De insulis autē inuentis mentionē nullā facio: Sed Cristoferi Colom erundē inuētoris et Alberici Vespucii de orbe moderno inuento (quibus etas nostra potissimū debet) quos tibi presentibus tractatulos mitto conspicias.†

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Thottiana*, Vol. vii, page 38
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. vi, page 137.
 ZAPP, *Annal. Typogr. Augustanæ*, page 38.
 1 Libri Catalogue for 1861, No. 329.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 14.
 BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 507, gives the title from the first preliminary leaf.
Historical Nuggets, No. 2603.

† *Viz.*: I do not make any mention of the newly discovered islands, but of Christopher Colom, the discoverer of a world, and of Albericus Vespuccius: On the discovery of the new world (to whom our age is chiefly indebted) behold what treatise I send you.

52. STAMLER (JOHN)—DIALOGO || DI GIOVANNI || STAMLERNO AV || *gustense de le sette diuerse* || 1508.
genti, e de le religio-|| ni del mondo. ||

Colophon :

Stampata in Vinegia per Giovanni Pa || douano, del mese di Febrairo. ||

Page 2 :

Toglie adunque pregati padre e precettore reuerendissimo [Mattheo Gurgense], con animo placabile e gratioso questa semplice e picciola nostra dedicatione : laquale sia memoria del tuo deditissimo discepolo à 20 di Agosto. 1507.

* * 8vo, *sine anno*, one hundred and fifty-one pages, entirely printed in italics.
 (British Museum.)

This is simply a translation into Italian of No. 51.

Direct references : { Libri Catalogue, 1861, No. 329.
 { BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 507.

53. BERGOMAS (JAC. PHIL.)—"Supplementi de le Chroniche vulgare nouamente dal frate Jacobo Philippo al anno 1503 vulgarizz., per Francesco C., Fiorentino. Vinegia, 1508, in-fol.

"*Contient aux feuillets 342 et 343 une relation de la découverte de l'Amérique par Ch. Colomb.*"

(CRÉTAINE¹)

As regards these Italian versions, Clement² gives one, Venice, folio, 1491, which he calls "la plus ancienne;" but we find in Brunet another of 1488, Venice, fol., "*Volgarizzato per me Francesco C. nella nobilissima*

¹ Catalogue, Paris, 1863, No. 73.

² *Biblioth. Curieuse*, Vol. III, p. 181.

1508. *città di Fiorenza questo anno 1488,*" which is followed in Graesse³ by what would be an earlier one still: "*Ven., Bern. Rizo de Novara, 1481. in-fol.,*" were it not identical with Clement's 1491 edition. We then find the above, which escaped the lynx eyes of Clement, Haym, Nicéron, and Fabricius; another, folio, Venice, 1540⁴, and 1553⁵; *ibid.*, 1554, 4to, and 1573, 2 vols. 4to; and 1581, with additions borrowed from P. Jovius, Bembo, Carione, and Guazzo⁶.

The first translation was made by one Francisco Sansovino, notwithstanding the initial C. in the *Cretaine* and *Brunet* titles. The additions in the Italian edition of 1540 were made by one Bernardo Bindoni.

54. ALBERTINIS (FRANCIS DE)—"De Mirabilibus novæ & veteris Urbis Romæ. Libri III. ex Edit. Andr. Fulvii Praenestini, Romæ. in 4to. Première Edition.

(CLEMENT⁷.)

The learned Hessian bibliographer gives this title on the authority of the *Bibliotheca Menkeniana*, page 196, and seems to disbelieve its authenticity. Panzer⁸ calls the edition of 1510 "*Editio prima.*"

55. ZORZI (ALEXANDER)—Paefi nuouamente trouati. & Nouo Mōdo da Alberico Vesputio Flo-||rētino intitulado.||

Then woodcut filling the rest of the page, and representing the king seated on a throne and receiving Vespuccius.

Colophon:

♠ Stampato in Milano con la impenfa de Io. Iacobo & fratelli da||Lignano: & dili-

³ *Trésor*, Vol. 1, p. 341.

⁴ HAYM, *Biblioth. Italiana*, Vol. 1, p. 52.

⁵ NICÉRON, *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des hommes illustres*, Vol. XVII, p. 223.

⁶ MOLINI, *Aggiunte*, p. 239, and HAYM, *loc. cit.*

⁷ *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. 1, p. 120.

⁸ *Annales*, Vol. VIII, p. 249.

gente cura & industria di Ioanne Angelo 1508.
 Scinzen || zeler. M.ccccc viii. a di. xvii. di
 Nouembre.* ||

Then register and printer's mark.

* * Sm. 4to, seventy-nine¹ unnumbered leaves ; text in Roman.

(Private Library, New York, and Harv. Coll. Libr. In the latter the title is only a fac-simile.)

Direct references : { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 764.
 NODIER, *Description raisonnée*, No. 1106.
 BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1157.
 TERNAUX, No. 12 [?]. We have not yet succeeded in finding any traces of the Vicenza edition of 1508, mentioned in the *Bibliothèque Américaine* (No. 11), the *Livres Curieux* (No. 109), and the *Manuel* (Vol. v, col. 1158, on the authority of Payne and Foss' catalogue for 1830, No. 3359). We think that in the latter mccccviii should read mccccvii.

56. PTOLEMY-BENEVENTANUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

IN HOC OPERE || HAEC CONTI || NENTVR ||
 I GEographiæ Cl. Ptolemæi a plurimi uiris
 utriusq; linguæ doctiff. || emēdata : & cū
 archetypo græco ab ipfis collata. || SChe-
 mata cū demonstrationibus suis correcta a
 Marco Beneuentano || Monacho cælestino,
 & Ioanne Cotta Veronenfi uiris Mathema-
 ticis || consultiffimis. || FIGura de proiectione
 sphærae in plano quæ in libro octauo de-
 sidera || batur ab ipfis nōdum instaurata

* Countries newly discovered, and New World of Alberic Vesputio, called the Florentine. Printed at Milan, at the cost of John Jacob and Brothers, of Lignano, and attention and skill of John Angelus Scinzenzeler. November 17th, 1508.

¹ The *Livres Curieux* (No. 118) say "14 feuillets préliminaires, et 80 feuillets non chiffrés, à 40 lignes par page, lettres rondes, le dernier f. est tout blanc." Brunet gives "76 ff. non chiffrés, sign. A et a—s par 4."

1508. sed fere ad inuenta eius. n. uestigia || in
 nullo etiam græco codice extabant. || MAxi-
 ma quantitas dieꝝ ciuitatū : & distantia
 locoꝝ ab Alexādia || Aegypti cuiusqꝫ ciui-
 tatis : quæ in alijs codicibus nō erant. ||
 PPlanisphærium Cl. Ptolemęi nouiter re-
 cognitū & diligentiff. emen- || datum a
 Marco Beneuentano Monacho cęlestino. ||
 NOua orbis descriptio ac noua Oceani
 nauigatio qua Lisboa ad || Indicū perue-
 nitur pelagus Marco Beneuentano mo-
 nacho cæle- || stino ædita. || NOua & uniuer-
 salior Orbis cogniti tabula Ioā. Ruysch
 Germano || elaborata. || SEx Tabulæ nouiter
 confectæ uidelicet Liuoniæ : Hyspaniæ :
 Galliæ : || Germaniæ : Italiæ : & Iudæ. ||

CAVTVM EST EDICTO IVLII. II. PONT. MAX. || NE
 QVIS IMPRIMERE AVT IMPRIMI || FACERE AVDEAT HOC
 IPSVM OPVS || PENA EXCOMMUNICATIONIS LATAE
 SENTENTIAE || HIS QVI CONTRA MANDATVM IVS-
 SVMQ VE || CONARI AVEBVNT. . || ANNO VIRGINEI
 PARTVS || **MDVIII** • || ROME ||*

* * Large folio ; title one + thirty-four preliminary leaves +
 seventy-one unnumbered leaves + one blank, + fourteen leaves
 for Marcus Beneventanus' *Noua orbis descriptio ac noua Oceani
 nauigatio qua Lisboa ad Indicū peruenitur pelagus* + twenty-
 leaves for the chapter *De Tribus orbis partibus*, + thirty-four
 maps, illuminated.

(Private Librar., Brooklyn and Washington city.)

* *Anglicè* : Claudius Ptolemy. This raphy of Claudius Ptolemy revised by many
 work contains the following : The Geog- men learned in both languages, and com-

Our readers are doubtless aware that immediately after the publication of Angelo's¹ and de Donis'² Latin translations of Ptolemy's Geography, a new light seemed to dawn upon the learned, and the works of Strabo, Solinus, Isidorus of Seville, and even Pliny, "maestre de mappa mundi," were thrust aside, and replaced by the Cosmography of the Alexandrian mathematician or geographer, which, however incomplete it may seem to us at present, was justly considered in the fifteenth century as a model and a wonder. But Geography is pre-eminently a progressive science; and a more precise knowledge of the voyages and discoveries accomplished by Machin, Gilianez, Baldaya, Gonzales, Nuno Tristan, da Cintra, Denys Fernandez, Ca da Mosto, Diego Cam, Bartholomew Dias, Covilham and de Payva, together with the marvelous accounts of Marco Polo's travels³, had the effect of convincing the geographers of the times that neither the *Geographia* nor the twenty-seven magnificent maps of Agathodaïmon were adequate. But as to commence a new Cosmography was an undertaking altogether beyond their scope, and averse even to the spirit

pared by them with the Greek original; Plates with their explanations corrected by Marcus of Benevent, a monk of the Celestine order, and John Cotta of Verona, very experienced mathematicians. A planometrical representation of spheric projection [?] which was wanting in the eighth book, left incomplete by the same, but planned according to his [Ptolemy's?] precepts; and of which there were no traces even in the Greek MS. The greatest number of traveling days [?] between cities, and the distances of places from Alexandria in Egypt, which were not in the other codices. The Planisphere of Cl. Ptolemy newly revised and carefully corrected by Marcus of Benevent, a Celestine monk. A new description of the world, and a new description of the Ocean whereby one goes from Lisbon to the Indian Ocean, edited by Marcus of Benevent, a Celestine monk. A new and more general map of the entire globe, composed by John Ruysch, a Ger-

man. Six maps newly constructed, *viz.* : of Livonia, Spain, France, Germany, Italy and Judea.

By an edict of Pope Julius II, it is forbidden to print this work or to have it printed under penalty of excommunication pronounced against those who dare infringe this order. A. D. 1508.

¹ Posthumous; Vicenza, folio, 1462 (*Hoffmann*) or 1475 (*Brunet*).

² Ulm, folio, 1482.

³ *Le Livre de Marco Polo, citoyen de Venise, conseiller privé et commissaire impérial de Khaubilai-Kaân, rédigé en français sous sa dictée, en 1398, par Rusticien de Pise; publié pour la première fois d'après trois manuscrits inédits de la Bibliothèque impériale de Paris, présentant la rédaction primitive du Livre, revue par Marc-Pol, lui-même et donnée par lui, en 1307, à Thiébault de Cépoy, &c., &c., par M. G. Pauthier.* Paris, 2 vols. 8vo, 1865.

1508. which then ruled all classes of scholars, Ptolemy's Geography was preserved entire, and made to form a kind of nucleus, around which were gathered under the title of "*Extra Ptolemeum*," the results of all subsequent investigations. The maps, especially, which, when first introduced by the German Benedictine Nicholas Donis, numbered only twenty-seven, were increased in number, and, to a certain extent, perfected. The startling discoveries of Columbus, Cabral, Vasco da Gama, Magellan and others, gave a new impetus to the geographical science, which, so far as we are concerned, culminated in the present edition of Ptolemy, which contains the first engraved map representing the newly rediscovered isles and hemisphere.

"Jean Ruysch développe, pour sa table universelle, la projection conique sur tous les 360 degrés de longitude, et jusqu'à 45° de la latitude australe : de cette façon il déroule toutes les nouvelles découvertes graduées. *Terra sancta crucis sive mundus nouus*, ne diffère en rien de ce qu'on voit dans l'hydrographie portugaise⁴. On y lit en bas : *naute Lusitani partem banc terre hujus obseruerunt et usque ad elevationem poli antarctici 50 graduum pervenerunt, nondum tamen ad ejus finem austrinum*.† Cependant les épigraphes des côtes n'avancent que jusqu'au 40° degré, comme dans l'hydrographie. *Tabula terræ novæ* de cette hydrographie, reproduite en 1513, 1520, 1522, 1535, offre une singulière erreur dans l'épigraphe de *abbatia omnium sanctorum*, au lieu de *bahia, baya, baie*. Cette erreur figure dans les quatre voyages édités par Ilacomil [*Hylacomylus*]. On croirait que cette erreur est inventée par l'éditeur Ilacomilus, qui probablement coopéra dans la publication de l'hydrographie. Mais la carte de Ruysch, attachée à l'édition romaine de 1508 de Ptolémée à laquelle est jointe, *nova orbis descriptio* de Benvenuti, présente la même erreur : or, elle a sa source dans la traduction latine de Giocondo, qu'en 1504 Benvenuti expédia de Lisbonne en Lorraine et que lui-même apporta en Italie."

⁴ Lelewel, Humboldt and Santarem's constant references to the "Portuguese Hydrography," apply to a map ordered from Portugal about 1504, by King René of Lorraine, who took great interest in geographical studies, and which is represented to have been drawn by an Admiral in the service of King Ferdinand of Spain, (see Essler and Ubelin's preface to the

above *Ptolemy*). For a statement tending to prove that the said Admiral was Columbus himself, the reader may consult the *Ptolemy of 1513 (infra)*.

† *Viz.*: The Portuguese mariners examined this part of the earth, and went as far as the 50th degree of the elevation of the Antarctic pole, but not to the Southern end of it.

“ Au nord de ce nouveau monde Ruysch est différent de l'hydrographie portugaise.” Il ignore beaucoup plus les découvertes espagnoles.”

(LELEWEL⁶.)

“ Quant à la dernière et la plus remarquable de ces cartes, c'est-à-dire la mappemonde, Jean Ruysch n'a fait que la dessiner, et c'est Marc Beneventanus, l'auteur du texte qui accompagne cette nouvelle description de l'univers, qui s'en est fait l'éditeur, Mais cette circonstance n'amointrit en rien le mérite de l'allemand Ruysch, que Beneventanus appelle “ Geographorum, meo judicio, peritissimus, ac in piugendo orbe diligentissimus,” et qui, navigateur intrépide, parti du sud de l'Angleterre, en compagnie peut-être d'Americ Vespuce, était parvenu au delà de l'équateur jusqu'au 53° de latitude australe, et, sous ce même parallèle, avait visité plusieurs îles dans le voisinage même du détroit que devait découvrir Magellan.

“ N'oublions pas, enfin, qu'un protection plus puissante que le cardinal de Nantes, le pape Jules II, avait, dès le 28 juillet 1506, accordé à l'éditeur Tosinus un privilège de vente exclusive pour six années, en récompense de ses soins et frais de publication pour la cosmographie de Ptolémée, *accrue de la description et position des terres nouvellement découvertes*. Cette description nouvelle, cet accroissement de texte, prouvent que deux ans avant qu'il fut question de la mappemonde de Ruysch, on songeait déjà à constater les progrès récents de la géographie.

“ Le privilège de vente exclusive fut subordonné à un autre privilège, destiné à le modérer, et accordé à un chanoine de Saint-Jean-de-Latran, bibliothécaire et familier de Jules II, chargé par le pape de fixer le *juste prix* de l'ouvrage imprimé à cinq cents exemplaires.”

(THOMASSI⁶.)

The present *Ptolemy* is only a reprint of the following:

“ *Bl. Ia*; JN HOC OPERAE (?) || HAEC CONTINE || TVR [?] || GEOGRAPHIA CL. PTOLEMAEI. A plurimis uiris utriusq; linguae doctiss. || emendata: & cum Archetypo graeco ab ipsis collata.— || Schemata cum demonstrationibus suis correcta a Marco Monacho Caelestino Beneuen- || tano: & Ioanne Cota Veronensi uiris Mathematicis consultissimis.— || &c., &c.

“ *Bl. 107 a*: Nec nô Claudii Ptholemaei a plurimus utriusq; || linguae doctiss. emendatû cum multis additionibus Rome (?) No- || uiter impressum per Bernardinû Venetû de Vitalibus. Expêsis || Euâgelista Tosino Brixiano Bibliopola [?] Im pante Julio. II. Pont. || Max. Anno. III. Pôtificatus fui. Die. VIII. Septêbr. M. D. VII.”

(HOFFMANN⁷.)

⁶ *Géographie du Moyen-Age*, Vol. II, p. 149.

⁶ *Les Papes géographes et la Cartographie du Vatican*, p. 25.

⁷ *Bibliographisches Lexicon der gesammten Litteratur der Griechen*; Leipzig, 8vo, 1845 (an excellent work), Vol. III, p. 317.

1508.

“*In-folio, avec 33 cartes.* Les vingt-sept premières cartes sont celles de l'édition de 1478 [engraved by Conrad Sweynheim and Arnold Buckinck], et les six autres ont été nouvellement gravées.”

(Labanoff Catalogue⁸.)

The additions consist in fourteen leaves for the chapter devoted to the *Noua orbis descriptio* together with an epistle of Tosinus, the bookseller, and the celebrated map of Johannes Ruysch, which is wanting in the edition of 1507. This map, which contains, as far as known, the first engraved delineations of the newly re-discovered countries, is a *mappemonde* bearing the following title:

VNI-VERSALIOR COGNITI ORBIS TABVLA. | EX RECEN-TI-BVS CONFECTA OBSERVATIONI-BVS. The strip of land representing this country is named therein TERRA SANCTE CRVCIS⁹ SIVE MVNDVS NOVVS, covering in latitude from 90 N. to 38 S.

The map has been republished by de Santarem¹⁰ and Lelewel¹¹.

- Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 248.
 REIDEL, *Comment. critico-litt. de Claud. Ptolem. Geogr.*, page 52.
 FABRICIUS, *Bibliotheca Græca*, Vol. V, page 275.
 VAN PRAET, *Catalogue des livres imprimés sur Velin*, Vol. V, No. 3, describes a copy, the maps of which (34) are on vellum; also, Groslier's.
 HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. II, pages 5 and 9, Vol. IV, page 121.
Mémoires de la Société de Géographie, for February, 1837, page 75.
 La Valliere Catalogue, Vol. III, No. 4484.
 Kloss Catalogue, No. 3320.
Mapoteca Colombiana, No. 1.
Bibliotheca Brewortiana.
Historical Nuggets, No. 2258.
 EBERT, *Dictionary*, No. 18224.
 BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 954.
 GRAESSE, Vol. V, page 500.
Notes on Columbus, page 170.

⁸ Paris, 8vo, 1823, p. 6, Nos. 18 and 19.

⁹ “La Découverte ayant été faite sous les auspices de la Croix, et pour le triomphe de la Croix, cette terre nouvelle était généralement indiquée sur les cartes par le signe et le nom de la croix.” ROSELLY DE LORGUES, *Christophe Colomb*, p. 6. To which we say that Columbus' transatlantic voyages were undertaken for the “triumph” of dealers in spice and groceries,

and nothing else! This very prosaic view of the case is shared, we are glad to see, by the learned and pious Benedictines themselves. See *Art de vérifier les dates*, third series, Vol. XI, p. 11, note.

¹⁰ *Atlas composé de mappemondes et de cartes hydrographiques et historiques, depuis le v^e jusqu'au xvii^e siècles.*

¹¹ *Atlas of the Géographie du Moyen-Age.*

57. RUCHAMER (JOBST).—*On a scroll encircling a globe :*

1508.

Newe unbefanthe landte Und ein Newe weldte in kurz vergangener zeythe er- funden.

Colophon on the verso of the leaf preceding the table of contents :

¶ Also hat ein endte dieses Büchlein, || wel- ches auß
welscher sprach in die dewtschen || gebrachte vnd gemachte
ist worden, durch || den wirdigē vnd hochgelarthen herrē
Job- || sten Ruchamer der freyen künste, vnd arz- || enneien
Doctorē &c. Vnd durch mich Geor- || gen Stüchßen zu
Nüreinbergk, Gedrückt || vnd volendt nach Christi unserš
lieben her || ren geburde. M.ccccc.viij. Jare, am Mit- ||
woch sancti Mathei, des heiligen apastols || abenthe' der do
was der zweyutzigste tage || des Monats Septembris. ||*

* * Folio for size, but the signatures are : one blank (for a i), a ij, a iij, two blanks, then b, &c. Title one + sixty-seven unnumbered leaves, text in two columns.

(Private Librar., New York, Brooklyn and Providence.)

We have seen a copy of the same date, which contains on the verso of the title, and immediately after the preface, a curious woodcut, representing a man, probably

* *Anglicè* : New unknown countries and a new world recently discovered.

There ends this little book which has been translated from the Italian language into German by the most worthy and

learned Mr. Jobsten Ruchamer, doctor of arts and medicine, &c. And was printed and finished by me, George Stüchßen, at Nuremberg, A. D. 1508, the Wednesday before St. Matthew's September 20th.

1508. Ca da Mosta, kneeling before a King who is surrounded by a retinue of armed men, some of whom are mounted on an elephant.

The table of contents is not reliable. The third book is therein called the second, the fourth is taken for the third. The chapters 80-90, 91-101, and 105-108, contain the first three voyages of Columbus. The fourth voyage is not inserted at all. The work presents a remarkable peculiarity in the spelling of names. Columbus is called *Dawber* (male pigeon), Alonzo Niño, *der Schwartz* (the black), Lorenzo de Medicis, *Laurentz artzt* (L. the physician). As to Vespuccius, the reader will find only the third voyage. Humboldt¹ says that "l'ouvrage de Ruchamer, d'un style extrêmement naïf, est plus correct et beaucoup mieux rédigé que l'*Itinerarium Portugallensium*" (No. 58). It follows, however, very closely the text and arrangement of the *Paesi nuouamente retrouati* of 1507, without additions of any kind, although it seems to have been made on the *Itinerarium*.

This work is not as rare as the Italian and Latin versions of Zorzi's Collection, and seems to have been reprinted several times in the same year and place, but without any alterations in the text or pagination.

- Direct references : { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, and *Annalen der älteren deutsch. Lit.* Vol. 1, page 298.
 MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca historica*, Vol. 111, page 220.
 CAMUS, *Mémoire sur de Bry*, page 6.
 TERNAUX, No. 15.
 ÉBERT, *Dictionary*, No. 11686.
 BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1160.
 Kloss Catalogue, page 318, No. 4491.
 Rætzel Catalogue, No. 908.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 765.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VII, No. 4262, and Part VIII, No. 3069.
Bibliotheca Browniana, No. 19.
Bibliotheca Brewortiana,
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 15.
Catalog. Biblioth. Bunav., Vol. 11, page 45.

¹ *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, pp. 86-88.

58. ZORZI-MADRIGNANO—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1508.

**Itinerariū Portugallēsiū
e Lusitania in Indiā ⁊ in
de in occidentem ⁊ demum
ad aquilonem. ||**

Then a large map of Africa filling the rest of the page.

Recto of the second leaf:

ITINERARIVM Portugallenfium ex Vlif-
bona ī Indiam nec || non in Occidentem
ac Setemptrionē: ex Vernaculo fermone
in || latinum traductum. Interprete Arch-
angelo Madrignano Medio || lanense Mo-
nacho Careuallensi.*

First recto of signature B:

Mediolani Kalendis Iuniis. M.ccccc.viii.

In fine:

Operi suprema manus imposita est ka-
lendis quintilibus. Ludouico gal || liaꝝ rege
huius urbis iclitate scepra regēte. Iulio
secūdo pōtifice maxi- || ma orthodoxā fidē

* *Anglicè:* A Portuguese itinerary from Portugal to India, and from thence to the West, and lastly to the North. Portuguese itinerary from Lisbon to the Indies, to the West and to the North, translated from the vernacular language into Latin, by Archangelus Madrignano of Milan, of the order of the Carevalenses (?).

1508. feliciter moderāte : anno n̄tæ falutis
.M.D.VIII.†

* * Folio, signatures in sixes and eights. Title 1, then an index of two unnumbered leaves, the first of which is marked aa; then from A ii to B (exclusive of B), seven unnumbered leaves; then text in eighty-eight numbered leaves, the last through mistake being marked LXXVIII. The last signature is Niii, followed by three unnumbered leaves.

(Private Libr., New York, Providence, Washington city, and Harv. Coll. Libr.)

Camus¹ and Ebert² say that there should be *eleven* preliminary leaves. More than ten copies, including the one in the Dresden Library from which Ebert made his transcript, have been examined by a distinguished bibliophile of this city with the view of testing the assertion of the learned and unfortunate Dresden bibliographer, but in no instance could he find more than *nine*, or ten leaves with the title-page. It should be noticed, however, that the poetry on the verso of the last unnumbered leaf seems to end abruptly, although the signature is complete.

As to the index it is said to be rarely found, either at the beginning or end of the volume; yet all the copies which we have examined in this country (six) have it.

In the *Musée des Souverains*, at the Louvre, there is a splendid copy printed on vellum, and bearing the arms or cipher of Henry II³, interlaced with that of the beautiful Diane de Poitiers.

The present is a Latin translation of the collection of voyages ascribed to Zorzi (No. 48), by a Milanese monk called Madrignano. It contains the navigations of Ca da Mosto (cap. 1-83), three of Columbus (cap. 84-108), Alonzo the Black's (cap. 109-111), Pinzon's (cap. 112-

† *Angl.*: Milan, Kalends of June, 1508. The work was finished July 1st, under the illustrious reign of Lewis, King of France, and under the Pope Julius II, the wise preserver of the Orthodox faith, the year of our Salvation 1508.

¹ *Mémoires sur de Bry*, p. 342.

² *Dictionary*, No. 10637.

³ VAN PRAET, *Catalogue des livres imprimés sur vélin de la Bibliothèque du Roi* (Paris, 8vo, 1822-8); Vol. v, p. 150, No. 172.

113); Vespuccius' third voyage (cap. 114-124); the navigation of Josephus the Indian (from cap. 129, which should be numbered 128, to cap. 142); and several letters relating to Portuguese voyages. 1508.

“La rédaction de la traduction latine de Madrigano a d'ailleurs été faite avec une extrême négligence. De la division en six livres il n'y a d'indiqué dans le texte que le deuxième et le troisième aux chap. 48 et 71, non le quatrième et le cinquième. Le chapitre 114 traite d'Améric Vespuce, et sans la table des matières, le nom du navigateur dont on donne le voyage resterait inconnu.”

(HUMBOLDT⁴.)

Direct references : { FOSCARINI, *Della Letter. Veneziana*, Vol. 1, page 434, note.
 Bibliotheca Thottiana, Vol. VII, page 107.
 Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 765.
 Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part II, No. 3080.
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 385.
 TIRABOSCHI, *Storia della Letter. Ital.*, Vol. VIII, page 213.
 NAPIONE, *Del Primo Scopitrore*, pages 32-38.
 Bibliotheca Browniana, No. 18.
 Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 13.
 RICH, No. 2.
 TERNAUX, No. 13.
 BRUNET, Vol. III, col. 474.
 GRAESSE, Vol. III, page 439.
 Kloss Catalogue, page 158, No. 2187, ascribes the printing of the present to Gotardo de Ponte.

59. *SABELLICUS (MARK-ANT.)*—“*Rhapsodiæ Historiarum Enneadum MARCI ANTONINI COCCII SABELLICI ab orbe condito; pars prima complectens quinque Enneades [falsò, nam complectitur tantùm quatuor] secunda tres, tertia quatuor. ; usque ad annum 1504; præmissis earundem repertoriis auctis & recognitis ab ASCENSIO cum authoris Epitomis: Vænundantur in Parrhiflorum Academiâ ab JOHANNE PARVO & ipso, qui impressit, ASCENSIO. fol. Paris. 1509.*” 1509.

(MAITTAIRE⁵.)

“Recusa hæc editio [our No. 21] *Paris. in aedibus Ascensianis 1509. 2 Voll. f. ibid. 1513. 3 Voll. f.*”

(MEUSEL⁶.)

⁴ *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, p. 85.

⁵ *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. I, Part I,

⁶ *Annales Typ.*, Vol. II, Part I, p. 198. p. 96, 17.

1509. 60. VESPUCCIUS & HYLACOMYLUS—Recto of the first leaf:

Cosmographie intro || obctio: cum quibus-
dam Geome- || trię ac Astronomię princi || pijs ad eam
rem || necessarijs. || Infuper quattuor Americi Ae ||
spucij nauigationes. || Aniuersalis. Cosmographie
descriptio || tam in solido q̄ plano, eis etiam || insertis
que Ptholomeo || ignota, a nuperis || reperta sunt. ||
Cum deus astra regat, et terre climata Cesar || Nec
tellus, nec eis sydera maius habent ||

Colophon:

Pressit apud Argentora, || cos hocopus
Ingeniosus vir Joannes || grüniger. Anno post
natū sal- || uatorē supra sesquimil- || lesimū Nono. ||
Joanne Adelfho Mulicho Argentineſi castiga-
tore. ||*

* * Sm. 4to, thirty-two unnumbered leaves, diagrams, description on the back of the mappemonde, so called, in fourteen lines, and black letter. (There is an issue of the same date with the said description in fifteen lines. In the May and September editions of 1507 it is in Roman characters).

(Private Librar., New York, Providence, Washington city, and Harvard Coll. Libr.)

See the recto of cij, and the verso of ciiij.

It is the text of the present edition which has been published by Navarrete¹, with notes and a translation into Spanish. We quote the above on pages 59-60, under the name of *Grüniger*.

* *Anglicè:* The ingenious man, John Grüniger, printed this work at Strasburg, in the year of our salvation 1509, under the corrector John Adolphus Mulich of Strasburg. The rest as in No. 44.

- Direct references: {
- PINELO-BARCIA, *Epitome*, col. 574.
 - PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VI, page 44.
 - ¹ *Coleccion*, Vol. III, page 183, and 190, sq.
 - Bibliotheca Thottiana*, Vol. VII, page 219.
 - Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 765.
 - Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part III, No. 4988.
 - Bibliotheca Browniana*, No. 20.
 - Bibliotheca Barlowiana*, page 11.
 - Historical Nuggets*, No. 2746.
 - HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, page 103
 - TERNAUX, No. 14.
 - BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 319.
 - GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 281.

61. ANONYMOUS.—**Globus mundi** || Declara-
tio siue descriptio mundi || et totius orbis terrarum.
globulo rotundo comparati ut sphaera solis || da. Qua
cuius etiam mediocriter docto ad oculum videre licet
an || tipodes esse, quorum pedes nostris oppositi sunt.
Et qualiter in una || quoque: orbis parte homines
vitam agere queunt salutarē, sole sin- || gula terre
loca illustrante: quae tamen terra in vacuo aere pen-
dere || videtur: solo dei nutu sustentata, alijs quoque; per-
multis de quarta orbis || terrarum parte nuper ab
Americo reperta. ||

Then, woodcut representing a globe, in which the New World is laid down.

In fine:

. . . . Valete feliciter ex || Argentina ultima
Augusti. Anno post natum salutarē. M. D. LX.
Joannes grüninger impri || mebat. Adelpho castiga-
tore. ||*

* *Anglicè:* The World's globe. Expo-
sition or description of the world, and of
the terrestrial sphere constructed as a round
globe similar to a solid sphere, whereby
every man, even if of moderate learning,

can see with his own eyes that there are
antipodes, whose feet are opposite ours;
and how men may lead a healthy life in
every part of the globe, the sun shining
upon the different parts thereof, which

1509.

** Sm. 4to (signat. C in sixes), fourteen unnumbered leaves.

(Harvard Coll. Library.)

“C'est dans cette brochure très rare aujourd'hui que j'ai trouvé employée pour la première fois la dénomination d'Amérique pour désigner le Nouveau Monde, d'après le conseil donné par Hylacomylus en 1507. L'auteur anonyme, que Panzer¹ a cru par erreur être Henricus Loritus Glareanus [see *infra*] ne nomme le navigateur florentin que sur le titre de l'ouvrage et sans faire aucune mention de Colomb.”
(HUMBOLDT².)

Direct references: { ¹ PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. vi, page 44; mentions also on page 128, of the same vol., an edition *sine anno*.
Bibliotheca Thottiana, Vol. v, page 219.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 481.
² *Examen Critique*, Vol. vi, page 142, and introduction to Ghilani's *Behaim*, page 8, note.
Historical Nuggets, No. 1252.
GRAESSE, Vol. III, page 94.

62. VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS.—*Recto of the first leaf* :

**Diss büchlin saget wie
die zwē** || durchlüchtigē herrē herr Fernandus.
K. zū Castilien || und herr Emanuel.
K. zū Portugal haben das weyte || mör ersüchet unnd
funden vil Insulen unnd ein Neüwe || welt von wilden
nackenden Leüten vormalß unbekant. ||

Then woodcut representing two kings receiving two men landing from a vessel, at the top of the picture: LISBONA.

Colophon :

Gedruckt zū Straßburg durch Johānē Grüniger || In
iar. M.cccc. ix vff Petare, Wie die aber dye || kugel vū
beschreibung der ganzzenn welt versten soltt || wüßst die
hernach finden unnd lesen. ||*

seems to be suspended in the airy vacuum, supported only by God's will; together with many other things concerning the fourth part of the earth recently discovered by Americus. Farewell, Strasburg,

on the last of August, A. D. 1509, printed by John Grüniger and corrected by Adolphus (?).

* *Anglicè* : This little book relates how the two most illustrious Lords, Ferdinand,

* * 4to, (signat. B and C in sixes); thirty-two leaves. Large woodcuts on verso of B i, *recto* of D iiii, *verso* of E iiii and of F iiii, the last being a repetition of the vignette on the title-page.

(Private Library, New York, and British Museum.)

German translation of the four voyages of Vespu-
cius, probably taken from the *Cosmographia* printed by
John Grüniger.

1509.

63. *VESPUCCIUS-HYLACOMYLUS—Recto of the first leaf:*

1510.

COSMOGRAPHIAE INTRODVTIO || CVM QVIBVSDAM
GEOMETRIAE || AC. ASTRONO || MIAE PRINCIPIIS || AD
EAM DEM NECESSARIIS. ||

Infuper quatuor Americi Vespuccii ||
nauigationes. Vniuersalis Chosmographiæ
descriptio || tam in solido q̄plano, eis etiam
infertis quæ Ptholomæo || ignota a nuperis ||
reperta sunt. ||

Then eight lines of verse addressed to “Dominvm Iacobvm
Robertetvm.”

Colophon:

Explicit fœliciter cosmographiæ uniuersalis
descriptio || cū quattuor Americi uespuccii
nauigatiōibus uigi, || lantissime Im-
pressa per Iohānem de la Place. || Vt nec
mendula quidē superit. ||* FINIS. ||

King of Castile, and Emanuel, King of Portugal, have searched through the vast seas, and discovered many islands, and a new world of naked savages, hitherto unknown.

Printed at Strasburg by John Grüniger, in the year 1509, on Lætare. But how

you shall understand the globe and the description of the whole world, that you will hereafter find out and read.

* *Anglicè:* The description of universal cosmography, happily explained, together with the four navigations of Americus Vespucius, most elegantly printed by John

1510.

* * Sm. 4to, title, *sine anno aut loco*; title one + thirty-two un-
 * numbered leaves; text in Roman; two simple diagrams.
 (Private Library, New York.)

“Cette édition, très-peu connue, a dû être imprimée à Lyon, où Jean de la Place exerçait dès l’année 1510.”

(See the recto of D iij for the passage relating to America.)

Direct references: { MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. III, page 265.
 { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Vol. VII, No. 6409 (?).
 { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 765.
 { *Bibliotheca Barlowiana*, page 14.
¹ BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 318.
 GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 281.

64. ALBERTINI (FRANC. DE)—*Recto of the first leaf, within an ornamental frontispiece:*

OPVSCVLVM DE MIRABI- || libus
 Nouæ & ueteris Urbis Romæ edi- || tum a
 Frâncisco de Albertinis Clerico Florē || tino
 dedicatumq̃ Iulio secundo Pon. Max.*

Then an epigram in eight lines, addressed to Andrew Fulvius, the versifying antiquarian; followed by “CVM PRIVILEGIO.”

Colophon:

Impressum Romæ per Iacobum Mazo-
 chium || Romanæ Academiæ Bibliopolam
 qui in- || fra paucos dies epythaphior̃ opuf-
 culū || in lucē ponet año Salutis. M.D.X.
 Die. iiii. Febr. ||

de la Place, so that not even the least mistake can be found.

The rest of the title as in No. 44.

* *Anglicè:* A little work concerning

the wonderful things of the new as well as of the old city of Rome, edited by Francis de Albertini, a Florentine clergyman; dedicated to Pope Julius II.

* * Sm. 4to, title one † one hundred and two unnumbered leaves.
 (Private Library, New York.)

1510.

“ Editio prima.”

(PANZER¹.)

“ Francesco Albertini, dont l'ouvrage curieux a paru deux ans après la mort de Colomb [nay, in his life-time, if the edition mentioned by Negri is authentic], ne connaît aussi que les découvertes de Vespuce.”

(HUMBOLDT².)

After speaking of the Antiquities of Rome in a manner which stamps him as the first archæologist of his times, he speaks “*De noua Vrbe*,” and by a slight digression ends the book with a section *De laudibus ciuitatû Florentinæ et Sauoensis*, in which, after enumerating the famous orators, writers, painters and others of Florence, he thus speaks of Vespuccius :

Recto of leaf 101 :

“ nã in || nouo mundo Albericus
 Vespulcius (*sic*) Flo. missus a fi || deliffimo
 Rege Portugal. Postremo uero a Catholi ||
 co Hyspaniarû Rege primus adiuenit nouas
 infu || las & loca incognita : ut in eius li-
 bello Graphice ap || paret in Epistola eius
 de nouo mundo ad Lauren || tium Iuniorem
 de medicis.” †

Direct references : { MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. v, Part 1 (index), page 18.
 CLEMENT, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. I, page 120.
 MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. IV, Part 2, page 175.
 MAZZUCHELLI, *Gli scrittori d'Italia*, Vol. I, page 321.
 BANDINI, *Vita*, page LII.
 NAPIONE, *Ragionamento*, page 101, note.
Bibliotheca Thottiana, Vol. VII, page 222.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana,—
 BRUNET, Vol. I, col. 135.
 GRAESSE, Vol. I, page 53.

† *Viz.* : In the new world, Albericus Vespulcius of Florence, sent by the most Christian King of Portugal, but lastly by the Catholic King of Spain, first discovered new islands and unknown countries, as is graphically set forth in his book, where he describes the stars, and the new islands, as is also seen in his letter upon the new world, addressed to Lorenzo de Medicis, junior.

¹ *Annales*, Vol. VIII, page 249.

² *Examen Critique*, Vol. v, p. 209, note.

- 1510.* 65. MAFFEI of VOLTERRA—"Commentariorum urbanorum Libri xxxviii. Paris. 1510. f."
(MEUSEL¹.)

1511. 66. MARTYR (PETER)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

**P. Martyris angli
mediolanensis opera
Legatio babylonica
Oceani decas
Poemata
Epigrammata
Cum privilegio**

Colophon:

¶ Impressum Hispali cū summa diligencia per Jacobū corum || berger alemanū. Anno. Milleffimo quingentissimo, xj. mēse vero || Aprili. †

¹ *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. 1, Part 1, page 281.

* The translation into Spanish of Bergomas' Chronicle, by Narcis Viñoles, the Valencian poet (*Summa de todas las cronicas del mundo*, Valencia, folio, 1510), although carrying the annals as late as the war of Naples, full ten years after the first voyage of Columbus, does not contain the chapter relating to America, and which imparts a

certain importance to the editions of Bergomas published in Latin and Italian after 1503.

† *Anglicè*: The works of Peter Martyr Anglerius of Milan. The Embassy to Babylon, the Decade of the Ocean; poems, epigrams. With privilege.

Printed at Seville with the greatest care by James Corumberger, a German, in the year 1511, in the month of April.

* * Folio, seventy-four unnumbered leaves, text in Gothic type, printed in two columns. The decade commences on signature D (twenty-first leaf), extending to the verso of the forty-fourth leaf. On the recto of the forty-fifth leaf, there is a map without title, representing Cuba, Hispaniola, Bermuda and the coasts of Florida and Central America. The text continues on the verso of the leaf containing the map, which evidently belongs to the work.

(Private Library, Providence.)

Pietro Martire d'Anghiera is almost always called Peter Martyr, for which he must stand responsible as he was the first to set the example¹, while his epitaph bears no other name². We call our author Peter Martyr, as it is the clearest mode of quoting him, and we are satisfied that no student of American history will mistake our quotations for references to Peter Martyr Festus, Peter Martyr Tronus, Peter Martyr Vermilli, or Martyr the Armenian who acquired so much reputation as a traveler towards the close of the fifteenth century³. The present Peter Martyr was born in 1455 (*Niceron*⁴), or in 1459 (*Antonio*⁵, *Alcedo*⁶) at Arona, on the banks of Lake Major. He went to Rome in 1483, where he formed the acquaintance of Cardinal Ascanio Sforza and of Pomponius Lætus, to both of whom many of his letters

¹ To the reader who is familiar with Peter Martyr's sportive style, it is evident that the remark "Italus quidam *Martyr* nomine ad Curiam se nuper contulit," &c. (*Epist.* xxv, p. 10; Amsterd. edit.), applies to himself.

² RERV M AETATE NOSTRA GESTARVM
ET NOVI ORBIS IGNOTI HACTENVS
ILLVSTRATORI PETRO MARTYRI MEDIOLANSI
CAESAREO SENATORI
QVI PATRIA RELICTA
BELLO GRANATENSIS MILES INTERFVIT
MOX VRBE CAPTA PRIMVM CANONICO
DEINDE PRIORI HVIVS ECCLESIAE
DECANVS ET CAPITVLVM
CARISSIMO COLLEGAE POSVERE SEPVLCHRVM
ANNO MDXXXVI.

"posta nel Duomo di Granata, e riferita dal *Mazzucchelli*." (CANCELLIERI, *Dissertazioni*, p. 212, note.)

³ "Il y a eu quatre sçavans hommes qui ont porté le nom de Pierre Martyr. Sçavoir Pierre Martyr dit *Anglariensis* de Milan, qui a fait les Decades du nouveau Monde. Pierre Martyr Festus d'Urcé ville d'Espagne, qui a publié *Summarium Constitutionum pro regimine Ordinis Prædicatorum*. Pierre Martyr Tronus de Novarre en Italie, qui est l'Auteur d'un Livre, *De ulceribus & vulneribus capitibus*. Et Pierre Martyr Vermil, dont M. de Thou a fait l'Eloge." (TESSIER, *Eloges des Hommes Scavans*, Vol. 1, p. 208.)

⁴ *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des hommes illustres dans la répub. des lettres*; Paris, 12mo, 1727-45, Vol. xxiii, pp. 209-12.

⁵ *Biblioth. Hispan. Nova*, Vol. II (*Appendices*), p. 372.

⁶ *Bibliotheca Americana* (MS.), Vol. 1, p. 48.

1511. are addressed. He repaired to Spain with Count Tenedilla in 1487, joined the Spanish army in the war against the Moors in 1488, was ordained a priest in 1494, and was appointed during the same year tutor to the children of Ferdinand and Isabella, or only preceptor of the royal pages. Peter Martyr was intrusted in 1501 with a diplomatic mission to the Sultan of Egypt, which is related in his *Legatio babylonica* (i. e. Cairo). As a reward for his having dedicated this work to Pope Leo X, he was appointed Apostolical Prothonotary (one of the twelve members of a college intrusted with the custody of the last wills of cardinals, and with the proceedings for the canonization of saints); and in 1505 obtained the much-coveted office of Dean of the chapter of the Cathedral of Granada. He died in that city after August 1525, or in 1526 (*Alcedo*). The friend or contemporary of Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Cortes, Magellan, Cabot and Vespuccius, a member of the Council of the Indies, he was enabled to obtain valuable information in regard to the great Oceanic discoveries, the substance of which, with some additions of his own, is embodied in his *Decades* or "Oceanics."

There is an impression among Italian bibliographers, based probably upon the assertion of Caballero⁷ or a mistake in the *Bibliotheca Vilenbroukiana*⁸ (afterwards corrected in the index), that the first Decade was published at Seville as early as the year 1500. Panzer⁹ and Hain¹⁰ repeat this assertion, but Mazzuchelli¹¹, with his usual acuteness, exhibits the fallacy of the statement. The earliest edition known is the above, which, if Brunet's description is correct, must have been printed twice in the same year and place, as Brunet's title, which differs from ours, was likewise taken from an original which he had "sous les yeux."

Leon Pinelo¹² asserts that *all* the *Decades* of Peter

⁷ *De prima Typogr. Hisp.* (Rome 1793, 4to), p. 80.

⁸ Vol. 11, No. 1181.

⁹ *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. IV, p. 339.

¹⁰ *Repertorium*, No. 10863.

¹¹ *Gli Scrittori d'Italia, cioè notizie storiche e critiche*; Brescia, fol., 1753-63, Vol. 1, Part 2, pp. 773-7.

¹² *Epitome*, p. 68; and Barcia's edit. Vol. 1, col. 579.

Martyr were printed in 1511, which is evidently an error. The present edition contains only the first decade, which was republished, together with the second and third, at Alcalá in 1516 (*infra*). This collection of three decades was again printed separately at Basle, folio, 1533 (*infra*), and at Cologne, 8vo, in 1574¹³.

1511.

The entire eight decades were not published until 1530, folio, Alcalá de Henarez (*infra*). Ternaux¹⁴, Brunet and Graesse mention a Paris folio edition of 1536, while Pinelo-Barcia, with his usual inaccuracy, adds to the list of imaginary editions, one of 1540, and another of 1557. The Paris edition by Hakluyt¹⁵ is, as we have since ascertained, erroneously considered the best.

Extracts from the *fourth* Decade, known as *de insulis nuper repertis liber*, were published in Latin at Basle in 1521 (*infra*), in all the editions and translations of the *Novus orbis*¹⁶; in French by Simon de Colines in 1532 (*infra*), and added to the Antwerp edition of Brocard's Description of the Holy-Land (1537, *infra*). The German translation mentioned by Graesse¹⁷ contains the first three decades and the extracts from the fourth. An abridgement in Italian¹⁸ was printed under the title of *Sommario*, in 1534 (*infra*). We have the authority of Leon Pinelo¹⁹ for the assertion, repeated by Antonio⁵, that a descendant of Peter Martyr translated the Decade into Spanish, but it is doubtful whether this translation ever was printed. As to the English versions²⁰, they are well known.

¹³ *De Rebus Oceanicis, et Novo Orbe, decades tres, &c.*, 24 prel. ll., 683 pp.

¹⁴ *Bibliothèque Américaine*, No. 47, bis.

¹⁵ *De orbe novo, &c.*, Paris, 8vo, 1587, 8 prel. ll., 605 pp., 12 unnumb. ll., map. See *Bullet. Soc. Géogr.* Oct. 1858, p. 271.

¹⁶ *Peter Martyr de insulis nuper repertis liber*, No. 17, pp. 570-584 of the Basle edit. of 1532.

¹⁷ *Petrus Martyr von Meylandt* *Verteutschet durch Nic. Höniger von Königshofen.* Basle, fol., 1582; in the *Trésor*, Vol. 1, p. 130.

¹⁸ If we may judge from the title, the

Relazioni del S. Pietro Martire Milanese, Venice, 8vo, 1564, is only a translation of the *Legatio babylonica*, and therefore belongs only to the *Bibliothèque Asiatique*.

¹⁹ "IVAN PABLO MARTIR RIZO, descendiente de don Pedro Martir, conoiedo questa Corte, por las obras que ha impresso, tiene traduzidas las Decadas de su bisabuelo en Castellano, para dar a la estampa," *Epitome*, p. 69.

²⁰ *The Decades of the New Worlde . . . translated into Englyssche by Rycharde Eden.*; London, 4to, 1555, 24 prel. ll., 361 ll.; and 13, contains the first three Decades,

1511. Peter Martyr seems to have written other works, which were printed. Pinelo-Barcia²¹, mentions a History of the Palestinians, Tyrians and Sidonians; and Antonio, a Synopsis of Pliny's *Historia naturalis*.

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VII, page 120.
 MORELLI, *Operette*, Vol. I, page 291.
 TERNAUX, No. 16.
Bibliotheca Thottiana, Vol. VII, page 95.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VI, No. 214.
Bibliotheca Browniana, No. 21.
 BRUNET, Vol. I, col. 292.
 GRAESSE, Vol. I, page 129.

67. MAFFEI OF VOLTERRA—"Commentariorum urbanorum RAPHAELIS POLATERRANI (*sic*) octo & tringinta libri Venundantur Parrhifis in via Iacobeae Ioanne paruo & Iodoco Badio Afcensio, ad kalendas Iulias anno salutis nostre 1511. in-fol. folior. 414. fi duplicem indicem."

(FREYTAG¹.)

68. PTOLEMY-SYLVANUS—*Recto of the first leaf, printed in red:*

CLAVDII PTHOLEMAEI ALEXANDRINI
 LI || BER GEOGRAPHIAE CVM TABVLIS
 ET || VNIVERSALI FIGVRA ET CVM AD ||
 DITIO NE LOCORVM QVA || EA RECENTI-
 ORIBVS REPER || TA SVNT² DILIGENTI ||
 CVRA EMENDA || TVS ET IM || PRESSVS. ||

and extracts from the last five. *The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies*, . . . by Eden; newly set in order, augmented, &c., by Richard Willes; London, 4to, 1577; 10 prel. ll., 466 ll., 4 ll.; contains the first four Decades, and an abridgment of the remaining four. *De Novo Orbe*, . . . by Eden, . . . whereunto the other five are newly added by the indus-

trie and painefull Trauaille of M. Lok Gent.; Lond., 4to, 1612; 5 prel. ll.; 318 ll. *Idem opus*; Lond., 4to, 1628.

²¹ *Loc. cit.*, col. 1469.

¹ *Analecta Litt.*, page 1063, and *Catal. Bibl. Lugd. Bataw.*, page 206.

² "C'est-à dire, au sud l'Afrique; à l'est les relations de Marco Polo; à l'ouest, terra crucis, les îles du nouveau monde et

Verso of the title, after a series of verses to the reader, by Ioannes Aurelius Augurellus:

1511.

Sylvanus anotationes in Ptholemaei geographiam. ||

Colophon:

Venetis per Jacobum Pentium de leucho || Anno domini. M.D.XI. Die xv || Mensis Martii. || *

* * Folio, four preliminary leaves + fifty-seven of text, and, in a perfect copy, twenty-eight maps. The present contains only twenty-seven, viz.: One for a *mappemonde*, ten for Europe, four for Africa, and twelve for Asia; nor are the maps colored. The Labanoff copy contains "les 28 cartes". We infer that the map wanting in our copy is a second *mappemonde*, and probably that which is reproduced in Lelewel's Atlas, and described in the *Mapoteca Colombiana*.

(Private Library, New York.)

"En la carta jeneral de la tierra hasta entónces conocida en Claudii Ptolemæi Geographia cum 28 tabulis ligno incisis etc. Venetiis 1511 fol. que es la primera de las 28, se vé la terra Ste. Crucis (Brasil); la Isla Española."

(*Mapoteca Colombiana*.)

"Les cartes sont d'autant plus remarquables qu'elles furent les premières imprimées d'après un nouveau procédé; les planches étaient gravées en bois, et percées de trous aux endroits où doivent se trouver les noms des lieux, afin de les y placer en caractères ordinaires d'imprimerie; l'écriture devint alors plus lisible, mais les cartes offrirent un effet désagréable à l'œil."

(*Labanoff Catalogue*.)

Bernard Sylvanus, of Eboli (in the kingdom of Naples), was a geographer of remarkable learning,

terra Laboratoris: sont figurées sur la première carte, mappemonde de Ptolémée. A cet effet il a donné un développement de 108° de la longueur de l'habitable, de 70° tant à l'est qu'à l'ouest: ainsi qu'elle s'étend sur 320° de longueur." LELEWEL, *Geogr. du Moyen Age*, Vol. II, p. 151, n.

* *Anglicè*: The book of Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria on Geography, together with maps, a mappemonde, and a

supplement containing the places which have been discovered by recent navigators. Carefully corrected and printed. Annotations of Sylvanus to Ptolemy's Geography. Venice, by James Pentius de Leucho, A. D. 1511, March 15th.

³ *Catalogue des Cartes Géographiques de la Bibliothèque du Prince Labanoff*; Paris, 8vo, 1823, p. 7.

⁴ London, 8vo, 1860, p. 1, No. 2.

1511.* boldness and imagination. His work can scarcely be called an edition of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*, for he undertook therein to remodel Ptolemy himself, by means of data borrowed from modern navigators, which he interspersed with such erroneous conjectures boldly set forth as facts, that no reliance whatever can be placed upon his maps, text, or assertions. Withal, Sylvanus' *Ptolemy* is, in a cartographical point of view, an extremely curious book. Lelewel says⁵ that the maps are "admirables, d'une forme séduisante et plus proportionnée, plus harmonieuse que les constructions de ce genre de géographies postérieures." Raidel⁶, on the other hand, seems to entertain a contrary opinion.

Direct references: { FABRICIUS, *Bibliotheca Græca*, Vol. v, page 275.
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 405.
 BAUER, *Biblioth. Suppl.* Vol. III, page 210.
 NAPIONE, *Del Primo Scopritore*, page 87.
 ZURLA, *Sulle Antiche mappe*, cap. XXVIII.
Bibliotheca Thottiana, Vol. VII, page 104.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VII, No. 5233.
 VAN PRAET, *Catal. des livres sur vélin*, Vol. III, No. 4; Lomenie Catalogue, Part III, page 66, No. 383; MacCarthy Catal., Vol. II, No. 3876; *Bibliotheca Hohendorfsiana*, page 83, No. 500; BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 954; Libri Catalogue, 1859, No. 2176, all for copies printed on vellum.

1512. 69. STOBNICZA (JOHN DE)—"Introductio in CLAVDII PTHOLOMEI Cosmographiam: cum longitunibus & latitunibus regionum. Cum Carmine Sapphico *Rudolphi Agricolae* ad Episcopum Posnaniensem Joannem Lu-

⁵ *Loc. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 152.

⁶ *De Ptolem. Geogr. ejusq. codicibus*; Nuremb., 4to, 1737, p. 55.

* Walsee-muller, alias Hylacomylus, occupies such a peculiar position, owing to the publication of the St. Dié Cosmography, that everything which he ever wrote on kindred subjects must prove of interest to the collector of books on America. We were in hopes that the "*Instructio manuductionum prestans in cartam itinerariam Martini Hilacomili cum luculentiori ipsius*

Europæ enerratione a Ringmanno Philesio vosigena conscripta. Argentorati ex offic. Johannis Grunigeri [1511, in 4. folior. 21] (LELEWEL, *Géogr. du Moyen Age*, Vol. II, page 143), contained some details of interest concerning the subject before us; but if we may judge from the interesting and apparently exhaustive analysis given by FREYTAG (*Analecta litteraria de libris rarioribus*; Leipzig, 8vo, 1750, page 449), we apprehend that the search would prove fruitless.

branfski. Impreffum Cracoviae per Florianum Unglerium Anno Domini MCCCCCXII. 4. 1512.

“*Ianociana* I. p. 8. it. p. 237. *Bibl. Schw. iun.*”*

(PANZER¹.)

Concerning this Polish geographer, we could only find two or three passing notices² of the most insignificant character. Those who have access to Lelewel’s *Bibliograficznych Ksiąg dwoje*³, may be more fortunate.

The present isagogic treatise contains important passages relating to America, which the reader will find in our description of the edition of 1519. There are two copies of this rare work in Vienna (*Kaiserliche Hof & Staats Bibliothek*). The statement to the effect that it contains a map with the word “America” inscribed is doubtful. According to Kunstmann⁴, the map is a very imperfect woodcut, almost illegible. The New World is drawn as a continent, from 50° N. lat. to 40° S. lat.; and from the Equator to the Tropic of Capricorn there is an inscription running along a coast line west, with the words: “*terra incognita.*” Judging from the description given by Kunstmann, the map does not seem to bear anywhere the name of America. It has been supposed that it was an intercalated map; but from the passage in which the author gives instructions to make the editions of Ptolemy serve for the late discoveries, it is evident that it belonged originally to the work. It is often wanting. Kunstmann states that the date of 1512, given by Panzer, is not to be found in the Vienna copies, which contain at the end only these words: “Impressum Cracoviae per Florianum Unglerium,” and no date whatever.

* *Anglice*: Introduction to the Cosmography of Claudius Ptolemy, together with the latitude and longitude of places. With the Sapphic poem of Rudolph Agricola to John Lubranski, Bishop of Posenania. Printed in Cracovia by Florian Ungler, A. D. 1512.

¹ *Annales*, Vol. VI, p. 454.

² Vossius, *de Natura artium*, lib. III, p. 148; *Revue Germanique*; Paris, Vol. VIII, p. 205.

³ Wilna, 8vo, 1823–26, Vol. I.

⁴ *Die Entdeckung Americas*; Munich, 4to, 1859, p. 130, sq.

1512.

70. MONTALBODDO* (F. DE)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

**Paesi nouamēte retrou-
ati. ⁊ No || no Mondo da
Alberico Vespu || tio Flo-
rentino intitulado. ||**

Then vignette representing the king receiving Vespuccius.

Colophon:

♠ Stampato in Milano con la impēsa
de Io. Iacobo & fratelli da Ligna || no: &
diligente cura & industria de Ioanne An-
gelo scinzēzeler: nel. M. || cccccxii. adi.
xxyil. de Mazo ||

* * Sm. 4to, seventy-five unnumbered leaves, including title and
three leaves of tables; text in Roman characters.
(Private Library, New York.)

Direct references: { Hibbert Catalogue, page 461, No. 8377.
BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1158.
C. R. (Riva of Milan) Catalogue, Paris, 1856.

71. "EUSEBII CÆSARIENSIS Episcopi Chronicon: quod
Hieronymus presbyter divino eius ingenio latinum facere
curavit, et usque in Valentem Cæsarem Romano adiecit
eloquio. Ad quem & Prosper & Matthæus Palmerius,

* The following note, which we have
just received from M. D'AVEZAC, enables
us to correct the mistake we had fallen
into (on the authority of Baldelli and
Humboldt), when describing the preced-
ing editions of the present work:

"Alexandre Zorzi a été le possesseur d'un ex-

emplaire du *Paesi nouamente ritrovati* de Fran-
canzio de Montalboddo, Vicence 1507, auquel il
fit de nombreuses additions de pièces manuscrites
dont la date descend au moins jusqu'en 1524;
c'est une des légèretés d'Alexandre de Humboldt
de l'avoir pris pour l'auteur même de la collec-
tion imprimée." (See *Bulletin de la Société de
Géographie*, Paris, for October, 1857, Note x,
page 312.)

& Matthias Palmerius, demum & Iohannes Multivallis 1512.
 complura quæ ad hæc usque tempora subsecuta sunt
 adiecere.—Abolutum est in alma *Parisiiorum* Academia,
 per *Henricum Stephanum*, in formularia literarum arte
 opificem, illius maxima cura & diligentia, nec non eiuf-
 dem & *Jodoci Badii* in hoc opere sociorum non parvis
 expensis. Anno ab incarnatione domini cuncta guber-
 nantis, millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo. Idibus
 vero Iunii. In-4.”

(MAITTAIRE¹ and RENOARD².)

We could find only one copy of a Paris edition of Eusebius' *Chronicon*, printed by Stephanus, in 1512. It is in the British Museum, and was once the property of Abp. Laud. We had it examined, and the report is that it extends only to A. D. 449. As the title is wanting we are unable to state whether it is the same edition mentioned by Renouard, with the remaining leaves torn off, or whether it is a different edition not containing the additions of Matthias Palmerius (to 1481), and of one John Multivallis (to the year of the impression). Bibliographers are familiar with an edition of the *Chronicon* of 1512, owing to the circumstance that it contains, under the year 1457, a statement which is often quoted in favor of the claims of Guttenberg to the invention of printing³; but judging from the following notice, which we clip from a booksellers' catalogue⁴, it seems that this edition of the Bishop of Cesarea's *Chronicon* (which in its original form was written before A. D. 338), deserves a place, however small, in our *Bibliotheca*.

“ Sous l'année 1500, on trouve une notice sur les voyages de *Cadamosto*, &c., sous la date 1509, une notice dit que l'on a amené à *Rouen sept Sauvages de l'Amérique du Nord*, &c., on y mentionne que leur pays est situé sous le même méridien que la France.”

¹ *Annales Typographici*, Vol. II, Part I, p. 231.

³ “. . . *ratia* 1440. *inventâ* ;” in MAITTAIRE, *loc. cit.*, p. 232, note.

² *Annales des Estienne*, p. 15, No. 15.

⁴ *Cretaine's*, Paris, 1863, No. 98.

1512 This passing notice is interesting when added to the following from Charlevoix⁵ :

“ La même année [1508] on vit en France un Sauvage du *Canada*, qu’un Pilote de Dieppe, nommé Thomas Aubert, y avait amené.”

1513. 72. *SABELLICO* (*MARK-ANT.*)—“ Rhapsodiæ Historiarum Enneadum, 2 tom. folio. *Parisiis, apud Ascensum, 1513.*”
(PANZER¹ and KLOSS².)

Doctor Kloss’ annotation, “ *Ed. ii.*,” is erroneous, as this must be at least the third edition.

73. *BERGOMAS* (*JAC. PHIL.*)—*Within an ornamented border :*

SVPPLEMENTVM ||

Supplementi Chronica ||

rum ab ipso Mundi Exordio usq; ad redemptio ||
nis Nostræ Annum .M. cccc. x. editum. Et nouis- ||
sime recognituꝝ. || Et castigatum a Venerando Patre ||
Jacobo Philippo Bergomate ordinis Heremitaruꝝ. ||
Additis per eũ, || dem Auctore q̄ pluribus utilissimis ||
& necessa || rijs additionibus. Nec nõ elegãti tabu- ||
la || nouiter excogitata quæ omnia mirifice demon- ||
strat. || Cũ Gratia [*Woodcut representing St. Michael*] & ||
Priuilegio

Colophon :

¶ Explicit supplementum supplementi
Chronicarum Dili || genter Et Accurate

⁵ *Histoire de la Nouvelle France* ; Paris, 4to, 1744, Vol. 1, p. XIV.

¹ *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, p. 642.
² Catalogue, p. 241, No. 3386.

Reuifum Atq̄ Correctū. Vene || tiis im- 1513.
 preffuz Opere & impenfa Georgii de Ru ||
 fconibus Anno a Naitiuitate Xpi .M.D. ||
 XIII. Die .xx. Augufti. Regnāte Leo-
 nardo Lauredano || Venetiarum Principe.||*

* * Folio, three hundred and thirty-five numbered leaves.

(Boston Athenæum.)

The chapter “*De quattuor p̄maximis infulis in india extra orbem nuper inuentis*,” commences on the verso of folio 329.

Direct references : { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 415.
 { Kloss Catalogue, page 49, No. 670.

74. PTOLEMY-ESSLER-UBELIN—*Recto of the first leaf:*

**Claudii Ptolemei ||
 viri Alexandrini ||**

Mathematicę disciplinę Philosophi || doc-
 tiffimi || Geographię opus nouiffima traduc-
 tione e Gręco || rum archetypis castigatif-
 fime preffum : cęteris || ante lucublatorum
 multo preftantius. || Pro Prima parte con-

* *Anglice* : Supplement's Supplement to the Chronicles from the beginning of the world to the year of our Redemption 1510. Very recently revised and corrected by the Venerable Father James Philip of Bergamo, of the order of the Hermits. The most useful and necessary

supplements were added by the same author, together with a newly elaborate table, which explains everything. With Grace and Privilege. Venice, printed by Georges de Rusconi, A. D. 1513, August 20th, under the reign of Leonard de Lovendano, Prince of Venice.

1513. tinens || 1 Cl. Ptolemęi Geographiam per octo libros partitam/ || ad antiquitatę suam/ integre & sine ulla corruptione. || 2 Vna cum collatione dictionum gręcarum e regione || ad latinas certissima graduum calculatione. || 3 Registrationem item nouam regionum/ pręfecturarum/ ciuitatum/ fluminum/ marium/ lacuum/ portuum/ siluarum/ oppidorum/ villarum ac gentium/ ad ordinem || chartarum & columnarum singula certissimo mon || strans indice. || 4 Quę breuis & doctissima Gregorij Lilię subsequitur in- || structio de Gręcorum numerali supputatione/ in tradu- || ctione gręca res scitu aurea. || 5 Tabularum dein Auctoris vigintiseptem ordo hic est || Generale orbis iuxta descriptionę Ptolemęi Vna. || Europeę tabulę Decem. || Africę tabulę Quatuor. || Asię tabulę Duodecim. || Est & una corporis Spherici in plano iuxta finę. 7. li. || Pars Secunda modernorum lustrationum Viginti tabulis/ veluti supplementum quoddam antiquitatis obso- || letę/ suo loco quę vel abstrusa/ vel erronea videban- || tur resolutissime pandit. || Adnexo ad finem tractatu sicuti lectu iucundissimo/ || ita & utilissimo de varijs moribus & ritibus

gen- || tium : eorundemq̄ ac localium no- 1513.
 minū originibus. || Breuis continentia Libri. ||
 Oppida/ regna/ lacus/ montes/ & equora/
 filuas/ || Ac hominum mores hic Ptolemęus
 habet. || Cum gratia & priuilegio Imperi-
 ali || per 4 annos. ||

Colophon, verso of the seventy-second leaf:

ANNO CHRISTI OPT. MAX. MDXIII. MARCII
 XII. || Preffus hic Ptolemęus Argentinę vigi-
 lantiffima casti- || gatione/ industriaq̄ Ioan-
 nis Schotti ur- || bis indigenę. || REGNANTE
 MAXIMILIANO CAESARE || SEMPER AVGVSTO. ||

* * Large folio, title one leaf + one unnumbered leaf + leaves
 numbered from 5 to 60 + fifteen unnumbered leaves for the
 index + twenty-six maps on double leaves + another title-
 page + twenty maps + fifteen unnumbered leaves for *Tracta-
 tus de locis mundi*.

(Private Librar., New York and Owl's Head.)

The merit of this edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* is great, for it not only corrects Angelo's translation by means of a Greek manuscript until then unknown, but it contains twenty new maps; among which the reader will notice the first, bearing the title of: ORBIS TYPVS VNIVERSALIS IVXTA HYDROGRAPHORVM TRADITIONEM, and presenting on the left of the reader a promontory, with five inscriptions, and two islands (*viz.*: "*Isabella* and *spagnolla*"); and the second map, which is headed: TABVLA TERRE NOVE. The latter is very full, considering the times, as it shows a prolongation of the coast from a certain "*Rio de cananor*" to a cape "*del mar ufi-ano*." There are not less than sixty names along the coast, besides the inscription afterwards so frequently reprinted:

1513. **Hec terra rum adiacentib⁹ insulis inuenta est per
Columbū || ianuentem ex mandato Regis Castelle.**

This inscription is on the section which corresponds to what we now call Yucatan, and is followed by the words TERRA INCOGNITA.

These two maps acquire a certain importance from the following lines, which we extract from the preface on the verso of the second title-page :

Charta autē Marina/ quam Hydrographiam vocant/ per Admiralem quondam fereniffi. Portugalię¹ regis Ferdinandi/ cęteros deniq³ lustratores veriffimis p̄agratōibus lustrata.

This passage has doubtless prompted the opinion that the first of the two maps above described had been depicted by Columbus himself.

“Nous voyons, says Santarem², que la carte marine était appelée *Carte de l'Amiral*, ainsi elle fut primitivement dressée par Colomb ou par Cabral, mais jamais par Vespuce, car celui-ci n'a pas eu ce grade éminent. Il paraît hors de doute que la carte ainsi désignée a été dessinée soit par l'Amiral Colomb, soit par ses ordres soit d'après ses découvertes.”

Kloss³ calls this edition “*Ed. ix.*”

- Direct references : { FABRICIUS, *Bibliotheca Græca*, Vol. v, page 275.
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. vi, page 60.
RAIDEL, *Comment. critico-lit. de C. Ptol.*, page 56.
HOFFMANN, *Bibliogr. Lexicon*, Vol. iii, page 317.
HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. iv, page 109.
LELEWEL, *Géogr. du Moyen-Age*, Vol. ii, pages 157-160.
Mapoteca Colombiana, No. 3, for the statement that “en la edicion de Løndres de 1535 [Lyons?] se halla este mismo mapa con algunas modificaciones reducida á. 36. 395.”
BEAUPRÉ, *Recherches sur l'Imprim. en Lorraine*, page 83.
GRAESSE, *Trésor*, Vol. v, page 501, states that “Dans quelques exemplaires la souscription de la seconde partie est datée 1512.”
BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 955.

¹ Ferdinand of Spain is evidently intended, as Ferdinand of Portugal died October 22d, 1383.

² *Recherches sur Améric Vespuce et ses voyages*, p. 165.

³ Catalogue, p. 237, No. 3321.

75. CATANEO (*J. M.*)—*Within an ornamented border :*1514.

IO : MA ||
 riae Catanæi || Genua. ||

Verso of the title-page :

Data Roma calendis Februarii. M.D.
 XIII.

Colophon :

℞ Impreffum Romæ apud Iacobum Ma-
 zo-||chium Ro. Acad. bibliopolam.

* * 4to, *sine anno*, eleven unnumbered leaves + one blank.
 (British Museum.)

Cataneo was a clergyman of greater classical attainments than poetical genius. A native of Navarra¹, he died at Rome in 1529², rich, envied, and was secretly buried by his enemies, who wished to enjoy, under his name, the emoluments arising from his benefices. The touching epitaph composed on that occasion by one Mirteus³ is well known.

Cataneo wrote at the request of his benefactor, Cardinal Bendinelli, a Genoese, a poem in praise of the city of Genoa, which is the present, and contains some verses concerning Columbus and his voyages.

Direct references : { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part 1, No. 1476.
 { *Tross' Catalogue*, 1865, No. 1.

¹ VOSSIUS, *de Historicis Latin.*, p. 684. *Elogia doctorum Virorum*. In the Italian
² MORERI, *Dictionnaire*, Vol. II, p. 204. translation before us (Venice, 12mo, 1558)
³ The epitaph is to be found in JOVIUS, it is on p. 166.

1514. 76. *ABERTUS MAGNUS-TANNSTETTER—Within a border :*

Habes in hac pagina. Amice le/ || etor.
ALBERTI MAGNI || Germani principis
philosophi. || De natura locorū. Librū mira ||
eruditiōe & singulari fruge re/ || pertū, &
iam primū, summa diligētia reuifum/ in
lucem || æditū/ quē legis diligē/ || tius/ fi uel
Cosmogra/ || phia uel Phifica p̄.fecisse te
uo- || lueris. ||

Colophon :

Excusum VIENNæ Auftriæ . Mens .
Mar . M.D. XIII. || Opera HIERONyMi
Victoris & IOAN . Sin/ || grenii Socioꝝ, di-
ligentiū impressoꝝ . Impē- || fis uero LE-
onhardi & LVcæ Alantse || fratrum Ciuium
Viennenfiū. || Imperante Diuo MAXIMI-
LIANO Cæfare Aug. || P. F. P. P. ||

* * 4to, fifty-two unnumbered leaves ; large woodcut, representing
five imperial shields, on the verso of the last leaf.

(British Museum.)

First edition given by Georges Tannstetter, sometimes called Collimitius, and interesting to the American collector on account of the following marginal note, which seems to have been inserted with movable type after the book had been printed.

Recto of the last leaf in signature e :

Ecce cōcludit || vltra eq̄nocti || alē. 50.
gradi || bus terrā esse || habitabile q̄ || Vespu-

tius fu || p̄ioribus an- || nis in fuis na || uiga- 1514.
tionibus || inuenit & de- || scripsit.*

77. *IDEM OPUS*—“De Natura Locorum, edente Georg. Faunfelter (*sic*).

“*Ed.* ii Argentorati, Math. Schurer, &c., 1514, 4to. VI. 73, 389 [Panzer].”

(Kloss Catalogue,¹)

Owing to the want of liberality exhibited by narrow-minded owners of the *Annales* of Panzer in New York and Philadelphia, we are unable to ascertain in what respects the present edition differs from the following, and whether there is not an error in the imprint as to the date.

78. *IDEM OPUS*—*Within an ornamental border:*

1515.

Habes in hac pagina. Amice lector/
AL- || BERTI MAGni Germani p̄icipis ||
philosophi/ De natura locorum Li || brum
mira eruditione/ & singula || ri fruge refertū/
& iam primum || summa diligētia reuifum/
in || lucē editum/ quem leges diligētius/ vel
fi Cosmo || graphia vel Phycica || profecisse
te vo- || lueris. ||

Colophon:

Argentorati. Ex Aedibus Matthiæ Schu-

* *Anglicè:* Lo! he concludes that beyond the ecliptic, in the 50th degree, that region which Vesputius in his voyages in former years discovered and described, was habitable.

smacks of heresy, if we may judge from certain passages in the works of many of the fathers, and especially in ST. AUGUSTINE, *De Civitate Dei*, xvi, 9.

¹ Page 7, No. 70; and GRAESSE, *Trésor*, Vol. I, p. 55.

1515. rerij || Menſe Ianuario. M D. XV. || Ductu
Leonhardi, & Lucae Alantſe fratrum.

* * 4to, forty-three leaves numbered on the recto. Below the colophon a woodcut representing two griffins supporting a shield.

(British Museum.)

“ Dans l'édition de Strasbourg dont je me sers, et qui a paru trois ans après la mort d'Amerigo Vespucci, l'éditeur, George Tanstetter, est si émerveillé des conjectures d'Albert le Grand sur les terres de l'hémisphère austral, habitée jusqu'au 50° degré de latitude, qu'il y reconnaît une prophétie accomplie par la navigation d'Amerigo Vespucci.” (HUMBOLDT².)

79. ALBERTINI (FRANCIS. DE)—“ De mirabilibus novae & veteris Urbis Romae, & de Laudibus Civitatum Florentiae & Sauonae. Romae 1515. ap. Jac. Mazochium in 4to.” (CLEMENT¹.)

See *supra*, No. 64.

80. SCHÖNER (JOHN)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Suculentissima quaedā ||
terrae totius descriptio: cū multis vtilissimis Cos=||
mographiæ iniciis. Nouaq; & q̄ ante fuit
verior Europæ nostræ forma- || tio. Præterea,
Fluuiorū: montiū: prouintiarū: Vrbiū: &
gentium q̄pluri- || morū vetustissima no-

² *Examen Critique*, Vol. 1, p. 57.

Vossius, *de Histor. Latin.*, p. 672, and

¹ *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. 1, p. 121; Gallarini's *Catal.*, Rome, 1856, No. 695.

mina recentioribus admixta vocabulis. Mul-
ta etiã || quæ diligens lector noua vfuiq; fu-
tura inueniet. || 1515.

Then an epigram, in eight lines, from John Hiltner, followed by

**Cum Priuilegio Inuictis. Romanorū Impera.
Maximiliani per Octo annos: ne quis imprimat:
aut imprimere procuret codices hos: cum Globis
Cosmographicis: sub mulcta quinquaginta flore-
norum Reneñ. et amissione omniū exemplarium. ||**

Colophon on recto of leaf 65:

¶ Impressum Noribergæ i excusoria offi-
cina || Ioannis Stuchffen. Anno domini.
1515.*

* * 4to, title one, with arms on the verso + eleven unnumbered preliminary leaves + one unnumbered leaf with woodcut representing a large globe on a stand; then sixty-five numbered leaves.

(Private Libr., New York, Brooklyn, and Harvard Coll. Libr.)

“JEAN SCHÖNER, né 1477 à Karlstadt en Frankonie, *vir rerum mathematicarum excellens* (Apiani cosmogr. II, p. 33), cultivant la science à Bamberg, commença à fabriquer les globes¹. A cet effet, en 1515, il publia un ouvrage [the above]. Il y confectionna en 1520, aux dépends de Jean Seyler, un globe du diamètre de 2, 8 pieds de Paris. Appelé en 1526 à Nüremberg, comme professeur, il y transporta son globe, qui y est encore. En 1532, fabriquant un globe pour le duc de Saxe, il publia deux nouveaux renseignements sur l'utilité des

* *Anglicè*: A most luminous description of the whole earth, together with many very useful elements of Cosmography. A new and truer description of Europe than any of the preceding ones. The oldest names of rivers, mountains, cities and of most nations, have been compared with the recent ones; the reader will also find many other things new and useful to him.

With the privilege of the invincible

Emperor of the Romans, Maximilian, for eight years, to the effect that nobody shall print or have any of these books printed with the cosmographic globe, under penalty of 500 Rhenish florins and the loss of all the copies.

Printed at Nuremberg in the establishment of John Stuchssen, A. D. 1515.

¹ Copies of which are inserted in *SANTAREM, Atlas*, No. 130; *GHILLANY, Geschichte d. Behaim*; and *LELEWEL, Atlas*.

1515.

globes. Il mourut en 1547 [1567²] et pendant sa vie ses globes répandaient l'image modernisée de l'habitable de Ptolémée, *nova et quam ante fuit, verior Europæ formatio.*"

(LELEWEL³.)

The reader may consult with advantage (especially after having read the passages relating to Vespuccius in the *Opusculum geographicum* of the same author, see *infra*), the *cap. XI*, fol. 60, which begins in these words :

AMERICA siue Amerigen no- || uus
mundus : & quarta orbis pars : dicta ab
eius inuētore Americo Vesputio viro sagan-
cis ingenii : qui eam reperit Anno domini.
1497. In ea sunt homines brutales (*sic*) . . .

Direct references : { PINELO-BARCIA, *Epitome*, Vol. II, col. 1009 (?).
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VII, page 455.
DOPPELMAYR, *v. d. nürnberg. Mathematicis*, pages 45-50.
GHILLANY, *Geschichte d. Behaims*, pages 58, *note*, and 66, *sq.* ;
quoting :
WILL, *Nürnberg. Gelehrtenlexicon*, Vol. III.
Bibliotheca Brewortiana, —.
Butsch Catalogue, Nos. 396 and 397.
BRUNET, Vol. V, col. 216.

81. *IDEM OPUS—Surmounting a large globe on a stand :*

ORBIS TYPVS ||

At the bottom of the page :

Hexastichon Ioannis Coclei in libellum ||

Followed by six verses in small Gothic.

² VOSSIUS, *de Natura Artium*, Lib. III, p. 126; and, if our memory serves us right, in GASSENDI, *Vitæ Braheri, Copernici*, &c. (Paris, 4to, 1655), and WEID-
LER, *Historia Astronomiæ* (Wittenberg, 4to, 1741).
³ *Géographie du Moyen-Age*, Vol. II, page 176.

Recto of folio 65 :

1515.

De clarissimo quodam Globo Joan ||
 nis Schoner: omnes Afrorum imagines
 continente: || aliquot versus Ioannis Hilt-
 ner.

Followed by eight lines of poetry and

¶ Impressum Noribergæ i excusoria offi-
 cina || Ioannis Stuchffen. Anno domini.

1515.

* * Sm. 4to, title one + sixty-five numbered leaves. On recto of folio 16, another woodcut of a globe on a stand. It contains two tracts; the first ends on verso of folio 14.

(Private Library, Washington city.)

We insert this title, not to convey the impression that it belongs to a work different from the above, but simply because it is one of the forms in which the *Luculentissima* is sometimes found. This is only the above No. 80, but without the first title and without the eleven unnumbered preliminary leaves.

82. REISCH (GEORGES)—“ Margaritha Philosophica nova cui annexa sunt sequentia Greearum literarum institutiones Hebraicarum literarum rudimenta Architecture rudimenta Quadrantum varie compositiones. Afrrolabii novi geographici compositio. Formatio Torqueti. Formatio Polimetri. Vfus et utilitas eorundem omnium. Figura quadrantis poliginalis Quadrantura circuli. Cubatio sphere. Perspectiue phyfice et positive rudimenta. Cartha universalis terre marisque formam neoterica descriptione indicans. *In fine*: Accipe candide

1515. lector Margaritam Philosophicam jam denuo regnontam. Cum qui te bene valere industrius vir Joannes Grüningerus operis excusor et optat et precatur. Ex Argentoraco Veteri Nono Kalendas Februarias. Anno redemptionis nostre decimo quinto supra mille quingentos. Sequitur Appendix. Graecarum literarum institutiones, &c. ut supra. 4.

“Gefner, p. 61. Thott. VII. p. 159. Collectio nostra.”

(PANZER¹.)

Our readers are doubtless aware that the present is the well-known encyclopedia, first published as early as 1496², by the Carthusian Prior Georges Reisch, who lived at Freiburg and was the Emperor Maximilian's confessor³. The popularity which that work enjoyed in the early part of the sixteenth century, renders it necessary to ascertain what geographical notions in regard to the new world the *Margaritha* was calculated to convey. There are editions of Strasburg, by Schott⁴, and by Grüninger⁵, 4to, 1504; Basle, 1508, 1517, 1535, &c., but we are unable to state whether all of these contain maps. We found none in the Freiburg edition of 1503, but there seems to be a very important map, in the edition which heads the present notice.

“Auf der Karte bei Reisch, says Kunstmann⁶, ist Amerika als Festland von 75° N. B. bis 55° S. B. gezeichnet. Die Küste vom 75° N. B. bis zum 40° N. B. führt den auffallenden Namen *Zoana Mela*,” &c., &c.

¹ *Annales Typogr.* Vol. VI, p. 69, No. 353.

² HAIN, *Repertorium*, No. 13852.

³ WELLER, *Altes aus allen Theilen der Gesch.*, Chemnitz, 8vo, 1760-66, Vol. 1.

⁴ *Libri catal.*, for 1861, No. 6171.

⁵ *Leipzig. Litt. Zeitung* for Febr. 1804, page 122.

⁶ *Die Entdeckung Amerikas. Nach den ältesten Quellen geschichtlich dargestellt*; Munich, 4to, 1859, p. 131

⁷ *Anglicè*: On the map in Reisch, America is drawn as a continent from 75° N. L. to 55° S. L. The coast from 75° N. L. to 40° N. L. bears the remarkable name *Zoana Mela*.

83. MONTALBODDO-DU REDOUE—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1515.

S Ensuyle Nou || ueau mō-
 de ⁊ na-||uigations: fai-||
 ctes par Emeric de bespuce Florentin, Des || pays
 ⁊ isles nouuellemēt trouuez, au pauāt || a no? in-
 cōgneuz Tant en lethiope q̄ arrable || Calichut et
 aultres plusieurs regions estrā || ges Trāslate de
 Italien en Lāgue frācoise || par mathurin du re-
 douer licencie es loix.

Then vignette filling the rest of the page, and representing the signs of the zodiac; under which, we notice, printed in red: XIX.

Verso of the fourth leaf:

On les bent a paris en la rue neufue no || stre
 dame a lenseigne de lescu de France. ||

* * Sm. 4to, *sine anno*, title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves
 + LXXXVIII numbered leaves, the last of which is marked by
 mistake LXXXX.

(Private Library, New York.)

This work is a literal translation, in primitive French, of No. 48. The headings, however, differ. See the following:

C Cy commence le quart liure de la nauigatiō
 faicte en la mer de ponent par Christofle colomb
 geneuois.

Brunet is of opinion that the present may be the earliest of the editions of Du Redouer's translation, and that it was printed "chez Jehan Trepperel ou sa veuve." But which of the two Trepperels? One Jehan Trep-

1515. perel died in 1502 (*Lottin*¹) or after 1506², or in 1508³. Another Jehan Trepperel printed, also, "*a lenseigne de lescu de france*," as late as 1531⁴. As to the widow Trepperel, she continued her husband's business, first in single blessedness, and afterwards in partnership with Jehan Janot. Her name, according to Brunet⁵, does not appear after 1520.

At all events we ascribe to the present the date of 1515, simply because Brunet is inclined to consider it the earliest of the editions, and that Galliot du Pré's (*infra*) contains a privilege dated January 1516. Lenglet du Fresnoy⁶, however, ascribes to the edition before us the date of 1519.

Direct references: { CAMUS, *Mémoire sur de Bry*, page 346.
 { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, —.
 { BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1159, quotes also the De Bure sale or catalogue.

84. *IDEM OPUS*—*Recto of the first leaf*:

SEnfunt le Non || ueau
monde ⁊ na || uigations: Fai ||
 ctes par Emeric de bespuce Florentin | Des || pays
 ⁊ isles nouvellement trouuēz au pauāt a || no⁹ icon-
 gneuz Tāt en lethiope q̄ arabie cali- || chut | ⁊ aultres
 plusieurs regiōs estrāges. XIX ||

Then woodcut representing a circle in a square, with the signs of the zodiac.

¹ *Catalogue Chronol. des libraires-imprimeurs de Paris*; Paris, 4to, 1789.

² See the various editions of Tardif's *Lart de faulconnerie*; and *Le mistere de la passion*, which was performed "lan mil cī'q cens et sept."

³ *Marques Typographiques*, p. 38, No. 74.

⁴ See *La vengeance nostre seigneur*, printed "lan mil cinq cens trente ung."

⁵ *Manuel*, Vol. III, col. 1970.

⁶ *Méthode pour étudier l'Histoire*, Vol. IV, page 407.

On les vend a Paris a lenseigne Saint iehan 1515.*
 bay || 7 isle en la Rue neufue Nostre dame pres
 Sainte gene- || uiefue des ardans. Jehan iannot.||

* * 4to, title, printed in black and red, one leaf + three preliminary leaves + LXXXVII numbered leaves, thirty-nine lines to a full page. *Sine anno*, but from its great resemblance to the above, and the fact that Jehan Janot became the partner of Trepperel's widow, we give it a place close to the latter's edition.

(British Museum and Private Libr., New York, the latter an imperfect copy.)

“Cette édition ne porte, ni privilège, ni date, en sorte qu'il est difficile de savoir si elle a précédé ou suivi celle de Galliot du Pré; cependant Jean Janot ne vivait plus en 1522.”

(BRUNET¹.)

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Grenwilliana*, —.
Livres Curieux, No. 119.
¹ *Manuel*, Vol. v. col. 1160.

85. MAFFEI of VOLTERRA—“Commentariorum urbanorum Libri xxxviii. Paris. 1510. f.”

(MEUSEL².)

86. IDEM OPUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1516.†

LE nouveau mode et nauigacions fai || tes p
 LEmeric de Vespuce florétin | Des || pays et isles
 nouvellemēt trouuez | au || parauāt a nous incong-
 neuz | Tāt en le || thiope q̄ arabie Calichut 7 aultres

² *Biblioth. Histor.*, Vol. I, Part I, p. 281.

* We find under this date, in Maittaire (*Annales*, Vol. II, Part I, p. 267): RUDOLPHI AGRICOLA junioris [who, by the way, should not be mistaken for the great and genuine Rudolph Agricola or Rolef Huysman, who died in 1485, and whose name, in this instance, was assumed by a Franciscan monk called John de Camerino], ad JOACHIMUM VADIANUM Epistola de locorum nonnullorum obscuritate cum

JOACH. VADIANI Epistolâ responsoriâ, 4to [*Basileæ*]; but we are unable to state whether the Epistle of Vadianus mentioned in that work is the same which entitles the various editions of Pomponius Mela by Vadianus (*infra*) to a place in this compilation.

† As a reference made by Hakluyt (Vol. III, p. 6) might lead the reader to consider Robert Fabian's *Annals* or *Chronicles* as a work belonging to the *Bibliotheca*

1516. plu || sieurs regions estranges | Translate de italien
 en Lâgue || francoyse par Mathurin du redouer
 licencie es loix. ||

Then spirited woodcut¹ representing a vessel, with the motto:
 VOGVE LA GVALLEE and the words: GALLIOT . DV . PRE, followed by

Cum privilegio regis ||

¶ Imprime a Paris pour Galliot du pre | mar-
 chant li- || braire demourant sus le pont nostre dame |
 a lenseigne de || la gallee | ayant sa Boutique en la
 grand salle du Pallays || au second Pillier. ||

* * 8vo, sine anno (but the privilege is dated Jan. 10th, 1516);
 title one leaf + five preliminary leaves + cxxxii numbered
 leaves.

(Private Librar., New York, Providence, and Harvard Coll. Libr.)

“La Croix du Maine a indiqué² cet ouvrage comme imprimé à
 Paris par Galiot du Pré en 1516.”

(CAMUS³.)

Galliot Du Pré, printed at Paris, according to the
Marques Typographiques from 1512 to 1559, yet we know
 of a *Palmerin d'Olive* with his imprint, dated 1572. We
 find the same woodcut both in the present *Du Redouer*
 and in the edition of Alain Bouchard's *Croniques*, pub-
 lished in 1531, when Du Pré was in partnership with
 Jehan Petit.

Direct references: { TERNAUX, *Bibliothèque Américaine*, No. 17.
 { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part IX, No. 3128.
 { *Bibliotheca Browniana*, No. 23.
 La Valliere, Aimé Martin, Eyries and Essling Catalogues.
 BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1159.

Americana, we must state that Pynson's
 edition (1516, five years after Fabian's
 death), which is the first, reaches only to
 the year 1495. That date is early enough,
 we grant, to admit of at least a reference
 to the New World; but we failed to find,
 either in that edition or in Rastall's (1533)
 which contains a continuation, a single
 line germane to the subject. Hakluyt's
 reference to Sebastian Cabot's "first dis-

coverie of part of the Indies," seems to
 have been taken from a continuation by
 Fabian himself, mentioned by Stow, but
 never published. (See chap. v, and appendix
 A, in Biddle's *Memoir of Sebastian Cabot*.)

¹ Republished in the *Marques Typogra-*
phiques, Paris, 8vo, 1853, p. 24, No. 47.

² *Bibliothèques françaises*, Paris, 1772-
 73, Vol. II, p. 119.

³ *Mémoires sur de Bry*, p. 346, note.

87. VESPUCCIUS (AMERICUS) —*Recto of the first leaf:*

1516.

**Lettera di Amerigo vespucci
delle isole mouamente
trouate in quattro
suoi viaggi**

Then the woodcut which adorns the title-page of the second edition of the Dati poem (*supra*, page 30) *en contre épreuve*.

* * 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, sixteen unnumbered leaves, forty lines in a full page; text in Roman characters; signatures a. ii, a. iii + three blanks; b. i, b. ii, b. iii + three blanks; c. i, c. ii + two blanks. The last three lines on the verso of the last leaf read:

Data in Lisbona a di 4. di || Septembre
1504. || Seruitore Amerigo Vespucci in Lisbona. ||

On the verso of the eighth leaf there is a colophon:

¶ Finisce el primo Viaggio. || ¶ Comincio
el secondo. ||

On the top of the recto of the ninth leaf, a rude woodcut representing two vessels with their crews. On the recto of the twelfth leaf, a second colophon:

¶ Finito el secondo Viaggio. || ¶ Comencia
el terzo. ||

On the verso of the same twelfth leaf, a woodcut representing a vessel at sea. On the recto of the fifteenth leaf, a third colophon:

¶ Quarto Viaggio ||

Beneath which, a woodcut representing a vessel entering a harbor. There is a fifth woodcut, which is only a repetition of that which adorns the title, we think.

(British Museum.)

1516. From the fact that the present was printed with the same type as the Corsali letter of Stephano di Carlo da Pavia, Florence, 1516, and is of the same size (but with some difference in the texture of the paper), and that a copy of this Corsali letter was once found bound in its original binding with this *Vespuccius*, we ascribe to the latter the date of 1516. It is this work which we quote (*supra*, page 62) under the title of *Grenville codex*.

“Ouvrage excessivement rare, qui, m’a-t-on assuré, ne se trouve point à la bibliothèque impériale de France [1810] Les bibliographes n’en font point mention ; il n’a été tiré, dit-on, qu’à dix exemplaires pour les dix souverains de l’Europe [?] J’en ai vu un chez M. l’abbé de Billy, amateur très-éclairé, qui possède un cabinet infiniment curieux à Besançon ; cet exemplaire, bien conservé, est supérieurement relié en maroquin rouge [like the Grenville copy], par Bozérian ; son possesseur le croit unique. La dernière lettre de Vespuce est datée du 4 Septembre 1504. La suivante qui termine ce livret, est d’André Corsali,¹ adressée à Jules de Médicis. Ce Corsali, lieutenant d’Amérique Vespuce [?] prit le commandement de la flotte après le décès de celui-ci, à l’île Tercere [?], en 1514 [?]. Cette lettre est datée de 1515, et elle a été imprimée, ainsi qu’il est dit à la fin, le 11 décembre de 1516, à Florence, par Io. Stephano di Carlo da Pavia. L’ouvrage tout entier paraît avoir été imprimé en même tems.” (PEIGNOT².)

Direct references : { ^a *Repertoire*, page 139.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 764.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VI, No. 3848.
 NAPIONE, Appendix to the *Ragionamento*, pp. 107-115.
 EBERT, *Dictionary*, No. 23542.
 TERNAUX, *Bibliothèque Américaine*, No. 5.
 BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1154.

¹ It is scarcely necessary to add that these Corsali letters do not refer in any manner to America ; they belong exclusively to the *Bibliothèque Asiatique*. Andrew Corsali may have known Vespuccius, as he was also a Florentine by birth, and in the employ of King Emanuel of Portugal, but he never visited the New World, nor did he ever hold the position of “Lieutenant d’Amérique Vespuce.” Corsali’s letters are addressed to Julian and Laurent de Medicis, but describe only the East Indies, China, Cochin-China, &c. The only copies known, we believe, are in

the British Museum, and as we happen to have a faithful transcript of one of them, we beg leave to insert in this place a literal copy of the title :

LETTERA DI ANDREA CORSA || LI ALLO
 ILL. PRINCIPE || ET SIGNORE LAV- || RENTIO
 DE ME || DICI DVCA || DVREI- || NO. || EX
 INDIA.

In fine :

Ex India quintôdecimo kl. octob. M.D.
 XVII. || F. D. Ill. Ser. An. Corsalium.

* * * 4to for size, signatures *a, b, c*, each in eights, *d*, in four ; which, with the title, make twenty-nine leaves ; although

88. MARTYR (PETER)—*Within a border:*

1516.

Ioannes ruffus foroliuiensis Archiepūs
 Cōfenti || n⁹: legata⁹ apo. ad lectorē de orbe
 nouo. || Accipe non noti præclara uolumina
 mundi || Oceani: & magnas noscito lector
 opes. || Plurima debetur typhis tibi gratia:
 gentes || Ignotas: & aues qui uehis orbe
 nouo. || Magna quoq̃ autori referenda est
 gratia nostro: Qui facit hæc cunctis regna
 uidenda locis. || Autor. || Siste pedem lector:
 breuibus compacta libellis || Hæc lege: prin-
 cipibus uariis de cimoq̃ leoni || Pontifici
 summo inscripta. hic noua multa uidebis. ||
 Oceani magnas terras: uasta æquora: lin-
 guas || Hactenus ignotas: atq̃ aurea sæcula
 nosces: || Et gentes nudas expertes feminis
 atri: Mortiferi nummi: gemmisq̃ auroq̃
 feracem || Torrentem zonam: parcat uene-
 randa uetustas. ||

De orbe nouo Decades ||

Colophon:

Cura & diligentia uiri celebris Magistri
 Antonii Ne- || briffensis historiciregii fue-

we have seen it stated that there should be thirty: "an invaluable blank leaf" (which, however, we cannot, at such a distance, connect with the last signature) being, we suppose, that great *desideratum*. The text is in Roman characters, with-

out catchwords. It is the other letter of Corsali, addressed to Juliano de Medici, which bears Stephano di Carlo's colophon, and that was bound with the above Italian Vespuccius in the Heber collection.

1516. runt hæ tres protono || tarii Petri martyris
 decades Impreffæ in || contubernio Arnaldi
 Guillelmi in || Illuftri oppido carpetanæ
 puī || ciæ cōplutō quod uulgari || ter dicitur
 Alcala p̄fe || ctū est nonis No || uēbris An. ||
 1516.*

* * Folio, title one leaf + sixty-two unnumbered leaves + one unnumbered leaf + one blank + three leaves for the *Vocabula barbara* + sixteen leaves for the *Legationis Babilonicæ*. Text in Roman characters.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

The edition of the first decade of Peter Martyr, printed at Seville in 1511 (*supra*, No. 66), had been published, as it seems, contrary to his wishes¹, and contained only the first nine books of the first decade (the portion which, on the recto of the forty-first leaf, bears the title of *Ocean. decadis libri Decimus*, is only a short dissertation *De superstitionibus insularium solutum per se libellum*). In 1508, he wrote for Mendoza de Tendilla, a genuine Lib. x, which completes the first decade in the edition before us, while the xth of the edition of 1511 is added to the ixth. We know that Pope Leo X was so charmed with Peter Martyr's Decade

* *Anglicè*: John Rufus of Forli, Archbishop of Cosenza, apostolic legate to the reader, touching the new world.

Accept these exquisite volumes concerning the new world, and learn, O reader! of the great treasures of the Ocean. The greatest gratitude is due to the pilot [*Tiφος*?]; Thee who carriest unknown nations and birds to the new world. Great thanks are also due to our author, who shows all those kingdoms in their places. The Author. Reader, stop, read what is contained in this short work, inscribed to different princes, and to Pope Leo X. Here you will see many new things of the Ocean, great countries, vast seas; you will learn of hitherto unknown languages, and of

golden ages and of nations free from the corrupting influence of money; of the torrid zone, fertile in precious stones and gold, respect the venerable antiquity.

Decades of the new world.

By the care and industry of the celebrated master Anthony of Nebris, these three decades of the historian and prothonotary, Peter Martyr, were printed in the office of Arnold William in the celebrated city, which is commonly called Alcala. Finished, November 9th, 1516.

¹ "Duas decades addidi primæ quæ me inconsulto prælis fuit imprefforum exposita." Epistle to Charles V, dated September 30th, 1516, in the present collection of the three Decades.

that he read it to his sister and to the cardinals “after supper, *serena fronte*, and to satiety, until late in the night²,” and are not surprised, therefore, to learn that this enlightened Pope instructed Bottrigari, his Ambassador to the Court of Spain, to request the interesting annalist to continue his *Oceanics*. It is in consequence of this request that the second decade was written, December 14th, 1514, and the third, partly in March, 1515, remitting the manuscript to the printer only on the 14th of October, 1516, owing to his wish to insert the news which had just been brought to him by one Roderick Colmenares. The present No. 88 is this edition: the earliest that contains the first three decades.

“Brunet mentions an edition of Madrid, 1516 [‘Matriti,’ 4th ed., Vol. v, No. 28479], as being noticed in the Catalogue of the College of Clermont, which is probably the same book as this, the dedication to Charles V. being dated from Madrid, pridie kl. Deto. 1516.”
(*Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*.)

It would prove interesting to compare these three decades with the letters of Peter Martyr, which treat of the New World, and dated to the year 1516, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are any variations in the statements of facts. Peter Martyr has been charged with antedating his letters for the purpose of acquiring the reputation of a sagacious seer; but as—according to Juan Vergara³—our author wrote with such rapidity that he had frequently been seen to pen two epistles while the table was being set, he may have given different versions of the same occurrences.

Direct references: { TERNAUX, *Bibliothèque Américaine*, No. 18.
EBERT, *Dictionary*, No. 13321, for a repetition of the imaginary title, “Matriti, 1516.”
BRUNET, Vol. 1, col. 293.
GRAESSE, Vol. 1, page 129.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 26.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part 1, No. 5558.
Bibliotheca Browniana, No. 24.

² *Opus Epistolarum* (edit. of 1670), Letter No. 562, page 310.

³ *apud* ANTONIO, *Bibliotheca Hispan. Nova*, Vol. 11, page 372.

1516. 88. GIUSTINIANI (AUG.)—*Within a bigbly ornamented border :*

Pfalterium, Hebręum, Gręcū,
Arabicū, & Chaldeū, cū tribus
latinis ĩterp̄tatōibus & gloffis.

תהילים עברי יוואני ערבי עם
תרגום ושלשה תרגומים
מלטיך עם פרושן:

Ψαλτήριον ἑβραϊκὸν ἐγρηκὸν, ἀρα
βικὸν καὶ χαλδαϊκὸν μετὰ τριῶν ἐρ
μηνδων λατινικων καὶ γλωαγημάτων.

مزامير عبرن ای یونانی
عربی وق صدانی بتلث
ترجمت لطین وتفسیر هم

ספרא דיתהללאי יהודאי יוננאי
ערבאי וכשדאי עם תלת
מותרגימא מן לטיך וברוריהון

In fine :

Impressit miro ingenio, Petrus Paulus ||
Porrus, genuæ in ædibus Nicolai Iusti ||
niani Pauli, præfidente reipub. genuensi ||

pro Serenissimo Francoꝝ Rege, preſtan || ti 1516.
 viro Octauiano Fulgoſo, anno chriſtia || ne
 ſalutis, milleſimo quingentefimo ſex || tode-
 cimo menſe. VIII**I**bri.

Colophon, under a letter P on each ſide of an onion :

Petrus Paulus Porrus Medio || lanenſis,
 Taurini degenſ.*

* * Folio for ſize, but the ſignatures read : one blank, then A ii, A iii, A iiii, A ij, then five blanks, B, B ii, B iii, B iiii, then four blanks, and ſo on through the register, which does not contain a ſingle folio ſignature. Title one leaf + four leaves containing an epiſtle from Jacobus Antiquarius addreſſed to Giuſtiniani, dated Milan, viii *kalen. aprilis* 1516 ; a preface by Giuſtiniani addreſſed to Pope Leo X, dated Genoa, *Cal. Aug.* 1506 ; which preface is repeated in Hebrew, Chaldean, Greek, and Arabic. Then the text in one hundred and ninety-nine unnumbered leaves.

(Private Libr., New York, Brooklyn, Providence, Owl's Head, and in many other American libraries.)

Agostino, or Pantaleone¹ Giustiniani, was born in Genoa in 1470.² When only fourteen years of age he was kidnapped, notwithstanding his aristocratic parentage, and sent to Valencia, in Spain, from which place he returned to Italy in 1488, to join the order of the Dominicans. He soon acquired an extensive reputation for his great learning, especially in the Oriental languages, which he taught until he was made Bishop of Nebbio, in Corsica, November 15th, 1514³. At the request of Francis I,

* *Anglicè* : The Hebrew Psalter, together with three Latin interpretations and glosses.

Printed with wonderful skill by Peter-Paul-Porrus of Genoa, in the house of Nicholas Justinian Paulus, under the excellent Octavius Fulgoso, President of the Republic of Genoa in the name of the most illustrious King of France. In the

year of the Christian Salvation 1516, October 9th. Peter Paul Porrus of Milan, residing at Turin.

¹ ZENO in FONTANINI, *Bibliotheca Italiana*, Vol. II, p. 232.

² UGHELLI, *Italia Sacra*, Vol. IV, p. 411.

³ QUETIF & ECHARD, *Scriptores ordinis Prædicatorum recensit* ; Paris, 1719-21, Vol. II, p. 96.

1516. who had lately founded the literary institution since so famous under the name of *Collège de France*, Giustiniani removed to Paris to fill the chair of Hebrew⁴, which he occupied four or five years, visiting, occasionally, Holland, where he acquired the personal friendship of Erasmus, and England, where Henry VIII and Thomas More bestowed upon him flattering marks of attention. He died before 1530⁵ or in 1536⁶, at sea, but whether by the hands of pirates⁷ or by shipwreck is not known. Giustiniani is the author of a number of valuable works⁸, which should not be ascribed to the Genoese prelate of the same name mentioned by Soprani⁹.

Benevolent, patriotic, and disinterested, Augustine Giustiniani yet suffered persecutions at all hands¹⁰. Devoting all his energies, means, and talents to the prosecution of a work which was destined to redound to the credit of the community in which he lived, his efforts were neither appreciated nor rewarded. The circumstances connected with the publication of Giustiniani's Polyglot Psalter are fraught with wholesome teachings. Prompted by a desire to promote learning and conscientious investigations, Giustiniani, after elucidating the texts of Job, Plato, Xenophon, and Maimonides, concentrated all his powers on a laborious, difficult, but necessary edition of King David's Psalter, in the Hebrew, Chaldean, Greek, Arabic and Latin languages. It was the initiatory step towards the first publication

⁴ Giustiniani is still gratefully remembered by the Paris students as the first professor appointed to the professorship of Hebrew in their favorite college. But our impression is that Paolo Paradisio, otherwise called *Le Canosse*, received the first appointment. (See GOUJET, *Mém. sur le Collège de France*, Vol. I.) The *Dizionario S. degli aut. eccles.*, Venice, 8vo, 1769, Vol. II, p. 323, states, however, that Giustiniani was the first incumbent.

⁵ VOSSIUS, *de Historicis Latinis*, Lib. III, p. 681.

⁶ MICHAEL GIUSTINIANI, *gli Scrittori Liguri* [Rome, 4to, 1667], p. 18, quoted

by BAYLE, *Dictionnaire*, Vol. II, page 906, note.

⁷ GOVIO, *de gli Hoomi Famosi*, p. 244. (We must apologise for quoting so frequently Paul Jovius' Eulogies in Orio's version—Venice, 12mo, 1558,—but we have not yet succeeded in securing for constant use a copy of the original.)

⁸ TIRABOSCHI, *Storia della Lett. Italiana*, Vol. VII, pp. 344 and 403.

⁹ *Scrittori della Liguria*; Genoa, 4to, 1667, p. 6.

¹⁰ The Psalter was prohibited and confiscated by the civil (?) authorities of Genoa.

of a polyglot edition of the entire Bible printed with the types belonging to each version. In a community abandoned to the lust of lucre, it is scarcely necessary to say that the undertaking was viewed with supine indifference. Giustiniani persevered, but there were obstacles which it was beyond his power to surmount; and although all knew that he wished nothing for himself, his appeals remained unheeded¹¹. He caused two thousand copies of the Psalter to be printed on paper, and fifty on vellum¹². Not one fourth of the edition found purchasers¹³. His exertions, his sacrifices, his solicitude even, so far from commanding respect, were treated with taunts and sarcasm¹⁴. Centuries have now elapsed; and although the egotism and bigotry exhibited by Giustiniani's contemporaries still find apologists and imitators, his polyglot Psalter remains—a great monument of his learning, perseverance, and devotion!

It is this Psalter which entitles the unfortunate Bishop of Nebbio to a place in our American gallery. Remem-

¹¹ Two scholars, Jacob Furnius and Baptista Cigala, aided him, however, to the extent of their abilities. See note to Psalm LXXVIII. We feel tempted to think that the well-known verses of Virgil: "*Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco,*" may be quoted as an explanation for the proffered assistance. Withal, let it be said that Giustiniani was not compelled to go begging from door to door, almost always in vain, for permission to consult books which remained untouched and uncut in the hands of their owners. One of his ancestors, Andreolo Giustiniani, had left him a valuable library, which he afterwards bequeathed to the city of Genoa. It has since disappeared.

¹² LELONG, *Discours historique sur les Bibles polyglottes*; Paris, 12mo, 1713, pp. 32 and 319.

¹³ The following passage is really touching:

"Feci stampar in Genoa alle mie spese con quel trauaglio, & cò quella spesa, che ogni literato puo giudicare doa millia vol-

umi del Daudico psalterio in le predette cinque lingue, parèdomi di questa opera doner acquistar gran laude & nò mediocre quadagno, il quale pensauo di esporre én la suuentione di certi miei parenti ch'erano bisognosi, credendomi sempre che l'opera douessi hauere assai grande vscita, & che i prelati ricchi, o i Principi si douessero muere & mi douessero aggiutare i la spesa di fare imprimere il restante della biblia in quella varietà di lingue, ma la credulità mia resto ingannata, p che l'opera fu da ciascaduno laudata, ma lassata riposare & dormire, p che a pena si sono venduti la quarta parte de i libri, come che l'opera sia p valent'huomini, & p ingegni eleuati, che sono al mondo rari, & pochi, & cò stento puoti ricauare i denari, ch' aueua posto in la stâpa, che furono bona quantita, p che oltra i dua millia volumi stâpati in papero, ne feci imprimere cinquata in carte vitelline, & mandai di essi libri a tutti i Re del mondo, còsi Christiani come pagani." See *Castigatissimi Annali de la Republica di Genoa (infra)*, page ccxxiv.

1516. bering that Christopher Columbus frequently proclaimed that he had been chosen by God to exemplify the thought or prophecy expressed in verse 4 of Psalm XIX:

Laudatoria Davidis.
Qui suspiciunt celos enarrant
gloriam DEI, & opera manuum eius
annunciant qui suspiciunt inaera,

he inserted in the margin, close to the verse, a lengthy biography of the bold navigator, his countryman and contemporary.

This untimely note, which may have been the cause of the persecutions suffered by our author, is frequently quoted. Fernando Columbus devotes an entire chapter to a refutation of what he mildly terms¹⁵ the "twelve lies uttered by Giustiniani."

The text of the note has been republished by Von Murr¹⁶, and, with a translation, in the *Notes on Columbus*. There is an English version in the *Christian Examiner*¹⁷, and, we believe, in the *N. Y. Historical Magazine*.

Direct references: { GESNER, *Bibliotheca universalis*, page 92.
 MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, Part 1, pages 276-7.
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VII, page 63.
 LELONG, *Bibliotheca Sacra*, Part 1, page 400.
 FABRICIUS, *Bibliotheca Lat. Med. et Inf.*, Vol. IV, pages 610-14.
 AUDIFFREDI, *Bibliotheca Casanata*, Vol. 1, page 625.
 VAN PRAET, *Catalogue des livres sur vélin*, Vol. 1, page 8, No. 4.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, —.
Bibliotheca Brewortiana, —.
 La Valliere Catalogue, Vol. 1, page 3, No. 7; McCarthy Catalogue, Vol. 1, page 2, No. 3; *Bibliotheca Sussexiana*, Vol. 1, Part II, pages 107-112; and *Bibliotheca Browniana*, No. 25, all for copies printed on vellum.

¹⁴ See the indecorous remarks of JOVIUS, as noticed by BAYLE, *loc cit.*

¹⁵ "dodice bugie," *Historie dell' Ammiraglio* (ed. of 1571), cap. 11, fol. 3.

¹⁶ *Histoire Diplomatique du chevalier Behaim*, pp 150-156.

¹⁷ Boston, for September, 1858.

89. *SABELLICO (MARK-ANT.)*—"Rapsodiae historiarum Enneadum ab orbe cond. P. I quinque compl. Enneades, praem. earundem repertoriis auctis et recogn. ab Ascensio cum auth. epitomis. In aedd. Ascens. ad nonas Novbr. a. 1516. in-fol.—Posterior pars ejd. Raps. hist. cont. sex enneades relig. c. earundem repertoriis et epitomis. Rapsodia histor. ab o. cond. in a. usque sal. nostrae M. D. IIII optatum iterum recepit finem in aedd. Ascens. ad Idus Febr. 1517. in-fol."

(GRAESSE¹.)

90. *MONTALBODDO (FR. DE)*—"Paesi nouamente retrouati per || la Nauigatione di Spagna in Calicut. Et da Alber || tutio [?] Vesputio Fiorentino intitulado Mon || do Nouo: Nouamente Impressa || [*Colophon*] ¶ Stampata in Venetia per Zorzi de Rufconi milla- || nese: Nel. M.cccc.xyii. a di. xyiii. Agosto. || 124 *unnumbered leaves, with woodcut of the City of Venice on the title; the reverse of the last leaf blank; signatures A in four, b to q in eights.*"

(*Historical Nuggets*².)

91. Pomponius Mela. || Iulivs Solinvs. || 1518.
Itinerarium Antonini Avg. || Vibivs. || P. Victor de regionibus urbis Romæ. || *Dionysus Afer de situ orbis Presciano Interprete.*

Colophon:

VENETIIS IN AEDIBUS || ALDI, ET ANDREAE || SOCERI
MENSE OCTOBRI M.D.XVIII. ||*

¹ Vol. vi, p. 202.

² Page 752, No. 2747, and BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1158.

* *Anglicè*: Pomponius Mela, Julius Solinus; Itinerary of Antoninus Aug. Vibius. P. Victor on the vicinity of the

1518.

* * 8vo, two hundred and thirty-three numbered leaves + three unnumbered; no map.
(British Museum.)

“Ed. prima collect.”
(Kloss Catalogue.)

We insert the above solely on the authority of Bishop Kennett's valuable *Bibliothecæ America Primordia*. We failed to discover in this edition of Pomponius Mela and its suite of the “lesser geographers” anything relating to America. Although Bishop Kennett cites the Aldine edition, we are of opinion that he had in view the following, which is of the same date, and contains the well-known epistle of Vadianus to Agricola.

92. *POMPONII MELAE—Within a highly ornamented border:*

POMPONII MELAE Hif- || pani, Libri
de situ orbis tres, || adiectis IOachimi VA-
diani || Heluetii in eofdem Scho- || liis :
Addita quoq; in Ge- || ographiã || Cate-
checi: || & Epiftola Vadia- || ni ad Agrico-
lã || digna le- || ctu. || Cum Indice fummatim ||
omnia complectēte. ||

**Cautum est Caesareo Privilegio ne
alibi hoc || opus proximo sexennio im-
primatur. ||**

city of Rome; Dionysius Afer, on the site of the world; translated by Priscianus. Venice, in the house of Aldus and Andreas, his father-in-law, Oct., 1518.

1518.

Colophon on verso of the last leaf:

IMPRESSVS EST POMPONIVS || VIENNAE
 PANNONIAE, EXPENSIS LVCAE ALANTSE ||
 CIVIS ET BIBLIOPOLAE VIENNENSIS, PER ||
 IOANNEM SINGRENIVM EX OE. || TING
 BAIORARIAE . MENSE || MAIO, ANNI, || M.D.
 XVIII. ||*

Then large printer's mark, and LVCAE ALANTSE.

* * Folio, title one leaf + twenty-two unnumbered leaves + one hundred and thirty-two numbered leaves + one unnumbered, with colophon on the verso. No map.

(Private Library, New York.)

LIB. PROHIB. & EXPURG¹.

See on verso of folio 124, and recto of 128, in the epistle of Vadianus to Agricola, the passage relating to America:

“. . . nondimeno sembra, che il *Vadiano*, celebre pe'suoi Comenti a *Pomponius Mela*, sia stato il *primo* a chiamare il *Continente Occidentale*, col Nome di *America* fin dal 1512, o 1514 *Americam a Vespucio repertam*.” (CANCELLIERI².)

“JOACH. VADIANUS, Suisse de S. Gal. mort en 1551 [ætat³ LXVI⁴] Monsieur Vossius le fils dit [*Præfat. in Mel. Geogr.*] que les Remarques que cet homme a faites sur *Pomponius Mela* sentent la charüe & le village. Mais quelques uns ont trouvé cette sentence un peu rigoureuse.” (BAILLET⁴.)

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. IX, page 37.
 DENIS, *Wiens Buchdruckergeschichte*, pages 186-8.
 GRAESSE, Vol. v, page 401.

* *Anglicè*: Three books of Pomponius Mela the Spaniard, on the site of the earth, together with the scholia [annotations] of Joachim Vadianus, a Swiss, and also the guide to the geography, and letter of Vadianus to Agricola, worthy of being read, with an index, containing, in a concise form, everything. It is provided by Imperial privilege that this work can-

not be printed within the next six years. Pomponius is printed at Vienna in Austria, for Lucas Alantse, by John Singrenius of Oettingen in Bavaria, May, 1518.

¹ *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*; Madrid, fol., 1667; I. *Class.*, p. 557.

² *Dissertationi*, p. 46.

³ VOSSIUS, *De Natura Artium*, p. 148.

⁴ *Jugements des Savants*, Vol. II, p. 46.

1518.

93. DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Situs orbis Di || onisij Ruf- fo au || eno interprete. ||

Then woodcut of a cardinal's arms in a border.

Colophon:

VIENNE || Cuspinianus neuos ⁊ berrucas
fustulit || Winteburger impressit anno Mdxviiij
(Mdxviiij¹?)

* * 4to, twenty-six leaves, text in Roman characters.

(British Museum.)

On the reverse of the title there is an address containing the following slight allusions to the Oceanic discoveries:

“ Tñ pl'ima seculo n̄o fūt & inuēta ||
loca prius ignota & a scriptorib⁹ uetustissi-
mis negle || cta : q̄ prope diē tuæ R. P.
mittā.”

As to the work itself it is only Rufus Festus' Latin paraphrase of the well-known hexametrical description of the earth, written originally in Greek by Dionysius Periegetes, Lybicus or Africanus, toward the latter part of the third century.

Direct references: { HOFFMANN, *Bibliogr. Lexicon*, Vol. II, page 106.
{ BRUNET, *Manuel*, Vol. II, col. 731.

¹ See DENIS, *Wiens Buchdruckergeschichte*, p. 19, No. 20.

94. MONTALBODDO (FR. DE)—Paefi nouamente 1519.
 retrouati. & Nouo Mōdo da Alberico Vef-
 putio Flo- || rētino intitulado. ||

Then vignette representing the king receiving Vespuccius.

In fine :

♁ Stampato in Milano con la impenfa
 de Io. Iacobo & fratelli da || Lignano : &
 diligente cura & industria de Ioanne An-
 gelo fcinzen || zeler: nel. Mcccc.xix. a di.
 v. de Mazo. ||

* * Sm. 4to, title one leaf + three preliminary leaves + eighty
 unnumbered leaves for the text, which is in Roman characters.
 (Private Library, Providence.)

This edition seems to be the best known, as it is
 almost exclusively quoted by the early authors, who
 frequently ascribe the work to J. M. Angiolelo¹, and
 even to Vespuccius².

“ Le vol. porté dans le catalogue de Floncel [Paris, 1774], No.
 5427, sous le titre de *Prima navigatione* . . . Milano, 1519, est tout
 simplement un exemplaire de la présente édition, où il manquait les
 quatre ff. prélim³.”

Direct references : { LEON PINELO, *Epitome*, page 132.
 { HAYM, *Bibliotheca Italiana*, Vol. I, page 179, No. 9.
 { CAMUS, *Mémoire sur De Bry*, pages 6 and 345.
 NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, Vol. III, page 188.
 TERNAUX, No. 21.
⁸ BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1158.
 La Valliere Catalogue, No. 4541.
Historical Nuggets, No. 2748.
Bibliotheca Browniana, No. 28.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VI, No. 599, in describing the Dal-
 rymple copy, adds a curious, although very common memoran-
 dum :
 “ In the old wrapper, - - - - - 1s. 6d.
 1812, Hering, binding, washing, and sizing, 2. 7. 0.
 £2. 8. 6.”

¹ PINELO-BARCIA, col. 907.

² LEON PINELO, *loc. cit.*, p. 62.

1519.

95. STOBNICZA (JOHN DE)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Introductio in Pto || lomei Cosmographiam cum ||

longitudinibus & latitudinibus regionum
& || ciuitatum celebriorum || ¶ Epitome
Europe Eneæ Siluij. || ¶ Situs & distinctio
partium totius Asiæ per brachia Tauri
mon/ || tio ex Asia Pij secūdi || ¶ Particu-
laliior minoris Asiæ descriptio ex eiusdem
Pij asia. || ¶ Sirie compendiosa descriptio
ex Isidoro. || ¶ Africe breuis descriptio ex
Paulo Orosio. || ¶ Terræ facti & urbis
Hierusalem apertior : fratris Anf- || helmi
ordinis Minorum de obseruantia. ||

¶ Magister Paulus Crosnensis. Lectori
Studiofo. || Qui freta, qui frontes populos
ac mœnia colles || Quiq̃ cupias uasti nosure
regna foli || Huc præcor huc uultum paulif-
per uerte benignam || Exiguumq̃ legas can-
dide lector opus || Omnia quo magni clau-
duntur climata mundi || Quodq̃ ponet
uariis terra rotunda locis || Quo populos
urbes mirabere flumina montes || Et quæ
sunt oculis non bene uisa tuis || Quo Pto-
lomei subito (mihi crede) uidibis || Et re-

¹ See *infra*, p. 166, note 1.

leges sparſim grandia ſcripta libri || Et 1519.
 quod mille alii docti ſcripſere libellis || Hoc
 paruo inuenies conſpiciasq̃ libro || DIS-
 TICHON || Aſpice quam paruo lector
 ſtudioſe libello || Clauſa ſit immenſi ma-
 china magna poli. ||

Colophon :

Impreſſum Cracouiæ per Hieronymum
 Victorem || Calcographum. Anno ſalutis
 humanæ. Mille/ || ſimo quingentefimo de-
 cimo nono. Deci/ || mo ſeptimo kalendas
 Maii. ||

* * 4to, two preliminary leaves, including the title, + forty-four
 leaves. No map or maps.

(British Museum.)

On the verso of the title, in the Dedication inſcribed :

☞ *Reuerendiſſimo in Chriſti patri & Domino Ioanni dei
 gracia Epifcopo Poſnanienſi Ioannes de Stobnicza. Salutem
 dicit,*

There is the following :

Et ne ſoli Ptolomeo laboraſſem, curauit
 etiam notas face requaſdam partes terræ
 ipſi Ptolomeo alijsq̃ uetuftioribus ignotas
 q̃ Americi Veſputij aliorq̃ q̃ luſtratiōne ad
 noſtrā noticiā p̃uenere.

Upon the verso of folio 5, in the chapter *De Meridi-
 anis*, Stobnicza ſpeaks of the diſcovery by Veſpuccius of
 parts of the earth unknown to Ptolemy, and adds :

“ Similitū in occaſu ultra Affricam &
 Europā magna p̃s terræ quam ab Americo

1519. ei⁹ reþtore americã vocãt, uulgo aũt nouus mundus diciť,” &c.

See also on the reverse of the folio 7, in the ninth chapter, what seems to be a repetition of the famous passage in the St. Dié *Cosmographia* :

“ Non folũ aũt p̄dictę tres p̄tes nũc sunt latius lustrate, verũ & alia quarta pars ab Americo Vesputio sagacis ingenii viro, inuenta est, quã ab ip̄o Americo eius inuentor amerigem quasi americi terram siue americã appellari volunt, cui latitudo est sub tota torrida roua,” &c.

Since our No. 69 was in print we have discovered the following note in Meusel¹ :

“ ANSELMI, ordinis Minorum de Observantia, apertior descriptio terrae sanctae et urbis Hierusalem (facta 1509) ; edita una cum Ptolemaei Cosmographia, a Ioan de Stobnicza. Cracoviae f. a (circa 1515) 4.”

Direct references : { VOSSIUS, *De Natura Artium*, Lib. III, page 148.
PINELO-BARCIA, *Epitome*, col. 1227, seems to refer to a reprint of Ptolemy itself, and not to a mere introduction.

96. ALBERTINI (FRANCIS DE)—“ Opusculum de mirabilibus novæ & veteris Urbis Romæ : industriã & impensã THOMÆ WOLFF *Chalcographiæ gnari exaratum nuper*. 4.^{to} ex propriã Officinã Urbis Basileæ. 1519.”

(MAITTAIRE².)

“ Ed. III.” (Kloss Catalogue³.)

¹ *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. 1, Part 11, p. 81, referring to “ *Canisii* Lectt. antiqq. [*Thesaurus monument. ecclesiast.* Amsterd. 4to, 1725?], T. IV. p. 776. edit. Basnagii,” and “ *LANOZKI von der Zaluskischen Bibl.* [Dresden 8vo, 1747], T. II. p. 124.” The reader who has access to BONONIA, *Biblioth. Scriptor. Ordinis S. Francisc.*, Venice, fol., 1747 or to BOVERO, *Ann-*

lium, Lyons, fols. 1632-76, will perhaps find some additional details under the head of *Anselmus* or *Polonia*. VOSSIUS (*de Histor. Latin.* Lib. III, p. 648) mentions Anselm, but does not state that he ever edited Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*.

² *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, Part 1, p. 335, and PANZER, Vol. VI, p. 216.

³ Page 7, No. 71.

97. ENCISO (M. F. DE)—Under a large sphere held by a hand:

1519.

Suma de geographia q̄ || trata de todas las par-
tidas ⁊ prouin- || cias del mundo : en especial de las
indi- || as. ⁊ trata largamēte del arte del mare || ar :
Juntamēte con la esphera en romāce : con el regi-
miēto del Sol ⁊ del norte : nue || uamente hecha. ||
Con preuilegio real. ||

Verso of the title-page :

Preuilegioreal. || El rey. || Por quāto por parte
de vos el bachiller Martín fernādez de || enciso al-
guazil mayor de castilla del oro me fue fecha rela-
ciō || dexiēdo q̄ nos auēys hecho un libro de cosmo-
graphia Fecha en la
ciudad de zaragoza a cinco días del mes de setiē ||
bre de mil ⁊ quiniētos ⁊ dexiocho años. Po el rey.
Por mandado del || rey. Castañeda. ||

Colophon :

Fue impressa en la nobilissima ⁊ muy leal ciudad
de Seuilla por Ja- || cobo crōberger alemā en el año
d la encarnacion de nuestro señor. || de mil ⁊ quini-
entos ⁊ diez ⁊ nueue. ||*

* * Folio ; title one leaf + seventy-five unnumbered leaves ; text
in Gothic.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

* *Anglicè :* Compendium of Geography, which treats of all the parts and regions of the world, and especially of the Indies ; also at length of the art of navigation and of the sphere in the vernacular [language], together with the regulation of the Sun and North. Newly composed. With Royal Privilege.

Royal Privilege. The King. Whereas

you, the Bachelor, Martin Fernandez de Enciso, *Alguazil Mayor* of the Golden Castil, have informed us that you have made for us a book on cosmography. . . . Done in the city of Saragossa, Sept. 5th, 1518, I, the King. By order of the king. Castañeda. Was printed in the very noble and loyal city of Seville, by James Cromberger, a German, A. D. 1519.

1519.

“Apparently the first book printed in Spanish relating to America; —unknown to Robertson. Enciso having gained a considerable sum in St. Domingo by practicing law, was induced by Ojeda to join him in an expedition of discovery and conquest to the continent of America. After suffering great hardships and hairbreadth escapes, which are related by Herrera, he returned to Spain, and published this work for the instruction of Charles V. The account of America is principally from his own observations.”

(Rich¹.)

We must add that Martin Fernandez de Enciso first came to the New World with Rodrigo de Bastidas², was Alguazil Mayor of the Golden Castil, and the owner of the vessel as well as the planner of the expedition in which Vasco Nuñez de Balboa³ acquired so much fame. A great hydrographer and explorer, his work is invaluable for the early geographical history of this continent⁴.

Speaking of the supposed edition of 1482, mentioned in *Spicilegium veter. Secul. xv. edit.*, Mendez is very positive⁵: “Dudo ò niego que haya tal edicion, pues segun D. Nicolas Antonio, no pudo alcanzar el Autor à este tiempo.”

Judging from the following passage⁶, Enciso wrote a disquisition, which entitles him to a place side by side with Las Casas⁷, Francis of Vittoria⁸, Julian Garces⁹, and D. de Avendaño¹⁰, or perhaps only with J. Ginés de Sepulveda¹¹:

“Escribió Enciso un papel muy curioso sobre si los conquistadores españoles podian tener y poseer indios encomendados, contra

¹ *Bibliotheca Americana Vetus*. No. 4.

² HERRERA, Dec. I, Lib. VII, cap. XI.

³ NAVARRETE, *Disertacion sobre la Hist. de la Nautica*; Madrid, 4to, 1846, page 146.

⁴ HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, p. 306; and DE LA ROQUETTE in *Nouv. Annales des Voyages*, Vol. IV, p. 5.

⁵ *Typografía Española*; Madrid, 4to, 1796, Vol. I, p. 170.

⁶ NAVARRETE, *loc. cit.*, p. 147.

⁷ 1° *Breuíssima relacion*; Seville, 4to, 1552, 50 ll. 2° *Lo que se sigue es un pedago*; *id.*, 4 ll. 3° *Aqui se contiene una disputa*; *id.*, 61 ll. 4° *Aqui se contienen treynta proposiciones*; *id.*, 10 ll. 5° *Este*

es un tratado; *id.*, 36 ll. 6° *Entre los remedios*; *id.*, 53 ll. 7° *Aqui se contienen unos auisos*; *id.*, 16 ll. 8° *Tratado comprobatoria*; *id.*, 1553, 80 ll. 9° *Principia qued. ex quibus. proced.*; *id.*, 10 ll. 10° *Resolucion a 12 dudas*, MS. 11° *Singul. tractatus*, MS.

⁸ *De Indis et jure Belli*, in *Theol. Relectiones*; 8vo, 1565.

⁹ Letter to Paul III, in PADILLA, *Historia de la fundacion de Santiago*; Madrid, fol. 1596.

¹⁰ *Thesaurus indicus*; Antwerp, fol. 1668.

¹¹ *Apologia pro libro de justis belli causis contra Indos suscepti*; Rome, 8vo, 1550.

los frailes dominicos que decian que no, y se opusieron al despacho de la expedicion de Pedrarias Dávila, so pretexto de quel el Rey no podia enviar á hacer tales conquistas.”

1519.

Direct references: {
 3 LEON PINELO, *Epitome*, p. 172, and PINELO-BARCIA, col. 1279.
 ANTONIO, *Bibliotheca Hispania Nova*, Vol. II, page 101.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Vol. VI, No. 1525.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 9, No. 27.
 TERNAUX, No. 20.
 BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 973.
 GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 473.

98. *VARTHEMA & DIAS*—ITINERARIO || DE LV- 1520.
 DOVICO DE || VARTHEMA BOLOGNESE || nel-
 lo Egitto, nella Soria, nella Arabia de ||
 fetta, & felice, & nella Perfia, || nella India,
 & nella Ethyopia || Le fede el viuere/ &
 costumi delle pre/ || fate Prouincie. || ET AL
 PRESENTE AGIONTOVI || alcune Isole nuoua-
 mente || trouate. ||

Then large woodcut, with the inscription BIBELLO. SENZA. DIME.
 LHVOM. FASST.

Recto of leaf 89:

¶ Qui finisse lo Itinerario de Ludouico
 de || Varthema Bolognese/ de li paesi &
 Isole || la Fede el viuere & costumi loro. ||
 Nuouamente per lui visti || in piu parte.

¶ Qui comincia lo Itinerario de Lisola
 de Iuchatan || nouamente ritrouata per il
 signor Gioan de || Grifalue Capitan Gen-
 erale de L'annata || del Re de Spagna &
 per il suo Ca- || peliano cōposta. || Ludo. ||

Colophon (which, in this copy, is somewhat crooked, as the letters
 in two of the words are transposed):

1520. ¶ In Venetia per Matthio Pagan ¶ in
 Frezzaaa (*sic*), al fegno ¶ dell (*sic*) Fede. ¶*

* * Sm. 8vo for size, with signatures in fours, *sine anno*. Title one leaf + one hundred numbered leaves + three unnumbered leaves for the index + one inestimable blank leaf.

(Private Library, New York.)

This extremely rare volume contains two distinct works. The first, by Ludovico de Varthema, sometimes called Ludovicus Patricius Romanus, Varomicer, Varrommicer, Barthema, Vartomanus, Varibemo, and Varonmiser; the second, which alone entitles the book to a place in our *Bibliotheca*, by Juan Diaz. The latter is a description of the memorable expedition to Yucatan under Juan de Grijalva, from March 1st to November 15th, 1518. Grijalva wrote an account of the voyage, which he presented to Velasquez, who intrusted it to Oviedo to be remitted to the king. This full report is now lost, but Oviedo has probably embodied it in his *Historia*¹. Bernal Diaz, who was a companion of Grijalva, gave also an account² of the expedition. As to Juan Diaz, he was the chaplain, and accompanied, together with the Dominican monk Bartolome de Olmedo, Hernan Cortes to Yucatan and Mexico. On that occasion he was the first who said mass in Yucatan (Feb., 1519, at the island of Cozumel). He baptized

* *Anglicè*: Itinerary of Ludovico de Varthema of Bologna, to Egypt, Syria, the Desert and Arabia felix, Persia, India, and Ethiopia; the creeds, manner of life and customs of the said countries, together with the description of some islands recently discovered.

Here ends the Itinerary of Ludovico de Varthema, of Bologna, concerning the countries and islands, creeds, manner of life and their customs, recently seen by him in several parts.

Here begins the itinerary to the island of Yucathan recently discovered by Signor Juan de Grijalva, Captain-General of the

King of Spain, and composed by his chaplain.

At Venice, by Matthew Pagan, at the sign of the Faith.

¹ *Historia Geñeral de las Indias*, Part 1, Lib. 17, cap. 8-18.

² *Historia verdadera*; Madrid, fol. 1632 (two issues of the same date). The reader may also consult, concerning the Grijalva expedition: GOMARA, *Prim. y seg. parte de la hist. gen. de las Indias*; Saragossa, fol., 1552-3; HERRERA, Decade II, Lib. III, cap. 1; COGOLLUDO, *Historia de Yucathan*; Madrid, fol., 1688; LORENZANA, *Hist. de Nueva España*; Mexico, fol., 1770; CLA-

the famous Malinche, and is said by Diaz de la Calle³ 1520. to have been the first priest who said mass in the city of Mexico, although Gonzaga⁴ asserts that this mass was said by Olmedo, and that Diaz only assisted him.

Diaz wrote a short itinerary in Spanish of the expedition of Grijalva, the original of which has never been published, nor is it known to exist. We find the first version of it in a translation into the Toscan dialect. It is the present No. 98. This version was republished in the editions of 1522 (*infra*), 1526 (*infra*) and 1535 (*infra*). It is not in the Varthema of Scinzenzeler, Milan, 1523, nor has it been added to the reprints of Varthema in the various editions of the *Novus orbis* and of Ramusio. We doubt whether it is inserted in any of the French, German or English editions of the *Itinerario* which were published towards the middle of the sixteenth century. We had the rare Spanish translation by de Arcos examined, hoping, as it bears the date of 1520 (Seville) that it might contain the original text of Diaz, but we regret to say that Grijalva's expedition is not inserted. Brunet and Graesse mention, as containing it, an edition by Rusconi, dated Venice, 1520. This assertion seems to be based upon the Hibbert Catalogue No. 8793. The copy seen at the Hibbert sale was an imperfect one, lacking, we think, the leaf with the colophon; and which was mistaken for the edition published by Rusconi in 1522 (*infra*). We ascribe to the present the date of 1520, but with no better reason than that *it seems* to be an earlier impression than any of the dated editions which have come under our notice. This date is arbitrary altogether, and might as well be 1521.

There is a valuable translation into Spanish of Diaz' account in Señor Icazbalceta's important, trustworthy

VIGERO, *Storia antica del Messico*; Cesena, 4to, 1780-1; SOLIS, *Hist. de la conquista de Mexico*; Madrid, 4to, 1788; NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, Vol. III, pp. 55-64; PRESCOTT, *loc. cit.*

³ *Memorial de las Indias Occident.*; Madrid, 4to, 1644.

⁴ *De origine Seraphicæ Relig. Francisc.*; Rome, fol., 1587.

⁵ *Coleccion de documentos para la historia*

1520. and too little known *Coleccion*⁵. The late M. Ternaux has given a faithful version in his *Recueil*⁶.

“The most circumstantial account of Grijalva’s expedition is to be found in the *Itinerary* of his chaplain above quoted [under the title of *Itinerario del Capellano*, MS.] The original is lost, but an indifferent Italian version was published at Venice, in 1522. A copy, which belonged to Ferdinand Columbus, is still extant in the library of the great church of Seville. The book had become so exceedingly rare, however, that the historiographer Muñoz [and even Navarrete], made a transcript of it with his own hand, and from his manuscript that in my possession was taken.”

(PRESCOTT⁷.)

Direct references : { C. R. (Riva of Milan) Catalogue, —.
Hanrott Catalogue, —.
BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1094.
GRAESSE, Vol. 1, p. 301.

99. ANONYMOUS—*Recto of the first leaf* :

**Copia der Newen Zeytung
auß Preßillg Landt.***

Then woodcut filling the rest of the title-page, and representing vessels, islands, and a sea-port.

* * Sm. 4to, *sine anno aut loco* ; title one leaf + two unnumbered leaves + one blank. Neither colophon nor water-mark.

(Private Library, New York and Providence.)

This extremely curious and interesting plaquette purports to be a translation into German of a letter describing the arrival of a vessel from Brazil to a port not mentioned, October 12th, of a year also left blank, but which is supposed by Humboldt¹ to be between 1525 and 1540, while de Varnhagen² ascribes to the expedition the early date of 1508. The letter describes an exploration coastwise of nearly two thousand miles,

de Mexico ; Mexico, 4to, 1858, Vol. 1, pp. 281-308.

⁶ *Recueil des pièces relatives à la Conquête du Mexique* ; Paris, 8vo, 1838, pp. 1-47.

⁷ *Conquest of Mexico*, Vol. 1, p. 229, note.

* *Anglicè* : Copy of a late letter from the Land of Brazil.

¹ *Examen Critique*, Vol. v, p. 249.

² *Historia geral do Brazil* ; Madrid, 4to, 1854.

undertaken with two vessels belonging to one "No-no" (?) and to the well-known Christopher de Haro³, with the authorization of the King of Portugal. Humboldt is of opinion that this was a voyage to the Straits of Magellan; Varnhagen, on the other hand, attempts to prove that it is only the well-authenticated Spanish expedition of Solis and Pinzon. Ternaux seems to value the work only in so far as it "prouve d'une manière authentique, l'ancienneté des relations de la France avec le Brésil⁴." This assertion rests upon a single line containing a statement to the effect that "les habitants disent qu'il vient de temps en temps d'autres vaisseaux, et que ceux qui les montent sont habillés comme nous; d'après ce qu'en disent les habitants, les Portugais pensent que ce sont des Français. Ils ont presque tous la barbe rouge⁵." We are inclined to think that the early date of the visits of the French navigators to Brazil rests on better authorities. Even if we leave aside the interesting documents produced by Des Marquetz⁶ and the ingenious arguments urged by M. Estancelin⁷ concerning the supposed expedition of Cousin of Dieppe to Brazil in 1488, we have authentic deeds and depositions proving beyond a doubt a French expedition to Brazil as early as 1503, by Binot Paulmier de Gonneville⁸. The anonymous *Enformação do Brasil et de suas*

³ "J'observerai d'abord que l'opuscule allemand, orné sur le titre d'une gravure en bois qui représente un port de mer et deux îlots rocheux, est certainement traduit de l'italien et non du portugais, comme on pourrait le supposer. . . . La maison de Christobal de Haro et de ses deux frères était établie à Anvers; elle fournissait, comme jadis celles de Berardi et de Marchioni à Séville et Lisbonne, des fonds pour de grandes entreprises mercantiles ou des voyages de découvertes. . . . Haro se plaignant comme Magellan des prétendues injustices de la cour de Lisbonne, prit une part si active au 'projet du détroit,' qu'il offrit d'avancer à lui seul tous les frais de l'armement. La cour d'Espagne ne voulut pas accepter des offres si généreuses en apparence, mais Haro finit par s'engager pour la cinquième partie des frais de l'expédition, ou pour 4000 ducats. Aussi au retour de la fameuse *nav Victoria*, toute la cargaison de cloux de giroffe lui fut remise." HUMBOLDT, *loc. cit.*

⁴ TERNAUX, *Archives des Voyages*; Paris, 8vo, n. d (1841), Vol. II, p. 306, *note*.

⁵ TERNAUX, *loc. cit.*, p. 309.

⁶ *Mémoires chronologiques pour servir à l'histoire de Dieppe*; Paris, 2 vols., 12mo, 1785, Vol. I, pp. 93-98.

⁷ *Voyages et découvertes des Normands*; Paris, 8vo, 1832, pp. 37, and 332-61.

⁸ P. DE GONNEVILLE, *Mémoires touchant l'établissement d'une mission chrétienne dans la troisième monde*; Paris, 12mo, 1663; DE BROSSES, *Hist. des Navigations aux terres australes*; Paris, 4to, 1756, Vol. I, pp. 104-114; D'AVEZAC, in *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, Vol. XIV, p. 172.

1520. *capitanias*⁹, also mentions the arrival of French vessels into the port of Bahia in 1504, which date is corroborated by another account published by Ramusio¹⁰, and mentioning the discoveries made by Jean Denys, a native of the hospitable and ever gratefully-remembered town of Honfleur, in Normandy.

This curious and enigmatic account was probably written originally in Portuguese, then translated into Italian, from which the present version seems to have been made. Humboldt gives¹¹ an excellent analysis of the plaque, made from a copy in the Dresden library. There is a French translation in Ternaux' *Archives des Voyages*¹², and extracts in the Portuguese language have been inserted by Varnhagen in his valuable and too little known *History of Brazil*¹³.

The date of 1520 is altogether arbitrary, and rests on no other foundation than mere inferences tending to show that the account may have been written soon after¹⁴ the expedition of Magellan, and the fact that this date, having been given already in some catalogues, it may facilitate researches.

Direct references: { ZAPP, *Augsb. Buchdruckergeschichte*, Vol. II, page 202, No. IX.
 { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 835.
 { *Bibliotheca Browniana*, page 10, No. 30.

100. *IDEM OPUS*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

**Copia der Newen Zeytung
 auß Preßillg Landt.**

Then, instead of the above-described vignette, a large woodcut representing the royal arms of Portugal.

Colophon:

¶ Gedruet zü Augspurg durch Erhart oglin.

* * Sm. 4to, *sine anno*; title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves, the third containing only ten lines, including the colophon.
 * For water-mark, a cup,

(Private Library, New York.)

⁹ *Revista trimensal*; Rio de Janeiro, Vol. VI, pp. 412-414.

¹⁰ *Discorso d'un gran capitano di mare Francese*, Vol. III, foll. 423-432.

¹¹ *Loc. cit.*, Vol. v, pp. 239-258.

¹² Vol. II, pp. 306-310.

¹³ pp. 434-435, note.

¹⁴ If not before! See *infra*, p. 175.

This edition presents differences in the orthography throughout, but not to such an extent as to give new readings, especially of the mysterious passage: 1520.

“**Und wollen die Ersamen Portugaleser sagen es seien Gezyner, so gen Malagua navigieren,**” and of the expression “**Nort Afril,**” which so greatly perplexed von Hagen and Humboldt. Yet, had Humboldt and de Varnhagen enjoyed an opportunity to consult it, they might have modified their views. The reader will notice that this bears on the title-page a large woodcut representing the royal arms of Portugal. This must be viewed as one more indication that the translator or printer considered the plaquette as giving an account of a voyage undertaken under the auspices of Portugal, and not, as Varnhagen is inclined to think, of a Spanish expedition under Solis and Pinzon. On the other hand, the plaquette was printed by Erhard Oeglin, which militates against the conjecture of Humboldt that the events it relates transpired between the years 1525 and 1540. This Erhard Oeglin or Oglin, sometimes called Erhard Ocellus of Reutlingen, was already in partnership with John Otmar in 1505. Judging from a careful examination of Zapf's *Augsburgs Buchdrucker-geschichte*¹, Oeglin does not seem to have printed after 1516, when he enjoyed the then uncommon title of Imperial Printer. Nor should we forget that there are internal evidences² tending to show that the translation was made from an Italian version, itself probably taken from the Portuguese. All these transformations imply a certain lapse of time, which, when added to the probability that the German printer had ceased to print after 1516, present materials for a new history of the voyages to the southern seas, which may yet prove that what is now termed the Straits of Magellan was visited before 1519, and that Christopher de

¹ Augsburg, 4to, 1788, Vol. 1, page XLIII, and Vol. II, p. 202, No. IX.

² Note B to Vol. v of the *Examen Critique*, page 245.

1520. Haro, imparted to his intimate friend Magellan the indications which led to the memorable voyage of the *nao Victoria*.

We must also be permitted to remark that this wood-cut adds weight to our assertion when describing the escutcheon of Granada in the second edition³ of the Columbus letter (*supra*, p. 11), that armorial bearings are no sure tests to determine where the book was printed, as in the present instance we have an Augsburg edition, which, instead of the well-authenticated vignete of a pine-apple, contains the arms of Portugal. Had the present copy of this Augsburg plaquette lacked the colophon, as is frequently the case with those early printed sheets, it might have been ascribed to a Lisbon or Evora printer by the bibliographers who accept the theory that a coat-of-arms on the title-page indicates that the book was printed in the country which assumes the inserted escutcheon.

101. ANONYMOUS—*Within a border:*

¶ PROVINCIAE SIVE ¶ REGIONES IN INDIA ¶ OCCIDENTALI NOVI ¶ TER REPERTA IN ¶ VLTIMA NA- ¶ VIGATIO- ¶ NE.-.

In fine:

*Et Valleoletti septima ¶ Martij. Millesimo Quingentesimo vigesimo. ¶**

* * Very sm. 4to, fourteen unnumbered leaves, including the title.
Private Library, New York.

Account of the conquest of Cuba by Diego Velasquez; and is a translation into Latin of a Spanish account, as yet unknown¹.

³ We use the words *second edition* on the strength of the following endorsement by such a high authority as M. D'Avezac: "*Je partage complètement votre opinion sur l'ordre chronologique des six éditions de 1493 par vous décrites.*"

* *Anglicè:* The provinces or regions in the West Indies recently discovered in the last navigation. Valladolid, March 7th, 1850.

¹ On the verso of leaf c-iiij there is a letter from Peter Acosta.

102. PETER MARTYR (?)—*Within an ornamented border:* 1520.

Die schiffung mitt || dem Landt der || Gulden Inselge-
fundē durch || Hern Johan vō Angliara || Hauptman des
Cristen || lichen Königs vō His || pania, gar hübsch || ding
zū horē mit || allen yren leben || vnd sit- || ten. || ✠ ||

* * Sm. 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, title one leaf + two unnumbered leaves. No water-mark.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

A foreign catalogue¹ ascribes four leaves to this work, and adds the following notice:

“Première édition allemande de la première lettre de Pierre Martyr, sur la découverte du nouveau continent, très-rare.”

Pinelo-Barcia, Antonio, Meusel, Jöcher, &c., are all silent concerning this or any other “Johan von Angleria.” Peter Martyr is probably intended; but what is meant by his “first letter concerning the discovery of the new continent,” we have failed to discover².

Direct references: { GRAESSE, Vol. 1, page 130, on whose authority (in the absence of any other) we ascribe the date of “vers 1520.”
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 10, No. 30.

103. ALBERTINI (FR. DE)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Mirabilia Rome

Opusculū de Mirabilibus
Noe et Veteris urbis
Rome editū. a Fran-
cisco Albertino
Florentino
✠
Cum Privilegio.

¹ Asher's, for 1858, No. 35.

² See *Opus Epistolarum Petri Martyris* (*infra*) and *Notes on Columbus*, pp. 129-135, for the Epist. cxxx to Joseph Borromeo,

dated the ides of May, 1493, which is the first letter of Peter Martyr mentioning that startling event. The description covers only five lines.

1520. The title is within a highly ornamented border, surmounted by a vignette representing the gates of a city, and terminating with two woodcut portraits, which we have failed to identify.

Colophon:

Imp̄ssū Lugd.⁹ p̄ Ioan. mariō sūptib⁹
& exp̄sis Romani morin bi- || bliophile
eiufdē ciuitatis. āno dni M.D.XX. die vero.
xxviii, martii. ||

* * 4to, title one leaf + sixty leaves numbered in Arabic numerals on the recto, repeating 56 twice; on the verso of the last leaf two woodcuts, the lower being a papal coat-of-arms. (British Museum.)

This edition reproduces, without any alterations, the passage referring to Vespuccius, which we have inserted *supra*, in describing the edition of 1510 (No. 64). Clement ascribes to the present, "Feuillets 57."

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Sarraziana*, Part II, p. 117, and *Biblioth. Anonym. Hagae-Com. ap. BEAUREGARD 1744*, p. 161, cited by:
CLEMENT, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. I, page 121.

104. *PTOLEMY-ESSLER-UBELIN*—"Ptolemaeus auctus restitutus emaculatus, cum tabulis veteribus et novis [opera Georgii Ubelii]. *Am. E. von Buch* 8: Ioannes Scotus Argentorati literis excepit MDXX.—Diese Aufg. enthält XLVII Tabulae, Geographicae in Holfchn. *Bernhar, Aretin's* Beyträge Bd. V. p. 535 sagt, dafs in der Bibl. zu München zwei Exx. seien mit roth. und eins mit schwarzgedr. Titel."

(MEUSEL¹ and HOFFMANN².)

Reimpression of No. 74, which see.

"Dans le texte les noms propres en grec sont omis: l'atlas y est de même double comme dans l'édition de 1513."

(LELEWEL³.)

¹ *Annal. Typ.*, Vol. v. Part II, p. 188.

² *Géographie du Moyen Age*, Vol. II,

³ *Bibliogr. Lexicon*, Vol. III, p. 319.

Appendix, p. 208.

105. ANONYMOUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1520.

Ein außzug ettlicher ||

sendbrieff dem aller durchleüchtigisten || großmehchtigistē
Fürsten vnd Herren Herren Carl Römischen vnd || Hy-
spanischē König &c vnserm gnediden hern durch ire ver-
ordent || Hauptleut | von wegen einer new gefundē In-
seln, der selbē gelegen || heit vnd inwoner sitten vn ge-
wonheitē inhaltend vor Kurkuersthi- || nen tagen zuge-
sandt. ||

The woodcut representing the landing of armed men from a man-of-war.

Colophon on verso of the seventh leaf:

Getruckt in der keiserlichen Stat Nürnberg durch ||
Fryderichen Peypus | vnd seligklich volend || am. 17. tag
Marcij | des jars do man || zalt nach Christi vnserß lieben ||
herren geburt. MDCXX. ||*

* * 4to, title one leaf + six unnumbered leaves + one blank ;
thirty-eight lines to a full page.

(Private Library, Providence.)

This rare plaquette contains a relation of the expeditions of Francisco Hernandez de Cordova, Grijalva and Cortes to Yucatan, taken apparently from Peter Martyr's *Decades*.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Browniana, page 10, No. 29.

106. ALBERTINI (FR. DE)—“Opusculum de Mirabilibus novæ et veteris Urbis Romæ.

Bononiæ, 1520, 4to.”

(*Bibliotheca Heberiana*¹.)

* *Anglicè*: An extract from several missives to the most illustrious and powerful prince and lord Charles, King of the Romans and of Spain. Our gracious lord sent through his appointed captains an account of a recently-discovered island, de-

scribing its locality, the customs and habits of its inhabitants. Printed in the Imperial city of Nuremberg, by Frederick Peypus, and happily finished March 17th, A. D. 1520.

¹ Part vi, No. 128.

1520. 107. PIGGHE (ALBERT)—Albertvs Pi || Ghius
 Campen || fis de æquinoctiorvm fol || ftio-
 riorūque inuentione Ad. R. in Chrifto
 patrem D Frā || cifcum Molinium Abbatem
 S. Maximini, a Secretis & cōfilio . R . Fran-
 corum Chrifianifs. & pijs largitionibus
 eius || dem præpofitum primarium ||
 Eiuſdem de ratione Paſcha || lis cele-
 brationis/ Deque Reſtitutione eccleſiaſtici
 Kalen || darij. Ad Beatiffimum Patrem
 Leonem X Pontificem || Maximum. ||
 venundantur Parifij/ in vico Diui Iacobi
 ſub ſcuto Baſilienſi. ||
 Cvm privile || gio ad Trien || nivm. ||

* * Sm. folio, *sine anno* (the second treatise bears the date of 1520).
 (Imperial Library at Paris.)

The above title has proved to us such a fruitful cause of disappointments and vain researches in the dusty garret of an old church, and in the damp cellars of our dealers in second-hand books, that it is not with unmitigated sorrow that we find ourselves constrained to state that Albert Pigghe, frequently called Pighius Campensis (1490–1542¹), was frightfully homely², a Pelagian³, and probably a plagiarist.

A certain stress has been placed by Humboldt⁴ upon the following passage, which the reader will find on page 28 :

¹ NICERON, *Mémoires*, Vol. XXXIX.

² "la brutezza d'un viso tanto spiacuole," GIOVIO, *de gli Homini famosi in lettere*, p. 222.

³ CALVIN, *Respons. contra Pighium*, *Opusc. Theol.*, p. 140, in BAYLE, *Dictionnaire*, Vol. III, p. 721, note.

⁴ *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, p. 145.

Terra etiam noua Christianissimi his- 1520.
panarium regis auspiciis a Vesputio nuper
inuenta/ quam ob sui magnitudinem mun-
dum nouum appellant vltra æquatorem
plus 35 gradibus vesputii obseruatione pro-
tendi cognita est et necdum finis inuentus.⁵

“Fa stupore egualmente,” says Canovai⁶, “che Alberto Pighio Cam-
pense nell’ anno 1520 conservi i suoi diritti al Vespucci ad onta di
tutte le macchine che contro di lui già cominciava ad innalzare la
potente Famiglia del Colombo : *terra etiam noua*, &c.”

Direct references : { MIGNE, *Encyclopédie Théologique*, Vol. XLII, col. 670.
CANCELLIERI, *Dissertazioni*, page 46.
WATT, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, Vol. II, col. 757.
GRAESSE, Vol. v, page 289; and, if we can trust a memorandum
half-effaced, WADLER, *Bibliotheca Astronomiæ*, page 339; PAN-
ZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 69; BLOUNT, *Censura
Celebr. Author.*, page 417.

108. SOLINUS-CAMERS—*Within an ornamental border* :

IOANNIS CAMERTIS MINORI || TANI. AR-
TIVM/ ET SA- || CRAE THEOLOGIAE || DOCTORIS/
IN. C. IVLII || SOLIN ΗΟΛΥΪΤΩΡΑ || ENARRATIO- ||
NES. ||

Additus eiusdem Camertis Index/ || tum
literarum ordine, tum re- || rum notabiliū
copia/ per- || cōmodus Studiosis. || Cum
Gratia & Priuile- || gio Imperiali. ||

⁵ *Anglicè* : The new land lately dis-
covered by Vespuccius under the auspices
of the most Christian King of the Spains,
and which, on account of its magnitude,
has been called the new world, is known

by the observation of Vespuccius to ex-
tend further than thirty-five degrees be-
yond the equator, and the end of it has
not yet been found.

⁶ *Viaggi*, pp. 299, 300 (ed. 1817).

1520. *Colophon:*

EXCVSVM EST HOC OPVS SOLINI- || anum cū
 Ennerationibus egregii sacre The- || ologiæ
 Doctoris IOANNIS CA- || MERTIS Minoritani,
 Anno na- || tiuitatis domini. M.D.XX. ||
 Viennæ Auftriæ per Io- || annē Singreniū,
 im- || pensis honesti || LVCAE ALANTSE, ciuis/
 Bibli- || opolæ Viennensis. ||

* * Folio, title one leaf + seven preliminary leaves + three hundred and thirty-six pages + two unnumbered leaves, with the above colophon on the recto of the second, followed by a woodcut representing two griffins supporting a shield, surmounted by a tree + fifteen leaves for index, on the verso of the last, Singrenius' mark. Text in Roman characters.

(British Museum.)

“Der Minorite Camers (sein eigentlicher weltlicher Name war Giovanni Rienzi Vellini, aus Camerino in Umbrien gebürtig und Lehrer in Wien [1468–1546]) datirt seine Vorrede zum Solinus Viennæ* Pannoniæ VI. Calendas Febr. anno post Christi natalem MDXX. Apianus (Peter Bienchwitz, geb. 1495 zu Leissnig bei Meissen), gibt folgenden Titel seiner Karte, auf der zuerst der Name Amerika in dem südlichen Theile des Neuen Kontinents eingeschrieben ist: Typus Orbis universalis juxta Ptolomei Cosmographi Traditionem et Americi Vespuccii aliorumque lustrationes a Petro Apiano Leysn. elaboratus, Anno Do. MDXX. Der Isthmus von Panama ist auf der Karte des Apianus von einer Meerenge durchschnitten, was um so merkwürdiger ist, als dieser, bis in die neuesten Chinesischen Weltkarten fortgeplante offene Isthmus sich auch auf dem Globus von Johann Schöner findet, der dasselbe Alter hat. Dazu fügt die Karte des Apianus in der Ausgabe des Camers über den am grössten geschriebenen Namen America die Inschrift hinzu: Anno 1497 haec terra cum adjacentibus insulis inventa est per Columbium Januensem ex mandato Regis Castellae.”

(HUMBOLDT².)

¹ CLEMENT, *Biblioth. Cur.* Vol. vi, p. 146.

* There is another edition of Solinus of the same date, supposed by some authors to be anonymous, but which was also published by Camers. As it is extremely rare, we insert in this place a transcript of the title, although our memorandum does

not state whether this edition contains likewise the map which imparts so much importance to the Vienna book.

Within a highly ornamented border:
 C. IVLII || SOLINI POLYHISTOR, ||
 SEV RERVM ORBIS ME || MORA-
 BILIVM COLECTANEA. ||

This remarkable map, which, thus far, is the earliest with the name of *America* inscribed, is inserted close to the verso of the eighth leaf. It is a woodcut 11½ + 16 inches, with an ornamented border, and bears the following inscription :

1520.

TIP^{VS} ORBIS VNIVERSALIS IVXTA
PTOLOMEI C^OSM^OGRAPHI TRA-
DITIO^NEM ET AME || RIC^I V^ESPVCII
ALIO^RQVE LVSTRATIONES A PE-
TRO APIANO LEYSNIC^O ELVCR^T_A⁹ ||
AN. DO M.DXX³. ||

The southern continent is separated from the northern, and extends just to the equator. On the southern part, we read :

Anno 1497, hac terra cum adiacētib⁹
infulis inueta est per Columbum Ianuen-
fem ex mandato regis castelle AMERICA
p̄uincia.

North, several islands, one marked ISABELLA, under which the following queer inscription :

Spagnolla infula in qua reḡ/r guaicū
lignum.

Which would almost entitle the work of Ulrich de Hutten on Guaicum wood to a place in our *Bibliotheca*.

The northern continent is termed *Terra incognita*. This valuable map was also inserted in the *Pomponius*

Verso of the title-page :
SOLINI VITA || PER IOANNEM
CAMERTEM EDITA. ||

Colophon:
Coloniæ apud Eucharium Ceruicor || num
& *Heronem Fuchs. Anno* || *uirginei partus.*
M.D. || *XX. mense Decem-* || *bri.* ||

. 4to, ninety-two numbered leaves.

It is also stated that there is a Basle edition of Camers. Is not the *Solinus*

published in that city, folio, 1538, by Sebastian Münster (as appears on p. 46 of this Basle edition) intended? See FREYTAG, *Apparat. Litt.*, Vol. III, p. 649.

³ *Anglicè*: Delineation of the entire world, prepared according to the teaching of Ptolemy the cosmographer, and the voyages of Americus Vespuccius and others, by Peter Apian of Leissnig [Saxony].

1520. *Mela* of 1522 (*infra*), and necessarily preceded the *mappe-monde* bearing also the word *America*, and inserted in the sumptuous *Ptolemy* of 1522 (*infra*).

The cartography of the sixteenth century is of such importance to the student of American history that we deem it necessary to devote more space to maps and geographical works than has been heretofore the custom in bibliographical compilations. We will, therefore, describe all the maps contained in the works before us, and add, at the end of the present volume, a *Cartographia Americana*, or description of the geographical delineations engraved or printed separately, before 1550. Researches have also been instituted in the Imperial, Mazarine and St. Genevieve libraries at Paris, for the purpose of bringing to light the manuscript maps of that period which refer to America.

Direct references: { FABRICIUS, *Bibliotheca Latina* (ed. 1721), Vol. 1, page 415.
 MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. v, Part II, page 250.
 ERNESTI, introd. to the Bipont edit. of *Solinus*, 8vo, 1794, page x.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part x, No. 723.
 EBERT, *Dictionary*.
 2 Introd. to GHILLANY, *Geschichte des S. Behaim*, p. 8.

1521. 109. *MONTALBODDO* (FRANC. DE)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Paesi nouamente ritrouati per || la Nauigatione
 di Spagna in Calicut. Et da Alber || tutio
 Vesputio Fiorentino intitulado Mon || do
 Nouo. Nouamente Impreffo. ||

Then vignette representing Venice, filling the rest of the page.

Colophon:

© Stampata in Venetia per Zorzo de
 Rufconi Milla || nese. Nel. M.D.XXI. adi.
 xy. de Febraro.

* * Sm. 4to for size; title one leaf + one hundred and twenty unnumbered leaves for text + three unnumbered leaves for the table. Printed in Roman in two columns.

(Private Library, New York.)

Mr. Hanrott, in a note to the Grenville copy, states that this edition, "though not so rare as the preceding ones of 1507 (No. 48) and 1508 (No. 55), contains more at the end." *Per contra*, Nodier says¹ that all the editions, except these two, "ont éprouvé, dans plusieurs endroits du texte, des altérations sensibles, et pour des causes particulières," while Brunet² calls this number a "simple réimpression de l'édit. de 1517" (No. 90); and then proceeds to reopen the controversy as regards the original compiler of the *Paesi*, in these words:

"Ce nom de *Montalboddo Fracân.* ou *Franc.(anzano)* se lit certainement dans toutes les éditions de ce recueil. Nous voyons même que c'est celui sous lequel est placée l'édition de 1507, dans la *Biblioth. pinell.*, qui passe pour être l'ouvrage de l'abbé Morelli. Cependant ce savant bibliothécaire, dans ses notes sur la lettre de Colomb³, dit que le recueil de voyages (*Mondo novo*) imprimé à Vicence, en 1507, a été donné par les soins d'un certain *Fracanzio*, natif de *Monte Albodo*, dans la marche d'Ancône, et reprend à ce sujet ceux qui, d'après la mauvaise leçon de l'épître citée, ont attribué ce livre à un prétendu *Montalboddo Francanzano*. C'est aussi ce que répète Zurla, *di Marco Palo*, vol. II, p. 108."

This note of Brunet, together with the use which we made of Zorzi's name in mentioning the preceding editions of the present work, and the alteration introduced at the suggestion of M. D'Avezac (see *supra*, No. 70) make it incumbent on us to state our authorities for ascribing then the compilation of the *Paesi* to Alexander Zorzi.

¹ Catalogue of 1844, Part I, No. 1042.

² Vol. v, col. 1159.

³ ". . . per opera di un Fracanzio, che ivi professava Lettere, ed era nativo da Monte Alboddo, terra nella Marca Anconitana; non di un Montalboddo Fracanzano Vicentino, siccome scrittori anche

di grande merito indotti furono a nominare quel raccogliitore dalla guasta lezione, che il libro nella lettera dedicatoria, con altre molte d'importanza, presenta: le quali bene spesso vennero adottate da Fra Arcangelo da Madrignano," &c. (*Lettera rarissima*, pp. 45-46).

1521. In the first place, we had the authority of Humboldt⁴, and in the second place the explicit statement of Baldelli, upon which it is based. Baldelli, in his extremely curious note⁵ to the *Milione*, mentions his discovery in the Magliabechi Library of a copy of the collection of voyages known as the *Paesi* of 1507, which contained a transcript of a letter stating that when Bartholomew Columbus visited Rome in 1505 he made a present of the account of his brother's discoveries to a certain canon, who afterwards gave it to "the compiler of the said collection—*compilatore della raccolta predetta.*" Not having the means of consulting that letter, which, so far as we know, has never been printed, we were constrained to accept Baldelli's version of it, which we had no reason to question. At all events, Humboldt was perfectly justified in making his statement on the authority of Baldelli. It is only for those who have had the good fortune of reading the contents of the letter itself to state, *if such is the case*, that the learned editor of Marco Polo's *Milione* misunderstood its purport. True it is that the manuscript additions to the Magliabechi copy contain notes, which are also ascribed to Zorzi, and imply a date later than 1507, but there is no evidence that Zorzi was not living as late as 1524. Zeno, Fontanelli, Tiraboschi, and nearly all the historians of Italian Literature, whose works we have been able to consult, ignore our Zorzi, but we can

⁴ *Examen Critique*, Vol. iv, p. 80 (*id. supra*, p. 96).

⁵ "Una scoperta da me fatta, reca alcuni lumi, e necessità delle rettificazioni importanti, relativamente all'illustrazione di questo celebre mappamondo [fra Mauro's]. Esiste nella Biblioteca Magliabechiana (Class. XIII. var. Palch. 8. Cod. n. 21. e 84.) la celebre Raccolta Vicentina delle navigazioni dei Portughesi, della quale sarà in acconcio in altro luogo il ragionare, divisa espressamente in due volumi, uno contenente gli scuoprimenti orientali, l'altro gli occidentali. È il primo volume intitolato Nicolò Conti: e ciò perchè il viaggio del medesimo della dettatura originale del Poggio è in fronte del volume. Il secondo è intitolato Alberico, perchè contiene le navigazioni di Americo Vespucci. Ciò che rende pregievolissima detta raccolta è che vi sono state aggiunte le relazioni interessantissime ed inedite di parecchi viaggiatori

classate per ordine cronologico. Ho con diligenza studiata questa raccolta, ed ho scoperto chi ne fosse il raccogliatore. Nel volume secondo, dopo la copia d'una lettera di Simone del Verde Fiorentino, scritta di Spagna a Matteo Cini mercante Fiorentino in Venezia a dì 2. Gennajo 1498. (Stil. Fiorentino) nella quale lo ragguaglia della prima navigazione del Colombo, segue: 'Informazione di Bartolommeo Colombo della navigazione di Ponente, e Garbin nel Mondo Nuovo' e si racconta che nell'essere Bartolommeo in Roma nel 1505, dopo la morte di suo fratello Cristoforo la diede ad un frate Jeronimo Canonico regolare in S. Giovan Laterano, e questi essendo in Venezia diede una carta dei detti scuoprimenti, e la relazione di Bartolommeo ad Alessandro Zorzi, suo amico e *compilatore della raccolta predetta* (v. II. Intit. Alber. p. 82)." *Storia del Milione*; Florence, 4to, 1827, Vol. I, p. xxxii, note.

find nothing in Foscarini⁶ (who seems to be the fountain-head of all information concerning this *viaggiatore erudito*) which precludes the possibility of his having annotated his own work. But we always defer cheerfully to the opinion of those in whose experience and erudition we have been taught to place confidence, and did not hesitate to substitute the name of Fracanzano Montalboddo in the place of that of Alessandro Zorzi as the author of this most valuable collection of voyages, —which at no distant day we intend to reprint word for word, without notes or additions of any kind.

1521.

Direct references: { TERNAUX, *Bibliothèque Américaine*, No. 23.
 Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 765.
 Hanrott, *Langes and Libri* (1859) Catalogues.
 BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1159.

I 10. MARTYR (PETER)—*Within a border designed by Holbein:*

DE NVPER || SVB D. CAROLO REPER/ || tis
 Infulis, fimulatq̃ incolarum || moribus, R.
 Petri Marty/ || ris, Enchiridion, Domi/ || nã
 Margaritã, Diui || Max. Cãf. filiã || dicatum.
 ¶ BASILEAE, ANNO || M.D.XXI.*

Verso of the title-page:

MAGNIFICO EQVI || TI IONNI CATENAE0 SALE-
 DIENSI EXBEI || naco, diui quondã Maxi-
 miliani Cãf. Augufti, nunc diuã Mar-
 ga || ritã Auguftã filiã medico clariffimo ||
 Adam Petri deditiffimus. ||

⁶ *Della Letteratura Veneziana*, Lib. viii, page 315, note 269.

* *Anglicè*: An abridgement concerning the islands recently discovered under the reign of the Emperor Charles; and also

concerning the customs of their inhabitants. Dedicated to Lady Margaret [of Flanders], daughter of the Empress Maximilian [and aunt of Charles V]. Basle, 1521.

1521.

* * 4to, title one leaf + twenty-one leaves; twenty-eight lines in a full page; Roman characters.

(Private Libr., New York and Providence.)

Judging from the following lines (on the second leaf):

EX MEARUM decadū libellis in uulgu
emissis colligere licet, Pater sancte/ fugi-
tiosos quosdam ad uicina Dariensis appulso
nostrorum libellos admirantes dixisse

the present is only an extract from the fourth Decade, made by Peter Martyr himself; and *not*, as it is announced in a well-known catalogue¹, "a rare edition, scarcely known to bibliographers, which is neither contained in the Decades of the same author, nor an extract from them, but is the very interesting and curious Original Account of the Discovery of those isles."

This extract is inserted in all the editions of the *Novus Orbis*², and added to the Antwerp reprint of Brocard's *Descriptio Terræ Sanctæ*³. It was published in French by *Simon de Colines*⁴, and in German by Höniger⁵ von Königshofen. We find many references to the reprints of this abstract in the early writers on Mexico. It mentions the Grijalva expedition, and, we believe, the first voyages to Darien.

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. vi, page 227.
MAZZUCHELLI, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, Vol. i, Part ii, page 776.
NICERON, *Memoires*, Vol. xxiii, page 212.
TERNAUX, *Bibliothèque Américaine*, No. 24.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part x, No. 1706.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 11, No. 33.
BRUNET, Vol. i, col. 294.
GRAESSE, Vol. i, page 130.

¹ Bohn's, Lond., 1847, p. 455.

² Edit. of Basle, 1532, pp. 570-584; of 1555, p. 497, sq.

³ 1536, and not 1537, as is stated *supra*, p. 125.

⁴ Paris, 1532 (*infra*).

⁵ *apud Der Newen Welt und Indischen Nidergängischen Königreichs*; Basil, 3 vols. fol., 1582-83, Vol. 11. (Private Libr., N. Y. and Providence.)

Consunt le Nou||ueau mô- de et na ||uigations: Fai-

ctes par Emeric de bespuce Florentin. Des pays
et illes nouuellemēt trouuez | au pauāt || ano? icōg-
neuz | Tant en lethiope q̄ arrabie | ca || lichut | z aultres
plusieurs regions estranges || Translate de ytalie
en langue francoyse par || mathurin du redouer
licécie es loys XX¹.

Then vignette representing a circle, with the constellations.

In fine:

C Cy finist le liure intitule le nouveau môde z
nauigation || de Emeric de bespuce des nauigatiōs
faictes p le roy de por || tugal es pays des mores et
aultres regions et diuers pays || Imprime a Paris
par Phelippe le Noir. ||

* * Sm. 4to for size, signatures a i, a ii a iii + one blank, then
b i, b ii, &c. Title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves +
eighty-eight numbered leaves. Text in Gothic.

(Harvard College Library.)

Philip le Noir was the son of Michael Le Noir, who
printed at Paris as early as 1489. He succeeded his
father in 1514, and we find his name among the twenty-
four printers who exercised their art in Paris under the
enlightened rule of Francis I, in 1521². We place this

¹ "Ces chiffres qu'on trouve très-sou-
vent, sur le titre, et d'autres fois à la fin
du volume, indiquent le nombre des sig-
natures qui composent la totalité de l'ou-
vrage . . . Les imprimeurs mettaient

cette marque au lieu d'imprimer un re-
gistre." DE BURE, *apud* No. 4543 of
Catal. La Vallière.

² DIDOT, art. *Typographie*, in *Encyclo-
pédie Moderne*, Vol. 26, p. 754.

1521.* edition under the latter date, solely in deference to Brunet's remark that "d'après le nom du libraire, elle ne peut être antérieure à l'année 1521."

The passage, Chapt. CVII, f. LXVIII:

" . . . l'admiral et son frere lesquels furēt mis es fers ⁊ enuoyez a la volte Despaigne et des ce quilz furēt acurdes le Roy et la royne despaigne les enuoyerent deliurer et les firent venir a leur court voulontairement en laquelle au present iour ils se trouuerent"

might lead to the belief that the work was written as early as 1506, but for two similar assertions which we find in the *Itinerarium* (ch. cviii.) and the *Unbekanthe Landte*, (ch. 108), both of which were printed as late as 1508. We even read it in the *Novus Orbis* of 1532!

Direct references: { CAMUS, *Mémoires sur de Bry*, page 346.
 { *Livres Curieux*, No. 120.
 { BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1160.

1522. 112. POMP. MELAVADIAN.—*Within a wide ornamented border:*

☞ POMPONII ME || LAE DE ORBIS SITV
 LIBRI TRES. ACCVRATIS || sime emendati, unā
 cū Commētariis Ioachimi || Vadiani Helu-
 etii castigatioribus, & multis || in locis auc-
 toribus factis: id quod cādi || dus lector
 orbiter, & in transcurfu || facile depre-

* So much stress has been placed by FOGLIETTA (*Historiæ Genuensium libri XII*; Genoa, fol., 1585, fol. 110, republished in GRÆVIUS *Thesaurus antiq. Ital.* Vol. 1) on the unfortunate voyage of Doria and Vivaldi, the two Genoese navigators who are supposed to have anticipated Colum-

tury, that we must notice, at least in a note, the earliest authority for the statement. It is PETER D'ARANO, *Conciliator different. philosophor.*; Mantua, fol., 1492; many editions (in that of Venice, fol., 1521, the statement is on fol. 97). CASSONI, *Annales*; Genoa, fol., 1708, p. 28, should also be consulted.

hendet. || ADIECTA sunt præterea loca ali- 1522.
 quot ex VADIANI com || mentarijs fummatim
 repetita, & obiter explicata: in quibus ||
 æstimandis censendisq; doctriſſimo uiro
 Ioanni CAMERTI || ordinis Minorum Theo-
 logo, cum Ioachimo VADIANO || non ad-
 modum conuenit. || RVRSVM, Epistola Vadi-
 ani, ab eo penē adulescente ad Ru || dolph-
 um Agricola[m] iuniorem scripta, non in-
 digna lectu, || nec inutilis ad ea capienda,
 quæ aliubi in Commentarijs suis libare
 magis, quā longius explicare uoluit. ||

Cantem est priuilegio, ne alibi hoc opus proximo triennio imprimatur.

BASILEAE, ANNO.

M.D.XXII.

Colophon:

BASILEAE, APVD ANDREAM CRATAN || DRVM,
 MENSE IANVARIO, ANNO || M.D.XXII.

* * Folio, title one leaf + nineteen preliminary leaves unnum-
 bered + two hundred and twenty-two numbered pages + one
 unnumbered leaf with verso blank + another title + forty-
 one leaves + one leaf with recto blank, and verso containing
 the printer's mark.

(Private Library, New York.)

“Seconde edition de Vadianus [the first being dated 1518] fort-
 changée et corrigée sur des MSS., le commentaire contient beaucoup
 de notices utiles, mais une foule de choses bizarres, p. ex. il raconte,
 note à L.III, ch. 3. qu'une salade de harengs est un mets for délicat
 et salubre.” (GRAESSE¹.)

We must warn our readers that the above is not the
 only obnoxious passage in the present work. The *Index*

¹ *Trésor*, Vol. v, p. 401.

1522. *Libr. Prohib. Expurg. & Damn.*² gives a long list, in the interesting passage, which begins on page 557, in these words: "Post adhibitam notam Auctoris damnati," and ends with "— In tit. Epist. Ioach. Vadiani ad Rudolphum Agricola, quæ incipit, *Grata admodum istæ gratiæ, dele, à Cæsare laureatus.*"

This edition should contain the map described *supra* No. 108, and which is thus described by Muller⁴ :

"America appears on it as a narrow strip of land extending from 55th degree of southern latitude to about 65° N. A broad channel traverses the isthmus of Panama. More remarkable still is the outline of Greenland, which bears here the same name as on the celebrated Zeni⁴ chart, namely Engronelant. The configuration also of the country is so much alike in both, that they must have proceeded from the same source."

See on the recto of the first leaf following F-f 4, the passage :

"Ex recentiorum autem inquisitione, si Americam à Vespuccio repertam, & eam Eoæ terræ partem, quæ terræ à Ptolemæo cognitæ adiecta est, ad longitudinis habitatæ rationem referimus, longe ultra hemisphærium habitari terrâ cõstat: Imõ non usq̄ adeo imensum pelagus interessẽ inter extimum ab America occidẽs & oriens Ptol. postremum, quin ferẽ toto globi am-

² Madrid, folio, 1667.

³ Catalogue; Berlin, 1861, No. 86.

⁴ In DE I COMMENTARII DEL ||
Viaggio in Persia di M. Caterino Zeno il
K. || & delle guerre fatte nell Imperio
Persiano, || dal tempo di Vssuncassano in
quã. || LIBRI DVE. || ET DELLO SCO-
PRIMENTO || dell' Isole Frislanda, Es-
landa, Engrouelanda, Esto || tilanda, &
Icaria, fatto sotto il Polo Artico, da || due
fratelli zeni, M. Nicolò il K. e M. Anto-
nio. || LIBRO VNO. || CON VN DISEGNO PAR-

TICOLARE DI || tutte le dette parte di Tra-
montana da lor scoperte. || CON GRATIA, ET
PRIVILEGIO. ||

VERI [woodcut] TAS. ||

¶ IN VENETIA || Per Francesco Marco-
lini. MDLVIII.

* * 12mo, 58 numb. ff.

(Private Libr., Brooklyn.)

See also concerning the two Zenis, their
voyages and maps, ZURLA, *Di Marco
Polo a degli altri Viaggiatori Veneziani*;
Venice, 4to, 1818, Vol. 11, pp. 7-94.

bitu terra habitationis frequentia culta fit, 1522.
 quod ex Geographicae descriptionis globulo
 perpulchre dinosci potest.”

Direct references : { FABRICIUS, *Bibliotheca Latina* (ed. 1721) ; Lib. II, c. 8, Vol. I,
 page 346.
 HUMBOLDT, Introduction to GHILLANY's *Behaim*, page 8.
Bibliotheca Thottiana, Vol. v, page 103.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, —.
 EBERT, *Dictionary*, No. 13619.

I 13. ANONYMOUS—*Within a wide ornamented border :*

Translationuß hi || spanischer
 sprach zü
 Frankösisch gema || cht | so durch dē Vice Key in Nea-
 pole || fraw Margareten Herzogin in Bur || gundi zü
 geschriben.*

Then a very unseemly portrait of the Emperor.

On verso of the title, a complicated coat-of-arms, repeated on the verso of the last leaf, with this inscription on a scroll :

AH. 1517, **Quy voudra.**

* * Sm. 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves ; many woodcuts ; no water-mark.

The conquest of the city of Mexico by Cortes is slightly alluded to on verso of A iij, in these words :

“ Mit weit vō der selben insel haben || sy erobert ein
 stat genant Tenuſtitan | in deren gezalt ſind ſächzig tan-
 ſent hārd ſtatten mit ei- || ner guten rindthmauren inge-
 faßt.”†

(Private Library, New York.)

* *Anglicè* : Translation from the Spanish into French ; addressed by the Viceroy of Naples to Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy.

† *Anglicè* : Not far from the same island they have conquered a city called Tenuſtitan, wherein sixty thousand hearths have been counted, within a good inclosure.

1522.

114. VARTHEMA-DIAS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Itinerario de Ludonico de Var ||
 thema Bolognese ne lo Egypto | ne la Su || ria |
 ne la Arabia deserta z felice | ne la Per || sia | ne la
 India | z ne la Ethiopia. La fede || el viuere z cos-
 tumi de le prefate prouincie. || Et al presente
 agiontoui alyhune Isole no || uamente Ritrouatte. ||

Then fine vignette representing a man bent on a globe.

Colophon:

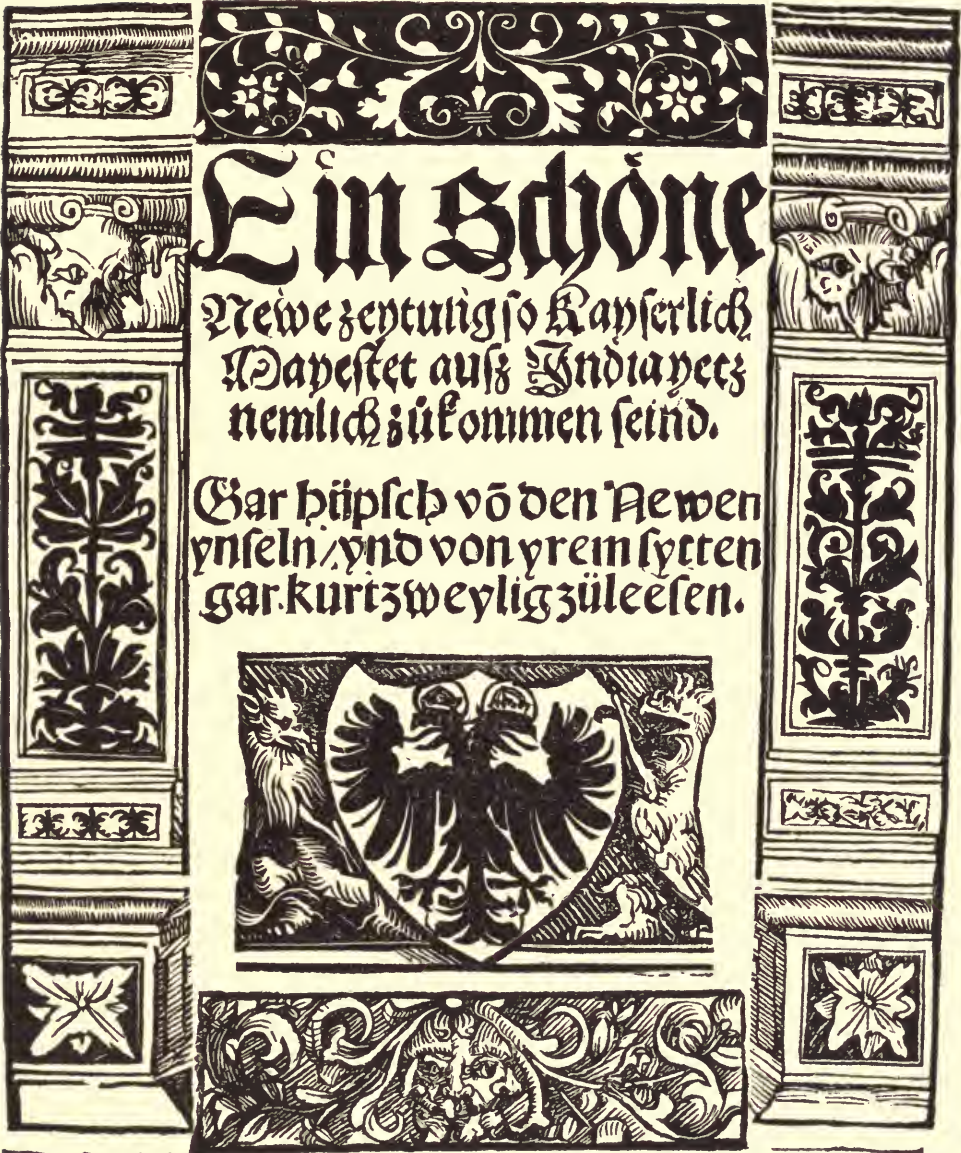
C Stampata in Venetia per li heredi de
 Georgio di || Rufconi Nellanno della in-
 carnatione del no || stro signor Iesu Christo.
 M.D.XXII. adi || XVII. de Setembrio. Reg-
 nãdo lo || inclito Principe Antonio || Gri-
 mano. ||

* * Sm. 8vo ; title one leaf + one hundred and one unnumbered
 leaves, printed in two columns, in Roman characters.
 (Private Library, New York.)

The Itinerary of Grijalva commences on the verso of signature *M*. It is this edition which supplied the text for Muñoz', Navarrete's and Prescott's transcripts, made from the copy in the Columbian library at Seville, once the property of Fernando Columbus, and then supposed to be the only copy in existence. The text, together with a translation into Spanish, have been published by Senor Icazbalceta¹.

¹ In *Coleccion de Documentos ineditos por la Historia de Mexico*, Vol. 1, p. 307, 19. The learned Mexican bibliographer has been supplied with different readings, copied from an earlier edition, and which will probably appear in his second volume.

115. ANONYMOUS—Recto of the first leaf:



1522.

* * 4to, sine anno aut loco, eight leaves, text in Gothic type.
Water-mark, a large P.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

“Containing an abridged account of the voyages of Columbus, and of the conquest of Mexico down to the year 1522, was printed, it is supposed, at Augsburg by Sigmund Grimm, about 1522.”

(*N. Y. Syllacio*¹.)

“Mr. Panizzi’s MS. account of the book inserted in the volume [Grenville copy] is very interesting: he thinks Ternaux had not seen it, because he states that the account extends only to 1519, whereas it extends to 1522, in which year it was probably printed. At the end is the device of Augsburg, a pine cone, and no doubt it was printed there.”

(*Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*².)

There is a full account of Sigmund Grimm in Zapf’s *Augsburgs Buchdruckergeschichte*³; and Panzer⁴ gives the list of all the works known to have been printed by this “Gelehrter und Doctor der Arzneygelehrsamkeit” from 1517 to 1524 the year in which Zapf supposes him to have died, but in neither work do we find a reference to the book before us. We infer that it is ascribed to Grimm on account of a supposed resemblance in the type.

Direct references: { TERNAUX, No. 22.
 { *Bibliotheca Browniana*, page 10, No. 32.

116. ANONYMOUS—*Within a border:*

C Of the newe lādes and of y^e people || founde
by the messengers of the Kyu || ge of portyngale
named Emanuel. || Of the .x. dyuers nacyns crys-
tened. || Of pope Johū and his landes and of the
costely keyes and wonders molo || dyes that in that
lande is. ||

* *Anglicè*: Pleasant new tidings, recently come from India to His Imperial Majesty. Very beautiful concerning the new islands and their customs, very amusing to read.

¹ Appendix, p. LVII, from which we borrow the preceding woodcut.

² Part II, p. 125.

³ Vol. I, p. XLIV.

⁴ *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. XI, p. 205.

Then woodcut representing a man decked with feathers, standing with a spear in one hand and an arrow in the other, a woman is seated nursing a child, whilst from a tree hang the head and legs of a man.

On the reverse of the title four woodcuts, viz.: an elephant, a griffin carrying off a man, a phœnix rising from the flames, and a man with one eye in the middle of his forehead.

Recto of the first leaf after the title :

Here afore tymes in the yere of our Lorde god. M.ccc.c.xcvi. ⁊ so be with shyppes of Lasseboene [*Lisbon*] sayled oute of Portyngale through the cōmandemēt of the Kynge Emanuel Sohaue we had our vyage. For by fortune ylandes ouer the great see with great charge and dañger so haue we at the laste founde oon [?] lordshyp where we sayled well. ix. c. myles by the cooste of Selandes there we at y^e laste went a lande but that lāde is not nowe knowē for there haue no masters wryten thereof nor it knowethe and it is named Armenia [*sic*] there we sawe meny wōders of beistes and fowles y we haue neuer seen before the people of this lande haue no kynge nor lorde nor theyr god But all thinges is comune this people goeth all naked But the men and women haue on theyr heed necke Armes knees and fete all with feders boūden for there bewtynes ⁊ fayrenes. These folke lyuen lyke bestes without any resonableness and the wymen be also as comon. And the men hath conuersacion with the wymen who that they ben or who they fyrst mete is the his syster his moder his daughter or any other kyred. And the wymen be very hoot and dysposed to lecherdnes. And they

1522. ete also on a nother The man etethe his wyfe his chyl drene | as we also haue seen and they hange also the bodyes or persons fleesche in the smoke as men do with vs swynes fleshe. And that lande is ryght full of folke | for they lyue comonly .iii. c. yere & more as in sykenesse they dye not | they take much fyssh for they can goen vnder the water and feche so the fysshes out of the water. & they werre also vpon a nother | for the olde men brynge the yonge men therto | that they gather a great company there= to of towne partyes | and comethe on apene the other to the felde of bateyll | & slee on the other with great hepes. And howe holde the fylde | they take the other prysoners and they brynge them to deth and ete them | and as the deed is eten then sley they the rest | And they been than eten also | or otherwyse lyue they longer for they haue costely spyces & rotes | where they them selfe recouer with | and hele them as they be seke.

The work then treats of *the black Mores*, of the lande of *Allago*, *Arabia*, of *great Indyen*, of *Gutschin that Kyngedome*, of *the x dyuerce cristened nacions*; each subject preceded by an appropriate woodcut. After the letter of *Pope Jobn*, dated "*Written in oure holy palls in the byrth of my selfe .v. hōdred and seuen*;" we find the following colophon:

Emprented by me Jobn of Desborowe:

with a woodcut representing a crown surmounting the escutcheon, three lions quartered with three fleurs-de-lys. On the last page is a woodcut representing Justice crowned, blindfolded, holding a sceptre and a wheel, underneath which an unintelligible line in Greek.

* * 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, twenty-four unnumbered leaves, thirty lines in a full page.

(British Museum.)

Thus far, the present is the first book in the English language containing a notice of America (called therein *Armenica*). Herbert¹ is of opinion that from mentioning Emanuel, King of Portugal, and exclaiming against Luther, this work may have been printed "about 1521 or 1522," when King Emanuel died, and Luther was burnt in effigy. As to the printer, John of Doesborough or Jan van Doesborch², he printed at Antwerp, perhaps as early as 1502³, but as late as 1525⁴.

Direct references: {¹ HERBERT, *Typographical Antiquities*, Vol. III, page 1533.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 24.
 { LOWNDES, *Manual*, Part v. page 1306.

II 7. PTOLEMY-FRISIUS—*Within an ornamented border:*

CLAVDII PTOLEMÆI || ALEXANDRINI
 Mathematicorū principis/ opus Geographiæ ||
 nouiter castigatū & emaculatū additiōibus.
 raris et iuuifis. necnon || cū tabularum
 in dorso iucunda explanatione. Registro
 quoq; totius || operis. tam Geographico. q̄
 etiā historiali. facillimū introitū prebēti. ||

ORDO CONTENTO

RVM IN HOC LIBRO TOTALI.

octo libri Geographiæ ipsius Autoris ad
 antiquitatē suam in- || tegri & sinevlla cor-
 ruptiōe. cum collatione dictionū grecarū

² PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. v, p. 468, Vol. XI, p. 201.

³ See the first edition of *The names of the Baylifs, Custos Mayers and Sherefs* (Richard Arnold's Chronicles); cf. LOWNDES,

Manual, Vol. I, p. 42, and DIBDIN, *Library Companion*, p. 174 (ed. 1824).

⁴ PANZER, *Annales Typographici*, Vol. XI, p. 255, and *Bibliophile Belge*, Vol. v, p. 212.

1522. e regiōe || ad latinas. certiffima graduū cal-
culatiōe examinati. ||

REGISTRVM Item alphabeticū omniū re-
gionū. prefecturaru || ciuitatu. Fluuio. ma-
riū. lacuū. portuū Siluar. oppidoꝝ. villaꝝ.
gen || tiū & hiftoriarū fingula certiffimo in-
dice monftrans.

POST hoc Sequūtur tabule. quar nūero.
xxvij. erūt. Prima fcz Generalē orbis de-
fcriptionē tradens iuxta mentē Ptolemęi.
Europę || post hic tabule. &. Aphricę .iiij.
afię. xii. et vna corporis fperici inplāo ||

HAS fuccedūt neotericoꝝ perluftratiōes. ea
que abandiqs. emitia || xx. tabulis ad im-
plentes. Et in harū omnium. tā vetuftioꝝ
q̄ recen- || tioꝝ tergis expositoꝝ vni lateri.
alteri vero lucubratiōes incudiffime || rituū.
eafdā plagas habitantiū (cū varijs mirabilib⁹
mūdi) incūbūt. ||

TANDEM breuis sub oritur doct̄rina. igno-
rātibus viam prę || bens fructū aufcultandi
Geographicū/ Quę huc vſq̄ multis in- ||
cognita/ & ſepulta de lituit Gaudeat igīt
Lect̄or optimus. ||

HEC bona mente Laurētius Phrifiſius artis
Appollineę doct̄or x || mathematicaꝝ artium
dientulus. in lucem iuffit prodire. || Agam-
memnonis puteoli plurimū delicati : ||

1522.

Colophon :

Joannes Grieninger ciuis Argentoratēn ||
 opera et expensis proprijs id opus infigne.
 ereis || notulis excepit, Laudabiliꝝ fine per
 fecit XII. die || Marcij Anno. M.D.XXII. ||

* * Large folio, title one leaf + eighty-five unnumbered leaves +
 one leaf for *sphera in plano* + forty-nine maps, with descrip-
 tions on the reverse. Many well-executed woodcuts.

(Harvard Coll. Library.)

This Ptolemy derives its importance from the preface by Thomas
 Aucuparius, who praises Vespuccius extravagantly, but more espe-
 cially from the following maps :

ORBIS . TYPVS . VNIVERSALIS .
 IVXTA . HYDROGRAPHORVM .
 TRADITIONEM . EXACTISSIME .
 DEPICTA . 1522 . L . F . [Laurent Fri-
 fuis]

This exhibits a kind of promontory advancing from the border on
 the left of the reader, which bears the names of Batoia, Cam-
 bales, Caput. S. cru., and the long-sought word Amer-
 ica. The islands of Ysabella and Spagnola are also
 in sight.

It is followed by another map (thirtieth), bearing the following
 inscription on a scroll :

E. TABV-LA | TER RE | NOVA || F |
 D | W ||, and exhibiting only the eastern shore of this continent,
 with the word PARIAS between 45°-50°, whilst below the equi-
 noctial line we read the usual inscription :

Hec terra ann adiacentibꝝ insulis inuenta est p
 Cristoferum || Columbum ianuentem ex mandato
 Regis Castelle. ||

1522.

Then, close to a spirited woodcut representing cannibals feeding on human flesh: TERRA || NOVA.

This map does not exhibit the word "America" anywhere.

"Extat in hac editione perrara ad tertiam Africae mappam iam famosus iste de Palaestina locus, qui Serveto postea tanquam atrox crimen imputabatur. Cf. Mosheimii *Anderweitiger Vers. einer Ketzergeschichte*, p. 260. sqq." (PANZER¹.)

It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader that this victim of Calvin's intolerance and cruelty was only thirteen years of age, and yet at school in Spain, when the above-mentioned passage respecting Palestine, and which was laid to the charge of the unfortunate Servetus as a heinous crime, was first published.

Direct references: { FABRICIUS, *Bibliotheca Græca*, Vol. v, page 275.
RAIDEL, *Comment. critico-litt. de Ptolem.*, page 58.
HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, page 119.
NAPIONE, *Del Primo Scopritore*, page 87.
LELEWEL, *Géographie du Moyen-Age*, Vol. II, page 208.
HOFFMAN, *Lexicon Bibliogr.*, Vol. III, page 319.
EBERT, *Dictionary*, No. 18229.

118. CORTES (FERNANDO)—Under a large woodcut representing the Emperor Charles V seated on the throne:

Carta de relació ébiada
a su. S. majestad del épa- ||
dor nño señor por el capitã general dela nueva
spaña: llamado fernãdo cor || tes. Enla ql haze
relació dlas tierras y prouicias sin cuêto q̃ hã des-
cubierto || nueuamêtê enel yucatã del año de. xix. a
estã pte: y ha sometido ala corona || real de su. S. M.
En especial haze relació de bna grãdíssima prouicia
muy || rica llamada Culua: y de grãdes ciudades y
de marauillosos edí- || ficios: y de grãdes tratos y

¹ *Annal. Typogr.*, Vol. VI, p. 98, describes a copy with only forty-seven maps.

riq̄zas. Entre las q̄les ay bna mas maravillosa || 1522.
 y rica q̄todas llamada Timixtitã: q̄ esta por mara-
 villosa arte edificadaso || bre bna grãde laguna. dela
 q̄l ciudad y prouincia es rey bu grãdissimo señor ||
 llamado Muteçuma: dõde le acaecierõ al capitã y
 a los españoles espãto- || las cosas de oyr. Cuenta
 largamête del grãdissimo señorio del dicho Mu-
 teeçuma y de sus ritos y cerimonia. y de como
 se fixue. ||

Colophon:

C La presente carta de relacion fue impressa
 en la muy noble y muy leal ciudad de Se- || uilla:
 por Jacobo crõberger aleman. A. vij. dias de
 Nouiẽbre. Año de M. d. z. xxij.*

* * Small folio for size (signatures a, b, c, in eights, d, in four);
 twenty-eight unnumbered leaves; with text commencing on
 the verso of the title-page.

(A.)

(Private Library, Providence.)

The reader may consult concerning Hernando Cortes,
 his life, his exploits, and the immediate results of the
 conquest of Mexico, the works of Peter Martyr¹, Ber-

* *Anglicè*: Epistolary relation sent to His Sacred Majesty the Emperor, our Lord, by the Captain-General of New Spain, called Fernando Cortes, wherein is an account of the lands and provinces innumerable, newly discovered in Yucatan, from the year xix to the present; and which he subjected to the Royal Crown of his Sacred Majesty. There is an especial mention of a very extensive and rich province, called *Culva*; and of large cities and marvelous edifices, and of great trade and wealth, among which there is one richer and more wonderful than all, called Timixtitan, which, with astonishing skill, is

built on a large lake, of which city and province the king is a great lord, called *Muteçuma*, where happened to the Captain and Spaniards things astounding to hear. With a full account of the great estate of the said *Muteçuma*, of his rites and ceremonies, and how he is attended.

The present Epistolary Relation was printed in the very noble and loyal city of Seville, by Jacob Cromberger, a German, November 8th, 1522.

¹ *De Orbe Nouo Petri Martyris ab Angleria*; Alcalá, fol., 1530, Decades 11, iv and v; *De Insulis nuper repertis liber*, in the *Novus Orbis* of Basle, 1532, pp.

1522. nardino de Sahagun², Andres de Tapia³, Lucius Marinero⁴, Gonzales Oviedo⁵, Juan Ginès de Sepulveda⁶, Bartholomew de Las Casas⁷, Lopez de Gomara⁸, Garcia del Palacio⁹, Josef de Acosta¹⁰, Geronimo Ramirez¹¹, Henrico Martinez¹², Antonio de Herrera¹³, Juan de Torquemada¹⁴, Antonio de Remesal¹⁵, Blasco de Lanu-

570-584; *Opus epistolarum*; Amsterdam, fol., 1670; Letters No. 650, 715, 717, 766, 770, 780, 814.

² *Historia de la conquista de Mexico*; Mexico, 4to, 1829. (Book XII of the *Historia General*, printed separately.)

³ *Relacion hecha sobre la conquista de Mexico*. (An eye-witness and participant. It is to be published in Vol. II of Señor Icazbalceta's *Coleccion*.)

⁴ *De las cosas memorables de España*; Alcala, fol., 1530.

⁵ *Historia General y Natural de las Indias*; Madrid, 4 vols., fol., 1851-55 (which is the only edition containing Lib. XXXIII).

⁶ *De rebus Hispanorum gestis ad novum orbem Mexicumque* (seven books, based, according to Muñoz, on Oviedo's *Historia*), apud Vol. III, pp. 1-244, of *Opera cum edita, tum inedita*; Madrid, 4 vols., 4to, 1780.

⁷ *Historia General de las Indias, and Apologética Historia sumaria quanto á las calidades, disposicion, descripcion, &c., de estas gentes de las Indias occidentales y meridionales*, still in manuscript, but very legible transcripts of which are preserved in private libraries, in New York, Boston and Washington. (We have examined one of these, and confess that we know of no work calculated to throw more light on the early history of this country than the *Historia* of the good Bishop of Chiapas.)

⁸ *Cronica de la nueva España con la conquista de Mexico y otras cosas hechas por Hernando Cortes*. (2d Part of the Saragossa edit., fol., 1554, see *supra*, p. 56, note 6.) Also, as a curiosity:

Historia de las conquistas de Hernando Cortes, escrita en español por F. Lopez de Gomara, trad. al mexicano por J. B. de San Anton. Muñon Chimalpain Quauhtlehuitziñ indico mexicano: publicala con varias notas y adiciones por C. M. de Bustamente; Mexico, 2 vols. 4to, 1826. Sup-

plement of 37 pp., dated 1827. (The Mexican MS. has never been seen, not even by Bustamente himself!)

⁹ *Diálogos militares*; Mexico, 4to, 1553.

¹⁰ *De Natura Nova Orbis libri duo et de Promulgatione Evangelii apud Barbaros*; Salamanca, 8vo, 1589; *id.*, Cologne, 1596; (first draft of) *Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias*; Seville, 4to, 1590; *id.*, 8vo, 1591; Barcelona, 8vo, 1591 (apud *Ensayo de una Bibliot. Española*, Madrid, 8vo, 1863); Madrid, 4to, 1608; *id.*, 1610; *id.*, 1792. (According to LEON PINELO, p. 101, this valuable work is taken from the MS. *Historia de los Indios de Nueva España*, of the Dominican monk Diego Duran.)

¹¹ *Apologia en defensa del ingenio y fortalezas de los Indios de la Nueva España conquistada por D. Fernando Cortez*. (Added to the 2d edit. of Lasso de la Vega's *Cortes valeroso*, 1594.)

¹² *Reportorio de los Tiempos y Historia Natural de Nueva España*; Mexico, 4to, 1606. ("libro muy curioso i de grandes noticias por tenerlas su Autor, que oy vive en Mexico, i tiene otros escritos, que nunca llegaran a España, pues el impresso no se halla." LEON PINELO, p. 102; ANTONIO, Vol. I, p. 564.)

¹³ *Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos*; Madrid, fol., 1601-15 (best edit. for accuracy); *id.*, 1728-30 (with an invaluable index). Decade II, Lib. 7; Dec. III, Lib. IV.

¹⁴ *XXI libros rituales y monarchia indiana, con el origen y guerras de los Indios occidentales*; Madrid, 3 vols. fol., 1613; Madrid, 3 vols., fol., 1723; Madrid, fol., 1730? (See MEUSEL.)

¹⁵ *Historia de la provincia de S. Vicente de Chyapa y Guatemala*; Madrid, fol., 1619, or *Historia General de las Indias occidentales, y particular de la governacion de Chiapa y Guatemala*; Madrid, fol., 1620. (An excellent work, invaluable besides for a history of Bart. de Las Casas.)

za¹⁶, F. Caro de Torres¹⁷, J. de Solorzano Pereira¹⁸, Bernal Diaz del Castillo¹⁹, B. L. Argensola²⁰, Prudencio de Sandoval²¹, F. Pizarro y Orellana²², J. Dias de la Calle²³, Antonio de Solis²⁴, Lopez de Cogolludo²⁵, Agostin de Vetancurt²⁶, J. de Villagutiére de Soto-Mayor²⁷, Malo de Luque²⁸ (Duke de Amodovar), Carl Curths²⁹, Pietro Manzi³⁰, Telesforo de Trueba³¹ (?), Andres Cavo³², F. E. Santdner³³, Alexander Soltwedel³⁴,

¹⁶ *Historias Ecclesiásticas y Seculares de Aragon*; Saragossa, fol., 1622.

¹⁷ *Historia de las Ordenes Militares*; Madrid, fol., 1629.

¹⁸ *de Indiarum Iure*; Madrid, fol., 1629-39; Lyons, fol., 1672; Madrid, fol., 1777.

—*Politica Indiana*; Madrid, fol., 1648; *id.*, 1776.

¹⁹ *Historia verdadera de la conquista de la nueva España*; Madrid, fol., 1632; *id.*, with addition of chapter ccxii; 16mo, 1795-1796; Mexico, 4 vols., 4to, 1854.

²⁰ *Anales de Aragon*; Saragossa, fol., 1630.

²¹ *Historia de la Vida y Hechos del Emperador Carlos V*; Valladolid, fol., 1604; Pamplona, 2 vols., fol., 1618; *id.*, 1634; Antwerp, fol., 1681. (The deeds of Cortes and the development of the Spanish rule, tyranny and abominations, in New Spain, are so interwoven, so to speak, with the policy and rule of Charles V, that valuable details, both of an historical and political character, may be found in the works of STAPHYLUS, ULLOA, ZENOCARUS or SNOECKEART, BEUTHER, SALDE and VERA F. DE LA ROCA.)

²² *Varones ilustres del Nuevo Mundo*; Madrid, fol., 1639. (The second part of JUAN DE CASTELLANOS' *Elegias de Varones ilustres de las Indias*, published at Madrid only in 1850, in ARIBAU'S *Biblioteca*, may contain an eulogy on Cortes. If our memory serves us right, there is none in the first part, published in 1589.)

²³ *Memorial y Noticias sacras y reales del Imperio de las Indias Occidentales*; Madrid, 4to, 1646 (and not 1546, according to Meusel and others). This seems to be only the second edition, for he states in his dedication: "En el año de 1645 formé, imprimiri y presenté a V. M. un breve memorial deste asunte . ." But we

have not yet succeeded in finding a mention anywhere else of this memorial.

²⁴ *Historia de la Conquista de Mexico*; Madrid, fol., 1684; Barcelona, fol., 1691; Madrid, fol., 1704; Cordova, 1743 (with a second part by Salazar y Olarte, which is perfectly worthless); Madrid, 4to, 1763; *id.*, 1768; Barcelona, 8vo, 1771; Madrid, 4to, 1783-4 (a sumptuous edition); *id.*, 4to, 1790; *id.*, 8vo, 1791.

²⁵ *Historia de la provincia de Yucathan*; Madrid, fol., 1688; Campeche, 8vo (first vol.), 1842; Merida (second vol.), 1845.

²⁶ *Teatro Mexicano*; Mexico, fol., 1698.

²⁷ *Conquista de la provincia del Ytza*; Madrid, fol., 1702. (The second part never was published.)

²⁸ *Historia politica de los Establecimientos ultram. de las naciones Europeas*; Madrid, 5 vols., 4to, 1784. (Rich says that it is only an altered translation of Raynal.)

²⁹ *Ferd. Cortez, der Eroberer Mexiko's*; Berlin, 8vo, 1818.

³⁰ *Istoria della conquista di Messico*; Rome, 16mo, 1820.

³¹ *Life of Hernan Cortez*; Edinburgh, 12mo, 1829; London, 8vo, 1830; in German by Sporschil, Leipzig, 8vo, 1837. (We know nothing concerning this work, and mention it simply because it had the honor of several reimpressions.)

³² *Los tres Siglos de Mejiko*; Mexico, 4 vols., 8vo, 1836-8. (Contains a supplement by BUSTAMENTE. Vol. iv is rarely met with.)

³³ *Ferd. Cortez und die Eroberung von Mexiko*; Prague, 8vo, 1842. (Probably the same as E. Delhinor, *Ferdinand Cortez oder die Eroberung von Mexico*; Prag., 8vo, 1843.)

³⁴ *Mexikos eröfning af Ferd. Kortez*; Linköep, 8vo, 1844.

1522. Belani (Haeberlin³⁵), F. D. Ring³⁶, Lucas Alamán³⁷, M. Orozco y Berra³⁸, J. L. Rayon³⁹, R. A. Wilson⁴⁰, Dr. Robertson⁴¹, and especially the history composed by the eloquent and imaginative William H. Prescott⁴². Valuable information may also be gathered from the well-known collections of Ramusio⁴³, Hakluyt⁴⁴, Purchas⁴⁵, J. Sanchez de Aguirre⁴⁶, J. F. de Espinosa⁴⁷, Lord Kingsborough⁴⁸, Ternaux-Campans⁴⁹, several re-

³⁵ *Geschichte der Entdeckung und Eroberung von Mexiko*; Berlin, 8vo, 1847.

³⁶ *Kurzgefasste Geschichte der dreier ersten Entdecker von Amerika*; Frankfurt, 8vo, 1781. "Libellus, in usum illiteratorum ex Robertsono potissimum excerptus." —MEUSEL.

³⁷ *Disertaciones Históricas sobre la Historia de la República Mexicana*; Mexico, 3 vols., 4to, 1844-49.

³⁸ *Noticia Histórica de la Conjuración del Marques del Valle*; Mexico, 4to, 1853. (Alleged conspiracy to cause Mexico to "secede," and place at the head of the government Martin Cortes, son of the conquistador, 1565-68.)

—*Itinerario del ejército español en la conquista de Mejico*. (This valuable monograph is in the *Diccionario*, but we think that a few copies were published separately.)

³⁹ *Sumario de la Residencia tomada a D. Fernando Cortes*; Mexico, 2 vols., 4to, 1852-3.

—*Proceso de Residencia contra Pedro de Alvarado, y Nuño de Guzman*; Mexico, 8vo, 1847 (with notes by D. J. F. Ramirez).

⁴⁰ *A new history of the Conquest of Mexico*; Philadelphia, 8vo, 1859.

⁴¹ *History of America*, Book v.

⁴² *History of the Conquest of Mexico, with a preliminary view of the ancient Mexican civilization, and the life of the conqueror Hernando Cortes*; New York, 3 vols., 8vo, 1843 (first edition).

The following translations contain valuable notes, corrections and additions:

Historia de la Conquista de Mexico, trad. p. D. S. M. Gonzales de la Vega, y anotada p. D. L. Alamán; Mexico, 2 vols., 4to, 1844-46.

—*Historia de la conquista de Mexico con una ajeda preliminar*, &c., trad. p. D.

Joaq. Navarro. (with notes by J. F. Ramirez and J. R. Gondra); Mexico, 3 vols., 8vo, 1844.

⁴³ *Tercio Volume delle navigationi et viaggi*; Venice, fol., 1556 (for two letters from Pedro de Alvarado to Cortes (*id.*, in *BARCIA, Historiad. primit.*, Vol. 1), the account addressed by Diego de Godoy to the latter, but more especially for the all-important "Relatione d'un gentilhuomo del Sig. Fernando Cortese," the Spanish original of which is unfortunately lost.

⁴⁴ *The principal Navigations, Voyages, &c.*; London, 3 vols., fol., 1599-1600. (In Vol. III, the journeys or voyages of Marco de Niça, Coronado, Ruiz, Espejo, Tomson, Bodenham, Hawks and Phillips.

⁴⁵ *Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimes*; London, 5 vols., fol., 1625-1626; in Vol. III, Book v, extracts from Herrera, Oviedo, Acosta, Gomara, and the Mendoza codex; in Vol. IV, Books VI and VII, sundry interesting pieces.

⁴⁶ *Collectio maxima conciliorum omnium Hispaniæ et Novi Orbis*; Rome, 4 vols., fol., 1693.

⁴⁷ *Chronica Apostolica y Seraphica de todos los colegios de Propaganda Fide de esta Nueva-España*; Mexico, 2 vols., 4to, 1746-1792.

⁴⁸ *Antiquities of Mexico*; London, 9 vols., fol., 1830-1848 (the drawings by A. Aglio). See Vols. v, VII, VIII, for written accounts.

⁴⁹ *Voyages, Relations et Mémoires*; Paris, 20 vols., 8vo, in two series, 1837-1840. See, especially, Vols. VIII and X (1838), XIII and XVI (1840).

The *Histoire de Tlaxcala*, by CAMARCO, and the *Histoire des Provinces Septentrionales du Mexique*, by LA MOTA PADILLA, were promised, but not published.

pertories published in Spain and Mexico⁵⁰, but, above all, from the invaluable *Coleccion* of Señor D. Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta⁵¹.

As to understand fully the circumstances that led to the rapid conquests achieved by Cortes, which were due in a greater degree to the character of the natives

⁵⁰ *Diccionario Universal de Historia y de Geografia*; Mexico, 10 vols., fol., 1853-56. (This is a reprint of the Barcelona edition, but with valuable additions by Messrs. Icazbalceta, Ramirez and others.)

—*Documentos para la Historia de Mejico*, four series, published in the *Diario oficial*, between the years 1853-57, in 17 vols., 8vo, fol., and 4to, Mexico. (See BERENDT, *apud Peterman's Mittheilungen*, for Aug., 1856.)

—*Coleccion de Documentos ineditos por la Historia de España*; Madrid, 1842-1865, in parts, forming, up to this date, about 40 vols. 8vo.

—*Coleccion de Documentos ineditos relativos al descubrimiento, &c.*; Madrid, 1864, in monthly parts. (It is really painful to see the little method, discrimination, and knowledge displayed by the editors of this new publication.)

⁵¹ *Coleccion de Documentos para la historia de Mexico*; Mexico, 4to, 1858. In these times when reputation, in view merely of personal advancement, or the lust of pecuniary profit, are the motives of so many attempts in the sphere, not only of letters but of science, disinterested efforts are so commendable, that we cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without noticing the literary and historical labors of Sr. Dn. Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta. A scholar of methodical habits and clearness of perception, a critic of great acumen, and a disinterested, modest, persevering votary of science, Señor Icazbalceta deserves well of the student of American history. We wish it were in our power to think as highly of the labors of certain scholars, so called, who, by continually thrusting themselves before the public, have succeeded in securing a position, a name, and an abundance of worldly goods!

The first volume of this *Coleccion* contains, besides the History of the Indians

by Motolinia, several letters of Cortes, never before published; the important *Probanza fecha en la Nueva España, a pedimento de J. Ochoa de Lejarde en nombre de Hernando Cortes; the Ordenanzas militares y civiles*, issued by Cortes, an anonymous life of this conqueror, in Latin; his instructions for the Colima expedition; and upwards of fifty important documents, all relating to the subject before us, and published for the first time.

The second volume, which is to be published within a few weeks, will contain, among others, the following important documents:

—Memorial de Luis Cardenas contra Cortes.

—Merced á Hernando Cortes de tierras á Mexico.

—Real provision sobre descubrimientos en el Mar del Sur, y repuesta de Cortes á la notificacion que se hizo de ella.

—Relacion de los servicios del Marques del Valle, que de su orden presentó á S. M. el lic. Nuñez.

—Peticion que dio F. Cortes contra A. de Mendoza, virey, pidiendo residencia contra él.

—Fragmentos de la vista hecha á A. de Mendoza, Interrogatorio, &c. (303 questions).

—Leyes y ordenanzas nuevamente hechas por S. M. por la gobernacion de las Indias. (The "famous" laws which were promulgated by a kind of hue-and-cry in the city of Mexico, May 24th, 1544.)

—Several memorials by Las Casas.

—Relacion de la jornada que hizo F. de Sandoval Acaztlé, cacique, con A. de Mendoza, cuando fué á la conquista de los indios Chichimecas, and, above all, the wholly unknown, though highly important,

Relacion hecha sobre la conquista de Mexico (by ANDRES DE TAPIA, an eyewitness and participant).

1522. and the dissensions which existed among the Mexican princes, than to his unquestionable skill, bravery and perseverance, it is necessary to study the history of Mexico before the conquest, we refer to the works of Sahagun⁵², Alvarado Tezozomoc⁵³, Torribio de Benevente or Motolinia⁵⁴, Fernando d'Alva Ixtlilxochitl⁵⁵, A. de Zurita⁵⁶, Gregorio Garcia⁵⁷, J. Eusebius Nieremberg⁵⁸, L. Boturini Benaduci⁵⁹, J. J. Granados y Galvez⁶⁰, F. X. C. de Siguenza y Gongara⁶¹, F. X. Clavigero⁶²,

⁵² *Historia general de las Cosas de Nueva España*; Mexico, 3 vols., 4to, 1829 (edited and castrated by Bustamente in such a manner as to require for a perfect understanding of that dry but important work, the reading of the parts also published in Vols. v and vi of Kingsborough's *Antiquities*).

⁵³ *Cronica Mexicana*, 110 chapters in KINGSBOROUGH, Vol. IX, pp. 1-196, and *Histoire du Mexique*, trad. sur un MS. inédit par H. Ternaux-Campans; Paris, 2 vols., 8vo, 1853.

⁵⁴ *Historia de los Indios de la Nueva España*, in Vol. I of ICAZBALCETA'S *Coleccion de Documentos*.

⁵⁵ The "Mexican Cicero," as Bustamente calls him, wrote a certain number of works, all germane to the subject before us, but we think that the following only were printed:

Horribles Crueldades de los conquistadores de Mexico; Mexico, 4to, 1829. Translated into French by TERNAUX, and inserted in his *Recueil*; Paris, 8vo, 1838.

—*Historia Chichimeca*, apud KINGSBOROUGH'S *Antiquities*, Vol. IX, pp. 197-316, and in TERNAUX, second series, 2 vols., 8vo, 1840. (Extracts have been translated and published in the appendix to PRESCOTT'S *History of Mexico*.)

⁵⁶ *Rapport sur les différentes classes de chefs de la Nouvelle Espagne*, in TERNAUX, *Recueil*, 8vo, 1840.

⁵⁷ *Origen de los Indios del Nuevo Mundo y Indias Occidentales*; Valencia, 12mo, 1607; Madrid, fol., 1729. (Book v contains the opinions which the Indians themselves held concerning their origin.)

⁵⁸ *Historia naturæ, maxime peregrinæ, libri xvi distinctæ*; Antwerp, fol., 1635.

(This work seems to occupy a middle ground between the work of Acosta and the well-known *Naturaleza y Virtudes de los Arboles, &c., de la Nueva España* of FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ (Mexico, 4to, 1615), as it contains a great deal of Natural History, probably taken from the latter, and historical facts, which we have seen quoted by several Mexican historians.)

⁵⁹ *Idea de una Nueva Historia General de la America Septentrional*; Madrid, 4to, 1746.

⁶⁰ *Tardes Americanas; gobierno gentil y católico, breve y particular noticia de toda la historia Indiana*; Mexico, 4to, 1778. (Imaginary dialogue between a learned Indian and a Spaniard concerning the early history of Mexico.)

⁶¹ *Piedad heroica de Hernando Cortez*.

—*Del origen de los Indios Mexicanos que se llamaron Toltecas*.

—*Cyclographia Mexicana, o modo que los Mexicanos tenían en contar los años, meses, y días, de que se deduce con evidencia la antigüedad de la nacion*.

—*Mithologia Mexicana*.

We borrow these last three titles from ANTONIO, *Bibl. Hist. Nova*, Vol. 1, p. 232, but are unable to state whether the works were ever printed. Those who have access to the rarissime *Biblioteca Hispano-Americano Septentrional* of BERISTAIN may ascertain the fact.

⁶² *Storia antica del Messico*; Cesena, 4 vols., 4to, 1780-1; *History of Mexico*; London, 4to, 1787; Philadelphia, 8vo, 1804; London, 4to, 1807; *Historia antigua de Megico*; London, 8vo, 1826. (The latest translation into Spanish is by F. P. Vasquez, Bishop of Puebla, Mexico, 4to, 1853.)

Mariano Veytia⁶³, C. M. Bustamente⁶⁴, and even the ambitious attempt of the indefatigable Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg⁶⁵. 1522.

The Catholic Church and its various monastic orders have so shaped what some authors term the modern civilization of Mexico—the Dominicans, Franciscans, and Jesuits played such an important part in the early history of the conquest—that their chronicles yet form a trustworthy, though chaotic repertory of facts and documents. The reader, therefore, should not neglect to consult the monkish histories of Alonso Fernandez⁶⁶, Geronimo de Mendieta⁶⁷, J. de Grijalva⁶⁸, Gonzales de la Puente⁶⁹, G. G. Davila⁷⁰, G. Garcia⁷¹, A. Davila Padilla⁷², Alonso de la Rea⁷³, Baltazar de Medina⁷⁴, F.

⁶³ *Historia Antigua de Mejico*; Mexico, 3 vols., 4to, 1836. (The best work as yet written concerning the early history of Mexico. Published with additions by D. F. Ortega, but without the introduction, which was afterwards inserted in KINGSBOROUGH'S *Antiquities*, Vol. VIII, pp. 159-217.)

⁶⁴ *Galeria de antiguos Principes Mejicanos*; Puebla, 4to, 1821.

—*Cronica Mexicana. Teomóxtli o Libro que contiene todo lo interesante á Usos, Costumbres, &c., de los Indios antiguos Tultecas y Mexicanos*; Mexico, 4to, 1822.

—*Texcoco en los últimos tiempos de sus antiguos reyes*; Mexico, 4to, 1826.

(*Los horrores de Cortes*; Mexico, 4to, 1821, is simply a virulent pamphlet, in which Bustamente endeavored to show that O'Donoghue (the last Vice-Roy of Mexico) surpassed even Cortes in cruelty.)

⁶⁵ *Histoire des nations civilisées du Mexique et de l'Amérique-Centrale*; Paris, 4 vols., 8vo, 1859. (Years will elapse before the historian is placed in possession of sufficient data to write anything but an imaginary history of the civilized nations of Mexico "durant les siècles antérieurs à Christophe Colomb"!)

⁶⁶ *Historia eclesiastica de nuestros tiempos*; Toledo, fol., 1611.

⁶⁷ *Historia eclesiastica Indiana*. (This valuable work, which was known only from the notice in LEON PINELO, p. 114,

and supposed to be lost, has been lately discovered in Spain, and will be published in Vol. III of Señor ICAZBALCETA'S *Coleccion*.)

⁶⁸ *Cronica de la Orden de N. P. S. Augustin en las Provincias de la Nueva España*; Mexico, 4to, 1624. (Es Historia bien escrita, i que no sale de lo que en el Titulo promete"—PINELO-BARCIA, col. 761.)

⁶⁹ *Historia de S. Agostin de la provincia de Mechoacan*; fol., 1624 (TERNAUX, No. 466).

⁷⁰ *Teatro Eclesiastico de la primitiva Iglesia de las Indias occidentales*; Madrid, 2 vols., fol., 1649-56.

⁷¹ *Predicacion del Evangelio en el Nuevo Mundo*, 1625 (*apud* ANTONIO, *Bibl. H. Nov.* I, 544).

⁷² *Historia de la fundacion y discurso de la provincia de Santiago de Mexico*; Madrid, fol., 1596; Bruxelles, fol., 1625; Antonio and Meusel add "*Valladolid (hac epigraphe non satis apta: Varia historia de la Nueva España)*, 1634, fol."

⁷³ *Chronica de la Orden de N. S. P. S. Francisco*; Mexico, 4to, 1643. (There is an *Alonso de Roa* mentioned by PINELO-BARCIA, col. 754, as the author of *Chronica de la Provincia de San Pedro, i San Pablo de Mechoacan*; Mexico, 4to, 1635.)

⁷⁴ *Crónica de la Provincia de S. Diego de Mejico*; Mexico, fol., 1682.

1522. J. Alegre⁷⁵, Juan Lopez⁷⁶, A. Perez de Ribas⁷⁷, and the collections of Abp. Lorenzana⁷⁸, all of which find their fit complement and commentary in Matias de Bocanegra's *Historia del Auto de Fè en Mexico*⁷⁹.

In studies of this description, the pandects⁸⁰ (if the

⁷⁵ *Historia de la Provincia de la Compañia de Jesus de la Nueva España*, published by BUSTAMANTE; Mexico, 3 vols., 4to, 1841-2.

⁷⁶ *Historia General*; Valladolid, 1615. We know the work only from the citation in DIAZ DE LA CALLE, which leads to the belief that this *Historia* refers to the subject before us, but we are apprehensive that the Lopez mentioned by De la Calle is the Johannes Lopez of UGHELLI and ANTONIO, while the work is only the well-known *Historia General de Santo Domingo y de su orden de Predicadores*.

It must be said, however, that in PINELO-BARCIA (col. 753) there is a reference to JUAN MELENDEZ (*Tesoros verd. de las Yndias*; Rome, fol., 1681, Vol. I, fol. 97), from which we infer that there are additions to the above *Hist. gen. de S. D.* which refer to the Indies.

⁷⁷ *Historia de los Triunfos de nuestra Santa Fè entre gentes las mas bárbaras y fieras del nuevo Orbe*; Madrid, fol., 1645.

⁷⁸ *Concilios provinciales, primero y segundo*; Mexico, 4to, 1769.

—*Concilium provinciale III Mexican*; Mexico, 4to, 1770. (The acts of the first councils were printed as early as 1556, by Juan Pablo, and therefore before 1622, which is the date given by BRUNET, III, 467.)

⁷⁹ *Historia del Auto de Fè en Mexico*; Mexico, 4to, 1649; *id.*, 1652.

We are of the impression that the following works might serve as a useful index to comprehend the inner workings of those religious organizations which have been the immediate cause of so much harm in Mexico:

—*Constituciones del arzobispado de Mexico*; Mexico, fol., 1556.

—*Ordinarium sacri ordinis hæremitarum*; Mexico, 4to, 1556.

—*Reglas y constituciones de la cõfradía de los juramentos*; Mexico, fol., 1567.

—*Instituta ordinis Beati Francisci*; Mexico, 4to, 1567.

—*Estatutos generales de Barcelona*; Mexico, 4to, 1585 (for the order of the Franciscans).

—*Constituciones ordinis fratrum eremitarum Sancti Augustini*; Mexico, 8vo, 1587.

—*Forma y modo de fundar las cõfradías del cordon de N. P. S. Francisco*; Mexico, 8vo, 1589.

—*Fundacion é indulgencias de la orden de la Merced*; Mexico, 8vo, 1595.

—*Regla de los frailes menores*; Mexico, 4to, 1595.

—*Derecho de las iglesias metropolitanas de las Indias*; Madrid, 4to, 1634 (1635 and 1637?).

The Church history of that distracted country is blended in so great a degree with superstitions, more contemptible even than the idolatry which they were intended to supersede, that we deem it a sad necessity for the historian to feel compelled to peruse such miserable productions as the following:

—GONGORA Y SIGUENZA, *Primavera indiana, poema sacro de N. S. de Guadalupe*; —, 8vo, 1668 (PINELO-BARCIA, col. 840).

—LUIS CISNEROS, *Historia de Na. Sa. de los remedios de Mexico, que llevo Juan Rodriguez de Villa-fuerte a la conquista*; Mexico, —, 1621 (TERNAUX, No. 435).

—Huei Tlamahuisoltica, *onronexiti inilhuicac Tlatoca xiuapille Sa. Ma. Totlaxnonantzin Guadalupe*; Mexico, 4to, 1649. (TERNAUX, No. 683.)

⁸⁰ *Ordenâcas y copilacion de Leyes*; Mexico, fol., 1548 (organizing the courts of law, regulating the lawyers, attorneys, constables, &c., &c., enacted in April, 1528). See *infra*.

—*Leyes y ordenanças nueuamete hechas por su Magestad, p'a la gouernacion de las Indias y buen tratamiento y conseruacion de los Indios*; Alcalá, fol., 1543. (Laws issued by Charles V, limiting the partitions of lands among the conquistadores.)

—*Philippus Hispaniarum et Indiarum*

expression is not superlatively pretentious when applied to the crude digests of laws and ordinances framed from time to time by Spain for her distant colonies) necessarily find a place in this connection. Nor are Geography and Archæology to be neglected. We therefore mention the curious works of Francesco Cervantes de Salazar⁸¹, Diego de Cisneros⁸², F. de Cepeda⁸³, F. de Burgoa⁸⁴, Villa-Senor y Sanchez⁸⁵, A. Leon y Gama⁸⁶, Gemelli Careri⁸⁷, G. R. Carli⁸⁸, Bustamente⁶⁴, Alexander von Humboldt⁸⁹, and the sumptuous collections of drawings of monuments and hieroglyphics published by Del Rio or Cabrera⁹⁰, Nebel⁹¹, Lenoir, Warden and Farcy⁹², Fred. de Waldeck⁹³, Wetherell⁹⁴, Charnay⁹⁵, and especially by the unfortunate Lord Kingsborough⁴⁸.

Rex. Provis. cedula, &c.; Mexico, fol., 1563. (There is a copy of this extremely rare and important summary of Spanish colonial law by VASCO DE PUGA, in a private libr., Providence, R. I.)

—*Sumario de recopilacion general de las leyes y ordenanzas que se han promulgado por las Indias occidentales*; Madrid, fol., 1628.

⁸¹ *Dialogi de Academia Mexicana: Civitas Mexicus inter. Civitas Mexicus exter.*; Mexico, Juan Pablos, 8vo, 1554. (The only copy known of this curious collection of dialogues is in a private library, in the city of Mexico. We suppose the author to be identical with the CERVANTES mentioned by Antonio, *B. H. Nova*, 1, 414.)

⁸² *Sitio, naturaleza y propiedades de la ciudad de Mexico*; Mexico, 4to, 1618.

⁸³ *Relacion universal y verdadera del sitio en que esta fundada la ciudad de Mexico*; Mexico, fol., 1637.

⁸⁴ *Geográfica descripcion de la parte Septentrional, del polo ártico de la America, y nueva Iglesia de las Indias Occidentales*; Mexico, fol., 1674.

See also the anonymous:

—*Reconocimientos de los rios del valle de Mexico*; Mexico, fol., 1748.

⁸⁵ *Theatro Americano, descripcion general de los reynos y provincias de la nueva España*; Madrid, 3 vols., fol., 1746-48-

⁸⁶ *Descripcion Historica y Cronologica de las dos Piedras*; Mexico, 4to, 1792; *id.* (with the addition of a second part), 8vo, 1832.

⁸⁷ *Giro del Mondo*; Naples, 6 vols., 12mo, 1699-1700.

⁸⁸ *Delle Lettere Americane*, Cosmopoli (*i. e.*, Florence), 2 vols., 8vo, 1780.

⁸⁹ *Essai Politique sur le royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne*; Paris, 2 vols., 4to, and one folio for the Atlas, 1811.

—*Vues des Cordilleres et monuments des peuples indigènes de l'Amérique*; Paris, 2 vols., fol., 1810.

⁹⁰ *Description of the ruins of an ancient city discovered near Palenque*; London, 4to, 1822.

⁹¹ *Voyage pittoresque et archéologique dans la partie la plus intéressante du Mexique*; Paris, fol., 1836.

⁹² *Antiquités Méxicaines*; Paris, 3 vols., fol., 1834-36. (Capt. Dupaix' three expeditions to Mitka and Palenque, 1805-7.)

⁹³ *Coleccion de las Antiquidades Mexicanas que existen en el Museo nacional*; Mexico, fol., 1827.

—*Voyage pittoresque et archéologique dans la province d'Yucatan*; Paris, fol., 1838.

⁹⁴ *Catalogo de una Coleccion de Antiquidades Mexicanas*; Seville, 4to, 1842.

⁹⁵ *Vues Photographiques des anciens monuments du Mexique*; Paris, fol., 1862.

1522. As to the poems of Gabriel Lasso de la Vega⁹⁶, A. de Saavedra Guzman⁹⁷, Melchior de la Vega⁹⁸, Bernardino de Balbuena⁹⁹, J. Osorio Cortes¹⁰⁰, Caspar de Villagra¹⁰¹, Arias Villalobas¹⁰², Fernando de Zarate¹⁰³, F. Ruiz de Leon¹⁰⁴, J. de Escoiquiz¹⁰⁵, P. Roure¹⁰⁶, Roux de Rochelle¹⁰⁷, and of several anonymous versifiers¹⁰⁸, or the plays of Josef Canizares¹⁰⁹, Firmin del Rey¹¹⁰, Piron¹¹¹, Alfonso Cavacio¹¹², and even of Lope de Vega¹¹³ and John Dryden¹¹⁴, we apprehend that they present but little interest to the student of history.

Concerning the biography and bibliography of the early Mexican writers, the reader will find abundant materials in the rare compilations of J. J. Eguiaara y Eguiren¹¹⁵, J. L. Maneiro¹¹⁶, and J. M. Beristain y Souza¹¹⁷.

⁹⁶ *Primera parte de Cortés valeroso y la Mexycana*; Madrid, 4to, 1588 (12 cantos); *id.*, 12mo, 1594, with the addition of 13 cantos.

—*Elogios en loor de los tres famosos varones D. Jayme, rey de Aragon, D. Fernando Cortez, marquez del valle, y D. Alvaro Bazan*; Saragossa, 12mo, 1601.

⁹⁷ *El Peregrino Indiano, Poema de los Hechos de Hernan Cortes*; Madrid, 12mo, 1599. (There was to be a second part, which has never been published.)

⁹⁸ *Relacion de las grandezas del Peru, Mexico y los Angeles*; Mexico, 12mo, 1601.

⁹⁹ *Grandezza Mexicana del bachiller B. de Balbuena*; Mexico, 12mo, 1604. (Effusion of a poet praised by Lope de Vega. See TERNAUX, No. 269.) Reprinted, Madrid, 18mo, 1829.

¹⁰⁰ *Cortesiada, Poema heroico de Don Hernando Cortes, dedicado al Rey Don Felipe 4º el Grande*. (MS. in the *Biblioteca Real*, apud ALCEDO, *Bibliot. Am.* MS. and BARCIA-PINELO.)

¹⁰¹ *Historia de la Nueva Mexico*; Alcalá, 12mo, 1610. It is alleged that Cortes went as far as what is now called in the United States *New Mexico*.

¹⁰² *Historia de Mexico desde la fundacion hasta 1623*; Mexico, —, 1623.

¹⁰³ *Conquista de Mexico*.

¹⁰⁴ *Hernandia, triumphos de la Fè y gloria de las armas españolas; proezas de Hernan Cortes, Poema heroyco*; Madrid, 4to, 1755.

¹⁰⁶ *Mexico conquistada, Poema heroico*; Madrid, 3 vols., 8vo, 1798.

¹⁰⁸ *La Conquête du Mexique, poëme en 10 chants*, with historical notes; Paris, 8vo, 1811.

¹⁰⁷ *Fernand Cortez, Poëme*; Paris, 8vo, 1838.

¹⁰⁸ *Obediencia que Mexico dio al rey D. Felipe IV con un discurso en verso del estado de la misma ciudad desde el mas antiguo de su fundacion, imperio y conquista hasta hoy*; Mexico, 4to, 1623.

—*Le Mexique conquis, Poëme héroïque*; Paris, 8vo, 1751.

—*L'Eroismo di Ferdinando Cortese confermato contre le censure nemiche*; Romæ, 8vo, 1806. (A poem or a comedy?)

—*The fall of Mexico*, 4to, n. d. (Raetz Catalogue, No. 1670.)

¹⁰⁹ *El Pleyto de Hernan Cortez*.

¹¹⁰ *Hernan Cortez en Tabasco* (apud TERNAUX, No. 443).

¹¹¹ *Fernan Cortez, Comédie*; Paris, 8vo, 1744 (translated into Spanish, Madrid, 8vo, 1776).

¹¹² *Moteczuma, Emperador de Mexico*; Tragedia, 1709. 12. Italiano (PINELO-BARCIA).

¹¹³ *Marquez del Valle*.

¹¹⁴ *The Indian Emperour or the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards*; London, 1651; 1667, 1668, 1692, 1700, all in 4to.

¹¹⁵ *Bibliotheca Mexicana, seu historia viroorum in America boreale natorum*; Mexico, fol., 1775. (Contains only the letters

It is not in times when Philology has been found to present the most efficient and reliable means of ascertaining the history of the early migrations of primitive races, that we should overlook the praiseworthy efforts of Señores Orozco y Berra¹¹⁸, Francisco Pimentel¹¹⁹, and the valuable index of Dr. H. E. Ludwig¹²⁰, which, how-

A, B, C, but many dissertations of interest. Copy in private libr., N. Y.)

¹¹⁶ *de viris aliquot Mexicanorum aliorumque qui sive viriute, sive litteris, Mexici imprimis floruerunt*; Bologna, 3 vols., 8vo, 1791.

¹¹⁷ *Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana Septentrional*; Mexico, 3 vols., 4to, 1816-1821.

¹¹⁸ *Geografía de las Lenguas y Carta Etnográfica de Mexico*; Mexico, 8vo, 1864.

¹¹⁹ *Cuadro descriptivo y comparativo de las Lenguas Indígenas de Mexico*; Mexico, 2 vols., 8vo, 1862-65.

¹²⁰ *The Literature of American Aboriginal Languages. Bibliotheca Glottica*; London, 8vo, 1858. (This valuable work is evidently based, in its present form, upon the American portion of VATER, *Litt. der Gram. Lexica und Wörter. aller Sprachen der Erde*; Berlin, 8vo, 1847.)

As to manuscript sources, the reader will be pleased to learn that copies of the following unpublished works are in a private library in New York:

—ESTRELLA (J. C. C.) *de Rebus Indicis*.

—DURAN (DIEGO) *Historia Antigua de Nueva España*, 3 large vols., with numerous colored drawings of Mexican hieroglyphics. (See *supra*, note 10.)

—ZORITA (ALONZO DE) *Breve y Sumaria Relacion de los Señores, maneras, y diferencias que havia de ellos en la Nueva España*.

—GONGORA, *Lista de los Conquistadores de Nueva España*.

—*Relacion de la provincia de Meztitlan* por Gabriel de CHAVES.

—*Cartas de Fr. Juan de ZUMARRAGA* primero Obispo de Mexico, 1529.

—Pasqual de ANDAGOVA, *Descripcion de las Provincias de Tierra-Firme y relacion de lo ocurrido en ellas desde 1514, hasta, 1541*.

In a private library, Washington city:

—*Historia antigua de la Nueva España*,

con noticias de los ritos y costumbres y explicacion del calendario Mexicano, por el Padre Fr. DIEGO DURAN, de la orden de Santo-Domingo, escrita en el año de 1588. (See *supra*.)

—*Relacion de las ceremonias y poblacion y gubernacion de los Indios de la provincia de Mechuachan, hecha al Illmo Señor Dn. Antonio de Mendoza*. (ANONYMOUS.)

The following manuscripts, collected by PRESCOTT, are now in a private library in Boston, Mass.:

—*Relaciones de los primeros Descubridores de Nueva España (originals in the Vienna Imperial Library)*; *Relacion del descubrimiento y conquista de Nueva España, escrita al Emperador Carlos V^o y su madre D^a Juana por la Justicia y Reximiento de la ciudad de Vera Cruz á diez dias de julio de 1519*; *Segunda Relacion de Hernan Cortés á el mismo Emperador, á 30 de octubre de 1520*; *Tercera Relacion embiada por Hernando Cortés al Emperador, á 15 de mayo de 1522*; *Quarta Relacion de Hernando Cortés dirigida al Emperador, á 15 de octubre de 1524*; *Una Relacion de Pedro de Alvarado á Hernando Cortés escrita en Vilatan á once de abril (year not mentioned)*; *Otra Relacion de Pedro de Alvarado, escrita en S^o Tiago á 28 de julio de 1523*; *Relacion de Pedro de Godoy á Fernando Cortés (no date)*; *Extracto de los Primeros Descubrimientos de F. Pizarro y D. de Almagro hecho por Juan de Samanos para remitir á algun principe, que no se expresa quien sea*; *Relacion de Hernan Cortés al Emperador (no date)*; *Despacho, Instruccion y Cartas dadas por Cortés á Antonio Gival para Alvaro de Saavedra el año de 1526*; *Table of Contents of the "Coleccion de Memorias de Nueva España," in 32 volumes, collected and prepared by order of the Spanish government in 1792. Los Primeros Señores de Teotihuacan y sus*

1522. ever much improved by the additions and corrections of W. W. Turner, is destined to be surpassed by the new edition which will soon be published by the learned, modest, indefatigable and disinterested Dr. Berendt, now engaged in exploring the comparatively unknown and mysterious island of Peten, in Guatemala.

Whatever may be the importance of the facts related in several of the above-mentioned works, the fountain-

comarcas; Poems, &c., by the Emperor Nezahualcoyott, translated into Spanish by his descendant, Fernando de Alva (and into English by Prescott, Appendix to his *Hist. of Mexico*, Vol. III, p. 429).

—*Documents from the Collection of Don Juan Bautista Muñoz*: Relacion de la carta que los Alcaldes y Regidores de la Villa de Vera Cruz scriven a V. Mag. e de lo que ha pasado en su viage e poblacion, á seis de julio de 1519; Letter of Diego Velasquez, Gonzalo de Guzman, and Panfilo de Narvaez to M. de Chièvres, Oct. 12, 1519; Letter from D. Velasquez to Chièvres, Oct. 12, 1519; Instructions of Velasquez to Cortés, Oct. 23, 1518; Letter of Pasamonte to Charles V., Jan. 15, 1520; Deposition of F. de Montejo, April 29, 1520; Deposition of Puertocarrero, April 30, 1520; Letter from the Audiencia of San Domingo to the Emperor, inclosing a report from the licentiate Ayllon, Governor of Cuba, Aug. 30, 1520; Ordenanzas militares y civiles, Taxcalteque, Dec. 22, 1520, and Mexico, March 20, 1524; Accusations of Narvaez against Cortés, without date; Letter of the licentiate Zuazo, Governor of Cuba, and Fray Luis de Figueroa, Nov. 14, 1521; De Rebus gestis Ferdin. Cortesii, incerto auctore; Relacion de la plata que se hubo de la Provincia de Mechoacan, &c.; Commission to Cortés as Governor, &c., of New Spain, Oct. 15, 1522; Power of attorney from Cortés to his father, May 8, 1522; Cedula declarando que la Nueva España no puede ser enagenada de la corona, 22 de octubre, 1523; Gastos de la expedicion que llevó Cristoval Dolid, 1523; Minuta de carta de Cortés á Francisco Cortés, 1524; Ynstruccion civil y militar á Francisco Cortés por la expedicion de la costa de Colima, 1524; Memorials with-

out date, addressed by Cortés to the Emperor, respecting the affairs of New Spain; Letter of the Emperor to Cortés, Nov. 4, 1525; Letter of Cortés to the Audiencia of San Domingo, May 10, 1526; Letters of Cortés to the Emperor, Sept. 11, 1526; Letter to the Emperor (without signature or date) respecting gold sent by Cortés to Spain; Memorial contra el de Luis Cardenas, 15 de julio, 1528; Letter of the Emperor granting to Cortés the title of Marques del Valle, July 6, 1529; Grant of estates to Cortés, July 23, 1529; Memoria de lo acaecido en esta ciudad de Temixtitlan despues quel Governador Hernando Cortés salio della que fué a lo doce dias del mes de octubre de 1525; Report addressed to the Emperor by Rodrigo Albornoz, Dec. 15, 1525; Report of Nuño de Guzman of the affairs of Panuco and New Galicia during his government, no date; Privilegio de Doña Ysabel Motezuma, otogardo por Cortés, June 27, 1526; Reports of Diego de Ocaña respecting affairs of Mexico, Aug. 31, Sept. 9, Sept. 17, 1526; Lo que el Marques del Valle escribe al Licenciado Nuñez que haga relacion á V. M. sobre las cosas de la Nueva España, &c. (no date); Letter of Cortés to the Council of the Indies, Feb. 8, 1535; Letter of Don A. de Mendoza to the Emperor, Dec. 10, 1537; Letter of Cortés, Sept. 29, 1538; Memorial addressed to the King by the Indian caciques of Santiago de Atitlan, Feb. 1, 1571; Memorial de lo que se pide por D. Juan de Moteçuma, hijo de Juan Cano y de Doña Ysabel de Moteçuma, &c. (no date).

—*Documents from the Collection of Vargas Ponce*: Memorial de Benito Martinez, capellan de Diego Velazquez contra Hernan Cortes (no date); Ynstruccion de

head of information concerning the conquest of Mexico will always be the numerous epistolary accounts written by Cortes himself. It is to be regretted that they have not been all published. Señor Icazbalceta gives a list of not less than thirty-three of Fernando Cortes' "*escritos rueltos*," which, added to the following printed *Cartas de Relacion*, would form a volume of paramount interest.

In the absence of the *Carta de Relacion*, dated Villa Rica de la Vera-Cruz, July 10, 1519, which has not

Diego Velazquez á Cortes y Grijalva, Oct. 23, 1518; Letter of Velazquez to Chièvres, Oct. 12, 1519; Informaciones recibidas por comision de la Audiencia de S^{to} Domingo para impedir la salida de la Armada que llevó Panfilo de Narbaes; Carta que Diego Velazquez escribió al Licenciado Figueroa para que hiciese relacion á sus magestades de lo que le habia fecho Fernando Cortés; Provanza fecha á pedimento de Juan Ochoa de Lexalde en nombre de Hernando Cortés, Capitan General, &c., sobre las diligencias que el dicho capitán hizo para no se perdiese el oro é joyas de sus Mag.^a que estaban en la ciudad de Temistitan; Instruccion de la Audiencia de la Veracruz á los procuradores que envió á la Corte; Petition to the Emperor, signed by 544 soldiers in the army of Cortés, requesting that the latter may be continued in the government of New Spain; Carta del Licenciado Ayllon sobre la armada de Velazquez, 4 de marzo, 1520; Interrogatories relative to disputes between Velasquez and Cortés, Oct. 4, 1520; Lo que pasó con Cristobal de Tapia acerca de no admitirle por gobernador con los Procuradores de Mexico y demas poblaciones y los de Cortés, Dec. 1521; Requerimientos para que no fuese [Cortés] á Vera-Cruz, donde era llegado Cristobal de Tapia, por Gobernador de Nueva España, y su respuesta, Dec. 12, 1521; Requerimiento sobre el saqueo, Aug. 14, 1521; Instruccion que se dió al Licenciado Luis Ponce de Leon para la pesquisa de Cortés; Propuesta de Hernando Cortés para seguir los descubrimientos por el Mar del Sur, July 14, 1523; Grant of lands and vassals to Cortés, July 6, 1529; Letters granting Cortés the title of Captain-General, April 1, 1529; Relacion de los cargos que

resultan de la pesquisa secreta contra Don Hernando Cortés; Facultad real para fundar moyorazgo, July 27, 1529; Cartas de Hernan Cortés al Emperador, 10 de octubre, 1530, y 25 de enero, 1531; Minuta del procurador de Cortés; Instruccion que da el Marques del Valle de sus servicios y agravios recibidos en Nueva Espana y mientras su conquista, año de 1532; Carta de Hernan Cortés al Emperador, 20 de abril, 1532; Provision sobre los descubrimientos del Sur; 1534; Peticion que dió [Cortés] contra Don Antonio de Mendoza, virrey; Última y sentidísima carta de Cortés al Emperador, 3 de feb. 1544; Testamento de Hernan Cortés, 11 de Oct. 1547; Document relating to burial of Cortés and removal of his remains; Petition addressed to the Emperor by Indian chiefs of Tlacopan, 1552.

—*Documents from the Collection of Muñoz*: Grant of Arms to Cortés, March 7, 1525; Cédula de S. M. de 20 de junio de 1526 á Cortés mandandole vaya á las Yslas de Maluco ó mande ir á saber de las armadas que á ellas avian ydo; Carta dirigida al obispo de Osma, Fr. Garcia de Loaysa, por Hernan Cortés á 12 de Enero de 1527; Relation of a voyage of discovery by Pedro Nuñez Maldonada, laid before the Audience of Mexico, Jan. 23, 1529; Cédula de 1^o de abril de 1529; Merced de titulo de Castilla á Cortés, 20 de julio de 1529; Asiento y capitulacion que hizo con el Emperador Don Hernando Cortés, á 27 de oct. de 1529, para el descubrimiento, conquista, y poblacion de las Yslas y tierras del mar del Sur al poniente de la Nueva España; Capitulo de carta del Marques del Valle escrita al Emperador, 20 de abril, 1532; Instruccion que dió el Marques del Valle, año de 1532;

1522. yet been discovered, either in print or manuscript, but the existence of which does not admit of doubt, as it is mentioned by Peter Martyr, Gomara, and Cortes himself, we must notice the account which was sent together with that lost document, viz.:

Relacion del Descubrimiento y Conquista de la Nueva España, hecha por la Justicia y Regimiento de la nueva ciudad de la Vera-Cruz, Julio 10, 1519.

This was published for the first time in the *N. S. S. Coleccion*¹²¹, and republished by Vedia¹²².

a Diego Hurtado de Mendoza para el viage que devia hacer al descubrimiento del Mar del Sur; Instruccion que dio el Marques del Valle á Juan de Avellaneda, Jorge Ceron, y Juan Galvarro de la relacion que avian de hacer á S. M. del descubrimiento del Mar del Sur, &c.; Relacion del armada del Marques del Valle capitaneada de Francisco de Ulloa que salio del puerto de Acapulco y descubrió el rio de Culata; Memorial que presentó en el consejo real de las Indias Nuño de Guzman en 20 de marzo de 1540; Memorial que dio al Rey el Marques del Valle en Madrid á 25 de junio de 1540 sobre agravios que le havia hecho el Virrey de Nueva España; Memorial de Don Antonio Velazquez de Bazan acerca de la merced que pide á S. M.; Memorial de Cortés al Emperador de la ciudad de Tezcuco, 10 de octubre, 1530; Apuntamiento original de Cortés; Relacion de Nuño de Guzman, en Omitlan á 8 de julio, 1530; Relacion que dió Pedro de Carranza de la jornada de N. de Guzman; Memorial de Juan de Villanueva en nombre de Cortés sobre lo que empleó y gastó para el descubrimiento de la especeria, &c.; Carta de Cortés al Emperador, 25 de enero, 1531; Memorial de Juan de Villanueva en nombre de Cortés, haciendo saber como N. de Guzman llevó en grillos el Cazonci; Royal mandate forbidding Cortés to approach within ten leagues of the city of Mexico, March 22, 1530; Letter of N. de Guzman to the Council, accusing Cortés of cruelty to the Indians, &c., June 7, 1535; Carta de Cortés al Emperador, 20 de abril, 1532; Carta de Cortés á la Audiencia de Nueva España, 25 de enero, 1533; Carta de Cor-

tés al Emperador, 25 de enero, 1533; Carta de Cortés á la Audiencia de Nueva España, 10 de feb. 1533; Relaciones de Don Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl (extracted from Vol. IV. of the Memorias de Nueva España).

—From the Collections of Muñoz and Navarrete: Fragmentos de historia de Nueva España. (Historia de Tlascala por Diego Muñoz Camargo.) Capítulos de la Cronica Mexicana de Tezozomoc; Relacion de los descubrimientos que se han hecho desde el año de 1492 hasta el de 1545 por los Españoles; Instruccion que dió el capitán Diego Velazquez en la Isla Fernandina, en 23 de octubre de 1518, al capitán Hernando Cortés; Memorial que presentó al Rey Benito Martínez en nombre del Adelantado Diego Velazquez, 1519; Parecer que dió el Licenciado Ayllon al Adelantado Diego Velazquez sobre el armada que havia aprestado para embiar contra Hernan Cortés; Dos cartas escritas al Rey por el Licenciado Ayllon, 8 de enero y 4 de marzo de 1520; Titulo de Gobernador de las Islas y Tierras que descubriese en el Mar del Sur expedido por S. M. al Marques del Valle, 5 de nov. 1529; Relacion del viage de Fernando de Grijalva, año de 1536; Relaciones de otras viages; Relacion de los conquistadores y descubridores de la Nueva España, á donde fueron con Hernando Cortés, Panfilo de Narvaez y otros; Venta de dos navios que hizo Juan Rodriguez de Villafuerte al Marqués del Valle, 4 de nov. 1531.

—Historia de los Indios de Nueva España por Toribio de Benavente ó Motolinia.

¹²¹ *Coleccion de documentos ineditos para la historia de España*; Madrid, 4to, 1842-65. Commenced by Navarrete, and continued

We then find the *Carta A*, dated Villa Segura de la Frontera, October 30th, 1520, which contained a chart of the Gulf of Mexico, now lost, but supposed to be the original of the map in the Nuremberg Latin edition of 1524. The first edition of *A* is the present No. 118; the second edition, which we call *B*, was published at Saragossa, in 1523 (*infra*). 1522.

A was followed by a *Carta* dated Cuyocan, May 15th, 1522, which was printed at Seville in 1523 (*infra*). This, which we call *C*, was sent, together with a secret epistle, to the Emperor V. The latter was first published in the *N. S. S. Coleccion*¹²³, and republished by Kingsborough¹²⁴.

The next is a *Carta* dated Temixtitan, October 15th, 1524, printed at Toledo, in 1525 (*infra*). We call this *D*. The second edition of *D* was printed at Valencia in 1526 (*infra*), and we letter it *E*.

D was sent, together with a secret letter, which was published for the first time by Señor Icazbalceta¹²⁵.

The original editions seem to end with *E*. The other *Cartas* are all modern publications, *viz.* :

Carta de relacion, dated Temixtitan, Sept. 3d, 1526¹²⁶.

Carta al Emperador, dated Temixtitan, Sept. 11th, 1526¹²⁷.

Carta al Emperador, dated Tezcuccho, October 10th, 1530¹²⁸.

Memorial al Emperador, —, 1539¹²⁹.

Carta al Emperador, dated Feb. 3d, 1544¹³⁰.

by Miguel Salva and P. Sainz y Baranda, Vol. iv, or Vol. i, pp. 417-472 (effaced memorandum, which we have no means of verifying).

¹²² *Historiadores primitivos de Indias*; Madrid, 2 vols., 8vo, 1853, Vol. i.

¹²³ Vol. i, pp. 11-13.

¹²⁴ *Antiquities*, Vol. viii.

¹²⁵ Separately, in miniature shape, black letter, and certainly one of the prettiest typographical curiosities known. Inserted also in this gentleman's *Coleccion*, Vol. i, pp. 470-483.

¹²⁶ *ap. N. S. S. Coleccion*, Vol. iv, pp. 8-167 (?), and VEDIA, *Historiadores*, Vol. i.

¹²⁷ *ap. N. S. S. Coleccion*, Vol. i, pp. 14-23; KINGSBOROUGH, *Antiquities*, Vol. viii.

¹²⁸ *ap. N. S. S. Coleccion*, Vol. i, pp. 31-41; and KINGSBOROUGH, *Antiquities*, Vol. viii.

¹²⁹ *ap. N. S. S. Coleccion*, Vol. iv, pp. 201-6.

¹³⁰ *ap. N. S. S. Coleccion*, Vol. i, pp. 41-47; and KINGSBOROUGH, *Antiquities*, Vol. viii.

1522. A, C and D were republished by Barcia¹³¹, Lorenzana¹³², and Vedia¹³³.

The translations are, in *Latin* :

A, Nuremberg, 1524 (*infra*), Cologne, 1532 (*infra*), and the *Novus Orbis* of 1555 and 1616.

C, Nuremberg, 1524 (*infra*), Cologne, 1532, and the *Novus Orbis* of 1555¹³⁴ and 1616.

In *Italian* :

A, Venice, 1524, by B. de Viano (*infra*), Venice, 1524; by A. de Nicolini (*infra*), and in Ramusio¹³⁵, together with C and D.

There is an abstract of A in the following No. 19.

In *French* :

A, C and D (erroneously called *first*, *second* and *third* accounts), in Flavigny's *Correspondance*¹³⁶, from Lorenzana's text, abridged.

There is an epitome of A and C also in French, but from the Latin, Paris, 1532¹³⁷, (*infra*).

In *English* :

A, Philadelphia, 1817-18; ¹³⁸ A, C and D, New York, 1843¹³⁹.

In *German* :

A and C, Augsburg, 1550 (*infra*), according to Bru-

¹³¹ *Historiadores primitivos de las Indias*; Madrid, fol., 1749, Vol. I (inaccurately with divisions into chapters and headings, not in the original).

¹³² *Historia de Nueva España*; Mexico, fol., 1770 (from Barcia's texts, with omissions), and in the reprint, New York, 8vo, 1828 (which contains in addition an introduction by Mr. Robert Sands).

¹³³ *loc cit.*, Vol. I.

¹³⁴ pp. 536-677.

¹³⁵ *Raccolta*, Vol. III, foll. 225-296, *seq.*

¹³⁶ Paris, 8vo, *sine anno* (1778); *id.*, "En Suisse," 8vo, 1779.

¹³⁷ Printed by Simon de Colines; fol., 155, *seq.* *The Voyages et conquestes du Capitaine Fernando Courtois, es Indes Occiden-*

tales. Histoire traduite de langue Espagnole par Guillaume le Breton Nivernois; Paris, 12mo, 1588 (Privat. libr., Providence) is only an abridgement of OVIEDO and the second part of GOMARA.

¹³⁸ In the *Port-folio*, by Mr. Alsop, of Middletown, Connecticut, who recommends the work at once to the confiding care of the learned.

¹³⁹ *Dispatches of Hernando Cortes*, 8vo. *The Pleasant Historie of the conquest of the West India, now called New Spaine. Achieved by the most worthy Prince Hernando Cortes.* Translated by T. [homas] N. [icholas]; London, 4to, 1596, mentioned by Graesse under the head of *Cortes*, is only a translation from GOMARA.

net¹⁴⁰: “d’après la version latine de Savorgnanus, par André Diether, maître de langue latine à Augsbourg (vers 1534), in-fol.” A, C and D, by Stapfer¹⁴¹ and Koppe¹⁴². 1522.

In *Dutch*:

A, C and D, Amsterdam, 1780¹⁴³.

In *Flemish*:

A and C, from Diether’s German version, by Cornelius Ablijn¹⁴⁴.

Our readers doubtless recollect that Hernando Cortes died of an indigestion in a village near Seville (Castilleja de la Cuesta), December 2d, 1547, not “dans la misère,” as we see it frequently stated, but very rich. It is known that his body was first transferred to the family vault of the Duke de Medina-Sidonia, in Seville; from which it was removed, in 1562, and sent to the monastery of St. Francis, in Tezcuco, but exhumed in 1629, to be interred in the convent of St. Francis, in the city of Mexico, and again disturbed in 1794¹⁴⁵, when it was deposited in a tomb prepared in the celebrated Hospital of Jesus of Nazareth. “Unfortunately for Mexico,” Prescott says¹⁴⁶, “the tale does not stop here. In 1823 the patriot mob of the capital, in their zeal to commemorate the era of the national independence, and their detestation of the ‘old Spaniards,’ prepared to

¹⁴⁰ *Manuel*, Vol. II, col. 312. If the above quotation is intended to convey the impression that Diether taught Latin at Augsburg towards 1534, we can find nothing to the contrary; but if it refers to an edition of 1534, we apprehend that there is an error in the date, as we cannot find any traces of a version by Diether of about 1534.

¹⁴¹ *Die Eroberung von Mexico, in Briefen an Carl V*; Heidelberg, 2 vols., 8vo, 1779; *id.*, Bern, 1793 (probably from FLAVIGNY’S; see MEUSEL, Vol. III, Pt. I, p. 270).

¹⁴² Berlin, 1 vol., 8vo, 1834.

¹⁴³ *Briefven von Keizer Karl V*, 2 vols., 8vo.

¹⁴⁴ *Die Nieuwe Weerelt*; Antwerp, fol., 1563. (Privat. libr., Providence).

¹⁴⁵ ALAMAN, *Disertaciones*, Vol. II, pp. 50-62, and Appendix 2, pp. 50-98.

¹⁴⁶ *Hist. of Mexico*, Vol. III, p. 350.

It is curious to notice how frequently the graves of men who deserved well of their country have been desecrated or disturbed, especially in modern times. The ashes of Boccaccio, Petrarch, Voltaire, J. J. Rousseau, Ben Jonson, even, have not been permitted to rest in peace. (See AGOSTINI, *Scritt. Venez.*, Vol. I, p. 301; BALDELLI, *del Petrarca*, p. 169, cited by LIBRI, *Histoire des Sciences mathématiques en Italie*, Vol. II, p. 258, of the wretched Halle re-

1522. break open the tomb which held the ashes of Cortes, and to scatter them to the winds! The authorities declined to interfere on the occasion; but the friends of the family, as is commonly reported, entered the vault by night, and, secretly removing the relics, prevented the commission of a sacrilege which must have left a stain not easily effaced," &c., &c.

Humboldt asserts¹⁴⁷ that he had "vu à Mexico, dans le cabinet du capitaine D * * *, une côte du corps de Fernand Cortez que pendant la translation des ossemens à la nouvelle chapelle dans l'hospital de *Los Naturales* on avait enlevée" but what has become of the rest of the body? Mr. Charton states¹⁴⁸, with no little emphasis:

"Ce que n'a point dit l'éminent historien du Mexique, nous sommes en mesure de l'affirmer aujourd'hui: les restes de Cortez sont en Italie, dans les domaines du duc de Terra-Nova-Monteleone, dernier descendant par les femmes du célèbre conquérant¹⁴⁹."

We have taken pains to inquire from several residents of the city of Mexico. Señor Icazbalceta, whose authority no one will think of questioning, writes to us as follows:

"Le lieu de la sépulture *actuelle* de Cortés est enveloppé de mystère. D. Lucas Alamán a raconté l'histoire des restes de ce grand homme. Sans le dire positivement, il fait entendre qu'ils sont passés en Italie: 'El Conde D. Fernando Lucchesi, que estaba en México (1823) como apoderado del señor duque de Terranova, *dispuso de la caja con los huesos, que provisionalmente se depositó bajo la tarima del altar de Jesus.*' On croit généralement que le corps de Cortes est à Palerme. Mais plusieurs personnes s'obstinent à dire qu'il est encore Mexico, caché dans quelque endroit complètement ignoré. Malgré l'amitié dont M. Alamán m'honorait, je ne pus jamais obtenir de lui une déclaration explicite sur ce fait; il trouvait toujours moyen d'en détourner la conversation."

print; and the curious correspondence in *L'Intermédiaire*, for April, 1864.

¹⁴⁷ *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, p. 15, n.

¹⁴⁸ *Voyageurs anciens et modernes*; Paris, 8vo, 1861, Vol. III (an excellent work).

¹⁴⁹ "The male line of the marquesses of the Valley became extinct in the fourth generation. The title and estates

descended to a female, and by her marriage were united with those of the house of Terranova, descendants of the 'Great Captain,' Gonsalvo de Cordova. By a subsequent marriage they were carried into the family of the Duke of Monteleone, a Neapolitan noble." PRESCOTT, *loc. cit.*, p. 352.

- Direct references: { MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. III, Part 1, page 267.
 TERNAUX, *Bibliothèque Américaine*, No. 25.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VI, No. 1307.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 165.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 11, No. 34.
Stevens' American Bibliographer, page 83.
Livres Curieux, page 26, No. 125.
 BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 310.
 EBERT, *Dictionary*, No. 5323.
 GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 277 (for the erroneous statement that the work contains only *fourteen* leaves).

119. ANONYMOUS—*Within an engraved border:*

Noue de le Isole & Terra fer || ma Nou-
 amente trouate || In India per el Capi ||
 taneo de larmata de la Cefarea || Maief-
 tate. ||

Colophon:

¶ Cautum est a principe ne quis preter
 Caluum intra annum || Imprimat: sub
 pena ducatorum centum. ||

Verso of the title-page:

Andrea caluo ad Paulo uerrano || &
 Abramo Taffio ||
 Mediolani decimosexto calē. Decembris
 M.D.XXII.*

* * 4to, title one leaf + five unnumbered leaves, the verso of the last of which is blank.

(British Museum.)

Brief abstract of Cortes' second account (No. 118).

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 166.

Anglicè: News of the Islands and Con- no one except Calvo may print this with-
 tinent recently discovered in India by the in a year, under penalty of one hundred
 captain of the fleet of His Imperial Ma- ducats. Milan, 16th kalend. December,
 jesty. It is cautioned by the Prince that 1522.

1523.

120. CORTES (FERNANDO)—Under a woodcut representing the Emperor Charles V seated on the throne, and surrounded by his Court:

Carta de relacion embiada a su || S. majestad del Emperador nuestro señor por el Capitan general || dela nueva España: llamado Fernando cortes. Enla qual faze re- || laciõ delas tierras y prouincias su cuẽto que hã descubierto nueva- || mête enel Ducatã del año de. xix. a esta parte: y ha sometido ala coro || na real de su. S. majestad. En especial faze relacion de bna grãdissi- || ma puincia muy rica llamada Culua: enla q̃l ay muy grãdes ciuda- || des y de marauillosos edificios: y de grãdes tratos y riquezas. Entre || las q̃les ay bna mas marauillosa y rica q̃ todas llamada Temixtitã: || q̃ esta por marauillosa arte edificada sobre bna grande laguna: dela || q̃l ciudad y prouincia es rey bn grãdissimo señor llamado Muteecu- || ma: dõde le acaescierõ al capitã y a los Españoles espãtofas cosas de || oyr. Cuenta largamente del grãdissimo señorío del dicho Muteecu || ma y de sus ritos y cerimonias: y de como se sirue. ||

Colophon:

CLa presente carta de relacion fue impressa enla muy noble || y muy leal ciudad de Caragoça: por George Coci Aleman. || A. v. días de Enero. Año de M.d.v.xxiiij.*

* *Anglicè:* This Epistolary Relation of Saragossa, by George Coci, a German, was printed in the very noble and loyal city Jan. 5th, 1523. The rest as in No. 118.

* * Folio, twenty-eight unnumbered leaves, including the title, which contains on the verso another woodcut, representing the setting out of Cortes, followed by the beginning of the text.

1523.

(B.)

(Private Library, Providence.)

Second edition of A (No. 118).

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part VII, No. 1884.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 166.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 12, No. 36.
Stevens' American Bibliographer, page 84.
 TERNAUX, No. 27.
 BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 311.

121. CORTES (FERNANDO)—Under the same woodcut as in No. 118.

Q Carta tercera de relació: embiada por Fernã

do cortes capitan 7 justicia mayor del yucatan llamado la nueva españa || del mar oceano: al muy alto y potentissimo cesar 7 iuictissimo señor dō || Carlos emperador semper augusto y rey de españa nuestro señor: delas || cosas sucedidas 7 muy dignas de admiracion enla conquista y recupe- || racion dela muy grande 7 marauillosa ciudad de Temixtitan: y delas || otras prouincias a ella sujetas que se rebelaron. Enla qual ciudad 7 dí || chas prouincias el dicho capitan y españoles consiguieron grandes y se || ñaladas victorias dignas de perpetua memoria. Assi mesmo haze rela- || cion como hã descubierto el mar del Sur: 7 otras muchas 7 grãdes pro- || uincias muy ricas de minas de oro: y perlas: y piedras preciosas: 7 abn || tienen noticia que ay especiera. ||

1523. Colophon :

C La presente carta d relación fue impressa éla muy noble e muy leal ciudad d seuillà por || Jacobo crōberger alemã : acabose a. xxx. días de março : año d mill e quiniētos e. xxiiij. ||*

* * Folio (signatures a, b, c, in eights, d in six); thirty unnumbered leaves, including the title, on the verso of which the text begins; forty-eight lines in a full page.

(C.)

(Private Libr., New York and Providence.)

Third account, from October 30th, 1520, to May 15th, 1522.

Direct references : { MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. III, Part 1, page 268.
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VII, page 122, No. 19.
BIBLIOTHECA HEBERIANA, Part VII, No. 1884
BIBLIOTHECA GRENVILLIANA, page 166.
BIBLIOTHECA BROWNIANA, page 12, No. 35.
STEVENS' *American Bibliographer*, page 84.
Liures Curieux, page 27, No. 127.
RICH, No. 5.
TERNAUX, No. 26.
BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 311.

I 22. MAXIMILIAN OF TRANSYLVANIA—*Within an ornamented border containing nude figures :*

DE MOLVCCIS IN || *sulis, itemq; alijs pluribus mirâdis,*
quæ || nouissima Castellanorum nauigatio Se- || renifs. Im-
peratoris Caroli . V . auspiciis || suscepta, nuper inuenit :
Maximiliani || Transyluani ad Reuerendifs. Cardina- || lem
Saltzburgensem epistola lectu per- || quam iucunda. ||

* *Anglicè:* Third Epistolary Relation sent by Fernando Cortes, Captain and Chief Justice of Yucatan, called New Spain of the Oceanic Sea, to the most high and mighty Cæsar and invincible Lord Don Charles, Emperor ever august, and King of Spain our Lord, concerning the things which have happened and are worthy of admiration in the conquest and recovery of the very great and wondrous city of Temixtitan; and of the other provinces subjected to it which had revolted. In which city and said provinces the said captain and Spaniards obtained great and signal victories worthy of perpetual remembrance. There is also an account how he discovered the South Sea, and many other and large provinces, very

Verso of the last leaf:

Datum Vallisoleti die XXIII Octobris M.D.XXII.

Coloniæ in ædibus Eucharîi Ceruicorni. Anno uir-
ginei partus. M. D. XXIII. mense || Ianuario.*

* * Sm. 8vo, title one leaf + fifteen unnumbered leaves; text begins on the verso of the title-page. In the border, under nude figures, *χάριτες* (*i. e.*, the Graces).

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

Our readers are doubtless familiar with the eventful life of Fernando de Magalhães, Magalhães, Magaglianes or Magallanes, usually called Magellan. Born either at Porto¹, Lisbon², Villa de Sabrosa³, or at Villa de Figuero⁴, of an aristocratic family, date unknown, this great navigator, when yet young, joined the expedition of Francisco de Almeida to Quiloa in 1505⁵, and afterwards that of Albuquerque against Malacca. He then fought in Africa, where he received a wound in the knee, which rendered him lame for the rest of his life. His knowledge of the Moluccas was derived from a sojourn of five⁶ or seven⁷ years in the East Indies.

When Magellan returned to Lisbon, he gained access to the archives of the crown, and ascertained that the Moluccas were situated within the hemisphere allotted

rich in gold mines, pearls and precious stones; and contains also a notice to the effect that there are spices.

The present Epistolary Account was printed in the very noble and loyal city of Seville, by Jacob Cromberger, a German. Finished, March 30th, 1523.

* *Anglicè*: An epistle of pleasant reading, by Maximilian of Transylvania to the most reverend Cardinal of Salzburg, concerning the Molucca Islands, and some other wonderful things, which have recently been discovered during the latest voyage of the Spaniards, undertaken under the auspices of the most Serene Emperor Charles V.

Cologne, in the establishment of Eucharîus Cervicornus, January, A. D. 1523.

¹ ARGENSOLA, *Conquista de las islas Malucas*; Madrid, fol., 1609, lib. I, p. 6; *Anales de Aragon*, lib. I, cap. 13, p. 133.

² A. DE SAN ROMAN, *Historia gen. de la India Orient.*, lib. 2, cap. 25, p. 341.

³ Private documents furnished M. Denis, in CHARTON, *Voyageurs anciens et modernes*, Vol. III, p. 424.

⁴ *Nobiliario da Casa do Casal*, MS., in *Novw. Biogr. Générale*, Vol. 32, p. 672.

⁵ FARIA Y SOUZA, *Asia Portuguesa*, Vol. I, Part I, cap. 8; M. DE LA PUENTE, *Compendio de las Historias de los Descubrimientos*; Madrid, fol., 1681, lib. III, p. 151.

⁶ PETER MARTYR, *Opus epist.*, epist. 767.

⁷ GOMARA, *Historia de las Indias*, cap. 91, p. 83.

1523. to Spain by the famous Bull of Demarcation⁸. Vain⁹, or perhaps simply conscious of his superiority (a legitimate feeling, which superficial observers are apt to mistake for vanity), Magellan resented the unjust treatment which he had received at the hands of the king, in consequence of complaints urged by the inhabitants of Azamor against the officers in command at the time of the campaign in Africa¹⁰. He therefore determined to remove to Spain, and, in company with the two Faleiros (Ruy¹¹ and Francisco) and Christovam de Haro¹², left Portugal; and, for a good cause, as it seems¹³, openly renounced allegiance to his native country. In October, 1517, or 1518¹⁴, he offered his services to Charles V. Informed, perhaps, by de Haro¹⁵, of the existence of the Southern Straits, or having derived his information from a supposed map of Martin Behaim¹⁶, or, more probably, sharing the opinion, conjecture, or hope, entertained by all navigators¹⁷ at the time, he pro-

⁸ See *supra*, p. 10, note 70. There is a quaint French translation, abridged, of this Papal Bull in Lib. II of LA POPELLINIÈRE, *Les trois Mondes*; Paris, 8vo, 1582, map. It is also inserted in the continuation of BARONIUS' *Annales* by BZOVIVS; Rome, fol., 1652, Vol. XIX.

⁹ MAFFEI, *Historiarum Indicarum*; Cologne, fol., 1589, Lib. VIII.

¹⁰ BARROS, *Decadas da Asia*, Decad. II, lib. II, cap. 19; Decad. III, lib. 5, cap. 8; OSORIO, *The History of the Portuguese during the reign of Emanuel*, translated by J. Gibbs; London, 8vo, 1752, Book IX.

¹¹ This unfortunate Ruy Faleiro, who perhaps originated the project and supplied Magellan with four methods to determine the longitude, which were suggested to him by a "*Demonio familiar*," was refused a command, notwithstanding the convention of Valladolid, and soon afterwards became insane. It was his brother Francisco who wrote the rarissime *Tratado de la Esfera*, ascribed to Ruy by Humboldt (*Cosmos*, Vol. II, p. 672, note), and supposed by Leon Pinelo (*Epitome*, p. 143), and Antonio (*Bib. H. Nowa*, Vol. I, p. 423), to have been printed at Seville, in

1535. (See, concerning Ruy Faleiro or Falero, OVIEDO, *Hist. gen. de las Indias*, Lib. XX, cap. 1; HERRERA, *loc. cit.*, Dec. II, lib. II, cap. 19, p. 52; ARGENSOLA, *Anales de Aragon*, lib. I, p. 740; NAVARRETE, *Disertacion*, p. 148, and *Coleccion*, — *Pruebas*, No. XI, p. LXXVII, Vol. IV.)

¹² See *supra*, p. 173, note 3.

¹³ FARIA Y SOUZA, *Comentarios a la Lusitania de Camoes*; Madrid, fol., 1639, 55th canto, cited by Navarrete, in his excellent introduction to the documents concerning Magellan, in his *Coleccion*, Vol. IV.

¹⁴ HERRERA, *loc. cit.*

¹⁵ See *supra*, p. 175.

¹⁶ "Il capitano generale che sapeva de dover fare la sua navigazione per un stretto molto ascoso, como vite ne la thesoriaria del re de Portugal in una carta fata per quello excelentissimo huomo Martin de Boemia, mendo due navi, &c." PIGAFETTA (Amoretti's edit. p. 36); see also CHAUVETON, *supra*, p. 38, note 2; RAMUSIO, Vol. I, fol., 354, and DE MURR, *Hist. Diplom.*, where all assertions concerning the claims of Behaim are discussed.

¹⁷ As early as 1501, Vespuccius proposed to double the extremity of the

posed to the Emperor to reach the Moluccas by a new and shorter route¹⁸, and informed him of his rights to those islands. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of Alvaro da Costa, the Portuguese Ambassador, and threats to murder Magellan¹⁹, Charles V signed, at Valladolid, March 22d²⁰, 1518, the stipulation whereby Magellan was at last enabled to sail, on the morning of Monday, August 10th, 1519, from San Lucar de Barrameda. The fleet was composed of the *Trinidad* (flag-ship), the *San Antonio*, the *Concepcion*, the *Santiago* and the famous *Victoria*. Estavam Gomez²¹ also joined the expedition, but returned to Seville, May 6th, 1521, without having witnessed the accomplishment of this great undertaking. The expedition consisted, in all, of two hundred and sixty-five individuals, whose names have been preserved. Among them we notice a native of Bristol, "Maestre Andres Condestable." The fleet sailed by the Canaries and Cape de Verde, reaching, December 13th, 1519, what is now called Rio de Janeiro. After great delays, and several revolts, all much more authentic and bloody than those ascribed to the crews on board Columbus' vessel²², Magellan doubled, October 18th, 1520, the cape of *Las Virgines*, issuing out of the Strait, on the

Southern Hemisphere; and in November, 1514, orders were given to Pedrarias Davila and Juan Diaz de Solis to fit out an expedition with the view of finding an opening: "abertura de la tierra." See Documents in NAVARRETE, Vol. III, pp. 134 and 357; LELEWEL, *Géogr. du Moyen-Age*, Vol. II, p. 164, note 336; HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. I, pp. 320 and 350, Vol. II, p. 19; *Cosmos*, Vol. II, p. 646, note.

¹⁸ OVIEDO, *loc. cit.*, Lib. xx, cap. 1.

¹⁹ FARIA Y SOUZA, *Europa portuguesa*; Lisbon, 3 vols., 8vo, 1678-80, Vol. II, Part II, cap. 1, p. 543.

²⁰ NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, Vol. IV, Doc.

III.

²¹ This astute Portuguese navigator was afterwards sent by Charles V. in search of a north-west passage, and in 1524 followed our coasts from Florida to Rhode

Island, and perhaps as far north as Cape Cod. A well-known writer on the history of the United States, whose fawning work it is fashionable to purchase, but impossible to read through, is of opinion that there is in existence a printed account by Gomez himself, of his curious voyage. It is scarcely necessary to say that such an account does not exist. (See, concerning Gomez, BARBOSA MACHADO, *Bibliotheca Lusitana*, Vol. II, p. 669; NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, Vol. IV, *Prueba XIV*; and especially Diego Ribero's map in Kohl's *Altesten General-Karten von Amerika ausgef. in d. J. 1527-1529, auf Befehl K. Karl's V*, where, under the designation of *tierras de Estavam Gomez*, his route coastwise may be traced. "Many codfish and no gold," says the inscription.)

²² MAXIM. TRANSYLV., *Epist. in Novus Orbis* of 1537, p. 591.



1523. Pacific side, after twenty-two days²³, or on November 27th, and commenced sailing on that noble sea, which he himself named *Oceano Pacifico*²⁴. We scarcely need remind our readers that the eastern portion of the Pacific had been already navigated, but farther north, as early as 1513, by Alonso Martin de Don Benito.

Taking possession of several islands, where he committed a series of political blunders, Magellan engaged in a war with the natives of the small island of Matan (one of the Philippines), where he was killed, Saturday, April 27th, 1521. The *Victoria*, under the command of Miguel²⁵ or Juan Sebastian Del Cano, was the only vessel which, of those that had crossed the Straits, returned safely to Spain²⁶; landing at Seville Monday, September 8th, 1522, with a crew of eighteen men all told, but entitled to the honor of having first circum-navigated the world.

As the fact that the Strait bears the name of its first explorer might lead some critics to infer that Magellan originated this appellation, we must say that he only called it *Estrecho Patagonico*, and afterwards *Estrecho de la Victoria*²⁷.

The account, journal, or ephemerides which, according to Antonio²⁸ and Barbosa²⁹, was written by Magellan, and which seems to have been in existence as late as 1783, are lost. Barros has preserved³⁰ the instructions which he gave to his several captains when in the channel of Todos los Santos, November 21st, 1520 (1521?) We possess also his will and several memorials, all written before his departure. As to the *Descripcion de los reinos, costas, puertas y islas que hay en el*

²³ "26 Nouëbris"—MAXIM. TRANSYLV., *Epist.* in *Novus Orbis* of 1537, p. 591.

²⁴ PIGAFETTA, *loc. cit.*

²⁵ MAXIM. TRANSYLV., *loc. cit.*

²⁶ See the passage in the curious letter of FERNANDO CARLI: "che appena è un anno tornò [the letter is dated August 4th, 1524] Fernando Magaghiana, quale discoprese grande paese con una nave mello delle cinque a discoprire. Donde adduse

garofani molto più eccellenti delli soliti; e le altre sue nave in 5 anni mai nuova ci è trapelata. Stimansi perse."—*Archivio Storico Italiano*; Florence, 1842-1857, Appendix, Vol. IX.

²⁷ PIGAFETTA, *loc. cit.*

²⁸ *Bibl. H. Nova*, Vol. II, p. 379.

²⁹ *Bibliotheca Lusitana*, Vol. II, p. 31.

³⁰ *loc. cit.*, Dec. III, lib. 5, c. 9, published in Spanish by NAVARERTE, *loc. cit.*, 45-49.

mar de la India oriental, discovered by Navarrete in 1793, 1523. it is not considered authentic. The account written by Peter Martyr in 1522³¹; the *Del Descubrimiento del Estrecho de Magellan*, of Andres de San Martin³², consulted by Hejrera; Oviedo's separate *Historia del Estrecho*³³ (*Hist. Gen. Lib. xx?*), and the narration of Leon Pancaldo de Saona, the pilot of the *Victoria*³⁴, are also lost.

The narrations which we possess are :

1. PIGAFETTA'S *Primo Viaggio intorno al globo terraqueo*, long known only through Fabre's garbled version in French, published at Paris in or about 1525 (*infra*), and first published in full from an Italian MS. by Amoretti³⁵.

2. BAUTISTA'S *Roteiro da Viagem de Fernam de Magalhaes*. This Bautista was a Genoese pilot who accompanied Magellan. His account, the original of which is in the Imperial Library at Paris, was published for the first time in 1831³⁶.

3. DUARTE BARBOSA'S *Sommario di tutti il regni, città e populi dell' Indie orientali*, as we find it in Ramusio is only a description of the countries visited by Magellan. But in 1812 a manuscript was found in Lisbon, and published the year following by the Portuguese Academy of Sciences³⁷, which, under the title of *Livro emque dà relacão do que viu e ouviu no oriente*, gives the original text of Barbosa, and, to a certain extent, an account of Magellan's voyage. Duarte Barbosa was his brother-in-law, and died by his side at Matan.

4. FRANCISCO ALBO'S *Diario ó derrotero del viage de Magallanes desde el cabo de San Agustin en el Brasil, hasta el regreso á España de la nao Victoria*, in Navarrete³⁸.

5. ANTONIO BRITO'S letter to the King of Portugal, found in the archives of the Torre de Tombo by Muñoz, and also published by Navarrete³⁹.

³¹ *Opus. epist.*, Epist. 797, and RAMUSIO, Vol. 1, p. 347, introd.

³² ANTONIO, *B. H. Nova*, Vol. 1, p. 79.

³³ L. PINELO, p. 92; ANTONIO, 1, p. 555.

³⁴ Mr. Denis cites for this unknown account: OLDOINO, *Atheneo Ligustico*.

³⁵ Milan, 4to, 1800, maps.

³⁶ *Noticias para a historia e geografia das nações ultramarinas*; Lisbon, 4to.

³⁷ *Idem opus*.

³⁸ *Colección*, Vol. 1v, pp. 209-247.

³⁹ *loc. cit.*, pp. 305-312.

1523.

6. The present account by MAXIMILIAN OF TRANSYLVANIA, Charles V's secretary⁴⁰, written in the form of an epistle addressed to the Abp. of Salzburg, and dated Valladolid, October 24th, 1522. Of this, we describe, *de visu*, the following editions:

The present No. 122, which seems to be the *princeps*; the Rome edition of November, 1523 (*infra*); and another Roman reprint, dated February, 1524 (*infra*). We vouch for no other⁴¹.

Maximilian's epistle was inserted in the two editions of the *Novus Orbis* dated respectively 1537⁴² and 1555⁴³. There is an Italian translation in Ramusio⁴⁴. Navarette published in his *Coleccion*⁴⁵ a Spanish version, apparently copied from a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Academy of History, Madrid. This, instead of being dated Oct. 24th, bears the date "a cinco de Octubre;" and contains a short introduction, probably by the translator, from which we extract the following curious lines: "la cual [una largo relacion en lengua latina], dirigió al cardinal Salpurgense obispo de Cartagena."

It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader that the account of Magellan's voyage, as given by *Hulsius*⁴⁶, is only an extract from Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis* and Chauveton's *Discours*.

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. vi, page 388, No. 375.
 La Valliere Catalogue, Vol. v, page 35.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part I, No. 4451, and Part II, No. 3687.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 454.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 12, No. 38.
Historical Nuggets, No. 1868.
 TERNAUX, No. 30.
 BRUNET, Vol. III, col. 1550.
 GRAESSE, Vol. IV, page 452.

⁴⁰ "Genero di Cristoforo de Haro," AMORETTI, p. XXXVIII.

⁴¹ The No. 142 of *Livres Curieux*, "Vallisoleti, 28 Oct. 1522 (et pas Coloniae, 1523)," must be viewed only in the light of an indication directed to booksellers, and based upon the date in the text of the Cologne edition. As to the Pinelli-Panzer-Libri edition dated 1533, it is

identical with the present number, with the exception of an x inadvertently added by the printer to the colophon.

⁴² pp. 585-600.

⁴³ pp. 524-38.

⁴⁴ *Raccolta*, Vol. I, pp. 347-352.

⁴⁵ Vol. IV, pp. 249-285.

⁴⁶ *Sammlung von Sechs und Zwanzig Schifffahrten*; P. VI, Nuremberg, 4to, 1603.

123. MAXIMILIAN OF TRANSYLVANIA—*Within a highly ornamented border:* 1523.

Maximiliani Transyluani Cæfaris || a se-
cretis Epistola, de admirabili || & nouissima
Hispanorū in Orien || tem nauigatione, qua
uariæ, & nul || li prius accessæ Regiones inu-
ētæ || sunt, cum ipsis etiā Moluccis infu || lis
beatissimis, optimo Aromatū || genere refer-
tis. Inauditi quoq. in || colarū mores expo-
nuntur, ac mul || ta quæ Herodotus, Plinius,
Soli || nus atque alii tradiderunt, fabulo || sa
esse arguunt. Contra nonnulla || ibidē ||
uera, uix tamen credibilia ex || plicant.
quibuscum historiis Infu || laribus ambitus
describit̄ alterius || Hemisphaerii, qua ad
nos tandem || hispani redierunt incolumes. ||

ROMA

Colophon on the recto of leaf ffteenth:

ROMAE || IN AEDIBVS . F . || MINITII CALVI ||
ANNO . M.D.XXIII || MENSE NOVEMBRI. ||

* * Sm. 4to, title one leaf + three preliminary leaves + *fifteen*
unnumbered leaves; text in Roman characters. (The signa-
ture D ii is wrongly marked E 2.)

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

In this edition, the date, “Vallisoleti die XXIIII
Octobris M.D.XXII,” is omitted altogether.

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part vi, No. 2331, and Part vii, No. 4123.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 12, No. 37.
TERNAUX, No 29.
BRUNET, Vol. III, col. 1549.
GRAESSE, Vol. IV, pp. 451-2.

1524. 124. MAXIMILIAN OF TRANSYLVANIA—Within a highly
 ornamented border :

Maximiliani Transyluani Cæsaris || a fe-
 cretis Epistola, de admirabili || & nouissima
 Hispanorū in Orien || tem nauigatione, qua
 uariæ, & nul || li prius accessæ Regiones inu-
 êtæ || sunt, cum ipsis etiã Moluccis infu || lis
 beatissimis, optimo Aromatū || genere refer-
 tis. Inauditi quoq. in || colaræ mores expo-
 nuntur, ac mul || ta quæ Herodotus, Plinius,
 Soli || nus atque alii tradiderunt, fabulo || fa
 esse arguunt. Contra nonnulla || ibidē ||
 uera, uix tamen credibilia ex || plicant.
 quibuscum historiis Infu || laribus ambitus
 describit̄ alterius || Hemisphaerii, qua ad
 nos tandem || hispani redierunt incolumes. ||
 ROMA

Colophon :

ROMAE IN ÆDIBVS || F. MINITII CALVI || ANNO
 M̄.DXXIIII. || MENSE || FEB. ||

* * Sm. 4to, title one leaf + three preliminary leaves + fourteen
 unnumbered leaves ; text in Roman characters.
 (Private Library, New York.)

The present is a literal copy of the above No. 123,
 as far as signature B ii, which, in this copy, ends with
 "inuenerint," instead of "qua." The signature D ii
 is correctly given.

Direct reference : Reina (of Milan) Catalogue, Paris, 1834-40.

I 25. CORTES (FERNANDO)—Within a double border:

I 524.

Praeclara Ferdinādi. ||

Cortesiū de Noua maris Oceani Hy || spania Nar-
 ratio Sacratissimo. ac Inuictissi- || mo Carolo
 Romanorū Imperatori semper Augusto,
 Hyspa || niarū, & c̄ Regi Anno Domini.
 M.D.XX. transmissa: || In qua Continen-
 tur Plurima scitu, & admiratione || digna
 circa egregias earū p̄intiarū Vrbes, In- ||
 colarū mores, puerorū Sacrificia, & Reli-
 giosas || personas, Potissimūq; de Celebri
 Ciuitate || Temixtitan Variisq; illi⁹ mari-
 bilib⁹, quę || legētē mirifice delectabūt. || p̄
 Doctorē || Petrū saguorgnanū [*sic*] Foro
 Iulienfē || Reueñ. D. Ioan. de Reuelles ||
 Episco. Viēnēsis Sacretariū || ex Hyspano
 Idi || omate in lati || nū versa || ANNO Dni.
 M.D.XXIII. KL. Martii: || Cum gratia,
 & Priuilegio. ||

Colophon:

¶ Explicit secunda Ferdinandi Cortesii
 Narratio per Doc || torem Petrum Sauor-
 gnanum Foro Iulienfem ex Hy- || spano
 Idiomate in latinum Conuersa. Im- ||
 pressa in Celebri Ciuitate Norimberga. ||
 Cōuentui Imperiali p̄sidente Sere- || nis-
 simo Ferdinando Hyspaniarū Infāte, &

1524. Archiduce Auftriæ || Sac: Ro. Imp: Lo-
cūt. || Generali || Anno. Dñi M.D.XXIIII:
Quar. No. Mar. || Per Fridericum Peypus. ||
Arthimefius. ||*

Recto of the fifty-fifth leaf:

De Rebus, et Infulis nouiter Repertis ||
a Serenis. Carolo Imperatore || Et Variis
earum genti- || um moribus. ||

* * Folio, four preliminary leaves, including the title, then text in XLIX leaves, followed by Peypus' mark, + twelve numbered leaves for the *De Rebus et Insulis*. Plan of Mexico, on a large folded leaf, which contains an inscription, in five lines, below the scale, not to be found in the fac-simile published in the *American Bibliographer*. Marginal notes in black letter, text in Roman. (In one of the copies which we have examined, the verso of the fourth preliminary leaf contains, within a medallion, a large woodcut portrait of Pope Clement VII, with the scriptural citation: "Super Aspidem et basiliscum ambulabis.")

(Private Librar., New York, Providence and Washington city.)

Direct references: { MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, page 651.
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VII, page 466.
MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. III, Part I, page 269.
TERNAUX, No. 32 (describes the above as being *sine anno aut loco*).
BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 312.
EBERT, Dictionary, No. 5324.
Bibliotheca Thottiana, Vol. VII, page 105.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VI, No. 2415, and Part IX, No. 910.
Bibliotheca Grenwilliana, page 166.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 13, No. 42.
Stevens' American Bibliographer, page 86.
Solar Catalogue, No. 2491, with portrait of Clement.
Butsch Catalogue, page 23, No. 344.

* *Anglicè*: The famous narration of Fernando Cortes, concerning New Spain of the Oceanic Sea, forwarded to the Most Sacred and Invincible Charles, Emperor ever august of the Romans, King of Spain, &c., A. D. 1520, containing many things worthy of being learned and admired, concerning the remarkable cities of those provinces, customs of the inhabitants, sacrifices of children, and on the subject of religious persons, especially on the city of Temixtitan and its various wonders, which will delight the reader in a wonderful manner; translated from the Spanish language into

I 26. CORTES (FERNANDO)—*Within a frame and below a medallion containing a most unseemly portrait of Charles V.*

I 524.

Certia Ferdinādi Cor- ||
 tessii Sac. Caesar. et Cath. Maieſta. || IN NO-
 VA MARIS OCEANI HYS PANIA
 GENE- || ralis præfecti p̄clara Narratio, In
 qua Celebris Ciuitatis Temix || titan ex-
 pugnatio, aliarūq̄ Prouintiarū, quę defe-
 cerant recupe- || ratio continetur, In quarū
 expugnatione, recuperationeq̄ Præfe || ctus,
 una cum Hyſpanis Victorias æterna me-
 moria dignas con || sequutus est, præterea In
 ea Mare del Sur Cortesium detexiſſe re- ||
 cēset, quod nos Australe Indicū Pelagus
 putam⁹, & alias innume || ras Prouintias
 Aurifodinis, Vnionibus, Variisq̄ Gemma-
 rum || generibus refertas, Et postremo illis
 innotuiſſe in eis quoq̄ Aro- || matac [*sic*]
 ontineri, Per Doctōrē Petrum Sauorgnanū
 Foroiulienſem || Reueñ. in Christo patris
 dñi Io. de Reuelles Episcopi Viēnenſis ||
 Secretarium Ex Hyſpano ydiomate In
 Latinum Verſa. ||

Latin, by Dr. Peter Saguorgnano (*sic*) of Forli, Secretary to the Reverend D. John de Reuelles, Bishop of Vienna, A. D. 1524, March 1st. With permission and privilege.

Here ends the Second Relation of Fer-

nando Cortes, translated from the Spanish into Latin by Dr. Peter Savorgnano of Forli. Printed in the famous city of Nuremberg, while the most Serene Ferdinand, Infant of Spain, and Archduke of

1524. Colophon :

Impressum In Imperiali || Ciuitate Nor-
imberga, || Per Discretum, & proui || dum
Virum Fædericū || Arthemesium Ciuem ||
ibidem, Anno Vir- || ginei partus Mil || le-
fimoquingente || fimo vigesimo || quarto. ||*

Recto of leaf 1:

¶ De Rebus et Infulis nouiter Reper-
tis || a Serenifs. Carolo Imperatore, Et
Variis earum genti- || um moribus. ||

(Inserted in the place of the lost First Narration.)

* * Folio, four preliminary unnumbered leaves, + fifty-one num-
bered leaves + one leaf of *errata*. Text in Roman, with
marginal notes in Gothic. Imperial arms on reverse of the
title.

(Private Libr., New York, Providence and Washington-city.)

First edition of Savorgnanus' Latin Version of
Cortes' Second and Third Letters.

“ Mr. Heber had written the following note in his Catalogue :
‘ In the “ Novus Orbis ” compiled by Grynæus from the papers
of Huttichius, and published for the fourth time at Basil by Her-
vagus, in 1555, Fol., these *second* and *third* letters of Cortes, as

Austria, Lieutenant General of the Holy
Roman Empire, was president of the Im-
perial Council, A. D. March 4th, 1524,
By Frederick Peypus Arthimesius.

* *Anglicè*: The third Naartion of Fer-
nando Cortes, of His Sacred Imperial and
Catholic Majesty in New Spain of the
Oceanic sea; containing the conquest of
the celebrated city of Temixtitan, and the
recovery of other provinces which had
been lost; in the conquest and recovery of
which the Governor and Spaniards gained
victories worthy of being remembered;
besides which is related how Cortes dis-

covered the South Sea, which we consider
the Southern Indian Ocean, and innumera-
ble other provinces abounding in gold
mines, pearls and various kinds of pre-
cious stones, and whereby it was made
known that they also contain spices.
Translated from the Spanish into Latin,
by Dr. Peter Savorgnano of Forli, Secre-
tary to the Reverend Father in Christ,
Lord John de Revelles, Bishop of Vienna.
Printed in the Imperial City of Nuremberg,
by the discreet and provident man Fred-
erick Arthemisius, citizen of the said city,
the year of the Virgin's parturition 1524.

translated by Savorgnanus, are faithfully inserted, but are not to be found in the preceding editions. The dedication, however, to Clement VII. prefixed to the version of the *former* relation (dated from Nuremberg, Id. Feb. 1524) is omitted, and so is the Carmen ad Lectorem, in fourteen Latin elegiacs. This is the more remarkable, as the corresponding introduction and verses at the commencement of the *succeeding* relation, are carefully preserved. In this copy on the verso of A iv. after 'Argumentum Libri,' is a fine woodcut portrait of Clement VII. not in the Heber copy."¹

Direct references : {
 TERNAUX, No. 33.
 BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 312.
 1 Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 167.
 Bibliotheca Browniana, page 13, No. 42.
 Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 13.
 Stevens' American Bibliographer, page 87.

I 27. *APIANUS (PETER)—Surmounting a globe:*

COSMOGRA phicus Liber Petri Apiani Ma- thematici studiose collectus.

Colophon on page 104 :

¶ Excusum Landshutae Typis ac formulis || D.
 Joannis Weyffenburgers: impensis || Petri Apiani.
 Anno Christi Sal- || uatoris omnium Millesimo ||
 quingentesimo | vicesimo- || quarto | Mense Ja- || nu:
 Phebo Sa || turni domi- || cilium || possidente. ||

* * 4to, Title one leaf + five preliminary leaves unnumbered (in some copies these are inserted at the end of the work) + one hundred and three numbered pages. On the verso of the title, the arms of the Cardinal, Abp. of Saltzburg; on page 2, a globe with the word AMERI on an island; revolving diagrams on pages 17, 22 and 63, the latter containing the word AMERICA.

(Private Librar., New York and Brooklyn.)

1524. On page 69, the fourth chapter begins with these words :

**America : quae nunc Quarta pars terrae dici ||
tur ab Americo Vesputio eiusdē inuētore nomen
sortita est. || Et non immerito : quoniam mari bndi-
q̄ clauditur Insula ap || pellatur.***

Peter Bienevitz or Apianus was born at Leissnig in Saxony, in 1495¹. He died at Ingolstadt, where he held a professorship in the University for more than thirty years, in 1551 (*Jöcher*²), or in 1552 (*Vossius*³). According to Melchior Adam⁴, not only Apianus' dedication of the present work to Charles V was rewarded with the order of Knighthood, but he received in addition three thousand golden crowns. Teissier says of him⁵ : " Il s'adonna à l'Imprimerie [Astrologie?] et n'eut jamais d'égal dans l'invention des instrumens d'Astronomie." He was also the designer of the earliest map which contains the name of "America." (See *supra*, page 183). M. D'Avezac remarks⁶, concerning the woodcuts inserted in the *Cosmographia* (Caps. VII and VIII), that :

"La disposition des méridiens et des parallèles, comptés de 10 en 10 degrés, est représentée en une série de lignes droites équidistantes pour ceux-ci, et une série de demi-cercles équidistants pour ceux-là, les uns se multipliant jusqu'au nombre de 36 (ce qui fait 360 degrés), et les autres s'allongeant à proportion, afin de remplir dans toute sa largeur la figure de l'orbe terrestre entier, développé en ovale dont le plus grand diamètre coïncide avec l'équateur du globe. C'était l'esquisse rudimentaire d'une projection nouvelle qui, d'abord risquée dans ses proportions exiguës, devait engendrer à vingt ans d'intervalle, la grande et remarquable mappemonde de Sébastien Cabot⁷, où comme dans les spécimens d'Apianus, l'échelle des longitudes est expressé-

* *Anglicè* : America, which is now called the fourth part of the world, took its name from Americus Vesputio, who discovered it; and is called an island for the reason that it is surrounded by water.

¹ PANTALEON, *Prosopographiæ*; Basle, fol., 1566, Part III, p. 149, cited by CLEMENT, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. I, p. 405, who also quotes : ALBINUS *Meissnische Land und Berg-Chronica*; Dresden, fol., 1589, p. 350; REUSNER, *Icones Viror. lit. illustr.*; Strasburg, 8vo, 1590, p. 175.

² *Allgem. Gelehrt. Lexic.*, Vol. I, p. 465.

³ *De Mathesi*, p. 148.

⁴ *Vitæ German. Philos.*; Frankfurt, 8vo, 1663, p. 142, cited by Clement.

⁵ *Eloges des Hommes Savans*, Vol. I, p. 55.

⁶ *Coup d'œil historique sur la Projection des Cartes de Géographie*; Paris, 8vo, 1863, pp. 53-55.

ment d'un tiers moindre que celle des latitudes, de peur d'une extension démesurée du cadre dans le sens d'est en ouest : mais c'était là une considération purement accidentelle, qui ne devait entraver aucunement le retour ultérieur à l'uniformité d'échelle. Facile à tracer ce mode de projection fit fortune, et il se répandit dans toute l'Europe à la faveur surtout des publications capitales de Sebastien Munster et d'Abraham Ortelz."

This work has been frequently printed and translated. We give, *infra*, editions in Latin of 1529, 1533, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1545, 1550; in French of 1544, and in Spanish one of 1548. There are other editions in Italian and Dutch, but of a later date. The "Cosmographie écrite en Alleman," mentioned by Teissier, we have never seen. It is worthy of remark that Clement selects from all the editions of Apianus' *Cosmographia* that of Antwerp, 4to, 1584, as the "plus ample & la plus considérable de toutes les éditions."

There are several editions of an abridgment of this work, made, in all probability, by Apianus himself, and which repeats *verbatim* entire passages from the second part of the original edition. It is frequently mistaken⁸ for Waltzmüller's *Cosmographiæ Introductio* (*supra* Nos. 44-47). We have before us the editions of Ingolstadt, 12mo, M.D.XXIX (colophon dated M.D.XXXII), thirty-one leaves; Ingolstadt, 12mo, M.D.XXIX (colophon dated M.D.XXXIII, *Mense Ianuario*), forty leaves; Venice, 8vo, MDXXXV, thirty-one leaves; Venice, 8vo, MDXXXVI (*Mensis Iulij, ex colophon*), twenty-four leaves.

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VII, page 134,
 Bibliotheca Thottiana, Vol. VII, page 219.
 Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 12.
 Bibliotheca Brevoortiana, —.
 Aspinwall Catalogue, No. 5.
 EBERT, No. 784.
 BRUNET, Vol. I, col. 342
 GRAESSE, Vol. I, page 159.

⁷ Republished in JOMARD, *Monuments de la Géographie*. See our appendix.

⁸ See *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, p. 114, and ourselves (*supra*, p. 62, note 88).

1524.

128. BERGOMAS (JAC. PHIL.)—Above a large woodcut representing St. Michael and the dragon:

SVPPLEMENTVM || SVPPLEMENTI ||
 De le Chroniche del Venerando padre Fra- || te
 Jacobo Phillipò del ordine Heremitano || Primo
 Authore. Algarizato ⁊ Hyftoriato. || cum la giunta
 per infino. 1524. ||

Colophon:

¶ Finiffe Supplemento de le Chroniche
 Vulgarizato & Hyftoriato con la gion || ta
 per infino del anno 1524. del mese di
 Octobrio. Impreffo in Venetia || per Ioãne
 Francischo & Ioanne Antonio Fratelli di
 Rufconi. || Regnante lo Inclyto Principe
 Andrea Griti. Nel an- || no del Signore.
 1524. del mese di Nouēbrio. ||

. Folio, ccclxvi numbered leaves, many woodcuts.

(British Museum.)

129. CORTES (FERNANDO)—Within a broad border:

La preclara Narratione di Ferdinan || do
 Cortefe della Nuoua Hispagna del Mare
 Oceano, al || Sacratiffimo, & Inuictiffimo
 Carlo di Romani Imperatore fem || pre
 Augusto Re Dhispana & cio che fiegue,
 nell'ano del Si || gnore. M.D.XX. trafmeffa:
 Nella quale fi eōtegōno mol || te cofe degne
 di fcienza, & ammiratione, circa le cittadi
 egregie di quelle Prouincie cofumi dhab-

itatori, fa || crifici di Fanciulli, & Religioſe 1524.
 perſone, Et maſſi-|| mamente della celebre
 città Temixtitan, & va-|| rie coſe marauig-
 loſe di quella, e quali dilet-|| teranno mira-
 bilmète il lettore per il Dot-|| tore Pietro
 Sauorgnano Foroiulienſe || Del Riuerendo
 Meſſer Giouāni de || Reuelles Veſcouo di
 Vienna Se-|| cretario dal iddioma Hiſpagni||
 uolo in lingua latina Con-|| uerſa Nel Anno.
 M.D.XXIIII. di Primo Mar|| zo: Hora
 nelleſteſſo || Milleſimo di XVII. Agoſto. Voi ||
 Candidiſſimi lettori leggerete con diletta-
 tionē & piacere || grandiſſimo la prefata
 Narratione di Fernando Corte ſe dalla
 Facōdia latina al ſplēdore della lingua vol-
 gare p̄ Meſſer Nicolo Liburnio cō fidelta
 & diligēza tradotta al cōmodo, & ſodisfat-
 tionē de glhoneſti & virtuoſi ingegni. ||

Cum gratia ⁊ Priuilegio. ||



Colophon:

¶ Stampata in Venetia per Bernardino
 de Viano de Lexona Vercelleſe. Ad in-
 ſtancia de Bapti-|| ſta de Pederzani Brixiani.
 Anno domi-|| ni. M.D.XXIIII. Adi. XX.
 Agoſto.*

* *Anglicè:* The famous Relation of Fer- the Oceanic Sea, transmitted in the year
 nando Cortes, concerning New Spain of A. D. 1520, to the most Sacred and Invin-

1524.

* * 4to, seventy-three numbered leaves. On the verso of the last, a printer's mark representing an elephant. This edition contains a large plan of the city of Mexico, with descriptions in Italian instead of Latin, as in the Peypus *Cortes* of 1524 (No. 125), which was evidently the prototype for the present.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence, and N. Y. Historical Soc. Libr.)

This Italian version of the second account differs materially from that which was given by Ramusio¹.

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 486, No. 1248.
Bibliotheca Pinelliana, Vol. IV, page 111.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VI, No. 1002, and part X, No. 848.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 13, No. 39.
 EBERT, No. 5325.
 BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 312.
 Reina, Walckenaer, Potier and Hibbert Catalogues (page 129, No. 2264 of the latter).

130. *IDEM OPUS*—*Precisely like the above No. 128, save the colophon, which is as follows:*

Stampata in Venetia per Zuan⁹ Antonio de Nico-|| lini da Sabio. Ad instantia de M. Baptista || de Pederzani Brixiano. Anno D.² (British Museum.)

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 166.
Livres Curieux, No. 131.

cible Charles, Emperor ever august of the Romans, King of Spain, &c.; containing many things worthy of being known and admired, concerning the remarkable cities of those provinces, customs of the inhabitants, sacrifices of children, and religious persons, and especially of the celebrated city of Temixtitan, and various wonderful things in the same, which will delight the reader in a wonderful manner; translated from the Spanish into Latin by Dr. Peter Savorgnano of Forli, Secretary to the Rev. Master John de Revelles, Bishop of Vienna, March, 1524: Now, August 17th, ye most candid readers will peruse with the

greatest delight and pleasure the aforesaid narrative of Fernando Cortes, translated faithfully and with diligence from the eloquent Latin to the splendid vulgar tongue, by Master Thomas Liburnio, for the convenience and satisfaction of honest and appreciative minds. With grace and privilege.

Printed at Venice by Bernardin de Viano de Lexona, of Vercelli; at the request of Baptist de Pederzani of Brescia, August 20th, A. D. 1524.

¹ *Raccolta*, Vol. III, pp. 225-304.

² There were several de Sabios who exercised the art of printing at Venice.

131. FRANCIS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1524.

☉ DE ORBIS || SITV AC DESCRIPTIONE,
 AD RE || *uerendifs. D. archiepiscopum Panormitanum, ||
 Francisfi, Monachi ordinis Frâciscani, epistola sane quâ
 luculenta. In qua || Ptolemæi, cæterorumq; supe || riorû
 geographorum hal || lucinatio refellitur. || aliaq; præterea ||
 de recens || inuen || tis || terris, mari, insulis. Deditio papæ
 Ioannis De situ || Paradisii, & dimensioe miliarum ad pro ||
 portionê graduum cæli, præclara || & memoratu digna recen ||
 sentur ||*

Colophon:

EXCVDEBAT MARTINVS CAE- || far, expensis honesti viri
 Rolandi Bollaert, com- || morantis Antuerpiæ iuxta portam Ca- || merê
 sub interfignio maio- || ris falconis albi. ||*

* * 12mo, title one leaf + fourteen unnumbered leaves; on the verso of the last a printer's mark, with the motto: SOLA FIDES SVFFICIT. On the verso of the title-page, a mappemund, inscribed: Hoc orbis Hemisphærium cedit regi Lusitaniæ. On the recto of the following leaf, another mappemund or hemisphere, bearing this inscription: Hoc orbis Hemisphærium cedit regi Hispaniæ, and the word AMERICA on the southern part of the continent.

(Private Library, New York.)

We have been wholly unable to find any biographical details concerning the author of this curious work.

Stephanus, in partnership with his brothers, printed from 1524 to 1536. Peter de Nicolinis de Sabio, from 1526 to 1536, Sebastian in 1534, and Nicolo di Nicolini in 1535; but we find no mention in PANZER of a John or of an Anthony of that name. These researches were necessary to unravel the meaning of the mysterious D at the end of the colophon.

* *Anglicè:* A very exquisite letter from Francis, a monk of the Franciscan order, to the most Reverend Archbishop of Palermo, touching the site and description of the globe. Wherein the delusions of Ptol-

emy and of other geographers are dispelled. Also, concerning the newly discovered lands, seas and islands. Dedicated to Pope John [?†], touching the site of Paradise and the measurement of distances

† Julius de Medicis, under the name of Clement VII, was pope from 1523 to 1534, while his two immediate predecessors were Adrian VI and Leo X. The latter was named John (de Medicis), but to consider him as the pope mentioned herein, would carry the date of the work to 1513, which is an impossibility, as it mentions Cortes and Magellan. Is it not rather "Presbyter John" who is intended, while *dedicare* must be taken in the sense of an assertion?

1524. The only notice we could discover is the following, which we copy from Valerius André, Andreas, Desselius or Taxander¹:

“Franciscus Monachus, & familiæ nomine & professione, Machliensis, ord. Minorum.”

Fabricius, Saxius and Jöcher mention several monks of the name of Franciscus belonging to the Franciscan order, but the references are not sufficiently definite to authorize us to ascribe the present work to any of them. Those of our readers who have access to J. F. of St. Anthony's Supplement to Wadding's *Scriptores ordinis Minorum*² may be more successful. The archbishop mentioned on the title-page was the well-known Jehan de Carondelet³, born at Dôle in 1469, the friend of Charles V and of Erasmus⁴, and who, after holding the high position of Primate of Sicily, died at Malines in 1544⁵. Laire considers⁶ this Carondelet as the *author*, while he was only the recipient of the epistle in its original form³. As to the work mentioned by this painstaking but unreliable⁷ bibliographer, it is only a later edition of the work before us, mentioned also by Valerius Andreas.

The only reference approaching a description of the

according to the proportion of the celestial degrees, remarkable and worthy of being examined.

Printed by Martin Lempereur, at the expense of the Honorable Roland Bollaert, residing at Antwerp, near the arched gate [?], at the sign of the large white falcon.

¹ *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 4to, 1643, p. 234.

² *Bibliotheca uniuersa francisc.*; Madrid, fol., 1732-33.

³ See the heading of the epistle on the recto of the first leaf.

⁴ Erasmus' edition of St. Hiliarius (*Lucubrationes*; Basle, fol., 1523) is dedicated to Carondelet.

⁵ FOPPENS, *Bibl. Belgica*, Vol. 11, p. 605.

⁶ “Suivant le P. Laire, on a imprimé à Anvers en 1565, in-8°, un ouvrage de lui [Carondelet] intitulé *de orbis situ*. Le P. Laire assure avoir vu un exemplaire de cet ouvrage dans la Bibliothèque du Vatican. Nous ne connaissons aucun autre bibliographe qui en fasse mention.” (*Biographie Universelle*, Vol. VII, p. 31.) The edition mentioned by Laire is 12mo, printed by Withagius, and numbers nineteen leaves. There is a copy of it in a private library in Providence. See *Bibliotheca Browniana*, p. 40, No. 145.

⁷ See AUDIFFREDI, *Lettere tipografiche*; Rome, 8vo, 1778.

⁸ *Bibliotheca Classica s. catalogus officialis*; Francft., 4to, 1611, p. 760.

present number, is a short mention in Draudius⁸, that 1524.
 "Catalogue assez mal digéré des foires de Francfort,"
 as Baillet⁹ calls the *Bibliotheca Classica*.

Direct reference: *Bibliotheca Barlowiana*, page 10.

132. *ARIAS (PETER)*—"Lettere di Pietro Arias 1525.
 Capitano generale, della conquista del paese del Mar
 Oceano Scripte alla Maesta Cesarea dalla Cipta di
 Panama delle cose ultimamente scoperte nel Mar Meri-
 diano detto el Mar Sur. MDXXV. fig. e. b. au titre.
 16mo. s. l. 1525. (En vers.)

"Entre autres il s'agit dans cette lettre du départ de
 Pizarro pour la découverte du Pérou en 1525."

(Asher's Catalogue, 1865.)

Pedro Arias de Avila, usually called Pedrarias, was the energetic, yet pusillanimous and malignant governor of Darien, who founded Panama, first extended the Spanish rule over Nicaragua and Costa-Rica, put Balboa to death, and brought Pizarro into notice. The above poem or epistle refers, we imagine, to the filibustering expedition of Diego de Almagro, Hernando de Luque and Francisco Pizarro, which sailed from Panama in the middle of November¹ or on the 14th² of November, 1524, or in 1525³.

⁸ *Jugemens des Savans*, Vol. II, p. 14.

Valerius Andreas (*loc. cit.*) ascribes to our Franciscus a work which we suppose, from the title, to have some bearing on the subject before us:

"*Regiones quoque Septentrionales in tabula conspiciendas dedit. Antver. apud Sylvestrum à Parisiis.*"

¹ HERRERA, Decad. III, Libr. VI, cap. XIII, p. 200.

² XERES, *Conquista del Peru*, in BARCIA's *Historiadores primitivos*, Vol. III, p. 179.

³ CIEÇA DE LEON, *Primera parte de la chronica del Peru*; Seville, fol., 1553; Antwerp, 8vo, 1554.

—GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA, *la Historia general del Perú*; Lisbon, 2 vols., fol., first vol., 1609 (colophon dated 1608); second vol., 1616 and 1617; Madrid, 2 vols., fol., 1722-23 (best edit.)

1525. I 33. FRIES (LAURENT)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Vselegung der Mer ||
 carthen oder Cartha Marina || Darin man seken mag | wa
 einer in der welt sey | und wa ein ietlik || Land | Wasser
 und Stat gelegē ist. Das als in dē buckliu zefindē. ||

Colophon :

Getruckt zū Strasburg von || Johannes Grieninger |
 vnd || vollendet off vnser Lie- || ben frauen abent der ||
 geburt. Im. Jar || 1. 5. 2. 5. ||*

* * Folio, title one leaf + thirty-three numbered leaves + two large maps, one of which gives Cadamosto's first voyage.

(Private Librar., New York and Washington city.)

See the verso of the last leaf for the chapter :

Von America ein teyl dauonhie beschriben.

We have mislaid our memorandum, and cannot state our authority for ascribing the above to the Lorenz Fries, whom we suppose to be the one described by Jöcher¹ in these words :

“ Geböhren zu Mergentheim in Franken 1491, war würtzburgischer Rath und Archivarius, applicirte sich sonderlich auf die würtzburgischen Geschichte wurde seiner Geschicklichkeit und Wohlredtheit halber in wichtigen Gesandtchafften an die Kayser Carl V und Ferdinand I gebraucht, war ein grosser Beförderer der Gelehrten.”

* *Anglicè* : Explanation of the map of the World, or Naval Chart, wherein one may see where he is, and where several countries, seas and cities are situated. All of which will be found in this book.

Printed at Strasburg by John Grieninger, and finished on the evening of the birth of our Dear Virgin, in the year 1525.

¹ *Allgemeines Gelehrt. Lexic.*, Vol. 11, p. 765.

I 34. PIGAFETTA (F. A.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

I 525.

Le voyage et na- || uigation |
 les Espaignolz es || Isles de Mollucques. des isles || faict par
 quilz || ont trouue audict boyage | des Roys || dicelles |
 de leur gouvernement & man- || iere d uiure | avec
 plusieurs aultres || choses. ||

& Cum Privilegio ||

C On les vend a Paris en la maison de || Simon
 de Colines | libraire iure de lu || niuersite de Paris |
 demourât en la rue || Saint Jehan de Beauluais |
 a lensei- || gne du Soleil Dor. ||

Recto of leaf 2 :

C Le boyage & nauigation aux isles de || Mol-
 lucque | descrit & faict de noble || homme Anthoine
 Pigaphetta bin- || cétin | Cheualier de Rhodes | pre-
 sentee a Philippe de billiers lisle adam || grant
 maistre de Rhodes. commêce || ledict boyage lan
 mil cinq cens dix- || neuf | et de retour Mil. cccc.xxii.
 le || huytieme iour de Septembre. ||

End of the text :

L Endemain | Anthoine pigaphetta || alla a baldoli |
 Lou estoit lèpereur || Charles. Et ne luy pre-
 senta or | argent | ne || chose precieuse digne dung si
 grand sei- || gneur | mais ung liure escript delamain ||
 ou estaient les choses passees | de iour en || iour de
 leur boyage. Et de la se partit a || aller en Por-
 tugal au roy Joan | et luy dist || les choses que

1525. auoient beu | tāt des Espai || gnolz que des siens.
 Puis par Espagne || bient en France | et presenta
 et feist aucun || don des choses de lautre Hemis=
 phere a la || mere du Tres chrestien roy de Frāce
 nôme || Francois | madame la regente. Puis bint ||
 en Litalie | r presenta le liure de sa fatigue || a Phil=
 ippes de villiers | grand Maistre de || Rhodes. ||

C Oy finit l'extrait dudict liure | || translate de
 Italien en || Francois. ||

* * Small 8vo, *sine anno* (but not much earlier than 1525, as Pigafetta was not made a knight of Rhodes until October, 1524); seventy-six numbered leaves, + four unnumbered leaves containing, besides the table of contents, short vocabularies of the language of the "isle de Bresil, More de Tadore," and of the giants of Patagonia. Text in black letter, marginal notes and last four leaves in Roman characters.

(Private Library, Providence.)

Francisco-Antonio, or Jerome' Pigafetta, or Pagapheta, an Italian nobleman, who was born at Vicenza towards the year 1491². He belonged to the suite of the ambassador (Francesco Chiericato), whom Leo X sent in 1510 to Charles V³, then at Barcelona. He soon afterwards became the companion and friend of Magellan, whom he accompanied in his famous voyage around the world on board the *Victoria*. He was one of the sixteen who survived⁴ the hardships of the voyage. (See *supra*, page 228.) He died at Vicenza towards the year 1534, in a house which was still standing in 1800, "Rue de la Lune⁵," and which bore the well-known motto: IL NEST . ROSE . SANS . ESPINE.

¹ P. JOVIUS, *Historia sui temporis* (ab anno 1494 ad ann. 1547); Florence, 2 vols., fol., 1550-52; lib. XXXIV.

² MARZARI, *Storia di Vicenza*; Venice, 4to, 1591; *all' anno*, 1480 (cited by AMORETTI, introd., p. XXXI).

³ See his own dedication to Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, in AMORETTI's edition.

⁴ PETER MARTYR, *Opus epist.*, epist. 767 and 770.

⁵ AMORETTI's valuable introduction to the *French* translation, p. XXXV, note.

The bibliographical history of his account of that memorable undertaking seems to be as follows: 1525.

Whilst at sea, Pigafetta kept a diary, a copy of which he afterwards presented to Charles V, of Spain, at Valladolid. On his return to Italy, by means of the original of that journal, and other notes, and at the request of Pope Clement VII³, and of the Great-Master Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Pigafetta wrote a fuller account of the expedition. Of this he made a few copies, which were presented to several high personages, one of whom was Louise de Savoy, mother to Francis I of France. Louise not being able to understand, we imagine, the kind of patois used by Pigafetta, and which resembles a mixture of Italian or Venitian and Spanish, requested one Jacques Antoine Fabre⁶ to translate the work into French. Instead of giving a literal version, Fabre only published a kind of abridgment, which is the above No. 134. It should be stated, however, that some critics⁷ believe that the work was originally written in French: an opinion which seems to be based upon two manuscripts, which are still in existence (perhaps the same described twice). Both are on vellum, illuminated, and in the French language.

The first is mentioned in the La Valliere Catalogue⁸ as follows:

“*Navigation & descouement de la Indie superieure, faite par moi Anthoine Pigaphete Vincentin, Chevalier de Rhodes* [contains also the treatise on the Sphere]. *Folio, 103 feuillets.*”

The other manuscript was sold at one of the Libri sales, and is described⁹ in these words:

“*PIGAPHETE (Anthoine). Navigation et descouere-*

⁶ DU VERDIER, *Bibliothèques françoises*, p. 133, erroneously says: “par translateur incertain.”

⁷ THOMASSY, in the *Paris Bulletin de la Société de Géographie* for September, 1843. ALCEDO, on the other hand, states

that the original account, “a varios Principes,” was “en Italiano, Español y Portugese.”—*Bibliotheca Americana*, MS., Vol. II, p. 669.

⁸ Part 1, Vol. III, No. 4537.

⁹ Catalogue, for 1862, No. 1139.

1525. *ment de la Inde superieure et iles Malucque (sic) ou nais-
sent les cloux de Girofle, faicte par Anthoine Pigaphete
Vincentin chevallier de Rhodes. Commenceant en l'an Mil
V^{cc} et H I H (1519). Manuscrit du XVI^e siècle sur vélin,
petit in-folio."*

This description is followed by an interesting note, from which we copy the following :

"Le manuscrit que nous décrivons ici *contient cette relation originale qu'on supposait perdue*. Elle est en français, car Pigafetta avait dû employer cette langue en s'adressant au grand-maître de Rhodes, qui était français. On lit en effet, au bas du titre cette adresse, 'Anthoine Pigaphete Patricie Vincentin et Chevallier de Rhodes, à l'Illustrissime et très-excellent Seigneur Philippe de Villers L'Ileadam, inclite grand-maistre de Rhodes, son seigneur osseruâtissime.'

"Cette adresse, remplie d'italianismes, ainsi que tout le reste de l'ouvrage, offre une preuve de plus de l'originalité de cette rédaction écrite en français par un italien.

.....

"En comparant ce manuscrit avec la relation publiée par Amoretti, on s'aperçoit que cette relation n'est qu'un extrait et une paraphrase, souvent fort défigurée, du texte français. Les deux relations se suivent de près, mais dans notre manuscrit il y a plus de choses. Elles sont mieux dites et les noms sont écrits bien plus exactement que dans la relation publiée par Amoretti. Cela est surtout frappant dans les *vocabulaires* des langues de l'Océanie, etc., que donne Pigafetta et que *l'abréviateur* italien a souvent bouleversés."

Be that as it may, Fabre's abridgment was translated into Italian by some unknown translator, and published probably at Venice in 1534 (*infra*), and republished in 1536 (*infra*). Ramusio's version¹⁰ is only a plagiarism from the latter, and not a direct translation from Fabre.

As Fabre's garbled version is scarcely intelligible, and was the only account known during the last two centuries, we easily understand the innuendoes lavished by Ramusio¹⁰, Tiraboschi¹¹ and De Pauw¹², who do not spare their epithets when speaking of Pigafetta's *Viaggio*.

¹⁰ *Raccolta*, Vol. 1, p. 346, sq.

¹² *Recherches sur les Américains*, Vol. 1,

¹¹ *Storia d. Lett. Italiana*, V. VII, p. 260. p. 289.

Judging from certain manuscript notes, preserved in the Ste. Genevieve Library, their opinion is not without foundation.¹³ 1525.

A very early transcript made, as is supposed, from one of Pigafetta's original copies, if not from an Italian translation of the latter, was discovered in the Ambrosian Library at the beginning of the present century by one of the librarians, the learned Carlo Amoretti, who put the text into good Italian, published it in 1800¹⁴, and soon afterwards in French¹⁵. Pinkerton¹⁶ gave an English, and Sprengel¹⁷ and Kries¹⁸ German versions of Amoretti's original publication.

The *Novus Orbis* of 1555¹⁹, and Eden²⁰, give only a version of the present No. 134.

- Direct references: { ANTONIO, *Bibliotheca Hispan. Nova*, Vol. II, page 376.
 MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, page 773, note.
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 217.
 MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. III, Pt. II, page 114.
 DES BROSSES, *Navigations aux terres Australes*, Vol. I, page 121.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 14, No. 45.
 EBERT, No. 16814.
 TERNAUX, No. 31.
 BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 650.
 GRAESSE, Vol. V, page 289.

¹³ "L'un des astronomes les plus savants du dix-huitième siècle crut devoir soumettre le récit du voyageur italien à un examen minutieux, et il prouve, dans des observations demeurées manuscrites, que Pigafetta confondit au retour, de la façon la plus étrange, plusieurs positions de terres, aujourd'hui bien connues. Voy. *Recherches géographiques* sur l'état et la position des lieux où l'on pourra observer le passage de Vénus avec plus d'avantage, p. 301 parmi les MSS. de la Biblioth. Ste. Genevieve." DENIS, art. *Magellan*, *Nouv. Biogr. générale*, Vol. XXXII, p. 680, note.

¹⁴ *Primo Viaggio intorno al Globo Terracqueo ossia ragguaglio della Navigazione alle Indie Orientali per la via d'Occidente fatta dal Cavaliere Antonio Pigafetta Patrizio Vicentino, Sulla Squadra del Capit. Magaglianes negli anni 1519-1522 Ora pubblicato per la prima volta, tratto da un Codice MS. della Biblioteca Ambrosiana di Milano e corredato di note Da Carlo Amoretti Dottore del Collegio Ambrosiano. Con un Transunto del Trattato di Navigazione dello stesso Autore.*

¶ *In Milano MDCCC.*

* * Large 4to, pp. 237; four maps (there are twenty-one in the original; see Amoretti's Introduction, p. XLIII).

¹⁵ Paris, 8vo, l'an IX [of the French Republic, i. e., 1801].

¹⁶ *Collection of Voyages*; London, 4to, 1819, Vol. I, pp. 188-381.

¹⁷ *Beiträgen*, Vol. IV, pp. 1-155. (We are unable to state whether it is in the first series, published in conjunction with J. R. FORSTER, his father-in law, Leipzig, 14 vols., 8vo, 1781-90, or in the second series, published by SPRENGEL alone, Halle, 13 vols., 8vo, 1790-94.)

¹⁸ *Beschreibung der von Magellan unternommenen ersten Reise um die Welt*; Gotha, 8vo, 1801, 3 maps.

¹⁹ Pages 524-538.

²⁰ *History of Travayle*; London, 4to, 1577, fol. 430.

1525.

135. CORTES (FERNANDO)—*Within a border, and under the double-beaded eagle coat-of-arms :*

La quarta relacion q̄ Fernãdo cortes gouer ||
nador y capitan general por su majestad enla ||
nueua España dl mar oceano embio al muy || alto
z muy potentissimo inuictissimo señor || don Carlos
emperador semper augusto y || rey de España nuestro
señor : enla qual estan || otras cartas o relaciones
que los capitanes || Pedro de aluvarado z Diego
godoy embia || con al dicho capitan Fernando [*sic*]
cortes. ||

Colophon :

Fue impressa la presente carta de relacion ||
enla ymperial ciudad de Toledo por Gaspar de
auila. || Acabose a beynte dias del mes de Octubre. ||
Año del nascimiento de nuestro salua- || dor Jesu
christo de mil z quinien || tos z beynte y cinco ||
años* .: . || ✠ ||

* * Folio, twenty-one unnumbered leaves, including the title, on the verso of which the text begins. Signatures a in six, b and c in eights, including the blank at the end.

(D.)

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

This first edition of the Fourth Narration relates from May 15th, 1522, to October 15th, 1524. The last sixteen pages contain Alvarado's and Godoy's reports to Cortes.

Direct references : { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. x, page 28, No. 6. b.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VII, No. 1884.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 166.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 14, No. 44.
Siewens' *American Bibliographer*, page 85.
TERNAUX, No. 34.
BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 311.

* *Anglicè :* The fourth relation which General for His Majesty in New Spain of Fernando Cortes, Governor and Captain- the Oceanic Sea, sent to the very high

136. "CLAVDII PTOLEMAEI Geographicae enarrationis Libri octo Bilibaldo Pirckeymero interprete. 1525. Annotationes Joannis de Regiomonte in errores commissos a Jacobo Angelo in translatione sua. *In fine: Argentoragi (sic) Johannes Grieningerus, communibus Johannis Koberger impensis excudebat Anno a Christi Nativitate. M.DXXV. Tertio Kal' Apriles. fol.*" (82 gez. u. 14 ungez. Bll. m. 50 Tabulae geographicae in Holzchn.²) "Containing a map of part of America, dated 1522³."

137. *VARTHEMA-DIAS—Above a large vignette:*

Itinerario de Ludouico || de VartHEMA Bolognese 1526.
nello Egitto, nella Su || ria, nella Arabia deserta,
r Felice, nella Persia r || nella India, r nella Ethy-
opia. La fede, el viuere, r costumi delle prefate
Prouincie. C Et al presente || agiontoui alcune
Isole nouamente ritrouate.

Colophon:

C Impresso in Venetia Nellano della
In || carnatione del nostro Signore Iesu ||
Christo del. M.D.XXVI. Adi. XVI. Aprile.
Regnando Lo Inclito || Principe An/drea
Griti || ❖.

* * Sm. 8vo; title one leaf (printed in red and black) + one hundred and one unnumbered leaves, including the index.

(Private Librar., New York and Brooklyn.)

and mighty King of Spain our Lord; in which are other letters and relations which Captains Peter de Alvarado and Richard Godoy sent to the said Captain Fernando Cortes. The present Epistolary Relation was printed in the Imperial City of Toledo by Caspar de Avila. Finished October 20th, A. D. 1525.

¹ PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. vi, p. 107, No. 698.

² HOFFMANN, *Lexicon*, Vol. III, p. 319.

³ Aspinwall Catalogue, No. 6. (Three thousand out of three thousand five hundred volumes, which composed this collection, were destroyed by fire in New York, Sept. 18th, 1864.)

1526.*

138. CORTES (FERNANDO)—Within a narrow border, and below a large escutcheon of Spain, filling one half of the page:

La quarta relaci6 que Fernãdo cortes go || uer-
nador y capitã general por sumagestad || enla nueua
España delmar oceano ebio al || muy alto 7 muy
potentissimo inuictissimo || señor don Carlos em-
perador semper agusto y rey dspana || ño señor,
enla qual estan otras cartas y relaciones que- ||
los capitanes Pedro de aluarado e Diego godoy
embia || con al dicho capitan Fernando cortes. ||

Colophon:

Fue impressa la presente carta dere || laci6 delas
Indias: enla metropolitana || ciudad de Valencia
por Geor || ge costilla Acabose a xij. || dias dl mes
de Ju || lio año de || mil. d.xxbj. ✠ años. †

* * Folio, twenty-six unnumbered leaves, including the title, on the verso of which the text begins; double columns; b in eights.

(Providence Private Library. Only copy known.)

Second edition of D (No. 135).

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Browniana*, page 14, No. 47.
 { *Stevens' American Bibliographer*, page 85.
 { BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 312.

* We find in GRAESSE (Vol. III, p. 93) on the authority of one of the Butsch catalogues, "Glareanus, Hen. Loritus—De geographia liber 1. Basil. 1526. in 4°." This edition of 1526 is not mentioned in any other work, nor have we yet succeeded in finding it in any collection. The edition of 1527 (*infra*) is considered the first; KLOSS calls (Catalogue No. 1727) that of

1528 (*infra*) "Ed. ii," while the *Athenae Rauricae* (p. 251) says of a Franckfort edition of 1533 "ab ipso auctore tertio recognitus."

† *Anglicè*: The present Epistolary Relation about the Indies was printed in the metropolitan city of Valencia by George Costilla, and finished July 12th, 1526. The rest as in D.

139. OVIEDO (G. F. DE)—Under the Imperial coat-of-arms 1526.
with the double-headed eagle, and within a border:

Ouiedo de la natural hy
istoria de las Indias.
c Con preuilegio de la
S. C. C. M.

First two lines of the verso of the title-page:

Sumario dela natural y general || istoria delas
Indias. que escriuió Gōçalo Fernādez de
Oúie ||

Colophon:

El p̄sente tratado in || titulado Oúiedo de la
natural hystoria || d las indias se imprimio a costas
del au || tor Gōçalo Fernādez de Oúiedo al's de ||
Valdes. Por industria de maestre Re || mō de
petras: ⁊ se acabo en la cibdad de || Toledo a. xv.
días del mes de Hebrero. || de. A.D.xxbj. años.

* Folio, fifty-two numbered leaves + two unnumbered leaves
for part of the index; five woodcuts.

(Private Librar., New York, Providence, Washington, and
Harvard Coll. Libr.)

Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdés was born at Madrid, probably in August, 1478¹, of an aristocratic family, and at the age of thirteen received the appoint-

¹ The words which we here underscore the original MS. of Oviedo's *Batallas y*
"aunque he setenta annos [in 1548], e los *Quinquagenas*, preserved in the Libr. of the
compli en el mes de agosto," are effaced in Real Acad. de la Historia, in Madrid.

1526. ment of *mozo de cámara*² (a kind of page), to Prince John³. He soon afterwards witnessed at Granada, as one of the Court, the reception extended to Columbus by Ferdinand and Isabella on his return in 1493 from the newly rediscovered world⁴. After taking a part in the Italian campaigns⁵, he married, in 1502, Margarita de Vergara, "una de las mas hermosas mugeres que ovo en su tiempo en el reino de Toledo⁵."

In 1512 he was deputed to act as secretary to Gonzalvo de Cordova; but he soon afterwards determined to repair to the Indies, for the purpose of retrieving his fortune⁶, or for a very different reason, if we are to believe the statement made by the unreliable De Pauw⁷, on the authority of the trustworthy Fallopius. He joined the expedition of Pedrarias Dávila, not in the capacity of "Inspecteur général du Commerce⁸," or of "Directeur des mines de Saint-Domingue⁹," but as a supervisor of gold-smeltings¹⁰; and sailed to the new World for the first time, from San Lucar de B., April 11th, 1514¹¹. He filled abroad several high positions, such as Governor of the Province of Carthagená, and First Alderman (*Adelante Regidor*) of Darien, in conjunction, as it seems, with his office of supervisor (*Veedor*), which he resigned only in 1532¹², when he was appointed Chief Chronicler of the Indies (*Cronista general de Indias*). Oviedo resided on this continent upwards of thirty-four years³, and crossed the Atlantic not less than twelve times, chiefly on missions to lay the grievances of the colonies, or his own, before the Spanish Court. He returned to Spain for the last

² DE FRANKENAU, *Bibl. Hispan.*, p. 174.

³ BAENA, *Hijos de Madrid*; Madrid, 4 vols., 4to, 1789-91, Vol. II, p. 354.

⁴ OVIEDO, *Historia Gen. y Nat. de Indias*, lib. II, cap. VII, p. 29 (Madrid reprint).

⁵ *Quinquagenas*, in DE LOS RIOS' introduction p. XX, note.

⁶ "ganoso de reponer su malparada hacienda," DE LOS RIOS, *loc. cit.*

⁷ *Rech. sur les Américains*, Vol. I, p. 22.

⁸ MORERI, Vol. VI, p. 97 of letter O.

⁹ TERNAUX, *Bibliothèque Américaine*, No. 35.

¹⁰ "Veedor de las Fundaciones de Oro."

OVIEDO, *loc. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 4.

¹¹ DE LOS RIOS, *loc. cit.*, p. XXII.

¹² Letter of Oviedo, *apud* DE LOS RIOS, *loc. cit.*, p. LVIII, note.

time in June, 1556, and died in the summer of 1557, 1526.
at Valladolid.

Navarrete¹³, Prescott¹⁴ and Mr. Ticknor¹⁵ have given an estimate of Oviedo's works and character. The following, from Las Casas, is not without originality: "Puesto que á la historia de Oviedo llevana en la frente escrito como su autor habia sido conquistador, robador y matador de los Indios, y haber echado en las minas gentes dellos, en las cuales perecieron; y enemigo cruel dellos como se dirá y el mismo la confiera, al menos entre los prudentes y cristianos enervos poco credito y auctoridad en historia tuviera¹⁶."

Oviedo was a prolific writer, but the first of his works which interests us is the present No. 139. It is not a "Summary of the Spanish Conquests in the New World¹⁵," or the first edition of the *Historia General y Natural de las Indias*, published in 1535 (see *infra*), but a totally different work, which may have served as a model for the useful compilations of Acosta, Nieremberg and Francisco Hernandez. We have the original edition before us, but beg leave to insert the following analysis, which we copy from the extremely valuable introduction added by Señor D. J. Amador de los Rios to the late reprint of Oviedo's chief work¹⁷:

"Este repertorio, dirigido principalmente á dar á conocer al Emperador las cosas de América, se halla distribuido en ochenta y seis capitulos, en los cuales, despues de tratar de la navegacion de España á las Antillas y de los naturales de estas islas, así como de sus costumbres y manjares, pasa Oviedo á describir los indios de la Tierra-Firme, bosquejando tambien sus ritos, costumbres y ceremonias, y exponiendo las peregrinas noticias que habia recogido sobre los ani-

¹³ *Coleccion*, Vol I, introd. p. LXXVI.

¹⁴ *Hist. of Ferdinand and Isabella*, Vol. I, p. 112.

¹⁵ *Hist. of Spanish Literature*, Vol. II, p. 34.

¹⁶ "Oviedo should have written at the head of his history: This book was written by a conqueror, robber and murderer of the

Indians, whole populations of whom he consigned to the mines, where they perished," &c.

—*Gen. Hist. de las Yndias*, MS. cap. XXIII.

¹⁷ *Historia General y Natural de las Indias. Publicada la Real Academia de la Historia, cotejada con el código original;*

1526. males, aves é insectos, árboles, plantas y yerbas de tan distantes regiones. Terminada esta parte, que tanto interes ofrecia entonces á las ciencias zoológica y botánica, menciona Oviedo las minas de oro de la Tierra-Firme, y mostrándose entendido en el laboreo de ellas, pondera sus riquezas, describiendo, por último, la pesqueria no menos envidiable de las perlas, que tanto abundaban en aquellos mares. El *Sumario de la Natural Historia* acaba mostrando el camino de la mar del Sur, y descubriendo al César la facilidad de acudir por el estrecho de Magallanes al comercio y contratacion de las Malucas."

This work has been republished by Barcia¹⁸. Ramusio gave an Italian version¹⁹, and there is a kind of Summary in Purchas²⁰. We have been unable to find the translation into Latin by Chauveton, mentioned by Señor de los Rios. We think it erroneous, and probably a misapprehension of the Latin *Benzoni*. The "editio princeps" discovered in the Leipsic University, and mentioned by Humboldt²¹, is only the edition of 1547 (see *infra*).

The copy before us, like all those of Oviedo's works printed in his lifetime, which we have seen, bears on the title-page the autograph of the author.

Historians are apt to overlook incidents, which, although unnecessary to enable the reader to obtain a full view of the field which they intend to depict, acquire nevertheless a certain importance when we wish to obtain an insight into motives and personal characteristics. This is the reason why correspondances, private memoirs, diaries, are so eagerly sought by those who are anxious to know men as well as events. There are two precious collections of the kind, composed by Oviedo, but which never were printed. The first is:

*Batallas y Quinquagenas, escriptas por el capitan Gonçalo Fernandez de Oviedo, criado del príncipe don Johan, hijo de los Reyes Cathólicos, y coronista mayor de las Indias, del Emperador Carlos V (1550)*²².

Madrid, 4 vols., fol., 1851-55. Page
xxxviii (i. e., lxxxviii.)

¹⁸ *Historiadores primitivos*, Vol. I, 70 pp. note.

¹⁹ *Raccolta*, Vol. III, fol. 44-74.

²⁰ *Pilgrimes*, Part II, Lib. V, p. 970, sq.

²¹ *Examen Critique*, Vol. III, p. 283,

²² DE LOS RIOS, *loc. cit.*, p. XCIII.

It is a work which purports to transmit to posterity 1526.
the heroic deeds of his contemporaries.

The other bears the following title:

*Las Quinquagenas de los generosos é illustres é no menos famosos reyes, príncipes, duques, marqueses y condes é caballeros é personas notables de España: que escribió el capitán Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdés, Alcayde de Sus Magestades de la fortaleza de la cibdad é puerto de Sancto Domingo de la Isla Española, coronista de las Indias, islas é Tierra-Firme del Mar Océano, vecino é regidor desta cibdad, é natural de la muy noble é leal villa de Madrid. Fué esta obra desde las Indias enviada é presentada al Serenissimo Principe D. Felipe, nuestro Señor*²³ [1555-1556].

This aims at "memorar los famosos varones de nuestra España, tanto en armas como en letras y virtudes."

We know these two works solely from the excellent analysis given by Clemencin²⁴, and which is the fullest, if not the only reliable one. We trust that the Real Academia de la Historia, which has already done so much for Oviedo, will yet publish these interesting dialogues.

Direct references: { LEON PINELO, *Epitome*, page 127.
MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. x, Part II, page 326.
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. x, page 29, No. 76.
RICH, No. 6.
TERNAUX, No. 35.
EBERT, No. 15603.
BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 299.
Rætzel Catalogue, No. 916
Butsch Catalogue, page 26, No. 394.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 14, No. 46.

²³ TERNAUX, introd. to OVIEDO'S *Histoire du Nicaragua*, in *Recueil*, 1840.

²⁴ *Mem. de la Acad. de Histoire*; Madrid, Vol. VI, Illust. 10.

There must be a copy of the MS. *Quinquagenas* in Boston, as Mr. Ticknor acknowledges his obligation to Prescott

for the loan of it; but when last in Boston we vainly endeavored to find the MS., either in that city or in the Harvard Coll. Libr., to which Prescott bequeathed the works which he consulted for his *History of Ferdinand and Isabella*. See a curious note in DE LOS RIOS' introduction, p. XCIV.

1527. 140. LA SALLE (ANT. DE)—*La Salade Nou || uel=*
 lemêt Imprimee || a Paris Laquelle fait || mention
 de tous les pays du monde | et du pays de || la belle
 sibille. Avec la figure pour aller aumont || de la
 dicte sibille. Et aussi la figure de la mer & de || la
 terre | avec plusieurs belles remonstrances.

Et se vendent a Paris par Philippe Le Noir ||
 Relieur iure en luniversite de Paris | demourant | en
 la grât rue Saint Jacques a l'enseigne de la Roze ||
 blanche couronnee.

(“ a la fin du 60^e f. : *Cy finist ce present liure nouvellement jprime
 en la Rue Saint iacques, a lenseigne de la Rose blanche couronnee et fut
 acheue le xij iour de mars mil cinq centz xxvij.*”—BRUNET.)

* * 4to, Goth. à 2 colonnes fig. en bois [“ pet. in-fol. goth. de
 lx ff. chiff. et 2 ff., pour la table des chapitres et la marque
 de l'imprimeur, titre rouge et noir. On trouve dans l'inté-
 rieur (ff. 15 et 27) ou à la fin, deux cartes gravées en bois, et
 pliées, l'une du mont de la Sibylle et l'autre représentant la
 mappemonde.”—BRUNET¹.]

(Ste. Genevieve Libr., Paris².)

“ La Salade est un ouvrage des plus curieux en dehors de la partie
 géographique, mais le chapitre consacré à la Géographie est bien sur-
 prenant en lui-même ; il signale à deux reprises diverses le *Groenland*.
 Il y a mieux, lorsque il établit certaines généralités sur ces terres du
 Nord, il semble qu'un bruit vague lui apporte certaines éffluves faisant
 pressentir la demi-civilisation des terres américaines.”

(M. FERDINAND DENIS.)

The chapter alluded to by M. Denis, contains (verso
 of leaf xxviii), the following passage :

**Norweghe est une grande region assise dessoubs
 de pol Antarctique. Aucuns astrologues ont vne**

¹ There is an edition, with privilege BRUNET, Vol. III, col. 854, and Solar
 dated 1521 (i. e. 1522 new style). See Catalogue, p. 404, No. 2473.

partie de ceste Region mise hors des climatꝝ acause 1527.
des tres apres et longues froidures qui y sont.
En icelle Region sont diuerfes mers. La est la
mer congellee que on dict Mare congelatum. Il y a
une isle nommee islant ou sont les pays nommes
Gronnellont et unimarch [?] on a grant quantite
de ours qui sôt tous blas.

Antoine de La Sale, one of the wittiest of French writers, lived between the years 1398 and 1461. The present work, which was composed for his pupil John of Anjou, Duke of Calabria, seems to have been written between 1438 and 1447³, and places its facetious author side by side with Adam of Bremen⁴, Ordericus Vitallis⁵, Torff⁶, Rafn⁷ and Karl Wilhelm⁸.

Direct references: { La Valliere Catalogue, No. 4573.
 { ¹ BRUNET, Vol. III. col. 853.
 { GRAESSE, Vol. IV, page 111.

141. FRIES (LAURENT)—“Underweifung vnd vfflegung der Cartha Marina oder die mercarten darin man sehen mag, wa einer in d welt fey, und wa ein ytlich Land, Waffer und Stet ligen, Straßb. Grieninger (1527. in-fol. Av. fig. en bois).”

(GRAESSE¹.)

³ AUBRY, *Bulletin du Bouquiniste*, for Jan. 1859, p. 5.

⁴ *Historiæ ecclesiasticæ eccles. Hamburg. et Bremensis, vicinorumque locor. septent., ab anno 788, ad 1076, lib. IV*; Copenhagen, 4to, 1579; Leyden, 4to, 1595; Helmstaedt, 4to, 1670.

⁵ *Historiæ ecclesiasticæ libri tredecim*; Paris, 5 vols., 8vo, 1840-45.

⁶ *Grænlandia Antiqua*; Copenhagen, 8vo, 1706; and *Historia Vinlandiæ anti-*

qua, seu partis Americæ Septentrionalis; Copenhagen, 8vo, 1705.

⁷ *Antiquitates Americanæ siue scriptores septentrionales rerum ante-Columbianarum in America*; Copenhagen, 4to, 1837.

⁸ *Island, Hvitramannaland, Grönland und Vinland oder der Normänner Leben auf Island und deren Fahrten nach Amerik, schon über 500 J. vor Columbus*; Heidelberg, 8vo, 1842.

¹ *Trésor*, Vol. II, p. 635.

1527.

142. LORITZ OR GLAREANUS—*Within a wide border :*

D. HEN || RICI GLAREANI || POETAE LAVREA ||
 TI DE GEOGRA || PHIA LIBER || VNVS. ||
 ¶ BASILEAE, ANNO || M.D.XXVII. ||

Colophon :

BASILEAE, ANNO || M.D.XXVII. EXCVDEBAT
 IOANNES FA || BER EMMEVS IVLIACENSIS. ||*

* * Sm. 4to ; title one leaf + thirty-four numbered leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

“ Il n’y a rien de plus intéressant pour l’histoire des grandes découvertes géographiques des 15^e et 16^e siècles, que des uivre les récits des cosmographes contemporains qui nous font connaître la manière dont la connaissance de ces découvertes s’est répandue parmi les peuples européens. On sait qu’il fallut assez longtemps pour populariser la connaissance du Nouveau Continent, et même *Henri Loritus Glareanus*, l’un des plus célèbres cosmographes du moyen âge, quoique la première édition de sa géographie dont nous venons de donner le titre, ait paru plus de trente ans après sa découverte, ne fait qu’une mention passagère de l’Amérique, ce qui prouve le peu de connaissance qu’il en a eu. Dans le dernier chapitre [Recto of leaf 35], en parlant des régions non décrites par Ptolémée, il dit entr’autres : ‘ Porro ad occidentem terra est, quam Americam uocant, longitudine octoginta fermè graduum. Duæ infulæ Spagnolla et Habella : quæ quidê regiones secundum littora ab Hispanis iustratæ sunt, Columbo Genuensi, et Americo Vesputio eius navigationis ducibus. Sunt qui putent tempore Cæsarî Augusti eam terram fuisse notam, atque ; Maronê, lib. 6. [759–7] Aene. de ea hæc protulisse carmina :

“ Iacet extra sydera tellus,
 Extra anni solisque uias, ubi cœlifer Atlas
 Axem humero torquet, stellis ardentibus aptum.

“ Hoc de Aethiopia Maurorum Seruius intellexit. Landinus autê nullam Aethiopiam extra zodiacum iacere contendit. Itaque ipse exponit extra, id est, penè extra. Porro Donatus folem pro die, annum pro nocte positum ait. Nos rem incertam indicio lectoris relinquimus¹. ”
 (TRÔMEL².)

* *Anglicè* : One book on geography by Henry Glareanus, poet laureate. Basle, executed by John Faber, 1527.

¹ “ Farther towards the west, lies a country called America, the length of which is about eighty degrees. There are

Although Henry Loritz of Glaris when a young man held the chair of Mathematics in the University of Basle, and wrote two works on strictly scientific subjects (the above and his *De Ponderibus et Mensuris*³, not to speak of the *Comment. in Arithmet. et Music. Boethii*⁴), he scarcely deserves the name of "célèbre cosmographe." Born in 1488⁵, he was better known as a poet who sang his verses, as a musician who played on several instruments and wrote a great deal on the subject of music, as one of the greatest literary critics of his day, as a reformer, as the friend of Erasmus, but especially as the precursor of Beaufort and Niebuhr⁶ in those investigations which have shown the unreliable character of the Latin historians, at least as regards the origin and early history of Rome. He held for several years the professorship of Belles-Lettres in the college of France then, and ever since so famous; and died at Friburg in 1563. "Vossius dit que c'était un homme universellement savant."⁷

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. vi, page 262.
 Bibliotheca Thottiana, Vol. v, page 219.
 Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 12.
 D'AVEZAC, *Projections Géographiques*, page 68.
 Libri Catalogue for 1861, No. 324, (describes a copy containing Loritz' own annotations and autograph).
 BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 1624.
 GRAESSE, Vol. III, page 93.

two islands, *Spagnolla* and *Isabella*. Those countries have been visited along the coasts by the Spaniards, Columbo of Genoa and Americo Vesputio being the leaders of the navigation. There are people who believe that in the times of Cæsar Augustus that country was known, and that Virgil in the 11th book, verses 795-97 of the *Æneid*, wrote the following lines concerning the same: 'Their land lies without the signs [of the Zodiac], beyond the Sun's annual course, where Atlas, supporting heaven on his shoulders, turns the axle studded with flaming stars.' Servius understood this of the Morish Ethiopia; but Landinus

declares that there is no Ethiopia lying beyond the Zodiac. Therefore he himself explains 'beyond,' as meaning 'almost beyond.' Besides, Donatus says that 'Sun' stands for 'day,' and 'year' for 'night.' We leave this uncertain matter to the judgment of the reader."

² *Bibliothèque Américaine*, p. 3, No. 3.

³ Basle, fol., 1550.

⁴ Basle, 4to, 1570.

⁵ *Athenae Rauricae*; Basle, 8vo, 1778, p. 247, sq.

⁶ MICHELET, *Histoire Romaine*, Vol. I, p. 2.

⁷ *ap. BAILLET, Jugements*, V. II, p. 303.

1528. 143. LORITZ OR GLAREANUS—*Within a wide border :*

HENRICI || GLAREANI, POETÆ LAV || REATI
DE GEOGRA- || PHIA LIBER VNVS, AB IPSO AV-
THORE || IAM RECOGNITVS. || BASILEAE. ||

Verso of signature A 2 :

Basileæ ex Collegio no- || ftro. Anno ã
natali Chrifiti, || M.D.XXVII.

Colophon :

BASILEAE . ANNO || M . D . XXVIII . || EXCVDE-
BAT IOANNES FA- || BER EMMEVS IVLIACENSIS. ||

* * Sm. 4to, thirty-two numbered leaves. In the copy before us, folios 31 and 32 are printed on one side only, and these blank pages are those which should contain the passages mentioned in the edition of 1527 (*supra* No. 142).

(Boston Athen. Library.)

Direct references : { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. vi, page 266.
 { NAVARRETE, *Coleccion*, page CXXVI.
 { Kloss Catalogue, page 125, No. 1727.
 { *Historical Nuggets*, No. 334.

144. COPPO DA ISOLA (PETER)—*Above a woodcut representing the Sun, Moon and Earth :*

PORTOLANO.

Colophon :

Stampata in Venetia per Augusti || no
di Bindoni. 1528. Adi. 14. de Marzo. ||

* * Extremely small 4to (2½ by 3½ inches), signatures A to F in fours, making twenty-four leaves, the *verso* of the last of which is blank, whilst the *recto* contains a printer's monogram, representing a cross and an R, with the words: *Cum gratia*. Preceding the title, there is an oval map of the world filling two pages, upon which appear *Cuba, Iamaiqua, Spagnuolla, môdo nouo*, &c. On the reverse of the title another map.

(British Museum.)

The passage concerning Columbus, first made known by Morelli¹, is on the verso of F. 3, and as follows: 1528.

Christopholo colūbo zēouefe nel. 1492. ||
trouo nauegādo uerso ponente molte ||
ifole & cose noue. ma prima se troue le ||
ifole gorgone hesperide iunonia la pio ||
uiofia la caurera la planaria la neuofia
ca || naria alincōtro dela barbaria da pol-
ar || go ī mar sono ifole uētura colūbo
bra || zil caurera ouo porto santo medera
& || certe ifole dite deserte & altre dite
salua || dege. Lanceloto columbo. dapoi
oltra || affai p̄ ponēte el dito christopholo
tro || uo lisola spagnola iamaique cuba le
ifo || le de icanibali. la terra paria ouer
mon || do nouo & molte altre ifole. la
spagno || la e de longeza de m. 800. larga.
m. 330. || la cuba dista de la spagnola.
mia. 70. nel || p̄uar che fece el colūbo
in uedar se cu- || ba era isola ouer. terra
ferma el uete p̄u || raffai ifole. & pose nome
nauigando ala || riuera de cuba semp̄. 1300.
m. in q̄l noui || gar a piu de. 700. ifole.
hauēdone passa- || te piu de. 3000. dapoi
el colōbo li spa/ || gnoli nauigāri nauegādo

¹ *Lettera rarissima*, p. 63.

1528. oltra el cano || bona sperāza perueueno
neluidia a co- || locut & andorono piu oltra
fine nele || extreme parte de lindia. ||

Direct references: { MORELLI, *Operette*, Vol. I, page 309.
 { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, —.
 { *Notes on Columbus*, page 56.

145. BORDONE (BENEDICT)—*Within a wide, ornamented border:*

LIBRO DI BENE- || DETTO BORDONE ||
Nel qual si ragiona de tutte l'Isole del
mon- || do con li lor nomi antichi & mod-
erni, || historie, fauole, & modi del loro ui ||
uere, & in qual parte del ma || re stanno,
& in qual pa || rallelo & clima || giacciono. ||*
✠ || CON IL BREVE DI PAPA || Leone. Et gra-
tia & priuilegio della || Illuftriffima Signoria
com' || in quelli appare. || ✠ M.D.XXVIII.

Colophon:

✠ Impresse in Venegia per Nicolo d'Arif-
totile, detto Zoppino, nel mese di Giu||gno,
del. M.D.XXVIII. con priuilegio di Leone
papa, & del Senato d' || questa citta', che
niuno per anni diece possa queste isole
imprimere, o || impresse uendere, ne loro
luoghi sotto posti, sotto le pene che in ||
effi priuilegii si contengono, se nō coloro,

* *Anglicè:* The book of Benedict Bor-
done, which treats of all the islands of the
world, together with their ancient and
modern names, histories, fables and mode
of life, in what part of the Ocean they are
situated, what parallel and climate.

a quali dal com || pofitor loro esprefsa || 1528.
 mēte fara' ordinato che le ftam || pino ouer

 uendano. || ☒ ||

* * Folio, title one leaf (text begins on the verso), + eight unnumbered leaves, containing three double maps + seventy-three numbered leaves. The map before the first folio represents a hemisphere, in which on the N. W. portion we read *terra del laboratore*. Just above the line of the equator are the words *ponēte mōdo nouo*, and beneath the equatorial line there is a rude tracing of a continent extending into the Atlantic, and as far as the tropic of Capricorn. On the verso of fol. vi there is a small map, where on the N. E. part we have mountains and pictures of houses, and beneath *Terra de lauoratore*. S. E. we have three islands, *asmaide*, *brasil* (on the same parallel—*brasil* being most easterly), opposite the third island, beneath these two, is written *astores*. S. W. occur in the same type the words: *stretto || pte mōdo nouo ||*. On the recto of fol. x is the representation of a large city, under which is printed: "La gran citta di Temistitan," and the text underneath begins: "Terra di sancto Croce ouer mondo nouo, fu la prima di tutte queste isole, che trouata fusse, &c." On the verso of fol. xi is a small map, showing on the N. W. *iamaique*, on the N. E. (opposite *spagnola*), on the medium line on the W., *chanchite*, on the centre of this line, *curtana*, on the E., *mariatambal*. In the extreme S. E. of the map is printed *paria*. On the verso of fol. xii is an island marked *spagnola*, and N. E. is the representation of a city, under which is printed *isabella*. On the recto of folio xiii, is the map of another island, with a lofty mountain in the N., under which is written *Jamaiqua*. On the verso of the same fol. we have another island, subscribed within the interior of the island, *cuba*. What ought to have been numbered xiv is numbered xviii. On this map we have laid down on the N. W., *S. Maria antica*, and beneath *santa +*. Due N., *S. Maria rotonda*. N. E., an island *mōferato*. On the equatorial parallel, on the W., *martino*; on the meridian an island, *bughima*; and S. E., the island *dominica*. Due S. is laid down an island without a name. On the verso of xviii (*i. e.* of the fol. which should have been numbered xiv) are two maps, the one at the top of the page shows an island designated *guadalupe*; underneath other islands are laid down, among others part of one marked *dominica*. The bottom map is marked *matinina*. The account of these various islands finishes on the recto of fol. xv. All these maps are on the same scale, or rather the same size, *viz.*: 5½ by 3 inches.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

1528. Benedetto Bordone was born at Padua¹, but lived at Venice², where he cultivated Astrology, Geography, Greek literature and miniature painting as a profession. Fontanini³ and Tiraboschi⁴ assert that he was the father of the vain-glorious Julius-Cæsar Scaliger. Zeno, on the other hand, in a lengthy but interesting note⁵, denies the assertion. As to Scaliger, it is well known that he claimed to be a descendant of the princely house of della Scala. The date of Bordone's death is unknown.

Concerning the work before us, which is a description of all the islands then known, with a sketch of the manners and history of their inhabitants, Lelewell says⁶ :

“Cet ouvrage était achevé en 1521 : ‘lo uescouo di Racoscia scrive a Leone summo pontifice hauer veduto (fol. LXXIII—edit. of 1534).’ Le pape Leon X, privilégiant le 5 Juin 1521 l'éditeur, mourut le 1^{er} décembre de même année. Bordone en 1526, s'adressait au sénat de Venice pour préserver son ouvrage de la contrefaçon. Bordone mourut en 1531 [?] On y compte 105 figures insulaires y compris les plans de Venise et de Temistetan enfin, *l'universale*, ou la mappemonde de Ptolémée, avec tous les compléments de l'année 1521, compléments qu'on voit dans la carte portugaise de 1501, dans celle de Sylvano 1511 [*supra*, No. 68], sur le globe de Schöner, 1520 La perturbation d'idées géographiques de cette époque se décèle d'une manière singulière dans l'isolario de B. Bordone 1521, 1534. On y voit une mappemonde, calquée sur la carte portugaise, seulement Bordone ou son modèle y introduisit la longueur ptoléméenne de la méditerranée.”

Lenglet Du Fresnoy⁶ and M. Renouard⁷ do not seem to have appreciated Bordone's *Isolario*.

Direct references : { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 509.
 { HAYM, *Biblioteca Italiana*, Vol. IV, page 103.
 { CLEMENT, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. V, page 92, n.
 BRUNET, Vol. I, col. 1112.
 GRAESSE, Vol. I, page 495.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 15, No. 48.

¹ ZENO, in FONTANINI, *Biblioteca dell' elog. Ital.*, p. 268, note.

² MAZZUCHELLI, *Gli scrittori d'Italia*, —.

³ *loc cit.*, p. 267.

⁴ *Storia d. Lett. Ital.*, Vol. VII, p. 798.

⁵ *Géogr. du Moyen-Age*, Vol. II, pp. 114 and 162.

⁶ *Méthode pour étudier la Géographie*, Vol. I, Part I, p. 419.

⁷ *Annales des Aldé*, Vol. I, p. 142.

146. MONTALBODDO-DU REDOUER—"Senfuyt le nouveau monde et nauigations, faiçtes par Emeric de Vefpuce, Florentin, des pays et illes nouvellement trouuez auparauant a nous incongneuz : tant en l'Ethiope que Arrabie Calichut et aultres plusieurs regions estranges, tranflate de ytalien en langue francoyse, par Mathurin du Redouer, licencie es loix. *On les vend a Paris en la rue Neufue Nostre Dame, a lenseigne Sainct Jehan Baptiste, par Denis Janot (sans date), pet. in-4, goth.*"

(NODIER¹.)

* * Four preliminary leaves + lxxxij numbered leaves, according to Brunet².

Denys Janot printed at Paris between the years 1529 and 1545³.

Direct references: { ¹ Catalogue for 1844, page 177, No. 1107, and *Description raisonnée*, page 448, No. 1107.
² *Manuel*, Vol. v, col. 1160.
Livres Curieux, page 26, No. 121.
Bulletin du Bibliophile, for 1840, page 342, No. 370.

147. LORITZ OR GLAREANUS—*Within a wide border:*

HENRICI || GLAREANI POETAE LAV- || REATI
 DE GEOGRA- || PHIA LIBER VNVS, || AB IPSO AV-
 TORE || RECOGNITVS. || APVD FRIBVRGVM BRIS-
 GAVDIAE. ||

³ *Marques Typographiques*, p. 14, No. 26. (We inserted the above under the date of 1529 on this authority; but since, we have found in the La Valliere Catalogue (Part II, Vol II, p. 425), and in PANZER (*Annales*, Vol. VIII, p. 68, No. 1214) the imprint of Denys Janot on a work printed in 1520.

1529. *Colophon:*

APVD FRIBVRGVM BISGOICVM || ANNO. M. D.
 XXX. || EXCVDEBAT IOANNES FA- || BER EMMEVS
 IVLIACENSIS. ||

* * 4to, thirty-five numbered leaves + one blank leaf with a woodcut on the verso.

(Private Library, Paris.)

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. IX, page 464.
 { *Historical Nuggets*, No. 1246.

148. *APIANUS-G. FRISIUS*—"Cofmographicus Liber *Petri Apiani* Mathematici, studiose correctus, ac ab erroribus vindicatus per *Gemmam Phrysum*. Veneunt Antuerpiae in aedibus *Rolandi Bollaert*. Et à la fin. Excufum Antuerpiae impensis *Rolandi Bollaert*, Typis *Joannis Graphæi*, Anno a Christo nato 1529. mense Febr., in 4to. Feuilles 56."

(CLEMENT¹.)

We can find no edition of Apianus of an earlier date with the valuable additions of Gemma Frisius. Trömel erroneously considers² the edition of 1539 as the first given by the latter.

"GEMMA FRISIUS s'appelloit REINERUS [Regnier]. Il nâquit à Docum [in 1508³] d'une famille honnête. Ce fut un Médecin profond en la théorie de son art, & heureux en la pratique. Mais il excella surtout dans les Mathématiques. Il fut extrêmement aimé & estimé par l'Empereur Charles-Quint, & mêmes suivant l'avis de ce Prince, qui était sçavant en Astronomie & en Géometrie il corrigea une faute qu'il avait faite en sa Mappemonde, laquelle il dédia ensuite à cet Empereur. Il mourut à Louvain [in 1558⁴ or in 1555⁵] de la

¹ *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. I, p. 405, note.

² *Bibliothèque Américaine*, p. 6, No. II.

³ FOPPENS, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, Vol. I, p. 331.

⁴ FREHERUS, *Theatrum*, p. 1239.

peste [or of a stone in the bladder⁶], suivant Melchior Adam, Suffride Petri, & Hierome Ghilini.”

1529.

(TEISSIER⁷.)

To which we may add with Freherus⁴ that his “*Statura fuit parvâ, membris gracilibus & facie pallidâ.*” As to his annotations to Apianus’ *Cosmographia*, Lelewell⁵ says that they consist in having :

“introduit les notions géographiques et une table abondante de longitudes et latitudes géographiques de Ptolémée, pour servir à dresser les cartes, dont il fit en 1540 lui-même l’expérience à Louvain⁸.”

Gemma Frisius was the pupil of Apianus, and teacher of the celebrated cosmographer Juan de Rojas.

I49. *APIANUS (PETER)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

☉ COSMO-||GRAPHIAE INTRODVCTIO: CVM||
*quibusdam Geometriæ ac Astronomiæ prin- ||cipijs ad eum rem neces-
sarijs. ||*

A large armillary sphere, below which :

EXCVSVM INGOLDSTADII. || M.D.XXIX. ||

Colophon on the verso of the last printed leaf:

Ingolstadtij, Anno M.D.XXXI.

* * 12mo, title one leaf + thirty-one leaves, numbered in Arabic numerals from 1–16, after which the enumeration ceases. The whole is printed in italics with contractions, and contains several geographical diagrams; with a blank leaf.

(British Museum.)

⁶ LELEWELL, *Géogr. du Moyen-Age*, Vol. II, p. 176. “Mort le 25 Mai 1555, avant la publication de son livre [*De Astro-labio*].”—D’AVEZAC, *Projections Géogr.* p. 70, note.

⁷ *Les Eloges des Hommes Scavans*, Vol. 1. p. 96.

⁸ “*Charta, sive Mappa mundi* (ut vulgus vocat) id est Orbis totius Descriptio, Carolo V. dicata. Lovanii, 1540.” FOPPENS, *loc. cit.*, p. 331.

⁹ DE THOU, *Hist. mei temporis*, lib. XVI.

1529. On the verso of leaf c6 reference is made to America in these words:

“*Non solum aut prædictæ tres partes || nûc sunt latius lustrate, uerum
 & alia quarta pars ab ||* (continued on recto of leaf 23) *Americo
 Vesputio sagacis ingenii uiro, inuêta est. Quâ || ab ipso Americo eius
 inuentore Amerigen quasi Ame- || rici terram siue Americâ appellari
 uolunt,*” &c.

M. D’Avezac’s copy bears a manuscript marginal note, dated “1532 *V Nonas Octobris,*” viz.:

“*En paucis terrâ describit Apian⁹ omnê
 Multis quâ Magnus vincere nô po [tuit].*”

The work before us is evidently an abridgment of the larger *Cosmographia* of Apianus [No. 127], as entire passages in chapters xxv–xxviii, are literally copied from the latter. (See *supra*, page 239.)

150. *IDEM OPUS*—The only differences are in the following colophon on the *recto* of the last leaf:

Excusum logolstadij [sic] || An. M.D.XXXIII. || Mense Ianuario.

And in the pagination, which is as follows: Title one leaf + leaves numbered from 2–16 + five unnumb. ll. marked *c, c ij, c 3, c 4, c 5,* + three ll. unnumbered and without signatures + five unnumb. ll. marked *d, d z, d 3, d 4, d 5,* + three unnumb. ll without sig. + five ll. marked *e, e z, e 3, e 4, e 5* + there ll. without sig., verso of the last of which is blank.

(Private Library, New York.)

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. vii, page 128, No. 22.
 { Kloss Catalogue, page 20, No. 256.
 { *Bibliotheca Barlowiana*, page 13.

1530. 151. *FRIES (L.)*—“*Underweisung und vfflegunge
 der Cartha Marina oder die mercarten, darin man sehen
 mag, wa einer in d’welt fy und wa ein ytlich land, wasser
 und stet ligen. (Zu Anfang: Von dem nûen land auch
 amarica genant.) Mit 3 Hzfchn. Fol. Straßburg, 530.
 21 Bll.*” (Butsch Catalogue¹.)

¹ Page 24, No. 359; BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 1399

I 52. CLEMENT VII & CHARLES V—First line:

I 530.

CAROLVS Quintus diuina fauente Cle=
 mentia Romanorū Imperator semper Augustus ac
 Germanie . Hispaniarū vtriusq, Sicilie . Gerusa=
 lem . Vngarie, Dalmatie, Croacie . Insularū Bul=
 larū . Fortunatarūq, ac noui Orbis Indiarū

Ninety-first line :

Datum Bononie sub Anno a Natiuitate dm
 Millesimoquingentesimotrigesimo

* * One vellum sheet, containing ninety-two printed lines and a few words in manuscript.

(Private Library, New York.)

The present is a document emanating from Charles V, dated Bologna, March 23d, 1530, and reciting two Papal Bulls from Clement VII¹. The first of these is addressed to Charles V, as sovereign of *New Spain*, and alludes to the new islands discovered under his auspices, in addition to Hispaniola, and such as were subdued and Christianized by Ferdinand.

Deinceps quoq, confidimus [says he], te quoad in humanis degeris [?] Barbaras nationes ad rerū omniū opificē et cōditorē deū cognoscēdum nō solū edictis admonitionibusq, . sed et armis et viribus (si opus fuerit) vt earum anime celestis regni fiant participēs cōpulsurū . omniq, studio effecturū.*

This document is not interesting merely from the fact that it gives to Charles V authority to furnish ecclesiastical dignitaries, thus conceding the long-contro-

¹ We failed to find those two Bulls in the Luxemb. edition of CHERUBINI'S *Bullarium Magnum Romanum*.

* *Anglicè*: Whereupon we trust that as long as you are on earth you will compel and with all zeal cause the barbarous

nations to come to the knowledge of God, the maker and founder of all things, not only by edicts and admonitions, *but also by force and arms, if needful*, in order that their soul may partake of the heavenly kingdom.

1530. verted right about investitures, at least as regarded the New World, but also from the circumstance that it boldly enounces the doctrine which a few years later became the subject-matter of those bitter controversies, now personified in the eyes of the historian by Bartholomew de Las Casas on the one side, and Juan Ginès de Sepulveda on the other. It is worthy of notice that Sepulveda lived at or near Rome during the entire pontifical life of Clement VII (1523-1534); and we are inclined to believe that the too-famous *Democrates secundus, seu De Justis belli causis* (a MS. copy of which exists in a private library, Providence, R. I.) quotes as an authority this Bull of the ambitious Julius de Medicis.

I 53. ENCISO (M. DE)—Under a large sphere, held by a hand:

Suma de geographiã q̄

trata de todas las partidas ⁊ prouinci || as del mundo: en especial delas indias. || ⁊ trata largamente del arte del marear || juntamente con la esfera en romance: || conel regimiẽto del sol y del norte: ago || ranueuamente emendada de algunos || defectos q̄ tenia enla impressiõ passada. ||

Signs of the zodiac on the verso.

End of Colophon:

. . . Fue impressa enla nobilissi || ma ⁊ muy leal cibdad de Seuilla por Juã crom- || berger: en el año dela encarnacion de nue- || stro señor Jesu christo de mil ⁊ quini- || entos . ⁊ . xxx.

* * Folio, title one leaf + fifty-seven numbered leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. IX, page 475.
 { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part II, No. 2263.
 { Rætzel Catalogue, No. 911.

154. MARTYR (PETER)—Within a border representing the labors of Hercules: 1530.

DE ORBENO
uo Petri Martyris ab
Angleria Mediolanen
sis Protonotarij
Cesaris sena
toris de-
cades



Cum privilegio Imperiali
Compluti apud Micha
elē d Eguia Anno
M.D.XXX

Within the border, the words: *δισκολα ταλά, Suffine, & abstine.*

Colophon :

EXCVSVM COMPLVTI IN AEDIBVS || Michaelis de
Eguia. Anno Virginei || partus M.D.XXX. || Menfe Decēbri.

* * Title one leaf + one leaf for Preface + leaves numbered iij-
cxij, + three unnumbered leaves for *Vocabula Barbara.*

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

First complete edition of the eight Decades. It is in

1530. some respects¹ more correct than Hakluyt's², which is usually considered the best. The copy before us contains at the end a map in woodcut: "*tipus orbis uniuersalis . . . ghedruct i'atwerpen by M. peter de Wale i de gulde hant,*" which is not without interest when we read the note added to the Heber copy³, and referring to "the curious map of Apianus, cut in wood at Antwerp, 1530." See *supra*, page 122.

Direct references: { PINELO-BARCIA, Vol. II, col. 579.
MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. III, Part I, page 273.
TERNAUX, No. 36.
BRUNET, Vol. I, col. 293.
GRAESSE, Vol. I, page 130.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 15, No. 49.

155. *SAPIDO (SULPICIO)*—"*Epitome Hist. & Cron. Mundi.*

"Lyons — 1530."

"In un certo libretto [the above] si trova sotto l'anno 1492: 'Insulæ quaedam in Oceano, antiquioribus ignotæ hoc ævo veluti novum Orbi ab Americo Vesputio primum & deinde a Christoforo Columbo lustrantur.'"

(BANDINI⁴.)

156. "*GEMMA PHRYSIVS de Principiis Astronomiæ & Cosmographiæ; de usu Globi; de Orbis divisione ac Infulis: JOAN. GRAPHEUS typis excudebat. 4to Antwerp 1530.*

"*Mense Octobr. Veneunt cum Globis Lovanii apud Gregorium Zaffenum, & Antverpiæ apud Gregorium Bontium sub Scuto Basiliensi.*"

(MAITTAIRE⁵)

¹ Cf. the passage on verso of leaf lxxviiij. See *Bulletin Société de Géogr.*, for September and October, 1858, p. 271.

² Paris, 8vo, 1587.

³ *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part VI, No. 215.

⁴ *Vita di A. Vespucci*, p. LXXIII.

⁵ *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, P. II, p. 737.

I 57. POMPONII MELAE—*Within an ornamented border :*I 530.

☞ POMPONII || MELAE DE ORBIS SITV
LIBRI || tres, accuratissime emēdati vna' cum
Commenta || rijs Ioachimi Vadiani Heluetii
castigatori- || bus, & || multis in locis auc-
toribus factis : id quod cādidus lectōr obi-
ter, & || in transcurfu facile de- || prendet ||
ADIECTA sunt præterea loca aliquot ex VADIANI cōmentarijs,
sum- || matim repetita, & obiter explicata : in quibus æstimandis cen-
sendisqz doctiss- || mo uiro Ioanni CAMERTI ordinis Minorum Theo-
logo, cum Ioachimo || VADIANO non admodum conuenit. || RVR SVM,
Epistola Vadiani, ab eo pene adulescente ad Rudolphum Agri || colam
iuniorem scripta, non indigna lectu, nec inutilis ad ea capiēda, quæ
ali- || ubi in Commentarijs suis libare magis, quam longius explicare
uoluit. ||

¶ LVTETIAE PARISIORVM,
ANNO M.D.XXX.

Ἄκρω μείσις οὐ φοβῆη τοὺς ψόφους.

Colophon :

LVTETIAE PARISIORVM, MENSE
IUNIO ANNO, A CHRISTO
NATO M.D.XXX.

* * Folio ; title one leaf + thirteen unnumbered leaves, + one
hundred and ninety-six + one unnumbered leaf for a title, +
twenty-seven unnumbered leaves, + one leaf, recto of which
is blank, while the verso contains a printer's mark, viz. : a
tree, a bird flying, and the motto : VNICVM . ARBVSTVM NON
ALIT DVOS ERITHACOS. No map.

(Private Library, New York.)

See the epistle to Agricola, signature Y.

Direct references : { MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, Part II, page 738.
Bibliotheca Thottiana, Vol. VII, page 103.
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 141.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 15.

1530.* I 58. *FRIES (LAURENT)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Niderweisung || vnd ||
vßlegung || Der Cartha Marina oder die
 mer || cartē | Darin man sehen
 mag | wa einer in d' welt sy | vnd wa ein ytlich || land |
 wasser vnd stet ligē | als in de bü dlin angezögt vñ in
 d' hartē zuschen. ||

Then woodcut representing men with dogs' heads, dividing human flesh.

Colophon:

Gedruckt zü Strasburg von || Johannes Grieninger
 vnd || vollende vff Sant Jörgē || abent Jm. Jar . .
 M . D . XXX. ||

* * Folio ; title one leaf + twenty-one unnumbered leaves, no maps. (See notice on first column of last leaf.)

(Private Library, New York.)

Direct reference: GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 635.

I 59. "MARINEO (LUCIO)—*Obra Compuesta de las Cosas Memorables e Claros Varones de España, Alcala, 1530. Folio.*"

(*Bibliotheca Heberiana*¹.)

¹ Part I, No. 4680.

* We find in BARCIA-PINELO (col. 721) what seems to us an eminently apocryphal book, at least under the date of 1530, viz.: "F. ANTONIO DE CEPEDA, Dominico, *Arte de las Lenguas de Chiapa, Loques, Celdales, i Chinatlecas, imp. Mexico. 1530.*"

While on the subject of American Linguistics, can the reader inform us who is that "Vvadingo," whom BARCIA quotes so often with regard to the Central American languages? See *Titulo XVIII*, Vol. II, p. 719, sq. He is altogether unknown to EGUIARA and BERISTAIN.

 OPVSEP

stolarū Petri Marty

ris Anglerū Mediola

nēsis Protonotarij

Apl'ici atq; a cōsi-

lijs rerū Indica

rū: nūc p̄mū et

natū ⁊ medio

cri cura excu

sum: quod

q̄dē p̄p̄

terstili venustate nostrorū q̄q;

tēporū historiē loco esse poterit.

Cōpluti Anno dñi. M.D.XXX.

Cū priuilegio Cēsareo.

Colophon:

C Excusum est hoc volu ||

men Epistolarum Petri Martyris Mediola || nensis citra contro-
uersiā eruditissimi || in celeberrima & in omni literarū || genere
maxime florenti Aca || demia Complutensi in || Aedibus Michae ||
lis de Eguia || Anno a || Christo || nato. || M.D.XXX.

* * Folio; title one leaf + eleven preliminary unnumbered leaves
+ one hundred and ninety-nine numbered leaves. (There
is some mistake in the pagination after fol. 193 or 198.)
Text in Roman characters.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

1530. Our readers are aware that Peter Martyr was a courtier. He acknowledges himself that he took extreme pleasure in the society of the great¹, and was on intimate terms with the most influential men of his day and country. His correspondence with these has been preserved, and covers a period of not less than thirty-seven years. The first letter bears the date of January 1, 1488, when he came originally to Spain, while the last is dated May, 1525, the year preceding his death. These 816 or 813 letters form a curious medley of accounts, opinions and descriptions, not altogether free from twaddle, but which initiate us into the secret workings of the Spanish government at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the inner life of the principal personages of the time. The insanity of Queen Joanna², the cupidity of the Flemish courtiers³, Luther's Reformation⁴, the expulsion of the Jews⁵, the atrocious deeds of the Inquisition⁶, the conquest of Granada⁷, the attempt on the life of Ferdinand⁸, the battle of Pavia⁹, &c., are all described with zest and a certain *couleur locale* which is not without charm. But the letters which interest us most are the following: CXXX, May, 1493, to Jo. BORROMEIO; CXXXIII, September, 1493, to Count TENDILLA; CXXXIV, same date, to ASCANIO SFORZA; CXXXV, October, 1493, to the Abp. of Galicia (?); CXXXVIII, November, 1493, to SFORZA; CXL, February, 1494, to the Abp. of Granada; CXLII, November, 1494, to Jo. BORROMEIO; CXLVI and CLII, December and January, 1494, to POMPONIUS LÆTIUS; CEXIV, August, 1495, to BERNARDIN CARAVAJAL; CLXVIII, October, 1496, to the same.

These are among the epistles to which Humboldt calls the attention¹⁰ of the reader in his interesting

¹ "Felicia hæc (blandimenta naturæ) delicosi prædicant, magnorum me viorum sola commercia beant." *Epist.* xcvi.

² *Epist.* cccxvi, sq.

³ *Epist.* dcxiii, sq.

⁴ *Epist.* dclxxxix, sq.

⁵ *Epist.* v, vi, sq.

⁶ *Epist.* cccxxxiii, sq.

⁷ *Epist.* xcii.

⁸ *Epist.* cxxv, cf. ORTIZ' *Tratados*, *supra*, No. 10, p. 32.

⁹ *Epist.* dcccxiii.

¹⁰ *Examen Critique*, Vol. II, Appendix, pp. 279-294.

account of Peter Martyr's *Opus Epistolarum*, in these 1530. words:

“Je terminerai cette note en citant les lettres de 1493 qui ont rapport à Christophe Colomb (*Archithalasso, Novi Orbis repertori*): elles se trouvent pag. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 81, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 96, 101, 102, 116, de l'édition d'Amsterdam¹¹, 1670. Comparez dans l'édition d'Alcalá de Henares, 1530 [present No. 159], pag. 71, 81, 84, 89, 92, 95, 116, etc.”)

Meusel also mentions: “Quae ad res Americanas spectant, maxime sunt frequentes: [Nos.] 130, 133, 142, 144, 146, 152, 156, 158, 164, 168, 202, 532, 545, 549, 551, 560, 562.” We refer in the body of this work to the other epistles which refer to Mexico, Grijalva, Cortes, &c. These letters were carelessly written, and the testimony of Juan de Vergara¹², who asserts having seen Peter Martyr dispatch a couple of epistles while his servants were laying the table for dinner, is sufficient to account for the inaccuracies and contradictions which they contain. Hallam says of these epistles:

“They are full of interesting facts, and would be still more valuable than they are could we put our trust in their genuineness as strictly contemporary documents. La Monnoye (if I remember right¹³, certainly some one) long since charged the author with imposture, on the ground that the letters, into which he wove the history of his times, are so full of anachronisms as to render it evident that they were fabricated afterwards.”¹⁴

¹¹ OPUS || EPISTOLARUM || PETRI MARTYRIS || ANGLERII MEDIO-LANENSIS, || Protonotarii Apostolici, Prioris Archiepiscopatus Granatensis, atque à || Consiliis Rerum Indicarum Hispanicis, tanta cura excusum, ut || præter styli venustatem quoque fungi possit vice Luminis || Historiæ superiorum temporum. || Cui accesserunt || EPISTOLÆ || FERDINANDI da PULGAR || Coætanei Latinæ pariter atque Hispanicæ cum Tractatu Hispanico de || Viris Castellæ Illustribus.

EDITIO POSTREMA.

¶ AMSTELODAMI, Typis ELZEVIRIANIS. || Veniunt || PARISIIS, || Apud FREDERICUM

LEONARD, Typographum Regium, || cLc LXX.

. Folio, 813 letters.

¹² See his letter to F. de Ocampo *apud* QUINTANILLA Y MENDOZA, *Archetypo de Virtudes*; Palermo, 1653, quoted by ANTONIO, *Bibl. Hispan. Nova*, Vol. II, p. 372, and PRESCOTT, *Ferdinand and Isabella*, Vol. II, p. 76, note.

¹³ Is it not VASÆUS in *Chronico Hispaniæ*, cap. IV, as quoted by VOSSIUS, *De Histor. Latin.*, Lib. III, p. 671?

¹⁴ *Literature of Europe*. Vol. I, cap. IV, § 81. HALLAM cites in support of his assertion the following anachronisms:

“In the year 1489 he writes to a friend: In

1530.

Mr. Prescott cites in favor of Peter Martyr's veracity, Galindez de Carvajal¹⁵, Alvaro Gomez¹⁶ and Juan de Vergara, all of whom were his contemporaries. Mr. Helps adds the name of Las Casas¹⁷. Antonio¹⁸, Flechier¹⁹, Nicéron²⁰, speak highly of our author, while Muñoz²¹, although soliciting the indulgence of the public for "el candor con que [Martyr] lo confiesa todo, por su niugun afan en publicar sus borrones," says that "debe procederse con gran cautela."

Antonio states¹⁸ that when F. Barberini was his brother Urbain VIII's nuncio to Spain (1630), the present edition of Peter Martyr's epistles had already become so rare, that he was obliged to pay a very high price for a manuscript copy, in lieu of a printed original. Nicéron adds²⁰ that "cette première édition étant extrêmement rare, M. le premier Président de Lamoignon donna l'exemplaire qu'il avait dans sa Bibliothèque, à Charles Patin, qui en fit faire une nouvelle en Hollande" plus belle & plus correcte." Prescott points out some errors in this reprint.

peculiarem te nostræ tempestatis morbum, qui appellatione Hispaniâ Bubarum dicitur, ab Italis morbus Gallicus, medicorum Elephantiam alii, alii aliter appellant, incidisse præcipitem, libero ad me scribis pede. *Epist.* 68. Now if we should even believe that this disease was known some years before the discovery of America and the siege of Naples [it always was known], is it probable that it could have obtained the name of morbus Gallicus before the latter æra? In February, 1511, he communicates the absolution of the Venetians by Julius II, which took place in February, 1510. *Epist.* 451. In a letter dated at Brussels, 31 Aug., 1520 (*Epist.* 689), he mentions the burning of the canon law at Wittenberg by Luther, which is well known to have happened in the ensuing year."

We should add, after HUMBOLDT, that in an Epistle dated December 29, 1493, Peter Martyr refers to events which took place at Hispaniola, the news of which were first brought to Spain, March 16, 1494. In *Epist.* 168, dated October, 1496, we find an account of events which happened in 1498. The Epistles 181, 185, dated Sept. and Nov. 1497, mention the arrival of Vasco da Gama at Calichut by the Cape of Good Hope, although the latter

was not doubled until November 20, 1497. Mr. PRESCOTT says in reply that "after all the errors, such as they are, in Peter Martyr's *Epistles*, may probably chiefly be charged on the publisher." *Loc. cit.*, p. 77, note. MUÑOZ is more emphatic: *Estoy persuadido á que estos errores son del colector de los papeles, sueltos do Martir.* *Histor. del Nuevo Mundo*, p. xiv.

¹⁵ *Anales, MS., prologo.*

¹⁶ *De Rebus Gestis [Francisci Ximenii]*; Alcala, fol., 1569.

¹⁷ "De los cuales cerca destas primeras cosas á ninguno se debe dar mas fee que á Pedro Martir [referring, however, only to the Decades], ap. HELPS, *The Spanish conquest in America*, Vol. 1, p. 107.

¹⁸ *Bibl. Hisp. Nova*, Vol. II, p. 373.

¹⁹ *Histoire du Cardinal Ximenes*, Vol. 1, p. 7, cited by CHAUFFEPIÉ, *Dictionnaire*, Vol. III, p. 49, art. *Martyr*.

²⁰ *Memoires*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 210.

²¹ *Histor. del Nuevo-Mundo*, p. XIII.

- Direct references: { MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, Part II, page 743.
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VI, page 445.
 MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. III, Pt. I, page 271, sq.
 ARGELATUS & SAXIUS, *Biblioth. Script. Mediol.*, col. 1941.
 SCHLÖZER, *Briefwechsel m. histor. Inhalts*, Pt. II, page 207, sq.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VI, No. 2414, and Part VII, No. 3944.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 15, No. 50.
 BRUNET, Vol. I, col. 294.
 EBERT, No. 13319.
 GRAESSE, Vol. I, page 130.

1530.

161. MAFFEI OF VOLTERRA—"Commentariorum urbanorum Libri XXXVIII. Bafil. 1530. f."

(MEUSEL¹.)

162. RESENDE (A. A. DE)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

EPITOME RERVM GESTARVM || 1531.
 in India a Lusitanis, anno superiori, iuxta
 exem- || plum epistolæ, quam Nonius Cug-
 na, dux Indiæ || max. designatus, ad regem
 misit, ex vrbe Ca- || nanorio, IIII. Idus
 Octobris. Anno. || M.D.XXX. || Auctore An-
 gelo Andrea Resendio Lusitano. ||

Louanii apud Seruatium Zaffenum, An-
 no || M.D.XXXI. Mense Iulio. Ad si- || gnū
 Regni cælorum. ||

* * 4to, title one leaf + fifteen unnumbered leaves.

(Private Library, Providence.)

¹ *Biblioth. Histor.*, Vol. I, Part I, page 281; and FABRICIUS, *Bibl. Lat. Med.* Vol. VI, page 142, who also mentions: "*Commentarii rerum urbanarum*, lib. XXXVIII, cum Oeconomico Xenophontis. Paris, apud Jod.—Badium 1526," and a life of Alexander VI by the same author (*Vitæ Sixti IV, Innocentii VIII, Alexander VI & Pii III*; Venet, 1518, fol.), which may contain additional details concerning the first voyage of Columbus and the Embassies of Obedience intrusted to Bernardin de Carvajal and Francisco de Almeida.

1531.

We found this work in a library devoted exclusively to America, but, as far as we can recollect, failed to discover anything relating to the subject before us. The title, as well as Meusel's notice¹, indicates that the work belongs to the *Bibliotheca Asiatica*. There were three Portuguese Resendes, who were contemporaries, viz.: Andrew Falcam de Resende, a Portuguese poet, who died in 1598; Garcia de Resende, the historian and poet, who died in 1554, and whose *Chronica* we notice, *infra*, after quoting it in reference to the disposition evinced by the noblemen of the court of John II to murder Columbus when he landed at Rastello (*supra*, page 6); and the present Angelo Andrea de Resende, born in 1498, a prolific writer and a great antiquarian, who died, universally respected, in 1573. The reader might consult with advantage the works of I. da Sylva², Barbosa y Machado, and de Figaniere³, to ascertain whether among the numerous plaquettes published by A. A. de Resende, some, now extremely rare, do not refer to America or at least to Brazil.

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 601.
 { *Bibliotheca Browniana*, page 16, No. 51.

1532.

163. MARINEO (L.)—"Opus de Rebus Hispaniæ memorabilibus, Compluti, Mich. de Eguia, 1532, folio."
 (*Bibliotheca Heberiana*⁴.)

164. BORDONE (B.)—"Ifolario, Vinegia, Zoppino, 1532, folio." (GRAESSE⁵.)

¹ *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. v, Pt. 1, p. 236. *nales*, Vol. ix, p. 442; FREYTAG, *Analecta*, p. 57. Under the date of 1539, we describe, *in extenso*, an original copy of this work.

² *Diccionario bibliogr. portuguez estudos applicaveis a Portugal e do Brasil*.

³ *Bibliografia Historica Portugueza*; Lisbon, 8vo, 1850.

⁴ Part II, No. 3618, and PANZER, *An-*

⁵ Vol. 1, p. 495. The *Trésor* is the only work we could find which mentions this edition.

165. PTOLEMY—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1532.

Ptolomei || Tabulæ Geo ||
 graphicae || Cum Eandui anno || tationibus
 eggre || gie illustratæ. ||

The above title, in the copy before us, is only a fac-simile, but it seems to have been copied from the original.

Recto of the next page, printed:

ARGENTORATI || apud Petrum Opilionem.
 M.D.XXXII.

* * Folio; title one leaf + cx numbered leaves, followed by eight maps, covering each two leaves, + two unnumbered leaves. The last map bears no title; but, west of Iceland, there is represented a large continent "Inde continuatur littori terræ Baccallaos, 356-60," which contains the following inscriptions: TERRA BACALLAOS, VLTERIORA INCOGNITA GRONLANDIA, HVETSARGH PROMONT.

(Private Library, New York.)

See verso of the ninety-second leaf for interesting matter touching Cabot and Cuba.

Direct reference: Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part v, No. 5388 (?)

166. LORITZ OR GLAREANUS—"de Geographia liber.
 Franc. 1532 fol. ab ipso auctore tertio recognitus."

(*Athenæ Rauricæ*¹.)

Evidently an error, as we give (Nos. 142, 143, 147) editions dated 1527, 1528 and 1530.

¹ *Sive Catalogus Professorum Academ. Basiliensis, p. 251.*

1532. 167. P. MARTYR & F. CORTES—*Recto of the first leaf:*

✂ EXTRAIT OV RECVEIL DES ||
Isles nouvellement trouuees en la grand mer
Oce-||ane ou temps du roy Despaigne Fernad
& Eliza||beth sa femme, fait̃ premierement
en latin par || Pierre Martyr de Millan, &
depuis translate en || languaige francoys. ||
Item trois Narrations: dont la premiere est
de || Cuba, & commence ou fueillet 132. || La
seconde, qui est de la mer Oceane, commence ||
ou fueillet 155. || La tierce, qui est de la
prinse de Tenustitan, com||mence ou fueillet
 192. ||

¶ *On les vend a Paris rue saint Jehan*
de Beau- || uais, chez Simon de Colines au
soleil dor. ||

Cum priuilegio.

Colophon:

Imprime a Paris par Simon de Colines
libraire iure de || luniuersite de Paris, Lan
de grace Mil cinq ces trente-deux, le dou-
ziesme iour de Ianuier. ||

* * 4to, title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves + two hundred
 and seven numbered leaves.

(Private Libr., New York and Providence.)

The present is evidently a translation into French of our No. 126. The first part, which is a version of Peter Martyr's abridgment of the fourth Decade, made for Clement VII (*supra*, page 187, No. 110), is

dedicated to the Duke d'Angoulême. On leaf 132 1532. there is a new dedication to "Marguerite de Flandres tante de Lempereur;" and from leaf 155 to the end we find the *Epitome de les Seconde et Tierce Narrationes de la mar Oceane de Ferdinant Cortese, translatee de latin en francoys.*

Direct references: { MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, Part II, page 772.
 PANZER, *Annales Typogr.* Vol. VIII, page 153.
 NICERON, *Mémoires*, Vol. XXIII, page 212.
 TERNAUX, No. 37.
 BRUNET, Vol. I, col. 293.
Histor. Typogr. alq. Parisiens., Part II, page 9.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part X, No. 2189.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 27.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 16, No. 52.
 Hibbert Catalogue, No. 5205, and Rætzel's, No. 1159.

168. CORTES (FERNANDO)—*Within a border, composed of twenty-five escutcheons of Spanish provinces and towns.*

✠ DE INSVLIS NV || PER INVENTIS FER-
 DINANDI CORTESII || ad Carolum V. Rom.
 Imperatorem Narrationes, cum alio || quo-
 dam Petri Martyris ad Clementem VII.
 Pon || tificem Maximum confimilis argu-
 menti || libello. || ¶ His accesserunt Epistolæ
 duæ. de felicissimo apud Indos || Euangelij
 incremento, quas superioribus hisce diebus
 qui- || dam fratres Mino. ab India in His-
 paniam transmiserunt. || ¶ Item Epitome
 de inuentis nuper Indiæ populis idolatris ||
 ad fidem Christi, atq; adeo ad Ecclesiam
 Catholicam conuer- || tendis, Autore P. P.
 F. Nicolao Herborn, regularis obseruantia,

1532. ordinis Minorum Generali Commiffario ||
Cifmontano. ||

¶ Venduntur, in pingui Gallina. || Anno
M.D.XXXII. ||

Then, portrait of the Emperor.

Colophon on recto of the last leaf:

¶ Coloniae ex officina Melchioris Noue-
fiani, Anno M || DXXXII. Decimo Ka-
lendas mensis Septembris. ||

Verso of the last leaf, after a printer's mark, with the inscription:
IN PINGVI GALLINA :

¶ Coloniae, Impensis honesti ciuis Ar-
noldi BircKman. Anno Domini || M. D.
XXXII. Menfe || Septembri. ||*

* * Folio, title one leaf + three preliminary unnumbered leaves
+ eight unnumbered leaves for *De Insulis* + thirty leaves for
the Second Narration + thirty-three for the Third Narration
+ seven unnumbered leaves.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

This translation of the Second and Third Narrations
of Cortes contains, besides Peter Martyr's *De Insulis*,

* *Anglicè*: The Narrations of Fernando
Cortes to Charles V, Emperor of Germany,
concerning the islands lately discovered,
with a certain other tract of Peter Martyr,
to Pope Clement VII, on a similar subject.
To these are added two letters referring to
the most fortunate increase of the Gospel
among the Indians, which certain friars of
the Minorite order transmitted formerly
from India to Spain. Also an Epitome
concerning the conversion of the idolatrous
people of India, lately discovered, to the

Christian faith, and to the Catholic Church,
by the Rev. Father Nicholas Herborn,
General Cismontane Commissary of the
order of the Minorites of the regular
observance.

Sold at the *Fat Hen*, 1532.

Cologne, from the office of Melchior
Novesianus, 1532, tenth Kalend of Sep-
tember.

Cologne, printed by the honest citizen
Arnold BircKman, A. D. 1532, month of
September.

a letter from Friar Martin de Valencia¹, dated June 1532.
12th, 1531, at the convent of Thalmanaco in Yucatan, and other letters sent from Mexico by Zumarraga, the first bishop of that city, which will be found in the *Novus Orbis* of 1555².

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VI, page 423.
MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. III, Part I, page 269.
TERNAUX, No. 39.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 167.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part I, No. 2037.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 17, No. 55.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 8.
Stevens' American Bibliographer, page 87.

169. "Martyrio &c. y tres cartas de Mexico, 4to."

We find this short notice in Rich's *Supplement* under the date of 1532, but are unable to add anything to it. Nicéron states³, we do not know on what authority, when speaking of the *Decades* and especially of Hakluyt's edition: "Il y a eu d'autres éditions faites précédemment en Espagne, dont j'ignore les dates." This may be one of those early Spanish editions, but we very much doubt its existence anywhere and at any time. Were it not for the fact that the above title is in Spanish, we should think that Rich meant to refer to the Cologne edition of Savorgnano's *Cortes (infra)*, which contains the *De Insulis* of Peter Martyr, and several letters from Mexico.

¹ "(VALENCIA, MARTIN)—Religioso del orden de San Francisco: Nació en la villa de Don Juan, de Castilla la Vieja, fué uno de los primeros Religiosos que pasaron a la Nueva España el año de 1524, con celo apostólico de la conversion de los Yndios, y de los que mas fruto cogieron: era de tan consumada virtud que murió en opinión de Santidad en el Pueblo de Tlamanalco, donde por tradición dicen que ha obrado Dios muchos milagros por su intercesion; y se mantubo su cuerpo entero treinta años despues de su muerte, con veneracion de aquellos Naturales, hasta que con el discurso del

tiempo se ha ocultado su sepultura, apesar de la diligencias que han hecho los Religiosos de su orden para encontrarla: escribio:

Cartas sobre diferentes cosas de los Yndios: 1532 fol.

El Lutero de las almas de Kuketan [*sic*] y Nueva España: 1532, fol."

(ALCEDO, *Bibl. Am.* MS.)

² pp. 536-677.

³ *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des hommes illustres*, Vol. XXIII, p. 212.

1532. 170. ZIEGLER (J.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

QVAE || INTVSCON || TINENTVR. || SYRIA, ad Ptolomaici operis rationem, Præterea Strabo || ne, Plinio, & Antonio aucto-ribus locupletata. || PALESTINA, iisdem aucto-ribus. Præterea Hi- || storia sacra, & Iosepho, & diuo Hieronymo locupletata. || ARABIA Pe- træa, siue, Itinera filiorum Israel per de- || fertum, iisdem aucto-ribus. || AEGYPPVS, iif- dem aucto-ribus. Præterea Ioanne || Leone arabe grammatico, secundum recentiorum locorum situ, || illustrata. || SCHONDIA, tradita ab aucto-ribus, qui in eius o- || peris prologo memorantur. || HOLMIAE, ciuitatis regię, sue- tię, deplorabilis exci- || dij Christiernum Datia cimbrica regem, historia. || REGION- VM superiorum, singulæ tabulæ Geogra- || phicæ. ||

ARGENTORATI || *apud* Petrum Opilionem. || M. D. XXXII.

* * Folio, one hundred and ten numbered leaves + eighteen un- numbered leaves, occupied with maps and INCASTIGATIONEM.
(British Museum.)

“min. charta et typis niti dissimis¹.”

James Ziegler or Ciglerus² was a Bavarian theologian, born in 1480, who cultivated mathematics and cosmog-

¹ MEUSEL, *Bibl. Histor.*, Vol. I, Part II, p. 95.

² SCHEFFER, *Suecia Lit.*, p. 273.

raphy with success, and died in 1549. We suppose that the above is the book referred to by Mr. Biddle,³ 1532. under the title of "Ziegler's work on the Northern Regions (Argent. ed. of 1532. fol. 92. b.)" in reference to Cabot's voyage. It is the only work of Ziegler which was printed at Strasburg in 1532, and although the words "*Liber de regionibus septentrionalibus*" do not appear on the title, we know that there is a part of the work devoted to the northern regions (under the quaint name of *Schondia*, which Ziegler uses for Groenland, Iceland, &c.), and which was published under Biddle's title latinized, but only in 1542 (*supra*).

In the chapter on *Schondia*, under the head of *Groenlandia*, on the reverse of leaf xcii, the author says :

" Petrus Martyr mediolanensis in hispanicis nauigatiõibus scribit, Antoninium quendam Cabotum soluentem a Britannia, nauigasse continue uersus septentrionem, quoad incideret in crustas glaciales mense Iulio, inde ergo conuerfum remigasse continue secundum littus sese incuruans austrum uersus, donec ueniret ab situm contra Hispaniam supra Cubam infulam Canibalum," &c.

Moreri⁴ mentions a work of Ziegler which may have some bearing on the subject: *De Rebus Indicis liber* ; unless it is the chapter *de Moluccis insulis*, added to the edition of 1542.

Direct references: { FREYTAG, *Analecta Litt.*, page 1114.
 { MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. 1, Part II, page 95.
 { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VI, page 122, No. 122.

171. HUTTICH OR GRYNÆUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

NOVVS ORBIS REGIO||

NVM AC INSVLARVM VETERIBVS INCOGNITAVM,|| unã cum tabula cofmographica, &

³ *Memoir of Sebastian Cabot*, p. 31.

⁴ *Dictionnaire* (18th edit.), p. 108.

1532. aliquot alijs confimilis|| argumenti libellis,
 quorum omnium catalogus|| fequenti pate-
 bit pagina. || His accessit copiofus rerum
 memorabilium index.||

ἐν τριόδῳ εἶμι.

Then printer's mark and :

Fata uiam inuenient.

BASILEAE APVD IO. HERVAGIVM, MENSE
 MARTIO, ANNO M.D.XXXII.*

* * Title one leaf + twenty-three unnumbered leaves + pages
 numbered 584. Woodcuts on pages 30 and 129.

(Private Libr., New York and Providence.)

“Ed. collectionis prima¹,” and certainly an invaluable collection, which reflects credit upon John Huttich, who alone compiled it. Simon Grynæus only wrote the preface, yet it bears the latter's name, and having been printed by Hervagius, Meusel² calls the present work *Collectio Huttichio-Grynæo-Hervagiano*.

John Huttich was born at Mentz towards 1480, and died in 1544, at Strasburg, where he held one of the canonships in the Cathedral of that city³. “Er war ein grosser Freund der Alterthümer,” says Jöcher⁴.

As to Simon Grynæus, he was an inveterate talker⁵, one of the early Reformers, the personal friend of Luther, Calvin and Melancthon, and the fortunate discoverer of the last five books of Livy, hitherto lost, and after-

* *Anglicè*: A new globe of regions and islands unknown to the ancients, together with a cosmographical table, and some other treatises containing similar things; the catalogue of which will appear on the following page. An index of memorable things has been added.

“I am obvious.”

“Destiny will work its way out.”

Basle, at John Hervagius', March, 1532.

¹ Kloss Catalogue, No. 2887.

² *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. III, Pt. I, p. 221.

³ JOHANNES, *Scriptores Histor. Moguntinae*, Vol. III, p. 321.

⁴ *Allgemeines Gelehrt. Lexic.*, Vol. II, col. 1792.

⁵ HUET, *de clar. interp.*, Vol. I, p. 166.

wards published by Erasmus. Not less than seven of his descendants, all bearing the name of Grynæus, have acquired great reputation as scholars and theologians. He died in 1541⁶.

Baillet says of the printer⁷:

“ Erasme estimait fort *Hervagius*, & disoit que nous avons obligation à Alde de nous avoir donné le premier le Prince des Orateurs [*Posterior Scaligeran.* page 54], mais que nous sommes beaucoup plus redevables à Hervagius de l'avoir mis en un état beaucoup plus accompli, & de n'avoir épargné aucune dépense ni aucun soin pour lui donner la perfection.”

The chapters which are of importance to the student of American history are:

The first three voyages of Columbus, pp. 115-118.

Vincente Yanez Pinzon's voyage, pp. 122-130.

The duplicate of Vespuccius' third voyage, pp. 130-142.

The four voyages of Vespuccius, copied from Grüninger's edition (No. 60), pp. 184-187.

The extract of the fourth Decade of Peter Martyr, pp. 570-584.

Mr. Grenville says⁸:

“ The Title-Page announces a Map, with a description of the Map by Munster”, but no map has, as far as I can learn, ever been seen in this edition. Neither do Camus, Meuselius, Maittaire, Panzer, or any of the Bibliographical books appear to have noticed in this and in the subsequent editions the constant deficiency of the map.”

We have been more fortunate, for not only do we know of a number of catalogues¹⁰ which advertise the *Novus Orbis* of Basle, 1532, “with a map,” but we have seen several copies of the latter edition which contained it. Whether they were the maps really belonging to the work, and described by Munster, we are unable to

⁶ *Athenae Rauricae*, p. 71.

⁷ *Fugements*, Vol. 1, p. 382, and *Basl. Buchdruck*, p. 117.

⁸ *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, p. 498.

⁹ *In tabulam cosmographiæ introductio per Sebastianum Munsterum*. It is in this kind of geographical treatise that occurs the passage so often quoted:

“In Oceano occidentali ferè novus Orbis nostris

temporibus ab Alberico Vesputio et Christophoro Colombo multisque alijs insignibus uiris inventus est qui non abs re quarta orbis pars nuncupari potest, ut iam terra non sit tripartita, sed quadripartita; quum hæ Indianæ insulæ sua magnitudine Europam excedant, præsertim ea quam ab Americo, primo inuentore, Americam vocant.” (Recto of *della* 3.)

¹⁰ See, among others, Walcknaer's, Trömel's, Tross', *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part VII, Nos. 2848 and 2849, &c.

1532. say, as no two copies of this edition had the same. We have before us one, which is as follows :

On one line: COSMOGRAPHICVS VNIVERSALIS. ¶ Then a highly ornamented border, and two inscriptions within a square, one beginning with the word INDIA, and the other SCVTARVM. The newly rediscovered world is represented on the north of a long strip of land, bearing the inscription *Terra de Cuba*; the isthmus is cut asunder, as in the Chinese maps. The southern part contains these words only: *Parias, Canibali, AMERICA || TERRA NOVA, Prifilia*. Then, in type of this size, the word :

ASIA.

This, which we call A, we are inclined to consider as the genuine map. We have seen four or five copies of the *Novus Orbis* of Basle, 1537 (*infra*), each containing a map which is literally copied from the present, but with this only difference: the word ASIA is printed in a kind of type somewhat different and smaller. The latter, which we call B, is also frequently seen in the *Novus Orbis* of Basle, 1555.

Another *Novus Orbis* of Basle 1532¹¹, contains a map bearing the following inscription :

Tabula nouarum Infularum, quas diuerfis respectibus Occidentales & Indianas uocant.

In this, which we call C, the word AMERICA is not to be found; we only read on the southern part of this continent :

“Nou orbis,” Infula Atlantica quam uocant Brasilia & Americam,” and Die Nüw || West. ||

¹¹ *Bibliotheca Browniana*, p. 16, No. 53.

It is in appearance entirely different from A and B; and, if our memory serves us right, we think it belongs to some of the small folio *Ptolemies*. At all events, we find in the *Ptolemy* of H. Petrus, Basle, 1540 (*infra*), one which resembles it in many respects. The chief differences between the latter and C, consist in a different title, the absence of the German inscription, and the addition of a large caravel on the Pacific, close to the Southern continent.

The demand for bibliographical rarities of this kind always brings a supply. The imagination of booksellers is fertile, as collectors know; the *Ptolemies* and *Munsters* published at Basle in large numbers have not all found their way into the waste basket, and we fancy that these present an easy method of supplying the cartographical deficiency in the *Novus Orbis*, so frequently complained of.

The edition of Paris, 1532 (No. 172), contains no additions. That of Basle, 1537 (*infra*), has Maximilian of Transylvania's Letter concerning Magellan's Voyage. In the edition of Basle, 1555, the following have been added: The Cortez Narrations (Second and Third), the letters on the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, the epistle of the Bishop of Temixtitan "in Huketan," and the summary of Herborn's Discourse on the conversion of the Indians to the Catholic faith. As to Balthazar Lydius' edition¹², Brunet says:

"Ce recueil renferme la partie de la collection de Grynæus qui se rapporte à l'Amérique, et de plus la dissertation de Varrerius, vulgairement nommé *Caspar Barreiros*, neveu du célèbre Jean de Barros."

This "partie qui se rapporte à l'Amérique," consists of:

Navigatio Cristofori Colombi.
 " *Vinzentii Pinzoni.*
 " *Americi Vesputii.*

¹² *Novus orbis, id est navigationes primæ Varrerii discursum de Orphyra regione; in Americam: quibus adjunximus Gasp.* Rotterdam, 8vo, 1616

1532.

*P. Martyr, de Insulis nuper inventis.
Ferdinandi Cortesii narrationes.
Nic. Herborn, de Indis convertendis.*

All taken from the 1555 edition.

Cornelius Ablijn's version in Dutch¹³, contains in addition the first three decades of Peter Martyr. Under the date of 1534, we describe Michael Herr's¹⁴ translation into German, which gives only the chapters in the original of 1532.

Direct references: { MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. III, Part 1, page 221.
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. IX, page 405.
RICH, No. 7.
TERNAUX, No. 38.
CAMUS, *Mémoires sur de Bry*, page 6.
BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 132.
TRÔMEL, page 3, No. 4.
Catal. Biblioth. Theresiana, Vol. II, page 150.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 12.

172. *IDEM OPUS—Recto of the first leaf:*

NOVVS ORBIS RE- ||
GIONVM AC INSVLARVM VE- || teribus incog-
nitarum, unā cum tabula cosmographica,
& || aliquot aliis confimilis argumenti libel-
lis, quorum || omnium catalogus sequenti
patebit pagina. || His accessit copiosus re-
rum memorabilium index. ||

¹³ *Die Nieuwe Weerelt der Landt schap-
pen ende Eylanden die tot hier toe allen
ouden Weerelt beschriberen onbekent geweest
sign. Waer nu onlanc vanden Poortu-
galoiseren en Hispanieren;* Antwerp, Jan

Vander Loe, fol., 1563. + 4 ll. 813 pp.
B. L. (Private Library, Providence. See
Bibliotheca Browniana, No. 138.)

¹⁴ Not Kerr, as it is printed *supra*, p.
64, in line 7 of note 102.

Then vignette representing a galley bearing the lilies of France, with the motto : 1532.

VOGUE LA GALEE. PARISIIS APVD GALE-
OTVM A' || Prato, in aula maiore Palatii regii
ad primam columnam. ||

Colophon :

Impressum Parisiis apud Antonium Au-
gellerum, impensis Ioannis || Parui & Gale-
oti à Prato. Anno M.D.XXXII. VIII. ||
Calen. Nouembris. ||

* * Folio, of larger size than No. 171 (which is also a folio), title one leaf (with table of contents on the verso); + twenty-four preliminary leaves, including nineteen of index, + five hundred and fourteen pages (p. 512 marked 502, and p. 514, marked 507), + one leaf containing on its *recto* the register and colophon; the *verso* blank. Map. The woodcut on page 30, in No. 170, is here omitted.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

The map in one of the copies before us, instead of being that which is usually found in the Paris edition (described, *supra*, in No. 171, as D), is the map which we call A on page 294. The other copy¹ contains Orontius Fine's map. Cancellieri² says of this edition "più rara di tutte."

Direct references : { MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, Part II, page 773.
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 153, No. 2131.
HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, page 122. *note*.
BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 132.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 16, No. 54.
¹ *Bibliotheca Barlowiana*, page 13.

² *Dissertazioni*.

1532. I 73. HUTTICH OR GRYNÆUS—*Precisely like the above, with this exception:*

Instead of Galliot Du Pré's printer's mark, there is Jehan Petit's, but differing somewhat from the two specimens inserted in Brunet, as the name of the printer is repeated several times *within* the vignette, and the lions' heads are of a much bolder type. Then below:

PARISIIS APVD IOANNEM || Pa-
ruum sub flore Lilio, uia ad sanctum
Iacobum.

As to the map, it is that which belongs properly to the Paris edition, and is as follows:

In a scroll: ☩ NOVA, ET INTEGRA VNI-
VERSI ORBIS DESCRIPTIO. ☩ Then a double-
folded homeoterial mappemund. On the right of
the reader there is a separate continent, bearing the
following inscriptions: BRASIELIE REGIO, RE-
GIO PATALIS. ☩ TERRA AVSTRALIS RE ||
center inuenta, sed nondû plenê cognita. || CIRCVLVS
ANTARCTICVS; and below, an elongated penin-
sula, rising from south to north, and containing many
words in small type, among which we read: *Mons pas-*
qualis, R. S. sebast. R. brazil, R. real; Monte fregoso, and
A || ME || RI || CA. || On the left of the reader, emerg-
ing from the border, there are several narrow strips,
with the names: *Terra florida, Cuba, Yucatans, Ianaica*
[sic]. Above, we notice a coat-of-arms exhibiting the
lilies of France quartered with three dolphins. In the
lower part of the map, within a square frame, the in-
scription:

“Orontius . F.¹ Delph . ad lectorem.”

Offerimus tibi, candidi lector, vniversam orbis terrarvm descrip-
tionem, iuxta recentium Geographorum ac Hydrographorum mentem,

¹ *i. e.* ORONTIUS FINE. When we rec-
ollect the wonderful activity displayed by
this unfortunate man, the extent of his
knowledge, especially in matters pertaining
to Cosmography, and his skill as a cartog-
rapher, we are inclined to believe that

seruatatum Æquatoris, tum parallelorum ad eas quæ ex centris portione, gemina cordis humani formula in plano co-extensam: quarum læua borealem, dextra vero Australem Mundi partem complectitur. Tu igitur munusculum hoc liberaliter excipito: habetoque gratias Christiano Wechelo, cujus fauore et impensis hæc tibi communicarimus. Vale, 1531. Mense Julio."

1532.

(Private Library, New York.)

Direct references: { ALCEO, *Bibliotheca Americana*, MS., Vol. II, page 641.
 { Asher Catalogue for 1865.

I 74. FRANCK (SEBASTIAN)—"Weltbuch: spiegel vnd bildniz des gantzen erdbodens in 4 Büchern, neurlich in Asiam, Aphricâ, Europam vnd Americâ von neuen vnbekanten welten, Infeln vnd erdrichen so newlich erfunden worden seindt gestelt und abgetheilt . . . nitt aus Berofo, Joanne de montevilla, S. Brandons Hiftori und dergleichen fabeln, funder aus angenummenen glaubwürdigen erfamen weltbeschribern müfelig zu hauß tragen etc. Tüb., Ulr. Morhart 1533. in-fol."

1533.*

(GRAESSE¹.)

This edition is the earliest we could find of Sebastian Franck's well-known *Mirror of the World*. We describe, *infra*, under the dates of 1534 and 1542, original copies of this curious work, which was translated into Flemish in 1563.

the following may contain some curious matter concerning the New World: "Protomathesis: opus varium, ac scitu non minus utile quam necessarium, &c. *Parisis apud Simonem Colinaecum MDXXXII. fol. cum figg. Maitt. II, p. 768. Bibl. Thott. III. Pt. I, p. 2*"—(PANZER.)

The third part of the *Protomathesis* bears the title of *De Cosmographia sive mundi sphæra Libri V*, and it is in this that the reader who has access to the work must look for the passages, if any there be, relating to America.

¹ *Trésor*, Vol. II, p. 627, contains also

a notice of an edition of 1534, which may only be the edition of 1536, which bears the date of 1534 on the title-page and "tausent fünff hundert vier und dreyssegsten jar," in the Colophon.

* "EDEN (RICHARD)—Treatise of the new India, with other Newfoundlandes and Ilandes. Lond. E. Sutton, 1533." (LOWNDES, *Bibliogr. Manual*, second edition, Part III, p. 712; BRUNET, GRAESSE, &c.)

This is only Eden's translation of Munster, and should read 1553 instead of 1533.

1533.

175. COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

BELLVM CHRISTI/ || ANORVM PRIN-
 CIPVM, PRAECIPVE GALLO || RVM, CONTRA SARA-
 CENOS, ANNO SALVTIS || M.LXXXVIII pro terra
 sancta gestum : autore || ROBERTO MOMACHO
 [*sic*]. || CAROLVS Verardus de expugnatione
 regni Granatæ quæ con || tigit ab hinc quad-
 ragesimo secundo anno, per Catholicū
 regem || Ferdinandum Hispaniarum. || Cris-
 tophorus Colom de prima insularum, in
 mari Indico sitarum, || lustratione, quæ sub
 rege Ferdinando Hispaniarum facta est. ||
 De legatione regis Aethiopiæ ad Clemen-
 tem pontificem VII. ac Regē Portugalliæ :
 item de regno, hominibus, atq; moribus
 eius/ || dem populi, qui Trogloditæ hodie
 esse putantur. || Ioan. Baptista Egnatius de
 origine Turcarum. || Pomponius Lætus de
 exortu Maomethis. || Lector humanissime
 habes hic opus quarundam historiarū, quas ||
 iam primū typis nostris ex antiquo &
 scripto exemplari in com || modum tuum
 euulgauimus. || BASILEAE EXCVDEBAT HENRICVS/
 PETRVS MENSE AVGVSTO. ||

Colophon:

BASILEAE EXCVDEBAT HENRICVS PE/ || TRVS
 MENSE AVGVSTO ANNO || M.D.XXXIII. ||

* * Folio; title one leaf, + index in two unnumbered leaves, + one blank, + one hundred and forty-nine numbered leaves, + one leaf, blank on the recto, with printer's mark on verso.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

The early authors, when referring to the first letter of Columbus, generally quote this collection. The *De Insulis* is inserted, pages 116–121, under the following title: *Christophorus Columb (sic) de prima Insularum in mari Indicio sitarum lustratione.*

“Et pour ce qui est d'Henric Petri [the printer, born in 1508¹] on peut voir ce qui est sorti de sa boutique dans le catalogue que ses héritiers en firent imprimer in-4° à Basle, avec une continuation.”

(BAILLET².)

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VI, page 296, No. 937.
GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 228.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 610.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 17, No. 57.
Kloss Catalogue, page 240, No. 3366.

176. MARTYR (PETER)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

PETRI MARTYRIS || AB ANGLERIA ME-
DIOLANEN. ORATORIS || clarissimi, Fernandi
& Helifabeth Hispaniarum quondam re-
gum || a confilij, de rebus Oceanicis & Orbe
nouo decades tres: quibus || quicquid de
inuentis nuper terris traditum, nouarum
rerum cupi- || dum lectorem retinere possit,
copiose, fideliter, eruditeq̃ docetur || EIVS-
DEM PRAETEREA || LEGATIONIS BABY-
LONICAE LI || BRI TRES: VBI PRAETER
ORATORII MVNERIS || pulcherrimum exem-

¹ *Basler Buchdruckergesch.*, pp. 147–149, fac-simile of the printer's mark, and sketch of Petri, the printer.

² *Jugemens des Savans sur les princi-
paux ouvrages des auteurs*, Vol. I, page 382.

1533. plum, etiam quicquid in uariarum gentium mori- || bus & institutis insigniter præclarum uidit, quæq̃ terra mariq̃ acciderunt, omnia lectu mirē iucunda, genere dicendi politissimo traduntur. ||

Then printer's mark (a palm tree and PALMA BEB).

BASILEAE, || apud Ioannem Bebelium ||
M.D.XXXIII. ||*

Colophon :

Basileæ, per Io. Bebelium, An. ã Christo nato M. D. XXXIII. pridie calend. Septemb.

. Elongated folio; title one leaf + eleven unnumbered preliminary leaves including the index + ninety-two numbered leaves.

(Private Libr., New York, Providence and Washington city.)

Contains only the first three decades, and the abridgment of the fourth.

Direct references : { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VI, page 297, and Vol. IX, page 407
MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. III, Part I, page 273.
RICH, No. 8.
TERNAUX, No. 40.
TRÖMEL, No. 5.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VI, No. 2415.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 17, No. 58.
Rothelin Catalogue, No. 4359.
Kloss Catalogue, page 193, No. 2695, describes Melancthon's copy with marginal notes.

* *Anglicè :* The three decades of Peter Martyr d'Anghiera, Milanese, the most celebrated orator, counsellor of the late sovereigns of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, which, by setting forth in a copious, faithful and learned manner everything concerning the countries recently discovered, may captivate the attention of the reader curious of novelties. Also, three books of the same concerning his embassy to Babylon [Cairo], which, besides the finest specimen of oratorical talent, exhibits in language most elegant and of the highest interest to the reader, every remarkable thing seen by him on the subject of the customs and institutions of the different nations.
Basle, at John Bebelius', 1533.

177. ZUMMARAGA (J.).—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1533.

Botschafft des Groß-
mech- || tigsten Königs David, auß dem || großen
 || vñ hohen Morenland, den man || gemein-
 lich nennet Priester Johan, an Babst || Clemens den
 Siebenden, zu Bononia || verhöret in offnen Consistorio am
 xxix. tag Januarij Anno || M. D. xxxiiij. ¶ Dieses
 Büchleins inhalt. || Erstlich, Ein kurze beschreibung des
 Morenlands, || sampt der handlung im Consistorio || Zum
 andern, ein Sendbrieff des Königs von Portu- || gal an
 Babst Clement den Siebenden. || Zum dritten, Ein Send-
 brieff des Morenkönigs || an Babst Clement. || Ein kurz
 Sumarium von diesem Morenkönig, sei- || nē Völkern, vud
 iren Sitten am Ende dieses Büchleins. ¶ Zu letzt, Ein
 Sendbrieff des Bischoffs der großem || stadt Temiztitau
 in der Newen erfundeun || welt, gen Tolosa in Franck ||
 reich geschriben. ||

* * 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, title one leaf + eighteen unnumbered leaves. (Private Library, New York.)

“La lettre de l'évêque de Temistitan (ville de Mexico) [Juan Zummaraga], adressée au chapitre des Franciscains tenu en 1532 à Toulouse, qui se trouve jointe à cet opuscule en traduction allemande, traite de l'état et du progrès des missions dans le Nouveau-Monde. Le texte original se trouve aussi parmi les pièces contenues à la fin de la Chronique d'Amandus.”

(TRÖMEL¹.)

Trömel seems inclined to consider W[olfang] Stöckel of Dresden as the printer of this miscellaneous collection. According to Santarem², Stöckel exercised his trade as early as 1495. Falkenstein says³ “bis 1519;” while the latest date ascribed to Stöckel by Panzer⁴ is 1524.

¹ *Bibl. Amér.*, p. 4, No. 6. This quotation disposes of Mr. Asher's assertion as made in his catalogue for 1865, No. 28.

² *Dictionnaire bibliogr.*, Vol. 1, p. 396.

³ *Geschichte der Buchdruck.*, p. 181.

⁴ *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. xi, p. 304.

1533.178. SCHÖNER (J.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

IOANNIS SCHON-
NERI CAROLOSTADII OPVSCV-
LVM GEOGRAPHICVM EX DIVERSORVM LI-
bris ac cartis fumma cura & diligentia col-
le || ctum, accomodatum ad recenter ela- ||
boratum ab eodem globum de- || scriptionis
terrenæ. || IOACHIMI CAMERARII. ||

Forte oculis clari spectas qui fidera coeli
In subiectum etiam lumina flecte solum
Non est res indigna tua ista cupidine lector,
Illa magis pulcra est, hæc quoqz pulcra tamen.
Quid dubitas : si de ætheria uitam trahis aura,
Pabula sed tellus & tibi præbet iter.
Hanc uis, quanta patet, breuibus cognoscere cartis.
Hoc modicum lustrans perspice lector opus.
Nec quæ sunt olim nec quæ modo scripta requires
Cuncta tibi paruo plana futura libro.

. “Ex urbe Norica id . Novembris . Anno XXXIII¹.”

* * 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, title one leaf + nineteen unnumbered leaves, woodcuts of globes.

(Private Library, Providence.)

It is in this work that the reader will find the first (see *supra*, page 65) of that long series of calumnies which have fastened on the memory of Vespuccius the odious charge of having artfully inserted the words “*Terra di Amerigo*” in charts which he had otherwise altered. “Americus Vesputius maritima loca Indiæ superioris ex Hispaniis navigio ad occidentem perlus-

¹ *Bibliotheca Browniana*, p. 17, No. 56.

trans, eam partem quæ superioris Indiæ est, credit esse Insulam quam a suo nomine vocari instituit." 1533.*
 Yet it is a noticeable fact that Schöner's own globe, made in 1520, and still preserved in the city library at Nuremberg, gives this name of *America vel Brasilia sive papagalli terra* to the southern part of the new continent.

See caps. xx, XXI, *Regiones extra Ptolemæum*, and the last page for a notice of Brazil.

"Even in 1533, the astronomer Schöner maintained that the whole of the so-called New World was a part of Asia (superioris Indiæ), and that the city of Mexico (Temistitan) conquered by Cortes, was no other than the Chinese commercial city of Quinsay, so excessively extolled by Marco Polo."

(HUMBOLDT².)

Direct references : { DOPPELMAIER, *Histor. Nachr. v. Nürnberg. Mathematicis*, page 50.
 HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. v, page 171.
 SANTAREM, *Vespuce. Catal. Biblioth. Bunaw.*, Vol. II, page 30.

179. *APIANUS (PETER)*—Above a vignette of a mounted globe :

COSMOGRAPHI- || CVS LIBER PETRI APIANI MA- || thematici, iam denuo integritati restitutus || per Gemmam Phrysiū. || Item eiusdem Gemmæ Phrysiī Libellus de Locorum de- || scribendorum ratione, & de eorum distantis in- || ueniendis, nunq' ante hac vifus. || Væneût Antuerpie sub scuto Basiliêfi p' Gregoriū Bontiu. ||

Colophon :

Ioan. Grapheus typis cudebat Antuerpiæ, || Anno M.D. XXXIII. || menfe Febr. ||

[“Veneunt in pingui Gallinâ per Arnoldum Birckman.”]

* ** 4to, sixty-six numbered leaves.

(Private Library, Paris.)

See recto of leaf 34, and verso of 51.

² *Kosmos, Entw. e. phys. Weltbeschr.* Vol. II, p. 613 of English translation.

* “P. Apiani *Introductio Geographica*; Ingolst., 1533, 4to.” (*Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part v, No. 5398), we think identical with our No. 149.

³ MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, Part II, p. 786.

1533. 180. *IDEM OPUS*—"Frib. Brifg., Paris, 1533, 4to."

(GRAESSE.)

181. "Marinei Siculi. Opus de rebus Hispaniæ memorabilibus. Compluti, 1533, folio."

(*Bibliotheca Heberiana*¹.)

182. *IDEM*—"Obra de las cofas memorables de España. Alcalá, Eguia, 1533. fol.—Gothic Letter."

(EBERT².)

183. *LORITZ*—"Henrici Gla||reani Helvetii, Poetae Lav- || reati, de Geographia Li- || ber vnvs, ab ipfo Av- || thore iam tertio || recognitvs. || Apvd *Friburgvm Brif- || goiae*, An. M.D.XXXIII. || [*Colophon*] Apvd *Friburgvm Brisgoicvm* || Anno M.D.XXXIII. || Excudebat Ioannes Faber || Emmevs Ivliacensis. || 35 *foliod leaves*; and one with woodcut on the reverse. 4to."

(*Historical Nuggets*³)

1534.* 184. *IDEM OPUS*—"De Geographia, woodcut diagrams, with xylographic inscriptions. 8vo. Venetiis, J. A. de Sabio, 1534."

(*Libri Catalogue*⁴.)

¹ Part II, No. 3619.

² *Dictionary*, No. 13113, and *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part I, No. 4681.

³ No. 1247, and MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, Part II, p. 786; PANZER, *Annales Typographici ab art's inventa origine*, Vol. VII, p. 60.

⁴ For 1861, No. 278.

* Ternaux mentions (No. 44) under the date of 1534: "Novus orbis regionum ac insularum veteribus incognitarum, *Basilea*. In-fol. Deuxième édition," which we think to be only the following German translation (No. 188), with a title borrowed for the *Bibliothèque Américaine* from the edition of 1532.

185. FRANCIS OF BOLOGNA—*Recto of the first leaf:*1534.

LA LETERA || Mandata dal R. Padre
frate Francesco da Bo || logna, da Lindia,
ouer noua Spagna: & dalla || Cittã di Mex-
ico al. R. P. frate Clemēte da Mo || nelia,
Ministro della Prouincia di Bologna, || & ā
tutti li Venerãdi padri di effa prouin || cia
Tradotta in vulgare da vno frate || dil pre-
fato ordine de minori d'offer || uanza. Doue
si narra la moltitu- || dine de le persone
che sono cō || uertite & che si conuertano ||
alla fede, & il grande pre || sente che li
hanno mã / || dato al nostro Papa || Paulo
terzo, la qualita dell' aere di detto mon / ||
do nouo, la grãdezza del paese, l'oro,
l'argēto, || e pietre preciose, la bōta delle
acque, i costumi || del vino, di monti, boschi,
animali, & grã || de abondantia di for-
mento, & altri || grani, La qualitã de gli
huomi || ni & dōne, gli effercitii, la || fede,
la ruina de loro || Idoli, & modi || che
teneua || no prima, & altre infinite cose
piace || uole da intendere. ||*

Colophon:

¶ In Venetia per Paulo Danza. ||

* *Anglicè:* Letter from the Reverend to the Reverend Father Clement of Mon-
Father Francis of Bologna, written from lia, Superior of the Province of Bologna,
the city of Mexico in India or New Spain, and to all the reverend fathers of that

1534.*.* 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, title one leaf + six unnumbered leaves, + one blank.

(Private Library, New York.)

We place the present work under the date of 1534, on the authority of the following notice, which we borrow from Orlandi¹:

“Francesco Allè Minore Osservante di S. Francisco. Copia di lettera cavata dall’ originale, scritta dal Messico l’anno 1534. ai suo fratelli, e madre. *Zani, nel Genio Vagante*, p. 4, fol. 87.”

According to Panzer², Paul Danza printed between the years 1526 and 1534.

Ternaux³ published a translation into French of this interesting Letter.

Direct reference: RICH, *Supplement*, page 1.

186. *PETER OF GAND—Recto of the first leaf*:

CHRONICA || COMPENDIOSISSIMA AB || exordio mundi vsqz ad annum Domini || Millefimum, quingentesimū trigesimū || quartum: per venerandum patrem. F. || Amandum Zierixensem, ordinis Fra || trum Minorū, regularis obseruan- || tiæ, virum in Diuinis & huma || nis rebus peritissimum. ¶ EIVSDEM TRACTATVS DE || septuaginta hebdomadibus Danielis. || ADIECTAE SVNT EPIS- TO || læ duæ quæ Christiani regis Aethopiæ, Dauidis, ad || Clemen- tem septimum, Rhomanum pontificem, || anno Domini 1533 destinatæ, cū articulis quibus || dam de fide & moribus Aethi- opum Christiano- || rum. ¶ Aliæ quoqz tres epistolæ, ex noua maris || Oceani Hispania ad nos transmissæ, de fructu || mirabili illic surgentis nouæ Ecclesiæ, || ex quibus animus Christianus || merito debeat lætari. ||

¶ Antuerpiæ apud Simonem Cocum. Anno Do- || mini. M.CCC.CC.XXXIII. Mense Maio. ||

province. Translated into the vernacular language by a brother of the said minor order of Observance. Herein is shown the great number of persons converted to the faith, the great present sent to our Pope, Paul III; the greatness of the country; the gold, silver, precious stones; the good quality of the waters; the customs, wine, mountains, woods, animals; the great

quantity of wheat and other grains; the constitution of the men and women; the armies, religion, destruction of their idols and former worship, and many other things very well worth knowing.

¹ *Notizie degli scrittori Bolognesi*, p. 117.

² *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. XI, p. 231.

³ *Recueil des pièces relatives à la conquête du Mexique*, 1838, pp. 205-221.

Colophon:

¶ Symon Coqus Antuerpianus, morans ¶ in vico vulgariter, nuncupato Die Lom- ¶ baerde veste, eregione Manus deaura- ¶ tæ, excudebat. Anno Domini, M. ¶ CCCC.XXXIII. Menſe Maio. ¶*

* * Sm. 8vo; eight unnumbered leaves + one hundred and twenty-eight numbered leaves.

(Private Librar., New York and Owl's Head.)

“AMANDUS, surnommé (says Trömel) de Zierikzee, de sa ville natale dans l'île de Schouwen¹, était un religieux franciscain du commencement du XVI^e siècle, qui, comme provincial de son ordre, contribua beaucoup à l'amélioration des monastères dans les Pays-Bas. Par la suite il devint professeur de théologie à Louvain où il mourut le 8 juin 1534². Ce qui nous intéresse le plus dans sa Chronique, que nous avons sous les yeux, ce sont les lettres écrites par différents religieux résidant au Mexique, qui s'y trouvent jointes et qui traitent du progrès des missions catholiques dans ce pays. Aucun bibliographe n'en fait mention et nous ne trouvons nulle part une citation de ces lettres, qui ne sont pas sans intérêt.”

Among the letters mentioned, there is one by Peter of Gand, alias De Mura, dated June 27th, 1529, which has been translated into French by Ternaux³, from whom we borrow the following note :

“Frère Martin de Valence s'exprime ainsi au sujet de ce religieux [De Mura] dans une lettre adressée au révérend père Matthias Weynssen, général de son ordre, en date de 1531 : “ Au nombre des frères érudits dans la langue des Indiens, est un laïque nommé Pierre de Gand, il s'exprime dans cette langue avec beaucoup d'éloquence, et instruit avec le plus grand soin plus de six cents enfants. C'est lui qui a la direction des chœurs dans les jours de fête. Il marie avec les plus grandes solennités aux Indiens qui leur sont destinés pour époux

* *Anglicè* : Very compendious chronicle beginning with the creation of the world, down to the year of our Lord, 1534, by the Rev. Father F. Amandus Zierikzee, of the order of St. Francis, of the regular observance, a most learned man in divine and human matters. The treatises of the same on the seventy weeks of Daniel. There has been added two letters of the Christian King of Ethiopia, David, addressed to the Roman Pope Clement VII, in the year 1533, together with some items concerning the creed and customs of the Christian Ethiopians. Also, three other letters ad-

dressed to us from New Spain in the Ocean, concerning the wonderful development of the new church which is springing up there, and must justly rejoice the human mind.

Antwerp, by Simon Cocus, A. D. 1533, in the month of May.

¹ DE WIND, *Nederl. Geschied.*, p. 134. V. HEUSSEN, *Ondh. v. Zeeland*, Vol. II, p. 52.

² FOPPENS, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, Vol. I, p. 48.

³ *Recueil des pièces relatives à la Conquête du Mexique*, 1838, pp. 193-203.

1534. les jeunes filles chrétiennes bien instruites. L'impératrice notre souveraine, a envoyé d'Espagne six respectables et savantes religieuses pour élever ces jeunes filles."

Direct references: { MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. 1, Part 1, page 98.
 { SWERTIUS, *Athenæ Belgicæ*, —.
 { TRÖMEL, No. 8.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, —.
 Nijhoff Catalogue, No. 84, 7.

187. BORDONE (B.)—*Within a wide ornamented border:*

ISOLARIO || DI BENEDETTO BORDONE ||
 Nel qual si ragiona di tutte l'Isole del
 mon/ || do, con li lor nomi antichi & mo-
 derni, || historie, fauole, & modi del loro
 vi|| uere, & in qual parte del ma|| re stanno
 & in qual pa || rallelo & clima || giaciono. ||
 Con la gionta del Monte del Oro || noua-
 mente ritrouato. || CON IL BREVE DEL PAPA. ||
 Et gratia & priuilegio della Illustriffi || ma
 Signoria di Venetia co/ || me in quelli ap-
 pare. || ¶ || MDXXXIII. ||

Colophon:

Impresse in Venegia per Nicolo d'Arif-
 totile, detto Zoppino, nel mese || di Giugno,
 del. M.D.XXXIII. ||

* * Folio, title one leaf + nine preliminary leaves, containing
 three double maps + seventy-four numbered leaves.
 (Private Librar., Providence and Washington city.)

On page 10 there is a plan of the city of Mexico
 before the conquest.

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 541.
 { CLEMENT, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. v, page 91.
 { HAYM, *Biblioteca Italiana*, Vol. IV, page 103.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 18, No. 61.

188. HUTTICH-GRYNAEUS-HERR—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1534.

Die New || welt, der land- schaf- || ten unnd Insulen,

so || bis hieher allen Altweltbeschrybern unbekant | ||
 || Jungst aber von den Portugalesen unnd Hispani-
 ern im Nieder- || genglichen Meer herfunden. Sambt den
 sitten und gebreuchen der Inwonen den || völkern. Auch
 was Gutter oder Waren man bey inen funden | und inn ||
 unsere Landt bracht hab. Dohey findt man auch hie den
 besprung und || altherkommen der Fürnembssten Gewaltig-
 sten Völkern der Alt- || bekanten Welt | als do seind die
 Tartarn | Moscouiten | || Neussen || Preussen | Hungern |
 Sischlaffen. etc. || nach anzeigung und inhalt diß umb- ||
 gewenten blatts. ||

Vignette :

Gedruckt zu Strazburg durch Georgen Blicher || von
 Andla | am vierzehenden tag des Monats. An. M.D.
 xxxiiii. ||

* * Folio, title one leaf + five unnumbered preliminary leaves +
 two hundred numbered leaves (last through mistake numbered
 242); printer's mark on verso of the last. Two columns,
 very small black letter; no map.

(Private Libr., Providence and Washington city.)

German translation by Michel Herr of Huttich's
Novus Orbis (No. 170).

Travels of Columbus, Pages 28-37.

“ “ Vespuccius, “ 41-45, 49-57.

“ First edition” (KLoss¹.)

¹ Catalogue, page 312, No. 4389, de- merous marginal notes, very neatly writ-
 scribes “ Melancthon's copy, with nu- ten.”

1534.

Direct references: { *Catal. Biblioth. Bunav.*, Vol. II, page 44.
Catal. Biblioth. Theresiana, Vol. III, page 166.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 498.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 18, No. 62.
Historical Nuggets, No. 2018.
 RICH, No. 9.
 TERNAUX, No. 45.
 TRÔMEL, No. 7.
 BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 132.

189. *VADIAN (JOACH)*—*Recio of the first leaf:*

EPITOME || TRIVM TERRAE PARTIUM ASIAE,
 AFRICAE ET EVROPAE COMPENDIARIAM LO- || corum descriptionem con-
 tinens præcipû autem || quorum in A&ctis Lucas, passim autem
 Euan- || gelistæ & Apostoli meminere. || CVM ADDITO IN FRONTE
 LIBRI ELENCHO || regionum, urbium, amnium, insularû, quorum
 No || uo testamento fit mentio, quo expeditius pius Lector quæ
 uelit, meminere queat. || PER IOACHIMVM VADIANVM MEDICVM. ||
 TIGVRI, APVD CHRISTOPHORVM || FROSCH, MENSE SEPTEMB.
 ANNO || M.D.XXXIII. ||

* * Folio, title one leaf, + eight preliminary pages, + index in thirty pages + two hundred and seventy-three numbered pages for text. Mappamund, with the word AMÉRICA inscribed.

(Private Library, New York.)

Joachim Vadianus, or von Watte, was born of an aristocratic family at St. Gall in Switzerland, Nov. 29th, 1484². In our short sketch of this honest and learned man (*supra*, page 161), we forgot to state that after having been a great duelist in his youth, he turned his attention towards the sciences, and soon acquired great reputation, not only as a theologian, a geographer, a mathematician and a physician, but also as a poet, for he received the laurel wreath which the Emperor was wont to award to the greatest poetical genius in his dominions³. We describe, *infra*, another work of Vadianus, which contains passages bearing on the subject before us.

² NICERON, *Mémoires*, Vol. XXXVII, p.17.

³ TEISSIER, *Eloges*, Vol. I, p. 42.

Panzer³ describes what would seem two editions of the above, both published in 1534, one in 8vo, the other in folio; yet the title of the 8vo is the only one which corresponds entirely to our folio. We describe (*infra*) an 8vo edition, but it is dated Antwerp, 1535, instead of Zurich, 1534. Draudius⁴ cites another 8vo edition, also printed at Antwerp, and in 1548, with additions.

See cap. *INSVLAE OCEANI PRECIPVAE*, on page 267.

Direct references: { MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, Part I, page 384 (contains also valuable details concerning Froschover and his publications.)
Indices Libr. Prohib. (Madrid, fol., 1667), page 557.
Catal. Bibliot. Bunav., Vol. II, page 31.
 NAPIONE, *Del Primo Scopritore*, page 78.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part V, No. 5388.

190. PETER MARTYR & OVIEDO—*Recto of the first leaf:*

LIBRO PRIMO || DELLA HISTO || RIA DE
 L'IN || DIE OC || CIDEN || TALI || ¶ ||

Verso of the same:

SVMMARIO DE LA GENERALE || HISTO-
 RIA DE L'INDIE OCCI- || DENTALI CAVATO
 DA LI- || BRI SCRITTI DAL SI- || GNOR DON
 PIETRO || MARTYRE DEL CONSI || GLIO
 DELLA MAESTA || DE L'IMPERADORE, || ET
 DA MOLTE || ALTRE PAR- || TICVLA- || RI
 RELA- || TIONI. || ¶ ||

Recto of the first leaf of the second part:

LIBRO SECON || DO DELLE IN || DIE OC ||
 CIDEN || TALI || ¶ || MDXXXIIII. || Con gratia &
 priuilegio. ||*

³ *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, p. 313, Nos. 62 and 63. His Majesty the Emperor, and from many other private accounts.

⁴ *Bibliotheca Classica*, p. 786.

* *Anglicè*: First book of the history of the West Indies.

Summary of the general history of the West Indies, taken from the work written by Don Peter Martyr, of the Council of

Second book of the West Indies, 1534, with grace and privilege.


Summary of the General and Natural History of West India, composed by Gonzalvo, Ferdinand de Oviedo, alias de Valdes, a native of the country of Madrid,

1534.*

Verso of the same :

SVMARIO DE LA || NATVRALE ET GEN-
 ERAL HISTO || ria de l'Indie occidentali, composta
 da Gonzalo ferdi- || nando del Ouiedo, altrimenti di
 valde, natio de || la terra di Madril: habitatore &
 rettore de || la citta di fanta Maria antica del Darien, ||
 in terra ferma de l'indie: il qual fu riue || duto & cor-
 retto per ordine de la Maesta del Imperadore, pelo
 suo || real configlio, de le dette In || die. & tradotto di
 lingua castigliana in Italia- || na. Cô priuilegio || de la
 Illuftriff. || Signoria di Vinegia, || per aña XX. ||

Recto of the first leaf of the third part :

LIBRO VLTIMO DEL SVMMA || RIO
 DELLE || INDIE OCCIDEN || TALI ||  ||
 MDXXXIII. ||

Colophon :

¶ In Vinegia, Del mese d'Ottobre. || MDXXXIII. || †

* * 4to, title one leaf + seventy-nine numbered leaves + one blank
 + one title-leaf + sixty-four leaves + one leaf for *tavola* +
 one leaf giving a description of the two maps + one title-leaf
 + fifteen unnumbered leaves. Text in Roman characters.
 Between the first and second parts, a folded map of "*Isola
 Spagnvola*." On verso of fol. 48, recto of 49, and verso of
 52 in part second, large woodcuts. Finally a very large map
 bearing the following inscription :

inhabitant and governor of the old city of
 Santa-Maria del Darien, on the mainland
 of the Indies; revised and corrected by
 order of His Majesty the Emperor, through
 his Royal council of the said Indies, and
 translated from the Spanish into Italian,
 with the privilege of the Illustrious Seig-
 niory of Venice for twenty years.

Last book of the summary of West
 India, 1534.

Venice, October, 1534.

† HAYM, *Biblioteca Italiana*, Vol. I, p.
 176, No. 10, ascribes the date (probably a
 mistake by the printer) of 1543 to this
 title, to which he adds: "*A questo libro*

*gli eruditi fanno seguire la storia del P.
 Giuseppe di S. Teresa qui sotto riferita.*"

* "Au nombre des trouuilles importantes sur les
 premières années de la découverte des terres améri-
 caines, il faut placer sans hésitation celle qui a été
 faite il y a peu de temps à la Bibliothèque Impériale
 de Paris et que j'ai été le premier à signaler. Je
 veux parler ici de la précieuse carte du Brésil et
 d'une partie de l'Afrique, construite en [Octobre]
 1534, par un Portugais portant le nom de GASPARD
 VIEIGAS. Mr. l: Capitaine de frégate Mouchez
 qui a été chargé par le gouvernement français de
 continuer en les perfectionnant les travaux de
 l'Amiral Roussin, a été émerveillé comme moi de
 l'exactitude comparative d'un pareil monument
 géographique. J'en ai parlé du reste dans ma ré-
 cente publication des *Voyages du P. Yves d'Evreux
 au Maranham en 1613* [p. 445]. Elle nous a été
 montrée par le savant Mr. Cortambert."

(F. DENIS).

“M.D.XXXIII. Del mese di Dicembre. || La carta uniuersale della terra ferma & Isole delle Indie occidentali, cio è del mon || do nuouo fatta per dichiaratione delli li- || bri delle Indie, cauata da due carte da’ na- || uicare fatte in Sibia da li piloti della || Maiesta Cesarea. || Con gratia & priuilegio della Illustrissi || ma Signoria di Venetia p’ anni XX.”¹ ||

(Private Libr., New York, Providence and Harvard Coll. Libr.)

Direct references : { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 542, No. 1773.
RICH, No. 10.
TERNAUX, No. 43.
STEVENS, *Historical Nuggets*, Vol. II, No. 1808.
Libri Catalogue for 1859, page 13, No. 93.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 18, No. 60.

191. ANONYMOUS—*Beginning of the first leaf:*

LETERA DE LA || nobil cipta : nouamente ritrouata alle In- || die con li cof- tumi & modi del fuo Re & || foi populi : Li modi del fuo adorare con la || bella vſanza de le donne loro : & de le dua || perfone ermafrodite donate da quel Re- al || Capitano de larmata. ||

In fine :

El. V. S. V. Al Suo. D. L. S.

Data in Peru adi. XXV. de Nouembre.

Del. MDXXXIII.

* * Octavo for shape, four unnumbered leaves, printed in italics.

(Private Libr., New York and Providence.)

The present is evidently a modern reprint, to which the *Historical Nuggets*² prefixes the query whether it might not have been printed at Milan in 1830; but of the original of this plaquette, we can find no traces.

¹ See *Mapoteca Columbiana*, p. 2, No. 6. ² Vol. II, p. 467, No. 1689.

1534. We describe (*infra*) under the date of 1535, a plaquette, similar as to the text, but which is only a fac-simile made by the elder Harris from an original in the British Museum. The latter is dated "*Zhaval. Adi. xxv. di Settembre. M.D.XXXV.*" Under the date of 1539, we describe another, but evidently an original, bearing the date (*sine loco*) of "*xxx di Settembre. M.D.XXXIX.*"

As to the substance of this mysterious Italian plaquette, we can only cite Ternaux³.

"Description d'une ville que l'auteur nomme Zhaval. La relation est si obscure qu'on ne peut deviner dans quelle partie de l'Amérique l'auteur la place, d'autant plus que le récit paraît plein d'exagération⁴."

The nearest approach to such a name we could find is *Zavalita*, a settlement of the province of Antioquia, in the Nuevo Regno de Granada, mentioned in Alcedo's Dictionary.

192. MAXIMILLIAN OF TR. & PIGAFETTA—"Il Viaggio fatto dagli Spagnuoli atorno al mondo. *Venife*, 1534 in 4to. (non 1536 *sans lieu*)."

(*Livres Curieux*⁵.)

The only work bearing this title we know of is the translation into Italian of Maximillian of Transylvania's Letter to the Abp. of Saltzburg (Nos. 123 and 124), and of Pigafetta's account (No. 134), both describing Magellan's voyage, and supposed to have been published at Venice in 1536 (*infra*). The above is the only notice which we could find of an Italian version mentioning the locality.

³ *Bibliothèque Américaine*, p. 9, No. 42.

⁴ The fact that the plaquette was published several times is not an argument in favor of the authenticity of the circumstances related therein. The "Moon hoax," in our own country, went through

several large editions, and we know that in Italy, in the sixteenth century, the demand for news from the new world, whether real or imaginary, remained unabated for a number of years.

⁵ Page 29, No. 143.

193. ANONYMOUS—Recto of the first leaf:

COPIA DELLE LETTERE DEL
 PREFETTO DEL || la India la nuoua
 Spagna detta, alla Cefarea Maesta re-
 scritte. ||

* * Sm. 4to, for size, *sine anno aut loco*, two leaves; text in Roman characters.

(Private Library, New York.)

Francisco Pizarro, the most cruel of those rapacious adventurers who have rendered the name of Spain forever odious throughout the southern part of this continent, which they ravaged, decimated and deluged with blood, was born near Truxillo, in Spain, toward the years 1475 (*Garcilasso de la Vega*¹), 1478 (*Herrera*²), or 1471 (*Pizarro*³ y *Orellana*, *Prescott*⁴), and was killed at Cuzco in Peru, June 26th, 1541. He was an illegitimate child, who had been abandoned, and would have perished, had he not been nursed by a sow⁵. While yet a lad he looked after his father's swine, or served with

¹ *Historia General del Peru, trata de su descubrimiento y como lo ganaron los Españoles, las guerras civiles que hubo entre Pizarros y Almagros sobre la partija de la tierra, castigo y levantamiento de tyranos, y otros sucesos particulares que en la historia se conuenien, escrito por el Ynca Garcilaso de la Vega*; Cordova, fol., 1617; 8 + 300 + 6 ll.

This is only the second part. The first is: *Primera parte de los Commentarios Reales, que tratan del origen de los Yncas, Reyes que fueron del Peru, de su Idolatria, Leyes y gouierno en paz y en guerra; de sus viduas y conquistas, y de todo lo que fue aquel Imperio y su Republica, antes que los Españoles passaran a el*; Lisbon, fol., 1609 (coloph. dated 1608); 11 + 264 ll. (Priv. Libr., N. Y. and Provid.)

² *Hist. General*, Decad. vi, lib. 10, cap. 6.

³ *Varones Ilustres del Nuevo Mundo*;

Madrid, fol., 1639. (The author was a grandson of Francisco Pizarro's daughter.)

⁴ *History of the Conquest of Peru*, Vol. 1, cap. 11.

⁵ *Primera y Secunda parte de la Historia general de las Indias, con todo el descubrimiento y cosas notables que han acacido desde que se ganaron hasta el año de 1551, con la conquista de Mexico y de la Nueva España*; Saragossa, fol., by A. Millan, 1553 (nearly all notices of this edition state "1552-1553"), 122 + 140 ll., map (*Biblioth. Browniana*, second part, No. 97); *id.*, Medina del Campo, fol., 1553, 122 + 139 ll.; *id.*, Saragossa, fol., 1554. (The first part by P. Bernuz, the second, by Millan.—Private Libr., N. Y.) As to the 8vo editions published at Antwerp by Steelsio, Nucio and Belloro, in 1554, we confide their description to the patient investigators of our continuators.

1534. him in the Italian wars. The story is, that having lost one of the herd, he dared not return home, and joined at Seville some expedition to the New World. Pizarro y Orellana states that he served under Columbus. We first hear of him in connection with Ojeda's expedition in 1510. His deeds under Pedro Arias and with Diego de Almagro (*supra*, page 245) have been related by Xeres⁶ and Augustin de Zarate⁷. As to the bloody expedition which commenced in January, 1531, when the piratical flotilla of Francisco Pizarro sallied forth from the Bay of Panama to carry fire and sword on both slopes of the Andes, the chief historians to consult are, besides those already mentioned, Pedro de Cieça de Leon⁸,

⁶ *Verdadera relacion de la conquista del Peru*; Seville, fol., 1534 (*infra*); *id.*, Salamanca, fol. 1547.

⁷ *Historia del descubrimiento y conquista del Peru, con las cosas naturales que señaladamente allí se hallan, y los successos que ha avido*; Antwerp, 12mo, 1555, 8 + 273 ll.; *id.*, Seville, fol., 1577, 4 + 117 + 3 ll. (Priv. Libr., Provid.)

⁸ *Parte Primera* || *Dela chronica del Peru. Que tracta la demarea- cion de sus prouincias: la description dellas. Las fundaciones de las nuevas ciudades. Los ritos y costumbres de los Indios. Y otras cosas estrañas dignas de ser sabidas. Fecha por Pedro d' Cieça de Leon vezino de Seuilla.* || 1553. || Colophon: *Impressa en Seuilla en casa de Martin de Montefidoca. Acabose a quinze de Março de mill y quinientos y cinquenta y tres años.*

* * Fol., 10 + 134 ll.

—*La Chronica del Peru, Nueva- mente escrita, por Pedro de Cieça de Leon, vezino de Seuilla.* || *En Anvers en casa de Martin Nucio,* || M.D.LIIII. ||

* * 8vo, 8 + 204 ll.

—*Parte Primera* || *De la chronica del Peru que trata de la demarcacion de sus prouincias, la description dellas, las fundaciones de las nuevas ciudades, los ritos y costumbres de los Indios, y otras cosas estrañas, dignas de ser sabidas* || *Hecha por Pedro de Cieça de Leon, vezino de Seuilla.* || . . . *En Anvers* || *Por Juan Belloro à la enseña del Salmon.* 1554.

* * 8vo, 8 + 285 + 9. Map.

—*Primera Parte de la Chronica del Peru* . . . *En Anvers en casa de Juan Steelsio,* 1554. (Title arranged in all respects, and collation the same, as Belloro's edit.)

The first three, in a private Libr. Providence; all four in a private Libr. New York.

We vouch for no other original Spanish editions.

This valuable historian had the intention, when he published the first part of his History, to write two additional parts, the contents of several books of which he gives in the original edition. LEON PINELO does not seem to have been aware of the existence of the remaining parts, since he only says: "Si acabàra otras tres partes, que prometì, fueran de mucha estimacion" (*Epitome*, p. 84). BACIA adds (Col. 649) "porque la primera tiene, i deber tener tanta, como pondera el P. Melendez: *Tesoros Verdaderos de las Indias, lib. 3, cap. 8*, donde dice, que aun esta no se halla en el Perú;" while ANTONIO (*Bibl. H. Nova*, Vol. II, p. 184) only expresses his regrets. ROBERTSON considered these MS. parts as lost, while PRESCOTT (*Hist. of the Cong. of Peru*, Vol. II, p. 328) thought they had never been written. RICH (*Bibl. America Vetus*, p. 8, No. 24) was the first to state that "The II. and III. parts in MSS. were seen in Madrid some years ago, but it is not known what became of them." When this most honest and trustworthy

Levinus Apollonius⁹, Diego Fernandez¹⁰, Benzoni¹¹, Pedro Pizarro¹², Miguel Cavello Balboa¹³, Fernando Montesinos¹⁴, J. de Arriaga¹⁵, Jose de Acosta¹⁶, Juan de Velasco¹⁷, the poem of Ercilla¹⁸, the two valuable accounts in Ramusio¹⁹ so often quoted, the books XLVI and XLVII in Oviedo²⁰, and the third and fourth Decades

1534.

bibliopole offered for sale the collection of MSS., comprising the copies and originals collected by Antonio de Uguina and Lord Kingsborough, the *third* part of Cieça's work was found among them, and purchased by a bibliophile in this city, who has it still in his possession. This third part bears the following title:

Tercero libro de las Guerras Civiles del Peru el qual se llama la guerra de Quito. Hecho por Pedro de Cieça de Leon: Coronista de las Indias.

Folio, 424 leaves.

As to the *second* part, it is yet missing. What is called in the Italian version (Venice, 8vo, 1564-1566) *La Seconda parte* and the *Terza parte*, is only a translation from GOMARA.

⁹ *de Peruvia, Regionis, inter Noui orbis prouincias celeberrime, inuentione: & rebus in eadem gestis, Libri V. Ad Iacobum Clarovitum Maldeghemae ac Pittemiae Dominum. Breuis, exactaque Noui Orbis, & Peruvia regionis chorographia*; Antwerp, 8vo, 1566 (generally considered the first edition, but RICH (No. 44) and TERNAUX (No. 97), mention a 12mo edition of 1565). The edition of 1567 is only the present with a new title-page.

¹⁰ *Primera y Segunda parte, de la historia del Peru. Contiene la primera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Peru, sobre la execucion de las nueue leyes; y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçarro y sus sequaces. La Segunda contiene la tyrania y alzamiento de los contreros y don Sebastian de Castillo, &c.;* Seville, fol., 1571.

¹¹ *La Historia del Mondo Nuovo. La qual tratta dell' Isole & Mari nuouamente ritrouati, & delle nuoua Città da lui proprio vedute, per acqua & per terra in quattordici anni*; Venice, 8vo, 1565; *id.*, 8vo, 1572.

¹² *Relacion del descubrimiento y conquista de los Reynos del Peru y del Gobierno y horden que los Naturales tenian y tessoros*

que en ellos se hallaron y de las demas cosas que en el an subcedido hasta el dia de su fecha. Heche por Pedro Piçarro conquistador y poblador destes dichos Reynos y vecino de la ciudad de Areguipa, Año 1571. MS. Private Libr., Boston. We think that it has been printed in the Navarrete-Salva-Sainz *Coleccion de documentos*.

¹³ *Histoire du Pérou*, in TERNAUX' *Recueil*; Paris, 1840.

¹⁴ *Mémoires sur l'ancien Pérou*, in TERNAUX, *loc. cit.* Our readers are aware that there are two works by this author, *viz.*: *Memorias Antiguas Historiales del Peru*, and the *Anales*. TERNAUX has given only the former. There is a transcript of both, in the original Spanish, in a private library, Boston.

¹⁵ *Extirpacion de la idolatria de los Indios del Peru y medios para la conversion de ellos*; Lima, 4to, 1621.

¹⁶ *Historia natural y moral de las Indias*; Seville, 4to, 1590. (See *supra*, p. 240, note 10.)

¹⁷ *Histoire du Royaume de Quito*, in TERNAUX's *Recueil*. A comparatively modern work, but written on the authority of valuable manuscript sources, such as ALFONSO PALOMINO, FR. MARCO DE NIZZA, ALONZO DE MONTENEGRO, BRAVO DE SARAVIA, &c.

¹⁸ *La Araucana*; Madrid, 8vo, 1569 (first part); *id.*, 1578 (second part); *id.*, 1590 (third part); Salamanca, 8vo, 1597 (fourth and fifth parts).

¹⁹ *Di vn capitano Spagnuolo Relatione del discoprimiento & conquista del Peru, fatta da Francisco Piçarro & da Hernando Piçarro su fratello.*

—*Di vn Secretairo di Francisco Piçarro, Relatione dela conquista fatta della prouincia del Perù, detta dipdi la Nuoua Castiglia, con la descriptione della gran Città del Cuscho.* In the *Raccolta*, Vol. III, fol. 371, 59.

²⁰ *Historia General*, only in Vol. IV of the Madrid edition, fol., 1855.

1534. of Herrera. The manuscript sources²¹, however, still present a mass of valuable materials, which no student of the history of Peru should overlook.

Independently of the above-mentioned printed works, there are several small volumes, which have greatly perplexed bibliographers. The first is a letter from some anonymous official, directed to Charles V, and giving the first account of the battle in which Atahualpa was made prisoner by Pizarro. This was written originally

²¹ The following are preserved in a private library, in New York :

—M. C. BALBOA, *Miscellaneous Antartica*, 400 ll.

—MONTESINOS, *Anales del Peru*, and *Memorias*, 267 ll.

—M. DE PAZ, *Dialogo sobre los sucesos varios acaecidos en este Reyno del Peru*.

—NICHOLAS DE ALBERINO, *Verdadera y copiosa relacion de todo lo nuevamente sucedido en los reynos y provincias del Peru desde la ida à ellos del Virrey Blasco Nunez Vela hasta el desbarato y muerte de Gonzalo Pizarro*. (Seville, 1549), 80 ll. "Copied from a MS. in the Imperial Libr., Paris. Appears to have been printed, but no copy is known."—RICH's annotation.

—DE LA GASCA, *Cartas y papeles sobre los asuntos del Peru*. 114 ll.

—VALVERDE (the bloody Bishop), *Relacion del Peru*, 19 ll.; *id.*, *Carta al Emp. Carlos V. sobre las revueltas del Peru*. April 2, 1539. 43 ll.

—Replica de Diego Fernandez á las objeciones puestas á su *Historia por el lic. Santillan*, 40 ll.

—About 700 leaves of *Papeles Varios*, extending from 1524 to 1556.

In a private library, Boston :

—*Relacion de los primeros descubrimientos de Francisco Pizarro y Diego de Almagro*, sacada de la Bib. Imp. de Viena. La forma que en estos Reynos del Piru de *Fray Francisco de Morales* al Rey. Carta de *Gabriel de Rojas* á Don Antonio de Mendoza (Respuestas al instruccion del Rey), 12 de diciembre, 1561. *Relacion sumaria de la entrada de los Españolos en el Peru hasta que llegó el Licenciado Baca de Castro: Del P. Neharro*. *Conquista i Poblacion del Piru*. Anon. Official ac-

count, by *Pedro Sanchez*, of the division of gold and silver at Caxamalca, June, 1533. Extract from a MS. of *Caravantes*, relating to burial of Pizarro, &c. Another extract, containing an account of *Pedro de la Gasca*. Carta de *F. Pizarro* á Juan de Samano, 8 de junio, 1533. Carta de *Benalcazar*, como pobló y se concerto con Alvarado. Carta de *Pedro de Alvarado* al Emperador, 15 de enero, 1535. Breve relacion del viage de Alvarado. Capitulacion entre Pizarro y Almagro en el Cuzco, 12 de junio de 1535. Informacion secreta en los Reyes 20 agosto de 35 por el obispo *Berlanga* para saber como ha sido tratada la hacienda real. Carta de *Francisco Pizarro* á Juan Vazquez de Molina, 29 de junio, 1535. Carta de *Francisco Pizarro* al Emperador, 1 de enero, 1535. Carta de *Almagro* al Emperador, 1 de enero, 1535. Razon de las partidas de oro, plata i piedras que se fundieron, marcaron i quitaron en la postrera fundicion del Cuzco desde 20 de mayo de 35 hasta 31 de julio de id. Carta de *Diego de Almagro* al Emperador, 15 de octubre, 1534. Twelve doubts or queries (parece papel de Fr. *Bartolomé de las Casas*. Acto de la fundacion del Cuzco hecha por Francisco Pizarro. Carta de la Justicia y Regimiento de la ciudad de Xauja, 20 de julio de 1534. *Relacion de Francisco Pizarro* y otros, desde Xauja, 25 de mayo de 1534. Carta de *Diego de Almagro* al Emperador, 8 de mayo, 1534. Carta de *Francisco Pizarro* á D. Pedro de Alvarado, 29 de julio, 1536. Extractos sacados por Muñoz. Carta de *Suarez de Carvajal* al Emperador, 3 de noviembre, 1539. Carta del Licenciado de la *Gama* al Emperador, 10 de marzo, 1539. Carta de *Francisco Pizarro* al Em-

in Spanish, and in all probability printed; but it has, thus far, eluded the vigilant eyes of bibliographers. It is known through what seems to us abridged versions in three foreign languages. One in the Italian—it is the present No. 193. We place it first, because the German version (*infra*, No. 195), which is dated February, 1534, states that it was made “aus Hispanien und Italien.” After the Italian we have the German translation, or rather abridged paraphrase, just mentioned. We then describe (*infra*, No. 196) a French version, also dated 1534, but which numbers seven leaves. Do these seven leaves imply some extra matter, or a different account altogether?

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part 1, No. 1961.
 { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 537.

perador, 28 de febrero, 1539. Cartas de *Felipe Gutierrez* al Emperador, 10 de feb., 1539, y 30 de diciembre, 1540. Cartas de *Manuel de Espinar* al Emperador, 6 de enero, y 30 de mayo, 1539. Carta de *Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo* al Emperador, 25 de octubre, 1537. Carta de *Francisco Pizarro* al Obispo de la Tierra firme, 28 de agosto, 1537. Relacion de *Manuel de Espinar*. Declaracion con juramento de *San Juan de Uscategui*, Valladolid, 3 de agosto de 1543. Carta de la Justicia y Regimiento de la Ciudad los Reyes al Audiencia de Panamá, 14 de julio de 1541. Carta de *D. Diego de Almagro* á la Real Audiencia de Panamá, 14 de julio, 1541. Carta del Maestre *Martin de Arauco*, 15 de julio, 1541. Carta de *Almagro* al Audiencia, 8 de nov. 1541. Carta de *Fr. Vicente Valverde*, obispo del Cuzco, á la Audiencia de Panamá, 11 de nov. 1541. Relacion de *Valdivia* á S. M. 15 de oct. 1550. Carta del obispo, *Fr. Vicente Valverde*, al Emperador, 20 de marzo, 1539. Relacion (escrita por *Pedro Sarmiento*) del viage que hizo el magnifico señor capitan *Jorge Robledo* i de las dos cibdades quel dicho poble e fundo en la provincias de *Ancerna* y *Quinvaya*, &c. Relacion (escrita por *Juan Bautista Sardela*) de lo que suscedio al mag. S. capitan *Jorge Robledo* en el descubrimiento que hizo de las provincias

de *Antiochia* e cibdad que en ellas fundo. Descripcion de los pueblos que hay al rededor de la cibdad de *Santana* de Indios. Carta de *Pedro de Valdivia* al Emperador, 4 de set. 1545. Dicho del capitan *Francisco de Carvajal* sobre la pregunta 38 de la informacion hecha en el Cuzco en 1543 á favor de *Vaca de Castro*. Carta de *Francisco de Barrionuevo* y otros al Emperador, 25 de junio, 1542. Carta de *Belalcazar* al Emperador, 20 de set. 1542. Carta de *Hernando de Silva* y otros al Emperador, 24 de set. 1542. Carta de *Vintura Beltran* al Emperador. 8 de oct. 1542. Extractos sacados por *Muñoz*. Relacion de las cosas que S. M. deve proveer para los reynos del Perú, embiada desde los Reyes á la corte por el Licenciado *Martel Santoyo*, 1542. Capitulacion con *Orellana*. Extractos sacados por *Muñoz* de un papel de *Augustin de Zarate*. Relacion de lo que ha sucedido despues de la prision del Virrei *Blasco Nuñez Vela* en aquellos reinos hasta que nos partimos del puerto del Nombre de Dios, que fué á 27 de marzo deste año de 1545. Carta de *Belalcazar* al Emperador, 20 de diciembre, 1544. Relacion de lo que en sustancia escribió el Licenciado *Gasca* cerca de lo sucedido en el Perú en el desbarata de *Gonzalo Pizarro* i de los que le seguian. Carta de *Gonzalo Pizarro* á *Pedro de Valdivia*, 30 de oct. 1546. *Montesinos*,

1534. 194. HONTER (J.).—*Recto of the first leaf:*

DIONYSII || APHRIDE TOTIVS OR/ || bis
fitu, Antonio Becharia Veronensi inter- ||
prete, confumatissimum opus. || IOANNIS
PRÆTEREA || Honteri Coronensis de Cos-
mographiæ || rudimentis libri duo. || Cælo-
rum partes, stellas cum flatibus annes, ||
Regnaq̃ cum populis, parue libelle tenes. ||
EXCVDEBAT HENRICVS || PETRVS BASILEAE. ||

Colophon:

BASILEAE EX AEDIBVS || HENRICI PETRI. MEN ||
SE AVGVSTO, || ANNO || M.D.XXXIIII. ||

* * 4to, title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + ninety-nine numbered pages, + two blank leaves, with the printer's device on verso of the last.

(British Museum.)

There is nothing on America in the *Dionysius*, not even the slight allusion contained in the address in the edition of 1518 (No. 93); but in Honter's work, which commences on page 65 with a separate title, the reader may consult page 91, the chapter: NOMIN INSVLARVM OCEANI ET MARIS. *In occiduo Dorceades, Hes-*

Anales del Peru, and Memorias antiguas historiales del Peru. Relacion de la sucesion y gobierno de los Ingas Señores naturales que fueron de las provincias del Peru y otras cosas tocantes á aquel reyno por el illmo. Señor Don *Juan Sarmiento*, Presidente del Consejo Real de Indias. Instruccion del Inga D. *Diego de Castro Titucussi Iupangui* para el Licenciado *Lope García de Castro*. Suma y narracion de los Ingas que los Indios llamaron Capacuna, &c., traducido por *Juan de Betanzos*. Relacion brebe de la Conquista de la Nueva España, por Fr. *Francisco de Aguilar*. Re-

lacion del suceso de la venida del tirano Chino sobre este campo y de las demas cosas sucedidas á cerca de ello. Una relacion de lo sucedido en Indias con *Limahon Corsario Chino*. Compendio historial del estado de los Indios del Peru, con mucha doctrina y cosas notables de ritos, costumbres e inclinaciones que tienen, nuevamente compuesto por *Lope de Atienza*. Dos Relaciones dirigidas al Virrey del Peru, Don *Andres Hurtado de Mendoza*, 1561 y 1571. Relacion del descubrimiento y conquista del Peru, escrita por uno de los Conquistadores.

perides, Fortunata, America, Parias, Isabelia, Spagnolla & Gades. 1534.

John Honter was a Cronstadt¹ theologian, who introduced Reformation into Poland². He died in 1549. We are unable to state whether the above elementary cosmography differs from the *Rudimentorum Cosmographicorum*, which we notice, *infra*, under the date of 1548.

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Thottiana*, Vol. iv, page 105.
 { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. ix, page 406, No. 933.

195. ANONYMOUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Newe Zeitung

aus Hispanien und || Italien. || Mense Februario. || 1534. ||

* * Sm. 4to, *sine loco*; title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

This account is essentially the same as the *Copia delle Lettere* (No. 193), but more succinct.

“Gazette d’une excessive rareté et qui parait avoir été imprimée à Nuremberg. Elle contient la première nouvelle de la *découverte du Pérou*, et est restée inconnue à tous les bibliographes que nous avons pu consulter. On y annonce que le gouverneur de *Panumya* (Panama) dans l’Inde a écrit à sa majesté (l’empereur Charles V.) qu’il est arrivé un navire du Pérou avec une lettre du Régent Francisco Pizarro (Pizarro) annonçant qu’il a débarqué et qu’il s’est emparé du pays. Qu’avec 200 Espagnols (infanterie et cavalerie) il s’était emparqué, et qu’il était arrivé chez un grand seigneur appelé Cassiko, qu’il avait refusé la paix et l’avait attaqué, que les Espagnols avaient été victorieux et qu’ils s’étaient emparés de 5000 *castillans* (pièces d’or) et de 20,000 marcs d’argent . . . qu’ils ont tiré deux millions d’or du dit Cassiko, etc., etc.”

(LIBRI.)

¹ Vossius, *De Natura Artium, sive de Mathesi*, Lib. III, p. 202. 4to, 1711; and STARAWOLSKI, *Scriptor. polonicorum hecatontas*; Venice, 4to, 1627;

² JÖCHER, *Allgem. Gelhert. Lexic.*, Vol. II, p. 1695, on the authority of CZVITTINGER, *Specimen Hungar. Lit.*; Leipzig, which, as we have since ascertained, contains, also, details concerning DE STOB-NICZA (*supra*, Nos. 69 and 95).

1534. 196. ANONYMOUS—*Within a border :*

Nouvelles certai nes des Isles du Peru



I 5 3 4 .

Then woodcut¹ representing cherubs supporting a shield ; and below :

On les vend a Lyon ches Frãcoys || Juste deuãt
Nostre dame || de Confort. ||

Recto of the first leaf :

Sensuyent les || letres de Francoys Pizarro ||
Sgouuerneur du riche pays et prouince nommee le
Peru fai- || sant mention des merueilleu- || ses choses
tant beuez par ces || propres yeulx que par letres
a || luy enuoyees par ceulx q̄ au mesme pays
habitet || aux quelles sont contenues plusieurs choses
nou- || uelles tant de richesses en cette prouince
trouuees || ⁊ dicelluy pays emenees que de plusieurs
aultres || marchandises et richesses : ⁊ ce depuis le
temps ql || monta sur mer iusques a present. ||

* * 12mo, seven unnumbered leaves.

(British Museum.)

Direct references : { *Bibliotheca Grenoilliana*, page 537.
 { *Catalogue de Livres Curieux*, No. 138.

¹ Similar to the mark in *Marques Typogr.*, No. 210, and BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 1042.

197. FRANCK (SEBASTIAN)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1534.

Weltbüch:spiegel ||
 vnd bildeniß des ganzen || erdtbodens von
 Sebastiano Franco || Wördēßi in vier bücher |
 nemlich in Asi- || am | Aφhricā | Europam | vnd Americā |
 gñtelt vnd abteilt | Auch aller darin be- || griffner | Länder |
 nation | Prouinckē vnd Inseln | gelegenheit | größe | weite |
 ge || wächß | eygenschafft | vnd der darinn gelegener völker
 vnd einwoner | nam || men | gestalt | leben | wesen | religion |
 glauben | ceremonien | gsatz | regimēt | || pollicey | sitten |
 brauch | krieg | gewerb | frucht | thier | kleidung vñ ver || ende-
 rung | eygentlich für die augen gestelt | Auch etwas vñ new ||
 gefundenen welten vnd Inseln | nitt auß Beroso | Joanne ||
 de monte villa | S. Brandons Histori | vñ dergleichen ||
 fabeln | sund auß angenummen | glaubwürdigen || erfarnē |
 weltshreibern | müßelig zü hauff tra || gē vñ auß vilen |
 weitläuffigen büchern in || ein handebüch engeleibt vnd
 ver- || faßt | vormals dergleichen || in Teütch nie auß- ||
 gangen. || Mit einem zü end angehenkten Register alles
 innhaltes. || Kumpt her | vnd schauwet die werck des Her-
 ren | der so wunder bar- || lich ist | über die menschen kinder.
 Psal. xlvj. lxiiij. ||*

ANNO. M.D.XXXIIII.

* *Anglicè*: World-book: mirror and likeness of the whole globe, set forth and arranged by Sebastian Franck of Woerden [in Holland], in four books, namely in Asia, Africa, Europe and America. Also of all the lands, nations, provinces and islands comprised therein; situation, size, plants, properties, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, names, shapes, mode of life, morals, religion, creeds, ceremonies, laws, government, policy, manners, customs, war, industry, fruits, animals, clothing and fashions, properly represented to

the eye. Also something about the newly found world and islands, not from such like fables as those of Berossus, John of Monte Villa [Mandeville?] and S. Brandon's history, but from accredited, trustworthy, experienced geographers, brought together with great pains from widely diffused books, and embodied and published in a single volume, the like of which in German was never before published.

Come and behold the work of the Lord, so wonderful among the children of men. Ps. 46, 64.

I 534.

Verso of folio ccxxxvij :

C Getruckt zū Tübingen durch Ulrich Morhart | im
tausent fünff || hundert vier und dreyffifften jar. ||

On the verso of fol. ccx begins the account of America :

¶ Von America dem vierdten theil der welt | Anno
M.cccc.xcviij. erfunden.

* * Folio, title one leaf + four unnumbered preliminary leaves + two unnumbered leaves + leaves marked III-CCXXXVII + seven unnumbered leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

Sebastian Franck or Francus seems to have been an author of some consequence, since we find him included among the *Prima classis, in qua auctorum damnatae memoriae Opera edita, &c.*¹; but as we have not access to such outlandish authorities as the works of Arnold², Seckendorff³, Crenius⁴ and Keckermann⁵, we borrow the following from Jöcher⁶.

“Ein Wiedertaufer und Mysticus aus Deutschland oder von Woerden in Holland, hielt sich um 1535 zu Ulm auf, von dannen er sich aber wegen seiner Irrthümer weggeben müssen. Er lehrte mit den Stoicis, dasz alle Sünden gleich wären, und alle Secten und Religionen mit zur wahren Kirche gehörten, verachtete die heilige Schrift, und drunge nur auf den Geist; dannenhero er von Luthero, Melanchthone und andern widerleget worden, auch noch vor Luthero um 1545 gestorben.”

Bayle says⁷ concerning the work before us :

“Il ne faut pas oublier une Chronique Allemande où il mêla bien des choses prodigieuses. Mr. Moreri a parlé de lui sous le nom de Franck mais il n'en dit presque rien, quoique Mr. de Sponde⁸ qu'il cite eut pu tournir des particularitez, & entre autres celle-ci, que Francus fut chassé, de Strasbourg, et que sa Chronique y fut condamnée.”

¹ *Index Libror. Prohib.* (Madrid, fol., 1667), p. 884.

² *Kirchen und Ketzler Histor.*; Frankft., fol., 1699.

³ *Comm. de Luther.*; Frankft., 4to, 1692.

⁴ *Animadvers.*; Lyons, 8vo, 1697.

⁵ *de Histor. in Opera Omnia*; Geneva, fol., 1614

⁶ *Allgem. Gelehrt. Lexic.*, Vol. II, p. 719.

⁷ *Dictionnaire*, art. *Francus*.


⁸ *Annal. ad ann. 1529, num. 9, ap.*


BAYLE.

198. XERES (FRANCIS)—*Within a border and under a vignette:*

1534.

Verdadera relacion de la conquista del Peru ||

y prouincia del Cuzco llamada la nueva Castilla:
Conquistada por el magnifico || y esforcado cau-
llero Francisco pizarro hijo del capitan Gonzalo
pizarro caua || llero de la ciudad de Trugillo: como
capitan general de la cesarea y catholica || magestad
dl emperador y rey nro señor: Embiada a su ma-
gestad por Francisco: de Xerez natural de la muy
noble y muy leal ciudad de Seuilla secretario del ||
sobredicho señor entodas las püincias y conquista
de la nueva Castilla y bno || de los primeros con-
quistadores della. 

C Fue vista y examinada esta obra por man-
dado de los señores inquisidores || del arcobispado
de Seuilla: z impressa en casa de Bartholome
perez en el mes de Julio. Año del parto birginal
mil z quinientos y treynta y quatro.* 



* * Folio, title one leaf + eighteen unnumbered leaves, printed in two columns, the verso of the last leaf, which contains a continuation of a piece of poetry, is in three columns.

(Private Library, New York.)

* *Anglicè*: A true account of the conquest of Peru, and of the province of Cuzco, called New Castil, subjugated by Francisco Pizarro, Captain [in the service] of His Majesty the Emperor, our master. Dedicated to his Majesty the Emperor, by F. Xeres, a native of the Most Noble and

Very Loyal city of Sevilla; secretary of the said captain throughout the conquered provinces and countries of New Castil, and one of the first conquerors of that country. A work seen and examined by order of Messrs. the Inquisitors of the Archbishopric of Sevilla, and printed in the estab-

1534.

“Je n’ai pu trouver sur Francisco de Xérès d’autres renseignements que ceux qu’il nous donne lui même. On voit par le titre de son livre, qu’il était secrétaire de François Pizarre et l’un des premiers conquérants du Pérou: ce fut par l’ordre de ce chef qu’il écrivit sa Relation à Caxamalca même. Il fut de retour à Séville le 9 Janvier 1534 [June 3d, see recto of E 8, in this edition]. C’est probablement l’Histoire du Pérou, sans nom d’auteur qui se trouve cité sous le No. 41 [our No. 199, a very different work], de ma bibliothèque américaine; mais comme je n’ai jamais vu l’original, je n’ai pu vérifier ce fait.

“La conquête du Pérou fut traduite en langue italienne, ou plutôt en dialecte vénitien, par Domenico de Gaztelù, gentilhomme navarrais, natif de Tudela, et secrétaire de don Lope de Soria, ambassadeur de Charles V près la république de Venise où l’auteur la fit imprimer en 1535, chez Stephano da Sabio [our No. 200, and at Milan, in the same year, by Gotardo da Ponte, our No. 201]. Le texte espagnol fut réimprimé en 1547 à Salamanque chez Francisco Fernandez de Cordoue [*infra*]. Il paraît que cette seconde édition, la seule que j’aie pu me procurer, fut revue avec beaucoup de négligence, car on y trouve quelquefois des passages tronqués, dont on ne peut comprendre le sens qu’à l’aide de la version de Gaztelù: ce qu’on a eu soin de faire observer dans les notes.

“ Cette relation, fort rare aujourd’hui, est restée inconnue à plusieurs historiens espagnols: je citerai entre autres Pizarro y Orellana qui, dans son ouvrage sur les hommes illustres des Indes, ne dit pas un mot de Xérès ni de son livre, quoiqu’il ne parle presque que des Pizarre, et qu’il remplisse ses marges de citations.

“Barcia a fait entrer l’histoire de la Conquête du Pérou dans sa collection intitulée: *Historiadores primitivos de las Indias*.¹”

(TERNAUX².)

This edition of Xeres contains the following passage, which is not in the edition of 1547:

¶ porq̄ en esta ciudad de Seuilla algunos con embidia o malicia: y otros con ignorancia de la verdad en su ausencia hã maltratado su honra bn hidalgo doliêdo se de afrenta tã falsa cotrã hõbre q̄ tã honradamête y tã leros dsu natural ha bñuido | hïzo ã su dñensa los siguiêtes metros.

lishment of Bartholomew Perez, in the month of July. The year of the Immaculate Conception 1534.

¹ Vol. III.

² Introduction to his own translation of *Xeres*; Paris, 1837.

This is followed by a long piece of poetry, containing a greater number of stanzas³ than in the Salamanca 1534 edition.

Besides the Italian versions already mentioned, there is another in Ramusio⁴, an English translation in Purchas⁵, and one in French in Ternaux's² *Recueil*.

199. ANONYMOUS—*Within a wide border, and under a large square vignette* (which, we think, is only a repetition of the border and woodcut in No. 198).

La conquista del Peru

llamada la nueva Castilla. La q̄l tierra por diuina
do || luntad fue marauillosamente conquistada en
la felicis || sima ventura del Emperador y Rey
nuestro señor: y por la prudencia y por la pru-
dencia y esfuerço del muy magnifico y bale || roso
cauallero el Capitan Francisco pizarro Gouverna ||
dor y adelantado de la nueva castilla y de su
herma || no Hernando pizarro y de sus animosos
capitanes || 7 fieles y esforzados compañeros q̄ cõ
el se hallaron. ||



Colophon,

Within an ornamented border, and below the double-headed eagle escutcheon :

¶ Esta obra fue impressa || en la muy noble y

³ "It [the *Conquista*] ends in Barcia with some poor verses in defense of Xeres, by a friend, which are ampler and more important in the original edition, and contain notices of his life. They are reprinted in the *Biblioteca de Autores Españoles*,

Tom. xxvi, 1853, and Gayangos conjectures them to have been written by Oviedo." Ticknor, *Hist. of Span. Litt.*, Vol. II, p. 40, note 37.

⁴ *Raccolta*, Vol. III, fol. 372-92.

⁵ *Pilgrimes*, Pt. II, B. VII, pp. 1491-4.

1534. muy || leal ciudad de Se || uilla | en casa de Barto=
lome || perez. en el || mes de || Abril. || ☒ || Año de
mil ⁊ quiniētos y treynta y quatro. ||

* * Folio, title one leaf + eight unnumbered leaves, printed in long lines; the verso of the seventh leaf contains a portion of the text, followed by a repetition of the large chap-like vignette on the title-page. Recto of the eighth leaf blank.

(Private Library, New York.)

This Narration is very different from Xeres' (No. 198). It was evidently composed by one of Pizarro's companions, and seems to be the original of the third part of our No. 190, but more succinct than the Italian. The *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*¹ states that it is identical with the *Relatione d'un Capitano Spagnuolo della Conquista del Peru*, published by Ramusio, but with "many variations," an assertion which we have no means of verifying at present.

Direct references: { SCHWINDEL, *Thesaurus bibliothecalis*, Vol. I, page 166.
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VII, page 124, No. 38.
TERNAUX, No. 41.
EBERT, No. 5129.
GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 251.
BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 230.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VII, No. 4600.

1535. 200. XERES-GAZTELU—*Recto of the first leaf:*

LIBRO PRI || MO DE LA
CONQVISTA || DEL PERV & prouin-
cia del Cuzco || de le Indie occidentali. ||

Then, coat-of-arms with the double-headed eagle, holding in its claws a medallion, with the following legend inscribed thereon: EXIVIT SONVS EORVM, then:

Con gratia & priuilegio per anni X. ||

¹ Vol. II, page 536.

Verso of the title-page:

Neffum ardisca di stampare il presente volume o || far stampar ne stampato da altri dare a vendere in || li loghi del nostro dominio sotto la pena che nel || breue appare¹.

Colophon:

Stampato in Vinegia per Maestro || Stephano da Sabio del MD || XXXV. Nel mese || di Marzo. ||

* * 4to (signatures in eights), title one leaf, † fifty-nine unnumbered leaves, † one leaf with the above colophon on the *recto*, and on the *verso* an escutcheon sporting a large crown with the word SABIO. The narrative begins on the *recto* of the fifth leaf.

(Private Librar., New York, Providence and Harvard Coll. Libr.)

¹ Mr. Grenville, in a MS. note added to his copy (now in the British Museum), refers to this passage as indicating that the present was the first of the two editions of Gaztelu's version.

In reply to GRAESSE's fling at BRUNET, *viz.*: "Quand il dit que ces deux derniers volumes [Gotardo de Ponte's and Stephano da Sabio's editions] sont la traduction de l'ouvrage de F. Xeres (V. Oviedo et Xeres), je ne comprends pas comment la version d'un livre pourrait être imprimée en 1535 qui, selon les propres mots de l'auteur (à la fin de la *Verdadera relacion* 1547, v. Oviedo), avait été écrit dans la ville de Caxamalca par ordre de Franç. Pizarro peu avant le retour de l'auteur à Séville, le 3 Juin 1538." (Vol. 11, page 251,) we beg leave to state that there is no authority whatever for this "peu avant le 3 Juin 1538." On the contrary, there is evidence that Xeres wrote his account long before that date. The *Verdadera relacion* ends with the arrival in that city of the vessel commanded by Rod-

riguez, on board of which it is more than probable that Xeres was a passenger, as the craft belonged to him: "*La vna de las dos naos postreras q llegaron, en la q vino por maestre Frâncisco rodriguez et de Francisco de Xerez natural desta ciudad d' Sevilla: el qual escriuio esta relacion,*" &c., &c. (Recto of the last leaf in edition of 1534.) This vessel reached Seville, June 3d, 1534: "*En el sobredicho año (i. e. "Año d' mil y quiniêtos y treynta y quatro,"* see a few lines above, where he refers to the arrival of a vessel "*a nueue d'enero*"), *el tercero dia del mes d' Junio llegarò otros dos naos en la vna venia por maestre Frâncisco rodriguez.*" (Recto of E 8.) The *Xeres*, which is the original from which the present Italian translation, as well as the Spanish reprint of 1547 were made, was printed in July, 1534. There is no difficulty, therefore, in understanding how a work commenced at Caxamalca as early as March, 1533, which is the date when Francisco Pizarro "ordered that a relation should be written to be sent to His Majesty," and which was completed

1535.

Italian translation of Xeres' *Conquista* (No. 198), by Domenico de Gaztelu or Gazulo², but with the omission of the last sentence and stanzas in the original.

Alcedo says³ of the translation :

“Nació en la villa de Ochandiano del Señorío de Vizcaya (Ternaux says in “Tudela”); era Caballero del Orden de Alcantara, Ministro del Tribunal de la contradixia mayor y del Consejo de Hacienda.”

Direct references: { HAYM, *Biblioteca Italiana*, Vol. 1, page 177, No. 2.
 PINELO-BARCIA, col. 649.
 RICH, No. 11.
 BRUNET, Vol. 11, col. 230.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part IX, No. 3179.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 536.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 19, No. 65.
Liures Curieux, No. 139.

201. *IDEM OPUS*—Above a woodcut like that described in No. 200.

LIBRO PRI || MO DE LA
 CONQVISTA || DEL PERV & Prouen-
 cia del Cuzco || de le Indie occidentali. ||

No imprint.

Colophon on the verso of the last leaf:

¶ Imprefio in Milano per Domino Go-
 tardo || da Ponte a compagna de Domino
 Io. || Ambrosio da Borfano nel Anno || del
 Mille cinquecento e || trenta cinque. ||

in all probability a few days after the vessel arrived at Seville, in June, 1534, should have been printed in July of the same year, and republished in a different language nine months afterwards.

We should also add that BRUNET gives the date of 1535 to de Ponte's edition, whilst Graesse prints it “1538.” The title of da Sabio's is also given by the latter, in a manner which differs materially from the copy before us. Must we understand

that da Sabio printed two separate editions of the Gaztelu version in 1535, and that de Ponte likewise gave two, one in 1535, and the other in 1538?

² ANTONIO, *Biblioth. H. Nova*, Vol. 1, p. 329.

³ *Bibliot. Americana*, MS., Vol. 1, mentions also an imaginary edition of Gaztelu's version of *Xeres*, “Madrid, 4to, 1525.” We think there is a life of Gaztelu in BAENA, *Hijos de Madrid*.

Then, within a frame, a shield with an eagle, and the words
GOTARDVS---DE---PONTE---

1535.

** 4to (signature in eights), title one leaf + three preliminary leaves + forty unnumbered leaves.
(British Museum.)

This rarissime edition is altogether inferior to the preceding, in typography, paper or woodcuts, and seems to be only a clumsy imitation, but evidently of 1535.

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, —.
 { *Livres curieux*, page 29, No. 139.
 { BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 230.

202. *APIANUS (PETER)*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

☉ COSMO ☉ || GRAPHIÆ INTRODVCTIO ||
cum quibusdam Geometriæ ac Astro- || nomix principijs ad eam || rem
necessarijs. ||

Then sphere, and below: MD XXXV.

Colophon:

Venetijs per Io. Antonium de Nicolinis de Sabio, || sumptu &
requisitione D. Melchioris || Seffæ. Anno Domini. || MDXXXV.
Mensis Ianuarij. ||

** Sm. 8vo; title one leaf + thirty numbered leaves + one leaf, verso blank, but on the recto, Nicolini's printer's mark, and the device DISSIMILIVM INFIDA SOCIETAS.
(Private Library, New York.)

See verso of leaf 22 and recto of 23; and, *supra*, our Nos. 149 and 150.

Direct references: { CANCELLIERI, *Dissertationi*, page 46.
 { CANOVAI, *Vita*, page 300.
 { HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, page 102.

203. *SABELLICUS (M. C.)*—“*Rhapsodiæ Historiarum Enneadum.*

“Paris, 1535, folio.”
(MEUSEL¹.)

¹ *Bibliotheca Historica* Vol. I, Part 1, page 96.

1535. 204. BERGOMAS (JAC. PHIL.)—"Supplementum Chronicorum, Omnes Fere Historias quae ab orbe condito haftenus gestae sunt iucunda admodum dicendi breuitate complectens. Opus sanè quam vtilissimum, & cuiusvis conditionis viro pernecessarium: primum quidem à Venerando patre *Jacobo Philippo Bergomate* ordinem Eremitarum professo conscriptum, deinde vero eruditorum quorundam diligentia, multis mendis, ac superfuis quibusdam rebus diligentissime repurgatum, in studioforum omnium gratiam atque vtilitatem. Cui insuper addita est nostrorum temporum breuis quaedam accessio eorum annorum historias ac res tum priuatas tum externas complectens quae ab anno .1500. ad annum 1535. tum hic, tum etiam alibi gestae sunt. Parisiis, M.D.XXXV (1535). Apud *Simonem Colineum*, in vico D. *Foannis Belouacensis*. Cum priuilegio. *Et à la fin.* Praestantissimum hoc atque utilissimum totius orbis Chronicorum opus: ea omnia quae ab ipsa mundi creatione ad annum usque 1535. peracta sunt breui quodam stylo complectens excusum est Parisiis, opera ac praelo *Jacobi Nyuerdi* adscriptitii bibliopolae & chalcographi: sumptib. uero ac diligentiff. cura, *Simonis Colinaei*, & *Galeoti à Prato* bibliopolarum Parisien. Anno à *Christo* nato M.D.XXXV. pridie Calendas Augusti. in Fol., Feuillet 443. Sans les pièces liminaires.

"Quoique cette Edition soit furieusement tronquée, on ne la doit pas tout à fait rejeter, à cause du Livre XVII. qui sert de Supplément à l'Ouvrage, & qui contient certains articles, qui ne sont pas à mépriser: comme ceux d'*Aldus Manutius*, *Christophorus Longolius*, *Jo. Calpurnius*, *Janus Lascaris*, &c., mais il faut absolument l'accompagner d'une Edition plus ancienne: entre lesquelles je choisirais celle de l'an 1506. in Fol."

(CLEMENT¹.)

The chapter *de iv permaximis insulis, &c.*, is on folio 1535.
412.

This truncated edition, with the valuable chapter xvii, however, was republished at Venice, 1547², folio.

Direct references : { ¹ *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. III, page 180.
Histor. Typogr.; London, 1717, Part II, page 12.
MAITTAIRE, *Annales*, Vol. II, Part II, page 824.
² NICERON, *Mémoires*, Vol. XVII, page 223.
FABRICIUS, *Biblioth. Lat. med.*, Book IX, page 38.

205. *VARTHEMA-DIAS*—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Itinerario de Ludouico de ||
Varthema Bolognese nello Egitto, nella So-|| ria
nella Arabia deserta, & felice, nella Per || sia, nella
India, & nella Ethyopia. Le fede || el viuere &
costumi delle prefate Pro || uincie. ¶ Et al p̄sente
agiontoui al || cune Isole nouamête ritrouate. ||

Then large vignette similar to the one in the edition of 1522, but not so well finished.

Colophon:

¶ Stampato in Vinegia per Francesco
di Alessan// dro Bindone, & Mapheo Pa-
fini compani, a || santo Moyse al segno de
Langelo Ra- || phael. M.D.XXXV. || del
mese d'Aprile. ||*

* * Sm. 8vo, title one leaf + leaves numbered from 2-100 +
three unnumbered leaves,

(Private Library, New York.)

Direct references : { HAYM, *Bibliotheca Italiana*, Vol. I, page 181, No. 3.
PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VIII, page 545.

Anglicè: Printed at Venice by Francis the sign of the Angel Raphael, April,
di Alexandro Bindone and Mapheus Pa- 1535.
fini, Companions of St. Moses [?], at The rest as in No. 98.

Lettera de

La nobil Citta nuouamente
ritrouata alle Indie con li
suoi costumi z modi del
suo Re z soi popoli
Li modi del suo adorare con la
bella bfanza delle donne loro.
Et de le dua persone ermafrodite
donate da quel Real Capitan
della Armata.

Then square vignette.

In fine:

Data in Zhauai. Adi. xxv. di Settembre.

M.D.XXXV.*

* * 4to, *sine anno aut loco*, text begins on *verso* of title, followed by three unnumbered leaves, printed in italics.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

Our transcript is made from two impressions, generally considered as authentic originals, but which are, in fact, only fac-similes executed by the elder Harris. The original is in the British Museum.

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 822, and Part II, page 445.
 Bibliotheca Browniana, page 18, No. 63.
 BRUNET, Vol. III, col. 1021.
 GRAESSE, Vol. IV, page 183.

* *Anglice:* Letter from the noble city recently discovered in the Indies, with the customs and manners of its King and peoples, their religion and the fine manners of their women, and concerning two hermaphrodites given by the King to the captain of the fleet.
Dated Zhaval, September 25th, 1535.

La historia general de las Indias.

Then at the bottom of the page :

✠ **Con privilegio imperial.** ✠

Verso of the title-page :

Primera parte de la historia natural y gene||ral
de las indias yslas z tierra firme del mar oceano :
escrita por el capi || tan gonçalo hernandez de
Oviedo z baldes : alcayde de la fortaleza de || la
ciudad de sancto Domingo de la ysla española y
cronista dela Sacra || cesarea y catholicas magestades
del emperador don carlos quinto de tal nõbre :
rey || de españa : z de la serenissima z muy poderosa
reyna doña Juana su madre nuestros || señores.
Por cuyo mandado el auctor escriuio las cosas
marauillosas que ay en di- || uersas yslas z partes
destas indias z imperio dela corona real de castilla :
segũ lo vi || do z supo en beynte z dos años z mas
que ha que biue z reside en aquellas partes : || La
qual historia comienca enel primero descubrimiento
destas indias : y se contie || ne en beynte libros este
primero volumen. ||

In fine :

. . . La qual se acabo z imprimio en la muy
noble y muy leal cibdad de Sevilla en la emprẽ || ta

1535. de Juam Cromberger el postrero día del mes de
 Setiembre. Año de mil e quinientos y treynta y
 cinco Años. ||

* * Folio, title one leaf, + four preliminary leaves, + text 1-186
 + table 186½-191 (Colophon on verso), + *Epistola* 192-193,
 with arms of Oviedo on the verso of the last.

(Private Libr., New York, Providence and Washington city.)

As we have already stated (page 257) the present work is entirely different from the *Natural Hystoria de las Indias*, published in 1526 (*supra*, No. 139). This is the genuine "General and Natural History of the Indies" of Oviedo, so often quoted. It was originally divided into three parts, numbering in all fifty books. The first part is the present No. 207, which contains nineteen books, and, we think, a portion of the fiftieth (on shipwrecks). These nineteen and a half books were republished at Salamanca, in 1547 (*infra*). In 1557, the twentieth book, which is the first of the second part, was printed separately¹. No other portion of this work appeared in print until 1851.

The traditions and stories concerning the subsequent fate of the unpublished parts, still find credence even among usually trustworthy bibliographers. Some of the latter, forgetting that in the edition of 1557, there is a notice printed, announcing the fact that the printing of the rest of the work was interrupted by the death of the author², believe to this day that a great conflagration destroyed the printing establishment of Francisco

¹ ¶ Libro . XX . De la segunda parte de la general || historia de las Indias . Escrita por el Capitan || Gonçalo Fernandez de Ouiedo, y Valdes . Al- || cayde de la fortaleza y puerto de Sãcto Domin || go, d'la isla Española . Cronista d' su Magestad . ¶ Que trata del estrecho de Magellans . ¶ ¶ En Valladolid . Por Francisco Fernandez de Cordoua . ¶ Impreffor de su Magestad . Año de M . D . LVII . ||

* * * Folio, title one leaf + sixty-three
 ll. BLACK LETTER.

(Private Libr., Providence).

² The end of Chapter XXXV, on fol. LXVIII, which is the last, reads as follows:

" . . . to para su sustentacion estas almendras que tengo dicho.

" ¶ No se imprimo mas desta obra, porque murió el autor."

Fernandez de Cordova, His Majesty's printer, with all its contents, including the printed parts and manuscripts of Oviedo; while others assert that the unpublished books have never been written at all, and exist only in the imagination of booksellers. Even Brunet himself, as late as the last edition of his valuable *Manuel*, asserts that "on ne sait ce que sont devenus les livres 21 à 28," although he himself cites the work which contains these very books in full.

The facts are simply these:

After Oviedo's death, the manuscripts of the remaining twenty-nine and a half books were scattered, but nearly all collected again, since in 1775 a set was kept in the archives of the Ministerio de Gracia y Justicia de Indias; and José Alvarez Baena stated, when he was about to print his Historical Dictionary, that he had copied and collated the whole, preparatory to publishing it: "Todo se hallaba copiado, comprobado y en disposicion de imprimirse." At all events, when the Royal Academy of History commenced collecting the manuscripts of Oviedo, for the purpose of publication, it obtained possession of the original codices, bequeathed at the beginning of the seventeenth century by the Professor of Divinity in the Cathedral of Seville (*Maestrescuela*), Don Andrés Gasco, to the Casa de Contratacion, and which once belonged to the Convent of Monserrate. They lacked a few pages, which, we believe, are still missing, and the XXVIIIth Book, which was afterwards found among some stray papers collected from the scattered archives of the Jesuits, in the library of the Count de Torre-Palma.

The whole work has been lately published by the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, in a style and with a care which confer the greatest credit on the editor, printers and publishers³.

³ Historia General y Natural de las Indias, islas y tierra-firme del mar océano, Oviedo y Valdés, Primer Cronista del Nuevo Mundo. Publicala la Real Academia de la Historia, cotejada con el có-

1535. As to the composition of the work, it seems to date as far back as 1526⁴. Mr. Ticknor infers from several passages in Books xxxiii and xxxiv, that Oviedo kept each book or each large division open for additions as long as he lived⁵. The work, it is well known, was written from official documents, sent to him expressly⁶, as the authorized Chronicler of the Indies; an office held probably before by Fray Bernardo Gentil⁷, and afterwards by Herrera and Solis.

There is a translation into Italian by Ramusio⁸ of this first part, the first ten books of which were translated into French by Jean Poleur⁹.

Direct references: { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VII, page 124.
 TERNAUX, No. 46.
 BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 299.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part VI, No. 2833 (with autograph).
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 19, No. 64 (with autograph).
Historical Nuggets, Vol. II, No. 2067.

dice original, enriquecida con las enmiendas y adiciones del autor, é ilustrada con la vida y el juicio de las obras del mismo por D. JOSÉ AMADOR DE LOS RÍOS.

Madrid, Imprenta de la Real Academia de la Historia, 1851-52-53-55.

. Folio, 4 vols., map.

The 1st vol. contains from Book	I to Book XX.
" 2d " " "	" XX " XXIX.
" 3d " " "	" XXIX " XXXIX.
" 4th " " "	" XXXIX " L.

which "libro quinquagésimo es el último libro de la Historia natural y general: le qual tracta de los infortunios é naufragios acaescidos en las mares de las Indias, islas y Tierra-Firme del mar Océano."

⁴ "Yo he escrito en este breve Sumario, ò Relacion, lo que de aquesta natural Historia he podido reducir à la memoria, i he dexado de hablar en otras cosas muchas, de que enteramente no me acuerdo, ni tan el propio como son se pudieran escrevir, ni expresarse tan largamente, como están en la General, i Natural Historia de Indias, que de mi mano tengo escrita." apud BARRIA's reprint, Vol. I, p. 56.

⁵ *History of Spanish Literature*, Vol. II, p. 33, note 23.

⁶ "Demás desto digo que yo tengo çedulas reales, para que los gobernadores me

envien relación de lo que tocare à la historia en sus gobernaciones para estas historias." Introduction to B. XXXIII, Vol. III, p. 258, of the Madrid reprint.

⁷ "Aunque el protonotario Pedro Martir que era de Milan, é fray Bernardo Gentil que era Sicilians, é ambos fueron historiográficos de S. M., hablaron en cosas de Indias." (OVIEDO, lib. 34, cap. 3.) All we could ascertain concerning this GENTIL is what we found in Muñoz (*Prologo*, p. XIV), viz.: "era del orden de Santo Domingo, residia y enseñaba en España á principios del Siglo XVI: era conocido del célebre comendador griego [?], y gozaba créditos de ingenioso poeta. De escritos Suyos nada he podido saber mas de que pensó ilustrar las hazañas del gran capitán en versos heroycos;" and he refers to three letters (libb. 5, 15 y 17) in the *Opus Epistol.* of Lucio Maríneo (*infra*).

⁸ *Raccolta*, Vol. III, from fol. 74 to fol. 223.

⁹ *L'Histoire Naturelle et Generale des Indes, Isles, et Terre Firme de la grand mer oceane.* Paris, by Vascosan, 1556; fol. 5 + 135 ll. (Private Libr., Providence.)

We cannot recollect where we have seen that Poleur had been Francis I's valet-de-chambre.

208. REISCH (GREGORY)¹—“MARGARITA PHILOSOPHICA, rationalis, Moralis philosophiæ principia duodecim libris dialogice complectens, olim ab ipso autore recognita, nuper autem ab *Orontio Fineo, Delphinatæ* castigata et aucta, vna cum appendicibus itidem emendatis, et quamplurimis additionibus et figuris ab eodem insignitis. Quorum omnium copiosus index versa continetur pagella. Virescit vulnere virtus. *Basileæ Henricus Petrus excudebat imperensis Conradi Reschii Anno M.D. XXXV.* 4.

“*Hirsch. Millen. II. p. 56. Bologn. Crev. II. p. 54. Bibl. Schw. iun.*” (PANZER².)

“*E' certo che in una Carta fin dal 1535, impressa in Basilea, si vede Paria a 24. o 25 gradi di Latitudine Australe.* (Margar. Philos. p. 1534).” (CANOVAI³.)

This map bears the following title:

TYPVS VNIVERSALIS terræ, IVXTA MODERNORVM DISTINCTIONEM ET EXTENSIONEM PER REGNA ET PROVINCIAS.

And this inscription:

paria seu prisilia.

It seems that there is in the editions of the *Margarita* published after 1512, a *Declaratio Speculi orbis compositi a Gualtero Lud. canonico Deodatensi*, which can only be an extract from our No. 49, as we have since ascertained that it does not contain the passage relating to America, which we mention. M. D’Avezac cites⁴ concerning Walter Ludd’s works and supposed editions of other cosmographers, Oberlin⁵, Gravier⁶ and Beaupré⁷.

¹ Not “Georges,” as we wrote it, *supra*, p. 144.

² *Annales Typograph.*, Vol. VI, p. 308, No. 1033.

³ *Viaggi d’Americo Vespucci*, p. 185, note.

⁴ *Projection des Cartes de Geographie*, p. 52, note.

⁵ *Notice de la Grammatica figurata de Philesius*, ap. [MILLIN] *Magasin Encyclopédique*, for 1799, Vol. V, pp. 323-7.

⁶ *Histoire de la ville et de l’arrondissement de Saint-Dié*; Epinal, 8vo, 1836, pp. 202-9.

⁷ BEAUPRÉ, *loc. cit.*, pp. 59-87.

1535. 209. VADIANUS (J.)—*Within an elegant border:*

✠ EPITOME || TOPOGRAPHICA || TOTIUS

ORBIS, || conferês ad ea potiffimû lo-||ca, quorû passim Euan-
geliste || & Apostoli memnere. || Cum elencho aucto. || Per
Iochimum Vadianum || Medicum. || Accessit peregrinatio Petri
et || Pauli Apostolorû cum ra-||tione temporum || Per Erasmum
Roterod. || cum Priuilegio. || I. G. 1535. ||

Colophon:

Antuerpie apud Ioan. Grapheum || anno. M.D.XXXV.

* * Sm. 8vo, title one leaf + three preliminary unnumbered leaves
+ two hundred and twenty numbered leaves.

(Private Library, Paris.)

See, on fol. 208, the chapter: *Insulæ Oceani præcip.*

Direct references: { MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. v, Part II, page 306.
 { PANZER, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VI, page 23, No. 207.

210. PTOLEMY-SERVETUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

CLAVDII PTOLE || MAEI

ALEXANDRINI || GEOGRAPHICAE ENAR- ||
RATIONIS || LIBBRI OCTO. || EX BILIBALDI PIRCK-
EYMHERRI || tralationo, sed ad Græca & prisca
exemplaria ã Mi- || chaële Villanouano iam
primum recogniti || Adiecta insuper ab eo-
dem scholia, || quibus exoleta urbium no- ||
mina ad nostri secu || li morē expo || nun-
tur. || QVINQVAGINTA ILLAE QVOQVE CVM ||
*ueterum tum recentium tabulæ adnectuntur varijô; || incolen-
tium ritus & mores || explicantur. ||*

Woodcut, with the words VSVS ME GENVIT; then:

LVGDVNI || EX OFFICINA MELCHIORIS ET ||
GASPARIS TRECHSEL FRATRVM. || M.D.XXXV. ||

1535.

Verso of the title-page:

MICHAEL VILLANOVANVS || LECTORIS. || AMPLIS-
SIMO DOMINO || Sebafiano epifcopo Brixi-
nenfi, Bibaldus || Pirckeymherus. ||

* * Folio; title one leaf + one hundred and forty-eight pages + one blank leaf + fifty folioed leaves for maps, *viz.*: ten for Europe, four for Africa, twelve for Asia, one for hemisphere. On the obverse of folio 28, which treats: OCEANI OCCIDENTALIS SEU TERRAE NOVAE TABULA, there is a rude map, where on the western part, between N. L. 50° and 30°, are laid down PARIAS, ISABELLA INSVL, IAMAQVA, SPAG NOHA [*sic*]. Under the latitude line of 25° N. there is a label in small black letter: "Spagnolia que et Offun [?] dicit gignit aur' masticê, aloen, porcellanam, canellam et zinâber' Latitudo insule 4. 40 milliaria longitudo 8 80 milliaria. Et inuenta est per Christophorû Columbû lanûen Capitaneum Regis Castilie an domini 1492. Aadle loco panis vesaint serpentibus maximis et radicibus dulcibus saporê castanear' presentibus. Under the equator, and to the right of 5° S. L. there is another inscription, likewise in rude black letter: Hec terraann adiacentib9 insulis inuenta est p' Cristoferum Columbum ianuensem ex mandato Regio Castelle." Beneath this, to the left, in large Roman capitals TERRA NOVA. Opposite these words, to the right, a rude woodcut of savages, and a wild animal resembling a she-panther, with a black letter inscription underneath, beginning: Reperitur hic anial, &c. Folio 50 contains the last map, headed in rude woodcut engraving: ORBIS . TYPVS . VNIVERSALIS . IVXTA . HYDROGRAPHORUM . TRADITIONEM . EXACTISSIME . DEPICTA . 1522 . L . F. On the west opposite 40° N. L. *ifabella*, a little further to the south *spagnola*. Opposite 15° S. L. *Batoia (sic)*, to the right of this *Cambales*. Below in large black letter **America**. The remainder of this splendid volume is ended by: INDEX PTOLEMAEI COPIOSISSIMVS, &c. Beneath, the same woodcut as on the grand title-page. Register A-F in sixes, F in seven, with *Errata* on the recto of last leaf; verso blank. (As far as we can recollect, this map is identical with the mappamund in the *Ptolemy* of 1522.) (British Museum.)

1535.

For details concerning the life, works and martyrdom of Michael Servetus, born at Villanueva in Aragon, in 1509¹, or at Tudella, in 1511², or at Tarragona³, and burnt alive, at the instigation of John Calvin, at Geneva, October 27th, 1553, we refer the reader to the works and dissertations of De la Roche⁴, Struvius⁵, Chauffepié³, D'Artigny², Alwoerden¹, Sandius⁶, Bock⁷, Seelen⁸, Benson⁹, Maty¹⁰, Boysen¹¹, Mosheim¹², Wigand¹³, Gibbon¹⁴, Wright¹⁵, Sigmond¹⁶, Drummond¹⁷, Romey¹⁸, Saisset¹⁹, de Valayre²⁰, Galiffe²¹, Rilliet²², Schadé²³, and to Calvin's own defence²⁴, which never did, and never can, exculpate him from his complicity in this dreadful crime. Our readers are aware that one of the charges brought against Servetus, and which led to the immolation of that unfortunate man by a set of fiendish fanatics, whose

¹ MICHEL DE LA ROCHE, *Bibliothèque Angloise*; Amsterd., 18mo, 1717-28, Vol. II, p. 79; ALWOERDEN, *Histor. Mich. Serveti . . . Dissertatione exposita*; Helmst., 4to, 1727; NICERON, *Mémoires*, Vol. XI, p. 224.

² D'ARTIGNY, *Nouveaux Mémoires*, Vol. II, p. 56.

³ CHAUFFEPIÉ, art. *Servet*, note A.

⁴ *loc. cit.*, Vol. v, pp. 5-22, and *Mémoires of Literature*; Lond., 8vo, 1722.

⁵ *Biblioth. Histor. Litt.*; Iena, 8vo, 1763, Vol. III, p. 1828.

⁶ *Bibliotheca Anti-Trinitariorum, &c.*; Amsterdam, 8vo, 1684, pp. 6-15.

⁷ *Historia Antitrinitariorum*; Leipzig, 8vo, 1774-76, Vol. II, p. 322, sq.

⁸ *Selecta Litteraria*; Lubeck, 12mo, 1726, N. II, pp. 52-76.

⁹ *Brief Account of the persecution and burning of Servetus for an heretic*; Lond., 8vo, 1743.

¹⁰ *Authentic Memoirs of the Life of Richard Mead, M. D.*; London, 8vo, 1755.

¹¹ *Historia Mich. Serveti, Dissertatione enarrata*; Vitemb., 4to, 1712.

¹² *Anderweitiger Versuch einer vollständigen und unpartheyischen Ketzergeschichte*; Helmst., 4to, 1748.

¹³ *De Servetismo s. de Antitrinitariis*; Ratisbon, 8vo, 1575.

¹⁴ *Miscellaneous Works* (Lond., 8vo, 1814), Vol. v, p. 400 sq.

¹⁵ *An Apology for Servetus*; Wisbech., 8vo, 1806.

¹⁶ *The Unnoticed Theories of Servetus, a Dissertation addressed to the Medical Society of Stockholm*; Lond., 8vo, 1826.

¹⁷ *The Life of Michael Servetus, the Spanish Physician, who, for the alleged crime of Heresy, was entrapped, imprisoned and burned by John Calvin, in the city of Geneva, Oct. 27, 1553*; Lond., 12mo, 1830, reprinted 1848, 12mo.

¹⁸ *Hommes et Choses de Divers Temps*; Paris, 12mo, 1864, pp. 121 to 171.

¹⁹ *Mélanges d'Histoire, de Morale et de Critique*; Paris, 12mo, 1859, pp. 119 to 227.

²⁰ *Fragment Historique sur Michel Servet (Légendes et Chroniques Suisses)*; Paris, 12mo, 1842.

²¹ *Notices Généalogiques sur les familles genévoises*; Genève, 8vo, 1831-1836.

Procès Criminel Intenté à Genève, en 1553, contre Michel Servet, rédigée d'après les Documents Originaux; Geneva, 12mo, 1844.

²² *Etudes sur le procès de Servet*; Strasbourg, 8vo, 1853.

²³ *Defensio orthodoxæ fidei de sacra Trinitate, contra prodigiosos errores Michaelis Serveti Hispani: ubi ostenditur hæreticos*

foul memory should be held in abhorrence for ever, was a passage from the present edition of *Ptolemy*, stating that Palestine was not such a fertile country as people generally believed, since modern travellers related that it was entirely barren. We have shown, after Mosheim (*supra*, page 202²⁵), that the incriminated passage was already in the *Ptolemy* of 1522. Besides, it was omitted in the second edition which Servetus published in 1541 (*infra*).

“J’ai déjà observé que Gomara fait allusion aux éditions de Servet de 1535 et 1541. Dans la première on trouve : ‘Iterum Colonus reversus Continentem et alias quam plurimas insulas adinvenit quibus nunc Hispani felicissime dominantur. Toto itaque quod ajunt aberant cœlo qui hunc continentem Americam nuncupari contendunt, cum Americus *multo post Columbum* eandem terram adierit, *nec cum Hispanis ille*, sed cum Portugallensibus *ut suas merces commutaret*, eo se contulit.’ Cette note sévère et en partie injuste, n’a pas empêché l’éditeur d’ajouter à son édition la carte de 1522 qui offre en grands caractères le nom d’Amérique.”

(HUMBOLDT²⁶.)

Direct references : { RAIDEL, *Comment. de Claud. Ptol. Geogr.*, page 61.
 { FABRICIUS, *Biblioth. Græca*, Vol. v, page 276.
 | PANZER²⁷, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VII, page 365, No. 776.
 | HOFFMANN, *Lexicon*, Vol. III, page 319.
 | BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 955.
 | Labanoff Catalogue, page 8, No. 23.

jure gladii coercendos esse, & nominatim de homine hoc tam impio justè & meritò sump-tum Geneva fuisse supplicium, per Joannem Calvinum; Oliva 8vo, 1554.

²⁵ See, also, an elaborate article in the *New Memoirs of Literature*; Lond., 8vo, 1725-7, Vol. 1, p. 26, sq.

²⁶ *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV, p. 137, note.

²⁷ Thanks to the Rev. S. R. JOHNSON, Professor in the N. Y. General Theological Seminary, we have at last obtained the loan of a copy of Panzer's *Annales Typographici*: a work we were unable to purchase, hire or borrow in New York

or Philadelphia, and which we were compelled to go to Boston to consult. We should not mention this circumstance, which in other communities will certainly seem trivial, but for a desire on our part to state, that if we have among us book collectors whose selfishness is a scandal and a disgrace, we can also boast of a few bibliophiles who delight in placing within the reach of those who need them all the resources at their command. Dr. Johnson is one of these, and we take this method to acknowledge the favor received at his hands, and to express our sincere gratitude.

1535. 211. STEINHOWEL (?)—*Within an ornamented border, with medallions in woodcuts:*

Chronica Beschrei- ||

bung vnd gemehne anzeuge. | Bonn || aller Weltt herkom-
men | Fürnāmen || Landden | Stande | Eghenschafften || his-
torien | wesen | manier | sitten | an || vnd abgang. Außden
glaubuir || digsten Historiē | On all Glo || se vnd Zūsatz |
Nach Hi- || storischer Wartheit || beschriben. || ¶ || Getruckt
zu Franckenfort | am Meyn || Bei Christian Egenoffen. ||

In fine :

M.D.XXXV. *Im Augustmen.*



* * Folio, title one leaf + five unnumbered preliminary leaves,
text I-CXXXVII numbered leaves. Woodcut by H. S. Benham¹.

(Private Library, New York.)

See verso of CIII :

Von America dem vierdten theyl der Welt | || Anno
M . cccc xxvii . erfunden. ||

We are of impression that the present is a later edi-
tion of Henrich Steinhewel's Chronicle, of which the
Kloss Catalogue² mentions one dated Frankfort, 1531.

Direct reference : ¹ GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 140.

1536. 212. LORITZ OR GLAREANUS—"De Geographia liber
unus, ab ipso autore iam tertio recognitus. *Apud Fri-
burgium Brisgoiae An. M.D.XXXVI. Dicavit autor Joanni
a Lasco Poloniae baroni. In fine : Apud Friburgum
Brisgoicum Anno. M.D.XXXVI. Excudebat Joannes Faber
Emmeus Juliacensis. 4.*

"*Hirsch Millen. III. p. 52. Bibl. Dilherr.*"

(PANZER³.)

² Page 291, No. 4049.

³ *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VII, p. 61, No. 29.

213. TRITHEMUS (J.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*1536.

IOANNIS TRI || THEMII
 ABBATIS SPANHE || mensis Epistolarum
 familiarum libri duo ad diver || fos Ger-
 manix Principes, Episcopos, ac eru || di-
 tione præstantes uiros, quorum || Catalogus
 subiectus est. ||

Woodcut representing two heads, then :

CAVTVM EST PVBLICO EDICTO ||
 Cæsarea Maiestatis, ne quis alius impune
 intra || quatuor annos imprimat. || HAGA-
 NOAE EX OFFICINA || Petri Brubachij,
 1536.

* * 4to, title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves + three hundred and forty-four pages.

(Imperial Library, Paris.)

Whatever may be the merits of this laborious Benedictine (born in 1462, died in 1516 or 1519¹), as a prolific describer of books which existed only in his imagination, or else which were destroyed immediately after his elaborate description of them, for no traces have been seen since, he is entitled to a place in this *Bibliotheca* only on account of a letter, dated August 12th, 1507, and addressed to Jo. Valdicus Monapius, wherein the "uncritical" Spanheim abbot complains that he is too poor to purchase a map (probably Ruysch's) which cost at Worms as much as forty florins. The passage is on page 296, and as follows:

¹ SPONDE's continuation of Baronius' LET, *Jugemens des Savans*, Vol. II, page *Annales*, Anno 1499, n. XI, apud BAIL- 24, note 1.

1536.*

“Comparavi autem mihi ante paucos dies pro aere modico, sphæram orbis pulchram, in quantitate parva nuper Argentinæ impressam, simul et in magna dispositione globum terræ in plano expansum cum Insulis et Regionibus noviter ab Americo Vesputio Hispano inventis in Mari Occidentali, ac versus Meridien ad Parallelum ferme decimum² (quadragesimum).”

Kloss' annotation³ “*Ed. unica*,” can only refer to a *separate* edition of those valuable Epistles, as they are included in the *Opera historica, Francof.*, 1601, fol⁴.

Direct references: { MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, Part II, page 853.
 PANZER *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. VII, page 115.
 MORERI, *Dictionnaire*, Vol. VIII, page 230.
 CANCELLIERI, *Dissertazioni*, page 46.
 BRUNET, Vol. VI, No. 18732.
 CANOVAI, *Viaggi*, page 299.
 LELEWEL, *Géogr. du Moyen-Age*, Vol. II, page 145, note.
 Bodleian Catalogue, Vol. III, page 669.

214. “PETRI MARTYRIS AB ANGLERIA de rebus Oceanicis et de orbe novo decades. *Lut. Paris. 1536.*
 In-fol.” (TERNAUX⁵.)

We failed to discover other mentions of this edition than those to be found in Graesse⁶, who copies Brunet, and in Brunet⁷, who copies Ternaux. The British Museum, Mazarine and Imperial Libraries at Paris, as well as the private collections in this country, all so rich, have been duly ransacked, but such an edition could not be found.

² “Parallelum decimum doit designer 50° d'après l'usage, bien connu par la lettre de Toscanelli, de compter 5° pour chaque intervalle.”—D'AVEZAC.

³ Catalogue, page 258, No. 3628.

⁴ Vossius, *de Latin Histor.*, page 644.

⁵ *Bibliothèque Américaine*, No. 47 bis.

⁶ *Tresor*, Vol. I, p. 130.

⁷ *Manuel*, Vol. I, col. 293.

* The translation of Oviedo, by POLEUR, mentioned by Ternaux (No. 47), under the date of 1536, is erroneously dated. It was printed at Paris by Vascosan in 1556. (See, *supra*, p. 340, note 9.)

215. MAXIMILIAN OF TRANSYLVANIA & PIGAFETTA. 1536.

Recto of the first leaf:

IL VIAGGIO || FATTO DA GLI SPA || GNIVO-
LIA || TORNO A'L || MONDO. || Con Gratia per
Anni XIII. || MDXXXVI. ||

* * 4to, *sine loco* (but supposed to have been printed at Venice), title one leaf, + three preliminary leaves, + forty-seven unnumbered leaves. On the recto of the last leaf, a short vocabulary of the language of Brazil. No water-mark.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

The present contains an Italian translation of the two accounts of Magellan's voyage already described (*supra*, Nos. 122 and 134). The version of Pigafetta's narration is taken from Fabre's French translation, which itself was made from the Italian. If Pigafetta's account was originally written in French, how is it that Fabre had to copy an Italian original? If it was originally written in Italian, how is it that the present translation was made from the French?

“ Je m'étais d'abord fié à Ramusio, qui s'exprime à faire croire que c'est lui qui le premier avait songé à traduire en italien *l'Extrait du voyage de Pigafetta* fait par Fabre, et la lettre de Maximilien Transilvain; mais j'ai trouvé depuis que Ramusio n'a fait que copier une traduction imprimée à Venise en 1536 [the above].

“ Il n'a changé que fort peu de mots. Il a abrégé le discours préliminaire, a supprimé les numéros des cent quatorze chapitres dans lesquels Fabre avait divisé l'ouvrage, et y a ajouté les titres des chapitres dans lesquels il l'a divisé lui même. Il en a même copié les fautes les plus grossières . . .”

(AMORETTI¹.)

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part 15, No. 3129.
 | *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 548.
 | *Bibliotheca Browniana*, page 19, No. 67.
 | *Historical Nuggets*, No. 2753.
 | *Libri Catalogue for 1861*, No. 288.
 | BRUNET, Vol. v, col. 1167, contains also a sharp but merited
 | reply to the overrated DEBDIN².

¹ *Premier voyage autour du Monde*, p. xlv, note. ² See *Library Companion*, p. 409.

1536.

216. FLAMINIUS (JOHN ANTHONY)—“Epistola ad Paulum III. Pont. Max. initio Pontificatus. *Eiusdem* belli recentis Aphricani descriptio ad Ampliff. P. Antonium Puccium Sanctorum Quatuor Cardinalem. *Eiusdem* de quibusdam memorabilibus novi Orbis nuper ad nos transmissis ad eundem. *Eiusdem* Conflictus ille Pannonicus cum Turcis, in quo Pannoniae rex interiit. *In fine: Bononiae ap. Vincent. Bonardum Parmen. et Marc. Antonium Carpen. socios. Anno salutis M. D. XXXVI. Mensis Martii. 4.*

“*Bibl. Sen. Lipsf.*”

(PANZER¹.)

This Flaminius must not be mistaken for the John Flaminius whose life and death are related in so touching a manner by Valerianus². The reader will find a full account of John Anthony Flaminius (*i. e.* Zarrabini de Colignola, 1464–1536), in Vossius³, Fabricius⁴ and Tiraboschi⁵. We suppose that this epistle *de quibusdam in Novo Orbe*, is also to be found in Capponi's edition⁶ of Flaminius' Letters.

217. ZIEGLER (JAMES)—“*Terrae sanctae, quam Palaestinae nominant, Syriae, Arabiae, Aegypti et Schondiae doctissima descriptio, una cum singulis tabulis earundem regionum typographicis (lege topographicis) auctore IACOBO ZIEGLERO, Landavo-Bavaro. Holmiae plane regiae urbis calamitissima clades, ab eodem, descripta. Terrae sanctae altera descriptio, iuxta ordinem alphabeti, quae ad scripturam proxime directa est, utilissima etiam plebeio lectori, auctore*

¹ *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. IX, p. 415, No. 164.

² *de Litterator. Infelicitate*, Lib. I, p. 23.

³ *de Historicis Latinis*, p. 682.

⁴ *Bibliotheca Med. & Infim. Lat. Lib.* VI, p. 501.

⁵ *Storia de la Let. Ital.*, Vol. VII, p. 1408.

⁶ *Epist. Familiares*; Bologna, 4to, 1744.

VVOLFNGANGO VVEISSENBVRGIO, *pridem Academiae Basiliensis Mathematico. Index totius operis locupletissimus, qui in priori editione desiderabatur. Elenchus, quo libro et capite Bibliorum, et quoties singuli Palaestinae loci continentur. Argentorati, apud Vuendelinum Richelium 1536. [in-fol.¹] (MEUSEL².)* 1536.

See the chapter relating to "Schondia," and our No. 170.

218. *BROCARD & PETER MARTYR—Recto of the first leaf:*

DESCRI- || PTIO TERRAE SANCTAE || exactissima, autore Brocardo Mona- || cho libellus diuinarum scriptura- || rum studiosis, multò || vtilissimus. ||

De Nouis Insulis nuper repertis, & de || moribus incolarum earundem, || per Petrum Martyrem || res lectu digna. ||

¶ ANTVERPIAE || In ædibus Ioannis Steelii || Anno à Christo nato || M.D.XXXVI. ||

Colophon :

Typis Ioan Graphei. || M.D.XXXVI. ||

* * Sm. 8vo for size, signatures in fours, title one leaf + twenty-eight unnumbered leaves, then the *de insulis* in nineteen unnumbered leaves, on the *verso* of the last a vignette, with the words : "IO. STEEL SIVS. Concordia, res parue crescunt."

(Private Libr., New York, Brooklyn and Providence.)

A copy before us, in all other respects like the present, lacks the colophon.

The first part contains only an account of a journey to the Holy Land in 1232, by a Dominican monk, of German origin, called Brocard, Brochard, or Brocardus, often quoted by Danville. The second part, which

¹ GESNER, *Bibliotheca*, p. 388.

Catalog. Libror. rarior. (ed. 1753), p. 734;

² *Biblioth. Histor.*, Vol. 1, Part 11, p. 95;

BOECLER, *Bibliogr. critica*, p. 571; BAUR, *Biblioth. Lib. Rar. uniuers.*, Vol. IV, p. 323.

FREYTAG, *Analecta*, p. 1114; VOGT,

1536. begins at the twenty-ninth leaf, is the extract from Peter Martyr, described, *supra*, page 187, No. 110.

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, page 98.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 19, No. 66.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, —.
 RICH, *Supplement*, page 2.
 BRUNET, Vol. 1, col. 1270.

1537. 219. SACRO BOSCO (GIOVANNI DI)—“Sphera Volgare novamente tradotta con molte notande additioni di Geometria, Cofmographia, Arte Navigatoria, et Stereometria, Proportioni et Quantita delli Elementi, Dif-tanze, Grandeze, et Novimenti di tutte li Corpi celesti, cofe certamente rade et maravigliofe. Auctore M. Mauro Fiorentino Phonaſco et Philopanareto, *curious woodcuts (two containing a globe with AMERICA)*. 4to, Venetiis, B. Zanetti, 1537. Printed ‘*ad iſtanza di Giovan’ Orthega di Carion Burgenſe Hiſpano comorante in Firenze.*’ No doubt this Orthega was the author of the arithmetical Treatiſe printed at Rome in 1515, as Mauro calls him a *mathematician*.”

(LIBRI¹.)

It is evident that a work originally written in the early part of the thirteenth century cannot contain anything on America; but the *De Sphera* of Sacro-Bosco (*i. e.* John Holywood, *Oxon.*) became to the mathematicians and geographers of the century following the re-discovery by Columbus an inexhaustible source of commentaries, some of which certainly contain references to the oceanic discoveries, attributed, especially by the Italian commentators to Vespuccius. The above contains only a woodcut, but Fr. Giuntini’s *Commentaria* (chap. III), present features of greater interest; unfortunately the date of publication² excludes the work from our *Bibliotheca*.




¹ Catalogue for 1861, No. 6412.

² Lyons, 1578, 8vo.



CASTIGATISSIMI



ANNALI CON LA LORO COPIOSA
TAVOLA || della Eccelsa & Illuſtriffima
Republi. di Genoa, da fideli & approuati
Scrit/ || tori, per el Reuerēdo Monſignore
Agoſtino Giuſtiniano Genoefe Veſcouo di ||
Nebio accuratamente raccolti. Opera cer-
tamēte molto laudeuole, a Stu/ || dioſi affai
comoda, & communemente a tutti vtilif-
ſima. Facēdo per || la variaeta delle opere
chiaramente conoſcere, quanto ſi deb || ba
da tutti riprouare el male, & conſtante-
mente pro/ || curare el bene della ſua Re-
publica. ||    ||

Then large woodcut, two angels supporting the arms of Genoa, with the inscription AVREA LIBERTAS VEXILLVM GENEVE.

¶ GENOA. ||  M.D.XXXVII.  ||

Cum gratia ⁊ privilegio.



* JOHN STOEFFLER, born in Suabia, in 1452 (BAYLE), or in 1472 (D'AVEZAC, *Projections Géogr.*, p. 49), died in 1530 (D'AVEZAC, *loc. cit.*), or at Tubingue, in 1522 (VOSSIUS, *de Mathesi*, lib. III, p. 148), or at Blaubers, in 1531 (MELCH. ADAM, *Vit. Philos.*, p. 74), of the plague or from the effect of a shelf which struck him on the head, in accordance with his own prediction (CALVISIUS, *ap. BAYLE*), was not only a mathematician, astronomer and astrologist, but also a remarkable cosmo-

grapher. We, therefore, suppose that there may be a map or some passage relating to America in the following work:

“*Cosmographica aliquot descriptiones Jo. Stœffleri justingensis mathematici insignis; de sphæra cosmographica, de duplici terræ projectione in planum, hoc est, qua ratione commodius chartæ cosmographicae, quas mapas mundi vocant, designari queant, Omnia recens data per Jo. Dryandrum. Marburg. Euch. Cervicornus, 1537.*”

. 4to, 20 ll. + 5 plates or maps.

1537.

Colophon:

✠ Finifcono li annali della Inclita Citta di Genoa cō diligen || cia, & opera del nobile Laurentio Lomellino forba, ftāpati || in la detta citta Lanno dell'incarnacione del noſtro Si/ || gnore. M.D.XXXVII. Et nono della reforma || ta Liberta. Regnante el quinto Duce. Per || Antonio Bellono Taurinēſe con gratia || & priuilegio della eccelſa Re/ || publica di Genoa. a di || xviii. de MAZZO. || ✠ || ✠ || ✠ ||

** Folio, title one leaf + thirteen unnumbered leaves + two hundred and eighty-two numbered leaves.

(Harvard College Library.)

These are the well-known annals of the Republic of Genoa by Giustiniani, the editor of the polyglot Psalter (No. 88 *bis*). The work contains on fol. ccxlix an interesting account of Columbus, and a mention of the bequest supposed to have been made by the Admiral "*all' ufficio di. S. Georgio la decima parte,*" of what he owned, for the erection of an hospital, we believe. The passage is sometimes cited to impart an air of authenticity to the codicil, made according to military usage, and written on a blank leaf of a breviary, said to have been presented to Columbus by Alexander VI, and found afterwards in the Corsini library at Rome, or picked up in a book-stall, and purchased for a few cents¹.

As to the Annals, Bayle quotes Francesco Zazzera², to prove that the manuscript was tampered with by the

¹ Notes on Columbus, p. 160. ² apud MICH. JUSTINIANI, *gli Scrittori Ligur.*, p. 19.

editor or publisher. Some extracts and translations into French will be found in one of the histories of Lewis XII, published by Theodore Godefroy³.

Direct references: { JOVIUS, *Elogia Doctor. viror.*, cap. cxxx.
 VOSSIUS, *de Histor. Latin.*, lib. iii, page 681.
 HAYM, *Biblioteca Italiana*, Vol. I, page 152.
 FONTANINI, *Bibliot. dell' Eloquenza ital.*, Vol. II, page 232.
 CANCELLIERI, *Dissertazioni*, page 139.
 BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 1618.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, Part II, page 211.
 Crevenna Catalogue, Vol. V, page 201.

221. BORDONE (B).—*Within a wide ornamented border:*

ISOLARIO || DI BENE-
 DETTO || BORDONE NEL QUALI
 SI || RAGIONA DI TUTTE LE ISOLE || Del mondo,
 con li lor nomi antichi & || moderni, historie,
 fanole, & modi || del loro viuere, & in qual
 parte || del mare stanno, & in qual || parallelo
 & clima || giaciono. || RICORRETTO ET
 DI || NVOVO RISTAMPATO || con la giunta del
 Monte || del Oro nouamente || ritrouato. ||

Then vignette, and IN VENETIA.

Colophon:

Stampato in Venetia per Francesco di
 Leno. ||

** Folio, *sinne anno*, title one leaf + nine preliminary leaves +
 seventy-four numbered leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

We suppose the above to be the edition mentioned
 by Rich⁴, with the following note:

³ Our readers are aware that this learned jurist published at Paris, between 1615 and 1622, Claude de Seyssel's, Jean d'Au-

ton's, and Jean de Saint-Gelais' *Histoires de Louis XII.*

⁴ *Bibliotheca Americana Vetus*, No. 19.

1537.

“This edition was probably published before 1540. At the end is a copy of a letter from the *Prefetto* of New Spain, giving an account of the conquest of Peru, by Pizarro, in 1533. At p. 10 is a plan of the great city of Temistitan (Mexico).”

Direct references: { *Mapoteca Colombiana*, No. 10.
 { *Stevens' American Bibliographer*, page 41.
 { BRUNET, Vol. 1, col. 1112.

222. NUNEZ (PEDRO)—“*Tratado da Sfera, com a Theorica do Sol, & da Lua, e o primeiro libro da Geografia de Claudio Ptolomeo Alexandrino [aumentados con muchas anotaciones y figuras para su mas facil inteligencia]* Hunc Nonnius [*i. e.* the above Nuñez], annotationesque & figuras adjunxit. Simul editus est:

“*Um [dos]* *Tratado em defensam da Carta de marear com o regimiento da altura [en los cuales se declaran todas las principales dudas de la nauegacion, con las tablas del movimiento del sol y su declinacion, y el regimiento de la altura; assi al medio dia, como en los otros tiempos]* Olifipone apud Germanum Gallardum 1537, in folio.”

(ANTONIO².)

Black letter, pp. 26. (RICH³.)

“El célebre Martin Alfonso de Sousa, propuso á Nuñez varias dudas sobre la nauegacion, de resultas de la que habia hecho á la India por los mares del sur; y la satisfaccion que dió á ellas la abrió campo para examinar los principios científicos de la náutica y refutar los errores en que se incurria, por la ignorancia de los navegantes. Con este objeto habia escrito y publicado en 1537, dedicándolo al Infante D. Luis.” (NAVARRETE¹.)

For a magnificent and true eulogium on Nuñez, the greatest of the Portuguese mathematicians (born in 1492, died in 1577), the teacher of Don Sebastian of

¹ *Dissertacion sobre la Historia de la Nautica*, pp. 171-174.

² *Biblioth. Hisp. Nova*, Vol. 11, p. 222.
³ *Biblioth. Americana Vetus*, No. 26.

Portugal, and the precursor of Newton (as regards the theory of light and colors, in the *De Crepusculis*), see Navarrete¹, Barbosa y Machado⁴, Stockler⁵, Montucla⁶, and Teissier⁷. M. Denis says that “le P. Simon de Vasconcellos lui attribue un *Roteiro do Brasil*, qui n’a jamais été publié.”

1537.

223. HUTTICH-GRYNAEUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

NOVVS ORBIS REGIO ||

NVM AC INSVLARVM VETERIBVS INCOGNITARVM || unā cum tabula cosmographica, & aliquot alijs confimilis || argumenti libellis, quorum omnium catalogus || sequenti patebit pagina. || His accessit copiosus rerum memorabilium index. ||

ἐν τριόδῳ εἶμι.

Then printer’s mark, and

Nihil arduum fatis.

ADIECTA EST HVIC POSTREMAE EDITIONI ||
Nauigatio Caroli Cæsaris auspicio in comi-
mi || tijs Augufitanis instituta.* || BASILEAE
APVD IO. HERVAGIVM MENSE || MARTIO ANNO
M. D. XXXVII. ||

⁴ *Bibliotheca Lusitania.*

⁵ *Ensaio histor. sobre e origem e progr. das mathem. em Portugal*; Paris, 8vo, 1819.

⁶ *Histoire des Mathématiques* (edit. 1756), Vol. 1, p. 468.

⁷ *Eloges des Scavans*, Vol. 1, p. 471.

* *Anglicè*: Like No. 171, with the addition of the following:

“To this last edition is added the navigation undertaken under the auspices of the Emperor Charles.

“Basle, November, 1537.”

1537. Colophon:

BASILEAE PER IO HERVAGIVM MENSE NOVEM-
BRI. || ANNO M. D. XXXVI. (*sic*) ||

** Folio, title one leaf + twenty-four unnumbered leaves + six hundred pages + one leaf on *verso* of which the printer's mark. Mappemund described as B, *supra*, page 294.

(Private Libr., New York and Providence.)

In addition to the contents of the early editions, this contains the letter of Maximilian of Transylvania, from page 585 to page 600.

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part XII. No. 831.
 { *Bibliotheca Browniana*, page 19, No. 69.
 { *Bibliotheca Barlowiana*, page 14.
 { *Bibliotheca Brevoortiana*, —.
 Kloss Catal., page 206, No. 2888.
 TRÖMEL, No. 10, under the date of 1536.

1538. 224. *SABELLICUS*—"Rhapsodiæ Historiarum Enneadum. Basle, Hervagius, 1538, 2 vols., fol."

(MEUSEL¹.)

"Cette édition en quatre volumes *in folio*, chez Hervagius [the complete edition of 1560] avait été précédée l'an 1538 par une Edition en deux Volumes *in folio*, chez le même Hervagius; mais celle-ci ne contenait que les Ennéades, & les dix Livres d'Exemples, avec une *Historica Synopsis*, qui continuait les Ennéades jusques à l'année 1538. Cette continuation fut faite par Célius Secundus Curion."

(BAYLE².)

225. *LORITZ OR GLAREANUS*—"De Geographia Liber unus. Venet. Sabio, 1538, 8vo."

(*Bibliotheca Heberiana*³.)

¹ *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. 1, Part 1, page 96.

² *Dictionnaire*, Vol. IV, p. 108, note E.

³ Part 1, No. 2967.

226. MARINEO (L.)—*Within a tasteful border:*

1539.

. INITVM . SAPIENTIE . TIMOR .
DOMINI ||

Then the arms with the double-headed eagle, followed by

Obra **C**ompuesta por ||
Lucio Marineo Siculo Co- || ronista d sus Majes-
tades || de las cosas memora || bles de España. ||

Año de. M.D.xxxix.

Colophon:

Cacabose la presente obra de las co- || sas Il-
lustres y excellentes de España. Compuesta por
el doctissimo || baron Lucio Marineo Siculo Coro-
nista de su. S. C. C. || M. En la noble Villa de
Alcala de Henares. En || casa de Juan de Bro-
car | a Catorze dias del || mes de Julio. De Mil y
Quinientos || y Treynta y Nueve Años. || (.:)

** Folio, title one leaf + nine preliminary leaves + one hundred and ninety-two numbered leaves.

(Harvard Coll. Library¹.)

Our readers recollect that the great decay of letters in Spain under John II, Henry IV, and even of Ferdinand and Isabella, was followed by a revival, due chiefly to the example of Italy at that time, and the influence of a few Italian scholars who had made Spain the land of their adoption, among whom the author of the work before us may be said to have exercised a greater in-

¹ Prescott's bequest.

1539. fluence than any other. Lucius or Lucas² Marineo, called Siculus, owing to his Sicilian origin, was born about the year 1460. From Palermo, where he taught Belles-Letters, he removed to Spain, and held for twelve years the Chair of Latin Literature in the University of Salamanca. He was afterwards appointed to the offices of Royal Chaplain and official historiographer³, and is supposed to have died shortly after the year 1533. He wrote a number of historical works⁴, of which Ginguéné says⁵ "qu'il destinait ses recherches plutôt à plaire à ses protecteurs qu'à instruire ses lecteurs⁶." We do not know whom Marineo intended to please in writing the present, but it is worthy of notice that in the chapter *De otras yslas apartadas del Hemispherio llamadas Indias* (fol. clxj), he calls the great Genoese navigator: "*Pedro Colon*."

Meusel says⁷ of this work: Primo opus hocce prodiit Compluti 1533. fol. (in Latin, for we mention, *supra*, No. 159, a Spanish edition of 1530), dein Francofurti 1579 in *Roberti Beli* collectione, simulque separatim, tandemque in *Andreae Schotti Hispania illustrata* T. I. (1603)."

We were in hopes that Lucio Marineo's correspondence⁸ might prove as interesting as Peter Martyr's, who was his personal friend, but we failed to find in it anything relating to the subject before us.

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part v, No. 2885.
BRUNET, Vol. III, col. 1432.
GRAESSE, Vol. IV, page 400.

² ANTONIO, *Biblioth. Hisp. Nova*, Vol. II, p. 369 (Appendix).

³ TIRABOSCHI, *Storia d. Lett. Ital.*, Vol. VI, p. 1008, sq.

⁴ MONGITORE, *Bibliotheca Sicula*; Palermo, fol., 1720-1, Vol. II.

⁵ *Histoire Lit. d'Italie*, Vol. VIII, p. 361.

⁶ Prescott's opinion is much more favorable. "It is," says he, "a rich repository of details respecting the geography, sta-


tistics and manners of the Peninsula, with a copious historical notice of events in Ferdinand and Isabella's reign." (*Hist. of Ferdinand and Isabella*, Vol. II, p. 194, n.)

⁷ *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. VI, Part 1, p. 38.

⁸ *Epistolarum familiarum libri XVII, orationes et carmina*; Valladolid, fol., 1514. (Private Libr., N. Y.)

227. ANONYMOUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*1539.

LETTERA DELA

Nobil Citta nuouamete ritrouata alle In-
die conli suoi costumi ⁊ modi del suo Re
⁊ foi popoli. || Li modi del suo adorare con
la bella vſanza delle donne loro. || Et delle
dua perfone Ermafrodite donate da quel ||
Re al Capitano della Armata. ||  ||

Then small woodcut, followed by nineteen lines of text.

** Sm. 4to, *sine anno aut loco*; two unnumbered leaves printed in Roman characters. No water-mark.

(Private Library, New York.)

The present is dated "xxx di Settembre M. D. XXXIX," and unquestionably an original. See, *supra*, Nos. 191 and 206.

228. LORITZ OR GLAREANUS—"De geographia liber I. Frib. Brig. p. J. Fabrum 1539 in 4^o."

(GRAESSE¹.)

"Prima ancor di Werdenkagen e del Munstero vegonsi dal Glareano decorati col comun titolo di Condottieri e il Colombo e il Vespucci quae regiones ab Hispanis lustratae sunt Columbo Genuensi et Americo Vesputio nauigationis Ducibus.

"*Henr. Glar. Geogr. an. 1539 p. 35. Riflettono gli Auversarj che al dire del Glareano (Rag. p. 80) gli Ammiragli, i Capitani di mare, i Condottieri dell' imprese furono Spagnuoli; Colombo e Vespucci non più che Piloti Acutissima riflessione!*" &c., &c.

(CANOVAI².)


¹ *Trésor*, Vol. III, p. 93.

² *Vita*, p. 269, and note.

1539. 229. *APIANUS*—"Petri Apiani | Cosmographia, per Gemmam || Phrysiūm, apud Louanienſes Medicum ac Mathematicum inſignem, reſtituta. Additis de adem re ipſius | Gemmæ Phry. libellis, vt ſequens pagina docet. || *Un globe.* || ¶ Væneunt Antuerpiæ in pingui gallina Arnolſo Berckmâno . 1 . 5 . 3 . 9 . | *A la fin.* ¶ Abſolutum Antuerpie per Aegidium Coppenium, | cura & impenſis Arnolſi Berckman, | Anno Chriſtiano, 1539." ||*
4° 61. fc., 1 fnc. Fig. Rom.

(TRÔMEL¹.)

Trömel erroneouſly conſiders this edition as the firſt containing Gemma Friſius' annotations. (See, *ſupra*, page for an edition of 1533.)

1540. 230. *APIANUS—GEMMA FRISIUS—Recto of the firſt leaf:*
 **PETRI APIANI || COSMOGRAPHIA,**
 PER GEMMAM || Phryſiūm, apud Louanienſes
 Medicum ac Mathematicarum || inſignem,
 Denuo reſtituta. Additis de eadem re
 ipſius || Gemmæ Phry. libellis, quos ſequens
 pagina docet. ||

Then globe, and below :

M . D . XL . || Væneunt Antuerpiæ in
 pingui gallina Arnolſo Berkmano. ||

* *Anglicè*: Cosmography of Peter Apian reſtored by Gemma Friſius, phyſician at Louvain, and a diſtinguiſhed mathematician, together with the treatiſes on the ſame ſubject by Gemma Friſius himſelf, as will be ſeen in the following pages.

For ſale in Antwerp, at the ſign of the *Fat Hen*, by Arnold Berckman.

Finished at Antwerp by Egidius Coppen, by the care and at the expenſe of Arnold Berckman, A. D. 1539.

¹ *Bibliothèque Américaine*, No. 11.

Colophon:

Excusum Antuerpiæ opera Aegidij Copenij. || Anno à Christo nato . 1540 . ||

* * 4to; title one leaf + two unnumbered leaves + folios numbered from IIII to LXI, followed by one unnumbered leaf, with vignette or printer's mark on *verso*; revolving diagrams; no map in the present copy.

(Private Library, New York.)

“C'est d'après l'édition de 1540 qu'a été faite la traduction Française [*infra*].”

(BRUNET¹)

Direct references: { CLÉMENT *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. 1, page 405, in a note correcting HENDREICH (*apud Pandectae Branderburgicæ*, page 220).
GRAESSE, Vol. 1, page 159 (?).
¹ *Manuel*, Vol. 1, col. 342.

231. PTOLEMY—MUNSTER—*Recto of the first leaf:*

GEOGRAPHIA || VNIVERSALIS, VETVS ET NOVA, || COMPLECTENS || CLAVDII PTO/ LEMAEI ALEXANDRINI ENARRATIO/ || NIS LIBROS VIII. || Quorum primus noua translatione Pirckheimeri et || accessione commentarioli illustrior quã hactē || nus fuerit, redditus est. || Reliqui cum græco & alijs. uetustis exēplaribus col/ || lati, in infinitis ferē locis castigatiores facti sunt. || Addita sunt insuper Scholia, quibus exoleta urbium || montium, fluuiorumq; nomina ad nostri seculi mo/ || rem exponuntur. || Succedunt tabulæ Ptolemaicę, opera Sebastiani Munsteri nouo paratæ modo || His adiectæ sunt plurimę nouæ tabulæ, modernã or/ || bis

1540. faciem literis & pictura explicantes, inter
 quas || quædam antehac Ptolemæo non
 fuerunt additæ. || Vltimo annexum est com-
 pendium geographicę de/ || scriptionis, in
 quo uarij gentium & regionum ri/ || tus &
 mores explicantur. || Præfixus est quoq; uni-
 uerso operi index memorabiliũ || populo-
 rum, ciuitatum, fluuiorum, montium, ter- ||
 rarum, lacuum &c. ||

BASILEAE, APVD HENRICVM PETRVM ||
 MENSE MARTIO ANNO || M. D. XL. ||

* * Folio, title one leaf + nine preliminary leaves, including six for the index; + seventeen unnumbered leaves + one blank, + one hundred and fifty-four pages of text, and forty-eight maps, filling two leaves each, with descriptions on the reverse; then an appendix (sometimes placed before the maps), numbering from 157 to 195. The first map is a mappamund, with the word *America*; the forty-fifth, viz.: *NOVAE INSVLAE*, bears the following inscription on the southern portion of our continent: "Insula Atlâtica quam uocant Brasilij & Americam¹." The description is on the reverse.

(Private Library, New York.)

"Son édition de Ptolémée [*i. e.*, Sebastian Munster's], cinq fois imprimée, 1540, 1541, 1541, 1545, 1552, sert de modèle à la nouvelle formation [*i. e.*, modernized representation of Ptolemy's inhabitable world: *nova et quam ante fuit, uerior Europæ formatio*] pour les autres géographes à l'étranger."

(LELEWELL².)

Direct references : { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part v, No. 5398.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 15.
 HOFFMANN, *Lexicon*, Vol. III, page 319.
 GRAESSE, Vol. v, page 501.

¹ *Mapoteca Colombiana*, No. 7, states that graphia universalis de Munster. Basiliæ
 "La misma [map] in la edicion de Hen- 1550 fol."
 ricus Petrus Basiliæ 1545 i en la Cosmo-² *Géogr. du Moyen-Age*, Vol. II, p. 176.

232. ANONYMOUS—*Recto of the last leaf:*

1540.

Christophorus Cabrera Burgensis ad lectorem ||
 sacri baptismi ministrū. Gicolon Icastichon. ||
 Si panes pnosse cup; uenerādi sacerdos :
 Ut baptizari quilibet Indus habet : etc.

Then a long list of *errata*, and :

Imprimiote este Manual de Adultos en la || grā
 ciudad d Mexico por mādado d los || Reuerēdissi-
 mos señores obispos d la nueua || España y a sus
 expēsas : en casa de Fuā || Cromberger. Año dl
 nacimiēto d nuestro señor || Jesu Christo d mill y
 quiniētos y quarēta. || A xiiij días dl mes d Deziēbre. ||

* * This work exists only in fragments.

(Private Library, Madrid.)

The precise date of the introduction of printing in America is, as in almost every country, a question which still perplexes the historian of the art. We do not pretend to be able to solve it to the satisfaction of every critic; but thanks to the data kindly furnished us by Señor Don Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, of the city of Mexico, whom we consider the highest authority on such matters, we are enabled to set forth an elaborate statement of the facts which, thus far, afford the only plausible arguments in the case.

On one point bibliographers agree, *viz.* : the city of Mexico is entitled to the honor of having printed the first book on the American continent. But who was the first printer? What was the first book printed? What is the precise date when it was first issued? In the absence of original proofs, the reader must deduce an answer to these queries from the following authorities :

The earliest and most trustworthy author who mentions the subject is Fray Augustin Davila Padilla, who says¹ that Fray Juan de Estrada :

¹ *Hist. de la fundacion de la Provincia de Mexico*; Bruxelles, fol., 1625, p. 542.

1540.

“Estando en casa de Nouicios hizo una cofa, que por la primera que se hizo en esta tierra bastaua para darle memoria, quando el autor no la tuuiera, como la tiene ganada, por auer sido quien fue. El primer libro que en este nueuo mundo se escriuio, y la primera cosa en que se exercito la emprenta en esta tierra, fue obra fuya. Dauafeles á los nouicios vn libro de S. Iuan Climaco, y como no los auia en romance mandaronle que lo traduxesse de Latin. Hizolo affi con presteza y elegancia, por ser muy buen Latino y Romancista, y fue su libro el primero que se imprimio por Juan Pablos, primer impresor que á esta tierra vino. Bien se muestra la deuocion de santo Domingo de México, en que vn hijo suyo haya sido el primeo que en este mundo nueuo imprimiessa, y cofa tan deuota como la escalera spual de S. Iuã Climaco.”

From this authority we gather only two facts, viz.: The *Escala Espiritual* was the first book printed in Mexico, and Juan Pablos was the first printer who exercised his art in that city. The date must be borrowed from another author.

Alonso Fernandez states² that:

“Este padre [Juan de Estrada] imprimió la traduccion que hizo de f. Iuan Climaco, muy prouechosa para gente que trata de deuocion y espiritu. Este fué el primero libro que se imprimió en Mexico, y fué año de mil y quinientos y treinta y cinco [1535].”

Fernandez agrees with Davila Padilla, but he omits the name of the printer, while he gives a date.

We then find Gil Gonzales Davila, the official chronicler of the Indies, who says³ that:

“En el año de mil y quinientos y treinta y dos [1532] el virey Dô Antonio de Mendoça lleuo la Imprenta a Mexico. El primer Impresor fue Iuan Pablos; Y el primer libro que se imprimio en el Nuevo Mundo fue el que escriuio SAN JUAN CLIMACO con titulo de ESCALA ESPIRITUAL PARA LLEGAR AL CIELO, TRADOCIDO DE LATIN EN CASTELLANO POR EL VENERABLE PADRE FR. JUAN DE LA MADALENA⁴, REGIOSO DOMINICO.”

² *Historia Ecclesiastica de nuestros tiempos*; Toledo, fol., 1611, p. 122.

³ *Teatro Ecclesiastico de la primitiva Iglesia de las Indias Occidentales*; Madrid, fol., 1649-55, Vol. 1, p. 23.

⁴ “Juan de la Magdalena” was the cloister name of Juan de Estrada, called by FERNANDEZ “hijo legitimo del Vir-

rey (*Hist.*, p. 122).” He is supposed to have been a native of Mexico, and to have died in 1579, says ANTONIO (*Biblioth. Hisp. Nova*, Vol. 1, p. 686), on the authority of DAVILA PADILLA, *loc. cit.*, lib. II, cap. LVII. If so, the latter historian, who was born in 1562, and joined the order of the Dominicans, in Mexico,

The only discrepancy between this statement and the two preceding, is in the date, which is certainly erroneously given by Gil Gonzales Davila, as the Viceroy Mendoza did not come to Mexico until the middle of October 1535⁵.

We then find an official document, lately discovered, which seems to counterbalance the claims of Pablos to the credit of having exercised his profession in Mexico as early as 1536, in any other capacity than that of journeyman printer or agent. It is a privilege dated October 11th, 1554, granting in the name of the Viceroy Luis de Velasco, to Juan Pablos, the exclusive right for eight years to carry on a printing establishment in New Spain⁶. This document mentions another privilege granted by the king to Juan Pablos for six years, and extended by the viceroy to four more, which last four years were then approaching their termination. That is, ten years in all, carrying us back to 1544, as the date when Pablos was first authorized to print. We should also notice that it was not until 1556 that he assumed the title of "*primer impresor en esta grande, insigne y muy leal ciudad de Mexico*⁷."

Until some fortunate bibliophile succeeds in discovering a printed, dated and imprinted Mexican copy of the *Escala espiritual*, we must remain in doubt as to the date and name of the printer. Such a discovery has not yet been made. No bibliographer either in Europe or in America has seen the book, and no author mentions it

Nov., 1579, may have known de Estrada personally; which circumstance would increase the weight of his assertions.

⁵ It must be said, however, that the exact date of the arrival of Mendoza is yet a matter of discussion. Notwithstanding the authority of Fr. Baltazar de Medina,* who gives the date of August 15th, 1535, the journal of the sessions of

the Municipality of the city of Mexico (MS.) shows that on the 13th of October, measures were adopted to give a public reception to the vice-roy, and that, on the 17th, the circumstance is mentioned as having taken place.

⁶ It should be noticed that, notwithstanding this privilege, Antonio Espinosa printed in Mexico before the expiration of the eight years.

⁷ In the colophon to *Constituciones del arzobispado de Mexico*; Mexico, fol. 1556. (Private Libr., Mexico.)

* *Crónica de la Provincia de San Diego de Mexico de Religiosos descalzos de N. P. S. Franciscano*; Mexico, fol., 1682, p. 233.

1540. *de visu.* It is even doubtful whether future inquirers will be more successful. As the edition was made exclusively for the novices of the convent of St. Dominick, few copies must have been printed. These, being distributed among students and even children, their destruction could but be rapid; and this is the reason, we suppose, why no copy has come down to us. The consequence is that some bibliographers deny that the book was ever printed at all in Mexico; and they find an additional argument in the dedication⁸ affixed to the translation of the work made by Luis de Granada.⁹ This translator says, after stating that there were already two translations:

“De las cuales traslaciones, la una es tambien antigua, y tan antigua, que apenas se entiende, y la otra, es muy nueva, hecha por algun aragonés ó valenciano, la cual no es menos oscura y dificil que la pasada, asi por la dificultad del libro, como por muchos vocablos que tiene peregrinos y estrangeros, como *baborrina, soledumbre, inrobable* y otros tales.”

This “new” translation made by an Arragonese is wholly unknown to us. The other “very old” is the anonymous version executed by command of the famous Archbishop of Toledo, Ximenes de Cisneros¹⁰. No mention is made of Juan de Estrada’s translation in this dedication; from which certain critics infer that it never

⁸ To Dona Catalina, Queen of Portugal, and wife of John III.

⁹ GRAESSE mentions editions of Salamanca, 1571, Valladolid, 1583, and Madrid, 1612, all 8vo, and “une réimpression (*trad. de Griego en Castellano por un religioso de la orden de S. Domingo*), Lisboa, 1562, 8vo.” The latter is very probably the original edition of Luis de Granada’s translation, who then lived in Portugal, (PELLICER, *Ensayo de una Bibliot.* p. 131). Señor Icazbalceta knows of a Salamanca edition of 1563, by Andrea de Portonotariis, 8vo, which, however, is not the *princeps*, as the privilege mentions a previous edition.

¹⁰ *Obras de S. Juan Climaco, tradux. en Castellano por mandado del Card. Fr. Xi-*

menes de Cisneros; Toledo, fol., 1504. It is “a luxurious folio of a hundred leaves,” says Mr. TICKNOR, who possesses a copy of this rare edition (*Hist. Span. Lit.*, Vol. III, p. 160, n.) This *Celestial Ladder*, in its original form, is a kind of ascetic treatise, written by Johannes, frequently called Climacus (from the title of this work), Scholasticus (from his rapid progress in the sciences), and Sinaira (from his hermitage at the foot of the Sinai). He was a native of Palestine, born about 525, and who died in 605. The *Climax* or *Ladder of Heaven*, derives its name from the idea of the author that there are thirty steps or rounds to lead the soul to perfection. It was originally written in Greek, and in the aphoristic form.

existed, deeming it an impossibility that Luis de Granada should not have known the work, as he was a contemporary of Juan de Estrada, and belonged to the same monastic order. To which it may be said in reply that the translation was made for immediate use, privately printed, intended exclusively for the inmates of a convent, and that Luis de Granada may not have heard of a publication of this character, undertaken at a distance of five thousand miles.

But to deny the existence of the *Escala*, we must reject the testimony of Davila Padilla, which course is fraught with difficulties. Davila Padilla was a Mexican by birth¹¹ who knew the family of Juan de Estrada, if not Estrada himself, and belonged to the same congregation. To write his History, he had access to the archives and chronicles kept by the Dominicans, and may have gathered direct information from some of the friars who knew de Estrada personally. He was a man of the highest character, who received in 1599, from Philip III, the appointment of archbishop of Santo Domingo. What interest could such a distinguished prelate have in disguising the truth, or in asserting that a certain book had been printed, if he did not believe that such was actually the case? We therefore repeat, after Señor Icazbalceta, that "on doit regarder comme parfaitement établi que l'*Escala* a été le *premier livre* imprimé à Mexico, quoiqu'il ne soit pas improbable qu'avant on y ait imprimé des syllabaires ou d'autres feuilles détachées, comme on l'a avancé, sans en donner (cela soit dit en passant) des preuves suffisantes à l'appui."

But what is the precise date when the *Escala* was printed in Mexico?

Davila Padilla states¹² that Juan de Estrada joined the Dominican order in 1535, and that he made his translation while yet a novice. Considering that his

¹¹ Born in the city of Mexico in 1562, *Scriptor. ord. Prædic.*, Vol. II, p. 351, died in 1604. See concerning Davila y Padilla, GONZALES DAVILA, *Theat. eccles. de las Indias*, Vol. I, p. 789, and ECHARD,

¹² *loc cit.*, p. 668.

1540. novitiate lasted a year, that the work had been undertaken, not as a literary effort, but simply to supply an immediate want, and that in consequence the translation was probably printed soon after being written, we may affix the date of 1536.

This date agrees perfectly with that of the introduction of printing in Mexico. Brought over by Mendoza, it must have reached Vera-Cruz at the same time; and if we calculate the time for the journey to the city of Mexico and the organization of the printing office, we find that 1536 is a date which tallies with the time when Estrada had finished his translation.

But who was the first printer in Mexico? Juan Pablos is usually considered as being entitled to the honor; but we will endeavor to show that he does not stand first on the list.

As the *Escala* is not to be found, no one can say that it bears the imprint of Juan Pablos. Señor Icazbalceta is of opinion, that if a copy is ever discovered it will be seen that it is either anonymous or under the name of Juan Cromberger. We describe, *infra*, all the books now in existence and known, printed in Mexico before 1600. The earliest is the present No. 232, and this, together with those which follow to 1544, has the imprint of Cromberger. The last of these¹³ contains in the colophon the following words: "*que Dios haya,*" which indicate that the printer was already dead; and the fact is that his name does not appear after this¹⁴. The publications which follow do not bear any imprint, and it is only in a work printed January 17th, 1548¹⁵,

¹³ *Doctrina xpiana . . . compuesta por Pedro de Cordoua*; Mexico, 4to, 1544 (*infra*).

¹⁴ We must confess that the mention of a *Doctrina breve de las cosas que pertenecen á la fe catolica*, bearing the imprint of Juan Cromberger, and the date of 1547 (*apud* G. BRUNET, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 941, n. 158), staggered us; but by referring to the authority quoted by M. Brunet (*Bulletin du bibliophile*, 14^e

série, 1859, p. 153, *i. e.*, pp. 183-188), we found that the work described by M. DESBARREAU-BERNARD was only the *Doctrina* of Bishop Zummaraga, which bears, indeed, the imprint of Cromberger, but the date of "M.d.xliij," on the title-page, and "M.d.quarenta qtro años" [1544] in the colophon. This edition we describe *infra*.

¹⁵ A *Doctrina*, in Spanish and Mexican (*infra*), which exists only in fragments.

that the name of Juan Pablos is given for the first time. Others may yet be found with an earlier date; but in a disquisition like the present we must limit ourselves to the documents before us. We have shown that it was only in 1556 that Pablos took the title of "First Printer," and that 1544 is the earliest date when he was first entitled to it. Cromberger died before 1544, and we infer that Pablos succeeded him, but are inclined to think that no work printed by the latter under his own name will be found bearing an earlier imprint than 1544.

1540.

But how can we account for the title of "*Primer impresor en esta ciudad de Mexico*," assumed by Pablos?

The word *Primer*, may mean first in point of talent or position, and we have abundant proofs that the early printers were not over modest. But if it does mean first in the order of dates, the following explanation, which we borrow from Señor Icazbalceta, will prove satisfactory:

"Jean Cromberger était un imprimeur célèbre établi à Seville longtemps avant que le vice-roi Mendoza vint s'y embarquer pour la Nouvelle-Espagne. Soit que le vice-roi ait passé un marché avec l'imprimeur, soit que celui-ci ait pris l'affaire pour son propre compte, toujours est-il que l'imprimerie vint avec le vice-roi. Il n'est pas à supposer, cependant, que Cromberger eût quitté un établissement florissant dans une si riche ville, pour aller s'exposer aux dangers d'un voyage lointain dans des contrées non encore bien connues ou pacifiées. Nous savons du reste, qu'il ne le fit pas. Sa maison a continué d'exister sous son nom à Séville jusqu'en 1546, au moins; d'où il résulte qu'il possédait en même temps deux imprimeries, une à Séville et l'autre à Mexico. Tout porte à croire que Juan Pablos était un des ouvriers, peut être le chef d'atelier ou prote, de Cromberger et que celui-ci lui a donné le matériel nécessaire pour venir fonder un nouvel établissement à Mexico, en lui accordant un traitement fixe ou une part dans les bénéfices. Notre imprimerie n'était donc qu'une succursale de celle de Séville. C'est un arrangement que de nos jours on fait encore assez souvent. Mais comme l'imprimerie mexicaine appartenait réellement à Cromberger, Pablos était bien obligé de mettre le nom du propriétaire et non pas le sien, sur les livres qu'il imprimait. Cela n'empêchait pas les habitants de la ville, qui tous connaissaient et voyaient Pablos, sans être à même de savoir ses rapports avec Cromberger, de le regarder comme le pre-

1540. mier imprimeur, et il l'était en effet, quoique ce ne fut pas pour son propre compte, mais comme employé de Cromberger. Davila Padilla ne pouvait pas plus faire cette distinction, et il ne l'aura pas trouvée dans les écrits dont il s'est servi pour composer son Histoire.

Au commencement de 1541, Cromberger était déjà mort; et même d'après Brunet¹⁶ le nom de Jean Cromberger est accompagné des mots *que Dios perdone* dans la souscription du *Palmerin de Oliva*, imprimé en 1540. La nouvelle de son décès aura dû arriver à Mexico vers la fin de 1541, car les communications n'étaient ni faciles ni fréquentes. Jean Pablos résolut alors de sa rendre acquéreur de l'établissement qu'il gérait. Pour y parvenir il devait s'entendre avec les héritiers de Cromberger; et il n'y a pas lieu de s'étonner qu'il leur ait fallu à peu près trois ans pour arriver à se mettre d'accord. L'affaire ne fut réglée qu'en 1544; le nom de Cromberger disparut alors pour faire place à celui du nouvel acquéreur Jean Pablos qui songea aussitôt à se munir du privilège qui lui fut accordé la même année."

After Juan Pablos, we find several other printers; but there seems to have been only seven of them from the introduction of printing to the close of the sixteenth century, *viz.*: Juan Cromberger, Juan Pablos, Antonio Espinosa, Pedro Ocharte, Pedro Balli, Antonio Ricardo and Melchior Ocharte. Among these, Espinosa, or de Spinosa, is the only one who displayed a printer's mark. This contained the motto: *Virtus in infirmitate perficitur*. Antonio Ricardo removed to Lima where he was the first printer. In a work printed by him in 1596¹⁷ he states that he was born in Turin, and as Juan Pablos was a native of Brescia, in Lombardy, two Italians are entitled to the credit of having introduced the art of printing on this continent. The names of these two printers were probably in their mother-tongue, Giovanni Paoli and Antonio Ricciardi.

We do not think that the number of works printed in America in the sixteenth century, the existence of which is well authenticated, at the present date, exceeds one hundred. We give, *infra*, a list composed of all those which have come to the notice of Señor Icazbalceta, and to our own. Additions will certainly be

¹⁶ *Manuel*, Vol. IV, col. 330.

AGIA, *Tratado y parecer sobre el servicio*

¹⁷ PEDRO DE OÑA'S *Primera parte de personal de los Indios del Peru*; Lima Arauco domado (*infra*), and in MIGUEL DE fol. 1604.

made in the course of time, although the ransacking of the Mexican convents, under the enlightened guidance of the present Secretary of State for Mexico, whose library may be said to represent the bibliographical treasures of that country, has not brought to light, as far as known, as many curiosities of this character as were expected.

These early works are chiefly of the kind intended for the religious education of the Indians, and written either in Spanish or in the native dialects, together with grammars and vocabularies to learn the same. There is also a sprinkling of theological treatises and rituals for monkish use. They are printed either in Gothic, Italic, or Roman characters, displaying occasionally a few rudely executed woodcuts. We find among them all the forms, from the folio to the octavo; but, as was then the custom in Spain, of a size smaller than elsewhere. The binding is usually plain vellum wrappers; and as to the condition of the books, we doubt whether there is a single copy which is not torn, incomplete, soiled, stained or worm-eaten.

Leaving aside all theories and assertions concerning the existence of a printing establishment in Mexico as early as 1536, our list will evince a fact which must remain above all cavils and objections. It is that the earliest book printed in America, as far as known at the present time, is not, "beyond a doubt, the *Doctrina Christiana* of 1544¹⁸," nor the *Vocabulario* of Molina, dated 1571¹⁹, nor the *Ordinationes legumque collectiones*²⁰, which never existed (at least with a Latin title and under the date of 1549), but the present *Manual de Adultos*, which bears the date of December 13th, 1540, and the imprint of Juan Cromberger.

¹⁸ RICH, *Bibl. Amer. Vetus*, p. 5, No. 14.
¹⁹ The remark of TERNAUX (*Bibl. Améric.*, p. 13) that THOMAS considers Molina's *Vocabulario* as the first book printed in Mexico, is incorrect. Thomas only says, after mentioning a work published in New Spain in 1604, "there can be but little doubt that Printing was intro-

duced there some years before that period." *Hist. of Printing in America*, Vol. 1, p. 194.

²⁰ EGUIARA, *Biblioth. Mexicana*, p. 221, copied the title from PINELO-BARCIA, col. 827, and found himself followers in COTTON, *Typographical Gazetteer*; Oxford, 8vo, 1831, p. 172, and FALKENSTEIN, *Geschichte der Buchdruck.*, p. 329.

A LIST OF WORKS PRINTED IN AMERICA BETWEEN THE YEARS

1540 AND 1600 ;

WHICH HAVE COME TO THE PERSONAL NOTICE OF

SEÑOR ICAZBALCETA OR OF OUR OWN.

- 1540.—*Manual de Adultos* (present No. 232).
 1541.—*Relacion del espantable terremoto de Guatemala* (*infra*).
 1543.—*Doctrina cristiana* (*infra*).
 1544.—*Tripartito de Juan Gerson* (*infra*).
 “ *De la manera de cómo se han de hacer las procesiones* (*infra*).
 “ Same work; *sine anno* (*infra*).
 “ DE CORDOVA, *Doctrina cristiana* (*infra*).
 1546.—*Doctrina cristiana* (*infra*).
 1547.—*Regla cristiana* (*infra*).
 1548.—*Ordenanzas de Antonio de Mendoza* (*infra*).
 “ *Doctrina en castellano y mexicana* (*infra*).
 1549.—F. BRAVO DE ORSUNA, *Opera Medicinalia*; Mex., 4to (*infra*. We doubt the correctness of this date, although it is certainly so printed on the title-page).
 1550.—*Doctrina en castellano y mexicana* (another edition, *infra*).
 1553.—PEDRO DE GANTE, *Doctrina cristiana en lengua mexicana*; Mex., 8vo.
 1554.—FR. ALPH. À VERACRUCE, *Recognitio Summularum*; Mex., fol.
 “ “ “ “ *Dialectica Resolutio*; Mex., fol.
 “ F. CERVANTES SALAZAR, *Dialogi*; Mex., 8vo.
 1555.—ALONSO DE MOLINA, *Vocabulario mexicano*; Mex., 4to.
 [Private Libr., N. Y.]
 1556.—ALPH. À VERACRUCE, *Speculum conjugiorum*; Mex., 4to.
 “ *Constituciones del arzobispado de Mexico*; Mex., fol.
 “ *Ordinarium sacri ordinis bæremitarum*; Mex., 4to.
 “ FREYRE, *Sumario de las quantas de plata y oro en los reynos del Pirú*; Mex., 8vo.
 1557.—ALPH. À VERACRUCE, *Physica speculatio*; Mex., fol.
 1558.—MAT. GILBERTI, *Arte de lengua de Michoacan*; Mex., 8vo.
 1559.—“ “ *Dialogo de doctr. christ. en leng. de Michoacan*; Mex., fol.
 “ “ “ *Vocabular. de doctr. christ. en leng. de Michoacan*; Mex., 4to.
 “ “ “ *Grammatica latina*; Mex., 8vo.
 “ A. DE LA VERA CRUZ, *Carta, sine anno*, 14 ll.; Mex., fol.
 1560.*—*Manual para administrar los sacramentos* (Lat. and Spanish); Mex., 4to.
 1561.—*Missale Romanum*; Mex., fol.

* F. de Cepeda, *Artes de las leng. Chiapa, Zoque. Remesal*—Leon Pinelo, *Epitome*, p. 109; Echard, *Celdales y Cinacanteca*; Mexico, 4to; (“segun de Scriptor, ord. dominic; Ternaux, No. 85).

- 1563.—PUGA, *Provisiones, cedulas, &c.*; Mex., fol. (*infra*).
[Private Libr., N. Y. and Provid.]
- 1565.*—*Catalogus Patrum Concilii Tridentini (sine anno)*; Mex., 4to.
- “ A. DE MOLINA, *Confess. Mayor Mex. y Castell.*; Mex. 4to, 121+3 ll.
[Private Libr., Provid.]
- “ “ “ *Confess. mayor Mex. y Castell. breve*; Mex., 4to, 121+3 ll.
[Private Libr., Provid.]
- 1566.†—Fr. B. À LEDESMA, *De Septem novæ legis sacramentis*; Mex., 4to.
- 1567.‡—*Reglas y constit. dela Cofradia de los juramentos*; Mex., fol., one leaf only.
- “ *Instituta ordinis Beati Francisci*; Mex., 4to.
- “ Fr. BENITO FERNANDEZ, *Doctrina en lengua misteca*; Mex., 4to.
- 1568 §—Same work; Mex., 4to.
- “ *Manual p. administ. los sacram.* (Lat. and Spanish); Mex., 4to.
- “ Several Papal Bulls; Mex., 4to.
- 1571.—A. DE MOLINA, *Arte de la lengua Mex. y Castell.*; Mex., by Ocharte, 12°,
3+82+35 ll.
[Private Libr., N. Y. and Provid.]
- “ A. DE MOLINA, *Vocabulario en lengua Mexicana y Castell.*; Mex., by de
Spinosa, fol. 2+161 ll.
[Private Libr., Provid.]
- “ Same work; Mex., fol., 4+122 ll.
[Private Libr., Provid.]
- 1573.¶—Fr. P. DE AGURTO, *Tratado de que se deben administ. los sacr. à los indios*;
Mex., 8vo.
- 1574.—Fr. J. B. DE LAGUNA, *Arte y Dicionario, en lengua de Michoacan*; Mex., 8vo.
- “ *Ordenanzas sobre alcabalas*; Mex., fol., 6 ll.
- 1575.—Fr. MAT. GILBERTI, *Tesoro espirít. de pobres en leng. de Michoacan*; Mex., 8vo.
- “ Fr. J. DE LA ANUNCIACION, *Doctrina crist. en cast. y Mexic.*; Mex., 4to.
[Private Libr., N. Y.]
- “ Dr. S. J. E. BUENAVENTURA, *Mística Theologia*; Mex., 8vo.
- 1576.—Fr. A. DE MOLINA, *Arte de lengua mexicana*; Mex., 8vo.
[Private Libr., N. Y.]
- “ F. M. DE VARGAS, *Doctrina en Mexicano, Castell. y Otomi*; Mex., 4to.
- 1577.—Fr. J. MEDINA, *Doctrinalis. fidei in Mechuacanen. Indorum lingua*; Mex., fol.
- “ Fr. J. DE LA ANUNCIACION, *Sermonario en lengua mexicana*; Mex., 4to.
- “ *Commentario á la lógica de Aristoteles*; Mex., 8vo.
- “ *Omnia Domini Andreae Alciati Emblemata*; Mex., 8vo.
- “ *Ovidii Nasonis tam de Tristibus*; Mex., 8vo.
- 1578.—Fr. A. DE MOLINA, *Confesonario mayor en leng. cast. y mex.*; Mex., 4to.
- “ “ “ “ *Doctrina en lengua mexicana*; Mex., 4to.

* Fr. Domingo de la Anunciacion, *Doctrina christiana en castellano y Mexicano*; Mex., 4to (Ternaux, No. 93).

† Fr. Marroquin, *Doctrina christiana en lengua Uilateca*; Mex., 1556, 4to (Remesal, *Hist. de Chiapas*, lib. III, cap. VII, Ternaux, No. 98).

‡ Fr. Pedro de Feria, *Doctrina christiana en lengua Castellana y Çapolteca*; Mex., by Pedro Ocharte, 4to, 8+116 ll. (Ternaux, No. 104).

§ Ledesma, *De Septem-novæ leg.*; Mex., 4to. [“Probably the first book printed in the Roman letter in Mexico,” Rich, *Bibliotheca Americana Vetus*, No. 26.]

¶ A. de Vetancurt, *Arte de la lengua Mexicana*; Mexico 1573. (Ternaux, No. 118. No such work exists under this date. There is an edition of 1673, mentioned in *Bibliotheca Hebraica*, Pt. I, No. 7130.)

- 1578.—Fr. J. DE CORDOVA, *Arte en lengua Zapoteca*; Mex., 8vo.
- 1579.—*Ceremonial y rubricas gen. con la orden de celeb. las misas*; Mex., 8vo.
 “ *Instruccion y arte p. reg. el oficio divino*; Mex., 8vo.
- 1582.—Fr. J. DE GAONA, *Coloquio de la paz del alma en leng. mexic.*; Mex., 8vo.
- 1583.—GARCIA DEL PALACIO, *Dialogos militares*; Mex., 4to.
 “ *Forma brev. administr. ap. Indios S. Baptismi Sacramentum*; Mex., 8vo.
 “ Fr. B. SAHAGUN, *Psalmodia Christiana*; Mex., 4to.
- 1585.*—TERCERO || CATHECISMO || Y EXPOSICION de la || Doctrina Christiana, por || Sermones. || PARA QUE LOS CVRAS Y OTROS || ministros prediquen y enseñen a los Yndios y a las demas personas. || IMPRESSO CON LICENCIA DE LA || Real Audiencia, en la Ciudad de los Reyes, por Antonio Ricardo || primero Impressor en estos Reynos del Piru. || AÑO DE M . D . LXXXV . || Esta tassado vn Real por cada pliego en papel. || 4to, 8 prel. ll. + 215 numbr. ll.¹
 [Private Libr., N. Y. and Provid.]
- “ *Confessionario para los curas de Indios con la instruccion contra sus ritos traducido en las lenguas Quichua, y Aymara*; Lima, by A. Ricardo, 4to, 4+27 ll.
 [Private Libr., Provid.]
- “ *Estatutos gen. de Barcelona (for the order of Franciscans)*; Mex., 4to.
- 1587.—*Constituciones ordin. fratr. eremit. S. Aug.*; Mex., 8vo.
- 1589.—*Forma y modo de fundar las cofradias del cordon de S. Fr.*; Mex., 8vo.
- 1592.—Fr. AG FARFAN, *Tratado breve de Medicina*; Mex., 4to.
- 1593.†—Fr. A. DE LOS REYES, *Arte en lengua misteca*; Mex., 8vo.
 “ Fr. FRANC. DE ALVARADO, *Vocabulario en lengua misteca*; Mex., 4to.
- 1594.—J. E. DE BUENAVENTURA, *Mistica Theologia*; Mex., 8vo.
- 1595.—*Regla de los frailes menores*; Mex., 4to.
 “ A. DEL RINCON, *Arte Mexicano*; Mex., 8vo.
 “ *Fundacion e Indulgencias de la ord. de la Merced*; Mex., 8vo.
- 1596.‡—P. DE OÑA, *Primera parte de Arauco domado, compuesto por el licenciado Pedro de Oña, natural de los infantés de Engol en Chili. Impresso en la ciudad de los Reyes por Antonio Ricardo de Turin*; 4to, 11 + 335 ll., portrait.
 [Private Libr., N. Y. and Provid.]
- 1599.‡—Fr. J. BAUTISTA, *Confessionario en lengua mexicana*; Mex., 8vo.
 [Private Libr., N. Y.]
- 1600.||—“ “ *Advertencias á los confesores de Indios*; Mex., 2 vols., 8vo.
 “ *Relacion Historiada de las Exequias de Felipe II*; Mex., by P. Balli, 4to.
 [Private Libr., N. Y.]

* *Vocabulario en la leng. general del Peru y en lengua Española*; Lima, 1586, sm. 8vo (Ternaux, No. 164).

¹ The following, however, is, as far as known, the earliest Lima book:

“ *Doctrina Christiana (en Quichua y Aymara). Impresso en la ciudad de los reyes, por Antonio Ricardo, primera impressor en estos reynos del Piru. Año de M.D.LXXXVIII, in-4, de 8 ff. prélim. et 84 ff. chiffrés.*” (Brunet, Vol. II, col. 780.)

† J. Guiona, *Colloquios en lengua Mexicana*; Mex., 1593 (Ternaux, No. 190).

‡ Geronimo de Ore, *Symbola Catholico Indiano*; Mex., 1593 (Ternaux, No. 224).

—*Arte de la lengua Mexicana, compuesta por el padre Antonio del Rincon*; Mex., 12mo. second edition (Ternaux, No. 225).

‡ Pedro de Oña, *Tiembolor de Lima del año 1599, poema*; Lima, 1599 (Ternaux, No. 230).

—*Platicas antiguas que en la excellentissima lengua Nahuatl enmendo y creceno el P. Juan Bautista. franciscano*; Mex., 8vo (Ternaux, No. 234).

|| A. de Oñate, *Parecer de un hombre docto en la facultad de Theologia . . . cerca del servicio personal de los Indios de Piru y Nueva España*, fol., 1600, 12 pp. (Biblioth. Brauniana, No. 298, probably an American impression.)

Our readers are doubtless aware that only "in January, 1639, printing was first performed in that part of North America which extends from the gulph of Mexico to the frozen ocean."* The first press and font of type were imported by Rev. Jesse Glover, who defrayed a part of the expense, the balance being contributed by several gentlemen in New England and Amsterdam. A London printer, called Stephen Daye, came at the same time with the printing apparatus, in 1638, and the office was located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "The first thing which was printed," says Winthrop†, "was *The Freeman's Oath*; the next was an almanack made for New England, by Mr. William Peirce, mariner‡," both of which, according to Thomas, were issued in 1639. As to the *first book* printed north of Mexico, it was the following:

T H E
V V H O L E
B O O K E O F P S A L M E S

Faithfully

TRANSLATED *into* ENGLISH

Metre

Whereunto is prefixed a discourse declaring not only the lawfullnes, but also the necessity of the heavenly Ordinance of singing Scripture Psalmes in the Churches of God.

Coll. III.

Let the word of God dwell plenteously in you, in all wisdome, teaching and exhorting one another in Psalmes, Himnes, and spirituall Songs, singing to the Lord with grace in your hearts.

James v.

If any be afflicted, let him pray, and if any be merry let him sing psalmes.

Imprinted

1640

* * 8vo, *sine loco* (Cambridge, by S. Daye). Title one leaf+seven leaves for preface + one hundred and forty-nine unnumbered leaves + one leaf for *errata* (Thomas says "300 pages"), in Roman characters. It is stated that there are some slight differences in different copies, indicating alterations introduced in the progress of printing this edition.

(Private Librar., New York, Cambridge and Boston.)

The work was prepared for the press under the supervision of Richard Mather, Thomas Weld and John Elliot, of Indian Bible notoriety.

* Thomas, *loc. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 205.

† *History of New England from 1630 to 1649*; Boston, 8vo, 1825, Vol. I, p. 289.

‡ We have been unable to ascertain whether

there are any copies in existence of these two publications. Mr. S. F. Haven is of opinion that *The Freeman's Oath* was printed on one side of a sheet of small paper.

1541.

233. PTOLEMY-SERVETUS—Above a large woodcut :

CLAVDII || *PTOLEMAEI* || *ALEXAN-* ||
DRINI || *Geographicæ Enarrationis,* || *Libri*
Octo. || *EX BILIBALDI PIRCKE.* || *ymheri tralatione,*
sed ad Græca & prisca à Michaële Villanouano [Servetus] ||
secundò recogniti, & locis innumeris denuò castigati. Adiecta
insuper ab eodem Scho || lia, quibus & difficilis ille Primus
Liber nunc primum explicatur, & exoleta Vrbiùm || nomina
ad nostri seculi morem exponuntur. Quinquaginta illæ
quoque cum ueterum tum || recentium Tabulæ adnectuntur,
uarij qz incolentium ritus & mores explicantur. ||

Accedit Index locupletissimus hætenus non uisus. ||

Prostant Lugduni apud Hugonem à Porta.

M . D . XLI .

Colophon :

Excudebat || Gaspar Trechsel ||
Viennæ || M . D . XLI . ||

* * Folio, title one leaf, with Servetus' address to the reader on the verso; followed by one hundred and forty-nine numbered pages + one blank + fifty maps, each filling two leaves, with descriptions on the reverse + fifty-six unnumbered leaves for index + one for table + one for colophon. The "Tabula terræ nouæ" and *ORBIS . TYPVS . VNIVERSALIS*, are literal reprints of the two maps of that name in the Ptolemy of 1522, the word America appearing in the latter only. The description of the New World is on signature 28, on reverse of the map, and ends with these significant words: "Tota itaqz, quod aiunt aberrant cælo qui hanc continentem Americâ nuncupari contendunt, cum Americus multo post Columbû eandê terram adieret, nec cum Hispanis ille, sed cum Portugallensibus, ut suas merces commutaret, eò se contulito."

(Private Library, New York.)

"De Charlieu, Servet retourna à Lyon. Il eut le bonheur d'y trouver Pierre Palmier, Archevêque de Vienne, qu'il avait connu à Paris; & ce Prélat qui aimait les Sçavans & les encourageoit par fes

benfaits, le pressa de venir à Vienne, où il lui donna un appartement auprès de son Palais. Servet, pour témoigner sa reconnaissance à son nouveau Mecene, donna une seconde édition de la Géographie de Ptolémée, & la lui dédia. . . . Cette édition de Ptolémée, qui est *in-fol.* comme la première, fut faite à Vienne en 1541. par Gaspard Treschfel, fameux Imprimeur, que les libéralités de Pierre Palmier y avoient attiré. Elle est magnifique, & en même tems d'une rareté extraordinaire."

(D'ARTIGNY¹.)

Direct references: { HOFFMAN, *Lexicon*, Vol. III, page 319.
 Bibliotheca Barlowiana, —
 Crevenna Catalogue, Vol. v, page 20.
 Labanoff Catalogue, No. 24.
 Kloss Catalogue, page 237, No. 3325.
 EBERT, No. 18233.

234. ANONYMOUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Relacion dl espātable terremoto q̄ agora nueua-
 mente ha acontecido en la cibdad d Guatimala: es
 cosa de grāde admiracion y de grāde exemplo para
 q̄ todos nos emendemos d nuestros pecados y este-
 mos apresciuidos para quādo Dios fuere seruido
 de nos llamar.

In fine:

Fue impressa en la grā ciudad d Mexico en
 casa de Huā Cromberger año d mill y quiniētos y
 quarēta y bno.

* * 4to, four leaves.

(Private Library, Madrid.)

An edition of the same plaquette was also published
 in Spain, four leaves, 4to.

235. APLANUS (P.)—"Cosmographia per Gemmam
 Frisum correcta. Norimb. 1541. in-4°."

(GRAESSE¹.)

¹ *Nouveaux Mémoires d'histoire, &c.*, Vol. II, p. 65. ² *Trésor*, Vol. I, p. 159.

1541.

236. *APIANUS (P.)—Recto of the first leaf:*

COSMOGRA- || **PHIAE INTRODVCTIO** ||
 CVM QVIBSDAM GEOME- || TRIAE AC ASTRONO- || MIÆ PRIN-
 CIPIIIS || AD EAM REM || NECESSA- || RIIS. ||

Colophon:

*Venetijs per Io. Antonium de Nicolinis de Sabio. Sumptu & ||
 requisitione D. Melchioris Sessæ. Anno Domini. || MDXXXI.
 Mensis Iulij. ||*

** Sm. 4to ; title one leaf + twenty-three numbered leaves.
 * Woodcut on verso of the last representing a cat holding a
 mouse between its teeth, with the motto: DISSIMILIVM . INE-
 IDA . SOCIETAS .

(Private Library, New York.)

See, *supra*, page 272, and Nos. 127, 149 and 150.

237. *MUNSTER (SEBAST.)—Cosmographia Beschreibung
 aller Lender.*

Basel [durch Henrichum Petri?] M.DXLI. fol.

(Labanoff Catalogue¹.)

First edition apparently of Munster's well-known
 Cosmographia. See, *infra*, under the date of 1544.

1542.

238. *FRANCK (SEBAST.)—First seven lines of the title-page:*

Weltbüch | spie- || gel
 und bildtnis des gan- || zen Erdtbodens | von
 Sebastiano || Franco Wördenß inn vier bü-
 cher | || nämlich in Asiam | Aphyricam | Eu- || ropam und
 Americam | gestellt und abteylt | auch aller darin begriffner
 län || der | nation | Provinzen und Inseln | gelegenheyt |
 größe | weitte | gewächs | ehgenschafft. | ||

Last line of the title-page:

M D X L I I.

¹ Page 19, No. 71.

* * Folio, *sine loco* (perhaps Frankfort¹), title one leaf + four unnumbered preliminary leaves + leaves numbered III—CCXXXVII + seven unnumbered leaves. This edition differs from the edition of 1534 (No. 197) only in the arrangement of the lines in the title, and is probably only a new issue of the latter, but with a new title-page.

(Private Libr., New York and Providence.)

Direct references : { SCHELHÖRN, *Ergötzlichkeiten*, Vol. I, pages 109—122.
 { *Bibliotheca Browniana*, page 20, No. 70.
 { GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 627.

239. CABEÇA DE VACA—Under a large coat-of-arms with the double-headed eagle :

C La relacion que dio Alvar nu- ||
 ñez cabeça de vaca de lo acaescido en las Indias ||
 en la armada donde yua por gouernador Pã- || philo
 de narbaez | desde el año de beynte || y siete hasta el
 año d treynta y seys || que boluio a Seuilla con
 tres || de su compañía .: . ||

Colophon :

C Fue impresso el presente tra- ||
 tado en la magnífica noble y antiquissima çudad ||
 de Zamora: por los honrrados barones Augu- || stin
 de paz y Juan Picardo compañeros im || pressores
 de libros vezinos dela dicha çiu || dad. A costa y
 espensas del virtuoso ba || ron Juan pedro musetti
 mercader || de libros vezino de Medina del || campo.
 Acabose en seys dias || del mes de Octubre. Año ||
 del nascimiento d nro sal || uador Jesu Cristo de ||
 mil y quinientos y || quarenta y dos || Años. ||

¹ British Museum Catalogue.

² Contains also an interesting sketch of Franck.

1542.

** Sm. 4to (signatures from A to I in eights); title one leaf + sixty-six unnumbered leaves, twenty-nine lines to a full page.

(Private Librar., New York.)

There are two distinct works which bear the name of Cabeça de Vaca. The present, which is the *Relacion*, relates the hardships and adventures attending the expedition from the Bay of Tampa to the village of Corazon in Sonora, and which lasted eight years, every day almost being marked with unexampled sufferings. The other consists in the *Commentarios*, which were written under Nuñez' direction by Pero Hernandez¹. This was added to the second edition of the *Relacion*, published in 1555. The latter thrilling narrative was composed by Alvarez Nuñez, better known under the name of Cabeça de Vaca, which he inherited from his mother. The origin of this strange surname is thus related by Ternaux².

“ Au mois de Juillet 1212, l'armée chrétienne, commandée par les rois de Castille, d'Arragon et de Navarre, s'avançait contre les Maures, lorsqu'arrivée à Castro-Ferral, tous les passages se trouvèrent occupés par l'ennemi. Les chrétiens allaient donc se voir forcés de retourner sur leurs pas, quand un berger, nommé Martin Alhaja, se présenta au roi de Navarre, et offrit d'indiquer un chemin par lequel l'armée pourrait passer sans obstacles: le roi envoya avec lui don Diego Lopez de Haro et don Garcia Romeu. Pour qu'ils retrouvassent la route, Alhaja plaça à l'entrée du passage qu'il avait découvert le squelette d'une tête de vache (*Cabeça de vaca*).

“ Le 12 du même mois les chrétiens gagnèrent la bataille de las Navas de Tolosa, qui assura à jamais leur suprématie sur les Maures.

“ Le roi récompensa Martin Alhaja en l'anoblissant ainsi que sa descendance, et celui-ci en mémoire de l'événement qui lui avait mérité cet honneur, changea son nom en celui de Cabeça de Vaca.”

His mother, Doña Teresa, was a lineal descendant of Martin Alaja; but he was himself a native of Xeres³,

¹ Preface, and ANTONIO, *Biblioth. Hisp. Nova*, Vol. I, p. 61.

² *Recueil*; Paris, 1837, p. 2.

³ ARGOTE DE MOLINA, *Nobleza de An-*

dalucia, cap. 37, *ap.* TERNAUX. FRANK-NAU, *Bibl. Hispanica*, p. 255, mentions a work concerning the “noble y antigua Casa de Cabeça de Vaca.”

and the grandson of Pedro de Vera, the conqueror of the Canary islands. 1542.

He was one of the three only survivors of the unfortunate expedition of Pamphilio de Narvaez to Florida above mentioned, who succeeded in returning to Spain. There was a fourth, a negro, called Estavanico, who met a singular fate. He remained in this country, found his way into Mexico, and some years afterward became the guide of Marco de Nizza in the disastrous expedition to the unknown town of Cibola. Estevanico fell into the hands of the Indians, who put him to death, alleging that he, a black man, could not be the envoy of a race of whites.

Alvarez Nuñez died at a ripe old age⁴. We do not recollect where we have seen it stated that it was at Seville in 1564.

The chief authorities concerning this daring adventurer, or his expeditions, are Schmidel⁵, Gomara⁶, Benzone⁷, Garcilasso de la Vega⁸, Herrera⁹, Torquemada¹⁰, Charlevoix¹¹ and Funes¹².

This account was translated into Italian by Ramusio¹³, and paraphrased into English by Purchas¹⁴. Ternaux gave a French version², and Mr. Buckingham Smith a new translation from the original Spanish¹⁵.

The text was printed by Barcia¹⁶, who availed himself of the opportunity to add a dissertation¹⁷ vindicating

⁴ N. DEL TECHO, *Historia Prov. Paraguariæ*; Liege, fol., 1673, lib. 1, cap. xiv.

⁶ *Vera historia admirandæ ejusdam navigat.*; Nuremb., 4to, 1599, cap. xxxi. Schmidel's account was inserted for the first time in an appendix to the second part of the *Weltbuch*, published at Frankfort, fol., in 1567, the first volume of which is Sebastian Franck's well-known work (*supra*, No. 197). It was republished in German, in 1599; but Hulsius, dissatisfied with certain omissions, gave this Latin translation, which is the most complete.

⁶ *Hist. gen. de las Indias*, lib. 11, cap. XLVI and LXXIX.

⁷ *Hist. del Nuevo Mondo*, lib. 11, cap.

IX (mentions only Pamphilo de Narvaez).

⁸ *Hist. gen. del Peru*, lib. 1, cap. III.

⁹ Decad. III. lib. 11, cap. IV; Decad. IV, lib. IV, cap. 4-8; Decad. VI, lib. 1, cap. 3-8.

¹⁰ *Monarquia Indiana*, lib. XIV, cap. XXXII.

¹¹ *Histoire du Paraguay*, Vol. 1.

¹² *Ensayo de la hist. civil del Paraguay*; Buenos-Ayres, 3 vols., 4to, 1816-17.

¹³ Vol. III, fol. 310-30.

¹⁴ *Pilgrimes*, Part. II, B. VIII, pp. 1499-1556.

¹⁵ Washington city, 4to, 1851, privately printed.

¹⁶ *Historiadores Primitivos*, Vol. I.

¹⁷ By A. ARDINO.

1542. Cabeça de Vaca from the aspersions of Honorio Philippono¹⁸, who deemed it strange that our adventurer should have presumed to perform miracles, which, as everybody knows, is a privilege belonging exclusively to the clergy, and not to mere "scelestos milites."

All the authors and bibliographers who mention this *Relacion*, quote only the edition of 1555¹⁹, which, to within a few years, was the only one known.

240. PTOLEMY—MUNSTER—*Recto of the first leaf:*

GEOGRAPHIA || VNIVERSALIS, VETVS ET
NOVA, || COMPLECTENS || CLAVDII PTO/ ||
LEMAEI ALEXANDRINI ENARATIO/ || NIS LIBROS
VIII. || Quorum primus noua translatione
Pirckheimeri et || acuffione commentarioli
illustrior quam haecte || nus fuerit, redditus
est. || Reliqui cum graeco & alijs uetustis
exēplaribus col/ || lati, in infinitis fere locis
castigatiores facti sunt. || Addita sunt in-
super Scholia, quibus exoleta urbium, ||
montium, fluuiorum q̄ nomina ad nostri
seculi mo/ || rem exponuntur. || Succedunt
tabulæ Ptolemaicae, opera Sebastiani Mun ||
steri nouo paratae modo. || His adiectae sunt
plurimae nouae tabulae, modernā or/ || bis
faciem literis & pictura explicantes, inter

¹⁸ In his curious *Nova Typis Transacta acaesido en las dos fornados que hizo à los*
Navigatio, s. l. fol., 1621. *Indias*; Valladolid, by Fernandez de Cor-

¹⁹ *La Relacion y comentarios del gober-*
nador Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca de lo *dova*, 1555. 4to, 142+2 ll. (*Bibliotheca*
Browniana, No. 104).

quas || quædam antehac Ptolemæo non 1542.*
 fuerunt additæ. || Vltimo annexum est com-
 pendium geographicæ de/ || scriptionis, in
 quo uarij gentium & regionum ri/ || tus &
 mores explicantur. || Præfixiis est quoq; uni-
 uerso operi index memorabiliū || populo-
 rum, ciuitatum, fluuiorum, montium, ter- ||
 rarum, lacuum &c. ||

BASILEAE APVD HENRI- || CVM PETRVM. ||

Third line of the recto of the second leaf:

Sebastianus Munsterus in Basiliensi aca-
 demia || Hebraismi professor, S. ||

In fine:

BASILEAE APVD HENRICVM PETRVM. || MENSE
 MARTIO, AN. M . D . XLII. ||¹

* * Folio, title one leaf + nine preliminary leaves, including six of index + seventeen leaves + one blank + one leaf for another title-page, beautifully illustrated, on the reverse of which is a mappemund, occupying two pages, and bearing the title of *TYPVS VNIVERSALIS*. It contains "America seu insula Brasilij," above which lie Cuba, Hispaniola, Terra-Florida, Francisia, between which and "Terra nova siue de Bacalhos," runs a passage labeled "Per hoc fretū iter patit ad Molucas." Then twenty-two maps, the seventeenth of which is the "NOVAE INSVLAE XVII NOVA TABVLA," on the reverse of which is the description. These maps are followed by the Second Book of Ptolemy, printed in double columns, and numbering from 1 to 195. The borders were designed by Holbein².

(Private Libr., Brooklyn and Owl's Head.)

¹ The *Athenæ Rauricæ* (p. 24) mentions "*Tabulæ Ptolemaicæ, & appendix geographia*, 1540," but we are unable to ascertain whether the present edition is intended.

² RUMOHR, *Holbein*; Leipzig, 1836, p. 114, quoted by GRAESSE.

* In RICH's *Supplement*, page 2, we find: "1542 ISLA: Fruto de todos los Santos, Folio. Sevilla." This is only the

1543.

The present is Sebastian Munster's edition of *Ptolemy*.

Direct references: { HEGER, *Geogr. Büchersaal*, —.
 { HOFFMAN, *Lexic. Bibliogr.*, Vol. III, page 320.
 { GRAESSE, Vol. v, p. 501.

241. COPERNICK (N.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

NICOLAI CO || PERNICI TORINENSIS || DE
 REVOLVTIONIBVS ORBI || VM cœlestium, Libri
 VI. || Habes in hoc opere iam recens nato,
 & ædito || studiose lector, Motus stellarum,
 tam fixarum || quam erraticarum, cum ex
 ueteribus, tum etiam || ex recentibus obser-
 uationibus restitutos: & no- || uis infuper
 ac admirabilibus hypothesibus or- || natos.
 Habes etiam Tabulas expeditissimas, ex ||
 quibus eisdem ad quodiis tempus quã
 facili || me calculare poteris. Igitur eme,
 lege, fruire. ||

Ἀγεωμέζητος ἔδειξ εἰσιτω.

Norimbergæ apud Ioh. Petreium,

Anno M. D. XLIII.

** Folio; title one leaf + nine preliminary leaves, including four
 for the index + one hundred and ninety-six numbered leaves.

(British Museum.)

See in Book I, cap. III. *Quomodo terra cû aqua unum
 globû perficiat*, especially the passage on fol. 2: "Magis

work of the Spanish physician Roderick
 Diaz or Ruy Diaz de Isla, mentioned by
 ANTONIO (*Bibliot. Hispan. Nova*, Vol. II,
 page 264), in these words:

"*Tratado contra las bubas, siue Fruto de*

*Todos Santos, o Antidoto eficaz contra el
 mal Frances hallado, y dispuesto en el Hos-
 pital de Todos Santos de Lisboa. Ad
 Joannem III. Portugalliæ Regum. Hispani
 apud Dominicum Roberti in folio 1542.*"

id erit clarum, si addantur insulæ," &c., &c. We should add, however, that not only Schöner corresponded with Copernick, but he was one of the editors (Andreas Ossiander being the other) of this great work. He even paved the way for it, several years in advance, by the publication of a well-known treatise¹.

"First and rarest edition of this celebrated work. The author's real name was Copernick, or Zopernick, the C being pronounced like Tz. He died 24th May, 1543, only a few hours after he had received the first copy of his labors in print."

(LIBRI².)

Direct references : { GASSENDI, *Tych. Brah. Vita, access. N. Copernici*, page 319.
 { HUMBOLDT, *Cosmos*, Vol. II, pages 681, 687, note.
 { EBERT, *Dictionary*, No. 5190.

242. *DOCAMPO (F.)*—Below a large woodcut of the arms of Spain:

Los quatro libros primeros de la Cronica general de España que recopila el maestro Florian do campo (*sic*) criado y cronista del Emperador Rey nuestro señor por mandado de su magestad cesarea. Ençamora. Anno . M . D . xliij .

Colophon :

Fuerõ impressos estos quatro libros primeros de la Cronica de España que recopila el Maestro Florian do campo, Cronista de la Magestad Cesarea, en la magnífica, noble, y antiquissima ciudad de Zamora por el honrrado baron Juan picardo impressor de libros, vezino de la dicha ciudad. A costa y espensas del virtuoso baron Juan

¹ AD CLARISS. v. de Jo. Schonerum, de *dam mathematicæ studiosum narratio prima; libris revolutionum eruditiss. viri et mathematici Nicolai Copernici . . . per quem-* Dantzick, 4to, 1540.

² Catalogue for 1861, No. 1916.

1543. pedro mussetti mercader de libros bejino d Medina del campo. Acabaronse a quinze || dias del mes de Deseembre. Año del nasci || miêto de nuestro saluador Jesu christo || de mil y quinientos y quarenta y || tres años. Reynando en Espa- || ãa el Emperador don Car- || los nuestro señor y || Re natural. :. || ✠ ||

* * Title one leaf + leaves numbered on the recto from fol. 11 to fol. ccxxxv + ten unnumbered leaves for the table. An extremely well-printed book.

(Private Library, New York.)

Florian do Canpo¹, Docampo², or de Ocampo³, was born of a Portuguese family at Zamorra⁴, about the year 1500⁵. He studied at Alcala under Antonio de Lebrixa, joined the church, was appointed in 1539 chronicler of Charles V, and died in 1555⁶. Mr. Ticknor says⁷ that "the work of Ocampo, in its very structure, is dry and absurd." At all events it contains an interesting chapter (xxth on fol. clv) devoted to the discovery of the islands of Hispaniola, Cuba, &c. It is worthy of notice that Columbus is not mentioned by name. The work was reprinted with additions, Medina del Campo, fol., 1553³, Alcala, fol. 1578⁴, and Madrid, 10 or only 2 vols. 4to, 1791³.

Direct references: { FREYTAG, *Analecta*, page 198.
MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. VI, Part I, page 121.
BAUMGARTEN, *Nachrichten von merkwürd.*, Vol. I, page 115.
GRAESSE, Vol. V, page 4.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 113.

¹ Title-page and colophon.

² FRANCKENAU, *Biblioth. Hispan.*, p. 119.

³ TICKNOR, *History of Spanish Literature*, Vol. II, p. 27.

⁴ ANTONIO, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, Vol. I, p. 394.

⁵ "The Cortes of Valladolid, 1555, in their 'Petitiones' cxxviii. and cxxix., ask

a pension for Ocampo, and say that he was then fifty-five years old, and had been chronicler from 1539. (See 'Capitulos y Leyes,' Valladolid, folio, 1558, f. lxi)"—TICKNOR, *loc. cit.*, p. 28, n. 7.

⁶ REZABAL, *Biblioteca de los Escrit. de los Seis Colegios Mayores*, p. 237.

⁷ BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 150.

243. VALENCIA (M. DE)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1543.

Con privilegio imperial

Then woodcut of an escutcheon.

Libro llamado Tesoro de virtu || des btil & copioso. Copilado por vn religioso portugues. || de la ordē dl serafico padre sāt frācisco Dirigido al muy nuestro || señor Francisco pessa : tesorero dl muy esclarecido z inu ||

Colophon :

A gloria : y alabanza de || dios todopoderoso y de su Bendita Madre || la birgen sancta Maria. Fue impressa || la presente obra, llamada Tesoro de virtu- || des, en la villa de Medina del cã || po, por Pedro de Castro im- || presor de libros. Acabose a || beyente dias d Otubre. || Año. M . D . xliij . ||

** 4to, title one leaf + twenty preliminary unnumbered leaves + one blank + sixty-four unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered LXV—CXXXV + one leaf for the above colophon.

(Private Library, Mexico.)

This anonymous compilation by a Portuguese monk of the Franciscan order, interests us only on account of two letters : one from Martin de Valencia forwarded to the bishop of Mexico to the general chapter of the Franciscans held at Toledo ; the other, addressed to the said de Valencia by the friars of the Franciscan Convent or Talmanaco, dated June 12th, 1531. These two letters have also been inserted in the Latin *Cortez* of 1532 (*supra*, No. 168), and in the *Novus Orbis* of 1555¹.

Direct reference : TERNAUX, No. 50.¹ Fol. 665, sq.

1543.*

244. VALENCIA (MARTIN DE) & A. DE OLAVE.

U A gloria y loor de
dios: y || para dechado y exêplo delos fieles.
 Siguefe el glo || rioso martyrio del
 bienauêturado padre fray An || dres de espoletto:
 frayle delos menores dela orden || del serafico padre
 nuestro sant Francisco. El qual martyrio recibio
 enla ciudad de Fez porla verdad || de nuestra sagra
 fe, A nueue dias del mes de || Enero del Año de
 M . D . xxxij . ||

* * 4to, eleven unnumbered leaves.

(Private Library, Providence.)

"This is an introductory paragraph on the recto of the first leaf of a small 4to tract of 11 unpagged leaves, Gothic Letter, without title, place of printing, or date. It contains, first, the above-mentioned "*Martyrio*" written by F. ANTONIO DE OLAVE, dated "*en el convento de Setuval*," April 10, 1532, translated, as the anonymous author of the tract states (on the verso of the 2d leaf), by him, from an old sheet which had been sent by King JOHN, of PORTUGAL, to the general chapter of Franciscans, held at TOLEDO "*en el dia del sancto pentecostes*." Then follows a letter of F. MARTIN DE VALENCIA, sent by the bishop of Mexico to the same chapter, accompanied by another, addressed to MARTIN DE VALENCIA by the friars of the Franciscan convent at Talmanaco, dated June 12, 1531.

"The copy before us bears the stamp of Mr. Ternaux's collection. It has the same contents as his No. 50, but a different title."

(*Bibliotheca Browniana*¹.)

The present is not a separate work, but simply a portion of the preliminary part of the above No. 243.

Direct reference: TERNAUX, *Bibliothèque Africaine*, No. 280.

¹ First Part, p. 20, No. 72.

* The following from ANTHONY BRUCIOLI, a well-known "Pestifero Eretico," who occupies such a prominent place among the "*Damnati primæ classis*," may contain a map: "Trattato della Sfera, raccolto da

Giovanni di Sacrobusto e da altri, per Antonio Brucioli. In Venezia per Francesco Brucioli, e Fratagli 1543, in 4."

(FONTANINI†.)

† *Biblioteca Italiana*, Vol. 11, p. 267.

245. DIONYSIUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1543.*

DIONYSIUS LYBICVS POETAE ||
 DE SITV HABITABILIS ORBIS || A SIMONE LEMNIO
 POETA LAVREATO || NVPER LATINVS FACTVS. ||

Then large woodcut, representing two globes, one issuing out of an open eye, the other with the word AMERICA; and below:

VENETIIS M . D . XLIII .

*Cum gratia & priuilegio.**In fine :*

*Venetiis per Bartholomeum cognomento Imperatorem : & ||
 Franciscum eius generum . Anno M . D . XLIII . ||*

** Sm. 4to; title one leaf + thirty-nine unnumbered leaves, printed in Italics.

(Private Library, New York.)

Direct references : { HOFFMANN, Lexicon, Vol. II, pages 106-7.
 { BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 731.
 { GRAESSE, Vol. II, page 402.

246. PIGHIUS (A.)—"De æquinoctiorum solstitiorumque inuentione, et de ratione Paschalis celebrationis, Paris, 8vo, 1543."

(WATT¹.)

See, *supra*, page 180, No. 107, for the first edition of this curious work, which was several times reprinted.

¹ *Bibliotheca Britannica*, Vol. II, col. 757.
 * DE MEDINA (P.)—"Libro de las Grandezas y cosas memorables de España. Primum Hispali apud Dominicum de Robertis 1543. fol." (ANTONIO, *Bibl. Hisp. Nova*, Vol. II, p. 215.)
 "Dans une note de la seconde édit. de sa Chronique, Florian do Campo accuse P. de Medina d'avoir extrait de la première édit. de cet ouvrage tout ce qui forme le sien. Or comme cette première édition est de 1544, quoique datée de 1543 à la fin, il est fort douteux que celle de P. de Medina, de 1543, citée par Antonio, existe." (BRUNET, Vol. III, col. 1572.)
 See, *infra*, under the date of 1549.

1543.

247. NUEVAS LEYES—Under a beautifully ornamented border containing the arms of Spain :

**Leyes y ordenanças nue-
uamēte hechas** || por su Magestad | pa
la gouernacion de las
Indias y buen trata || miento y conseruacion delos
Indios : que se han de guardar en el || consejo y
audiēcias reales q en ellas residen : y por todos los
otros || gouernadores | juezes y personas particu-
lare dellas. ||

✠ **Con privilegio imperial** ✠

Colophon :

**Las presentes leyes, y
nuevas** || ordenanças y declaracion dellas ||
para la gouernacion de las In- ||
dias, y buen tratamiento de los || naturales dellas.
Fueron im- || presas por mandado de || los señores :
presidēte, y del consejo de las In- || dias : en la
villa || de Alcala || de || Henares : en casa de Joan ||
de Brocar a ocho dias del || mes de Julio del año ||
de nro saluador || Jesu crif- || to || M.D.XLIII. ||

** Folio ; title one leaf + thirteen numbered leaves.

(Private Libr., New York and Providence.)

Rich calls¹ this extremely rare volume “the *first* collection of printed laws relating to the new world,” and Ternaux² “le premier recueil qui ait été publié.” These

¹ *Biblioth. Americ. Vetus*, p. 5, No. 13. ² *Bibliothèque Américaine*, p. 11, No. 49.

two assertions have caused many readers to misapprehend the real character of the work, which is not a collection or a "*Recopilacion*," but simply two ordinances of Charles V, known among historians as the famous *Nuevas Leyes*, and which have been the cause of so much mischief. They were issued especially for the better treatment of the Indians, and, we believe, for limiting the partitions of lands among the conquerors. Leon Pinelo states³, on the authority of Juan de Grijalva⁴, that these laws "tan odiosas," were prompted by the publication of the manuscript tract *Dies i seis remedios contra la peste que destruye las Indias*. They were issued at Barcelona, November 20th, 1542, completed at Valladolid, July 4th, 1543, and ordered to be printed, and enforced immediately throughout the Indies.

The present is the first edition of these laws. The second was published at Madrid in 1585⁵; the third, which we believe was the last, at Valladolid in 1603⁶.

As to the *Ordenanzas* of Antonio de Mendoza, we describe them, *infra*, under the date of 1548.

Although as early as 1556 Antonio Maldonado had proposed to frame a *Repertorio de las Cédulas*, and the work known as *Puga's Cedulaario*⁷, which must be considered as the first step in that direction, had already been published, it was not until the rescript of Philip II, dated

³ *Epitome*, p. 63, Cf. HERRERA, Decad. vii, lib. vi, cap. x, p. 120.

⁴ *Cronica de la orden de S. Augustin en las Prov. de la Nueva España*; Mexico, 4to, 1624.

⁵ "LEYES, y ORDENANÇAS nuevas, hechas por su Magestad, para la Governacion de las Indias, i buen tratamiento de los Indios, que se han de guardar en el Consejo, e i por todos los otros Governadores, Jueces, i Personas Particulares de ella, en Madrid, 1585. fol. en Casa de Francisco Sanchez."—PINELO-BARCIA, Vol. II, col. 828.

⁶ *Leyes y Ordenanças Nueva-mente hechas por su Magestad, para la governaçiõ de las Indias, y buen tratamiento y conservaçion de los Indios: que se han de guardar en el Consejo y Audiencias Reales*

que en ellas residen: y por todos los otros Gouverna-dores, jueces y personas particulares dellas. En Valladolid. En la Imprenta del Licenciado Vares de Castro. Año de M. DCIII.

. Fol. Title 1 l. + 13 numb. ll. + 1 blank. B. L.

⁷ *Philippus Secundus Hispania rum, et Indiarum Rex. Prouisiões, cedulas, Instruções de su Magestad: Orde nanças de difutos, y audiência dela nueva España: y pa el buê tratamiê to y oservacião d' los yndios dende el año 1525. hasta el presente. de . 63. En Mexico en casa de Pedro Ocharte. M. D. LXIII.*

. Fol. Title 1 l. + 3 prel. ll. + 207 numb. ll. B. L.

[Private Libr., N. Y. and Provid.]

1543. 1570, that an unknown jurist undertook to compile a general code. All that we have been able to ascertain concerning this anonymous collection is, that the chapter treating of the Council of the Indies only was printed in 1593 (*sic pro 1573?*) Leon Pinelo says⁸ that the publication was interrupted by the death of the author.

Diego de Encinas was more successful, although he published only four volumes, not in 1599⁹, but in 1596¹⁰, which, however, were suppressed by the Council of the Indies, as Encinas had prepared them without having been previously authorized.

Thus far those codes had only been collections of *cedulas* and ordonnances arranged in alphabetical order; but as the number of laws increased, and, let it be said, with appalling rapidity, it became necessary to change the method, and adopt a kind of digest, omitting the abrogated laws and abridging those in force. It was only in 1608 that the plan was thus altered, but instead of intrusting the work to individuals who acted on their own responsibility, as had been the case hitherto, a board composed of two members was created. Fourteen years, however, elapsed before any appointment was made. Finally in 1622, Rodrigo de Aguiar and Leon Pinelo commenced the first volume, but instead of continuing the work, they published in 1628 a *Sumario* or abridgment for the private use of the members of the Council¹¹. Aguiar died, and the entire

⁸ *loc. cit.*, p. 120.

⁹ LEON PINELO, *loc. cit.*, p. 121; BARCIA even says (*Epitome*, Vol. II, col. 821) that it contains ordonnances of this date.

¹⁰ *Provisiones || cedulas, capitulos de || ordenanças, instrucciones, y cartas, libradas y des- || pachadas en diferentes tiempos por sus Magestades de || los señores Reyes Catolicos don Fernando y doña Ysabel, y Emperador || don Carlos de gloriosa memoria, y doña Juana su madre, y Catolico Rey don || Felipe, con acuerdo de los señores Presidentes, y de su Consejo Real de las In || dias, que en sus tiempos ha auido tocantes al buen gouierno de las Indias, y || administracion de la justicia*

en ellas. Sacado todo ello de los libros del || dicho Consejo por su mandado, para que se sepa, entienda, y se tenga no- || ticia de lo que cerca dello esta' proueydo despues que se || descubrieron las Indias || hasta agora. || En Madrid. || En la Imprenta Real. || M.D.XCVI. Folio. Vol. I. 14 prel. II. + 462 pp. Vol. II, 14 prel. II. + 382 pp. Vol. III, 13 prel. II. + 482 pp. Vol. IV, 10 prel. II. + 415 pp."

[Private Libr., Provid.]

¹¹ *Sumarios || de la || Recopilacion general || de las Leyes, Ordenanças, Provisiones, Cedulas, Instruccion y Cartas || Acordadas, que por los Reyes Catolicos de Castilla se han pro-*

work devolved on Leon Pinelo. It was in the course of these preparations that the Father of American Bibliography perused "quinientos libros Reales de cédulas, manuscritos; i en ellos mas de ciento y veinte mil hojas, i mas de trecientas mil decisiones¹²."

In 1634, Leon Pinelo had accomplished his task; but the compilation remained in manuscript. We think that he died soon afterwards, for we find Juan de Solorzano Pereira appointed to continue the work. Nothing more was done until 1660, when a new board or *Junta de la Nueva Recopilacion de Indias* was appointed. They completed the code to the year 1680, and it was finally promulgated by royal decree May 18th, 1681¹³. Four years before, however, Juan Francisco de Montemayor y Cordova, who was already known by his Mexican reprint of the *Sumario* of 1628, had published two Summaries¹⁴ which have since become extremely rare; but these could supply the place only temporarily of a general code.

In the great *Recopilacion* just mentioned, the laws relating to the Indies are divided into forty chapters, each law bearing in the margin the name of the king

mulgado . . . por las Indias Occidentales, Islas y Tierra Firme del mar || Oceano . . . Por el Licenciado Don Rodrigo de Aguiar y Acuña; Madrid, by Juan Gonzales, 1628, fol., 8 prel. ll. + 178 pp. + 4 ll.

[Private Libr., Providence.]

Reprinted in Mex., fol., 1677, 8 + 385 ll.

¹² *Épitome*, p. 123.

¹³ *Recopilacion || de leyes de los reynos || de las Indias. || Mandadas imprimir, y publicar || por la Magestad Católica del Rey || Don Carlos II. || Nvostro Señor. || va dividida en quatro tomos, || con el Indice general, y al principio de cada Tomo el Indice || especial de los titulos, que contiene. || Tomo primero. || En Madrid: Por Iovian de Paredes, Año de 1681. Fol., Vol. 1, 6 ll. + 300 pp. Vol. II, 3 ll. + 299 pp. Vol. III, 3 ll. + 302 pp. Vol. IV, 2 ll. + 145 pp. + 220 pp. for index.*

[Private Libr., Providence.]

The second edition is dated 1756, the

third, 1774, the fourth, 1794, the fifth and last, 1841. BRUNET mentions (Vol. IV, col. 1138) an edition of 1754, which does not exist.

¹⁴ *Sumarios de las Cédulas, Ordenes y Provisiones Reales, que se han despachado por su Magestad para la Nueva España, y otras partes; especialmente desde el año de mil seiscientos y veinte ocho, en que se imprimieron los quatro Libros, del primer tomo de la Recopilacion de las Leyes de Indias, hasta el año de mil seiscientos y sesenta y siete; Mexico, fol., 1678, 9 + 276 ll.*

—*Recopilacion Sumaria de algunos autos acordados de la Real Audiencia y Chancilleria de la Nueva España, que rende en la ciudad de Mexico para la mejor expedición de los negocios de su cargo, desde el año de mil quinientos y veinte y ocho en que se fundo hasta este presente año de mil seiscientos y setenta y siete, con las ordenanças para su Gobierno. Fol., sine anno aut loco, 60 ll.*

1543. who promulgated it, and the date. Señor Icazbalceta writes to us that :

“Ce code qui, sous une forme ou sous l'autre, a régi l'Amérique pendant trois siècles, est encore partiellement en vigueur chez nous. Il n'a jamais été positivement abrogé, mais le temps, et surtout les changements politiques qui ont eu lieu, en ont rendu caduques toutes les dispositions. Les avis sur le mérite de ce code sont très partagés. On doit le juger d'après l'esprit du temps, et non d'après nos idées modernes. C'est toujours un monument vénérable et qui devra être étudié par tous ceux qui voudront connaître l'histoire de l'Amérique.”

As to the *Nuevas Leyes*, there is a reliable extract in Herrera¹⁵, and an interesting account in Remesal¹⁶. Señor Icazbalceta will publish in the forthcoming second volume of his *Coleccion* the entire text, copied from the notorial act concerning the announcement of those laws by the public herald in Mexico, May 24th, 1544.

Direct references : { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, Part II, p. 250 (copy printed on vellum).
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 20, No. 71.
Historical Nuggets, No. 1731.
 BRUNET, Vol. III, col. 1042.
 GRAESSE, Vol. IV, page 193.

248. HENRICI || GLAREANI HELVETII, ||
 POETAE LAVREATI DE GEOGRA || phia Liber
 unus, ab ipso Authore iam no || uissime
 recognitus. ||

Vignette, a hand cutting a Gordian knot.

¶ FRIBV RGI BRISGOIAE || Stephanus Mele-
 chus Grauius excu- || debat, Anno M . D .
 XLIII . ||

* * 4to, title one leaf + thirty-five numbered leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

See fol. 35, and *supra*, page 262.

Direct references : { *Bibliotheca Barlowiana*, —.
Bibliotheca Americana Primordia, page 12.
 TRÖMEL, No. 12.

¹⁵ Decade VII, lib. VI, cap. 5, pp. 110—113.

¹⁶ *Hist. de Chiapas*, Lib. IV, cap. 10.

249. ZUMARRAGA (J.)—*Within an escutcheon and border :*I 544.**Doctrina breue muy p. ||**

uechosa de las cosas q̄ ptene- || cen a la fe catholica
 y a n̄a cri || stian dad en estilo llano pa co- || mū
 inteligēcia. Cōpuesta por || el Reuerēdissimo . S .
 Dō fray || Juā zumarraga primer obpō || d Mexico.
 Del cōsejo d su ma || gestad. Imp̄ssa ē la misma
 ciu- || dad d Mexico por su mādado || y a su costa.
 Año d M.dxliij. ||

Colophon on the recto of the fourth leaf of signature 1 :

¶ Ahōra y alabança de n̄o senor Iesu Xpo y de
 la gl'io- || sa birgē sancta Maria su madre : aq̄ se
 acaba el presen- || te tratado. El qual fue visto y
 examinado y corregi || do por mādado dl . R . S .
 Dō fray Juan Zumar || raga : primer Obispo de
 Mexico : y del cōsejo : d su Magestad. &c. Im-
 pmiose eñsta grā ciu || dad d Tenuchtitlā Mexico
 desta nueua || España : en casa de Juā crōberger
 por || mādado dl mismo señor obpo Dō || fray Juā
 zumarraga y a su costa. || Acabose de imprimir a .
 xliij . || días del mes de Junio : del || año de M . d .
 quarē || ta y q̄tro anos. ||



* * 4to, eighty-four unnumbered leaves; signatures A-LIHI.

(Private Library, Mexico.)

Direct references : { *Bulletin du Bibliophile* for 1859, page 183.
 { *Diccionario Univ. de Hist. y Geograf.*, Vol. v, page 962.

Tripartito del || Christianissimo
y consolato || río
doctor Juan Gerson de || doctrina Christiana : a
qual- || quiera muy puechosa. Tra- || duzido de lati
en légua Cas||tellana para el bié d muchos || neces=
sario. Impresso en Me- || xico : en casa de Juan
crom- || berger. Por mãdado y a cos||ta del R . S .
obispo de la mes||ma ciudad Fray Juã çumar ||
raga . Reuisto y examinado || por su mandado . ||
Año de . M . d . xliiij . ||

Colophon :

¶ Acabose el Tripartito de Juan || gerson : a gloria
y loor de la sanctissima trinidad : y d || la sacratis=
sima virgē sancta Maria reyna d los an- || geles.
¶ de los gloriosissimos sant Juan Baptista : ||
¶ sant Joseph. ¶ sant Frãcisco. El qual se im=
pri- || mio en la grã ciudad d Tenuchtiltan Mexico
de || sta nueva España en casa de Juã cröberger q̄
dios || aya . Acabose de imprimir . Año de . M . d .
xliiij . ||

* * 4to, twenty-eight unnumbered leaves, thirty-three lines to a full page. Long lines, no catch-words, signatures a, b, c, in eights, d, in fours. The colophon is on the verso of the last leaf. Large woodcut on the verso of the title-page.

(Private Library, Mexico.)

Direct references : { *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, 1859, page 183.
{ *Diccionario Univ. de Hist. y Geogr.*

A copy of this and of the above No. 249, were discovered a few years ago in a curiosity shop at Toulouse.

251. CORDOVA (P. DE)—*Within an ornamented border :*

I 544.

✠ ✠ Doctrina xpiana pa ||

instrucion ⁊ informació delos indi-|| os: por manera
de hystoria . Com-|| puesta por el muy reuerendo
padre || fray Pedro de Cordoua: de buena || me-
moría: primero fundador dla or || den delos Pre-
dicadores élas yslas || del mar Oceano: y por otros
religio || sos doctos dla misma ordē. La q̄l || doc-
trina fue vista y examinada y a p̄ || uada por el
muy . R . S . el licēcia || do Tello de Sádoual
Inquisitador en esta nueva España || por su Ma-
gestad. La qual fue em- || pressa en Mexico por
mandado del || muy . R . S . dō fray Huā fumar-
ra-|| ga p̄mer obispo desta ciudad: del cō || sejo de su
Magestad . ⁊c . y a su costa . || Año de . M . d . xliij . ||
Cō preuilegio de su . S . N . N . M .

In fine :

. Impressa en la grande y mas leal ciudad
de Me- || rico: en casa de Juan Cromberger: que
sancta gloria aya a costa del dicho señor obpo.

. Acabose de imprimir . Año de M . d . xliij . ||

* * 4to, title one leaf + twenty-nine unnumbered leaves.

(Private Libr., Providence and Mexico.)

“Petrus de Corduba, ein spanischer Dominicaner von Corduba, welches auch sein Geschlechts-Nahme war, gebohren um 1460, studirte zu Salamanca die Rechte, trat aber hernach daselbst in obgedachten Orden, gieng 1510 als Missionarius nach Domingo, wurde Provincial seines Ordens, schrieb *el vocabulario en lengua zapoteca*, und starb den 29 Jun. 1525.”


(JÜCHER¹.)

¹ *Allgemeines Gelehrt. Lexic.*, Vol. III, col. 1462.


1544. We omit the long colophon at the end, which contains the imprint.

Direct references : { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part VII, No. 4780.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 21, No. 73.
 RICH, page 5, No. 14.
 BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 464.

252. *FRISIUS (G.)—Recto of the first leaf :*

 **G E M M A**
 PHRYSIUS DE PRINCI-
 pijs astronomiæ & Cosmographiæ,
 Deq; vsu Globi ab eodem edi-
 ti. Item de Orbis diuisione,
 & Infulis, rebusq; nu-
 per inuentis.

Then woodcut of a mounted globe and :

 Antuerpiæ excudebat Ioannes || Rich-
 ard. An . D . 1544 . ||

Colophon :

☉ Antuerpiæ typis excudebat || Ioannes
 Grauius . Anno . || M . D . XLIIII . ||

** Small 8vo ; title one leaf + eighty-eight unnumbered leaves
 + three for tables.

(Private Library, New York.)

See

“☉ Caput . xxx . De America. ‘ Amer-
 ica ab inuentore Amerio [*sic*] Vesputio
 nomen habet, ’ ” &c.

253. *APIANUS—FRISIUS—Recto of the first leaf :*1544.

La Cosmographie de Pierre ||

Apian, libure trefutile traictant de toutes les regions & pays || du monde par artifice Astronomicque, nouuellemēt traduit || de Latin en François. Et par Gemma Frison Mathema- || ticien & Docteur en Medicine de Louvain corrige. ||

Auecq aultres libures du mesme Gemma Fr. appartenantz || audict artifice, cōme la page ensuyuante la declare. ||

Then woodcut of a mounted globe, below which M. D. XLIII. and:

¶ On les vend en Anuers sur le pont de chambre chez Gregoire Bonte || a l'escu de Basle, imprimez en Latin, Francois, & Flameng. ||

Colophon :

¶ Absolut est cest œuure Cosmographicque de Peere Apian, auecq aul || tres liures de la mesme science, Aux despens communs de Gemma || Frison, & Gregoire Bonte. Imprimés en Anuers || par Gillis de Dieft, au moys Daouft. || . 1544 . || ¶

* * Elongated 4to ; title one leaf + one unnumbered leaf + leaves numbered III—LXV + one unnumbered leaf with printer's mark on the verso. Many woodcuts ; revolving diagrams on verso of leaves XI, XIII, XLIX, and recto of XLVIII. Mappemund covering verso of XXV and recto of XXVI, inscriptions in Latin and Dutch ; word AMERICA inscribed.

Direct references : { Libri Catalogue for 1861, page 24, No. 210.
 { BRUNET, Vol. I, col. 342.
 { GRAESSE, Vol. I, page 159.

I 544.

254. DE LEEWIS OR RIKEL—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Este es un cõpendio breue que tracta d la || ma-
nera de como se hã de hazer las pcessio || nes : com-
puesto por Dionisio Richel cartu || xano : q̃ esta è
lati è la p̃mera pte d sus p̃ciosos || opusculos : ro-
mançado pa comũ btilidad. ||

Then the text on the same page.

Colophon :

Ahõra y gloria de nro seõor Jesu xpõ y d la
virgẽ sc̃tã Ma- || ria su madre : aqui se acaba este
breue cõpendio que tracta de la || manera que se ha
de tener en el hazer de las Proçessiones. El || qual
se imprimio en esta gran ciudad d Tenuchtitlan
Mexico || desta nueua España por mandado del
muy reuẽredo seõor don || Fray Juã çumarraga :
p̃mer Obispo de la misma ciudad. Del || cõsejo de
su magestad .xc y a su costa . En casa de Juan
cromber || ger . Año de . M . D . xliiij . ||

* * 4to, signature a in eight, b, in four, twelve unnumbered leaves.

(Private Library, Mexico.)

We suppose this Richel to be the Denys Leewis men-
tioned by Foppens¹ and Fabricius², known among the
scholastics as the *Doctor extaticus*. This prolific mystic
was born at Rikel in Belgium, in 1394, and died in
1471. He belonged to the order of the Carthusians,
and his *Speculum* was the first work printed in Belgium³.

Direct references : { Mondidier Catalogue, page 98, No. 1872.
 } *Diccionario Univ. de Histor. y Geogr.*, Vol. v, page 961.

¹ *Bibliotheca Belgica*, Vol. i. p. 241.

² LA SERNA SANTANDER, *Dictionnaire*

³ *Bibl. med. et infim. Lat.*, Lib. iv, p. 95. *Bibliographique*, Vol. i, p. 293.

255. DE LEEWIS OR RIKEL—*Recto of the first leaf:*1544.

Este es un cõpẽdio breue que tracta dla manera de como se hã de hazer las pcessiones : compuesto por Dionisio Richel cartuxano : q̃ esta ẽ latĩ ẽ la p̃mera pte d sus p̃ciosos opusculos : romançado pa comũ btilidad.

Colophon :

Aq̃ se acaba este breue cõpẽdio de Dionysio cartuxano : cõ la adición de los || argumẽtos cõ sus respuestas . &c . q̃ trata de lo q̃ es mãdado y bedado ẽ las p || cessioneõs : ẽ especial ẽ la d Corpus Xpi : por cuya causa se romãço . Imp̃ssa ẽ mexi || co por mãdado dl . s . obpo dõ fray Huã çumarraga : ẽ casa d Huã crõberger . ||

* * 4to, *sine anno*, sixteen leaves instead of twelve like the above, owing to a long exhortation at the end, wherein it is stated that the present is a second edition of the above No. 249.

(Private Library, Mexico.)

Direct reference : Dicionario Univ. de Hist. y Geogr., Vol. v, page 962.

256. (BIONDO M. A.)—"M. A. Blondi De Ventu et navigatione, cum descriptione a Gadibus ad Novum Orbem. Venetiis, 1544, in-8."

(BRUNET¹.)

See, *infra*, under the date of 1546.

257. MAFFEI OF VOLTERRA—"Commentarii rerum urbanarum, lib. xxxviii. cum Oeconomico Xenophon-tis. Bafil. per Frobenium, 1544, fol."

(FABRICIUS².)

¹ *Manuel*, Table, No. 19772.

² *Bibl. Lat. Med.*, Vol. vi, p. 142.

1544.

258. MUNSTER (SEBAST.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

COSMOGRAPHIA. || **Beschrei-
büg** || **aller Lender Durch** ||
Sebastianum Munsterum in welcher begriffen || Aller
völker, Herrschafften || Stetten, vnd namhafftiger flecken
herkomen: || Sitten gebreüch | ordnung | glauben | secten | vnd
hantie- || rung | durch die ganze welt | vnd fürnem- || lich
Teütscher nation. || Was auch besunders in iedem landt
gefunden | || vnd darin beschensey. || Alles mit figuren
vnd schönen landt karten erklet | vnd für augen gestellt.. ||
Getruckt zü Basel durch Henrichum || Petri. Anno
M . D . xliiij . ||

* * Folio; title one leaf, + six preliminary leaves, + twenty-four woodcut maps of two leaves each + pages numbered to dclix. Mappemund, with the words: *America seu insula Brasilij*, and map xxiiij, with the following inscription on the verso:

**Die newe || welch der grossen || vnd vilen Inse- || len von
den Spa || niern gefunden. ||**

(Private Libr., New York.)

See the chapter **Von den neüwen inseln** from leaf DCXXXVI to leaf DCXLIJ.

SEBASTIAN MUNSTER was born at Ingleheim in 1489, and died of the plague, at Basle, in May, 1552. He was a most prolific author (forty printed works; see the list

* *Anglicè*: Cosmography. Description of all countries, by Sebastian Münster, wherein are contained the origin, customs, habits, laws, creeds, sects and occupations of all nations, governments, cities and remarkable towns through the whole world, and particularly through the German na- tion. Also, which particulars have been found in each country and therein observed. All explained by drawings and fine maps, and placed before the eye. Printed at Basil, by Henry Petri, in the year 1544.

in HEGER¹), and not only a great mathematician and cartographer, but one of the best Hebrew scholars of his time: "*Germanorum Esdras hic Straboque conditur*²," says his epitaph. Modest and learned, this good and conscientious man did not escape the censure of a certain school of critics.

The *Athenae Rauricae*³ mentions editions of this work, "*Lat.* 1543 . 1545 . 1550 . *Germ.* 1544 . 1546 . 1550 . 1559 . 1564 . 1578 . 1621 . *fol.*"

Extended extracts have been published in English⁴. Brunet mentions⁵ an Italian translation, under the date of 1558, printed by Petri, at Basle. The French edition, by Belleforest⁶, is well known.

Direct references : { STRUVE, *Biblioth. Histor. Select.*, cap. xvi., page 761.
 { *Catalog. Biblioth. Bunav.*, Vol. II., page 35.
 { NAPIONE, *Del Primo Scopitrore*, pages 8-14, 21-26.
Historical Nuggets, No. 1954.

259. GLAREANUS (HENRY LORIT.)—"De Geographia liber unus ab ipso auctore jam tertio recognitus. Venetiis, apud Petrum et Jo. Mariam fratres et Cornelium nepotem de Nicolinis de Sabio, ad instantiam Melchioris Seffae, anno Dñi M . D . XLIV, in 8°."

(LANCETTI¹.)

¹ *Geogr. Buchersaal*, Vol. I., pp. 79-140.

² "Here lies the Esdras and Strabo of the Germans."

³ Page 24.

⁴ *A treatyse of the newe India with other newe founde landes and Ilandes, as well eastwarde as westwarde, as they are knowen and founde in these our days, after the description of Sebastian Munster in his booke of uniuersall cosmographie*; London, by Edward Sutton, 12mo, 1553, 102 pp. [Private Libr., Providence.]

—*A briefe Collection and compendious Extract of straunge Things, gathered out of*

the Cosmographie of Sebastian Munster; London, 16mo, 1574, 101 ll. (*Bibl. Heberiana*.)

⁵ *Manuel*, Vol. III, col., 1945.

⁶ *La Cosmographie universelle de tout le monde . . . Auteur en partie Munster, mais beaucoup plus augmentée ornée et enrichie par F. de Belleforest, tant de les recherches, comme de l'aide de plusieurs mémoires par hommes amateurs del'histoire et de leur patrie*; Paris, 2 vols., fol., 1575. [Private Libr., N. Y.]

⁷ *Memorie Intorno ai poeti Laureati*; Milan, 1839, 8vo, page 348.

1544. 260. GIAMBULLARI (P. F.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

PIER FRAN || CESCO GIAMBVL || LARI
ACCADEMI- || CO FIOR. ||

De'l Sito, Forma, & Misure, dello || Inferno di Dante. ||

Then oblong vignette representing Noah's ark, with the motto :

L'ACQVA CH' IO PRENDO GIAMAI NON SI CORSE.
In Firenze per Neri Dortelata M. D. XLVIII.

* * Sm. 8vo ; title one leaf, + pages numbered from 3 to 153, + a table of thirteen unnumbered leaves, + leaf with register, and vignette on the verso.

(Private Librar., New York.)

This work, from one of the founders of the famous Academy of La Crusca, is certainly curious and interesting (especially to philologists, on account of the introduction of accents for the purpose of showing the pronunciation of the Florentines), but it requires no little stretch of imagination to place it among the books relating to America, on the strength of a small fanciful map on page 18, which exhibits on the West a kind of promontory with the inscription : TERRA INCOGNITA, and on the South : MONTE DEL PVRGATORIO.

Direct references : { *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part v, No. 1816.
NEGRI, *istor. de Fiorent. Scritt.*, page 453.
BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 1582.
GRAESSE, Vol. III, page 78.

1545. 261. FERRER (JAIME).—“*Sentencias cathólicas del Divi poeta Dant.*

“*Barcelona, — 1545.*”

“*Cartas del gran Cardenal de España y de los Reyes Cathólicos á Mosen Jaime Ferrer ; las contestaciones de este y su dictamen sobre la particion del mar Océano con el Rey de Portugal ; y otra carta de Ferrer*

á D. Cristobal Colon. (Hállanse impresas en Barcelona el año mil quinientos cuarenta y cinco en el raro libro que compiló el mismo Ferrer y tituló *Sentencias catbólicas del Divi poeta Dant.*")

(NAVARRETE¹.)

See in Navarrete's *Coleccion*, Ferrer's letter "*Al muy magnífico y spetable Señor el Señor Almirante de las Indias, en la gran isla de Cibán,*" dated August 5th, 1495.

This James Ferrer de Blanes (who should not be mistaken for another James Ferrer, *i. e.*, Jacques Ferer, the discoverer or supposed discoverer of Cape Bojador²) seems to have been a native of Catalonia, a cosmographer by taste and a jeweler by occupation. The only traces we could find of this mysterious personage, who, together with Pighius, gave us more trouble than all the authors cited in the *Bibliotheca* together, are in dialogue XLV of Oviedo's *Quincuagenas*³, where he is made one of the interlocutors; and the following extract, the discovery of which we cannot but compare to the finding of a needle in a hay-stack:

"*Iacobus (Mosen Iáume) Ferrer de Blanes. Catalunus sub Regibus Catholicis Ferdinando & Elisabetha scripsisse dicitur Lemosino sermone: Sentencias Catoliques del Divi Poeta Dânt anno MDXLV. (alicubi) editas: quode D Thomas Ant. Sanchez Syll. Poem. Hisp. ann. MD. T. I. Proleg. pag. xxvii. seq.*"

(ANTONIO⁴.)

262. APIANUS (P.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

☞ COSMOGRAPHIA || PETRI APIANI,
PER GEMMAM FRISIVM || apud Louanienfes
Medicum & Mathematicũ infignem, || iam
demum ab omnibus vindicata mendis, ac
non- || nullis ipsius quoq; locis aucta. Ad-
ditis eiusdem argu- || menti libellis ipsius
Gemmæ Frifii. ||

¹ *Coleccion*, Vol. II, page 97.

² NAVARRETE, *Disertacion sobre la His-
tor. de la Nautica*, page 120.

³ apud CLEMENCIN.

⁴ *Bibliotheca Hispania Vetus*, Vol. II,
p. 337, note.

1545.

Then a large mounted sphere, and:

M . D . XLV . || Væneunt Antuerpiæ sub
scuto Basiliensi, Gregorio Bontio. ||

Colophon :

✠ Excusum Antuerpiæ, opera Aeg.
Diefthemij || Anno ã Christo humanæ salu-
tis || Authore nato, || . 1545 . ||

* * 4to, title one leaf + sixty-six numbered leaves for text; on the *verso* of the last, printer's mark with the quotation: GRAVIORA . LEGIS MISERICORDIA, FIDES, IUDICIUM. MAT. XXIII . Three revolving diagrams (on folios 28, 49, and *verso* of 11); large mappemund, folded, with a few words in Dutch; the inscriptions in Latin. This continent bears on the Southern part the word AMERICA, and on the Northern, which is only a very elongated prolongation, *Baccalearum*.

(Private Library, New York.)

Direct references : { *Catal. Biblioth. Bunav.*, Tom. II, page 34.
 { TRÖMEL, No. 13.
 { GRAESSE, *Trésor*, Vol. I, page 159.

263. KING ALPHONSUS—*Recto of the first leaf :*

✠ DIVI ALPHONSI || ROMANORVM ET
HISPANIARVM REGIS, || astronomica tabulæ in
propriam integritatem restitutæ, ad calcem ||
adiectis tabulis quæ in postrema editione
deerant, cum plurimorū || locorū correc-
tione, et accessione variarū tabellarū ex di-
versis au- || toribus huic operi infertarū, cū
in vsus ubertatē, tum difficultatis || subsidiū:
Quorum nomina summa pagellis quinta,

fexta & feptima || describuntur. Qua in re **I 545.**
 Paschasius Hamellius Mathematicus infi- ||
 gnis idemq̄ ; Regius professor, fedulā ope-
 ram suam præstitit. ||

Then printer's mark.

PARISIIS, *Ex officina Christiani wecheli sub
 scuto Basiliensî, in vico Iacobæo. Anno*
I 545.

. * * 4to¹, —.
 (Private Library, Paris.)

We insert the present on the authority of Bishop Kennett². It is evident that it is not in the Alphonsian tables (which were composed only in 1252, although printed for the first time in 1492, ten years after the death of King Alphonsus) that we must look for some passage relating to America, but in the notes or preface of Pascal Du Hamel. M. D'Avezac, however, who had the kindness to examine the work, states that it does not contain anything germane to the subject before us³.

264. OVIEDO—GOHORY—*Recto of the first leaf:*

L'histoire de la || TERRE NEVVE
DV || Perū en l'Inde Occidentale, qui || est
la principale mine d'or du || monde, na-
gueres descou- || uerte, & conquise, & ||

¹ GESNER, *Bibliotheca Universalis*, p. 32; FABRICIUS, *Bibliotheca Latina Mediæ et infim. ætat.*, Lib. 1, p. 192.

² *Biblioth. Americæ Primordiæ*, p. 12.

³ We should state that such has likewise

proved to be the case with several books mentioned in the *Biblioth. Am. Primordiæ*, as for instance PONTANUS' poem *de Meteorum liber* (p. 11), and THOMAS' *Historie of Italie* (p. 13).

1545. nommée la nou-|| uelle Castille, || Traduitte
d' Italien en Francoys. ||

κάνθαροϚ ἀετόμ.

On les vend à Paris au Palais en la Galerie || par ou on va à
la Chancellerie en la || boutique de Vincent Sertenas. || 1545.
AVEC PRIVILEGE. ||

Last line of leaf Bij:

L'aucteur est Gonzalo Ferdinādi del
Ouiedo natif de Ma || dril ḡ a faiçt l'hif-
toire generale, dōt est extraict ce fum-
maire. ||

Colophon:

Imprime a paris par Pierre Gaul- || tier,
pour Iehan Barbē & Vincent Sertenas. ||
1545. ||

* * Small elongated 4to, title one leaf + three preliminary un-
numbered leaves + forty-nine unnumbered leaves. The copy
in the Imperial Library, at Paris, contains a map which is
not in the copies which we have examined in this country.

(Private Library, New York and Providence.)

Moreri and Jöcher ascribe to Jacques Gohory a *Histoire du Pérou*; Barcia-Pinelo¹ and Brunet state that this Gohory was the translator of the present extract, which the latter considers "la troisième partie d'un recueil italien impr. à Venise et à Milan en 1535 [*supra*, Nos. 200 and 201?]."

The opinion that Jacques Gohory is the translator is borrowed (if our memory serves us right, as we have not the book before us and cannot procure it at present)

¹ *Epitome*, Vol. II, col. 645, with the date of "1553."

from the *Bibliothèque française* of La Croix du Maine. The title shows that it was a translation from the Italian; and the note in signature Bij states that the author of the original work was Oviedo. Now, the "*recueil italien impr. à Venise et à Milan en 1535*" is only the translation of Xeres' *Conquista*, by Gaztelu. The only work of Oviedo in Italian which corresponds to the present, is the *Libro secondo delle Indie occidentali*, or second part of the collection printed at Venice in 1534 (*supra*, page 314). We regret that we are not in a position to compare again these two works.

I 545.

As to Gohory, Gohorri or Jean de Gorris, he was a French astrologist, poet, historian and prolific writer on almost every subject, well known for his eccentricities, and who, "disgusted with the world and all within," ended his days in 1576, poor and almost forsaken. We notice that a number of his works were published by Sertenas.

Direct references : { TERNAUX, page 11, No. 52.
 { BRUNET, Vol. III, col. 188.
 { Bibliotheca Browniana, page 23, No. 77.

265. RESENDE (GARCIA DE)—Surmounted by two woodcuts, one representing a sphere, the other, the arms of Portugal:

Lyuro das obras de Garcia de Resede que trata da vida e gradissimas virtudes: e bõdades: magnanimo esforço: excellentes costumes e manhas e muy raras feitos do christianissimo: muito alto e muito poderoso príncipe el Rey dõ Hoão o segundo deste nome: e dos Reys de Portugal o trezeno de gloriosa memoria: começado do seu nascimento e toda sua vida até a hora de sua morte: cõ outras obras que adiante se seguem. Com príuilegio Real.

1545*In fine :*

A louuor de deos e da gloriosa birgem nossa senhora se acabon o liuro da vida e feytos delrey dom João o segundo de Portugal foy impresso em casa de Luys rodrigues libreiro del rey nosso senhor aos xii dias do mes de Junho de mil e quinhentos e quarenta cinco annos.

* * Folio, "au titre succède l'Alvará accordant le privilège. Le feuillet suivant donne un prologue de l'auteur, puis viennent ces mots: *Feyções: virtudes: costumes: e manhas d'el Rey dom Ioam o Segundo qui sancta haya.* Ceci conclu, commence la vie du roi (avec un titre spécial); elle débute à la p. I et finit à la p. ccxxiiij. La biographie achevée commence: *A trasladação do Corpo do muy catolico e muy esforçado Rei dô João o Segundo deste nome, &c.* Après le feuillet cxxxvj vient: *Ida da Iffante dona Beatriz pera Sayboya*; le feuillet cxliiij présente une grande estampe divisée en petits compartiments représentant la vie du Christ: au centre on remarque ce titre: *Comessasse a paixão de nosso senhor Jesu Christo toda inteira: Segundo os quatro evâgelistas: tirada de todos elles em linguagem portugues, ajuntada e concertada por Garcia de resende.* Cet opuscule est mentionné comme inédit par Barbosa dans sa Bibliothèque Lusitanienne. Dans un écusson le feuillet cliij continue ce titre: *começasse o sermão sobre e vinda dos sãctos tres Reys magos. Foi visto e examinado pelos deputados da sãcta inquisição.* (Ce dernier opuscule a été entièrement inconnu à Barbosa). La table vient en définitive. L'ouvrage est imprimé à deux colonnes en caractères gothiques. On n'en connaît que trois exemplaires. Ces détails sont empruntés à la bibliographie de M. Innocencio da Sylva."

(FERDINAND DENIS.)

Garcia de Resende, one of the greatest poets and chroniclers of Portugal, was born at Evora about the year 1470, and is supposed to have died after 1554. His intimacy with King John II, and the position which he held at the Court, must have enabled him to witness the scenes which he relates with so much zest and originality. It is in the present, which contains a life of the greatest of Portuguese kings, that the reader

will find a spirited and authentic account of the interview between John II and Columbus at the palace of Almeria, when the great navigator, after being driven by a furious storm, had been compelled to land in the port of Cascaes, March 1st, 1492, thus imparting to almost a personal enemy the first tidings of the successful issue of his voyage. The work has been frequently reprinted.

Direct reference: JO. DA SYLVA, *Diccionario bibl. portuges*, Vol. II, page 20.

266. MEDINA (P.)—*Under a large escutcheon of Spain:*

Arte de nauegar

en que se contienen todas las Reglas, Declaraciones, Secretos, y Auisos, q̄ a la buenanauegació son necessarios, y se deuē saber, hecha por el maestro Pedro de Medina. Dirigida al serenissimo y muy esclarecido señor, don Phelipe príncipe de España, y delas dos Sicilias. &c.

✠ Con preuilegio imperial ✠

Colophon, within a frame:

A GLORIA DE || DIOS NVESTRO SEÑOR,
proue || cho y btilidad dela nauegacion, fenescce el pre-
sente libro || llamado ARTE DE NAVIGAR, hecho
y or || denado por el maestro Pedro de Medina ||
bejino de Seuilla. Fue visto y aprouado, en la
ínsi || gne casa de la Contractacion de las Indias,
por el Pi- || loto mayor y Cosmographor de su
Magestad. ||

V assi- || mesmo fue mandado ver y examinar por
el consejo real || de su Magestad, en la noble villa de
Valladolid, estan- || do enella el Príncipe nuestro

1545. señor, y su real corte. Im|| primio se enla dicha
billa, en casa de Francisco fernan-|| dez de Cor-
doua impressor, junto a las escuelas mayo-|| res:
Acabo se primero día del mes de Octubre. Año
del || nascimiento de nuestro señor Jesu christo, de y
quí-|| nientos y guarenta y cinco años. ||

* * Folio, title one leaf + five unnumbered leaves + one hundred
numbered leaves + one leaf for colophon. On the recto of
leaf xxii, a map exhibiting the Isthmus, Florida and Peru.

(Private Libr., N. Y., Provid., and Harvard Coll. Libr.)

Pedro de Medina was born at Seville¹ about the year 1493². He seems to have led, for a short time, a sea-faring life³. He was examiner of the pilots for the Indies; and acquired great repute as a cosmographer and historian⁴. The present work was translated into French by N. de Nicolai, in 1554; in Italian by V. Palentino de Corzutu, in 1555; in German by Michael Coignet, in 1576; and in English by J. Frampton, in 1581. Navarrete states², in noticing these numerous reimpressions:

“Esto prueba el aplauso universal con que fué recibido el tratado de Medina, como elemental para dirigir la enseñanza de la náutica en las naciones extrangeras, hasta muy entrado el siglo xvii. Fué su autor examinador muy principal de los pilotos y maestros de la carrera de Indias, y viendo entonces cuan pocos sabian lo que concernia á su profesion, quiso simplificar y facilitarles esta enseñanza publicando un compendio de su *Arte*, que con el título de *Regimiento de navegacion* se imprimió en Sevilla en 1552 y 1563. Con el mismo objeto escribió una *Suma de cosmografía* en 1561, que se ha conservado inédita y vimos original en la libreria del conde del Aguila en Sevilla.”

Direct references: { RICH, page 6, No. 15.
BRUNET, Vol. III, col. 1572.
GRAESSE, Vol. IV, page 462.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 22, No. 75.

¹ ANTONIO, *Bibl. Hisp. Nova*, Vol. II, p. 215; FRANCKENAU, *Bibl. Hisp.*, p. 344.

² NAVARRETE, *Disert. s. la Histor. de la Nautica*, p. 161.

³ See Lib. iv., cap. II, of the present work.

⁴ Cf. *infra*, under the date of 1548, his *Libro de grandezas*.

267. CARTIER (JACQUES)—*Recto of the first leaf:*I 545.

☞ BRIEF RECIT, & succincte narration, de la navigation faicte es yles de Canada, Hochelage & Saguenay & autres, avec particulieres meurs, langaige, & ceremonies des habitans d'icelles: fort delectable à veoir.



Avec priuilege

On les uend à Paris au second pillier en la grand salle de Palais & en la rue neufue Nostredame à l'enseigne de lescu de frâce, par Ponce Roffet dit Faucheur, & Anthoine le Clerc frères.

I 545.

** 8vo, title one leaf (with privilege on the verso) + one unnumbered leaf + leaves numbered 3, 3, 5, + text beginning with one unnumbered leaf, followed by leaves numbered 7-48 (leaf 8 marked 7 by mistake). The last two and a half leaves contain a vocabulary of the "lâgag des pays & Royaulmes de Hochelaga & Canada."

(British Museum.)

1545.

For a life of Jacques Cartier, born at Saint Malo, December 31st, 1494, and who died after 1552, we refer the reader to the documents published by Charles Cunat¹, M. Michelant², and the excellent introduction added by M. D'Arvezac to the Tross reprint³.

If we are to believe Lescarbot, Cartier made four voyages to New-France; but we have authentic accounts of three only, and it is doubtful whether the Saint Malo navigator wrote any of them.

The French original of the account of the *first* voyage is lost. The earliest version is to be found in Ramusio⁴, whence it was translated into English⁵, and afterwards into French⁶. This French version was added by Lescarbot to his well-known *Histoire*⁷, and in-

¹ *Saint Malo illustré par ses Marins*; (St Malo, 1864, 8vo?)

² *Voyage de Jacques Cartier au Canada en 1534, nouvelle édition, publiée d'après l'édition de 1598 et d'après Ramusio, par M. H. Michelant avec deux cartes, documents inédits sur Jacques Cartier et le Canada, communiqués par M. Alfred Ramé*; Paris, 8vo, 1865.

³ *Bref récit et succincte narration de la navigation faite en MDXXXV et MDXXXVI par le capitaine Jacques Cartier aux îles de Canada, Hochelaga, Saguenay et autres. Réimpression figurée de l'édition originale rarissime de MDXLV avec les variantes des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Impériale, précédée d'une brève et succincte introduction historique par M. D'Arvezac*; Paris, 8vo, 1863.

⁴ Vol. III, fol. 423-441.

⁵ A short and brief narrative of the two Navigations and Discoveries to the Northwest partes called Newe Fravnce: First translated out of French into Italian, by that famous learned man Gio: Bapt: Ramutius, and now turned into English by John Florio: worthy the reading of all Venturers, Trauellers, and Discoverers.

Imprinted at London, by H. Byneman, dwelling in Thames Streete, neere unto Baynardes Castell. Anno Domini. 1580.

* 4to, 4 ll. + 80 pp.

[Private Libr., Providence.]

⁶ DISCOVRS || DV || VOYAGE || FAIT PAR LE CAPI-||TAINÉ IAQVES CARTIER || aux Terres-neufues de Canadas, No-|| rembergue, Hochelage, Labrador, et || pays adiacens, dite nouvelle France, || avec particulieres mœurs, langage, et || ceremonies des habitans d'icelle || A ROVEN, || DE L'IMPRI-MERIE || de Raphaël du Petit Val, Libraire et Imprimeur || du Roy, à l'Ange Raphaël. || M. D. XCVIII. avec permission.

* 8vo, title 1 + 7 ll. + pp. 17-71.

Having been informed that there was a copy of this extremely rare work in a private library on Long Island N. Y., we wrote to the owner thereof, but our letter having met the fate of a number of similar requests, we feel constrained to make our collation from Tross' reprint. When we see how little disposed certain collectors are to promote the cause of science, we feel tempted to exclaim with MOMMSEN (*apud* his edit. of Pindar):

"Inclementiores tenacioresque eos tantum bibliothecarios inveni, qui vel paucos vel deteriores tantum libros custodiebant, ut denegando aliquid dignitatis assumere viderentur."

⁷ Lib. III, cap. II-V, in *Histoire de la Nouvelle France, contenant les navigations, decouvertes et habitations faites par les François es Indes Occidentales et Nouvelle France sous l'autorité de nos Rois Tres Chretiens, et les diverses fortunes d'iceux en l'exécution de ces choses, depuis cent ans jusques à hui*

serted by Ternaux in his *Archives*⁸, and by the *Société Littéraire et Historique de Québec* in a volume composed exclusively of such reprints⁹. 1545.

The account of the *second* voyage is the present No. 267, of which only one original copy is known to exist. This sold at the Courtanvaux sale for *thirty cents*. The British Museum possesses the copy from which the Tross reprint³ was made. Ternaux's version¹⁰ was copied from two manuscripts (Nos. 10025 & 10265.3. in the Imperial Library at Paris). We think that the Québec reprint was borrowed from Ternaux's.

The French original of the third voyage is also lost. We have only fragments, collected by Hakluyt¹¹, whence they were copied by Purchas¹².

Direct references: { Santander Catalogue, Vol. iv, No. 5799.
Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, page 828.
BRUNET, Vol. 1, col. 1605.

268. MARINEO (L.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1546.

Sumario de la claríssima vida y heroicos hechos de los reyes don Fernando y doña Ufabel, sacado de la obra grande de las cosas memorables d'España compuesta por Lucio Marineo Sículo. Toledo en casa de Juã de Ayala, mil y quiniêto y quarêta y seyes años.

* * Sm. 4to, title one leaf + seventy-seven numbered leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

This epitome gives the chapter and repeats the blunder mentioned *supra*, page 360.

... *En quoi est comprise l'Histoire Morale, Naturelle et Géographique de la dite province*; Paris, 12mo, 1609, 24 ll. + 888 pp., 3 maps; *id.*, 1612; *id.*, 1618, 55 ll. + 970 pp., 4 maps (all three in a private library, New York). These are the only real editions. The publications of 1611 and 1617 are merely new issues, differing from the first and second editions solely in the date on the title-page.

⁸ *Archives des Voyages*, Vol. 1, p. 117.

⁹ *Voyages de Découverte au Canada, entre les années 1534 et 1542, par Jacques Cartier, le Sieur de Roberval, Jean Alphonse de Xanctoigne, &c.*; Québec, 8vo, 1843, pp. 1-23.

¹⁰ *loc. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 5-66.

¹¹ Vol. 1, pp. 232-240; contains also pp. 201-232, the first and second voyages.

¹² *Pilgrimes*, Book VIII, cap. IV.

Ein neüwe zeitung | wie
des || Königs auß Portugals Schiffeleüt einen ||
 grossen mann haben zü wegen bracht | heißt
 Christian gross || India | wieer sich vermähelth | mit einer
 Nunkfrawen die || Christenheit Europa genannt | würdt sein
 leib mit seinen gli- || bernim anfang schimpfflich beschri-
 ben | aber zuletzt Christen- || lich außgelegt | Auch wie die
 Nunkfraw die Christenheit || Europa jm werde kinder
 geben | vnd in einer || kurzenzeit auß wachssen | vnd jm
 helf- || fen kriegen wider den Türcken || vnd alle vngleü-
 bigen. || * * * || Dies grossen maiss vnd seines gema-
 hels bedesittung | || würt Christenlich außgelegt | durch Saug
 Lerchern || von Niedlingen. ||

In fine :

Getruakt vnd volendt auß das tausent fünff huu- ||
 dert vnd sechs vnd vierzigst jar | auß den || anderntag
 des Jennerß. ||

* * 4to, *sine loco*, title one leaf + six unnumbered leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

We regret that the want of space prevents us from describing this curious parody. It strictly belongs, however, to a *Bibliotheca Africana*.

Direct references : { F. DENIS, *Le Monde enchanté*, page 325.
 TERNAUX, *Bibliothèque Africaine*, —.
 GRAESSE, Vol. IV, page 171.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 12.

270. ANONYMOUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1546.

En eccl'ia volo quãq̃ ver || ba sensu meo loqui: ||
 bt || alios instruaꝝ. Paul? || p̃me coz xiiij. capite. ||

Doctrina christia- || na: mas cierta y
 b'dadvera pa gête sin erudi || ciõ y letras: en q̃ se
 cõtiene el catecismo o in || formaciõ pa indios cõ
 todo lo principal y || necessario q̃ el xpiano deue
 saber y obrar. ||

C Imprensa en Mexico por mãdado del Reuerẽ-
 dissimo se- || ñor Dõ fray Juan Cumarraga: primer
 obispo de Mexico. ||

Colophon:

C A gloria de Iesu christo y de su bendi || ta
 madre: aqui se acaba lo añedido al cathecismo por ||
 doctrina mas facil para los indios menos enten ||
 didos y mas rudos y negros. El qual fue || im-
 presso en la muy leal y gran ciudad || de Mexico
 por mandado dl reue- || rendissimo señor dõ fray
 Juan || cumarraga: primer obispo d || Mexico. Del
 cosẽjo d su || Magestad, &c. Acabo || se d imprimir
 e fin dl || año d mil z quinie || tos y quaren- || ta y
 seys || años. ||

** 4to, signatures in eights, except k, which is in four; sixty
 unnumbered leaves.

(Private Library, Mexico.)

271. HONTER (J.)—"Rudimenta cosmographica. Ti-
 guri, apud Froschoverum, 1546, in-8, cartes grav. sur
 bois." (Walckenaer Catalogue¹.)

¹ Page 176, No. 2182.

1546.272. ENCISO (M. DE)—*Under a large sphere held by a hand:*

¶ Suma de geographia q̄ trata de todas || las
partidas y prouincias del mundo : en || especial de
las indias . y trata largamēte || del arte del marear
jūtamente cō la es || pera en romāce : con el regimī-
ento || del sol y del norte : agora nueva || mente en-
mendada de algu= || nos defectos que tenia || en la
impressiōn passada. || M . D . xlvj.

In fine :

. . . fue impressa en la muy noble y muy leal ciu-
dad de Seuilla en || casa de Andres de burgos : en
el año de la encarnacion de nuestro señor Je= || su
Christo de mil y quinientos y quarenta y seys años. ||

* * Folio ; title one leaf + seventy numbered leaves, the last ten
wrongly numbered.

(Private Libr., New York and Providence.)

Direct references : { RICH, No. 16.
 { TERNAUX, No. 53.
 { Bibliotheca Browniana, page 23, No. 78.

273. FOCARD (JACQUES)—*Recto of the first leaf :*

P A R A P H R A S E
D E L' A S T R O -
L A B E .

contenant { Les Principes de Géométrie,
 { La Sphere,
 { L' Astrolabe, ou, déclaration
 { des choses celestes,
 { Le Miroir du Monde, ou,
 { exposition des parties de
 { la terre.

* The date of 1546 ascribed by MEUSEL DIAZ DE LA CALLE's *Memorial y Noticias*
(Vol. III, Part I, p. 335), and by PINKER- *del Imperio de las Indias, viz. : 1546, is*
TON (*Voyages*, Vol. VII, p. 206) to JUAN erroneous. It should read 1646.

Then vignette, and :

A LYON, PAR JEAN DE TOVRNES || M.D.XLVI. ||

1546.

** 8vo, title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves + one hundred and eighty-seven pages. Text in talics.

(Imperial Library, Paris.)

See the passage on page 155.

“Telle est la description des parties du môde selon le très excellent Ptolomée & les autres anciens Geographes: depuis lesquels ne s’est guères trouvé terre diète continens tant deça qu’à de la P’equinoctial excépté une appelée Amérique, de la quelle ne fomes encore bien aßeurés; d’Illes plusieurs lesquelles je tais à cause de briefveté. L’Amérique (la quelle est appelée l’Améque!?) te decrirai succinctement, n’ayant égard à tous ceulx qui ont navigé & pour le jourd’buy navigent à intention seulement de traffiquer ou gagner, et d’icelle parlent obscurément tellement, qu’il fault presque deviner ce que par leurs songes veulent dire, &c.”

Direct reference: BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 1314.

274. BIONDO (M. A.)—Recto of the first leaf:

DE VENTIS ET NAVIGATIONE, LIBELLVS || AVTTORE MICHAELE || ANGELO BLONDO || INQVO NAVIGATIONIS VTILIS- || SIMA CONTINETVR DOCTRINA CVM || *Pixide nouo, & diligenti examine* || *uentorum, et tempestatum.* || *CVM ACCVRANTISSIMÁ DESCRIPTIONE* || distantia locorum interni maris, & Oceani, a Gadibus ad || nouum orbem, vtique valde necessaria, Nam || seruantes doctrinam hanc, cum citius || tum securius vtrunq; mare || transfretabunt. || OPUS RECENTISSMVM. ||

I 546.

Then a woodcut and :

*Cum Priuilegio Summi Pontificis atq: Illustrissimi || Senatus
Venetiarum in Decennium. ||*

Colophon :

*Venetijs Apud Cominum de || Tridino Montisferrati ||
M . D . XLVI. ||*

* * 4to, eighteen numbered leaves. Text in italics. On the verso of leaf 5, on recto of leaf 6, and on recto of leaf 7, wood-cut diagrams showing the cardinal points. On the recto of leaf 16 begins: *De nauigatione oceani ad nouū orbem.* Cap. xxv.

(British Museum.)

Michael Angelo Biondo or Blondus was born at Venice in 1497, and died about the year 1560. He was a great physician¹, but as a poet “poco stimato al suo tempo, e meno ancora nel nostro².”

I 547.275. BORDONE (B.)—*Within a border :*

ISOLARIO || DIBENEDETTO BORDONE || Nel qual si ragiona di tutte l'Isole del mondo, || con li lor nomi antichi & moderni, historie, || fauole, & modi del loro viuere, & in qual || parte del mare stanno, & in qual pa- || rallelo & clima giaciono. Ri- || coreto, & di Nuouo || ristampato. ||

CON IL BREVE DEL PAPA || Et gratia & priuilegio della Ilustrissi- || ma Signoria di Venetia co- || me in quelli appare. ||

Colophon :

In Vinegia ad infantia, & spese del

¹ VANDER LINDEN, *de Scriptis Medicis* (edit. 1651), 8vo, p. 456.

² APOSTOLO ZENO, *apud* FONTANINI, Vol. II, p. 413.

Nobile huomo || M . Federico Toresano. I 547.
 M . D . XLVII .

* * Folio, title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + seventy-four numbered leaves + six leaves for three double maps, + one hundred and eight small maps in the text.

(Private Libr., Providence, and Harvard Coll. Libr.)

Direct references: { *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, Part II, page 57.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 23, No. 79.
Stevens' American Bibliogr., page 41.
Crevenna Catalogue, Vol. v, page 26.

276. ANONYMOUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

Quicūq; hāc regulā secuti fuerit : pax sup illos ⁊ misericordia dei . Paul⁹ ad gal . vj capitu . Regla christiana breue : pa ordenar la vida y tpo del xpiano q se gere saluar y tener su alma dispuesta : pa q Resurpo more en ella . Impressa por mādado del reuerendissimo señor dō fray Xua çumarraga, pñmer obispo de Mexico . Del consejo de su Magestad &c.

Colophon :

¶ A gloria y loor de la scñssima trinidad y de la sacratissima ⁊ immaculata birgē sancta Maria fezece y acaba esta doctrina de los proficiētes | q trata d la regla y vida xpiana : cō la forma de la oraciō mētal : y aparejo d bien morir . Fue impressa en la grande y muy leal ciudad de Mexico por mandado dl reuerēdissimo señor dō fray Xua çumarraga pñmer obpo d Mexico . Del cōsejo d su magestad &c . A quiē por la cōgregaciō de los señores obpos fue cometida la copilaciō y examē ⁊ impressiō della . Acabose d imprimir ē fin dl mes de enero dl año de mill y quiniētos y quarenta y siete años .

* * 4to, one hundred and sixteen unnumbered leaves.

(Private Library, Mexico.)

1547.

277. XERES (F. DE)—*Within a border:*

Conquista del Peru.

Verdadera relacion

de la conquista del Peru z prouincia del Cuzco llama-
mada la nueua Castilla. Conquistada por Fran-
cisco piçarro: capitan de la. S. C. C. M. del
Empe- || rador nuestro señor. Embiado a su ma-
gestad por || Francisco de Xerez natural de la muy
noble y leal || ciudad de Seuilla: secretario del
sobre dicho capi- || tan en todas las prouincias z
conquista de la nue- ua Castilla: y vno de los pri-
meros conquistado- || res della. ||

¶ Fue vista y examinada esta obra por man-
dado || de los señores Enquisidores. ||

Colophon:

A gloria de Dios y de la virgen * ||

¶ Maria se acabo el presente tractado llamado La
con- || quista del Peru. Fue Empreso en Sala-
manca || por Juan de Junta: acabo se a cinco días ||
des mes de Julio año del nascimien- || to de nuestro
senor Jesu Christo || de Mil z Quinientos z || qua-
renta z sie- || te años. .: ||



** Folio, title one leaf + twenty-one numbered leaves.

(Private Libr., New York and Providence.)

Direct references: { TERNAUX, page 12, No. 54.
BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 299.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 23, No. 81.

278. OVIEDO (G. DE)—*Within an ornamented border :*

1547.

Coronica delas Indias

Then the double-headed eagle escutcheon, and :

La hystoria general de las Indias agora nueuamente im pressa corregida y emandada.

1547.

✠ ¶ con la conquista del Peru ¶

* * Folio, title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + one hundred and ninety-seven numbered leaves. Woodcut of a coat-of-arms of Columbus on fol. x.

(Private Librar., New York and Providence.)

Second edition of our No. 207, which (as the title indicates) is frequently found bound in one volume with the *Xeres* of 1547.

Direct references : { ANTONIO, *Bibliotheca Hispan. Nova*, Vol. 1, page 555.
MEUSEL, *Bibliotheca Historica*, Vol. III, Part 1, page 226.
RICH, page 6, No. 17.
TERNAUX, page 12, No. 54.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 23, No. 80.

279. FRISIUS & SCHÖNER—*Recto of the first leaf :*

1548.

GEMMA PHRYSIVS || De Principiis || ASTRONOMIAE
ET || COSMOGRAPHIAE, DEQVE VSV || Globi Cosmographici ab
eodem editi. || DE Orbis diuisione & Infulis, rebusq3 nuper inuen-
tis. || EIVSDEM De Annuli Astronomici vsu. || IOANNIS SCHONERI ||
De vsu Globi Afriferi opusculum. ||

Then mounted sphere within a frame, below which :

ANTVERPIÆ, || In ædibus Ioan. Steelfii. Anno || M.D.XLVIII. ||

Second title-page, on the recto of unnumbered leaf 73 :

VSVS Annuli Afro- || NOMICI GEMMA || FRISIO MATHEMAT-
ICO || Authore. ||

I 548.

Woodcut, hand holding astronomical rings, then :

ANTVERPIÆ, In ædibus Ioannis Steelfii. || M.D.XLVIII. ||

Third title-page on recto of unnumbered leaf 89 :

IOANNIS SCHONERI || DE VSV GLOBI ASTRIFERI || Opus-
culum. ||

Woodcut, mounted sphere, below which : M.D.XLVIII :

*Colophon :*Typis Ioan. Graphei Anno à Christo hu- || manæ salutis Au-
thore nato, || M.D.XLVIII. ||** Sm. 8vo, title-page three leaves + one hundred and sixteen
numbered leaves + one unnumbered leaf. Woodcuts on
recto of 83, 84, 85, and verso of 86.

(Private Library, New York.)

See, especially, on leaves 69-72, chapter xxx, "*De
America: America ab inuentore Americo Vesputio no-
men habet, alii Bresiliam vocât . . .*" &c.280. ANONYMOUS—*Termination of the last leaf.*

. Fue imp̄ssa ē esta muy leal ciudad d̄
mexico ē casa d̄ juā pablos por mādado dl reuerē-
dissimo señor dō fray juā çumaraga primer obpo
de Mexico . V porq̄ enla cōgregaciō q̄ los señores
obpos tubierō se ordeno q̄ se hiziesen dos doctrinas :
bna breue y otra larga : y la breue es la q̄ el año
de . M . d . xlvj . se imprimio . Manda su señoria
reuerēdissima q̄ la otra grande puede ser esta ; pa
dclaracion de la otra pequena . Acabose de imprimir
a xlvij . dias del mes de enero . Año d̄ . M . d . xlvij .
años. C Soli Deo honor ⁊ gloria in secula secu-
lorū . Amē .

** 4to, one hundred and fifty-four numbered leaves in a complete
copy (the first nine leaves are wanting in the present); printed
in two columns.

(Private Library, Mexico.)

First work with the imprint of Juan Pablos.

Libro de grandezas y cofas me||
morables de España . Agora de nuevo
hecho y copilado por el || Maeftro Pedro
de Medina vezino de Seuilla . Dirigi || do
al sereniffimo y muy esclarecido || Señor
don Philipe Principe de || España &c . Nu-
eftro || Señor . ||

Then escutcheon of Spain, and :

M . D . xlviii .

* * Folio.

* *

(Private Library, New York.)

We find this title dated 1548, in the edition of the same work printed at Alcala de Henares, by Pedro de Robles and Juan de Villanueva, in 1566¹. The *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*² contains an edition of 1549, and, leaving aside that of 1543, mentioned by Antonio³, which is an impossibility (see, *supra*, note on page 391), we believe that the above reproduces the text of the title of an edition which may bear the date of 1548 on the title-page, and 1549 in the colophon. We must say, however, that this curious reproduction belongs to the edition of 1566, as the privilege of the latter date is on the verso. We also *suppose* that the edition of 1548 contains the interesting chapter "*lv . j . de la villa y puerto de palos*," which relates the expedition of Columbus, and exhibits a map borrowed from the *Arte de Navegar* of the same author. (No. 266.)

¹ Folio, 1 + 1 + 1 + 7 + clxxxvii ll.

² Vol. 1, page 452.

³ *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, Vol. II, page 215.

1548.

282. MENDOZA (A. DE)—Recto of the first leaf:

Con privilegio

Then double-headed eagle escutcheon, and:

Ordenanças y copila || cion de leyes: hechas por
el muy Illustre señor don Anto- || nio d mēdoça
Alforey y Governador desta nueva Espa || ña: y
Presidēte dela Audiēcia Real q̄ en ella reside: y
por los || señores Oydores d la dicha audiēcia: pa
la buēa gouerna || ción y estilo d los oficiales della.
Año d M . d . xliiij . ||

Colophon:

A gloria y honrra de nue || stro señor Jesu xpo
aquí se acaban las Ordenã || cas & copilacion de
leyes nueuamēte ordina || das y copiladas por el
muy Illustre señor || dō Antonio d Mēdoça Alforey
y Go || uernador desta nueva españa: y Presi || dēte
dela audiēcia Real que en ella re || sīde: y por los
señores Oydo || res: pa la buena gouernaciō y ||
estilo de los oficiales dlla . V || fuerō por su mādō
impres || sas ē la muy leal y grā ciu || dad d Mexico
ē casa || d Euā pablos: aca || baronse d impmīr || a
xxij . días dl || mes d mar || ço d . M . || d . xliiij . ||
años . ||

* * Folio, forty-eight numbered leaves, the forty-sixth erroneously marked xlv; marginal references in very small black letter; the coat-of-arms on the title is repeated on the recto of the forty-seventh leaf.

(Private Library, Mexico.)

Contains: *Ordenanzas para Escribanos, Relatores, Abogados, Procuradores, Receptores, Porteros y Receptores de las penas, Alguaziles, Carceleros, Interpretes, and Ordenanzas de la Audiencia dadas por el Emperador en Madril (sic) à 22 de Abril de 1528.*


283. *APIANUS (P.)—Recto of the first leaf:*

1548.

☞ Libro dela || **COSMOGRAPHIA** || De Pedro Apiano, el qual trata la defcripcion del Mun- || do, y fus partes, por muy claro y lindo artificio augmêta- || do por el doctissimo varon Gemma Frifio, doct̃or en Me || decina, y Mathematico excellentissimo : con otros || dos libros del dicho Gemma, de la materia mefma. || Agora nueuamête traduzidos en Româce Caf-tellano. ||

Then Globe, and below :

M.D.XLVIII. || Vendefe en Enveres en cafa de Gregorio Bontio enel || efculo de Bafilea. Cum Gratia & Priuilegio. ||

* * Sm. 4to, title one leaf + one unnumbered leaf + sixty-eight folioed leaves + table in two leaves, on verso of which is a vignette, with the motto:  DILIGERE PA || RENTES, PRIMA NATVRÆ LEX. VA. MAX. LIB. V. Signature K is a folding woodcut map; five revolving diagrams.

(Private Library, New York.)

The account of America is on the recto of fol. 34.

Direct references : { RICH, No. 20.
 { Stevens' American Bibliogr., page 12.

284. "Augufti (Hieronymi Oliverii, *Poetæ Laureati*) de Imperio Romano Liber, de Partitione Orbis Libri IV . et Epigrammata, *woodcut portrait of Charles V (full-length)* 4to . Aug . Vind. 1548.

"The Poem de Partitione Orbis is very interesting to the American collector."

(*Libri Catalogue*¹.)

The only notice we could find of this Poet Laureate is the following, which we borrow from Jöcher², who himself copied it from Koenig³ :

"Geböhren zu Bergamo 1509, und Starb 1558."

¹ For 1861, p. 24, No. 212.

² *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*; Altdorf,

³ *Allgem. Gelehrt. Lex.*, Vol. 1, col. 646. fol., 1678.

❧ P T O L E M E O ❧

LA GEOGRAFIA || DI CLAUDIO PTOLEMEO ||
ALESSANDRINO, || *Con alcuni comentì & aggiunte fat || teui da Sebastiano munstero Ala || manno, Con le tauole non solamente || antiche & moderne solite di stamparì || sì, ma altre nuoue aggiunte teui di Me || ser Iacopo Gastaldo Piamotefi così || mographo, ridotta in uolgare Italia || no da M. Pietro Andrea Matì || tiolo Senese medico Excelletissimo || CON L'AGGI-
VINTA D' INFINITI || nomi moderni, di Città, Prouincie, Castella, et || altri luoghi, fatta cò grandissima diligenza || da esso Me ser Iacopo Gastaldo, il che in || nissun altro Ptolemeo si ritroua . Opera ueramente non meno utile || che necessaria . || In Venetia, per Gioâ . Baptista Pedrezano . || Cò'l priuilegio dell' Illustriss. Senato Veneto per Anni x || M . D . XLVIII ||*

Colophon :

In Venetia, ad Infancia di messer Giouâbattista Pedrezano || libraro al segno della Torre a pie del ponte di Rialto . || Stampato per Nicolo Bascarini nel Anno del || Signore. 1547, del mese di Ottobre. ||

* * 8vo, title one leaf + unnumbered leaf with woodcut of an astronomer + six unnumbered leaves + leaves numbered 1-214 + one leaf containing register, and colophon on the recto + one blank + sixty double leaves, each containing a map and descriptions + sixty-four unnumbered leaves for table. At fol. 54 begins the account, DELLA TERRA NUOVA. On the verso a map of S. America, CASTILL DEL ORO. Fol. 55, DELLA NOVA HISPANIA; verso the map. Fol. 56, DELLA TERRA NOVA del Bacalos; verso the map. Fol. 57, DELL' ISOLA CVBA NUOVA; verso the map. Fol. 58, DELL' ISOLA SPAGNOLA; verso the map. Fol. 59, DELL' VNIVERSALE NUOVA.

(Private Library, New York.)

“Mais à partir de 1548 (voyez la carte qu'on trouve dans le Ptolémée de Mattiolo) toutes les cartes que j'ai examinées représentent l'Amérique méridionale comme un continent Ainsi donc, ce ne fut que quarante-huit ans après la découverte du Brésil que les cosmographes, abandonnant la théorie systématique des anciens, ont en général figuré dans leurs carte l'Amérique méridionale comme un continent”

(SANTAREM¹.)

Direct references : { FABRICIUS, *Biblioth. Græc.*, lib. IV, page 413.
RAIDEL, *Comment. de Cl. Ptol.*, page 69.
A. ZENO, *apud FONTANINI*, Vol. II, page 277.
Walckenaer Catalogue, page 184, No. 2259.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 18.

286. PORTUGUESE LAWS—Under an escutcheon of Portugal :

£ Regimêto ⁊ or £

denações da fazenda . M . D . D . xlviii .

Colophon :

¶ A qui se acaba ho liuro do regimêto ||

da fazenda del rey noſſo ſenhor. Foy impreſſo ||
per autoridade ⁊ preuilegio de ſua Alteza || eſta ſe-
gūda vez: em a cidade d Lixboa || em caſa de Germão
galharde || aos . xxv . días do meſ de || Feuereyro de
mil ⁊ quinhentos ⁊ || quarêta ⁊ oyto || annos. || £ ||

** Folio ; title one leaf + seven unnumbered leaves, + text from i-cxvj + unnumbered leaf containing the above colophon + one leaf for register + one blank + thirty-five unnumbered leaves, nearly all printed on the recto only.

(Private Library, New York.)

The present contains twenty-seven tracts or hand-bills relating to the trade of Portugal with Brazil and the colonies.

¹ *Bulletin de la Société de Géogr.* for May, 1847.

1548.

287. HONTER (J.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

RVDIMEN- || TORUM COSMOGRAPHICO- || *rum Ioan. Honteri Coronensis libri III cum || tabellis Geographicis elegantissimis.* || De uariarum rerum nomenclaturis per || classes, liber I. ||

Then woodcut, and :

TIGVRI APVD FROSCO- || uerum . Anno M.D.XLVIII.

Then after leaf 31 :

CIRCVLI SPHAERAE || CVM V. ZONIS. ||

* * Sm. 8vo, title one leaf + twenty-nine unnumbered leaves + two blank leaves + one leaf for a title + twenty-five leaves for thirteen maps. The first of these bears the inscription VNIVERSALIS COSMOGRAPHIA, and at the bottom: TIGVRI, a monogram composed of the letters H. V. E., and the date M.D.XL.VI. In this map there is, on the west, a continent named AMERICA, and a narrow strip, separated from the latter, with the word *Parias*.

(Private Library, New York.)

Humboldt seems to think¹ that the little atlas is a different work, *sometimes* bound with Honter's *Cosmographia*; yet the words "*cum tabellis Geographicis*" imply that the maps are part of the original work. We have before us another edition (Antwerp, 1552), which contains, also, but with a new set of signatures, the CIRCVLI SPHAERAE. In this, the first map lacks the date, monogram and place where it was printed.

"John Honter ein evangelischer Theologus, von Cronstadt aus Siebenbürgen, studirte zu Cracau und Bafel, führte in seinem Vaterlande die Reformation, und starb 1549."

(JÖCHER².)

Direct references : { PINELO-BARCIA, col. 1319.
MAITTAIRE, *Annales Typogr.*, Vol. II, Part I, page 384.
Bibliotheca Heberiana, Part I, No. 3492.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 17.

¹ *Examen Critique*, Vol II, p. 27.

1695, on the authority of STARAVOLSKI

² *Allgem. Gelehrt. Lexic.*, Vol. III, col. and CZWITTINGER.

288. "ORDINATIONES legumque collectiones pro **1549.**
 conventu juridico mexicano. *Mexici, per Joannem Paulum*
Brissensem, 1549, in - fol.

"C'est à tort que ce livre rarissime a passé pour être
 le premier qui ait été imprimé à Mexico," &c., &c.

(BRUNET¹ and GRAESSE².)

The question in regard to this title is not so much
 whether it represents the first book printed in Mexico,
 as whether it ever was printed at all, anywhere. The
 title as above given would imply the existence of such
 a work printed in *Latin*, and in the year 1549. We are
 inclined to believe that such a work has never been seen,
 and does not exist.

The first Latin title of the above alleged ordinances
 is to be found in Eguiara³; but that prolix bibliogra-
 pher does not state that he ever saw the work; he only
 quotes it on the authority of Pinelo. As the *Epitome*
 of Leon Pinelo does not contain a single line referring
 to such a collection of ordinances, it is in Barcia's edi-
 tion that we must search for Eguiara's prototype. Now,
 in Pinelo-Barcia⁴ we only find the following:

"*Ordenanças, Recopilacion de Leies, para el Gobierno de la Audiencia de Mexico, imp. Mexico, 1545, fol.*"

Had not Eguiara given Pinelo as his authority, we
 might be led to believe that he had seen the work; but,
 in view of this assertion, we must infer that his title is
 only a Latin translation of Barcia's, with additions of
 his own, and a mistake of the printer or copyist.

Beristain de Souza says⁵, in speaking of Mendoza:
 "Deben atribuirsele tambien: Ordenanzas y Coleccion
 de leyes para el gobierno de la Audiencia de Mexico.

¹ *Manuel*, Vol. iv, col. 208.

² *Trésor*, Vol. v, p. 37.

³ *Bibliotheca Mexicana*, p. 221.

⁴ *Epitome*, 1738, Vol. II, col. 287.

⁵ *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana Septentrional*, Vol. II, p. 292.

1549. Imp. 1549, fol." But here again we have a title evidently made out of Barcia's and Eguiara's.

The *N. Y. Historical Magazine*⁶, in an article on the First Book printed in Mexico, quotes the same Latin title, but on the authority of Falkenstein's *Geschichte der Buchdruckerkunst*⁷, a compilation sumptuously illustrated, but inaccurate⁸.

As to those apocryphal *Ordinationes*, even if the earliest of the two dates (1545, *apud* Barcia) were the correct one, it could not well be called the first book printed in Mexico, since we present our readers with the titles of not less than seven tangible works printed in the "city of the Montezumas," before 1545. Nor can it be asserted that Juan Pablos was imported by the Vice-Roy for the purpose of printing that first book, since we show that there certainly was a printing press in operation in Mexico, at least as early as 1540, while the first book, as yet found, which bears the imprint of Pablos, is dated 1548 (see our No. 280).

A more plausible theory is that the *Ordinationes* of Barcia, Eguiara, Brunet, Falkenstein and Graesse is only the above No. 287. We can find no traces of any digest or collection of laws, intended for Mexico, written in any other language than the Spanish. Why should there have been an exception in this instance? If so, we must leave aside Eguiara's title, and consider Barcia's a mere abridgment of that of the *Ordenanzas* of 1548. M. Icazbalceta is of opinion that such is actually the case—a conclusion which we were not long in forming the moment we were placed in possession of the latter title.

⁶ Vol. ix, page 44.

⁷ Leipzig, 4to, 1840, p. 329.

⁸ For instance, FALKENSTEIN calls the first Mexican printer "Girolamo Paolo Lombardo, of Brescia." The name of Girolamo is to be found only in his work,

and no authority is quoted for it. "Lombardo" and "of Brescia" are synonymous. Paoli or Pablos sometimes called himself "Lombardo," because he was a native of Brescia, a city of Lombardy, just as he frequently signs "Bressano" or "Brissensis."

289. BRAVO (F.)—*Within a woodcut of a portico:*1549.

Qui non intrat per ostium sed ad || cen-
dit aliunde illè fur est. ||

Within a scroll:

Veritas et vita ego sum via . IOAN . X .

Then:

☐ OPERA ME || dicinalia, in q̄bus || q̄ plu-
rima extant || scitu medico ne . || cessaria
in . 4 . ii . [sic] di || gesta, quę pagina || versa
cōtinentur, || Authore Francis || co Brauo
Orfumē || si doctore, ac Me || xicano med-
ico. || 1549. ||

☐ Mexici, apud Petrum Ocharte. || Cum
priuilegio. ||*

* * Very small 4to, title one leaf + three unnumbered prelimi-
nary leaves + three hundred and three numbered leaves; text
in black letter, many woodcuts of plants, &c.

(Private Library, New York.)

We notice a dedication to the Vice-Roy "*Martino êrriquo Noue hispaniæ dignissimo Proregi*;" a letter to the same vice-roy from "*Franciscus Ceruantes Salazarus (sacræ theologiæ doctor)*," and a distich from one Melchior Tellez (?). These names indicate that the date of 1549 on the title-page is a mistake of the printer. Martin Enriquez was Vice-Roy of New Spain from November 5th, 1568, to December 4th, 1580¹. Francisco Cervantes Salazar came to Mexico only in 1550, where shortly afterwards he was made Rector of the University². As

* *Anglicè*: Medicinal works contain-
ing very many things which a physician
should know. Distributed into four books,
contained in the following pages. By Fran-
cis Bravo, of Ossuña, Doctor and Mexi-

can Physician. 1549. Mexico, at Peter
Ocharte's. With privilege.

¹ ALAMAN, *Disertaciones sobre la histor.
de la Republ. Mejic.*, Vol. II, appendix.

² *Diccionario uniuers. de Histor. y Geogr.*

1549. to Pedro Ocharte he is believed to have exercised his art in Mexico only between the years 1563 and 1592. To admit a transposition of figures would give us a date fourteen years later than the administration of Enriquez, who is addressed in the dedication as still filling the position of vice-roy. To complete the last signature there should be a leaf, which is wanting in the present copy. It may be that this contained a colophon with the correct date. But as the date on the title-page is *not* a forgery, we insert the present work under the year 1549.

290. *ALBERINO (N. DE)*—"Verdadera y copiosa relacion de todo lo nuevamente fucedido en los reynos y provincias del Peru dende la ida à ellos del Virrey Blasco Nunez Vela hasta el desbarato y muerte de Gonzalo Pizarro: segun q^o lo vio y escribió Nicolas de Alberino, Florentin al beneficiado Fernan Suarez vecino de Sevilla, &c."

At the end :

"Acabose la prefente obra en la ciudad de Sevilla à 2 dias de Enero de 1549. En casa de Juan de Leon, &c."

* * Small 8vo, eighty leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

The present is only a manuscript, the original of which is or was preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris. The arrangement and colophon indicate that this work was actually printed; but we know of no printed copies. (See our Appendix.)

Direct reference : { *Catalogue of a Collection of MSS., principally in Spanish, relating to America, in the possession of O. Rich; London, n. d., 8vo, p. 25, No. 95.*

291. THOMAS (W.)—*Within a border* :1549.

C The historie of Italie,

a boke excedyng profitable || to be redde : Becaus it
in- || treateth of the astate || of many and diuers ||
common weales || how thei haue || ben, & now || be
gouer- || ned. || ¶ ||

ANNO DOMI- || NI. M. D. || XLIX. || ¶ ||

Colophon :

IMPRINTED AT LONDON || IN FLETSTRETE IN || THE HOVSE
OF THO- || mas Berthelet . || Cum priuilegio ad imprimen- || dum
folium . || ANNO . M.D . || XLIX. ||

* * 4to, title one leaf + two hundred and sixteen numbered leaves.

(King's Library, London.)

We insert this work of an author who was hanged
and quartered at Tyburn, on the authority of Bishop
Kennett¹, although a friend reports that it does not con-
tain any passage or passages relating to America.

292. GARIMBERTO (H.)—"Problemi Naturali e Mo-
rali. Ven. 1549, 8vo."

(WATT².)293. IDEM OPUS—*Recto of the first leaf* :

PROBLEMI || NATVRALI, E 1550.
MORALI || DI HIERONIMO GARIMBERTO. ||

Con gratia, & priuilegio di Papa || Paolo III. & dell' Il-
lustrissima || Signoria di Vinegia || per anni X . ||

Then a woodcut, and :

IN VINEGIA || NELLA BOTTEGA D'ERASMO ||
DI VICENZO VALGRISI. || M. D. L. ||

¹ *Biblioth. Amer. Primord.*, p. 13.² *Bibliotheca Britannica*, Vol. 1, col. 400.

1550. Colophon:

IN VINEGGIA || NELLA BOTTEGA D'ERASMO
DI || VINCENZO VALGRISI . || M . D . L .

* * 8vo, title one leaf + two hundred and thirty-nine pages + seven leaves, all printed in Italics.

(British Museum.)

“The 70th Problem (pp. 119–122) is most interesting, as it explains the reason why, at the discovery of America, many laws and customs were found similar to those of the Old World.”

(Libri Catalogue¹.)

All we could learn concerning this Gerolamo Garimberto is that he was a native of Parma, and Bishop² of Gallese³. His *Problems* were translated into French, by Jean Louveau⁴.

Direct references: { FONTANINI, *Biblioteca*, Vol. II, page 326.
 { BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 1486.

294. MÜNSTER (SEB.)—“Cosmographie oder Beschreibung aller Länder, Herrschaften, fürnehmsten Stetten, Gefchichten, Gebrenchen, Hantierungen, etc. Zum dritten mal trefflich fere gemerft u. gebessert. Bas. H. Petri, 1550, fol., 1233 pages, with woodcuts.

“This edition is the best for the admirers of ancient good woodcuts, on account of the views of towns being added to it for the first time. It contains 14 leaves in maps. The 1st edition of this German original appeared, *Bas. H. Petri*, 1544, fol. [*supra*]. That of 1541, mentioned in *Aretin's Litt. Handb. für die baier. Gesch.* I. 142, is, perhaps, only a typographical error, instead of 1544, as the author says, in his dedication of 1544, that he had been for two years before occupied with this work. The editions, *Bas.* 1569, '74, and '78, fol., have 26 maps, but bad impressions of the woodcuts.

¹ For 1861, p. 30, No. 272.

² APOST. ZENO, *apud* FONTANINI, Vol. II, p. 307, and, we believe, UGHELLI, *Italia Sacra*, Vol. X, col. 109.

³ A city of Italy, near the Tiber. See the title to his *Vite, overro Fatti, memorabili di alcuni Papi*; Venice, 4to, 1567.

⁴ Lyons, 8vo, 1559.

The editions, *Bas.* 1592, '98, and 1614, fol., contain 26 newly-drawn maps and several new woodcuts. In Latin, by the author himself, *Bas.* 1550, fol. [*infra*] (which, in the goodness of the woodcuts, resembles the German edition of this year). In the edition, *Bas.* 1572, fol., several passages, displeasing to the Roman Catholics, are omitted (*Crenii Animadv.* viii, 94, sq.) In French, by Fr. de Belleforest, *Par.*, *Sonnus*, 1575, fol., 2 parts, in 3 vols., with fine (but fewer) woodcuts. In Italian, col. 1575, fol.

“Consult *Hager's Geogr. Büchessaal*, 1, 79-140, *Woltersdorf Repertor der Land- u. Seekarten* 1, 63, etc.”

(EBERT¹.)

295. ANONYMOUS—*Recto of the first leaf:*

☩ Veritas domini manet in eternum.

Then escutcheon of the order of St. Dominick, and :

☩ Doctrina christiana

en lēgua Española y Mexicana: hecha por || los religiosos de la orden de scto Domingo . || Agora nueuamēte corregida y enmēdada . Año 1550 . ||

Colophon :

Con preuilegio Imperial || ☩ A gloria y alabança de nro redemptor Jesu || xpo y de su bendita madre | aquí se acaba la declaraciō dela do || ctrina xpiana en lēgua Espanola y Mexicana: y una columna cor || respōde a otra: sentēcia por sentēcia: d grāde utilidad y puecho || pa la salud d las aīas: y en especial pa los naturales dsta tierra || pa q seā fūndado y roborados en las cosas de nra setā fe catho || lica: y anamados pa la guarda de los mādamietos diuinos: y pa || p todos sepan los grādes dones

¹ *Dictionary*, No. 14500.

1550.* y riquezas q̄ n̄o clementissimo || redemptor quiso
 comunicar mediãte sus sitõs sacramẽtos con el ||
 exercicio de las obras de m̄ia: assi corporales como
 sp̄uales: tõdo || lo q̄l se cõtiene en los q̄renta sex=
 monicos aq̄ cõtenidos. Ma saca || da la l̄gua ẽ
 tãta claridad como aq̄ parece: assi porq̄ mejor se
 de || todo a entẽder a estos naturales | como tãbiẽ
 porq̄ mejor || co tomẽ de coro los q̄ lo q̄sierẽ tomar. ||

Four lines before the last :

Acabose de imprimir a || xij. dias del mes de
 hebrero . Año d || M . D . I . años || La q̄l ha sido
 agora nueuamente corregida y emẽdada . ||

* * 4to, title printed in black and red, with text beginning on the
 verso one leaf + eight unnumbered leaves + one hundred and
 forty-seven numbered leaves. Printed on two columns, one in
 Spanish, the other in the Mexican language.

(Private Librar., Washington City and Mexico.)

296. *SABELLICUS*.—"Chronica ge'ral de Sabellico des ho
 comeco do mundo atee noſſo tempo, traſladada do Latim em
 Lingoagem Portuguez por D[oña] Leonor de Noronha
 [daughter of the Marques de Villareal]. Coimbra, Ba-
 reira e Alvarez. 1550-52. 2 vol. in-fol."

(GRAESSE¹.)

* The translation into French of ALES-
 SANDRO PICCOLOMINI's *Della Sfera del*
Mondo; Venice, 4to, 1540, viz.: *La*
Sphère du monde, composée par Alex. Pic-
colomini, traduite de tuscan en françois, par
Fac. Goupyl, Paris, by Cavellat, 1550, 8vo

(Walckenaer Catalogue, p. 176, No. 2181),
 may contain some passages relating to the
 subject before us.

¹ Vol. vi, p. 202; and EBERT, No. 19676,
 on the authority of the catalogue pub-
 lished by the Academy of Lisbon.

297. CORTES (F.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

1550.

FERDINANDI || CORTESI. || **Von**
dem Newen Hispanien, so

im || Meer gegem Vidergang | Zwo ganz lustige vnd ||
fruchtreiche Historien | an den grossmächtigsten
vñüberwindt- || lichsten Herren, CAROLVM . V . Romischen ||
Kaiser &c. König in Hispanien &c. || Die erst im A. D. xx
jar zugeschriben | in wellicher grundt- || lich vnd glaubtwir-
dig erzelt wirdt, der Abendtländen, vnd || sonderlich der
Hochberümpften statt Temixtitan eroberung. || Die andere
im 1524. jar. Wie Temixtitan, so abgefallen | wider
erobert | || Nachmals andere herrliche Syg | sampt der er-
findung des Meers SVR | So man für das Indianisch
Meer achtet. || Darzü auch von vilen andern Landtschafften
Judiae | So erfunden von dem 1536 . biss aus das 42 .
Jar. || Wellicher vilfältige frucht | nutz vnd lustparkait |
in ainer Süm | || auff das kürztest | ainer yetwerden His-
torien volgendes || Tittel begriffen vnd angezaigt wirdt. ||
Erstlich in Hispanischer Sprach von Cortesio selbst be-
schriben, Nachmals || von Doctor Peter Sanorguan auff
Friant in Lateinische sprach Transfериert | || Entlich aber
in Hochteütsche sprach | etc.

Getruckt inn der Kaiserlichen Reichs Statt Augspurg,
durch || Philipp Blhart, In der Kirchgassen | bey S. Ulrich ||
Anno Domini M . D . L . Cum gratia & Priuilegio
Ro: Regiæ Maiestatis in Decennium. ||*

* *Anglicè*: Hernando Cortes. Concern- teresting and useful stories. To the most
ing New Spain, which is situated in the powerful and invincible Lord Charles V,
Ocean, towards the West. Two very in- Emperor of the Romans, &c., and King

1550.*

** Folio, title one leaf + five preliminary unnumbered leaves + text thirty-nine numbered leaves + one blank + two unnumbered leaves + sixty leaves.

(Private Librar., New York, Providence and Washington city.)

German translation of the Second and Third Relations (erroneously called the First and Second), by Sixtus Birck or Betuleius¹, a noted Swabian poet and philologist, and Andreas Diether, his colleague in the Faculty of the Augsburg Gymnasium. The present volume contains, also, the extract from Peter Martyr's Fourth Decade, another from Oviedo, and quite a number of interesting documents, not found in any of the Spanish or Latin editions, referring to voyages to the Canary Islands, Venezuela, battles with the Indians and Amazons, and the expedition of Gonzales Pizarro to discover "Zinnamon."

Direct references: { TERNAUX, page 14, No. 57, bis.
TRÖMEL, page 6, No. 14.
BRUNET, Vol. II, col. 312.
Bibliotheca Browniana, page 24, No. 82.
Bibliotheca Barlowiana, page 13.
Libri Catalogue for 1861, No. 258.

of Spain, &c., the first of which was written only in the year 1520, and wherein is mentioned, in a thorough and most reliable manner, of the Western countries, and especially of the most celebrated city of Temixtitan; the second, in 1524, relating how Temixtitan, which had revolted, was conquered. Then of several splendid victories, together with the discovery of the Southern Sea, which is believed to be the Indian Ocean; besides, of many other countries in the Indies which have been discovered from 1536 to 1542; containing many things useful and interesting, mentioned and indicated in a concise form, under the title of each history. First, written in the Spanish language, by Cortes himself, and afterwards translated into Latin by Dr. Peter Savorgnan, of Forli; lastly, into High German, in honor of and in the humblest obedience to the most illustrious and powerful Prince and Lord, Ferdinand, Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c., Infant of Spain, Archduke of Austria, &c., by Sixtus Betuleius and

Andreas Diether, of Augsburg, both of them Latin teachers of the city.

Printed at the Imperial city of Augsburg, by Philip Ulhart, in Church Street, near St. Ulrich, A. D. 1550. With permission and privilege of His Imperial and Royal and Roman Majesty, for ten years.

* "Epistola secunda de Nova Hispania, Germanicè. Durch Doctorem Petrum Savorgnanum ausz Spanischer sprach um das Latein gebracht, und netzt inns Teutsch durch Andream Diether Lateinischen Schulmeister zu Augspurg. S. l. et a. Fol. v. l."

"This is an early German Translation from the Latin of Savorgnanus, of the Second Epistle of Ferdinand Cortes of 1522, and is of such rarity that it is unknown to Meuselius, Camus, &c. The Dedication of Savorgnanus to Clement VII. dated 'Nurnberg, den letzten tag Martii, 1524.'"

(*Biblioth. Grenvill.*, p. 167; *Livres curieux*, No. 132.)

This "unknown" work is, in reality, only the last half of the above No. 297.

¹ Born in 1500, died in 1554. See, for biographical and bibliographical details, *Athenæ Rauricæ*, p. 310.

298. *APIANUS (P.)—Recto of the first leaf:*1550.*COSMOGRAPHIA**PETRI APIANI, PER GEMMAM FRISIVM*

*apud Louaniensis Medicum & Mathematicus insignem, ||
iam demum ab omnibus vindicata mendis, ac non- || nullis
quoque locis aucta. Additis eiusdem ar- || gumenti libellis
ipsius Gemmo Frisij. ||*

Then a mounted globe, and :

Væneunt Antuerpiæ sub scuto Basiliensi, Gregorio Bontio.

*M . D . L .**Colophon :*

¶ Antuerpiæ excusum Gregorio Bontio || typis Deifthemij,
anno à Christo 1550. ||

* * Sm. 4to, title one leaf + one preliminary leaf unnumbered +
sixty-four numbered leaves + two unnumbered ; map on
fol. 31.

(Private Library, New York.)

See fol. 41, for *INSULAE AMERICAE*.

Direct references : { *GRAESSE*, Vol. 1, page 159.
 { *Stevens's American Bibliographer*, page 13.
 { *Bibliotheca Barlowiana*, page 12.

299. *IDEM OPUS*—"Bafil. 1550. in-4to."

(GRAESSE.)

We had a thorough search made in the British Museum and Imperial Library at Paris for this edition, but it could not be found. We are inclined to think that the bibliographer from whom we borrow this notice mistook the meaning of the words "*sub scuto Basiliensi*," in the imprint of the above No. 298.

1550.

300. MUNSTER (SEBAST.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

COSMO || GRAPHIAE || uniuerfalis Lib. VI.

in || quibus, iuxta certioris fidei scriptorum || traditionem descri-
bundur, || Omniû habitabilis orbis partiû p'priae q3 dotes. || Regi-
onum Topographicæ effigiis. || Terræ ingenia, quibus fit ut tam
differêtis & uarias || Specie res, & animatas & inanimatas, ferat. ||
Animalium peregrinorum naturæ & picturæ || Nobiliorum ciuita-
tum icones & descriptiones. || Regnorum initia, incrementa &
translationes. || Omnium gentiû mores, leges, religio, res gestæ,
mu- || tationes: Item regnum & principuum genealogiæ. ||

Autore Sebast. Munstero.

In fine:

BASILEAE APVD HENRICHVM PETRI, || MENSE
MARTIO ANNO SALVTIS || M . D . L . ||

** Folio, title one leaf, on reverse of which a fine portrait of Munster, "anno ætatis suæ 60" + nine pages + one page for catalogue of authors quoted + twelve pages for Index + eleven hundred and forty pages for text. According to the *Bibliotheca Colombiana*¹, this edition should contain a mappemund, which is only a reproduction of the one inserted in the *Ptolemy* of 1540.

(British Museum.)

See Book v, pages 1099–1113: "DE NOVIS INSVLIS, quo modo, quando & per quem illæ inuentæ sint."

Direct references: { FREYTAG, *Analecta*, page 619.
BANDINI, *Vesp.*, cap. iv, page 58.
CANOVAI, *Vita*, page 217.
CANCELLIERI, *Dissertationi*, page 47².
BRUNET, Vol. III, col. 1945.
Catal. Biblioth. Bunav., Vol. II, page 35.

¹ Page 2, No. 7.

² CANCELLIERI quotes, in connection with the above, and the well-known pas-
sage: "America ab Americo inventore no-

men est sortita . . . notandum, ab aliis
Americam vocari Hispanam," "*Erasmii
Osw. Shreckenfuchsii Oratio funebris de
obitu Sebast. Munsteri*, Basil., 1553, 8."

301. BENITO (FERNANDEZ)—“Doctrina christiana en lengua mixteca. In-4°, 1550.”

1550.

(TERNAUX¹, BRUNET², GRAESSE³.)

We had prepared an elaborate dissertation concerning this work, which is not to be found in any public or private library, either in America or in Europe; but, as we were going to press, we received from our esteemed friend, Señor Icazbalceta, a disquisition, which we gladly substitute in the place of our own. It may give to the uninitiated an insight into the kind of labor which every conscientious bibliographer is frequently compelled to undergo, to ascertain a date or correct an often-repeated error:

“La première mention, à ma connaissance, de cet ouvrage,” says the learned Mexican bibliographer, “remonte à Dávila Padilla. Il raconte la vie de l’auteur dans son *Historia de la fundacion y discurso de la Provincia de Santiago de Mexico, de la orden de Predicadores*”, et dit:

‘Enviéronle á la Misteca, donde estudió con tanto aprovechamiento de discipulo, que fué de presto maestro, y compuso un tratado de doctrina cristiana con la mayor propiedad y elegancia de lenguaje que hasta agora se ha hecho. Su libro se imprimió en México el año de 1550.’

Le même passage se retrouve dans l’édition de *Brusselas*⁴. Je n’ai pas vu l’édition de Valladolid, 1634.

Un autre dominicain, Fr. Alonso Fernandez, dans son *Historia ecclesiástica de nuestros tiempos*⁵, dit:

‘Uno delos que en aquéllas naciones mas fruto hizo, fué el siervo de Dios Fr. Benito Fernandez. Varon verdaderamente apostólico y de excelentes virtudes. Estudió la lengua misteca con tanto aprovechamiento, que compuso un tratado de doctrina cristiana con la mayor propiedad y elegancia de lenguaje que hasta ahora se convie. Imprimióse en Mexico año de mil quinientos y cincuenta.’

Il me semble évident que cet auteur (qui n’a jamais été en Amérique) n’a fait que copier Dávila Padilla, dont il compte l’Histoire parmi les ouvrages dont il s’est servi pour composer le sien.

Nous avons encore un autre dominicain qui raconte en détail la vie de Fr. Benito Fernandez. Fr. Francisco Burgoa⁷ dit:

‘Compuso un libro de la doctrina christiana, de los principales misterios de nuestra santa fé, empezando desde la creacion del mundo,

¹ *Bibliothèque Américaine*, p. 12, No. 56.

² *Manuel*, Vol. II, col. 1225.

³ *Tresor*, Vol. I, p. 569.

⁴ Madrid, 1596, fol., p. 600.

⁵ 1625, fol., p. 484.

⁶ Toledo, 1611, fol., p. 120.

⁷ *Geográfica Descripción*, &c., t. I, fol. 156, col. 3.

1550. Encarnacion del Divino Verbo con tan levantado estilo, tanta propiedad en los término y tal fuerza en los discursos, que despues de *ciento y veinte años* que ha que se imprimió, no se ha hallado palabra que enmendar,' etc.

Quoique l'ouvrage de Burgoa ait été imprimé en 1674, la préface est datée du couvent de Oajaca le 20 Janvier, 1671. Le livre a donc été écrit, au plus tard, en 1670, ce qui fait tomber la date de l'édition de la Doctrina du P. Fernandez, juste en 1550. On ne peut pas dire que Burgoa ait copié Dávila Padilla. Il donne sur le P. Fernandez des détails très longs et très minutieux qui ne se trouvent pas dans Dávila. Il était né à Oaxaca vers la fin du 16^e siècle, et avait longtemps vécu parmi les indiens mistèques, dont il possédait parfaitement la langue. Il doit avoir vu le livre du P. Fernandez; et par cela même qu'il en marque la date d'une manière indirecte, on doit croire qu'il n'a pas copié un auteur qui la fixe en chiffres.

Dávila Padilla, né à México en 1562, mort en 1604, appartenait au même ordre religieux, et rédigea son "Historia" sur les mémoires d'autres frères ses devanciers, comme il le dit dans sa Préface. Il finit son travail en 1592.

Le témoignage concordant des P. P. Dávila et Bugoa me semble être d'un grand poids en faveur de l'existence de l'édition. Voyons ce qu'en disent les bibliographes.

Antonio de León⁸ dit seulement: 'Fr. Benito Fernandez, Dominico Doctrina, Epistolas y Evangelios en Lengua Misteca: imp.' sans désigner aucune date.

C'est dans la 2^e édition de l'*Epitome*⁹ que Barcia a introduit les dates: 'imp. 1550, 4^o; 1564, 4^o; 1568, 4^o'; sans indication de source, comme à l'ordinaire.

Nic. Antonio¹⁰ n'indique que l'édition de 1568; 4^o.

Voici en entier l'article consacré à notre auteur dans les *Scriptoris Ordinis Prædicatorum*¹¹:

'F. Benedictus Fernandez, Hispanus, professione Salmanticensis, exactio ibidem studiis, in novum orbem missus, Indorum salutis curandæ totum se dedit medio seculo xvi. Plura in vastis illis provinciis gessit ordinis munia in quibus ardentissimam conversionis indigenarum sitim in pectore ferventem propalavit. Linguâ Mistecam ita comparaverit ut elegantissime loqueretur & ut missionariis viam in Evangelii prædicatione faceret planiorem, scripsit ac edidit 'Catechismum seu de Doctrina christiana opus absolutissimum lingua Misteca, Mexico, 1550, in-4.' Hæc de eo Dávila Padilla, Hist. Prov. Mex., lib. 2, cap. 37. Antonius in Bibl. Hisp. referat alteram editionem anno 1568, in-4. 'Epistolarum & Evangeliarum totius anni in eam-

⁸ *Epitome de la Biblioteca Oriental y Occidental*; Madrid, 1629, 4to, p. 108.

⁹ Madrid, 1737-38, 3 vols., fol.

¹⁰ *Bibl. Hisp. Nova*; Matriti, 1783, fol., t. 1, p. 211.

¹¹ Paris, 1719-21, Vol. II, p. 136.

dem linguam mistecam versio' ei tribuitur ab Antonio Leonio in Bibl. Ind. quem excipiunt Antonius citatus et Altamura ad 1558.' 1550.

On voit que les P. P. Quétif et Échard ne font que suivre Dávila Padilla; il faut remarquer cependant qu'ils donnent le format, ce que Dávila Padilla ne fait pas.

Eguiara¹³, après avoir donné le titre (traduit en latin) d'une édition de 1568, in-4 'typographia Petri de Ocharte,' dit: 'Alteram mexiccam itidem éditionem de 1550 in-4 memorant Scrip. Ord. Præd. tom. 2, p. 136, quam videre nobis non licuit.'

D. Antonio de Alcedo¹³ indique une édition de 1586, in-4. Il est permis de croire qu'il y a ici une transposition de chiffres dans la copie (envoyée par M. Prescott) que j'ai sous les yeux, et que cette édition n'est que celle de 1568, dont parlent Pinelo (ou plutôt Barcia) et Antonio.

Beristain¹⁴ dit au sujet de Fr. Benito Fernandez :

“Escribio en lengua misteca : Doctrina en que se explican la creacion del mundo, la Encarnacion del Verbo Divino, la vida, Pasion y Muerte de Jesucristo, con otros misterios y los sacramentos y oraciones. Imp. en Mexico, por P. Ocharte, 1568, y antes en 1550 y 1564, en 4°.”

Ce titre factice est évidemment formé d'après Burgoa, et les dates sont prises dans les bibliographes. Il n'y a rien *de visu*.

Ternaux cite les éditions de 1550 et 1568.

Des trois éditions (vraies ou supposées) du livre (1550, 1564, 1568) je n'ai vu que celle de 1568, qui se trouve à la Bibliothèque de la “Sociedad de Geografia y Estadística.” C'est un exemplaire fort maltraité, auquel il manque le premier f. Il commence par le f. 11., sign. aij. Comme le texte ne commence pas sur ce f., on doit croire que le commencement se trouvait sur le verso du titre. L'exemplaire, tel qu'il est aujourd'hui, se compose des ff. 11 à cc. Au verso de ce dernier on trouve cette souscription :

CA gloria y alabança de nuestro Re- || dēptor
Jesu Xpo. Aquí se acaba la Doctrīa Xpīa || na en
 lengua Mīsteca : cōpuesta por el muy R. || padre
 fray Benito Hernandez. Fue impre || ssa en Mex-
 ico, en casa de Pedro O- || charte, impressor de
 libros. A- || cabose, a beynte y quatro || días dl mes
 d Enero d || 1568. Años ||

¹² *Bibl Mexicana*, Vol. 1, p. 414.

¹³ *Bibliotheca Americana*, MS.

¹⁴ *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana Septentrional*, Vol. 1, page 497.

1550.

Vient ensuite un f. non numéroté (sign. **BB**), en langue mistèque : le reste manque. In-4 goth (excepté les chiffres des f^o qui sont en romain) à 2 col. (tout en mistèque) avec plusieurs fig. sur bois, et des notes de plain-chant, rouge et noir. On peut remarquer que la souscription ne porte pas 'agora nuevamente impressa' ou quelque chose d'équivalent, comme il était alors d'usage toutes les fois qu'il s'agissait d'une nouvelle édition. Mais je ne donne pas cette omission comme une preuve suffisante pour nier l'existence des éditions de 1550 et 1564 (quoique cette dernière ne repose que sur la foi de Barcia).

Ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable encore, c'est qu'il existe une édition de 1567 dont aucun des auteurs cités ne parle. Le premier qui l'a fait connaître, en la citant, a été M. Pimentel dans son *Cuadro descriptivo y comparativo de las lenguas indigenas de México*¹⁸. Elle se trouve aussi dans la bibl. de la Soc. de Geog., y Est.; mais l'exemplaire en est malheureusement fort endommagé. En voici la description : Les 5 premier ff. manquent ; l'exemplaire a ff. VI-CLXXXIX. Sur le recto du 189^o se trouve la souscription :

C A gloria y ala || bança de nuestro Redēp || tor
Jesu Christo, y de su || bendita Madre Sancta ||
Maria, y prouecho de- || los proximos. Aq̄ se aca ||
ba la Doctrina en lengua || misteca : compuesta por
el || muy Reuerando Padre || fray Benito Hernan-
de; Vicario prouincial de la || Misteca de la orden
de || los Predicadores en esta nueva España. Fue
im- || pressa en Mexico en casa || de Pedro Ocharte ||
impresor de libros || acabose a 22. de || Nouiembre. ||
de 1567. || años. || **C** Laus Deo || ✠.

Les derniers ff. manquent. In-4 goth à 2 col. à 30 lign. par p., tout en mistèque, fig. sur bois.

L'édition de 1567 ayant été terminée le 22 novembre, et celle de 1568 le 24 janvier, il en résulte qu'elles ont été simultanément sous presse, puisqu'il est probable que ces deux mois d'intervale n'étaient pas suffisants, à cette époque, pour l'impression d'un in-4 de plus de 400 pp. en langue inconnue aux ouvriers. Mais cela s'explique en apprenant qu'il ne s'agit pas de deux éditions du même ouvrage, mais bien de deux ouvrages tout-à-fait divers.

¹⁸ Mexico, 1862, Vol. 1, page 40.

Déjà le Père Jr. Antonio de los Reyes, dominicain, avait indiqué¹⁶ que la *Doctrina* de Fr. Benito Fernandez avait été imprimée en deux dialectes différents: 1550.

“ Aunque, dit-il, despues de la impresion de la doctrina del padre Fray Benito Hernandez, por haberse hecho en lengua de Flachiaco y Achiutla; *despues* en la que se trasladó en lengua de Tepuzculula se ponen algunos vocablos que no tenian antiguamente,” etc.

Mais il ne donne aucune date, et l'indication est trop vague et le livre du P. Reyes trop rare, pour que les bibliographes y eussent fait attention. M. Pimentel lui-même ne cite que l'édition de 1567; aujourd'hui qu'il a pu voir toutes les deux, il a trouvé que celle de 1567 se rapporte au dialecte de Flachiaco et Achiutla, tandis que celle de 1568 appartient au principal dialecte, celui de Tepuzculula, le tout conformément à l'indication du P. Reyes. Il est facile d'ailleurs de voir que les textes sont différents. Le P. Fernandez, connaissant à fond la langue de cette contrée, aura voulu être plus utile encore à ses confrères en leur donnant la doctrine dans deux des principaux dialectes. Cette particularité est restée inconnue aux bibliographes, et même le P. Burgoa, qui nous a transmis la biographie du P. Fernandez avec un telle surabondance de détails, n'en dit rien.

A la même bibl. de la Soc. de Geogr. y Est. se trouve un vol. MS. in-4 de 220 ff., qui commence ainsi: ‘Aquí comienzan algunos modos de bien hablar en lengua Chuchona de Cuexthahuaca’ (un autre dialecte du mistèque). Il y a en tête de la table trois lignes en latin ainsi conçues: ‘Index seu tabula oim contentorx in hac salubri doctrina f. Benedicti fernandii bone mem^o viri aplici.’ D'après cela le père Fernandez serait aussi l'auteur de ce vol., et il aurait écrit la *Doctrina* en trois dialectes du mistèque.

Il y a encore dans la même bibl. un autre vol. MS. in-4 qui contient, selon M. Pimentel, ‘Doctrina y oraciones y moral cristiana, en lengua de Tepuzculula.’ Sur l'un des ff. j'ai aperçu une note de quelques lignes en mistèque, où j'ai pu seulement lire le nom de ‘Fray Benito’ ce qui me fait croire que ce livre est encore un ouvrage de cet infatigable missionnaire.

Malgré l'abondance de détails de la biographie donnée par Burgoa, nous savons très-peu sur le P. Fernandez. On ne connaît pas la date de sa naissance; on sait seulement qu'il fit sa profession au couvent de Salamanca, en Espagne, et qu'il vint à Mexico avec le P. Vincent de las Casas, parti d'ici pour recruter des missionnaires de bonne volonté dans les couvents d'Espagne. Envoyé dans la *Misteca*, aussitôt après son arrivée, il sut se concilier l'affection des indiens, et il y passa presque toute sa vie, jusqu'à sa mort, dont j'ignore la date. Je n'ai pu non plus parvenir à fixer la date du voyage de Fr. Vincent de las Casas, qui nous donnerait celle de l'arrivée du P. Fernandez dans

¹⁶ Dans la Préface de son *Arte en lengua Misteca*; Mexico, 1593, 8°.

1550.

ce pays. Je trouve seulement que le P. Casas accompagna le célèbre P. Betanzos dans le dernier voyage qu'il fit en Espagne, où ils arrivèrent au mois de Juillet 1549¹⁷. Si ce fut dans ce même voyage que le P. Casas fit son pieux recrutement de missionnaires, il semble évident que la Doctrine du P. Fernandez n'a pu être imprimée en 1550; mais je n'oserais l'affirmer."

302. ALBERTI (L.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

DESCRITTIONE || DI TUTTA ITALIA || di
I. Leandro Alberti Bolognese, Nella quale
si contiene il Sito || di essa, l'Origine, & le
Signorie delle Citta, & delle Castilla, || coi
Nomi Antichi & Moderni, i Costumi de
Popolo, le Condizioni de Paesi: || ET PIV-GLI
HVOMINI FAMOSI CHE L'HANNO || Illustrata, i
Monti, i Laghi, i Fiumi, le Fontane, || i
Bagni, le Minere, con tutte l'opre marau-
glioze in lei || dalla Natura prodotte. || ☽ ||
Con Priuilegio || In Bologna per Anselmo
Giaccarelli || M.D.L. ||

** Folio, title one leaf + three unnumbered leaves + four hundred and sixty-nine leaves for text + twenty-eight unnumbered leaves for index.

(British Museum.)

This work is quoted by the *Nova Acta Eruditorum*¹⁸, in reference to the alleged claims of Vespuccius to the discovery of the New World.

Direct references: { HAYM, *Bibliotheca Italiana*, Vol 1, page 63.
FONTANINI, *Biblioteca*, Vol. II, page 274.
CLEMENT, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Vol. 1, page 117.

¹⁷ DAV. PADILLA, lib. 1, cap. 32.

¹⁸ Leipzig, 1749, p. 483.

303. SEPULVEDA (J. G.)—“*Apologiam pro libro de Jus-
tis belli causis contra Indos suscepti. Romæ 1550. in 8.*” 1550.

(ANTONIO¹.)

After Columbus, Vespuccius and the “Conquistadores,” historians consider Las Casas as the most important character in the early history of this continent, while a complete set of the tracts published by the good Bishop of Chiapas² always occupies a choice place on the shelves of American libraries. To make the collection still more valuable, the collector should add the works published in reply, not to the *Tratados* (the earliest of which was printed only in 1552), but to the arguments they contain, and which had been set forth several years before, in two or three public assemblies. The greatest of Las Casas’ adversaries, in fact the only one whose name is now remembered, was Juan Ginès de Sepulveda. This bold champion of absolutism, one of the most eloquent and erudite writers of the sixteenth century, was born near Cordova, and died in 1572, at the age of eighty-one³.

The noted and decried works of Sepulveda, relating to the right of waging war against the Indians, with the additional privilege of exterminating them—a practice then novel and misunderstood, but now accepted, admired, rewarded, and a matter of every-day life have engrossed our attention, without enabling us to form a decided opinion upon their existence as *printed* volumes, anywhere and at any time.

We will state all the facts which we have gathered, leaving it to the reader to draw his own conclusions:

Sepulveda first wrote a Dialogue, known as *Democrates*, which was actually printed in Latin⁴ and in Spanish⁵.

¹ *Biblioth. Hisp. Nova*, Vol. 1, p. 703.

² *Notes on Columbus*, pp. 18–24.

³ NICERON, *Mémoires*, Vol. XXIII, p. 345.

⁴ Io. Genesii Sepulvedæ Cordubensis, *Artium & Theologiæ Doctoris de Convenientia Militaris Disciplinæ cum Christiana Religione qui inscribitur DEMOCRATES. Impres-*

sum Romæ apud Antonium Bladum. Anno Domini, MDXXXV; 4to. Reprinted at Paris, by Simon de Colines, 1541, 8vo, “cum aliis auctoris operibus;” and inserted in Vol. IV, pp. 225–328, of the Madrid reprint of Sepulveda’s works.

⁵ *Dialogo llamado Democrates compuesto*

1550. This work does not contain a single line relating to the subject before us.

He then wrote another Dialogue, called *De justis belli causis sive* DEMOCRATES ALTER, the object of which was to prove 1°, that it was right and proper to wage war against the Indians; 2°, that the Emperor had the right to bind them over to the conquerors as vassals or slaves.

Was this work ever printed?

In the first place, we should state that notwithstanding the most diligent searches in several of the leading libraries, both public and private, in Europe and America, and after a careful perusal of a large collection of catalogues of sales, from the time of De Thou to the present, we have not yet succeeded in finding a single copy or mention of the work.

As to second-hand assertions, they are plentiful enough, but may all be traced to the following:

Nic. Antonio⁶ states that the *Democrates alter* was actually printed at Rome "paucis admodum exemplaribus," and cites, as his authority, Sepulveda's own epistles, LXIX, LXX⁷.

When we turn to these two letters, we find that one only was written by Sepulveda. This is dated Valladolid, August 25, 1549, and is thus analyzed by the editors:

"Ant. Augustino S. P. Auditori mittit libellum a se conscriptum, jure ne an injuria Barbari in Christianorum potestatem redigantur, ejusque judicium expetat nunc libellus edendus sit, an secûs?"

And it must be said that the body of the letter is not more explicit. The other letter, dated April 1, 1550,

por el Doctor Juan de Sepulveda, capellan y coronista de su S. C. C. M. del Emperador. Agora nuevamente impresso. We beg leave to call the attention of the reader to the colophon, which is not without interest to ascertain the date of Cromberger's death, viz.:

Fue impresso en la muy noble y muy leal ciudad de Sevilla: en casa de Juan Crom-

berger DIFUNTO QUE DIOS AYA. Acabose a veynte y ocho dias del mes de Mayo de mil y quinientos y quarenta y un años. [1541], 4to.

⁶ *loc. cit.*, Vol. 1, p. 703.

⁷ Republished in Sepulveda's collected works: *Opera cum edita, tum inedita, accurante regia historix Academia*; Madrid, 4 vols., 4to, 1780. Vol. IV, pp. 250-251. [Harvard Coll. Libr.]

is the reply from Antonio Augustine. This only contains the following lines: 1550.

“Cum optimo antistite . . . atque . . . aliis . . . communicavi . . . Ita- que libellum ipsum pluribus exemplis describi edique permisimus.”

Thus far we see nothing positive, and the only pas- sage which can be interpreted in the light of an asser- tion, is an extract from another letter, dated October 1st, 1551, which is as follows:

“Martino Olivarro J. U. D., Inquis. Apost: . . . Causam de bello barbarico . . . quam ego causam LIBELLO persecutus eram cui titulus est *Democrates secundus sive de justis belli causis*: longum esset præsti- gios, arte et machinamenta commemorare quibus me deprimere . . . conatus est artifex ille versutissimus . . . cui præjudicio nos doctorum romanorum consensum . . . qui tres in EXCUSO LIBELLO memorantur, ipsius que urbis Romæ ubi meus LIBELLUS ab his comprobatur et *im- pressionem vulgatus erat*, multo et graviorem et augustiorem auctoritatem et majestatem *opponebamus* Gravissime tamen et efficacissime rationes . . . in meo libro de *justis belli causis* jam pridem multis ex- emplis *vulgato* continentur.”

This passage tallies with the assertion of Andrew Schott, in his edition of Sepulveda⁸, that the *Democra- tes alter* was actually printed. But how can we explain the words of Sepulveda himself, when speaking of the same work: “a me nondum impressione edito”⁹? And in the *monitum* added by the Madrid editors of the col- lected works, which contain annotations by one Fernan- dez Franco, who was a contemporary of Sepulveda, we read¹⁰, concerning the *Democrates alter*: “Este libro se mando que no se imprimiese, y se quitaron los impresos por mandado del rey, de que recibio gran ofensa este autor.”

Withal we find a full title in Freytag¹¹, with these significant words: “cura Antonii Augustini impressus, Romæ, 4to,” and in Bartolozzi¹² another title, enriched

⁸ Cologne, 1602, 4to, p. 422. This edi- tion contains an interesting life of Sepul- veda, by Schott.

⁹ Letter, dated 1554, in collect. works, Vol. iv, p. 314.

¹⁰ Vol. iv, p. 390.

¹¹ “*Democrates secundus, seu de iustis belli*

causis: An liceat bello Indos prosequi aufe- rendo ab iis dominia possessionesque, & bona temporalia, & occidendo eos, si resistentiam apposuerint, ut sic spoliati & subiecti, faci- lius per Prædicatores suadeatur eis fides; Romæ, in 4.”—*Analecta*, p. 851.

¹² “*De Justis Belli causis contra Indos*

1550. with a curious note. Nay, if our memory serves us right¹³ nearly all the translations of the *Disputa entre B. de las Casas y Ginès de Sepulveda*, assert that the *Democrates alter* was published at Rome against the explicit orders of Charles V. Llorente only says that¹⁴:

“Sepulveda demanda au suprême conseil des Indes la permission de faire imprimer son travail et ne put l’obtenir. Il supplia l’empereur de renvoyer sa demande au conseil de Castille, qui, après l’avoir examinée, proposa au monarque d’approuver l’impression; elle fut accordée par une cédula signée à Aranda de Duero en 1543. Ce fut dans ce temps-là que Barthélemi de Las Casas arriva d’Amérique en Espagne. Il prédit les funestes conséquences qu’aurait l’ouvrage de Sepulveda, et il l’attaqua. Ses efforts engagèrent le conseil de Castille à consulter les universités d’Alcala et de Salamanque. Elles opinèrent l’une et l’autre contre la publication du livre, et le conseil de Castille révoqua la permission de l’imprimer.”

But if we cannot find the *Democrates alter*, it may be that the substance can be found in the *Apologia*, which was written in defense of the second *Democrates*. Las Casas himself says that they were both one and the same work with a new title. At all events, Sepulveda was also refused permission to print the *Apologia* in Spain, and was compelled to resort to his friends at Rome:

“Itaque Antonio Augustino aliisque viris doctissimis annitentibus excusa est *Apologia pro libro de justis belli causis ad amplissimum et doctissimum D. Ant. Ramirum Episcopum Segoviensem*. Ad cujus calcem legitur in primæva editione. Hoc opus judicio doctissimorum et gravissimorum dominorum Philippi Archinsi, Sanctissimi Domini nostri Papæ Vicarii, et Ægidi Foscararii, magistri sacri Palatii ac Antonii Augustini auditoris Rotæ examinatum et approbatum, et multorum aliorum eruditissimorum virorum consensu in Urbe commendatum impressum fuit Romæ apud Valerium Doricum et Ludovicum fratres Brixienses. Primer Maji anno a Christo nato M. D. L. 8^o.”¹⁵

ceptis, sive Democrates alter . . . Romæ . . . Le premure che il pio Imperatore Sovrano delle Spagne si diede per sopprimere questo libro vergognoso, lo hanno resotalmente raro, che i Bibliografi non conoscono, che il solo esemplare esistente nell’ una volta Gesuitico, Collegio di Granata.” (*Richerche*, p. 32, note.)

¹³ We can only refer at present to the *Narratio Region. indicarum*; Frankfort, 1598, p. 136.

¹⁴ *Œuvres de don B. de Las Casas*; Paris, 8vo, 1822, Vol. 1, p. 334.

¹⁵ *Opera omnia*, Vol. I. p. LXXVI; Vol. IV, p. 351.

But here again we failed to find a printed copy of a separate edition of the *Apologia*. We know the work only from the reprint in the Cologne and Madrid editions, and a manuscript copy¹⁶. 1550.

304. RAMUSIO (J. B.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

PRIMO VOLVME || DELLE NAVIGATIONI || ET VIAGGI || NEL QVAL SI CONTIENE || LA DESCRITTIONE DELL' AFRICA, Et del paese del Prete Ianni con uiaggi, dal mar Rosso ã || Calicut, & infin all' isole Molucche, doue nascono le Spetierie, || Et la Nauigatione attorno il mondo. || LI NOMI DE GLI AVTTORI, ET LE NAVIGATIONI, ET || I VIAGGI PIV PARTICOLARMENTE SI MOSTRANO NEL FOGLIO SEGVENTE. ||

Then vignette, and :

Con priuilegio del Sommo Pontefice, & dello || Illustrifs. Senato Venetiano. ||

IN VENETIA APPRESSO GLI HEREDI || DI LV-CANTONIO GIUNTI || L'ANNO MDL. ||

Colophon :

In Venetia nella stamperia de gli heredi di Luc' Antonio Giunti, || l'anno MDL. nel Mese di Maggio ||

** Folio, title one leaf + three unnumbered prelim. leaves + leaves numbered 1 to 405, for text.

(Private Library, New York.)

¹⁶ Fifteen leaves, preserved in a private library, Providence. The Hanrott and Heber copies of Las Casas' *Brevissima relationes*, also contained a MS. copy of the *Apologia*. See *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part IV, No. 164.

1550. The chapters relating to America are:

- Lettere di Amerigo Vespucci Fiorentino drizzata al Magnifico Pietro Soderini Gonfaloniere della eccelsa republica di Firenze di due sue nauigationi 138-140
 —Discorso sopra la nauigatione fatta dalli Spagnuoli attorno 'l Mondo 373-374.
 —Epistola di Massimiliano transilvano della detta nauigatione 374-380.
 —La detta nauigatione scritta per messer Antonio Pigafetta Vicentino, il qual ni siritrouò in persona 380-398.

Giambatista Ramusio, Rannusio or Rhamusio, was born at Treviso, in 1485, or 1486 (*Niceron*), and died at Padoua, July 10th, 1557¹. He held the office of Secretary to the dreaded Venetian council of "The Ten." The present is the first edition of his collection of voyages, which was published anonymously. Ramusio's name appeared only in the second edition. As to the merit of the *Raccolta*, Camus³ says:

"Elle est précieuse, peu vantée par les libraires, peu recherchée des amateurs de beaux livres, parcequ'elle n'est pas ornée d'estampes, mais seulement de gravures en bois qui n'ont rien d'agréable; elle est estimée par les savants, et regardée encore aujourd'hui par les géographes comme un des recueils les plus importants. Ramusio avait, soit à raison de ses grandes connaissances dans l'histoire, la géographie, les langues, soit enfin à raison de correspondances multipliées avec les personnes qui pouvaient être de quelque utilité à son entreprise², toutes les facilités nécessaires pour former une excellente collection. Il mourut laissant les matériaux d'un quatrième volume; mais son manuscrit périt dans l'incendie de l'imprimerie des Juntas, arrivée au mois de novembre de la même année.

"Selon Fontanini et selon la *Bibliot. italiana* de Haym, citée par Crevenna (catalogue de sa bibl. 1776, to. v. p. 35), on doit choisir le premier volume, de l'édition de 1588 [the above edition of 1550 lacks several narrations which are to be found in all the subsequent issues]; le second de l'édition de 1583, le troisième de l'édition de 1565. Mais on ajoutera à ce troisième volume un supplément qu'on détachera de l'édition de 1606 [*viz.*: *Viaggio di M. Cesare de' FredERICI nell' India orientale*]."

¹ APOSTOLO ZENO *ap.* FONTANINI, Vol. 8vo, 1565, p. 654 *sq.* for the correspondence quoted by CAMUS.

² *Lettere di XIII Huomini illustri*; Venice,

³ *Mémoire sur De Bry*, p. 8, note.

“Le premier volume a été imprimé pour la première fois en 1550. Le troisième le fut par anticipation en 1553, et le second, dont l'impression avait été retardée, parcequ'il manquait à l'auteur quelques pièces nécessaires, fut reculée encore davantage par sa mort, et ne parut qu'en 1559.”

1550.

(NICERON⁴.)

The publication of Ramusio's *Raccolta* may be said to open an era in the literary history of Voyages and Navigation. Instead of accounts carelessly copied and translated from previous collections, perpetuating errors and anachronisms, we find in this valuable work original narrations judiciously selected⁵, carefully printed, and enriched with notices which betray the hand of a scholar of great critical acumen⁶. Nor should we forget that we are indebted to Ramusio for the preservation of accounts of voyages of the utmost importance to the student of American history; and did his work contain only the *Relatione d'un gentilhuomo del Sig. Fernando Cortese*, and the first voyage of Jacques Cartier to Canada, these two capital relations would entitle the *Raccolta* to a prominent place in any American library.

Direct references : { LENGLET DUFRESNOY, *Méth. la Géogr.*, Vol. I, Pt. 2, p. 430.
 ZURLA, *di Marco Polo*, Vol. II, page 110.
 BANDINI, *de Florent. funt. Typogr.* Vol. I, page 22.
 TERNAUX, page 13, No. 57.
 BRUNET, Vol. IV, col. 1100.
 GRAESSE, Vol. VI, page 23.



The year 1550 is the limit which we assigned to ourselves in the outset of this work. That limit has now been reached, and our task is therefore accomplished!

⁴ *Mémoires*, Vol. xxxv, page 98.

⁶ HUMBOLDT, *Examen Critique*, Vol. IV,

⁵ FOSCARINI, *d. Letter. Venez.*, p. 435, 37. p. 149.

As we cast a parting glance over the long array of dissertations, notes and descriptions which precede this concluding page, and notice the numerous errors it has behooved us to correct in the works of others, the relief we experience in the completion of our undertaking is mingled with feelings of doubt and apprehension. The consciousness, however, of having performed the task honestly is our consolation and reward. Let those who may feel disposed to follow in our wake treat us as we have treated our predecessors; and if they can inscribe on the title of their work Montaigne's epigraph: *Cecy est un livre de bonne foy*, we will cheerfully abide by the result.

Withal, when we recollect the nature of the obstacles we have been called upon to overcome, and the vexations which it has been our misfortune to endure, we must rejoice that our ordeal is over; and, like the scribes of old when they had performed some arduous and ungrateful task, which, after years of toil and privations, oftentimes left them blind, exhausted and famished, we repeat with a fervent heart:

**Deo igitur optimo
sint laudes infinitæ!**

A D D I T I O N S .



I 7 bis. DATI (GIULIANO).

1495.

“*Isole trovate novamente per El Re di Spagna*, e sotto una Silografia completamente diversa da quella che orna l’edizione in carattere romano 26 ottobre 1493. Il gruppo d’Indiani che fuggono alla macchia trovasi a sinistra di chi legge, mentre nell’altra è a destra, la caravella è una sola in luogo di due, nè vi s’rimarea a sinistra la figura coronata del Re Ferdinando.

“Comincia il testo al recto del fol. 1°; e continua fino al rovescio del 4° foglietto, che è l’ultimo sono in tutto stanze 68, 10 per pagina (a due colonne in 4°) meno la prima, e l’ultima dove il testo termina así:

“cavaliere messer Giovanfilippo de lignamine || domestico familiare dello illustrissimo || re di Spagna Christianissimo || adi xxvi doctobre 1495 || Florentie. ||

“Riproduce questa edizione il testo della *seconda* in caratteri romani (26 ottobre 1493), ma con tipi *semi-gotici*. Meno al titolo ed alla sottoscrizione no si troverebbe un solo punto nè una sola virgola in tutto il testo; non ha registro ni richiami nè signature ne numerazione di pagine. La carta molto sostenuta non porta marea alcuna nella filigrana. (*In Bibliotheca Trivulzio.*)”

(MARQUIS D’ADDA¹.)

This edition of the Dati poem had been noticed by Cancellieri².

I 7. The passage in Zachary Lillo’s work is on 1496.
verso of leaf 40, and as follows:

“De navigatione oceani maris. — sed res postulare videtur ut quo tempore navigatus sit oceanus, paucis exponam: ne quisquam novum aut inusitatum credat, quod Rex hispaniæ, ut ferunt, in dies ad exploranda nova littora naves mittat. Nam temporibus Trajani, ut Plinius refert . . .”

22 bis. BERGOMAS (J. P.)—Recto of the first leaf:

1503.

**Nouissime hystoriarum omnium repercussio- || nes no-
uiter a Reuerendissimo patre Ia || cobo phillippo
Bergomense | ordinis He || remitarum edite: que Sup-**

¹ Lettera in lingua Spagnuola diretta da Cristoforo Colombo a Luis de Santangel (15 Febbrajo 14 marzo 1493) riprodotta a facsimile ed illustrata per cura di Gerolamo d’Adda dall’unico esemplare a stampa sinora conosciuto che si conserva nella Bib-

liotheca Ambrosiana; Milan, 4to, xxxii. pp. +6 ll., 1866.

(A very well executed fac-simile of the letter mentioned, *supra*, page 24, No. 7.)
Introd., p. xx.

² *Dissertationi*, page 153.



1503. plementum || supplementi Cronicarū nuncupantur. ||
 Incipiendo ab exordio mundi | bſq̄ in || Annum ſalu-
 tis noſtre. Mccccij. ||

Then vignette representing the arms of Cardinal Antonio Pallavicini, followed by :

Cum gratia ⁊ Privilegio.

Colophon :

C Explicit Supplementum Chronicarum Dili-
 genter Et || Accurate Reuifum Atque Correctū.
 Venetiis Im || preſſuꝝ Per Albertinū De Liſſona
 Vercellē || ſem. Regnā. Leonardo Loredano Ve ||
 netiarum Principe. A Natiui- || tate Chriſti . M .
 cccc . || iii . Die . iiii . Maii . || Cuꝝ Gratia Et ||
 Privilegio . ||

(Imperial Library, Paris.)

1509.

61. ANONYMOUS—

Globus mundi

See the passage on the recto of ciii :

Est inſuper iam reperta noua quedam inſula,
 ſibe quarta or- || bis pars, ſi dicere mabis . maior
 ipſa Europa multum . non tamen excul || ta propter
 incognitum eius partis ſitum, que iuxta europam
 atq̄ || Africam ad latus occidentale protenditur per
 circulas omnes pre- || dictos tranſverſaliter . De
 qua ſi quid latius ſcire deſideras . fac ea le || gas .
 que preſenti libello fide digno ſcripta ſunt . Sicq̄
 dempta hac parte no || biter inuenta . Omnes pro-
 vintiaꝝ totius terraꝝ ſunt lxxxv . Solino id atteſtante : ||

1511.

67. MAFFEI OF VOLTERRA—Above a large vignette :

Commentariorum Urbano || rum Raphaelis Vo-
 laterra- || ni : octo ⁊ tringenta libri cum || duplici erū-

dem indice secundum || Tomos collecto. || Item De= 1511.
 conomicus Xenophōtis || ab eodem latīo donatus. ||
 Venundantur Parrhisiis in via Ia || cōbea ab
 Joanne paruo ⁊ Jocodo || Badio Ascensio. ||

Verso of the title :

Ex chalcographia nostra : in Parrhisorum || lu-
 tetia : Ad Idus Augusti . M . D . XL . ||

* * Fol., title one leaf + seventeen unnumbered leaves + eight un-
 numbered leaves for Xenophon's *Economics* + leaves num-
 bered 1-ccccxiii.

The chapter relating to America begins on the verso
 of leaf cxxv.

69. STOBNICZA—"Introductio . . ." 1512.

"Ein Pohle, war Professor Philosophia zu Cracau, begab sich
 hernach in den Orden der Minorum de Observantia, schrieb *ques-
 tiones in unīversam philosophiam*, und edirte seines Präceptoris Mi-
 chaelis Parisiensis, Professoris zu Cracau, scotistische Philosophie."

(JÖCHER.)

90. MONTALBODDO (F. DE)—*Above a woodcut of Venice :* 1517.

Paesi nouamente ritrouati per
 la Nauigatione di Spagna in Calicut Et
 da Alber || tutio Vesputio Fiorentino in-
 titulato Mon || do Nouo Nouamente Im-
 pressa. ||

Colophon :

Stampata in Venetia per Zorzi de
 Rufconi milla- || nese : Nel . M . ccccc .
 xyii . adi . xyiii . Agosto .

* * Sm. 8vo for size (sign. A in fours, b to q in eights), title one
 leaf + one hundred and twenty-three unnumbered leaves.

(Private Library, New York.)

1520. 108 bis. ANONYMOUS—"A new interlude and a mery
of the nature of the iiij elements, declarynge many
proper poynts of phylofophy naturall, and of dyvers
ftraunge landys, and of dyvers ftraunge effects and
caufes."

"It treats, according to the introduction, among other things, 'Of certeyn poynts of cofmography, as how and where the fee covereth the yerth, and of dyvers ftraunge regyons and landys, and whiche way they lye, and of the new found landys, and the maner of the people.'"

Mr. Collier quotes this passage :

"But this newe lands founde lately
Ben callyd America, by cause only
Americus dyd furft them fynde."

"First impression dated 25 Oct., II Henry VIII."—MS. note on the Garrick copy. The interlude will be found described in Collier's *Annals of the British Stage*, ii, 319; Ames's *Typographical Antiquities* (Dibdin), iii, 105; Beloe's *Anecdotes*, i, 338-341¹.

1534. 189 bis. VADIAN (J.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*

EPITOME || TRIVM TERRAE PAR || TIVM, ASIAE, AFRICAE
ET EV || ropæ compendiarium locorum descriptionem conti- || nens,
præcipue autem quorum in Aëtis Lucas, || passim autem Euangelistæ
& || Apostoli meminere || CVM ADDITO IN FINE ELENCHO || regi-
onum, urbium, amnium, insularum, quorum No- || uo testamento fit
mentio, quo expeditus pius Lector || quoe uelit, inuenire queat. || PER
IOACHIM VADIA- || NVM MEDICVM. || TIGVRI apud Christophorum
Froschoue- || rum, An . M . D . xxxiiii . ||

* * Sm. 8vo, title one leaf + five hundred and sixty-two pages + six unnumbered leaves.

¹ *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, Oct. 21, 1865, p. 28, sq.

290. ALBERINO (N.)—*Recto of the first leaf:*1549.

Verdad^{era} y lo || piosa relacion : todo lo
nueuamen || te suscedido en los Reynos y probin ||
cia del peru dende la yda a ellos || del Virey Blasco
nuñez vela hasta || el desbarato y muerte de Gon-
çalo pí- || çarro: segū q̄lo bío y escribió Nicolao de ||
Albenino [*sic*] Florentin al beneficiado Fernã ||
ruarez beçino de Seuilla : dirigida al || excellente
señor dō Luys christoual || ponce de lëo duque de
Arcos Marques de || Zahara conde de la farez al-
cade mayor de || Seuilla señor de la villa de Mar-
chena &c. ||

Colophon :

Acaboçe la presente obra en la muy noble y me-
morable ciudad ò Seuilla a dos días del mes de
Enero del año de Christo de .M .D .xlii . En
casa de Juan de Leon. Siêdo primero manda da
ber y examinar por los muy reuerêdos y muy mag-
níficos Señores inquisidores : y con su licêcia man-
dada imprimir.

We mention in our list of works printed on this con-
tinent in the sixteenth century (page 375) what would
seem to be two different editions of the *Vocabulario* of
Molina, published in 1571, whereas those two numbers
are only the two parts of the same work, *viz.*: the
Spanish & Mexican, and Mexican & Spanish, dic-
tionaries, both of which have a distinct pagination, and
are sometimes bound in two separate volumes.

1571.

1571.

V O C A B U L A R I O

EN LENGVA CASTELLANA Y MEXICANA, COM-

puesto por el muy Reuerendo Padre Fray Alonfo de Molina, dela
Orden del bienauenturado nuestro Padre Sant Francisco.

DIRIGIDO AL MUY EXCELENTE SEÑOR

Don Martin Enriquez, Visorrey de la Nueva España

Then the arms of the Viceroy Enriquez, and :

EN MEXICO,

en Casa de Antonio de Spinosa.

. I 5 7 I .

* * Folio, title one leaf + three leaves + leaves numbered 1-121
+ one leaf containing a large woodcut of a man kneeling, with
printer's mark on the verso, and the first device used by a
Mexican printer, *viz.*: VIRTUS IN INFIRMITATE PERFICITUR ;
+ one leaf for another title-page like the above, except the
second line, which reads: EN LENGVA MEXICANA Y CASTELLANA,
and a woodcut of St. Francis instead of the escutcheon ; then
one leaf + leaves numbered 1-162 ; colophon in Mexican,
on the verso.

(Private Library, New York.)



A P P E N D I X .



A P P E N D I X .

When describing the *Paesi nouamente ritrovati* of 1521 (*supra*, page 186), we endeavored to give the reasons which had led us to ascribe the work to Alessandro Zorzi, on the authority of Humboldt. M. D'Avezac having called our attention to the fact that the word *compilatore*, in the note of Baldelli, did not mean that Zorzi was the compiler of the printed work known as the *Paesi*, but only the collector, so to speak, of the manuscript additions to the Magliabechi copy of the *Paesi*, we requested Mr. James Lenox, of this city, to write to one of his correspondents in Italy, and secure a transcript of these manuscript notes, which had not escaped the researches of M. de Varnhagen¹.

Mr. Lenox's correspondent reported that there had actually been in the Magliabechi library a set composed of two volumes; one lettered "*Conti*," the other, "*Alberico*." The *Conti* had been removed to the Laurentian library; but, as according to Baldelli's account² it contained only notes relating to the East, its removal, so far as we are concerned, was of no moment.

As to the *Alberico*, it was found to be composed of two parts, one containing printed matter exclusively³, the

¹ "Nous réservons pour une meilleure occasion de traiter de deux volumes [cl. XIII, No. 81 (non pas 21) 84] que Baldelli a fait connaître, dans lesquels se trouvent des feuilles de l'édition vicentine de 1507, avec des additions manuscrites." (*Bullet. de la Soc. de Géogr.*, Vol. xv, p. 252.)

² *Storia del Milione in Il Milione di Marco Polo*, Vol. 1, pp. xxxii-iii, note 1.

³ The correspondent did not state what this printed matter is, but the note of M. de Varnhagen shows that it consists of an original edition or parts of the *Paesi* of 1507.

other only manuscript additions. This contained, on the first page, the following note in the handwriting (the keeper said) of the Abbate Follini, who was librarian of the Magliabechi in 1820: "81. XIII. Alberico. 8. A pag. 32 si vede che l'autore è un Alessandro [one word erased] Zorzi [one word erased] che è Cancellato [three words erased] V. Foscarini p. 315 della Letterat. Veneziana."

The first word erased reads, under the erasure in the manuscript sent to us, "forse"; the second, "perche"; the third, fourth and fifth, "o forse Strozzi."

To this description was added a very legible copy of the manuscript notes which, in the original, covered thirty-five small 12mo pages. These having never been printed, and seeming to us of a very interesting character, we republish, literally, herewith, the entire manuscript, such as it was kindly furnished us by Mr. James Lenox.

COPIA DE UNA LETTERA SCRIVE SIMONE DEL VERDE FIORENTINO
IN CADEZ LA QUAL SCRIVE A MATEO CINI FIORENTINO
MERCATANTE IN VINESIA I DI 2 GIENNARO 1498.—C. 113.

1498.

Non mi pare di restar di scrivervi dille cose di qua et prima circa alla quantita di Zuchari che di Canaria am. 300. Et di Madera non ciene ne funo. Arete inteso de Navillii di Ginea in Madera, Ginea. Lisbona con il governo in Girolameo Sernigi dio lo dia il bene .i. Ethiopia. a farne. Et più vi aviso esser venuto e navillii delle Infule de India Infule Indie. havendo già con lo Admirante che già parti di qui 8 mesi sono et di dil li partirono di la in 40 di si condufceno e efendo 5 anno arecati circa a 300 schiavi et alcuno oro: et molto vergino il quale è di tuta perfectione dicono effervi selve grandissime. Alla volta di la discoperfeno nove terre, tenendofi verso il megio di o più al ponente verso megio di dove hanno trovato et dicono in terra ferma natione di più conditione che le altre trovate per Abitatione. fino a hora: hanno buone et comoda abitatione et afai vivande Vini bianchi. E neri di. per inanti trovati: furono da loro Re benissimo ricevuti et pre-

1497.

Schiavi, 300
oro vergino.

O. in mecio.

Ponente.

Terra ferma.

Abitatione.

Vini bianchi.

E neri di.

Frueti, quadru-
pedi.

fentati delle loro cose: Dicono effervi oro affai ma che gliè basso *Oro basso.*
 et ultra di questo vi si trovano delle perle et dicono grosse et affai *Perle.*
 buone non vene pofo dare apieno notitia dove le pescano et in
 che modo et la quantità. Hanno bellissimo paese molto verde *Paese.*
 et fertile di abundantissime aque dolce situate: sono giente belli- *Fertile.*
 cose ufano rotelle et archi: Navicano con grande legni voti d'un *Bellicoso, Pro-*
 pecio cavati et hanone afai. O'loto una copia d'una lettera che *telle, Archi.*
 scrive lo Admirante al Re dandoli della impresa grande speranza. *Zopoli.*
 Et è grande meraviglia havere delle moltitudine et fortia delle aque *Aque dolce.*
 dolce che ha trovate: Dice come quelle harene sono molto alte *Gran fuimane.*
 Et hanno trovato gran seche nelle fociè del fiume in modo che li
 navilii non potevono resistere alla abundantie delle aque dolce:
 Tale che ditte nave da 20. leg. in uno golfo sempre trovando el *Mar dolce.*
 mar dolce. Che diconvi quello che dice li philosophi che la *Per 20 leg.*
 terra ha forma spherica. Et che cierto lo admirante ha havuto *Openion de.*
 grande animo et ingiegno havere discoperto l'altro mondo oppo- *Mondo.*
 sito al nostro con tante fatiche et sudori et visto la mutatione che
 fa la Tramontana per esser ito di la dalla linea del equinoctiale
 che mai lo harei creduto che ci potese habitare gli homeni che
 stimavo fussi tuta aqua et non terra di giorno andrano scoprendo
 et harasi di tuto perfecta cognitione di che di tuto quello se in-
 tenderà vi farò con mia lettere avifato.

INFORMATIONE DI BARTOLOMEO COLOMBO DELLA NAVICATIONE
 DI PONENTE ET GARBIN DI BERAGUA NEL MONDO NOVO.

—153.

Del 1505 effendo Bartolamio Colombo fratello di Christo- 1505.
 phoro Colombo da poi la sua morte andato a Romà per haver
 lettere del pontifice al Re di Spagna chel volese effere contento di
 darli caravelle in ordine di quel bisognava et spècialmente di frati
 docti in philosophia et Theologia et in la sacra scriptura et questo
 perchè si oferiva ritornare alle terre dil mondo novo dove insieme
 con ditto suo fratel havea del 1503 discoperte per ponente a 1503.
 Garbin di la dalla Spagnolo da miglia 3000 et trovato le mine
 del Oro in Beragua et altri lochi dove con facilità si converteria
 con facilità tanti popoli alla fede cristiana con honor et utile.
 Di che ditto Bartolomeo confesato da uno frate Hieronimo de
 l'ordine di frati canonici regulari in S. Joanni Laterano li dete
 di suo mano uno disegno dé litti di tal terre dove eron discripte i
 lochi la conditione et natura et costumi et abiti di quelli popoli
 et essendo ditto frate Hieronimo qui in Venetia nel monasterio

- loro della carità essendo mio amico mi dette el tal disegno et el simile mi dette in scripto la conditione et popoli di tal paesi li quali in brieve Io Alex^o. * . . li noterò et prima cominciando da Garbin veneando verso lo Tropicò di Cancro dove è il golfo di Denol fino dove non poteno così bene haver notizia di tal terre per difeto delle lor nave che essendo abisate facevano tanta aqua in modo che se afretorono il partirsi et navicarono verso Spagna che v'era una gran via da farli miglia. 7000. questo tal mare di Denol in molti lochi haveva poco fondo et havea gran corentia di aque portito di tal loco venono a uno loco ditto RETRETE nel qual porto et per tuta tal costiera maritima trovaron gran copia de Oro et afai lavorato ottimamente et habitata di gente afai molto apti et ben disposti i quali baratavano il suo Oro tentuono per cose piccole et di poco precio et di lì scorendo per tal costiera da uno porto de BASTIMENTOS et per EL BEL PORTO et a porto GROSSO nelle qual lochi bafi sono habitate da gente rusticana et hano afai abundantia del vivere al qual hanno tuta la lor fantasia. Et le loro case et abitazioni sono in cima a grandi Arbori altissimi dove dormono et questo fano per dubito che egli hanno de nemici. Dipoi seguitando pur verso lo Tropicò dil Cancro in el loco di BERAGA el quale è apresso a uno fiume in una gran Valle per le concavità dille qualè son molte cave de Oro nove in le quale i ditti Spagnoli ne (ricolsono) afunorono. Et quelli Indiani del paese riferirono che in fra terra da circa a miglia 60 verso la provintia ditto SVR. esser altre cave de Oro et magior molto: in le qual uno certo Judeo in uno di afuno uno sacheto de Oro in el quale era marche do di peso et riferì molte altre cose admirante Dichon per esser stato di li nella vernato quando navicorono in nello ebono di gran piogie continue con molte fortune: Partendo di qui seguitando ditto Costa trovarono uno loco ditto CAREBA dove è uno fiume che ha oro in quello secondo disse tal Indi eron con loro in li navillii: et così vedemo ditti popoli che ne portavano al collo per colana. Seguitando più oltre trovarono il moir et magior porto che sia in tal Costa il qual si chiama CARAMBARV: ma li abitanti son molti silvestri et vano nudi et son copiosi di cose et cibi da vivere et de Oro et per il gran caligo et bruma vi trovamo in ditto porto per esser il verno per tal paura non volleno dimorarvi. Seguitando più oltre in fino a una terra chiamata CARIAI in la quale habita gente de bona forte che vivono de industria et mercantia come si fa in la provincia la qual chiamon MAIA. Sono grandi incantatori i quali come ci vidono dismontare a terra molti di loro ci venono in contre et ci recetorono con uno piè tenendo inanzi che è tra lor segno di pace: In questo loco vidono uno Sepulcro con sue volte di cube di sopra nelle qual era intagliato
- * [Word erased and illegible.]
- Ma. 7m.*
- Po. Retrete.*
- Oro.*
- Porto Bastimentos, Bel porto, porto Grosso.*
- Dormono, fu li Arbori.*
- Beragua.*
- Oro.*
- Ma. 6o.*
- Sur.*
- 1. australe.*
- Oro.*
- Careba.*
- Carambaru.*
- Oro.*
- Cariai.*
- Maia.*
- Sepulcro.*
- Sculpito.*

diversi animali di varie nature. Et portoronci porci vivi come i *Porci.*
 nostri: et altre cose afei che fia cosa lunga da riferire. In tal
 loco si trova gomma in gran copia perfecta. Et di qui parten- *Goma.*
 dosi par navicando verso il pol artico per il Tropio dil Cancro
 infino al voltar de uno Cao che va al ponente che si chiama porto
 di CONSVCLA dove inanzi il ditto mare le aque hanno gran corso
 et fa gran onde per effervi poco fondo in-fino a Leghe 20 di *Consucla.*
 spatio tuto da bracia 20 di fondo si trova et non più. Et così *Corso di aque*
 discorendo per ogni liga cresce uno braccio di fondo si trova di *Le. 20.*
 più: La terra ferma è feconda et da ogni hora et tempo le nave *Poco fondo.*
 pol gitar le sue ancore. Tal mar dura per 60 Leghe dove navi- *60 Le.*
 cando per 60 di confumorono così discorrendo: Seguitando
 verso ponente per tal liti pervenuti a uno loco ditto TENABAXA *Ponente*
 dal R. di COBRE: Dove le gente che in tal lochi habitano sono *Tenabaxa.*
 molti bruti ma di bon corpo di color lionato con capelli lunghi *F. Cobre.*
 sparti. Le lor femine hanno grande orecchie di grandecia di *Orecchie grandi.*
 uno palmo et con forami tanto grandi che ci paseria uno pugno.
 Vivono di carne humana come fa i Canibali. Et così etiam man- *Canibali.*
 giano i pesci crudi così come li pigliano del mare se li mangiano *Antropo.*
 sentia cuocerli: Et così li hano veduti mangiar delle specie *Ictiophagi.*
 mangiamo noi che dicono trovarsi in fra terra gran copia. E *Speciarie*
 per cagion delle piogie grande v'era non poteno intendere ne
 cercare tal cose come saria stato il loro disiderio. Navicando
 più oltre a tal ripe verso ponente in fin al porto di CASERMAS. *Porto di Caser-*
 Dove in tal provincia è frequente habitatione et gente molto *mas.*
 mansueta et vergognosa con sue carte in modo scachi sentia *Lavori.*
 maniche ma ottimamente lavorati et cuopreno le loro vergogne *Lavori optimi.*
 con sue bragefe et hanno coraze di bambaso sì grosse et folte che *Bragefe, coraze.*
 una balestra non le paseria. Le femine si vestono di li panni can-
 didi et mangiano di quel medesimo grano come si fa in l'insula di *Banassa insula.*
 Banassa in mar qui a rincontro. Et oltre di questo hanno molte *Pane di grano.*
 galine grande come paoni et gran copia di fricelli et altri acellami: *Galine, fricelli.*
 La insula di BANASSA qui dirincontro ha giente molto robusta che *Insula Banassa.*
 adorano li Idoli. Et il loro vivere si è maximamente di certo *Idoli.*
 grano biancho di grandecia de uno cesare et nasce così come *Sorgi bianchi.*
 nascie in le balleare nelle panochie del quale fano pane ottimo. *Pane.*
 Et così fanno Ceruosa perfettissima: In alcune altre Infule si è *Ceruosa.*
 la terra simile al Oro li cristiani li quali poteno tore di quella la *Oro simil,*
 serbavono con diligentia da 8 mesi l'ascondeveno existimando *non bono.*
 chel fusi oro: In questo loco pigliorono una Nave loro carica *Nave carica.*
 di mercantia et merce la quale dicevono veniva da una cierta pro- *Maiam vel Lun-*
 vintia chiamata MAIAM vel Iuncatam con molte veste di bam- *catem.*
 basio de le quale ne erono il forcio di sede di diversi colori. *Veste di bam-*
basio, e seda.

Merce. Da poi ditta Infula di banaffa navicando verso ponente fine a uno
Lama, Infula Cao de Lama trovarono poco luntano da terra 3 infule cioè la
Oaqua. prima chiamata OAQUELOIR. la seconda MANAVA: la terra OA-
Insula Manava. LAVA. di poi non navicoron più oltri et voltoron la proa per le-
Insula Olava. vante verso la Cuba et la Spagnola per esser le lor nave male in
 * "La qual è
 scripta da poi
 che arai volta-
 to carte 12 che
 seguita la
 qual." *perchè per la lettera* che scrive Christophoro Colombo suo*
fratel al Re di Spagnia come intenderete.

[FOLLINI?]

FEDE ET SUPERSTITIONE ET COSTUMI DE L'INSULA SPAGNOLA
 MANDATAMI DA FERRARA PER MESSER ZUANE DE STROZI.

1492.

Quando Christophoro Colombo 1492 trovò le infule Spagnole tra le altre cose referivan si fu che li popoli di ditta infula non adoravano altro che il cielo pianeti e stelle. Ma da poi che l'anno habitata et imparato la lingua l'un con l'altro si sono dimeficati hanno cognofuto quelli haver varie cirimonie et varie costumi come per il frate heremita Romano che Bartolomeo Colombo fratello di ditto Christophoro conduse da Roma in fino a ditta Infula per amaestrar et ridur ditti Insulani alla fede nostra cristiana di che compose uno libro di lor costumi. Delli quali in questa di alquanti si dirà. Et prima dicono in ditta infula la nocte aparere alcune fantasmate et visioni che loro insensati componono alcuni simulacri i quali vengono adorare et sentando in terra su coltre di bambaso figurono alcuni boni demoni come da noi si piatrica. Et queftri simulacri chiamano zemen i quali adorano per dii eterni che dicono esser dua cioè chiamono 1^o Jocauna e l'altro magior Guamanoccon: e quali dicono aver 5 madre che una a nome Attabeira: Mamonia: Guacarapita: Jiella: Guinazoa: In ditta infula è una Regione che si chiama caunana dove per grote di dui monti dicono esser usito la generatione di homini cioè dalla magior spelonca la magior parte: et dalla minor spelonca ala minor Cauta chiamono ditti monti et la magior spelonca chiamono Cazibafagaca la minor Amaiauna. Et il primo che da ditta Caverna usite chiamato Machochael il qual havea guardia di ditta bocha ogni nocte usite fuori per poca distantia et visto in l'aurora il sole non potendo soportá di veder tal luce si transformò in Saxo: Et così dimolti altri che di nocte usivono di tal Caverna per andar a pescare et non posendo ritornar inanci che il sole si levase di che visto tal luce per la pena che non li era licito veder di subito si tramutorono i li arbori che fano i Mirabolani che in detta infula nascono da lor posta in quantità sentia

*Bartolomeo Colombo.**Libro di costumi.**Fantasmate.**Simulacri.**Figure.**Zemen.**Jocauna.**Guamanoccon.**Attabeira.**Mamonia.**Guacarapita.**Jiella.**Guimazoa.**Cauti m.**Cazibafagaca**spelonca.**Amaiauna.**Machochael.**Mirabolani.*

effèr piantati: Dicono ancori un principal chiamato Vaguoniona
 il qual mandato uno fuo famieio a pefcar fuor di ditta Caverna *Vaguoniona.*
 per non effèr potuto tornar ancora lui inanci fi levafi il Sole fi *Lufignuolo.*
 tramutò in uno lufignolo. Il quali ucello ogni anno dipoi in la
 nocte et in el tempo fu convertito di ucello canta et fi lumenta di
 tal fua mala forte di che al fuo patrone chiamato Vaguonione *Vaguonione.*
 dimanda aiuto: Et per quefto dicono che il lufignuolo canta di
 note. Dipoi il ditto Vaguonione il qual amava grandemente
 ditto fuo famiglio fi partite di tal fpelonca et condufe fora fola-
 mente le femine con fui fancielli li quali laftavano et andoron a
 una Infula di li poco diftante la quale è chiamata MATHININA. *Ifola Matheni-*
 dove lasciò ditte femine et riportò feco é fanculini dipoi lafati *na.*
 aprefo a uno fiumicello comincior a pianger dicendo: toa toa. *Toa Toa.*
 I. mama mama in modo furo convertiti in Ranochi et per quefto
 dico in la primavera tal ranochi cominciono a cantar: Et in
 quefto modo dicono li homini effèr ufiti da ditte Caverne et fparfi
 per tuta ditta Infula Spagnola fenci lor femine. Et così dico
 ditto Vaguoniona vagando per diverfi lochi et per gratia fpecial
 mai effèr ftato transformato fe non da una formofa femina la qua'
 vide in mare dove difefe et da lei havé cierti quagoleti marmorei
 i quali chiamano Cibas et ancor certe taolete auree li qual chia- *Cibas.*
 mon Guaniones. Quefte tal gieme legate in fino a quefto giorno *Guaniones.*
 aprefo e loro Re fono tenute e reverite come cofe facre. Li
 homeni che fencia le lor femine rimafeno in la fpelonca dicta di
 fopra la nocte lavadi tuti in cierti foffe dove era adunato aqua
 afai piovana fe ne ufirono et in fino a quefto tempo ufano tal
 bagni: e subito ufiti dicono concorfeno alli albori Mirabolani
 dove per fopra caminavono infinite formi che adunate et loro *Formiche.*
 con le mani come tante femine le qua' ftringendo fcorevono fuor
 delle mani come fe fufi ftate anguille: Vanno a dimandar con-
 figlio da vechi configlieri et vano a cercar fe alcuno tra lo ci è
 che fia rogniofi e levrofi over che habino le man callofe et aspere
 aciò poffa ritenere quelle con mani facilmente: et quefti tal ho- *Caracaracole.*
 mini li chiamono Caracaracole: Et così vano a caciari et benchè
 ne piglan molte niente dimeno non ne tengon fe non quatro le
 qual ufano per femine. Et dicono mancar loro la fua natura. Et
 por quefto dicono ritornan dalli vechi per configlio aciò che loro
 li mandino l'ucellò pico che con fuo beco acuto intri in le coffe *Pico ucello.*
 loro oprendo la natura a dite femine dove da quelle è poi difeso
 li altri: Et qui è da maravigliare come fi lege di Myrmidone *Myrmidone.*
 da greci difcripto in tanti volumi che dalle formiche effèr difefi e
 myrmidoni: Sichè in quefto modo i lor fapienti con gravità et
 reputation i lor pergoli et lochi eminenti danno a intendere a li
 ditti Infulani fimpliciotti a perfuaderli il credere quefte tal cofe per

*Origine dil
mare. Jaia.*

vere et sacre. Circa a l'origine del Mare dicono esser ftato in ditta Infula uno potentissimo homo chiamato Jaia il quale (sic) uno unico fiolo il quale ufite di una Zucha in loco di sepulcro edificato dipoi questo Jaia pasati alquanti mesi impacienti per la morte del fio torno à ditta Zucha la qual aperse ufite una gran balena et serata la ditta Zucha . . . convicini ai mari per la qual fama quatro gioveni nati in uno portato cun speranza di haver tal pesce in la Zucha la prese con le mazi. Supravenuto Jaia il quale havea incuso li offi in tal Zucha quelli Juveni inspauriti per tal sacrilegio ne non esser acufati per tal furto da Jaia. Et voglendo fuger la Zuca li casò in terra per il gran peso et se rupe et per tal fisure ufite fora il Mare il quale scorrendo per le valle et per la gran planicie circoncirca impiendo etieto che le cime de' monti et lochi eminenti che rimaseno scoperti et causorono le insule le qua' al presente si vegono. Et ancor dicono che quelli fratelli per paura di Jaia andoron fugendo per diversi lochi in modo che da fame si mancono per non haver ardimento di fermarsi et andorono a bater la porta de un fornaro ca zabi uno pane dimandando ditto fornaro nel intrar feceno in casa loro li sputorono adoso in tal sputo pernicioso per il qual morite ditto fornaro. Configlatosi i ditti fratelli con una prieta agucia lo apersono per la qual ferita nasete una femina et i ditti fratelli la uforono insieme da la qual nasete et maschi et femine. Oltra a questo dicono chi si trova una spelonca che si chiama Javanaboina dal nome de uno Re di quel paese il quale si chiama Machinnech il quale e uno loco più religioso tra loro che non e S. Jacopa di Galitia. El quale e ornato di molte picture varie et ha due porte sculpte di quelli fuò demones che chiamon Zemes dille qual una chiamon Bintaitalle l'altra Marochum et dimandato loro perche con tanta divotione adoron ditta spelonca dico che il sole e la luna usiron fuor di lì per inluminar il mondo : et con gran gravità questi insensati dicono queste cose. El tal Spelonca ha tanto concorso di persone che vano et vengono come fa in nelli nostri tempii in li gran perdoni. Et un altro modo di superstitione dicono che da poi la morte vano vagabondi et che si pasono de uno fructo de uno Arboro che nasce tra loro simile a uno Cotogno a nui igcognito. Et conversare tra i vivi piglando forma de homeni dormire con le sue femine et inganarle et come vengono in sul compir del foticio vano in vesibile. Et se per ventura alcuni suspetano di giafer con i morti sentendo qualche nova cosa in leto ufando alcun mormorar. Et si dicon che li Morti posono pigliar ogni membro humano ecieto che lo imbeligo et così al obelico si cognosce se son morti ho vivi : Et così credono che speso di nocte per le vie publice se incontrano morti asai et se quel

*Javanaboina.
Machinnech.*

*Picture.
Porte sculpte.
Demes.
Bintaitalle.
Marochu.*

Spelonca.

*Arboro simile
al codogno.*

Vesibile.

che camina non si meterà paura dicono che la fantasma se risolve: Et se l'arà paura persevererano in modo che quelli tali rimarano lesi et stupidi: Dimandati dalli nostri dove inparano tal costumi vani che é una peste fra loro dicono haver per heredità dai suoi maggiori. Et che non é licito insegnar tal cose et canti se non alli fioli delli Re et dicono mai haver lettere fra loro et tuto con la memoria preservano. Et i li di festivi cantano et sonano i pupoli come si fa a li di sacri et hanno uno solo insturmento di legno concavo dito Reboans in modo uno timpano: et li sui sacerdoti auguri i quali si chiamon Boviite che li acostumano di tal superstitione. Et così sono i Medici che insegnano a mile donne vechie infensate plebee di mile fraude. Item i ditti auguri constringono i ditti plebei a credere il tuto per esser di grande auctorità apreso d'esi che dicon parlar con Zemes et che tuto fano: Li Boviti li constringono a degunar et purgarse: Pignano una cierta polvere di una herba la quá bevono et subito si convertono in uno furor a modo obriache gemendo et per risanarse piglano qualche calculo di prieta o peco di carte in bocha. Et so circondati atorno da quelli Boviiti da 3. ho 4 volte torcando la fatia le labra con bruti gesti fufiando li amalai el colo le tempie e la fronte piglando aiere e dicono tirar via tuto il mal che hanno in le vene che li tengono in malatia fregando ditti amalati si le cose come et le gambe et petignone et con le man congiunte insieme coronano versa la punta aperta lavandosi (?) le mani et a questo modo persuadena haver caciato il morbo: quello che dirietro tiene in bocha uno pezo di carne verso come prestigiatore crida dicendo ciò chel mangerà ultra alla sua necefità. Tu starai fano perchè ho ritrato il mal. Et se el vede che l'amalado stia mal li da ad intender che el suo Zemen è corociato con lui per non lo haver honorato come el dovea ne fabricatoli qualche loco. Et se lo amalato moriva li sui parenti eron confreti di confesare esser con sui venefitii morto et si per non haver rectamente iciunato ne eciam dandoli buone medecine. Et si i medici Boviiti fusen sta causa di sua morte facevono vendita di ditto Boviito. De le prietuze over ossi che ditto Boviito portase in bocha. Se ditti prietuze et ossi sono legate et poste involte in panni servate con fede giovono asai alli suoi fanculli et ditte femine tengon ditte priete et ossi come zemii: I ditti Insulani vogliono che sia varii zemes i quali adorano alcuni che vengono di note in visione tra li arbori li sculpiscono di legno: Altri che daran risposta tra i faxi li sculpiscono di marmo: Alcuni che intra le radice di erbe che mangiono in loco di pane chiamate Dies che ditte zenes hano cura di tal pane per esser lor cibo. Come apresso delli antiqui le Driades Amadryades et Satyri et

*Non hanno lettere.
Cantar. Sonar.
Insturmento.*

Boviite.

*Polvere de
Herba infana.*

Medicamenti.

Sculpture.

*Dies.
Driades.
Amadriades.*

- Satiri, Panni.* pani et Nereide de fonti Selve et mari hovevon cura : Et così
Nereide. ditti Infulani a ciachedun il suo zemes il quale lo chiamano in ogni lor bifogni : Et così nello evenimento dilla guerra et in la carestia et abundantia il suo (*fic*) che i sui. Re vogliono configlio dimandono a ditto Zemes : et vanno in la caxa dedicata a Zemes e forbendo per le nave di quello polvere dell' herba dita
- Herba Chohob-* Chohobba la quale i Boviiti sabito convertise in furor che li par
ba. che tuta la caxa si volta a roverso da fondamenti e por che li homeni caminino alla roversa. Tanta forcia ha in si ditto Chahobba che fubito toglie i sensi a chi la piglia che diventon pazi et dormentano e brazzi e ginocchi et elevato i fumi alla testa li fa lor venir una lente fonolentia torcendo li occhi verso il cielo et parlando cose confuse et quelli primarii della casa che soli con voce grande cridano dimandando gratia (Ma non voiono che niuno de' popolari entrano a tal sacrifitio) di che dicono che el Zemis e venuto loro a parlare et ridicono quello hanno visto dicendo che
- Infani.* quando quel inebriato apriva la bocha che il Zemes li parlava : Et che se ferà fame o peste o ricever alcuna victoria a abundantia over tuto quello ha intraveni et effer che il suo Zemes tuto li dice. Come etiam dicono li antiqui del spirito Apollineo che par che quella superstitione che erano apreso li antiqui non fia perfa come generalmente di sopra di tal Zemes se e ditto. Circa alle particular delli qual dicano ditti Infulani diremo di alcuni. Uno Re ditto Guamareto dicono havea un Zemes che havea come Corochotus il qual tegniva aligato di sopra al colmo della casa el qua' securava (*fic*) il quale per cafon di coito over per mangiar rompeva i ligani et se andava a scondere in cierte rupe de moni et così cruciato per alcuni di si scondeva : et questo perche ditto Re Guamareto havea mancato dil suo orar ne' sacri. Item dicono che in ditto regio in una Villa di Guamareto si fiè uno fanciullo che havea due corone stimando effer fiol di Corochoto Zemis Di che dico questo Re Guamareto fu vinto in bataia dal sonimico et fuli ruiana la caxa et guasto ditto sua Villa si con fogo e ferro dice questo Corochoto brusando la casa uscì de sui ligami et poi fu trovato luntano più de uno miglio. Un altro Zemen chiamato Epileguarita di legno di quatro pie il quale speso fugiva alle felve dal loco dove era adorato et con supliche piatose fabricatoli uno tempiuzo l'axportorono. Et di poi gionto i cristiani Spagnoli a ditto insula questo se ne fugì et mai più dipoi e stato trovato et questo fu augurio de la lor perdita dilla patria loro. Questo f'è ainteso dai vechi. Un altro Zemen Marmoreo i quali questi adoravono di Saxo femineo al qua' dui ministri masculi havevono cura de eso : uno di questi havea l'offitio di pcone et i altri Zemes in ausilio dilla femina inperante a concitar vento
- Spiritati.*
- Guaccanarillo.*
Corochotus.
- Miracol.*
- Statua Mar-*
morea.

nebulæ et piogge. Un altro dicono per mandato di tal femine facendo discendere dai alti monti le aque et congregarle in le valle in modo di fiume scorrendo per li campi et guastando il tuto se già tal popoli non si coregiefeno et adorafono con debiti modi. Un altra gran cosa diremo degna di memoria e quali dicon ditti *Guarionexio.* Infulani cioè che sono stati duo Re dil qual uno ditto Guarionexio *5 di digiuno* già ditto. Il quale per cinque di continui non mangio nè beve et questo per obtignir gratia dal zemes di poter intendere le cose future di che li fu concesso tal gratia dal suo zemes per tal deguno *Profecia.* Che fu questo che li disse che non passeria tropi anni chel veria una gente vestita di panni a ditto infula la qual ruinerei la lor fede et costumi et cerimonie i quali tuti tuti peririano et farian fati servi et privi di ogni bene di che la guventù stimorono fussi questo per causa di canibali simavano (*sic*) di che come sentivono che Canibali arivase a lor Ripe tuti fugivano per dubito di tal avvenimento di che temevono essere a le mani con loro. Ma como vidono che li hispani arivorono a la lor Infula si congregorono tuti insieme et concludono questa esser la gente che havea profetizata la zemes ditto (Che in vero non parlò indarno) perchè intrato i cristiani tuti sono fati cristiani et morti li ostinati si che non c'è più mentione di zemese per esser stati tuti portati in Spagna acìo si sia cognosuto e fuó demoni et sua fallacia. Molte altre cose circa a queste se haria potuto dir ma queste per hor basta.

DESCRIPTIO DI COSE TROVATE PER CASTIGLIANI IN UN DIS-CORSO DAL 1500 INFINO AL 1510 DA DIVERSE CARAVELLE IN QUESTI DIECE ANNI.—C. 113½.

I Litti della provincia Paria che nel Oceano verso Garbin da *Paria provin-* Christophoro Colombo del 1498 a li Liti del mondo Novo fa *cia.* scoperta et così da Vuntrienne (*sic*) et da pincone in fin 1500 *1498.* come nollì antecedenti libri si legie di poi per fino al 1510 è stato *1500.* scoperto in questi diece anni non solum da Colombo dito ma da *1510.* molti altri i quali dicono per lungo tracto andando verso ponente vogliono si vadi a congiungere con i liti Indici sono prima diventi in due Regioni nove da poi dicta Paria cioè Beragua trovata *BERAGUA.* per ditto Colombo 1502. et dipoi de una altra da altri chiamata *1502.* VRAVA Le quale sono piene di Oro et Incenso et dove si usano *VRAVA.* Colane d'oro le qual furono apresetate et così incensi ma prima *Oro, Incenso.* hebeno molte guerre da loro tamen per esser mal armati et quasi *Colane d'oro.* nudi ne furono morti afai ma in ogni modo sono homeni feroci *Frece venenate.* et usano le frece avenenate con sue lancete acute. Trovasi molti *Lancete.*

- Vespertilioni venenosi.*
Tortore. animali come ucelli vari da li nostri, e vespertilioni et Tortore grande: et in el far della fera ditte notole usivon fuori le qual hanno morder venenoso che inducevono rabia di che li fu fortia fuger di la come se le fusin Arpie: Alcuni che in terra fu é liti una nocte uno di loro fu da uno monstre marino preso et portato in mar in conspecto di compagni et lui cridando focorso non lo poteno aiutare. In ditte terre edificaro Roche e aui (*sic*). Regal et non contentono ne consentono ma poco desiderono tor tal peso tamen supplicano al Re che li mandino a tor tal provincie.
- Monstro marino.* Questi son langi tracti et gran terre et abple come è un altra Europa si di terra firma come etiam de Infule e più tosto la supera ecieto che quelle che a meglio di a scoperte i portagalesi le quale son grande. Sichè è di nostri ai gran laude a la Hispania haver trovato questi lochi incogniti di tante miliona de Antipodi.
- Un altra Europa.* Li Infulani hano provato che il nostro pane di grano è di più nutrimento del loro et per questa causa molti se amalano et il Re ha fato che in ditti lochi si femini per ditte Infule et ditto formento i quale nase con le sue gambe di paia grofe et piene et le spiche grande frape sentia grano: Et così le herbe grande e molle creson come il formento ingrasa i bestiami ma fa le carne spide et le ossa sentia medola opur se le son piene son anguose: et così sono i porci ma salubri et spidi s'ingrasano di certi fruti silvestri che mangiono volentieri: Molti sono fugiti per l'insula et fati selvatici non hano animali quadrupedi se non vi son portati. Galine et altre volatilli ucelli vi sonoafai et grandi per le bone herbe che con quelle sentia altro grauò s'ingrasano. La Infula CVBA che è viuna a ditta Spagnola la quale in el principio per la sua lungetia stimorono fuffi terra contingente et hano la poi trovata esser Infula: di che non è da marayiare se li habitanti quando i nostri la navicorono dicevono esser sentia sine: e questo perchè tal gente è nuda et non sono infatiabili et stano contenti dil loco dove nascono, et poco curano di quel fano lor vicini: et non vano cercando se foto il cielo v' è altra habitatione se non di quella che hanno si contentono. La ditta Cuba da levante a ponente è più lunga afai della Spagnola ma da Septentrione a meglio di non è si larga: Et è terra ferace et molto amena ma non habonda Oro. Non tropo distante da Oriente dalla Spagnoli si trova un altra Infula grande la metà manco d'essa che li Spagnola è chiamata dai nostri S°. IOVANI quasi quadrata. In la quale son richie minere d'oro: ma però atendono a cavar in la Spagnola et per ancori non hano posto maestri a cavar: ma tutavia si comincia aparechiare. In la Spagnola se atende con ogni sollicitudine a cavar Oro et hanno posto tal ordine: Cioè che tuti quelli (cacichi) Reguli che hanno
- Antipodi.*
- formento.*
- Herbe.*
- Porci.*
- CVBA Isola.*
- Oro.*
- Isola S. Iovani.*

homini afai apti a far tal exercitio hano configato che prima quelli popoli a uno cierto tempo di l'anno vengono ciafcuno a trovare quelli fui Reguli et qui vengono alle minere con fui Inftrumenti da cavar che li vien loro da maeftri confignati: et dal fo cacichio li è ftatuito per fua merce di cavar oltra alle fpefe di bocha una certa portione: Di poi che hanno lavorato fi partano a uno certo tempo quando è il tempo dil feminar che per vivere bifogna vadino a foi lochi con fui ftrumenti et vano nudi et in quefto modo atendono a l'agricoltura et alle minere et mal volentieri foportano tal fatiche: Et quando coftoro vano ai fuoi Cacichi o Regali vano come fa i militi ai fuo' Cenrurioni: o come i lavoratori dal fuo patrone: Et fe fono sforciati fpefo fugono alli monti et felve: Et fono più contenti di vivere di cofe filveftre che durare tal fatiche. Hanno lafato in tuto e lor coftumi et religioni antique: Sono boni criftiani et piamente predicano de eſſa: I noſtri acuftumano et inſeguano a li fioli di quelli Reguli in caxa: Et così facilmente li puti imparano la lingua noſtra et coftumi: Et come fon grandi li mandano a cafa loro: Sono fati docti in la fede criftiana et tra loro fi amano et così con aliegre et bone perfuaſion li conducano alle minere a lavorar. Le quale in ditta Infula ne fono due delle qual una è diftante dalla città ditta Dominica mea 13 chiamata Mina di S. Chriſtophoro. L'altra la qual è dita CIABAVA è diftante 19 mea del PORTO REGAL et fono 2 gran Regioni. Dove più volte fi trova in ſuperfitie Oro et intro i faxi maſe over lamine alcuna volta minute: et più volte in più luochi di gran peſo: alcuni fe trova di trefento pondi maſe alcune maggior. Una fu trovata di 3310 pondi di peſo lo qual maſa fu caricata in la nave di Boadilla patrone per condur al Re in Spagna et per eſſer ditta nave carga di gente et oro fi fumerſe et perdeſi l'oro et perfone la qual maſa d'oro fu viſta prima da molte perfone. La quantità dil peſo dil pondo fi è et peſa 3 ducati d'oro et li hispani chiamono tal peſo uno caſtigliano d'oro. Tuto l'oro che i cava dei monti CIBANI et del porto Regal lo portano alla ca. della Conceptione dove è parecchiate le officine e li lo fondono. Et prima dano della parte quinta a ciaſchedun la ſua portione per le fo fatiche: Quel oro che fi toglie dal Officina di S. Chriſtophano lo portano alla ca. di bona-ventura. Sichè ogni anno tragan da ditte 2 officine Trefentomilia pondi di Oro. et fe alcun con fraude 'l ne toglieſono fi che é non lo confegnafi al Regal magiſtrato lo caſtigeriono con le lege: et quando interviene coſtione tra loro fe li magiſtrati non li adatano: Vanno poi tal ſententie alle Apellatione al palazzo di Senatori la qual la diſiniſe. In queſta età fono ſenatori di excel-

Criftiani optimi.

*C. Dominica.
Ma. 13, Mina
di S. Chriſtophoro. Ciabava, Porto Regale, ma. 19, Oro.*

300 pondi, 3310 pondi.

1 pondo ſi è 1 Caſtigliana da ducati 3. Cibani monti. Porto Regal. C. conceptione.

Mina S. Chriſtophano. Bona Ventura, 300m. pondi.

Primo
Presidente.

1°, 2°.
3°.
4°, 5°.
6°, 7°, 8°.
9°.

enti et nobili di noto fangue i quale sentano per iudicar come confediarii in tal fenato. La prima sedia fi v'è eleto Jos. a Silva comes cifontes Regius magnus Vexillifer parente dil Re di Spagna el quale fi è uno altro Catone di grande ingiegno di integerima vita et litterato et amator di Vertù, e il principe del fenato che a Roma fi chiamo lo prefidente. Li altri che per ordine sentano che primi secondo l'ordine d'il tempo sono priori sentono. Li Doctõri i quale sono designati overo ornadi insigniti perche in lingua Spagnola li designati chiamon quelli che dicon licentiati : che de jure vengono eleti dal Consulti dil Regno. Et tra i prefidenti Senta Pietro di Oropefa Veterano dapoì questo senta Lodovico Zapata : Dipo Fernando Tellus : il quarto senta Garfia Moxica. El quinto senta Lorencio Caravaial: dipoi sta Torribio Santiago dipoi sente Joanni Lopez : dipoi Lodovico Polanco : dipoi Francesco Varga el quale è ancora Thefaurier dil Re. Le ultime statione sono ocupate dai sacri constituiti cioè Sosa et Cabreo iuris pontifici periti che per non esser licito in causa criminali aiutar. Siche tuti atendeno a ministrar Justitia secondo il bisogno di chi domanda Rafone : et questo basta per hora tornemo alle Varie fortunate Non Saturno non Hercole non alcuno antiquo che habia cercato nove terre et rido al Culto Tuti insieme hora darano loco a li Hispani nostri. O Dio quanto ampliato vederano quelli che dapoì noi verano ampliata la Religion cristi-ana : Et a ogniuno per l'avenir li fia licito andare per il mondo vagando sicuramente. Et non è possibile dire quanto per l'avenir habia a esse gran cose da pensar a ogni sublime ingegno.

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Also: The Mexican books on pages 374, 375, 376 and 377, marked "Private Library, New York," the *Bay Psalm Book* on page 377, the *Jesuits' Relations* cited in the Introduction, and MSS. mentioned in the first column of notes on page 213, in note 21, and on page 320, and the manuscript LAS CASAS.

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¹ This is apparently the Roce *Vespuccius* sold by the British Museum as a duplicate, on the late discovery of a complete copy in the Grenville collection. The remaining leaves have been added in fac-simile.

² Two copies, one with the portrait, the other with the genuine plan of Mexico.

³ Two copies.

⁴ Two copies.

⁵ Two copies, one of which on vellum.

105, 110, 115, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 129, 134, 135, 138, 139, 145, 154, 160, 162, 167, 168, 171, 172, 175, 176, 178, 187, 188, 190, 191, 200, 206, 207, 215, 218, 233, 238, 244, 247, 251, 264, 266, 267⁶, 272, 275, 277, 278, 297.

Also the *Molinas* on page 375, and Lima books on page 376.

In the library of SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW, Esq.,
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Also MOLINA'S *Vocabulario*.

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⁶ Reprint on vellum. ⁷ Two copies.

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The manuscripts mentioned in the second column of notes on page 213, *sequitur* ; and in the first column of notes on page 320, *seq.*

In the library of BUCKINGHAM SMITH, Esq.,

Nos. 165 and 268.



NOTA BENE: Our intention was to add to the present work a CARTOGRAPHIA AMERICANA, or list and description of all the maps, whether published or still in manuscript, relating to the New World, and drawn before 1550. We likewise intended to give the passages of works in which occur mentions of charts of this description which are now lost or mislaid. The notes which we had collected to that effect were so numerous, and the BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA VETUSTISSIMA had already become so bulky, that we were compelled to forego our intention. As this is our first and last attempt in the field of bibliography and cartography, we leave it to those of our friends who take an interest in such matters, to carry out a project, which, under the circumstances, we are unable to perfect.

H. H.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
May 4th, 1866.

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EMENDANDA ET CORRIGENDA.

(A number of these errors were discovered in time to be corrected in the Quarto edition of this work.)

PAGE x, line 4, read Petzholdt.

Page xxv, l. 1, instead of "we feel," read . We feel.

Page xxvii, l. 7, read cover.

Page xxx, l. 49, in note 91, read pp. 249, including a very good index, and list of MSS., 1152 numbers, to the year 1700.

Page xxxi, l. 43, instead of "full," read tall.

Page xxxv, l. 17, strike out ".

Page xxxviii, instead of "LUDWIG," read LUDEWIG; and note 114 should be in italics.

Page xxxix, note 120, l. 16, read March.

Page xlv, transpose note 139 on the next page in the place of note 140.

Page xlvi, transpose note 140 on the preceding page in the place of note 139.

Page xlix, note 158, l. 2, after "1756," add 3 parts in; and read [FRANCK].

Page 1, note *, instead of "April 25th," read April 29th.

Page 2, l. 7, add or Palombo (*Giglio*, in *Boemus' Gli Costumi*); l. 12, after "Cugureo," add (*Benzoni*); note 2, l. 2, instead of "12mo," read 8vo; and after "1614," add Milan, 8vo; note 3, instead of "8vo," read 4to.

Page 3, l. 2, after "Albisola," add (*Ph. Labbeus*); l. 6, add 1442 (*Alcedo*); l. 8, instead of "orbus," read ortus; note 33, add 1581

Page 4, l. 10, read the letter of Toscanelli to Fernan Martins; note 50, instead of "1603," read 1556, 1565, 1606; note 54, add F. COLOMBO, *Historie*, verso of fol. 31.

Page 5, note 59, add 2 vols. 8vo, 1856.

Page 6, l. 12, instead of "When," read While.

Page 7, l. 2, instead of "in," read into; l. 7, instead of "when," read in which.

Page 8, l. 8, instead of "incunabulæ," read incunabula.

Page 10, l. 15, strike out "it."

Page 11, note 72, l. 17, instead of "duum," read dnum.

Page 14, l. 29, after "Amati's," add *Ricerche*; note 81, instead of "8vo," read 4to; note 84, read Trivulzio.

Page 15, l. 3, add 16 pages of extracts have been inserted in the Milan edition of F. Columbo's *Historie*; l. 21, add We find a translation into Dutch, in the collection of CONRAD LOEW, Cologne, fol. 1598, pp. 1-16.

Page 24, l. 5, read || struffimos; note 1, add Prestò diez y siete mil florines. ARGENSOLA, *Anales de Aragon*, lib. 1, cap. 10, p. 100.

Page 34, note *, instead of "Didacus Luppi," read Diego Lopez; instead of "Gonzalvo Ferdinand," read Fernandez.

Page 35, note †, last l., read kings.

Page 37, note *, l. 1, read of this book.

Page 38, note 12, read Dutens's.

Page 39, l., instead of "fultantes," read fulcantes; instead of "iñ," read in; instead of "proicibat," read proiciebat; note 20, instead of "1778," read 1779.

Page 40, l. 8, instead of "James Canus," read Diogo Cam.

Page 42, l. 4, instead of

wn read **vo**

note †, l. 1, read book; l. 11, instead of "free," read Imperial and Royal; l. 12, instead of "15th," read 5th.

Page 43, l. 1, read No. 13; note †, after "Spains," read of Bethica and Kingdom of Granada, the siege.

Page 44, l. 20, instead of "8vo," read 4to.

Page 45, note *, after "decem insule," add [the Azores and Formigas]; col. 2, instead of "under the reign of Henry," read under the reign of Alonzo Vth, King of Portugal, through his uncle Prince Henry, Duke of Viseo.

Page 46, l. 4, read *maris*.

Page 47, l. 19, read LILII.

Page 48, note 2, read Chaudon.

Page 49, l. 1, read *uulgari*.

Page 52, l. 17, read FELICITER; l. 18, read SV || PERSTITI.

Page 53, l. 30, instead of "Decad.," read Ennead.

Page 56, l. 2, add or Emericus (Vespucius himself, *ap. Bandini*, p. xxviii); note 16, instead of "Great," read Grand.

Page 58, note 41, read *Biblioteca*.

Page 59, l. 22, instead of "1497," read 1494 (according to the inscription on Cabot's map. Cf. D'AVEZAC, *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, for Oct., 1857, note κ.)

Page 60, l. 3, after "(Humboldt)," add or Diego de Lepe (*Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, Oct., 1858, § xi).

Page 61, l. 2, after "probably," add Nuno Manuel but not under Cabral; note 79, instead of "4to," read 8vo.

Page 62, note, l. 3, read DE CAZAL, and add *id.*, 8vo, 1833; note 88, read Lyons, 1517, and strike out the three lines following.

Page 63, l. 26, instead of "Zorzi," read Fracanzio da Montalboddo.

Page 64, note 102, l. 7, instead of "Kerr," read Michael Herr.

Page 65, l. 19, read Formaleoni, and de Cazal.

Page 66, l. 5, read Metellus; l. 8, instead of "Genebrier," read Génébrard.

Page 70, l. 24, read

Mundus nouus

l. 28, after "natura," add *et*; l. 29, instead of "opa," read *opa*.

Page 71, l. 1, Vesputius; l. 4, add *sine anno aut loco*; l. 16, add Direct reference: Bright's Catalogue, No. 5813.

Page 75, l. 10, after "Foscarini," add *Della Lett. Venez.*, p. 427; after "Zurla," add *Di Marco Polo, &c.*, Vol. II, pp. 362-5; after "Morelli," add the learned librarian of the St. Mark possessed a copy of the work in 1818 (*Lettera rariss.*, p. 44). The *Libretto* was originally in the Canonici library.

Page 79, note 2, l. 11, read fourth voyage.

Page 84, read Von der Nüewen welt.

Page 86, l. 2, read Loredano.

Page 89, l. 9, strike out "the Mazarine Library contains a specimen which, so far as it goes, is identical with the *Eyries*." (The Mazarine copy, M. D'Avezac assures us, corresponds not to our No. 44, but rather to our No. 47.)

Page 93, l. 14, instead of "ο Τελος," read ο Τελος.

Page 96^b, after note 11, insert the following note from M. D'Avezac :

"Les amalgames indiqués comme *possibles* le sont en effet à la rigueur, mais il ne sont par probables, faute de motif; tandis que la réclamation de Waltzemüller contre la falsification qui se produisait dans les éditions (Nos. 45 et 46) amena la réintégration des feuillets retranchés (du No. 44) et la formation par cette voie de l'amalgame que nous avons (No. 47). Cette dernière émission, tout en conservant la date du 4 des Calendes de Septembre 1507, ne dût être ainsi établie de fait qu'après la réclamation publiée la veille des calendes d'Avril 1508.* Ilacomilus lui-même refit une nouvelle édition complète en 1509, à Strasbourg [No. 60], chez ce même Grüniger qui avait publié sa réclamation [first in the *Margarita* of 1508]."

Page 96^c, l. 1, instead of "1552," read 1522; l. 16, instead of "the work is dedicated to René II," read As to the prince to whom the letter ascribed to Vespuccius is erroneously addressed (as it was in reality written to Soderini)

Page 97, l. 23, read da Cintra.

Page 103, l. 19, after "dal," add venerando del ordine heremitano, primo auctore aggiunte ed emendate insino; l. 21, add Georgio de Rusconi; l. 22, read 332 et 333.

Page 105, l. 19, read GEographia; note *, l. 5, after "and," add with the; note 1, l. 6, read et a-u.

Page 106, l. 21, read AVDEBVNT.

Page 107, l. 2, instead of "de Donis," read the German Nicholas; note 1, read Bologna; l. 2, after "or," add Vicenza.

Page 109, l. 15, read protecteur plus puissant.

Page 110, l. 27, instead of "Mémoires," read *Bulletin*; note 9, read by Warden, the continuator of.

* To form a perfect copy of the original edition of the *Cosmographia Introductio* the fortunate owner of the three subsequent sets has only to substitute in the place of leaves 1, 2, 5 and 6 of No. 45, leaves 1, 2, 5 and 6 of No. 47.

- Page 112, l. 1, read *Ca da Mosto*; l. 21, instead of "Zorzi," read *Fracanzio da Montalboddo*; l. 37, read *Brevoortiana*.
- Page 113, l. 7, instead of "*Recto of the second leaf*," read, *Recto of the first leaf in signature B*; l. 14, strike out "First recto of signature B;" last l., read *Clarevallensi (i. e. Clairvaux en l'ordre de Citeaux)*.
- Page 115, l. 27, add *BIDDLE, Memoire of Seb. Cabot* (pp. 239, 251, corrects many mistakes in *Madrignano's* translation).
- Page 120, l. 4, after "édition," add says *Brunet* (Vol. II, col. 318).
- Page 125, note 19, read *conocido en esta*.
- Page 128, note *, instead of "*Instrucio*," read *Introducio*; instead of "*manductionum*," read *manuductionem*; instead of "*vosi-gena*," read *vogesigena*.
- Page 132, l. 6, read *Ascensium*.
- Page 137, l. 13, read *Novara*.
- Page 138, l. 5, read *re || fertū*.
- Page 143, l. 20, instead of "GEORGES," read *GREGORY*.
- Page 146, l. 22, read *nouvellemēt*; l. 24, instead of "XIX," read *xix*.
- Page 147, transpose "No. 85" under the year "1510;" l. 2, read *hap || tiste*.
- Page 152, note *, read to thee, pilot *Tiphys!* and instead of "*Nebris*," read *Lebrija*.
- Page 154, call "No. 88," *88 bis*.
- Page 155, note *, instead of "*Octavius*," read *Octavianus*; instead of "*October*," read *November*.
- Page 156, note 7, read *GIOVIO*.
- Page 157, l. 6, read *auctioribus*; note 19, l. 8, read *douer*; l. 9, read *guadagno*.
- Page 161, l. 15, after "*Agricola*," add (*sine anno* in this edition, but dated 1512 in those of 1522 and 1540).
- Page 162, l. 7, instead of "*Mdxviiij*," read *Mdvviiij*.
- Page 163, l. 13, add *New York*.
- Page 164, l. 17, read *nocere*; l. 24, read *uifa*; l. 25, read *uidebis*.
- Page 165, l. 17, read *Christo*.

Page 166, l. 10, read *inuentore*.

Page 167, l. 12, instead of *nos*, read *uos*; note *, strike out "for us."

Page 177, l. 3, instead of "*Angliara*," read *Angliara*.

Page 181, No. 108, read *ΠΟΛΥΙΣΤΩΠΑ*.

Page 182, l. 3, read *Enarrationibus*.

Page 186, l. 25, instead of "Fontanelli," read *Fontanini*.

Page 187, l. 7, read *Fracanzio da Monte Alboddo*; l. 23, read *IOANNI CATANAEO*.

Page 191, l. 13, read *Cautum*; l. 28, instead of "for," read *fort*.

Page 194, l. 16, read one hundred and three + one unnumbered blank leaf.

Page 200, l. 9, after "fcz," add ||; l. 17, read *iucūdissime*; l. 26, instead of "X," read &.

Page 208, l. 9, read *Gongora*.

Page 211, note 95, read *Cités et Ruines Américaines*, Paris, 8vo, and Atlas fol. 1863.

Page 212, l. 14, instead of "J. L. Maneiro," read *J. A. Maneiro*.

Page 218, l. 12, instead of "No. 19," read 119; note 138, l. 2, instead of "who," read *which*.

Page 220, l. 13, strike out "with no little emphasis."

Page 222, l. 8, read *fin*.

Page 225, l. 13, read *Figueiro*.

Page 227, l. 11, read *Estevan*; l. 23, read *Virgenes*.

Page 228, l. 24, instead of "was," read *were*; l. 25, read *seem*.

Page 229, l. 3, after "the," add *tract*.

Page 242, l. 18, instead of "No. 128," read *No. 129*.

Page 243, l. 5 and 6, place a contraction over the "q"; l. 7, read *Deditioe*; l. 8, read *Paradisi*, and *miliarum*; note *, instead of "Dedicated to Pope John," read *Concerning the dominions of Prester John*.

Page 251, note 13, l. 2, after "siècle," add [*abbé Pingret ?*]

Page 255, l. 14, read *Goçalo*

Page 260, read

La Salade nou uellemēt Imprimee a Paris Laquelle fait

l. 7, read

Et ce vendent a paris par Phelippe le Noir ||

l. 30, read

Norweghe est une grāde region assise dessoutz
de pol Arctique.

Page 261, l. 1, read *chanatz*; l. 6, read *Gronellent et
Unimarch on a grāt*

Page 262, l. 11, read *de suivre*.

Page 269, transpose "No. 147" after "No. 149."

Page 273, l. 5, read *Balleariū*.

Page 276, l. 20, read *novus Orbis*; note 1, read *Bulletin de la
Société de Géogr.*

Page 282, l. 50, instead of "do Martir," read *de Martir*.

Page 286, add contractions over the last *e* in "*nouvellemet*," and
over the *a* in "*Fernad*." (We are also inclined to think that
in lines 4, 9, 12, "*ou*" should read *au*.)

Page 292, l. 10, add *Folio*.

Page 306, make two separate items out of "No. 180," one
Paris, the other *Frib. Brig*.

Page 307, l. 9, read *offer* || *uanza*.

Page 317, l. 18, after "sow," add (*Gomara*).

Page 319, note 16, instead of "p. 240," read *p. 204*.

Page 325, l. 2, read

unbildeniß des ganken ||

Page 326, l. 3, read *dreyffigten*

Page 327, l. 1, read *Xerez*.

Page 328, l. 37, instead of "leros," read *lexos*.

Page 329, l. 14, strike out one of the two *y por la prudencia*; note 3, read *Españoles*.

Page 330, read *Xerez* and *Gaztelú*.

Page 331, note 1, l. 38, read *otra*.

Page 332, l. 7, read *Contradura*.

Page 333 l. 30, read (M. A.)

Page 340, note 7, l. 3, read *Siciliano*.

Page 341, l. 16, read *VNIVERSALIS*; l. 17, read *MODERNORVM*.

Page 342, l. 4, read *meminere*, *Elencho*; l. 5, read *Ioachimum*; l. 12, after "on," add verso of; l. 19, read *tralatione*; l. 20, read *Mi-||chaële*; l. 25, instead of *variyo*, read *vari* and add the contraction for *que*.

Page 343, l. 5, read *LECTORI . S . ||*; l. 7, read *Brixienfi*, *Bilibaldus*; l. 16 read *offira*; l. 17, read *zinciber'*; l. 20, read *Accole loco panis vescunt*; l. 21, read *p'referentibus*; l. 33, read *ijsabella* [*sic*]; l. 24, read *Canibales*.

Page 344, l. 2, read *Villanova*; l. 3, read *Tudela*.

Page 353, strike out note *. (Stoeffler's work does not contain anything relating to America.)

Page 355, l. 14, instead of "QUALI," read *QUAL*; l. 20, read *Con*.

Page 357, note *, l. 6, instead of "November," read *March*.

Page 358, l. 7, after "New York," add *Brooklyn*; and insert:

225 *bis*. *RITHYMERUS* (GEORG.)—"De orbis terrarum situ compendium. *Norimbergae* [apud *Petrejum*; scripsit *Viennæt†*] 4to. 1 grav. en bois.

"P. III., *de terris et insulis nuper repertis*."

(Brockhaus Catalogue, 1866.)

Page 362, l. 13, after "page," add 305; l. 24, read *pingui*.

Page 364, l. 14, read *fifty-five*; l. 21, add on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, we read the curious inscription, as yet unexplained: "*Per hoc fretum iter patet ad Molucas*."

Page 366, l. 31, read *escrivio*; l. 34, read *RELIGIOSO*.

† VOSSIUS, *de Mathesi*, page 149.

Page 370, l. 25, after "No. 232," add (the only copy known of this curious book exists only in fragments. These are preserved in the library of Señor Vera, at Madrid).

Page 374, l. 4, strike out "OF."

Page 375, make one work of the last two *Molinas*.

Page 378, l. 27, read toto ; l. 30, read adierit.

Page 379, l. 33, read GRAESSE².

Page 387, strike out lines 5 and 6. (The treatise is only addressed to Schöner, while the authorship is generally ascribed to Rheticus, *i. e.*, Geo. Joachimus.)

Page 400, l. 7, instead of "FRISIUS," read GEMMA or REYNIER.

Page 403, l. 20, read Ventis.

Page 404, l. 22, read Ingelheim.

Page 427, No. 281, read

Libro de grandezas y
cosas memora ^{bles de España,} || ^{Agora de nuevo}
 fecho y copilado por el Maestro Pedro ||
 de Medina vezino de Sevilla. Dirigido
 al Serenissimo y muy esclarecido || Señor.
 DON FILIPE Principe de España, &c.
 Nuestro Señor. ||

M . D . xlvij . ||

(Kindly communicated by M. D'AVEZAC.)

Page 431, l. 16, strike out one of the two **D**'s.

Page 440, strike out note *.†

Page 444, note 2, l. 6, read *Schreckenfuchsi*.

† We had the work examined in Paris, and the report is that JAC. GOUPYL's French version of ALEX. PICCOLOMINI's *Sfera del Mondo* does not contain anything relating to America. Yet, as late as yesterday, we

picked up at a book-stall IOAN. NICOL. STUPANO's version of the same work (*Basilæ, ap. Petrum Pernam, 1568, 4to, 10 ll. + 150 pp.*), which gives on p. 114 a description of several of the West-India islands.

Page 446, l. 30, read *Scriptores*; l. 33, read *exactis*; l. 36, read *Linguam*; l. 37, read *comparavit*; l. 41, read *refert*; l. 42, read *Evangeliorum*.

Page 447, l. 24, instead of "on," read *ou*.

Page 452, l. 28, instead of "nunc," read *num*.

Page 453, l. 9, read *Olivano*; l. 12, read *artes*; l. 13, instead of "cui," read *Cui*; l. 15, read *comprabatus*; l. 17, read *Gravissimae, efficacissimae*.

Page 454, l. 28, instead of "Archinsi," read *Archinti*; l. 29, read *Ægidii*; in the note, read *reso talmente, Recherche*.

Page 457, l. 2, after 1553, add [1556?].

Page 458, last word, instead of

infinitæ! read **infinitae!**

Page 461, l. 1, read *16 bis*; l. 24, read *Lilio*; note 1, l. 5, read *stampa*.

Page 462, colophon of 22 bis should be in Roman characters; l. 15, instead of "Imperial," read *Private*; l. 28, strike out "above a large vignette." [The vignette is between lines 2 and 3 of our p. 463].

Page 463, lines 6 and 7 should be in Roman characters.

Page 464, l. 1, in No. 108 bis, substitute the following title, just received from the British Museum:

Recto of A, i:

C A new interlude and a mery of the ||
nature of the . iiii. element7 declarynge many
pro||per point7 of phylosophy naturall and of
dyuers ||straunge landys and of dyuers straunge
effect7 7 ||causis

Page 465, instead of the title in No. 290, substitute the following, copied from the *printed* original just discovered in the *reserve* of the Imperial Library at Paris, and kindly communicated by M. D'Avezac:

290. ALBENINO (N.)—*Recto of the first leaf, within a border, and above a woodcut of the arms of the Duke of Arcos :*

Verdadera || relacion : de lo susse=
 dido || en los Reynos
 e prouin- || cías dl peru | dēde la y da || a ellos
 dl bi Rey Blasco || nuñes bela | hasta el des ||
 barato y muerte de gon || calo Picarro. (sic) ||

The title given on page 465, is on the *verso* of the original.

☞ These are the errors and omissions which, up to the present date, have come to our knowledge. Should some of those which have doubtless escaped our notice be discovered in time, a supplement will be issued. Meanwhile, it may prove interesting to the reader to be informed that the proof-sheets of the present work have been read by four careful proof-readers.

We also avail ourselves of the present opportunity to express our thanks for the skill displayed by Mr. JOHN N. SUTHERLAND, the compositor engaged in the execution of this work.

Iterium vale.



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