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An Exhibition of
Rare Books, Manuscripts, and Maps
relating to the history of Virginia
1584 - 1800

Princeton University Library

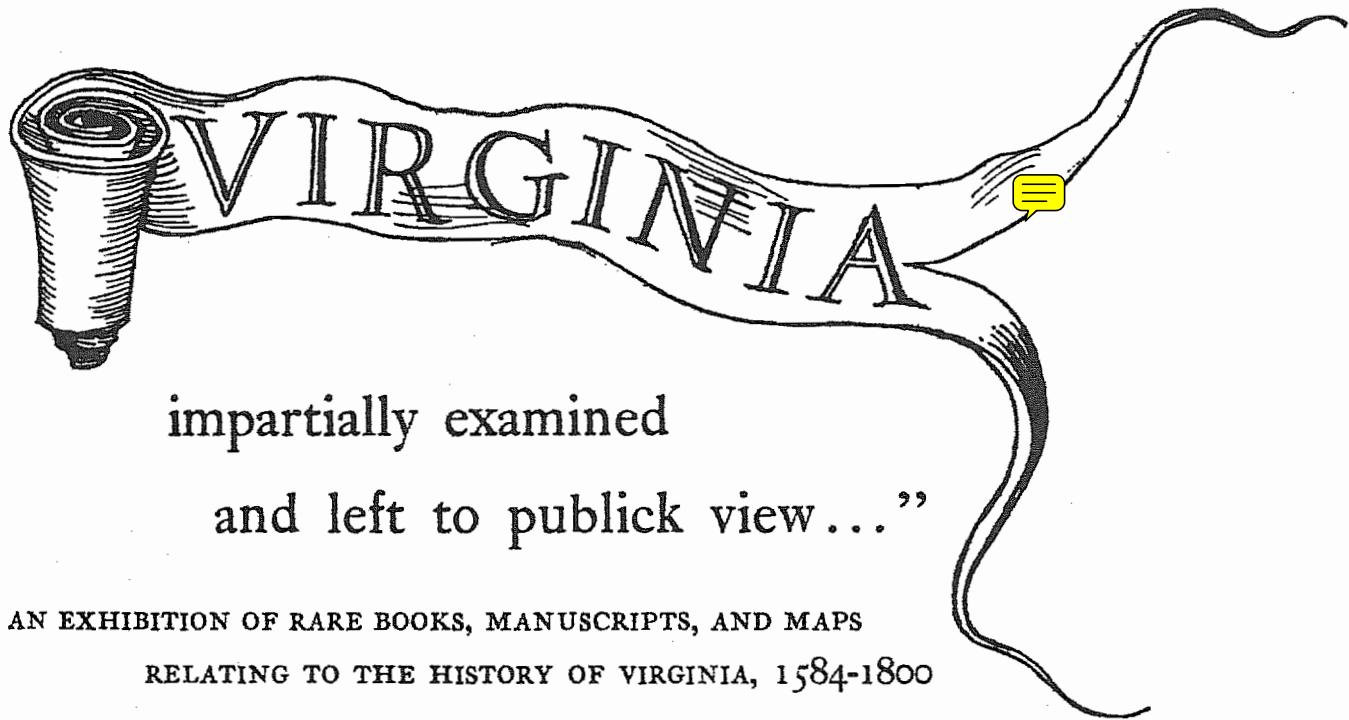
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CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITION

compiled by

Howard C. Rice, Jr.

Princeton University Library
Princeton, New Jersey
1958



AN EXHIBITION OF RARE BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND MAPS
RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF VIRGINIA, 1584-1800

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1957

HOURS: *Monday-Saturday: 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Sunday: 2 to 5 P.M.*

"Virginia impartially examined and left to publick view . . ."

THUS runs the title of a pamphlet by William Bullock published in London in 1649, one of the many rare works on Virginia in the Princeton Library which are now displayed for the consideration of "all judicious and honest men." The exceptional quality of the Library's rare books, manuscripts, and maps, illustrating the history of Virginia from the late 1500's to the early 1800's, is in itself a sufficient justification for this exhibition. The celebration this year of the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, and the visit of Queen Elizabeth II to the land named for her predecessor, Elizabeth I, *Regina Virginiae*, give the subject special timeliness.

"Peruse the Table," the author just cited further admonishes his public, "and you shall finde the way plainly lay'd downe." In like manner, visitors who take the trouble to peruse the present exhibition will find their way with no difficulty through the succession of tables, where the books, maps, and manuscripts follow each other chronologically. It may nevertheless be appropriate to mention here some of

the high points deserving special attention. At the start, for example, is the map on which the name "Virginea" appears for the first time. This is a map of the world by Francis Gaulle engraved in Paris in 1587 for Richard Hakluyt's new edition of Peter Martyr's *De Orbe Novo*. In the same work is Hakluyt's sonorous Latin dedicatory epistle to Sir Walter Raleigh—an exhortation which not only expresses the expansive force of Elizabethan England which led to the colonization of the New World, but also provides an appropriate prologue to the present exhibition. "Reveal to us the courts of China and the unknown straits which still lie hid," Hakluyt writes, "throw back the portals which have been closed since the world's beginning at the dawn of time. There yet remain for you new lands, ample realms, unknown peoples. . . . Who has the just title to attach a stigma to your Eliz-ian Virginia, when no one has yet probed the depths of her hidden resources and wealth, or her beauty hitherto concealed from our sight? . . . Time which is the judge of all things, and the diligent inquiry of your servants will reveal, God willing, many things undreamt of, which have ere this lain hid."

The ample realms and unknown peoples of Elizabeth's Virginia were first revealed through the expe-

ditions sent to America in the 1580's under Raleigh's auspices. Contemporary accounts by Ralph Lane, Thomas Hariot, and John White provide a moving record of these first heroic but unsuccessful attempts at settlement centering about Roanoke Island. John White's map of "Virginia" (the coastlands between the present Cape Lookout in North Carolina and Chesapeake Bay), the first map of the region based on accurate surveys, engraved in 1590 by Theodor de Bry of Frankfurt, is shown, as are De Bry's engravings from the drawings that White made in America. Visitors to the exhibition may observe, incidentally, how this first map and these first pictures of Virginia persistently re-appear in other works during the next two centuries or more.

After George Percy's *Observations*, describing the landing at Jamestown in 1607, comes a full series of works by Captain John Smith, including *A True Relation* (1608), *A Map of Virginia* (1612), and *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles* (1624). One of the several fine copies of the first edition of Smith's *Generall Historie* is the very copy once owned by the Duchess of Richmond, to whom Smith dedicated the work as one of its chief sponsors, and bears the Richmond arms stamped on the covers.

Although Smith is today the best remembered name among the early colonists, other significant books by his contemporaries remind us of the widespread participation in the Virginia Company's enterprise. Nothing better evokes the temper of the period than the profusion of small pamphlets—"discourses," "relations," and sermons—published in London at the time. Many of these "Virginia tracts" have survived in very few copies; the Library's set (from the collections of Cyrus H. McCormick, '79, and of Grenville Kane) should appeal to bibliophile, historian, and "honest man" alike. Among the authors represented is William Strachey, who resided at Jamestown as Secretary of the Colony in 1610 and 1611. The Library owns also one of the three known manuscript copies of a comprehensive work written by Strachey in 1612 but not published until the 19th century, his *The Historie of Travell into Virginia Britania*. This manuscript, originally presented by Strachey to Henry Percy, the ninth Earl of Northumberland, is "extra-illustrated" with hand-colored prints of the earlier De Bry engravings. Further interest attaches to Strachey because of his *A true reportory of the wracke, and redemption of Sir Thomas Gates, Knight; upon, and from the Islands of the Bermudas*. Strachey's eye-witness account of

the wreck in 1609 of the "Sea Venture," bound for Virginia, in a great hurricane off the Bermudas, and of the subsequent ten-month sojourn there of the marooned survivors, is believed by many to have provided the background for Shakespeare's comedy, *The Tempest* (1611). With no intention of entering the scholarly debates on Shakespearean sources, the Library has included in the exhibition its copy of the 1623 "First Folio" edition of Shakespeare's works (in which *The Tempest* first appeared in print) if only as a reminder that the beginnings of Virginia and of English America were contemporary with the writing of Shakespeare's plays.

Although the days of Queen Elizabeth I and King James I are given considerable emphasis in the exhibition—reflecting the strength of the Library's collections—ensuing developments are not neglected. Books from the later 17th century and early 18th century reflect the growing pains of Virginia, the problems—fiscal and agricultural—of tobacco growers, the attempts to establish silk and vine culture, Bacon's Rebellion of 1676, the removal of the capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg, and the establishment of the College of William and Mary. Robert Beverley's *The History and Present State of Virginia* (1705), Hugh Jones's *The Present State of Virginia*

(1724), and William Stith's *The History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia* (1747) represent a retrospective summing-up of a century's achievements. *A Map of the Inhabited Part of Virginia*, drawn in 1751 by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson (father of Thomas), reveals the ample realms discovered during the century and a half that had elapsed since John White's and John Smith's earlier surveys. Another surveyor, who appears in the mid-18th century, is a young officer named George Washington, represented in the exhibition by his manuscript surveys of Virginia lands made in 1750 and by *The Journal of Major George Washington, sent by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq.; His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of Virginia, to the Commandant of the French Forces on Ohio* (London, 1754). It was this same year that, in Horace Walpole's often-cited phrase, "A volley fired by a young Virginian in the backwoods of America set the world on fire."

The Virginia leaders of the American Revolution and the early Republic are well represented by autograph letters and documents touching upon the Virginian episodes of the war and the history of the new state. A special place is reserved for one of the greatest of them, Thomas Jefferson: original letters, pages

from a Farm Book kept at Monticello, and a fine series of editions of Jefferson's *Notes on the state of Virginia* (1785) are on display. Virginia during the Revolution is further documented by the journal and manuscript map of the Siege of Yorktown by Joachim Duperron. Maps drawn by another French officer, Louis-Alexandre Berthier, show Williamsburg in 1781, plans drawn while Rochambeau's victorious army was in winter quarters in Virginia, and the successive camp-sites of the army when it marched northward across the state in the summer of 1782. Finally, the chronological limits of the exhibition have been stretched into the early 19th century in order to include some attractive water-colors of Virginia scenes painted in 1811 by J. S. Glennie, a Scotch traveler; original drawings made in the 1850's by David English Henderson; and Herman Böye's 1826 *Map of the State of Virginia*, which includes among its decorative insets B. Tanner's engraving of the University of Virginia then taking shape at Charlottesville.

The presence in the Library's collections of so many fine Virginia books, manuscripts, and maps makes Princeton an appropriate place for an exhibition devoted to Virginia. It is also appropriate in view of the long-standing connections between Virginia and Nassau Hall. A final section of the exhibition (on

display in the Princetoniana Room adjoining the Main Gallery) is designed to suggest the forging of these traditional links. Virginia, it will be seen here, entered into the plans of the founders of the College of New Jersey (as Princeton was then called). Jonathan Dickinson, a few months before taking office as the first president of the College in 1746, wrote: "Our Aim in the Undertaking is to promote the Interests of the Redeemers Kingdom; and to raise up qualified Persons for the sacred Service to supply the very numerous Vacancies in all those Provinces as far as Virginia, with qualified Candidates of the Ministry." Thus, young Princeton ministers and school-teachers journeyed southward into Virginia, especially into the more recently settled back country, where the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian strain was strong. A number of schools sprang up in Virginia bearing the stamp of the Princeton educational tradition. For example, John Brown, who completed his studies at the College of New Jersey in 1749, conducted a school which subsequently, after several transmutations, became Washington and Lee University. The first principal of Hampden Sydney Academy (the predecessor of the present College of that name) was Samuel Stanhope Smith, Class of 1769 (who later succeeded his father-in-law, John Witherspoon, as president of

Princeton). Another Nassau Hall graduate, Philip Vickers Fithian, Class of 1772, was employed as a tutor in the household of Robert Carter, a Tidewater plantation owner of Westmoreland County; Fithian's diary and letters of this period (now preserved in the Princeton Library) provide one of the best surviving accounts of plantation life in Virginia on the eve of the Revolution. At the same time young Virginians were coming north to study at Nassau Hall. The most famous is James Madison, Class of 1771, who (as he states in the manuscript autobiographical notes shown in the exhibition), was persuaded by his friends Alexander and Thomas Martin (Princeton, 1756 and 1762) to study at Princeton rather than at the College of William and Mary because the climate of the latter "was unhealthy for persons going from a mountainous region." Another well-known figure is Henry Lee, Jr., Class of 1773—"Light-Horse Harry" of Revolutionary War fame, who later on (perhaps reflecting his early training in rhetoric under John Witherspoon) coined, in his eulogy of Washington, the proverbial phrase, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." These close links between Virginia and Princeton, forged in the 18th century, have survived—even through the strains and the tempest of the Civil

War—down to the present. Virginians are today well represented among the students, faculty, and administrative staff of the University, while Princeton scholars are continuing to make important contributions to the history of Virginia.

As an epilogue to the exhibition, the Theatre Collection (Second Floor) is displaying playbills illustrating the popular survival of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith on the 19th century stage, and material about recent dramatic evocations of early Virginia history.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
Foreword.	iv
I. ELIZABETH'S VIRGINIA.	1
Numbers 1 - 13	
II. RALEIGH'S VIRGINIA: ENGLISHMEN ARRIVE IN VIRGINIA, 1584-1590.	10
Numbers 14 - 27	
The Voyage of April - September, 1584, No. 15	
The Voyage of 1585, and the First Colony Nos. 16 - 25	
John White's Drawings, Nos. 20 - 23	
The 1587 Voyage and the "Lost Colony" Nos. 26 - 27	
III. THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT: JAMESTOWN, 1607. CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.	27
Numbers 28 - 36	
IV. NEWS FROM VIRGINIA, 1609 - 1615.	40
Numbers 37 - 51	
V. WILLIAM STRACHEY (1572-1621).	50
Numbers 52 - 54	
VI. "THE STILL-VEX'D BERMUDES," 1609 - 1624. . .	56
Numbers 55 - 62	
VII. VIRGINIA IMPARTIALLY EXAMINED, 1620 - 1624. . .	64
Numbers 63 - 82	
Silk and Wine, Nos. 67 - 69	
VIII. THE SECOND CENTURY. 1700.....	77
Numbers 83 - 95	
Tobacco Culture, Nos. 85 - 88	

IX. "WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE..."	86
Numbers 96 - 103	
X. THE LAST DAYS OF THE COLONY.	93
Numbers 104 - 109	
XI. THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN VIRGINIA.	97
Numbers 110 - 132	
XII. JEFFERSON, THE VIRGINIAN.	119
Numbers 133 - 159	
Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia," Nos. 133 - 140.	
XIII. VIRGINIA AFTER THE REVOLUTION.	140
Numbers 160 - 169	
APPENDIX.	146
Check-list of copies of John Smith's <u>Generall Historie</u> in the Princeton University Library	
SECONDARY WORKS CONSULTED.	151
COMMENTS ON PROVENANCE OF MATERIALS IN EXHIBITION.	154
(<u>Princeton University Library Chronicle</u> , XIX, No. 1 (Autumn, 1957))	

FOREWORD

The present catalogue, designed to provide a retrospective record of the exhibition, may also serve as a survey and guide to some of the Virginia materials in the Princeton Library. It incorporates, with revisions, the explanatory cards used in the exhibition.

A complementary exhibition on "Virginia and Princeton in the 18th Century," held in the Princetoniana Room, is not included in the present catalogue.

In the preparation of the exhibition the undersigned was greatly aided by Mr. Francis X. Newman, a graduate student in the Department of English, Princeton University, and, in the preparation of this catalogue, by Miss Ann Parshall.

The drawings used as decorative headpieces for the different chapters of the exhibition were executed by Gillett G. Griffin, Curator of the Graphic Arts Collection.

Howard C. Rice, Jr.

Department of Rare Books
and Special Collections

April, 1958.



I.

ELIZABETH'S VIRGINIA

The first attempts at settlement in America by Englishmen were made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. In homage to Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen, these new realms were in 1584/5 named "VIRGINIA."

Although English title to the mainland of North America was established by the voyage of the Cabots in the 1490's, under the reign of Henry VII, nearly a century elapsed before the English attempted to make good this claim. Meanwhile, the Spanish and the Portuguese had explored and colonized the West Indies, Mexico, and parts of South America; the French had made an unsuccessful attempt at settlement in Florida. Profiting from these experiments and using the information accumulated in the course of them, the English, under Elizabeth, set out to "share the stakes" with these rival powers.

In June 1578 Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained from Queen Elizabeth a patent to explore and settle "such remote heathen and barbarous landes countries and territories not acyfally possessed by any Christian prince or people." The grant was limited to six years and was to expire on June 11, 1584, if no colony had

been founded by that date. Gilbert's attempts ended in failure; in 1583 he took formal possession of Newfoundland, but on the return voyage he and all his men perished in a storm at sea.

After Gilbert's death, his half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, obtained another patent, dated March 25, 1584, limited to six years, which confirmed to him the powers formerly enjoyed by Gilbert. It was under the authority of this 1584 patent that Raleigh sent to the coast of America the expeditions which resulted in the "taking of possession" of the territory named Virginia and the first English settlement on Roanoke Island.

1. Effigies Regum ac Principium...quorum vis ac potentia in re nautica seu marina...spectabilis est. Cologne, Matthias Quad, 1593. [Grenville Kane Collection.]

Opened to plate [7.d.], an engraved portrait of Queen Elizabeth by Crispin van de Passe.

The Latin inscription encircling the portrait includes among Elizabeth's titles that of "Queen of Virginia": "ELISABETH DEI GR[ATIA] ANGL[IAE]
FRAN[CIAE] HIBER[NIAE] ET VERGINIAE REGINA AUSPICA-TISSIONIMA." The motto: "Posui Deum adjutorem meum" -- I have taken God as my helper. The verses, alluding to England's tardy attempts at maritime supremacy, refer to Elizabeth as "the chosen Nymph of the Ocean,"

whose "Marian virtue" has alone prevented her from becoming the spouse of Nereus, the God of the Seas.

2. Ed. Grimeston. A Generall Historie of the Netherlands...continued unto this present yeare of our Lord 1608... London, printed by A. Islip and G. Eld, 1609. [Ex 1591.408q]

Opened to p. 904 (Lib.13), engraved portrait of Queen Elizabeth I, full length, holding sceptre and orb: "Elizabetha Angliae Regina." Above: "Elizabeth, Queene of England, France and Ireland, Defendresse of the Catholicke Faith, and Protectrix of the libertie of the united Provinces of the Netherlands." Below: verses, "When God by grace had me advanc't unto my regall state,/...."

3. Henry Holland, Baziliologia, A Booke of Kings Beeing The true and lively Effigies of all our English Kings from the Conquest untill this presentElegantly graved in Copper. Are to be soould by Thomas Geele at the dagger in Lumbard street. 1630. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Opened to plate [XXVI], engraved portrait of Queen Elizabeth I: "Elisabet. D.G.Ang.Fran.Et.Hib. Regina. Fidei Christianae Propugnatrix Acerrima."

4. Deed on parchment, dated June 23, 1599, with royal seal of Queen Elizabeth attached. [Manuscripts Division].

5. Two Elizabethan coins. (1) Silver sixpence (milled). Obverse: Head of Queen Elizabeth in profile, with rose. Reverse: shield, motto, "Posui Deu[m] Adiutorem Meu[m]," and date, 1567. [Numismatics Collection, 2877]. (2) Silver sixpence (hammered). Obverse: Head of Queen Elizabeth in profile, with rose. Reverse: shield, motto, and date, 1568. [Lent by Miss Maria Rice Miller].

6. William Bourne. A Regiment for the Sea, containing very necessary matters, for all sorts of Sea-men and Travailers, as Masters of ships, Pilots, Mariners & Marchaunts. Newly corrected and amended by the author... London, T. East for John Wight, 1580. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Opened to woodcut diagram, page 43^{verso}, showing how "to knowe whether the North Starre be above the Pole or under the Pole, and how many degrees and minutes, &c."

7. Michiel Coignet. Instruction Nouvelle des poincts plus excellents & necessaires, touchant l'art de naviguer. "Contenant plusiers reigles, pratiques, enseignemens, & instrumens tres idoines à tous Pilotes, maistres de navire, & autres qui journelle-ment hantent la mer. Ensemble, Un moyen facil, certain & tres seur pour naviguer Est & Oëst, lequel jusques à present a esté incognu à tous Pilotes. Nouvellement practiqué & composé en langue Thioise, par Michiel Coignet, natif d'Anvers. Depuis reveu & augmenté par le mesme Autheur, en divers endroicts." Antwerp, Henry Hendrix, 1581. [Grenville Kane Collection].

A navigator's manual. Opened to page 64: Woodcut diagram, with mobile paper disks, of a "Nocturlabium" -- "un instrument nouveau pour observer le cours de l'estoille du Nort & ses gardes."

8. Sir Humphrey Gilbert. A Discourse of a Discoverie for a new Passage to Cataia. London, Henry Middleton, 1576. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Gilbert's Discourse was published two years before he obtained from Queen Elizabeth the patent authorizing him to explore and establish settlements in "remote heathen and barbarous landes."

Opened to the section describing the "Northwest Passage" to Asia (fol. E.):

"To prove a passage by authoritie to be on the Northside of America, to goe to Cataia, China, and the East India, &c.

"When I gave my self to the studie of Geographie, after I had perused & diligently scanned the descriptions of Europe, Asia, and Afrike, and conferred them with the Mappes and Globes both Antique & Moderne: I came in fine to the fourth part of the worlde, commonly called AMERICA, which by al descriptions I founde to be an Islande environed round about with the Sea..."

9. Henry Holland. Herwologia Anglica hoc est clarissimorum et doctissimorum. Aliquot Anglorum qui floruerunt ab anno Cristi M.D. usque ad presentem annum M.D.C.XX... Arnheim, Janson, 1620. [Grenville Kane Collection, copy 1].

Engraved portrait by Crispin van de Passe of Sir Humphrey Gilbert: page [64].

"Gilbertus cives alium deduxit in orbem
Quo Christi imbuerit barbara corda fide."

10. Richard Hakluyt. Divers voyages touching the discoverie of America, and the Islands adjacent unto the same, made first of all by our Englishmen, and afterwards by the Frenchmen and Britons: And certaine notes of advertisements for observations, necessarie for such as shall heereafter make the like attempt. London, "for Thomas Woodcocke, dwelling in paule's Church-yard, at the signe of the blacke beare," 1582. [Grenville Kane Collection].

This is the first work published by Richard Hakluyt, the great spokesman for overseas expansion during the reign of Elizabeth. In it Hakluyt brings together accounts of the voyages made to the coast of America, first discovered and claimed for England by Cabot nearly a century earlier. It includes also documentary evidence of the English title to the area, and is intended as an incentive and guide to further exploration and colonization by Englishmen.

The Divers Voyages appeared at the time that Sir Humphrey Gilbert was making preparations for his voyage to America. The dedicatory epistle addressed to Sir Philip Sidney (subgrantee of a great tract of America) sets forth eloquently the case for English colonization, not only as an outlet for "our superfluous people", but as a step in the discovery of a western passage to Cathay. Opened to this dedication:

"...I conceive great hope, that the time approacheth and nowe is, that we of England may share and part stakes (if wee will our

selves) both with the Spaniarde and the
Portingale in part of America, and other
regions as yet undiscovered..."

11. Pietro Martyr d'Anghiera. De Orbe novo...
Decades Octo. Paris, G. Avvray, 1587. [Ex
1075.125.11 (McCormick)].

Map of the World, "Novus Orbis," folding plate,
preceding p. 1. On the map appear the words "Virginea
1584," -- an allusion to the expedition sent that year
under Sir Walter Raleigh's auspices. This is the
first map to use the name Virginia. It was engraved
by Francis Gaulle for Richard Hakluyt's new edition
of Peter Martyr's De Orbe novo, published in Paris. The
map also records Sir Francis Drake's landing in Cali-
fornia, with the words: "Nova Albion, inventa
A.1580 ab Anglis."

At the time this work was published Hakluyt was
residing in Paris as chaplain to the English Embassy
there. The book has a dedicatory epistle in Latin
addressed to Sir Walter Raleigh, in which this
exhortation is found:

"Reveal to us the courts of China and the
unknown straits which still lie hid, throw
back the portals which have been closed

since the world's beginning at the dawn
of time. There yet remain for you new lands,
ample realms, unknown peoples...Who has the
just title to attach a stigma to your Eliz-ian
Virginia, when no one has yet probed the
depths of her hidden resources and wealth,
or her beauty hitherto concealed from our
sight?...Time which is the judge of all
things, and the diligent inquiry of your
servants will reveal, God willing, many
things undreamt of, which have ere this
lain hid."

12. Raphael Holinshed. The Third volume of Chronicles,
beginning at Duke William the Norman...and
descending by degrees of yeeres to all the kings
and queenes of England in their orderlie
successions: "First compiled by Raphaell Holinshed,
 and by him extended to the yeare 1577. Now newlie
 recognised, augmented, and continued (with
 occurrences and accidents of fresh memorie)
 to the yeare 1586...." London, 1587.
 [Ex 1426.472q v. 3, copy 1].

Opened to page 1369, recording the first voyage
 dispatched by Sir Walter Raleigh to the New World in
 1584. On the same page, farther down, is mention of
 Sir Humphrey Gilbert's earlier attempts to make a
 settlement in America: "For being by force of foule
 weather separated from his companie, he was never
 heard of afterwards..."

Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland, and

Ireland, a compilation beginning with the legendary founding of Britain, was first published in 1578. A new edition -- the one shown -- was brought out after Holinshed's death, with additional material bringing the history up to date. Holinshed's Chronicles was frequently used by Shakespeare and the other Elizabethan dramatists for their historical plays.

13. Edmund Spenser. The Faerie Queene. Disposed into twelve books, Fashioning XII Morall vertues. London, Printed for William Ponsonbie, 1590. Volume I. [Ex 3940.332.17. Another copy, lent by Prof. Charles Grosvenor Osgood].

The first volume of Spenser's Faerie Queene was published the same year that John White was searching for Raleigh's "lost colony" on Roanoke Island. [Cf. No. 26.] In the Prologue to the Second Book of the poem spenser speaks of the "many great Regions" that are daily being discovered, including "fruitfullest Virginia." This is one of the earliest literary allusions to Virginia. The two copies of the first edition were opened to this passage, pp. 185-186.



II

RALEIGH'S VIRGINIA:

ENGLISHMEN ARRIVE IN VIRGINIA
1584 - 1590.

The voyages to "Virginia" between 1584 and 1590, sponsored by Sir Walter Raleigh under authority of letters patent granted to him by Queen Elizabeth, represent the first English attempts to plant garrisons and enduring communities on North American soil.

Although these voyages did not result in permanent settlements, Englishmen, in the course of them, set out for the first time seriously to explore, map and survey the natural resources and native society of North America. Two decades later the colonial experiment was resumed, and resulted in the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown in 1607.

The 1584-1590 voyages, under Raleigh's auspices, are referred to by historians as "the Roanoke voyages," since they all centered on Roanoke Island, now situated in the modern state of North Carolina -- but then a part of the ill-defined expanse of North American coastland named "Virginia" in honor of Queen Elizabeth, "the Virgin Queen."

Shown in this section of the exhibition are contemporary accounts relating to three of these "Roanoke voyages":

1. THE VOYAGE OF APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1584, during which the Captains of the expedition took possession of the land "in the right of the Queene's most excellent Majestie." [See No. 15].
2. THE VOYAGE OF 1585, AND THE FIRST COLONY. The first colonists, under the leadership of Sir Richard Grenville and subsequently of his lieutenant Ralph Lane, numbering some one hundred men, remained on Roanoke Island from August 1585 until June 1586, when they were picked up by Sir Francis Drake's ships (returning from an expedition to the West Indics) and carried back to England. Among these colonists were Thomas Hariot, "the trained mind," and John White, "the practised eye" of the expedition. [See Nos. 16-25].
3. THE 1587 VOYAGE, AND THE "LOST COLONY." In May 1587 Raleigh sent a second colony to Virginia under the leadership of John White. A few weeks after their arrival, White returned to England for supplies. When he was finally able to return, only in 1590, he could find no survivors from the colony. [See Nos. 26-27].

14. Sir Walter Raleigh. The History of the World.
"At London Printed for Walter Burre," 1614.
[Ex 29551.745q].

The first edition of Raleigh's History, with engraved title-page by Elstrack.

To this copy has been added, facing the title-page, an engraved portrait of Raleigh by Simon van de Passe. The portrait does not properly belong with the first edition of the History, but was added to this copy at some later date. It is a re-engraving of a portrait first issued in 1617, the only one published during Raleigh's lifetime (1552-1618).

[For discussion of editions and portraits, see Thomas N. Brushfield, A Bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh Knt., second edition, Exeter, 1908 (Ex 3902.9.021)].

Raleigh himself never went to Virginia, though the 1584-1590 expeditions were all made under his auspices.

Raleigh's famous History, written while he was prisoner in the Tower of London, deals only with the ancient world from the Creation through the Macedonian Wars. There is, however, one allusion to the author's efforts to establish settlements in Virginia: discussing the scattering over the earth of the descendants of Noah after the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel, and a theory put forth

by another scholar that the land of Ophir is Peru, Raleigh explains that the name Peru is merely an Indian phrase which the Spanish conquerors mistook for the name of the country (and hence cannot be related to Ophir). He then recalls a similar misapprehension concerning "Wingandacon," the presumed Indian name for Virginia:

"The same hapned among the English, which I sent under Sir Richard Greenevile to inhabite Virginia. For when some of my people asked the name of that Countrie, one of the salvages answered, Wingandacon, which is as much to say, as, You weare good clothes, or gay clothes."

(Book I, ch. 8, p. 149)

THE VOYAGE OF APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1584

15. "The first voyage made to the coastes of America, with two barkes, wherein were Captaines Master Philip Amadas, and Master Arthur Barlowe, who discovered part of the Countrey, now called Virginia, Anno 1584: Written by one of the said Captaines, and sent to sir Walter Raleigh, knight, at whose charge, and direction, the said voyage was set foorth." In Richard Hakluyt, The Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation..., London, George Bishop and Ralph Newberie, 1589, pp. 728-733. [Grenville Kane Collection].

"...and after thankes given to God for our safe arrivall thither, we manned our boates, and went to viewe the lande next adjoyning, and to take possession

of the same, in the right of the Queenes most excellent Majestie, as rightfull Queene, and Princesse of the same, and after delivered the same over to your use, according to her Majesties grant, and letters patents, under her Highnes great Seale..." (p. 728).

This account of the first of the voyages made under Raleigh's auspices was written by Arthur Barlowe, second in command of the expedition. Barlowe's report, the main source of information on the voyage, was written for Raleigh some months after the return, and was used as propaganda for the second voyage, made the following year. It was first printed by Richard Hakluyt in 1589.

Barlowe's narrative records the landing on the American coast and the "taking possession" in the name of the Queen on July 13, 1584. The landing-point corresponds to a spot situated two miles east of present-day Cedar Point on Bodie Island, North Carolina, nearly a mile out to sea (the shore-line having receded during the past three hundred and seventy-three years). This is in the vicinity of Oregon Inlet, the main route leading from the outer Ocean through the Carolina Banks to Roanoke Island.

THE VOYAGE OF 1585, AND THE FIRST COLONY

16. "The voyage made by Sir Richard Greenvile, for Sir Walter Ralegh, to Virginia, in the yeere, 1585." In Richard Hakluyt, The Principal Navigations, etc., reprinted, Glasgow, 1904, vol. VIII, pp. 310-311. [1003.425.11].

Prepared from a journal kept on the ship Tiger by an unidentified member of her company. First published by Hakluyt in the 1589 edition of the Principall Navigations, pp. 733-736 [cf. No. 15].

For further comment see the annotated edition of the text in David B. Quinn, ed., The Roanoke Voyages, London, Hakluyt Society (Second Series, CIV-CV), 1955, Vol. I, 178-193.

17. Henry Holland. Herwologia Anglica... Arnheim, Janson, 1620. [Grenville Kane Collection, copy 2].

Engraved portrait by Crispin van de Passe of Sir Richard Grenville: p. [84].

"Neptuni proles, qui magni Martis alumnus.

Grenvilius patrias sanguine tinxit aquas."

18. Ralph Lane. "An account of the particularities of the imployments of the English men left in Virginia by Sir Richard Greenevill under the charge of Master Lane Generall of the same, from the 17, of August 1585. untill the 18. of June 1586. at which time they departed the Countrey: sent and directed to Sir Walter Ralegh." In Richard Hakluyt, The Third and Last Volume of the Voyages, Navigations, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation..., London, George Bishop, Ralfe Newberie and Robert Barker, 1600, pp. 255-264. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Ralph Lane's "Account" is one of the chief sources for the history of the first colonists who remained on Roanoke Island in "Virginia" under his leadership from August 1585 to July 1586. The account was written soon after Lane's return to England and was probably somewhat reshaped by Hakluyt who published it in 1589 in The Principall Navigations [cf. No. 15], and again in the 1599/1600 enlarged edition of the work, shown here. In this edition the "Account" is preceded by "An extract of Master Ralph Lanes letter to Mr. Richard Hakluyt Esquire, and another Gentleman of the middle Temple, from Virginia." This letter is dated: "From the new Fort in Virginia, this third of September, 1585." On the page preceding the "Account" (p. 254) there is also a list giving "The names of those as well Gentlemen as others, that remained one whole yeere in Virginia, under the Governement of Master Ralph Lane."

The places mentioned by Lane in his "Account" will be found on John White's map [cf. No. 23].

19. Thomas Hariot. A briefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia: "of the commodities there found and to be raysed, as well marchantable, as others for victuall, building and other necessarie uses for those that are and shalbe the planters there, and of the nature and manners of the naturall inhabitants: Discovred by the English Colony there seated by Sir Richard Greinvile Knight in the yeere 1585. which remained under the government of Rafe Lane Esquier, one of her Majesties Equieres, during the space of twelve

monethes: at the speciall charge and direction
of the Honourable Sir Walter Raleigh Knight, Lord
Warden of the stanneries; who therein hath beeene
favoured and authorised by her Majestie and her
letters patent: Directed to the Adventurers,
Favourers, and Welwillers of the action, for
the inhabiting and planting there: By Thomas
Hariot; servant to the above named Sir Walter,
a member of the Colony, and there employed in
discovering... Imprinted at London 1588."
A Facsimile Edition of the 1588 Quarto, with an
Introduction by the late Randolph G. Adams.
Ann Arbor, Michigan, The Clements Library
Associates, 1951. [1230.433].

This facsimile was made from the copy of the
work in the William L. Clements Library, one of
the five recorded complete copies. For further
description of these, see Randolph G. Adams' intro-
duction to the facsimile edition.

This first London "Quarto" edition of Hariot's
book should not be confused with the illustrated
"Folio" edition published by De Bry at Frankfurt
two years later in 1590. [Cf. No. 21].

JOHN WHITE'S DRAWINGS

John White was the surveyor and painter of the
1585-1586 expedition to Raleigh's "Virginia" (and
was later entrusted with the governorship of the
unfortunate 1587 enterprise). His maps and drawings,
which constitute a priceless pictorial record of the
first English colony in America, were engraved and
published in 1590 -- through the instrumentality of

Richard Hakluyt -- by Theodor de Bry of Frankfurt, as an illustrated supplement to a new edition of Thomas Hariot's A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia. The De Bry engravings from John White's drawings became the prototypes of countless subsequent pictures of the New World.

"John White was well equipped to act as the surveyor and painter to an expedition. He could make accurate picture plans of forts and towns, he could draw maps which are in some respects superior to most others of the period, he could make scientific drawings of birds, fish, animals, and plants...and, above all, he could do water-color figure drawings of a peculiar freshness and fidelity...Technically and in his choice of subject-matter John White belongs to the direct line of sixteenth-century English draftsmen of topographical and natural history subjects and to a broader European tradition of naturalistic figure-drawing deriving from Dürer." -- D.B. Quinn, The Roanoke Voyages, I, 48-49.

20. Stefan Lorant, Editor. The New World, The First Pictures of America, made by John White and Jacques Le Moigne and engraved by Theodor de Bry, with Contemporary Narratives of the Huguenot Settlement in Florida, 1562-1565, and the Virginia Colony, 1585-1590. New York, Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1946. [1079.596q].

Includes color reproductions of John White's

drawings (from the originals in the British Museum). For a comment on this work and an authoritative study of the drawings see D.B. Quinn, The Roanoke Voyages, I, 390-464.

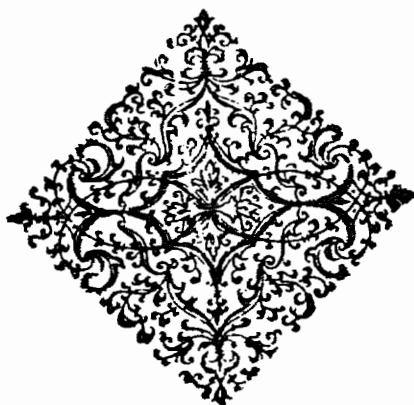
Reproductions from Lorant's work were shown in conjunction with De Bry's engravings of White's drawings [cf. Nos. 21, 21-a, 22].

21. Thomas Hariot. A briefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia... Frankfurt, "Typis Ionnis Wecheli, Sumtibus vero Theodori de Bry," 1590. [Ex 1230.433.13q].

This is the illustrated "folio" Hariot (not to be confused with the earlier, un-illustrated, "quarto"; cf. No. 19). Hariot's text (pp. 1-33) is followed by an "illustrated supplement", with a separate title-page, The True Pictures and Fashions of the People in that Part of America now called Virginia... [cf. photostat]. This supplement includes twenty-three plates engraved by Theodor de Bry, assisted by his sons and by G. Veen, from John White's drawings, each with an explanatory text (written by Hariot). These are followed by a series of five plates "of the Pictes which in the olde tyme did habite one part of the great Bretainne," designed to show "how that the Inhabitants of the great Bretannie have bin in times past as sauvage as those of Virginia." De Bry published this work also in French, German, and

THE TRVE PICTVRES
AND FASHIONS OF
THE PEOPLE IN THAT PAR-
TE OF AMERICA NOVV CAL-
LED VIRGINIA, DISCOWRED BY ENGLISMEN
sent thither in the years of our Lorde 1585. att the speciall charge and direction of
the Honourable SIR WALTER RALEGH Knigt Lord Warden
of the stannaries in the duchies of Corenwal and Oxford who
therin hath bynne fauored and auctorised by her
MAAESTIE and her let-
ters patents.

*Translated out of Latin into English by
RICHARD HACKLVIT.*



*DILIGENTLYE COLLECTED AND DRAOW-
ne by I H O N W H I T E who was sent thiter speciallye and for the same pur-
pose by the said SIR WALTER RALEGH the year abouesaid
1585. and also the year 1588. now cutt in copper and first
published by THEODORE de B R R att
his wone chardges.*

Latin [cf. No. 22]. It forms part of the great series of illustrated travel narratives, called the "Grands Voyages", issued by De Bry and his sons between 1590 and 1634.

The Princeton copy of De Bry's English-language folio Hariot (one of twelve recorded copies) was opened to Plate XIII: "Their manner of fishynge in Virginia." Although the plants in the left foreground have been somewhat conventionalized by De Bry in this engraving, the fish, crabs, and birds are faithfully copied from White's drawings and may be identified as authentic North American species. For a discussion of this engraving see D.B. Quinn, The Roanoke Voyages, I, 433-435. Cf. also reproduction of White's drawing in S. Lorant, The New World, p. [189].

21-a. Thomas Hariot. A brief and true report... Frankfurt, 1590. Facsimile Edition, edited by W. Harry Rylands, photolithographed for the Holbein Society by A. Brothers, Manchester, 1888. [Ex 1230.433.12q].

Opened to Plate VIII: "A cheiff Ladye of Pomeiooc."

Shown in conjunction with De Bry's engraving: reproduction of John White's drawing of the same subject, in Stefan Lorant's The New World, p. [195].

With the Lady of Pomeiooc is a little girl

carrying a rattle and a doll in Elizabethan costume. According to the text, "They are greatlye Dilighted with puppetts, and babes which wear brought oute of England." For another example of the same engraving, colored, see No. 53; and for a later transformation of the picture see No. 84-c.

For further discussion of this plate see D.B. Quinn, The Roanoke Voyages, I, 417-418.

22. Thomas Hariot. Admiranda Narratio Fida Tamen, De Commodis et Incolarum Ritibus Virginiae... Frankfurt, "Typis Joannis Wecheli, Sumptibus Vero Theodor De Bry," 1590. [Grenville Kane Collection].

The Latin version of De Bry's folio Hariot. The Latin translation of the text was made by the eminent French botanist, Charles de l'Ecluse.

Opened to Plate III: "Regulorum aut Principum in Virginia typus" ["A Weroan or great Lorde of Virginia," in the English version].

Shown in conjunction with this engraved plate: reproduction of John White's drawing of the same subject, in Stefan Lorant, The New World, p. [193].

This figure of an Indian chief (probably Wingina, or Pemisapan, chief of the Roanoke tribe, who figures frequently in the contemporary narratives) was subsequently much used and adapted by later engravers. It reappears, for example, on John Smith's 1612 map of

Virginia [cf. No. 32], and again in his 1624 History of Virginia [cf. No. 33].

For further discussion of this plate see D.B. Quinn, The Roanoke Voyages, I, 440-442.

23. "Americae pars, nunc Virginia dicta..." Map based on surveys made by John White in 1585/86, engraved by Theodor de Bry as Plate I of his edition of Thomas Hariot's A Briefe and True Report, Frankfurt, 1590. [Separate example of the map, accompanying the Princeton copy of the 1590 Hariot: Ex 1230.433.13ql].

The Princeton Library has three examples of this map: (1) the separate, detached, copy on display here; (2) the copy included in the regular sequence of bound plates in the 1590 English Hariot [No. 21]; (3) the same in the 1590 Latin Hariot [No. 22].

John White's map is the first separate map of Virginia. It shows the coast from the Chesapeake Bay ["Chesepi^oc sinus", at right] to Cape Lookout ["Promontorium tremendum", at left], with Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, "Roanoac" Island, and the Roanoke River flowing down from the mountains. The area covered lies chiefly within the present state of North Carolina. The places shown on the map are all mentioned in the contemporary narratives by Ralph Lane, Thomas Hariot, John White, and others. Note that the small figures placed near the coast for

pictorial decoration are reductions of larger subjects also engraved by De Bry from White's drawings [cf. Nos. 21, 22].

A photostat facsimile of White's map, with modern place names added, was also shown in the exhibition. For a discussion of the map see D.B. Quinn, The Roanoke Voyages, I, 460-461, and in pocket at end of Vol. II, the map of "Raleigh's Virginia 1584-90" (useful for correlating White's place-names with modern localities). See also reproductions of White's drawings in Lorant, The New World, p. [186] - [187].

24. Expeditio Francisci Draki Equitis Angli in Indias Occidentales A.M.D. LXXXV. Leyden, "Apud Fr. Raphelengium," 1588. [Grenville Kane Collection].

First edition of the account of Drake's expedition.

25. A Summarie and True Discourse of Sir Frances Drakes West Indian Voyage. Wherein were taken, the Townes of Saint Jago, Sancto Domingo, Cartagena & Saint Augustine. London, "Imprinted...by Richard Field, dwelling in the Blacke-Friars by Ludgate," 1589. [Grenville Kane Collection].

On the return voyage from the West Indies the expedition under Sir Francis Drake sought out "the inhabitation of our English countrey men in Virginia" and found there, on June 9, 1586, those "that had bene sent thither the yeare before by Sir Walter Raleigh." Drake offered to leave a ship and supplies

with the colonists, or to give them passage back to England. A great storm, which drove some of the ships to sea, finally led Ralph Lane and his colonists to accept the offer of a passage home. They left Virginia coast on June 18th, and arrived in Portsmouth on July 28.

These facts are recorded in the account of Drake's expedition written by Walter Bigges and others. The account first appeared in Latin in 1588 (see preceding item). The first edition in English, shown here, was opened to pp. 48-49, where the arrival in Virginia is recorded.

For further discussion of this work, see D.B. Quinn, ed., The Roanoke Voyages, I, 294 ff.

THE 1587 VOYAGE AND THE "LOST COLONY"

26. John White. "The fift voyage of M. John White into the West Indies and parts of America called Virginia, in the yeere 1590." In Richard Hakluyt, The Third and Last Volume of the Voyages, Navigations, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation, London, George Bishop, Ralfe Newberie, and Robert Barker, 1600, pp. 288-295. [Ex 1003.425 v.3 (McCormick)].

In May 1587 a group of over a hundred colonists, under John White as governor, left Portsmouth for Virginia. Soon after the arrival it was agreed that White should return to England for additional supplies.

Setting sail on August 27, he left behind him on Roanoke Island 114 persons: 85 men, 17 women, 11 children, and 2 Indians (who had been taken to England on a previous voyage). Two of the children (including Virginia Dare, White's granddaughter) had been born in America.

White's efforts to return to Virginia were all thwarted during the next two years -- due partly to the fact that the Virginia enterprise was overshadowed by preparations in England to meet the Spanish Armada and to the fact that privateering rather than the relief of settlers held greater attraction for sea captains. When White was finally able to reach Virginia again, in August 1590, he found only an abandoned fort, before which was a post carved with the letters CROATOAN. Further efforts to find the settlers at the Indian village of Croatoan proved fruitless, because of difficulties with the ship's captain and the imminent departure for the West Indies.

White's account was opened to pp. 292-293, relating his discovery of the abandoned fort on Roanoke Island. He relates, among other things: "Presently Captaine Cooke and I went to the place, which was in the ende of an olde trenche, made two yeeres past by Captaine Amadas: where wee found five Chests, that had

bene carefully hidden of the Planters, and of the same chests three were my owne, and about the place many of my things spoyled and broken, and my bookestorne from the covers, the frames of some of my pictures and Mappes rotten and spoyled with rayne, and my armour almost eaten through with rust..."

27. John Brereton. A Briefe and true Relation of the Discoverie of the North part of Virginia: "being a most pleasant, fruitfull and commodious soile: Made this present yeere 1602, by Captaine Bartholomew Gosnold, Captaine Bartholomew Gilbert, and divers other gentlemen their associates, by the permission of the honourable knight, Sir Walter Ralegh, &c, Written by M. John Brereton, one of the voyage..." London, George Bishop, 1602. [Grenville Kane Collection. Another copy, Ex 1150.21 (McCormick)].

Brereton's account, dealing mainly with what is today called New England, includes, page 14, a note on further unsuccessful efforts to look for the "lost colony" of 1587. This epilogue is entitled: "A briefe Note of the sending another barke this present yeere 1602, by the honourable knight, Sir Walter Ralegh, for the searching out of his Colonie in Virginia."

Although Raleigh's attempts to establish settlements in America proved abortive, they nevertheless stand as the heroic prelude to the later successful efforts begun in 1606, during the reign of James I, under the auspices of The Virginia Company of London.



III

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
JAMESTOWN, 1607

* * *

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

On May 13, 1607, three small English ships, dispatched by the Virginia Company of London, anchored off Jamestown Island in Virginia: the Susan Constant, commanded by Captain Christopher Newport and carrying 71 persons; the Goodspeed, commanded by Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, with 52 persons; and the Discovery under Captain John Ratcliffe with 21 persons.

The next day, May 14, 1607, men were landed and work was begun on a fort, the nucleus of a settlement called Jamestown in honor of King James I.

- 28. James I coin, ca. 1604-1607. Silver shilling. Obverse: Head of James I in profile, and numeral XII (= 12d.). Reverse: shield, and motto, "Quae Deus Coniunxit Nemo Separat." [Numismatics Collection, 4171].
- 29. George Percy. "Observations gathered out of a Discourse of the Plantation of the Southerne Colonie in Virginia by the English, 1606. Written by that Honorable Gentleman Master George Percy." In Samuel Purchas, Purchas His Pilgrimes... The Fourth Part, London, William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, 1625, Book IX, pp. 1685-1690. [Ex 1007.741.2q v.4].

Account of the arrival at Jamestown by George Percy (1580-1632), a member of the 1607 expedition, who was later to serve as president of the colony during some of its most difficult times [cf. No. 46]. Percy's account was first published by Purchas in 1625 in the volume shown.

"The fourteenth day [of May, 1607] we landed all our men which were set to worke about the fortification, and others some to watch and ward as it was convenient..." (p. 1688).

The places mentioned by Percy in these Observations will be found on John Smith's map [cf. No. 32].

JOHN SMITH

(1579-1631)

John Smith, one of the most colorful and best remembered of the early explorers and settlers of Virginia, arrived with the first expedition to Jamestown in 1607 and remained with the colony until his return to England in 1609. During this time Smith made extensive explorations of the Chesapeake Bay area, and gathered the materials that he used in his writings.

On his return to England, Smith left the service

of the Virginia Company of London, but continued his active interest in the colonization of America. In 1614 he explored and mapped the coast of New England (which he named), and undertook other voyages for the Virginia Company of Bristol.

Smith's writings contributed greatly to his fame in his own day, and have subsequently served to keep his memory green. On display in this section were copies of Smith's three major works on Virginia, all from the Princeton Library's exceptionally fine John Smith collection.

30. John Smith. A True Relation of such occurrences and accidents of note as hath hapned in Virginia since the first planting of that Collony, which is now resident in the South part thereof, till the last returne from thence. Written by Capitaine Smith one of the said Collony, to a worshipfull friend of his in England. London, Printed for John Tappe, and are to bee solde at the Greyhound in Paules Church-yard, by W.W. 1608. [Ex 1230.862.41 (McCormick)].

Smith's True Relation is the earliest printed account of the settlement at Jamestown. It must have been written before June 2, 1608, for on that date the ship "Phoenix" left Virginia carrying Smith's news-letter to "a worshipfull friend of his in England." The "Phoenix" made a quick voyage home, reaching London early in July. The True Relation was entered for publication at Stationers' Hall on August 13, 1608.

Thus Smith's account of the first settlers at Jamestown was available to English readers at home less than two years after the expedition had set forth.

The final paragraph of the Relation brought this message from Virginia to friends and relatives at home:

"Wee now remaining being in good health, all our men wel contented, free from mutinies, in love with ~~one~~ another, and as we hope in ^a continuall peace with the Indians, where we doubt not but by Gods gracious assistance...to see our Nation to enjoy a Country, not onely exceeding pleasant for habitation, but also very profitable for commerce in generall, no doubt pleasing to almighty God, honourable to our gracious Soveraigne, and commodious generally to the whole Kingdome."

31. John Smith. A Map of Virginia. With a Description of the Countrey, the Commodities, People, Government and Religion. "Written by Captaine Smith. sometimes Governour of the Countrey. Whereunto is annexed the proceedings of those Colonies, since their first departure from England, with the discourses, Orations, and relations of the Salvages, and the accidents that befell them in all their Journies and discoveries. Taken faithfully as they were written out of the writings of...And the relations of divers other diligent observers there present then, and now many of them in England. By W.S." Oxford, Printed by Joseph Barnes, 1612. [Grenville Kane Collection. Another copy, Ex 1230.862.5 (McCormick)].

The first part of this book is a Description by John Smith, designed to accompany the Map; the second part is a compilation, by the Rev. William Simmonds, of information supplied by other Virginia colonists. The book was published after Smith's return to England, but is based upon the information he gathered there in 1607-1609.

The Map, which was engraved by William Hole, incorporates the results of the explorations made under the leadership of Smith in 1607-1609. It was designed to accompany the book, shown here, but also circulated separately, and later accompanied Smith's Generall Historie (London, 1624, and later editions), and Samuel Purchas's Pilgrimes (1625). For discussion of the map proper, see next item.

32. John Smith. Virginia / Discovered and Discribed by Captayn John Smith / Graven by William Hole. [London 1612]. Engraved folding map, 16 x 12 5/8 inches (plate measurement). [See below, check list of copies in Princeton Library].

Smith's Map is the most carefully detailed and most accurate map of Virginia made during the first century of the colony's existence. Countless other maps were based upon it [see, for example, Nos. 35, 36]. For the decorative parts of the map the engraver adapted, in various combinations, figures from De Bry's 1590 engravings [cf. Nos. 21, 22].

This famous map was first issued to accompany the

descriptive text entitled A Map of Virginia, With a Description of the Countrey... [see preceding item], and was subsequently included in Smith's Generall Historie [see No. 33] and Samuel Purchas's Pilgrimes [see Nos. 29, 54]. The original copper-plate was corrected or added to several times. Bibliographers have noted and described ten different "states" of the map, issued between 1612 and 1632. The authoritative discussion of the states of the map, by Wilberforce Eames, is in his contribution on John Smith to Sabin's Dictionary of Books Relating to America (vol. XX, 218-265; also reprinted separately as A Bibliography of Captain John Smith, New York, 1927). A very convenient recapitulation of the ten states of the map, based on Eames, is given by Ben C. McCary in his John Smith's Map of Virginia, with a Brief Account of its History, Williamsburg, 1957 (No. 3 in the series of "Jamestown 350th Anniversary Historical Booklets"). ~~Eight~~^{Seven} of the ten states, including the first, are represented in the Princeton collections.

Copies of the map in the Princeton Library are here listed, according to the "states":

- [1] FIRST STATE. Color added. Included as one of the extra-illustrations of William Strachey's manuscript, The Historie of Travell into Virginia Britania, 1612 [see below, No. 53].

A colored reproduction is published in Sotheby's

X
 Color reproduction
 by Paul Re Valley Co.,
 by their Christman card, 1961.

Catalogue of Exceedingly Rare and Valuable Americana, London, 1928, between pp. 68/69.

- A
- [2] THIRD STATE. In Smith's A Map of Virginia, With a Description..., 1612, McCormick copy, preceding page 1. [Ex 1230.862.5]. *one modern binding* *Sayolkitt State Library*
 - ✓ [3] THIRD STATE. Margins untrimmed. In Smith's Generall Historie, 1624, Kane-Willoughby de Broke copy, between pp. 40/41. [Grenville Kane Collection]. *Photostat* ✓
 - ✓ [4] ✓FIFTH STATE. In Smith's Generall Historie, 1624, Kane-Duke of Leeds large paper copy, between pp. 40/41. [Grenville Kane Collection]. *Photostat*
 - ✓ [5] FIFTH STATE. In Smith's Generall Historie, 1626. Kane copy, between pp. 46/47. [Grenville Kane Collection].
 - ✓ [6] ✓SIXTH STATE. Three margins untrimmed. In Smith's Generall Historie, 1624, Kane-Huth copy, between pp. 40/41. [Grenville Kane Collection]. *Photostat*
 - ✓ [7] ✓SEVENTH STATE. In Purchas, Pilgrimes, part 4, 1625, between pp. 1692/1693. [Grenville Kane Collection]. *Photostat*
 - ✓ [8] ?^{NINTH} ELEVENTH STATE.? In Purchas, Pilgrimes, part 4, 1625, between pp. 1690/1691. [Ex 1007.741.2q v.4]. *Photostat*
 - ✓ [9] ✓NINTH STATE. In Smith, Generall Historie, 1624, McCormick-Hoe copy, between pp. 40/41. [Ex 1230.862.6q]. *Photostat*

34.

*9th state also in
Schlesinger copy of A Map
published 1913 H. Stevens binding*

- [10] NINTH STATE. In Smith, A Map of Virginia,
With a Description..., 1612, Kane copy,
preceding page 1. [Grenville Kane Collection].
- ✓ [11] ✓ TENTH STATE. In Smith, General Historie,
1627, Kane copy (modern red morocco binding),
preceding page 1. [Grenville Kane Collection].
- ✓ [12] TENTH STATE. In Smith, General Historie,
1627, Kane copy (in brown contemporary
binding), preceding page 1. [Grenville
Kane Collection].
- ✓ [13] TENTH STATE. In Smith, General Historie,
1632, Kane-Benson copy, preceding page 1.
[Grenville Kane Collection].

33. John Smith. The General Historie of Virginia,
New-England, and the Summer Isles: "with the names
of the Adventurers, Planters, and Governours
from their first beginning An: 1584. to this
present 1624. With the Proceedings of Those
Several Colonies and the Accidents that befell
them in all their Journyes and Discoveries. Also
the Maps and Descriptions of all those Countryes,
their Commodities, people, Government, Customes,
and Religion yet knowne. Divided into Sixe Bookes.
By Captaine John Smith sometymes Governour in
those Countryes & Admirall of New England. London.
Printed for I.D. and I.H. for Michael Sparkes.
1624." [See Appendix ^A for check list of Princeton
copies].

- pp. 146-150, below -

Books 1-4 of Smith's famous Historie are devoted to
Virginia. In this section he incorporates the earlier
accounts of the Roanoke Colony, his own previous
writings [cf. above, Nos. 30, 31], and additional

information derived from his own experiences and from other sources. Smith dedicated the Historie to the Duchess of Richmond, who contributed liberally to the cost of its publication. Included in the book are complimentary verses addressed to the author by various friends, such as Samuel Purchas, John Donne, and George Wither.

The Historie was first published in 1624, and then re-issued with slight variations, in 1625, 1626, 1627, 1631, and 1632. The Princeton Library has eight copies of the Historie; see Appendix to this catalogue (below) for a brief check-list and description of these.

Copies of the Historie were included in the exhibition in such a way as to call attention to various features of the work:

* The 1624 engraved title-page. At the top of this title-page, engraved by John Barn, note: as background for the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, the map of "Ould Virginia," that is, Raleigh's Virginia of 1584-1590; around the portrait of King James I, the map of "Virginia Now Planted," that is, the colony that began at Jamestown in 1607; and around the portrait of Prince Charles, the map of the New England coast (Cape "James" is present Cape Cod). In subsequent issues of the plate the inscription "Carolus Princeps" was brought up to date by changing it to "Carolus Rex"

and adding a crown on his head. At the bottom of the page are the arms of the Bermuda colony -- the Somers Isles, named for Sir George Somers who was ship-wrecked there in 1609, but later corrupted to "Summer Isles" [see below, Nos. 55-62].

** Dedication "To the Illustrious and Most Noble Princess, the Lady Francis, Duchesse of Richmond and Lenox." In this Dedication Smith writes: "If therefore your Grace shall daigne to cast your eye on this poore Booke, view I pray you rather your own Bountie (without which it had dyed in the wombe) then my imperfections, which have no helpe but the shrine of your glorious Name to be sheltered from censorious condemnation."

Six of the Princeton copies of Smith's work have, facing this dedication, an engraved portrait of the Duchess of Richmond (presumably added as an extra-illustration); five of these are full-length portraits by Willem van de Passe, 1623; one of them is a less common portrait, half-length, engraved by Francis Delaram, 1623. Three of the Princeton copies have the ducal arms of Richmond stamped on the bindings.

*** Folding plate, with map of "Ould Virginia", and scenes depicting "part of the adventures of Cap: Smith in Virginia." The engraver, Robert Vaughan, has borrowed both the map and the figures of Indians from De Bry's 1590 engravings of the drawings made by John

White in 1585/86. [See above, Nos. 21, 22]. The dashing figure of Captain Smith has been introduced into the scenes from the De Bry work. Note, in compartment at lower right, the scene depicting Princess Pocahontas interceding with her father, King Powhatan, for John Smith's life. This picture seems to have fixed for all time in the Anglo-Saxon imagination the dramatic image of "Pocahontas and Captain John Smith."

**** Smith's account of "the Pocahontas incident."

Page 49, Smith relates how Pocahontas "got his head in her armes, and laid her owne upon his to save him from death" when her father would have "beate out his braines." The incident, which took place in January, 1609, is first described here in Smith's 1624 Historie. Further along in the book (pp. 121-123) Smith relates Pocahontas's marriage to John Rolfe, her arrival in England, and her death there in 1616.

34. Engraved portrait of Pocahontas, by Simon van de Passe. [This portrait is included as an extra-illustration in two of the Princeton copies of John Smith's Generall Historie: 1624, large paper edition, Ex 1230.862.6q (McCormick), facing p. 112; and 1627 edition, modern red morocco binding, Grenville Kane Collection, facing p. 121].

The portrait has the following legend: "Matoaka al[ia]s Rebecca Filia Potentiss. Princ. Powhatani Imp. Virginiae. Aetatis suae 21.A° 1616./Matoaks al[ia]s Rebecka daughter to the mighty Prince Powhatan

Emperour of Attanoughkomouck alis virginia, converted
and baptized in the Christian faith, and wife to the
worth. Mr. Joh. Rolff. Si: Pass: sculp. Compton Holland
excud."

For further comment on the portrait see Sabin/Eames,
XX, 233.

35. Willem Janszoon Blaeu. Virginiae partis australis,
et Floridae partis orientalis, interjacentiumque
regionum Nova Descriptio. 1640. Map, 19 3/4 x
15 1/8 inches (plate measurement). Colored. Sheet
detached from atlas, Le Théâtre du Monde, ou Nouvel
Atlas, II, Amsterdam, 1640. [Maps Division].

This map was frequently used in the successive
editions of the great atlases published by Blaeu and
by Jansson. The section of the map showing Virginia
follows closely the John White map of 1590 [cf. No. 23]
and the John Smith map of 1612 [cf. No. 32].

For further description see William P. Cumming,
The Southeast in Early Maps (Princeton, 1958),
no. 41, and plate 26.

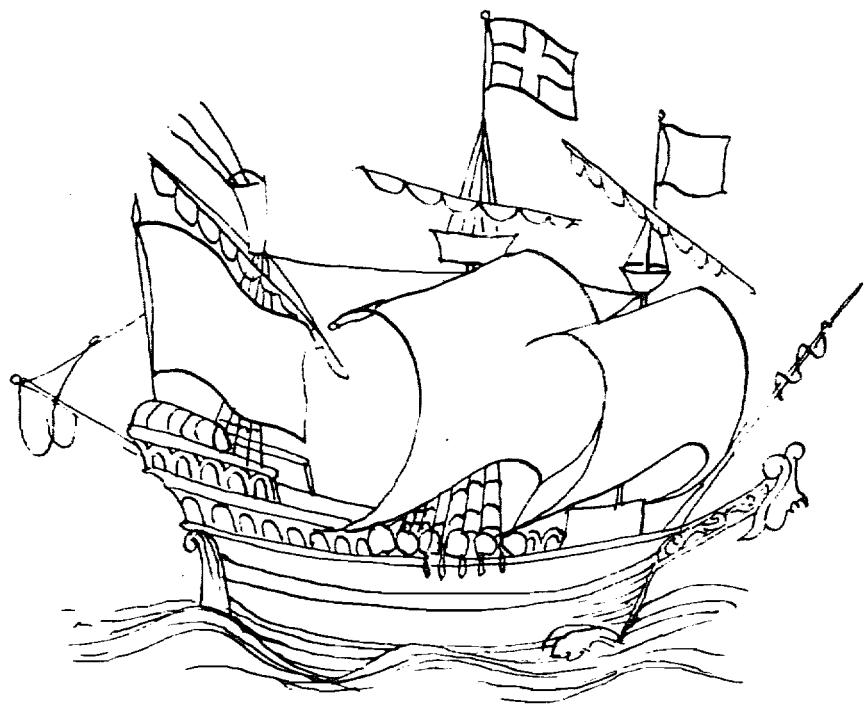
36. Pieter vander Aa. Partie Méridionale de la Virginie
et la Partie Orientale de la Floride, dans l'Amérique
Septentrionale, "suivant les Mémoires les plus
exacts de ceux qui les ont découvertes, de nouveau
mises en lumière par Pierre vander Aa, Marchand
libraire à Leide." 1729. Map, 13 7/8 x 11 3/4
inches (plate measurement). Colored. Sheet
detached from Vander Aa's La Galerie Agréable du
Monde, Leyden, 1729. [Maps Division].

The coast from Chesapeake Bay to Florida is shown,
with parts of the interior. The portions showing Virginia

and North Carolina still, more than a century later, follow closely the maps of John White and John Smith [cf. Nos. 23 and 32].

The decorative cartouche, lower right, shows two Indian warriors flanking pagoda-like structure; in the background natives are engaged in various agricultural tasks (perhaps tobacco and hemp growing).

For further discussion of the map see William P. Cumming, The Southeast in Early Maps (Princeton, 1958), no. 205, and plate 49.



IV

NEWS FROM VIRGINIA

1609-1615

The difficulties of the new settlement in Virginia were not confined to the American side of the Atlantic. In England, too, the Virginia Company was suffering its share of calamity. The lack of any immediate profits from the Jamestown investment -- the colony was notably lacking in resources like gold which the Spaniards had found to the south -- and the spread of adverse reports on the situation of the settlers led to a marked apathy on the part of potential "adventurers".

In order to counteract rumors and to stimulate investment in their overseas plantation, the Virginia Company and its sympathizers launched a vigorous propaganda campaign in the spring of 1609. Designed to answer objections, theoretic and practical, the preachers and apologists spared no adjective in recounting the merits of Virginia.

The "relations," "discourses", and "sermons", grouped in this section of the exhibition -- often referred to as "Virginia tracts"--were for the most part inspired by the Virginia Company as part of its

propaganda offensive. They brought news of Virginia to people at home, contributed to the eventual success of the colony, and played their part in educating the English for their new role as empire-builders. Retrospectively, they provide an invaluable commentary on the early days of Virginia's history.

37. Robert Johnson. Nova Britannia. Offering Most Excellent fruities by Planting in Virginia. London, Samuel Macham, 1609. [Ex 1230.501.11 (McCormick). Another copy, Grenville Kane Collection].

This pamphlet, the earliest of the so-called "Virginia tracts" after John Smith's True Relation [cf. No. 30], is a stirring appeal on behalf of the Virginia Company by an "adventurer" just returned from Virginia.

The title-page has a wood-cut of a ship.

One copy was opened to the passage beginning: "There are valleyes and plaines streaming with sweete springs, like veines in a natural bodie: there are hilles and mountaines, making a sensible proffer of hidden treasure, never yet searched..." (B4^{vo}).

38. [Gentleman of Elvas]. Virginia richly valued, By the description of the maine land of Florida, her next neighbour:.... Written by a Portugall gentleman of Elvas, emploied in all the action, and translated out of Portuguese by Richard Hakluyt. London, Felix Kingston, 1609. [Ex 1120.938 (McCormick). Another copy, Grenville Kane Collection].

Both this translation and the one following were

published through the efforts of Richard Hakluyt, the indefatigable apostle of overseas settlements. Neither of them deals specifically with Virginia, but they are both closely connected with the propaganda campaign of the Virginia Company. The book entitled Virginia Richly Valued is a translation of a Portuguese account of De Soto's explorations of 1538, which gives information about the territories south of Virginia. Nova Francia is a partial translation of Marc Lescarbot's work on French explorations and settlements in Canada, published the same year in Paris. The purpose of both translations is the same: to "value" Virginia by comparing it with the Spanish lands to the south and the French lands to the north.

39. [Marc Lescarbot]. Nova Francia: Or the Description of That Part of New France, which is one continent with Virginia... Translated out of French into English by P.E. London, George Bishop, 1609. [Ex 1259.581 (McCormick). Another copy, Grenville Kane Collection].

For comment see preceding item.

40. William Symonds. Virginia. A Sermon Preached at White-Chappel, In The presence of many, Honourable and Worshipfull, the Adventurers and Planters for Virginia. 25.April.1609. "Published for the Benefit and Use of The Colony, Planted, And to be Planted there, and for the Advancement of their Christian Purpose. By William Symonds, Preacher at Saint Saviors in Southwark." London, J. Windet for Eleazer Edgar and William Welby. 1609. [Ex 1230.893 (McCormick). Another copy, Grenville Kane Collection].

"Lord finish this good worke thou hast begun;
 and marry this land, a pure Virgine to thy kingly
 sonne Christ Jesus; so shall thy name bee magnified:
 and we shall have a Virgin or Maiden Britaine, a com-
 fortable addition to our Great Britaine."

41. Daniel Price. Sauls Prohibition Staide. Or The Apprehension, and Examination of Saule. And the Inditement of all that persecute Christ, with a reprove of those that traduce the Honourable Plantation of Virginia. "Preached in a Sermon Commaunded at Pauls Crosse, upon Rogation Sunday, being the 28. of May.1609. By Daniel Price, Chapleine ordinarie to the Prince, and Master of Artes of Exeter Colledge in Oxford." London, Mathew Law, 1609. [Ex 1230.737 (McCormick)]. Another copy, Grenville Kane Collection].

"As also that Virgine Country may in time prove to us the Barne of Britaine, as Sicily was to Rome, or the Garden of the world as was Thessaly, or the Argosie of the world as is Germany." (F2^{VO}).

42. Robert Gray. A Good Speed to Virginia. London, Felix Kyngston for William Welbie, 1609. [Ex 1230.406.11 (McCormick)]. Another copy, Grenville Kane Collection].

"He shall not faile nor be discouraged till he have set judgement in the earth, and the Isles shall wait for his law." -- Isaiah, 42,4.

"...by what right or warrant we can enter into the land of these Savages, take away their rightfull inheritance from them, and plant our selves in their places..." (C3^{VO}).

43. A True and Sincere declaration of the purpose and ends of the Plantation begun in Virginia, of the degrees which it hath received; and meanes by which it hath beene advanced..." Sett forth by the authority of the Governors and Councillors established for that Plantation." London, Printed for J. Stepneth, and are to be sold at the signe of the Crane in Paules Churchyard, 1610. [Ex 1230.939 (McCormick). Another copy, Grenville Kane Collection].

On the last page (26) is a list of the kinds of workmen needed at Jamestown: "The Table of such as are required to this Plantation."

44. William Crashaw. A Sermon Preached in London before the right honorable the Lord Lawarre, Lord Governour and Captaine Generall of Virginea, and others of his Majesties Counsell for that Kingdome, and the rest of the Adventurers in that Plantation. "At the said Lord Generall His leave taking of England his Native Countrey, and departure for Virginea, Febr. 21. 1609. By W. Crashaw Bachelor of Divinitie, and Preacher at the Temple..." London, William Welby, 1610. [Grenville Kane Collection].

"They that turne many to righteousnesse, shall shine as the starres for ever and ever." -- Daniel 12, 3.

45. The Relation of the Right Honourable the Lord De-La-Warre, Lord Governour and Captaine Generall of the Colonie, planted in Virginea. London, William Hall for William Welbie, 1611. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Thomas West, Baron De La Warr (1577 - 1618), appointed Governor of the Colony by the Virginia Company, arrived there in June 1610 at the head of an expedition of three ships and 150 new colonists.

De La Warr arrived at a critical time, when preparations

were being made to abandon the Jamestown settlement. Although his arrival and authority gave new life and hope to the colony, he himself was forced by a severe illness to return to England in 1611.

Lord De La Warr's "relation" was made "to the Lords and others of the Counsell of Virginea, touching his unexpected returne home," and was afterwards delivered to the general Assembly of the Virginia Company, "at a Court holden the 21st of June, 1611."

See the previous item for the farewell sermon preached upon the occasion of De La Warr's departure in 1609.

Also shown: facsimile edition [Ex 1230.289].

46. George Percy. "A Trewe Relacyon" of the Proceedings and Occurrences of Moment which have happened in Virginia from the Time Sir Thomas Gates was shipwrecked upon the Bermudas anno 1609 until my departure out of the country which was in Anno Domini 1612. Printed in Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, III, No. 4 (April, 1922), 259-282. [1230.92 v.3].

Shown with facsimile of page from Percy's manuscript, in Sotheby's Catalogue of Exceedingly Rare and Valuable Americana, London, 1928, facing p. 50 [ExB 0436.866].

This frank and realistic account of affairs in Virginia, sent by George Percy to his brother in England, Henry Percy, was never published at the time. The printed version shown was printed in 1922

addendum, p. 46.

* The original manuscript is now in the William L. Elkins Collection, Free Library of Philadelphia. See No. 106 (p. 145) of "The Americana Collection of William L. Elkins, A Check-List: 1493-1869," compiled by Howell J. Heaney, in Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, vol. 50 (1956), pp. 129-168. [0100.1773 v. 50].

from a manuscript then preserved in the family archives in England. *

Percy's Trewe Relacyon was opened to his account of the "starving time" during the winter of 1609 - 1610: "Now all of us at James Towne beginning to feel that sharp prick of hunger which no man truly describes but he which hath tasted the bitterness thereof..."

George Percy was one of those who arrived with the first settlers at Jamestown in 1607 -- his Observations describing the first landing were shown as No. 29. He was subsequently at three times in charge of affairs in the colony. The Trewe Relacyon seems to have been written partly to refute certain of the reports sent to England by Captain John Smith, and is markedly critical of Smith's conduct. It was addressed to the author's brother, Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, the same to whom William Strachey presented his manuscript of The Historie of Travell into Virginia Britania [see No. 53].

47. Robert Johnson. The New Life of Virginea: Declaring the Former Successe and Present state of that plantation, "being the second part of Nova Britan-
nia. Published by his Majesties Counsell of Virginea." London, Felix Kyngston for William Welby, 1612. [Ex 1230.501.2 (McCormick). Another copy, Grenville Kane Collection].

On the title-page: the seal of the Council of Virginia.

"And if any man alike, what benefit can this plan-

tation be to them that be no Adventurers therein,
 but only in the Lottery? First, we say, (setting
 aside their possibilitie of prize) what man so simple
 that doth not see the necessetie of employment for
 our multitude of people?..." (F3^{vo}).

48. Alexander Whitaker. Good Newes from Virginia.
 "Sent to the Counsell and Company of Virginia,
 resident in England. From Alexander Whitaker,
 The Minister of Henrico in Virginia. Wherein also
 is a Narration of the present State of that
 Countrey, and our Colonies there. Perused and
 published by direction of that Counsell..."
 London, Felix Kyngston for William Welby, 1613.
 [Ex 1230.97 (McCormick). Another copy, Grenville
 Kane Collection].

"The whole Continent of Virginia situate
 within the degrees of 34. and 47. is a place beauti-
 fied by God, with all the ornaments of nature, and
 enriched with his earthly treasures..." (p. 37)

49. Ralph Hamor. A True Discourse of the Present
 State of Virginia, and the successe of the
 affaires there till the 18 of June. 1614.
 "Together with a Relation of the severall
 English townes and forts, the assured hopes of
 that countrie and the peace concluded with the
 Indians. The Christening of Powhatans daughter
 and her marriage with an English-man. Written
 by Raphe Hamor the yonger, late Secretarie in
 that Colony." London, John Beale for William
 Welby, 1615. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Includes the first printed account of Pocahontas.

50. [Brown University, John Carter Brown Library].
Three Proclamations concerning the Lottery for
Virginia, 1613-1621. (Facsimiles). Providence,
Rhode Island, 1907. [Ex 1230.214f].

The Jamestown settlement of 1607 was made at the expense of a small group of English merchants, capitalists and men of affairs, who supplied the funds for what they regarded as a partly speculative, partly political undertaking. The misfortunes of the five years that followed the establishment of the colony convinced those who were managing the business that there was little prospect for any immediate return from their investment. Hence appeals to the general public were increasingly made. A revised charter obtained by the Virginia Company in 1612 authorized the setting-up of lotteries for the benefit of the overseas colony.

Under this authority several lotteries were organized and drawn. The broadside shown here (in facsimile) is the poster issued by the Virginia Company for its "great standing Lottery", which was drawn on November 17, 1615, at the West End of St. Paul's Church in London. This Lottery was soon followed by numerous smaller lotteries opened at various centers throughout England.

51. Samuel Purchas. Purchas His Pilgrimage. Or Relations of the World and the Religions Observed in All Ages and places discovered, from the Creation unto this Present... London, William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, 1613. [Grenville Kane Collection].

This copy of the first edition of Purchas's book has the royal arms of King James I stamped on both covers. The Pilgrimage is not the same work as the compilation of travel narratives, subsequently published by Samuel Purchas under the title Purchas His Pilgrimes (1624-1625) [Cf. Nos. 29, 54]. The present work is more of a narrative history than an anthology.

Opened to beginning of chapter on Virginia (p. 631 ff) -- which is a lyrical meditation built upon the metaphor of the Virgin Land.



V

WILLIAM STRACHEY

(1572 - 1621)

William Strachey, a second-generation gentleman, studied briefly at Cambridge, was a member of Gray's Inn, a shareholder in the acting company known as the Children of the Queen's Revels, and appears to have moved in literary circles in London. After a voyage to the Near East as secretary to the English Ambassador to Constantinople, Strachey in 1609 took passage on the "Sea Venture", one of a fleet of seven ships sent by the Virginia Company to the new colony in America. The "Sea Venture," with the admiral of the fleet, Sir George Somers, on board, was wrecked in a hurricane off the Bermudas. Strachey's account of the disaster and of the ten-months sojourn of the castaways on the islands, sent from Virginia in 1610 to a certain "noble lady" in England, was presumably known to Shakespeare and is believed by many to have provided the background for The Tempest (1611).

In Virginia, where he remained from May 1610 to the autumn of 1611, Strachey served as secretary of the Colony. Shortly after his return to England he prepared for publication a set of laws that had

been proclaimed by successive Virginia Governors, Sir Thomas Gates, Lord De La Warr, and Sir George Somers. This pamphlet was entitled For the Colony in Virginea Britannia. Lawes Divine, Morall and Martiall, &c. (1612). Using material he had gathered in Virginia, Strachey prepared at this same time his The Historie of Travell into Virginia Britania. Strachey, who died in 1621, never returned to Virginia, and the book which he hoped would bring him preferment had to wait until 1849 to see the light of day.

William Strachey is accorded a special place in this exhibition both because of his supposed connections with Shakespeare and because the Princeton Library possesses one of the three extant manuscripts of his most ambitious work.

52. William Strachey. For The Colony in Virginea Britannia. Lawes Divine, Morall and Martiall, &c. Printed at London for Walter Burre, 1612. [Ex 1230.884 (McCormick)].

The Leconfield copy, in original vellum binding.

This compilation of laws, prepared for publication by William Strachey soon after his return from Virginia, includes a dedicatory sonnet to "the Lords of the Councell of Virginea" and a dedication to the officers and members of the Virginia Company dated from Strachey's "lodging in the blacke Friers." In the

latter he makes it known that he is preparing a larger work on Virginia, and concludes with the suggestion that he is ready, "at your best pleasures, either to returne unto the Colony, or to pray for the successe of it here." Strachey never returned unto the Colony.

53. William Strachey. The Historie of Travell into Virginia Britania. 1612. Manuscript, 122 leaves. [Manuscripts Division, bound manuscripts].

There are three extant manuscripts of William Strachey's Historie: one in the British Museum (originally presented by the author to Sir Francis Bacon); another in the Bodleian Library at Oxford (originally presented to Sir Allen Apsley, purveyor to the King's Navy); and the Princeton manuscript.

Although compiled in 1612, Strachey's work was not printed until the 19th century, when it was first published, from the British Museum manuscript, by R.H. Major for the Hakluyt Society in 1849 [cf. No. 53-a]. In 1953 the Hakluyt Society brought out a new edition of the Historie, based this time on the Princeton manuscript, which the editors, Louis B. Wright and Virginia Freund, judged to be the most accurate of the three [cf. No. 53-b].

This Princeton manuscript was presented by William Strachey to Henry Percy, the ninth Earl of

Northumberland, and remained in the library of his descendants until it was sold at Sotheby's in 1928.

It then passed into the possession of Cyrus H.

McCormick (Princeton, Class of 1879), and after his death was presented by his widow to Princeton University in 1947/8.

The manuscript is the work of a professional scribe, but has alterations and corrections in what is apparently Strachey's own hand. The dedication to Henry Percy is signed by Strachey. The manuscript is "extra-illustrated" with a copy of John Smith's 1612 map of Virginia [the first state; cf. No. 32 above] and with twenty-seven of De Bry's 1590 engravings of John White's drawings [cf. Nos. 21, 22 above; only plate I (the map of Virginia) is lacking]. The engravings have been hand-colored.

Strachey's Historie, prepared soon after his return from Virginia, was no doubt intended as a narrative of exploration and settlement in Virginia, in the manner of Hakluyt, and consequently borrows from a number of earlier narratives. It lacks the first-hand descriptions to be found, for example, in Strachey's own True Reportory (No. 54), and is more significant today as evidence of the attitudes and interest of a group of expansionists bent upon promoting colonization overseas. The presentation of

the manuscript to Henry Percy is significant, for although the Earl of Northumberland was in 1612 a prisoner in the Tower of London, he was still a man of influence, intimate friend of Sir Walter Raleigh, and brother of George Percy, a member of the first expedition to Jamestown.

Cf. Sotheby and Co., Catalogue of Exceedingly Rare and Valuable Americana, with some Important English Books & Manuscripts, largely from the Library of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland (1564-1632), at Petworth House. Sold by Order of his Descendant, The Right Honble. Lord Leconfield... Which will be sold by auction... 23rd day of April, 1928, and following Day. London, 1928. No. 142, pp. 63-69, 3 illustrations. [ExB 0436.866. Another copy, 0436.866]. This catalogue gives complete collation of the manuscript.

Cf. also, following numbers, 53-a, 53-b.

53-a. William Strachey. The Historie of Travaille into Virginia Britannia... Now first edited from the original manuscript, in the British Museum, by R[ichard] H[enry] Major, Esq., of the British Museum. London, 1849. Hakluyt Society Publications, First series, no. 6. [1001.426].

53-b. William Strachey. The Historie of Travell into Virginia Britannia. Edited by Louis B. Wright and Virginia Freund. London, 1953. Hakluyt Society Publications, Second series, no. 103. [1001.426].

The frontispiece reproduces "A page from the Princeton manuscript."

The editors' introduction provides an authoritative discussion of William Strachey (based in part on an unpublished doctoral dissertation by S.G. Culliford).

54. William Strachey. "A true reportory of the wracke, and redemption of Sir Thomas Gates Knight; upon, and from the Islands of the Bermudas: his comming to Virginia, and the estate of that Colonie then, and after, under the government of the Lord La Warre, July 15.1610. written by William Strachey, Esquire." In Samuel Purchas, Purchas His Pilgrimes...The Fourth Part. London, 1625, pp. 1734-1762. [Grenville Kane Collection. Another copy, Ex 1007.741.2q].

William Strachey's graphic account of the wreck of the "Sea Venture" was first published by Samuel Purchas in his Pilgrimes, IV, in 1625, under the title, "A true reportory...", shown here. However, the account was actually written in 1610, soon after Strachey's arrival in Virginia, and sent that year by him to a certain "noble lady" in England. It thus circulated in manuscript form at a time when the news of the "wracke" was the talk of London. The supposition that Shakespeare (whose comedy The Tempest was first performed in 1611) was familiar with Strachey's narrative is not therefore basically implausible. [See Nos. 55-62].

VI

"THE STILL-VEX'D BERMOUTHES"

1609 - 1624

The beginning of English colonization of the Bermudas is an integral part of the history of early Virginia. The islands -- lying along the Spanish route to the West Indies -- had long been known to navigators as a perilous and dangerous spot. In 1609 one of the ships of a fleet sent by the Virginia Company to Virginia was wrecked in a hurricane off the Bermuda coast. The passengers and crew of 150 persons -- including Captain Christopher Newport, Sir Thomas Gates, and Sir George Somers -- all survived, and spent some ten months on the island. They built two pinnaces which took them finally to Virginia, where they arrived in May 1610 -- "the lost flocke triumphant." As a result of this enforced residence the castaways had discovered that Bermuda, instead of being "an enchanted den of Furies and Devils," as previously supposed, was in fact "the richest, healthfullest and pleasantest place they ever saw." Attention was thus accidentally -- perhaps providentially -- directed to the possibilities of colonization in the Bermuda Islands.

In 1612 the Virginia Company obtained from the King a new charter which extended the geographical

limits of previous grants so as to include "divers Islands" in the seas "adjoyning to the coast of Virginia." Leading members of the company formed a subsidiary joint-stock-fund for the purpose of colonizing the Bermudas, and dispatched colonists there in 1612. In 1615 the Bermuda subscribers were separately incorporated as the Somers Islands Company, with its own royal charter. The name was in honor of Sir George Somers, one of the 1609/1610 castaways, who had died on the islands when he returned there to obtain supplies for the Jamestown settlers. The Bermuda colony for a time prospered while Virginia languished. In 1616 it had 600 settlers, Virginia had only 350.

The books and manuscripts shown in this section of the exhibition all relate to Bermuda, "the twin sister of Virginia."

55. A True Declaration of the estate of the Colonie in Virginia, With a confutation of such scandalous reports as have tended to the disgrace of so worthy an enterprise. Published by advise and direction of the Councell of Virginia. London, William Barret, 1610. [Ex 1230.915 (McCormick). Another copy, Grenville Kane Collection].

This True Declaration, published in November 1610 by the Virginia Company of London, contains the first printed report of the wreck of the "Sea Venture" off the Bermudas (pp. 18 ff.). The story of the

disaster with its unexpected happy ending is referred to as a "tragicall comedie."

"These Islands of the Bermudos, have ever beene accounted as an inchaunted pile of rockes, and a desert inhabitation for Divels; but all the Fairies of the rocks were but flocks of birds, and all the Divels that haunted the woods, were but heards of swine...." (p. 23).

56. Richard Rich. Newes from Virginia. The lost Flocke Triumphant. "With the happy arrivall of that famous and worthy Knight Sr. Thomas Gates: and the well reputed & valiant Captaine Mr. Christopher Newporte, and others, into England. With the maner of their distresse in the Iland of Devils (otherwise called Bermoothawes) where they remayned 42. weeks, & builded two Pynaces, in which they returned into Virginia. By R. Rich, Gent. one of the Voyage." London, Edward Allde, 1610. [Ex 1230.767 (McCormick). The former Leconfield copy of this very rare item.]

The account by Richard Rich, one of the survivors of the 1609 tempest, is written in verse, and has been called "the first indigenous Virginia poem." In it are the lines:

"Let England knowe our willingnesse, for that
our worke is goode,
Wee hope to plant a Nation, where none before
hath stood."

57. Silvester Jourdain. A Plaine Description of the Barmudas, Now Called Sommer Islands. "With the manner of their discoverie Anno 1609. by the shipwrack and admirable deliverance of Sir Thomas Gates, and Sir George Sommers, wherein are truly set forth the commodities and profits of that Rich, Pleasant, and Healthfull Countrye. With An Addition, or more ample relation of divers other remardeable matters concerning those Islands since then experienced, lately sent from thence by one of the Colonie now there resident..." London, W. Stansby for W. Welby, 1613. [Grenville Kane Collection].

This tract by Silvester Jourdain is a re-publication of one first printed in 1610 with the slightly different title, A Discovery of the Barmudas, Otherwise Called the Isle of Divels...

"Good Reader, this is the first Booke published to the world touching Sommer Islands: but who shall live to see the last?..."

"And if you in England will doe what is fit for you, as we will, by Gods helpe, what is fit for us, we hope shortly to see the day that men shall say, Blessed bee God that suffered Sir Thomas Gates, and Sir George Sommers to be cast away upon these Islands."

58. "The Bermuda Charter of 1615." Manuscript of 28 paper pages (8 of which, blank), stitched into vellum covers, endorsed on front cover: "Sumer Ilandes. Copie of Patent. 29 Junij An. 13 D[??] Jacobi R[ex] Angl &c." [Manuscripts Division, bound mss.]

This is a contemporary copy of the "Bermuda Charter" granted by King James I on June 29, 1615 to the newly constituted "Somers Island Company." The title to the

islands, which had been acquired by the Virginia Company in its third charter of 1612, is transferred by this document to the new company. The following passage records the payment of £2000 by the Bermuda adventurers to the Virginia Company:

"...And whereas the said Treasurer and Companie of Adventurers and Planters of the Citie of London for the first colonie in Virginia, have by their Indenture bearing Date the five and twentith day of November in the tenth yeare of our Reigne of England, Fraunce and Ireland, and of Scotland the sixe and fortith for and in consideracon of the sume of two thousand pounds of lawfull money of England to them in hand paid before the sealinge and delivery of the said Indenture well and trulie satisfyed contented and payd graunted, bargained, sould enfeoffed and confirmed unto Sir Willm Wade Knight, Sir Duddley Diggs Knight, Sir Baptist Hicks Knight, Richard Martin of the middle Temple London Esquire, John Woolstenholme Esquire Richard Chamberlein, Robert Offley, Robert Johnson, Jerome Heydon, George Scott, and George Barkley of London marchants their heyres and Assignes..."

The marginal notes seem to have been made by some officer of the Bermuda Company, or by its attorney, for the purpose of checking the full rights and powers confirmed by the charter. The Arabic numerals refer

back to a sheet of enumerated headings, which form a table of contents prefixed to the charter proper.

The manuscript was formerly in the Cyrus H. McCormick Collection. According to a pencilled slip with the manuscript, it was purchased from "Hill in London, Dec. 1929."

For another text of the document cf. J.H. Lefroy, comp., Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Islands, 1515-1685, Bermuda, reprinted 1932, Vol. I, p. 83 ff. [1393.572].

59. Orders and Constitutions, "Partly Collected out of his Majesties Letters Patents; and partly by authority, and in virtue of the said Letters Patents: Ordained upon mature deliberation, by the Governour and Company of the City of London, for the Plantation of the Summer-Illands: for the better governing of the actions and affaires of the said Company and Plantation. 6 Febr. 1621." London, Felix Kyngston, 1622. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Facing page 1 is a woodcut of the Bermuda seal: a shipwreck and the motto "Quo fata Ferunt."

60. "The Summer Ils." Engraved map included as an illustration in John Smith's The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles, 1624, between pp. 168-169. [Cf. No. 33 above, and Appendix, for check-list of copies in Princeton Library].

The map itself constitutes the center compartment of the engraved plate. Wrecked ships are shown in the waters surrounding the island. The other compartments illustrate different forts and buildings.

61. Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, & Tragedies. Published according to the True Originall Copies. London. Printed by Isaac Jaggard, and Ed. Blount. 1623. [Ex 3925.1623q].

The "First Folio" edition of Shakespeare's plays -- one of the most famous rare books in the English language -- was not published until seven years after the dramatist's death. In it Shakespeare's actor friends, John Heming and Henry Condell, brought together for the first time twenty plays that had remained in manuscript, as well as sixteen that had been previously published in smaller "quarto" editions (with the exception of "Pericles," which was not included in a collected edition until 1664).

"The Tempest," the first play in the volume, was printed for the first time in this First Folio edition. It had, however, been first performed in 1611 at Whitehall on Hallowmas Night "before ye Kinges Majestie," at a time when news of the wreck of the Virginia Company's ship "Sea Venture" in the "still-vex'd Bermoothes" was the talk of London. Scholars have expended much energy and ingenuity in trying to determine Shakespeare's indebtedness to the various accounts of the wreck [see preceding items] that were being circulated in 1610/1611, and in tracing his possible personal connections with shareholders of the Virginia Company of London.

62. Martin Droeshout. Portrait of Shakespeare.
Engraving detached from Fourth Folio.
[E 6588. Graphic Arts Collection, Box E-6].

Martin Droeshout's engraving first appeared in the First Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays in 1623, and is present in the Library's copy.

The "extra copy" of the portrait listed here comes from the Fourth Folio edition of 1685. The engraver's plate, first used in 1623, served for re-printings of the portrait over a long period. Since such a plate becomes worn from use, it was "touched up" several times for successive printings. This accounts for the different "states" of the famous portrait. Here, for example, there has been considerable additional cross-hatching, most noticeable in hair and forehead. (Like everything else connected with Shakespeare, the states of the Martin Droeshout engraved portrait have been endlessly scrutinized by generations of scholarly collectors and bibliographers!)



VII

VIRGINIA IMPARTIALLY EXAMINED

1620 - 1689

63. A Declaration of the State of the Colony and Affaires in Virginia. "With The Names of the Adventurers, and Summes adventured in that Action. By his Majesties Counseil for Virginia. 22 Junii 1620." London, Thomas Snodham, 1620. [Ex 1230.4062 (McCormick)].
64. A Declaration of the State of the Colony and Affaires in Virginia. "With A Relation of the Barbarous Massacre in the time of peace and League, treacherously executed by the Native Infidels upon the English, the 22 of March last... And a Note of the charges of necessary provisions fit for every man that intends to goe to Virginia." Published by Authoritie. London, G. Eld for Robert Mylbourne, 1622. [Ex 1230.957 (McCormick)].

The "Note of the charges of necessary provisions, etc." is in the form of a broadside (displayed in the exhibition), folded and bound into this copy between pp. [44] and 45. Its title begins: "The Inconveniences That Have Happened To Some Persons Which Have Transported Themselves from England to Virginia, without provisions necessary to sustaine themselves..." There follows, a tabulation of "Apparell", "Victuall", "Armes", "Tooles", "Household Implements", with prices indicated.

65. John Donne. A Sermon upon the VIII. Verse
of the I. Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.
"Preach'd To the Honourable Company of the
Virginian Plantation. 139 Novemb. 1622. By
John Donne Deane of St. Pauls, London." London,
A. Mat for Thomas Jones, 1622. [Grenville Kane
Collection].

The text of John Donne's Sermon is Acts I, 8:

"But yee shall receive power, after that the Holy
Ghost is come upon you, and yee shall be witnesses
unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in
Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the Earth."

"To the Honourable Company of the Virginian
Plantation: By your favours, I had some place amongst
you, before: but now I am an Adventurer; if not to
Virginia, yet for Virginia; for every man, that
Prints, Adventure~~s~~..."

Verses by Donne are included in John Smith's
Generall Historie, 1624 [cf. No. 33].

66. Patrick Copland. Virginia's God be Thanked, or
A Sermon of Thanksgiving For The Happie successe
of the affayres in Virginia this last yeare.
"Preached by Patrick Copland at Bow-Church in
Cheapside, before the Honorable Virginia Company,
on Thursday, the 18. of Aprill 1622. And now
published by the Commandement of the said
honorable Company..." London, Printed by J.D.
for William Sheffard and John Bellamie, 1622.
[Ex 1230.266 (McCormick)].

On pp. 28-29 there is a mention of "Powhatan,
whose daughter Pokahuntas, one maister John Rolfe,
an English Gentleman of good worth, married..."

SILK AND WINE

67. John Bonoeil. His Majesties Gracious Letter To The Earle of South-hampton, Treasurer, and to the Councell and Company of Virginia heere: commanding the present setting up of Silk works, and planting of Vines in Virginia..."Also a Treatise on the Art of making Silke...Together with instructions how to plant and dresse Vines, to make Wine...Set foorth for the benefit of the two renowned and most hopefull Sisters, Virginia, and the Summer-Islands. By John Bonoeil Frenchman, servant in these imployments to his most Excellent Majesty of Great Brittaine, France, Ireland, Virginia, and the Summer-Islands." London, Felix Kyngston, 1622. [Ex 1230.195 (McCormick)].

The earliest reports on Virginia all mention the abundance there of wild grapevines, and also of mulberry trees. The Virginia Company therefore hoped that wine and silk could be produced there, and thus reduce England's dependency upon foreign sources of supply. In spite of repeated efforts to establish wine growing and silk culture in Virginia, tobacco finally prevailed as the chief agricultural commodity.

This booklet, issued in 1622 by the Virginia Company for prospective settlers, includes both King James's letter on the subject, and a treatise on vine and silk culture by John Bonoeil, "Frenchman, servant in these imployments to his most Excellent Majesty." Included in the treatise are four woodcuts (pp. 13-16) illustrating the "feeding and intertainment of Silkewormes." These cuts are repeated in a later publication issued in 1650 [next item].

In this work is to be found King James's recommendation that settlers in Virginia "use all possible diligence in breeding Silkewormes...and that they rather bestow their travell in compassing this rich and solid Commodity, than in that of Tobacco; which besides much unnecessary expense, brings with it many disorders and inconveniences."

68. Edward Williams. Virginia's Discovery of Silke-Wormes, with their benefits. And The Implanting of Mulberry Trees. "Also The Dressing and keeping of Vines, for the rich Trade of making Wines there. Together with The making of the Saw-mill, very usefull in Virginia..." London. Printed by T.H. for John Stephenson, 1650. [Grenville Kane Collection. Another copy, Ex 1218.976 (McCormick)].

This work, with separate title-page and pagination, forms a supplement to Edward Williams, Virginia More especially the South part thereof, Richly and truly valued... The second Edition, with the Addition of The Discovery of Silkworms, London, 1650. In part 1 there is a discussion of "Virginia compared to China" (p. 11 ff).

This tract reprints (pp. 13-16) the four wood-cuts illustrating silk culture previously published in Bonoeil's work of 1622 [see previous item]. There is also a woodcut of a saw mill (p. 76).

In his preface, Williams remarks: "...to comple-
ment a Virgin for her affection by breathing smoake

in her nostrils, to expresse our Civilities by vapour...to proffer her a joynture of Tobacco, is a Complement indistinguisable from incivill rudenesse."

69. [T.B.] A Compendious Account of the whole Art of Breeding, Nursing, and the Right Ordering of the Silk-Worm. "Illustrated with Figures engraven on Copper: Whereon is curiously exhibited the whole Management of this Profitable Insect." London, John Worrall et al., 1733. [Grenville Kane Collection].

This treatise, published more than a century after Bonoeil's work [see No. 67], is dedicated to the trustees of the new colony of Georgia. It is exhibited here to show how the dream of establishing a silk industry in America continued to haunt the sponsors of colonization projects -- as it did even into the 19th century.

Opened to folding plate II, facing p. 12: "A Description of the Silk-Worm, and of its several Transformations." The engraving by George Child, is hand-colored.

* * * *

70. Phillip Massinger. The City-Madam. A Comedie. "As it was acted at the private House in Black Friars with great applause." London, Printed for Andrew Pennycuicke, one of the Actors, 1658. [Ex 3851.l.325.11].

The play was first performed in 1632, although it was not published until 1658 (first edition shown).

Several of the scenes reflect prevalent London

gossip about Virginia, much of it unfavorable.

Lady. How, Virginia!
High Heaven forbid. Remember, Sir, I
beseech you,
What creatures are shipp'd thither.

Ann. Condemn'd wretches,
Forfeited to the law.

Mary. Strumpets and Bauds,
For the abomination of their life,
Spew'd out of their own Countrey."

-- Act V, Scene 1, page 70

71. A Perfect Description of Virginia: "Being a full and true Relation of the present State of the Plantation, their Health, Peace, and Plenty: the number of their people, with their abundance of Cattell, Fowl, Fish, &c...Also, A Narration of the Countrey, within a few dayes journey of Virginia, West and by South, where people come to trade...With the manner how the Emperor Nichotawance came to Sir William Berckley, attended with five petty Kings, to doe Homage, and bring Tribute to King Charles..." London, Richard Wodenoth, 1649. [Ex 1230.707 (McCormick)].

On leaf facing title-page: the arms of King Charles I.

72. William Bullock. Virginia Impartially examined, and left to publick view, to be considered by all Judicious and honest men... London, John Hammond, 1649. [Ex 1230.224 (McCormick)]. Another copy, Grenville Kane Collection].

"Looke not upon this Booke, as those that are set out by private men, for private ends; for being read, you'l find, the publick good is the Authors onely aime. For this Piece is no other then the Adventurers or Planters faithfull Steward, disposing

the Adventure for the best advantage, advising people of all degrees, from the highest Master, to the meanest Servant, how suddenly to raise their fortunes. Peruse the Table, and you shall finde the way plainly layd downe." (Title-page).

73. John Ferrar. A mapp of Virginia discovered to ye Hills... Engraved by John Goddard, published by John Stephenson, London, 1651. [Bound with Princeton-McCormick copy of Williams' Virginia... Richly and truly valued (cf. No. 68, above), Ex 1218.976].

This map -- generally referred to as "Ferrar's Map" from the name of the author John Ferrar -- was engraved by John Goddard and published by John Stephenson of London. It was first issued in 1651; the example shown here is the "fourth state," a slightly corrected version, probably issued in 1652. For the name of the original author, that of his daughter "Virginia Ferrar" has been substituted.

The map illustrates two persistent but inaccurate geographical beliefs: the passage to the Orient through a distorted Hudson River leading to the Pacific Ocean; and the closeness of the "Sea of China and the Indies" "whose happy Shoers, in ten dayes march...from the head of Jeames River...may be discovered..."

The Virginia portion of the map includes for the first time the names and location of the original

shires: Henrico City, Charles City, Elizabeth City.

For further discussion of this map, and identification of its "states," see: Coolie Verner, "The Several States of the Farrer Map of Virginia," Studies in Bibliography; Papers of the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, III (1950), pp. 281-284. [0101.938].

74. Charles II coin. Silver half-crown. Obverse: Head of Charles II in profile. Reverse: four shields, interlinked C's, and date, 1671. [Numismatics Collection, 3764].

75. Robert Gray. Virginia's Cure: or An Advisive Narrative concerning Virginia. "Discovering The true Ground of that Churches Unhappiness, and the only true Remedy. As it was presented to the Right Reverend Father in God Guilbert Lord Bishop of London, September 2. 1661. Now publish'd to further the Welfare of that and the like Plantations..." London, Printed by W. Godbid for Henry Brome, 1662. [Ex 1230.9392 (McCormick)].

This book, written by Robert Gray, an Anglican clergyman, states with great assurance that the source of most Virginians' woes lies in their mode of living on scattered plantations instead of in settled towns. The "cure" is "to unite their Habitations in Societies in Towns and Villages, as may best convenience them constantly to attend upon the publique Ministry of Gods Word, Sacraments and Worship."

76. [Sir William Berkeley]. A Discourse And View of Virginia. Printed anonymously, without title-page, London, 1663. [Ex 1230.17 (McCormick)].

Berkeley, who was for many years Governor of Virginia, discusses in this pamphlet various potencies of the colony. He hopefully suggests that a more diversified agriculture might be practised: "The vicious ruinous plant of Tobacco I would not name, but that it brings more money to the Crown, then all the Islands of America besides."

The copy of Berkeley's Discourse shown here (formerly in the collection of Cyrus H. McCormick) is one of apparently only four known copies. On the upper right-hand corner of page one is the signature "Wh. Kennett." This is White Kennett (1660-1728), Bishop of Peterborough, whose splendid collection of books and documents on the American colonies was presented to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. (See next item.)

The authorship and date of the pamphlet is established by Bishop Kennett's annotation on page one of this Princeton copy: "by S^r William Berkeley:
y^e Gov 1663."

Americanae

77. White Kennett. Bibliothecae 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 Majesties Colonies and Plantations in the West-Indies. By a Member of the said Society." London, J. Churchill, 1713. [Grenville Kane Collection].

The catalogue of Bishop White Kennett's great collection of Americana (later dispersed). In it is listed (p. 114) the copy of Berkeley's Discourse (1663) now owned by the Princeton Library (see previous item).

Kennett ranks as one of the early collectors of "Americana," and the printed catalogue of his collection remains a landmark in American bibliography.

Inserted in this copy of the White Kennett catalogue: engraved portrait of Kennett (1824), and an autograph letter signed by Kennett mentioning his books [with date, "June 15, 1713" added by later hand].

78. Sir William Berkeley, royal governor of Virginia. Grant of fifty acres of land in York County, Virginia, to Elizabeth Meige. Dated "at James Citty," October 26, 1666. Signed, William Berkely. D.s., 1 page. [Manuscripts Division, Andre deCoppet Collection].

79. John Lederer. The Discoveries of John Lederer,
In three several Marches from Virginia, To the
West of Carolina, And other parts of the Continent:
 "Begun in March 1669, and ended in September 1670.
 Together with A General Map of the whole Terri-
 tory which he traversed. Collected and Translated
 out of Latine from his Discourse and Writings,
 By Sir William Talbot Baronet..." London. Printed
 by J.C. for Samuel Heyrick, 1672. [Ex 1230.571.11
 (McCormick). Another copy, Grenville Kane
 Collection].

Of the 17th century narratives of exploration into the back country of Virginia, one of the most fascinating is this account by a German physician. Although his account includes descriptions of lions and leopards, as well as Indians from California, there is a real basis of fact for much of the narrative.

Talbot's preface to the book, addressed to Lord Ashley, one of the Proprietors of Carolina, reflects the current belief that the Pacific Ocean lay not far behind the mountains:

"From this discourse it is clear that the long looked-for discovery of the Indian Sea does nearly approach...the Apalataean Mountains (though like the prodigious Wall that divides China and Tartary, they deny Virginia passage into the West Continent) stoop to your Lordships Dominions, and lay open a Prospect into unlimited Empires..."

One of the copies was opened to the folding map, engraved by Cross: "A Map of the Whole Territory

*John Lederer's
Explorations, 1670*

His routes and some sites he mentioned—with modern names.

FIRST JOURNEY



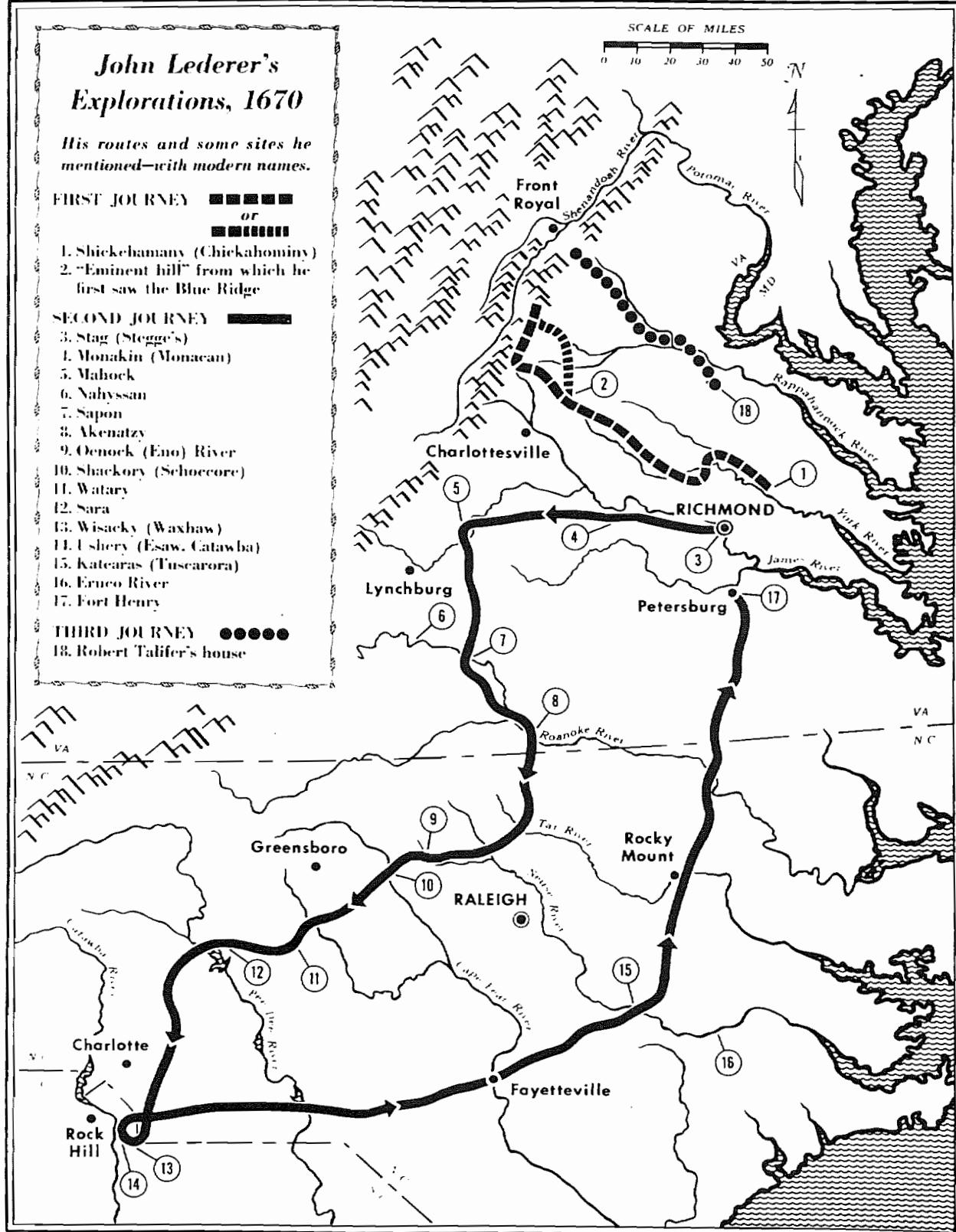
OR

1. Shiekehaminy (Chickahominy)
 2. "Eminent hill" from which he first saw the Blue Ridge

SECOND JOURNEY

3. Stag (Stegge's)
 4. Monakin (Monacan)
 5. Mahock
 6. Nahyssan
 7. Sapon
 8. Akenatzzy
 9. Oenock (Eno) River
 10. Shackory (Schoecore)
 11. Watary
 12. Sara
 13. Wisacky (Waxhaw)
 14. Ushery (Esaw, Catawba)
 15. Kateras (Tuscarora)
 16. Ernco River
 17. Fort Henry

THIRD JOURNEY •••••
18. Robert Talifer's house



Traversed by John Lederer in His Three Marches." A map with modern place names, "John Lederer's Explorations, 1670", will be found in Virginia Calvalcade, VII, No. 1 (Summer, 1957), p. 11, as an illustration to William H. Gaines, Jr.'s article on Lederer, "He Saw the Valley First." (See photostat).

30. Aphra Behn. The Widdow Ranter, or, The History of Bacon in Virginia. A Tragi-comedy, Acted by their Majesties Servants. London, James Knapton, 1690. [Ex 3624.8.397. Another copy, lent by Mr. John R.B. Brett-Smith].

This play by Mrs. Aphra Behn has its scene in Virginia, with Nathaniel Bacon, the leader of "Bacon's Rebellion" of 1676, as its hero -- and an "Indian Queen, call'd Semernia, belov'd by Bacon," as its heroine. The play, first performed the year after the author's death, was a resounding failure.

Mrs. Aphra Behn, the first woman writer in England to live by her pen, is best known for her novel, Oroonoko. After a picturesque career, she was buried in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey, with these lines as an epitaph:

"Here lies a proof that Wit can never be
Defence enough against Mortality."

81. Grant of the Northern Neck in Virginia to Lord Culpepper. Contemporary printing of grant from King James II, September 27, 1688. 6 pages, and 2 blank, with above title printed on [8]. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Thomas, Lord Culpepper (1635-1689) was Governor of Virginia from 1675 to 1683, although he was actually in the colony only part of this period. Culpepper was an unpopular governor, partly because he was more interested in his own affairs than in the welfare of the colony. His large proprietary grants aroused much hostility. The extensive "Northern Neck" tract had been granted him in 1669, for a period of twenty-one years. Since the revenues did not come up to his expectations, he attempted to sell his rights a few years before the expiration date. Unsuccessful in this, he obtained from the King in 1688 the final, perpetual charter to the "Northern Neck" region.

82. Two James II coins. "Gun money," or "brass money," struck in Ireland, after James' flight from England. (1) Brass half-crown. Obverse: head of James II in profile. Reverse: two crossed sceptres behind crown, letters "J R", XXX (mark of value), and date, "Sepr. 1689." [Numismatics Collection, 5319]. (2) Same, with date 1690. [Numismatics Collection, "Geo. Balken"].



VIII

THE SECOND CENTURY

1700....

83. Three coins. (1) Copper halfpenny. Obverse: head of King William III in profile. Reverse: seated figure of Britannia with attributes, date, 1699. [Numismatics Collection, 6308]. (2) Silver crown. Obverse: head of Queen Anne in profile. Reverse: four shields with star of Garter in center, date, 1707. [Numismatics Collection, 3082]. (3) Silver half-crown. Obverse: head of Queen Anne in profile. Reverse: four shields with star of Garter in center, date, 1708. [Numismatics Collection, 2118].
84. Robert Beverly. The History and Present State of Virginia, In Four Parts... "By a Native and Inhabitant of the Place." London, R. Parker, 1705. [Ex 1230.176.12 (McCormick). Another copy, Grenville Kane Collection].

Beverly's History was the first history of Virginia written by a native-born Virginian. It was written for a London book-seller when the author was visiting England on business. Beverly was first asked to examine a manuscript on Virginia in view of its publication, but finding it hopelessly full of errors, set about writing a book himself. The History was re-issued several times, and was also published in a French translation.

One copy of this first edition was opened to the title-page and frontispiece showing arms of

Virginia; the second copy, to Book IV ("Of the Present State of Virginia"), Chapter XVI (pp. 52-53), "Of the Buildings of Virginia": "There are two fine Publick Buildings in this Country, which are the most Magnificent of any in America: One of which is the College before spoken of, and the other the Capitol or State-House....These are all erected at Middle-Plantation, now nam'd Williamsburgh, where land is laid out for a new Town..."

84-a. Robert Beverly. Histoire de la Virginie...
"Traduite de l'anglois." Amsterdam, Thomas Lombrail, 1707. [Ex 1230.176.13 (McCormick)].

84-b. Robert Beverly. Histoire de la Virginie...
"Traduite de l'anglois." Paris, Pierre Ribou, 1707. [Ex 1230.176].

84-c. Robert Beverly. The History of Virginia, In Four Parts..."The Second Edition revis'd and enlarg'd by the Author." London, B. and S. Tooke, et al., 1722. [Ex 1230.176.14 (McCormick)].

The section of Beverly's History describing "Virginia, in its Unimprov'd State, before the English went thither," has illustrations copied, with modifications, from the John White/De Bry engravings of 1590 [see above, Nos. 20 - 22].

This and the preceding item were opened to such illustrations. Note, for example, Beverly's

plate 6, entitled "Woman, and a Boy running after her." This is based on De Bry's plate VIII, "A cheiff Ladye of Pomeiooc" [No. 21-a, above], but here the little girl of Pomeiooc with her English doll has been transformed into a little boy with a "roasting Ear of Corn." The "pipes of peace" have been introduced into the engraving from another book of travels (Lahontan).

TOBACCO CULTURE

85. Nicolas Monardes. Joyfull Newes Out of the newe founde worlde, "wherein is declared the rare and singular vertues of diverse and sundrie Hearbes, Trees, Oyles, Plantes, and Stones, with their aplications, as well for Phisicke as Chirurgerie, the saied beyng well applied bryngeth suche present remedie for all deseases, as maie seeme altogether incredible: notwithstanding by practize founde out, to bee true: Also the portraiture of the saied Hearbes, very aptly discribed: Englished by Jhon Framton Marchaunt." Imprinted at London in Paules Churche-yarde, by Willyam Norton. 1577. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Joyfull Newes was known to the Englishmen who made the first voyages of exploration and settlement to Virginia in the 1580's under Queen Elizabeth, and for long remained a standard source of information concerning the plants of the New World. It is John Frampton's translation of a treatise by Nicolas Monardes of Seville on medicinal plants found in the West Indies.

Joyfull Newes is included here because it contains THE FIRST PICTURE OF TOBACCO to be published in England, and first introduced English readers to the word "tabaco."

The woodcut of the tobacco plant is on Fol. 33, which serves as the title-page for the second part of the book: "The Second Part of This Booke is of the Thinges that are brought from our Occidentall Indias, whiche doe serve for the use of Medicine, where is treated of the Tabaco, and of the Sassafras, and of the Carto Sancto, and of many other Hearbes and Plantes, Seedes, and Licores, that newly hath come from these partes, of greate vertues and marveilous effectes. Made by the Doctor Monardus, Phisition of Sevill."

86. The Case of the Planters of Tobacco in Virginia, "As represented by Themselves; signed by the President of the Council, and Speaker of the House of Burgesses. To which is added, A Vindication of the said Representation." London, J. Roberts, 1733. [Ex 1230.242. Two copies, one of which McCormick.]

This tract points out the difficulties of making a decent profit from tobacco because of the greed of both the government and the factors.

Virginia's unbalanced economy, because of its dependence upon tobacco, was a perennial subject of discussion. High duties, high freight rates,

and abuses by the London factors were a constant theme of complaint from the tobacco planters.

For some of the early attempts to discourage tobacco culture in Virginia see above Nos. 67, 68.

87. Sir William Keith. The History of the British Plantations in America...Part I. Containing the History of Virginia; with Remarks on the Trade and Commerce of that Colony. London, Printed at the Expence of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, by S. Richardson, 1738. [Ex 1230.516. Two copies, of which one McCormick].

Pp. 184-186: Discussion of tobacco. "There being no Variety or Choice in Virginia, of any Merchandise to deal in but Tobacco..."

The work has two folding maps:

"A New Map of Virginia, humbly Dedicated to the Right Honble. Thomas Lord Fairfax. 1738."

"A New and Correct Map of America, Laid down According to the Accurate Improvements of Senex, Noll and other Modern Geographers. Humbly Inscribed to his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, 1738." Perched on the cartouche of this map, upper left, is the (by now) traditional figure of an Indian smoking a pipe of tobacco.

88. "Cigar store Indian." An Indian maiden of carved wood, painted, American 19th century workmanship. About 4 feet high. [Ex 4872].

The Cigar-store Indian represents the popular survival of the early pictures of the American Indian, which came to serve as a symbol of America -- in conjunction with tobacco as an attribute.

* * * * *

89. Henry Hartwell, et al. The Present State of Virginia, and the College. "By Messieurs Hartwell, Blair, and Chilton. To which is added, The Charter for Erecting the said College, granted by their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary of Ever Glorious and Pious Memory." London, John Wyat, 1727. [Ex 1230.436.11 (McCormick)].

Although not printed until 1727, the report on conditions in Virginia entitled The Present State of Virginia, and of the College was prepared for the London Board of Trade in 1697. One of the authors is the Reverend James Blair, (1655-1743), founder and first president of the College of William and Mary. This report, like the next item, the Papers Relating to an Affadavit (also published only in 1727), concerns the early history and tribulations of the College of William and Mary.

90. Papers Relating to An Affadavit Made by His Reverence James Blair, Clerk, pretended President of William and Mary College, and supposed Commissary to the Bishop of London in Virginia, against Francis Nicholson, Esq: Governour of the said Province. Printed in the Year 1727. [Ex 6739.9759.697 (McCormick)].

91. The Charter, Transfer and Statutes of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia. In Latin and English. Williamsburg, Printed by William Hunter, 1758. [Ex 6739.9759.97.2 (McCormick)].

This copy of The Charter..., printed at Williamsburg in 1758, has the distinction of being in a contemporary binding executed at Williamsburg.

92. Hugh Jones. The Present State of Virginia. "Giving A particular and short Account of the Indian, English, and Negroe Inhabitants of that Colony, Shewing their Religion, Manners, Government, Trade, Way of Living, &c. with a Description of the Country." London, J. Clarke, 1724. [Ex 1230.502.11 (McCormick)].

Hugh Jones, minister, historian, and professor of mathematics at the College of William and Mary, came to Virginia in 1716. He served as chaplain to the Virginia House of Burgesses and was a minister at Jamestown and at Williamsburg, in addition to his post at William and Mary.

Jones's work is here opened to his account (p. 25) of "the Metropolis Williamsburgh," The colonial capital had been transferred from Jamestown to Williamsburg in 1699. Still earlier, in 1693,

a charter had been obtained for the founding of a college at what was then known as Middle Plantation.

93. William Stith. The History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia: Being An Essay towards a General History of this Colony. Williamsburg, Printed by William Parks, 1748. [Ex 1230.882.11 (McCormick)].

William Stith (1707-1755), the author of this scholarly history printed at Williamsburg in 1747, was the third president of the College of William and Mary.

94. King George II. Warrant for Salaries, "payable out of the Revenues arising in Our Colony in Virginia." 1733. Signed document, 4 pp. [Manuscripts Division].

King's Warrant for salaries, addressed to "our Trusty and Welbeloved William Gooch Esqr. Our Lieutenant Governour, and Commander in cheif in our Colony of Virginia." Signed by King George II (first page, upper left), and by Robert Walpole, William Payton and William Yonge (on third page).

Dated: "at Our Court at St. James's this Sixteenth day of December 1733." The warrant authorizes payment of salaries to Members of the Council in Virginia, to Abraham Nicholas, Adjutant, and others.

95. Two George II coins. (1) Silver shilling.
Obverse: head of George II in profile. Reverse:
four shields with star of Garter in center, roses,
date, 1743. [Numismatics Collection, 6384].
(2) Silver sixpence. Obverse: head of George II
in profile. Reverse: four shields, with star
of Garter in center, date, 1757. [Numismatics
Collection, "H.J. Fraser"].



IX

"WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE..."

96. Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson. A Map of the most Inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole Province of Maryland with Part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina. Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1775 [sic]. "To the Right Honourable George Dunk Earle of Halifax First Lord Commissioner; and to the Rest of the Right Honourable and Honourable Commissioners, for Trade and Plantations. This Map is most Humbly Inscribed to their Lordship's, By their Lordship's Most Obedient & most devoted humble Servt. Thos Jefferys." Map in two sheets (21 1/2 x 50 1/2 inches), untrimmed. State boundaries colored. [Maps Division].

This famous map was drawn by two Virginia surveyors -- Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson -- at the direction of the Acting Governor of the Colony. Although drawn and submitted in 1751, it could not have been printed before 1752, and may not have come from the engraver's press in London until the end of 1754.

After its first publication, the plate was several times revised, or copied, so that there are several "states" of the map. The example exhibited here is not the first state, but a later issue, published in 1775. (For facsimile of the original issue see next item.)

In compiling their map, Joshua Fry and Peter

Jefferson utilized such earlier surveys as they regarded as reliable, but they also made very significant personal contributions. Their map remained the authoritative map of Virginia for several decades. In 1786 Peter Jefferson's son, Thomas Jefferson, used his father's map as the basis for a new map of Virginia which he had engraved in London to accompany his Notes on the State of Virginia [see below, No. 134].

- 96-a. Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson. Carte de la Virginie et du Maryland. Dressée sur la grande carte Angloise de M^{rs} Josué Fry et Pierre Jefferson, Par le S^r Robert de Vaugondy Géographe ordinaire du Roi. Avec Privilege 1755. "Gravé E. Haussard." 21 1/4 x 30 inches. [Maps Division].

Published in Paris, ca. 1757, by Robert de Vaugondy, and included in his Atlas Universel. Copied, and re-engraved, from the map originally published in London. Princeton copy, detached from atlas, has state boundaries colored.

See Coolie Verner, "Checklist," in D. Malone, The Fry and Jefferson Map, p. 15 (next item).

- 96-b. The Fry & Jefferson Map of Virginia and Maryland. A Facsimile of the First Edition in the Tracy W. McGregor Library. With an Introduction by Dumas Malone [and a "Checklist of Eighteenth-Century Editions of the Fry & Jefferson Map" by Coolie Verner]. Published for the Harry Clemons Publication Fund of the University of Virginia By Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1950. [Ex 1230.371.llq. Another copy, Maps Division].

The facsimile, original size, is in four sheets (collotype reproduction by Meriden Gravure Company, color stencils by Berrien Studio).

97. George Washington. Surveys of Virginia lands, made in 1750. Autograph manuscripts. [Manuscripts Division, Andre deCoppet Collection].

Two from the group of twenty-five such manuscript surveys owned by the Library were shown in the exhibition:

(1) "Surveyd for Majr. Law^e Washington of Fairfax County a certain tract of waste and ungranted Land Situate lying and being in Frederick County joining Robert Washingtons Patent Land and his own Land purchased of Pitts..." August 23, 1750. Sketch and description of the tract of 613 acres. Signed "Washington." Countersigned: Wm. Crawford, Lewis Thomas, Daniel Mckleduff. One sheet. [In slip-case].

(2) "Purusuant to a Warrant from the Proprietors Office to Me directed I have Survey'd for Captⁿ Geo. Johnston a certain Tract of Waste and ungranted Land Situate in Frederick County on the S^o Side of the S^o Fork of Bullskin..." August 20, 1750. Sketch and description of the tract of 552 acres. Signed "Washington." Countersigned: ---Johnston, ---Jones, ---Haynes. One sheet. [In bound volume].

98. George Washington. The Journal of Major George Washington, sent by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq.; His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of Virginia, to the Commander of the French Forces on Ohio. "To which are added, the Governor's Letter: and a Translation of the French Officer's Answer. With a New Map of the Country as far as the Mississippi.
Williamsburgh Printed, London, Reprinted for T. Jefferys... 1754. [Ex 10822.956.05.11 (McCormick). Another copy, Grenville Kane Collection].

Alarmed by the French penetration into the upper Ohio Valley, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, in October 1753, appointed one of his adjutants, Major George Washington, then twenty-one, to warn the French to withdraw from the region. With Christopher Gist as guide and Jacob Van Braam as interpreter, Washington's party of eight men made the hazardous journey through the frontier country.

On January 16, 1754, Washington returned to Williamsburg and made his report to the authorities. This report was first printed at Williamsburg, and subsequently reprinted in London. Two copies of the London edition are shown here.

In the spring of 1754, when Washington returned to the frontier, there occurred the "Jumonville incident," which marked the beginning of the Seven Years War.

Copy 1 opened to title-page, and the folding map facing it: "Map of the Western parts of the Colony

of Virginia, as far as the Mississippi." Second copy opened to pp. 28-29, including end of Washington's account: "On the 11th [January 1754] I got to Belvoir; where I stopped one Day to take necessary Rest; and then set out, and arrived in Williamsburgh the 16th; when I waited upon his Honour the Governor with the Letter I had brought from the French Commandant; and to give an Account of the Success of my Proceedings. This I beg Leave to do by offering the foregoing Narrative....G. Washington."

99. "Braddock's Route, A.D. 1755." Folding map, drawn by Gillespie, in Winthrop Sargent, The History of an Expedition against Fort Du Quesne, in 1755; under Major-General Edward Braddock, Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1855, between pp. 198-199. [Ex 1080.804].
100. The London Gazette. Numb. 9505. From Saturday August 23 to Tuesday August 26, 1755. One sheet. [Manuscripts Division, Andre deCoppet Collection].
 The official announcement of General Braddock's defeat, six weeks after the event.
 "Whitehall, August 26, 1755. By His Majesty's Ship the Sea-Horse, from Virginia, Advice has been received, that Major General Braddock, having advanced with 2000 Men, and all the Stores, and Provisions, to the Little Meadows (about 20 Miles beyond Fort Cumberland, at Wills's Creek) found it necessary to

leave the greatest Part of his Waggons, &c at that Place, under the Command of Colonel Dunbar, with a Detachment of 800 Men...On the 8th of July, he encamped within Ten Miles of Fort Duquesne; and, on the 9th, on his March through the Woods towards that Fort, was attacked by a Body of French and Indians, who made a sudden Fire from the Woods, which put the Troops into great Confusion, and occasioned their retiring with great Precipitation, notwithstanding all the Endeavours of the General, and the Officers, many of whom were killed, whilst using all possible Means to rally the Men..."

101. The Expedition of Major General Braddock to Virginia; "With The Two Regiments of Hacket and Dunbar. Being Extracts of Letters, from an Officer in one of those Regiments to his Friend in London, describing the March and Engagement in the Woods. Together With many little Incidents, giving a lively Idea of the Nature of the Country, Climate, and Manner in which the Officers and Soldiers lived; also the Difficulties they went through in that Wilderness." London, H. Carpenter, 1755. [Ex 1080.333 (McCormick)].

One of several tracts inspired by Braddock's Defeat in July 1755 when his army of British regulars attempted to dislodge the French from Fort Duquesne at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers.

102. Samuel Davies. Religion and Patriotism The Constituents of a Good Soldier. "A Sermon Preached to Captain Overton's Independant Company of Volunteers, raised in Hanover County, Virginia, August 17, 1755. By Samuel Davies, A.M. Minister of the Gospel there. Philadelphia, Printed: London; Reprinted for J. Buckland..." 1756. [Grenville Kane Collection. Other copies, P96.3614.06].

As an instance of "martial fire" the Reverend Samuel Davies, in this sermon preached in 1755, cites (p. 12, footnote) the example of: "that heroic youth Col. Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a Manner, for some important Service to his Country."

Samuel Davies (1723-1761), an apostle of Presbyterianism in Virginia, was active in the affairs of the College of New Jersey at Princeton. With Gilbert Tennant he went in 1753 to England on a fund-raising tour for the College, and in 1759 he became the fourth president of Princeton. [Other material relating to Davies^{was}_A included in the supplementary exhibition devoted to Princeton and Virginia in the Eighteenth Century].

103. Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. Signed document. One sheet. [Manuscripts Division, Andre deCoppet Collection].

A deed conveying land in Augusta County, Virginia, to James Claypool, September 10, 1755. Printed form, with manuscript insertions. Signed by Robert Dinwiddie, who was lieutenant-governor of Virginia from 1751 to 1758.



X

THE LAST DAYS OF THE COLONY

104. Two Virginia halfpennies. (1) Copper half-penny. Obverse: head of George III in profile, and inscription "Georgius, III. Rex." Reverse: shield, crowned, "VIRGINIA," and date, 1773. [Numismatics Collection, 3534]. (2) Another example of the same coin [Numismatics Collection, 2071].

"There is much doubt whether the coin...was ever really an authorized issue, for although bearing the bust, arms, and title of the king, there is no record concerning it, and most likely it was a private speculation." -- James Atkins, The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire, London, Quaritch, 1889, p. 265.

105. John Murray, Lord Dunmore. Autograph letter, signed, to an unidentified correspondent, Williamsburg, October 19, 1773. [Manuscripts Division].

The letter was written from the colonial capital while Lord Dunmore (1732-1809), the last Royal Governor of Virginia, was still enjoying the prerogatives of his office. Two years later, on June 1, 1775, he retired with his family (including his young daughter named "Virginia") to the British warship "Fowey." After a battle with the Colonials at Great Bridge, in December 1775, and another conflict the following

July at Gwynnes Island, Dunmore finally left Virginia and returned to England.

The letter concerns land speculations [perhaps in the colony of New York (?) where Dunmore had previously served]:

"Dear Sir

You made me very happy by the Receipt of yours of a few days ago, wherein you inform me that you are soon likely to finish our bargain, I wish with all my heart it was compleated, for I would then send somebody up to take care of it, and to see to lay some of the meadows down in grass &c &c &c, & shall therefore be much obliged to you if you will let me know as soon as possible after the bargain is concluded... P.S. do you know whether Capt. Smith has made His purchace for me or not on North River."

106. Thomas Mann Randolph (1740-1793). A.l.s. to Thomas Jefferson, Lortons, May 10, 1771. [Manuscripts Division].

The letter is addressed on the cover "To Thomas Jefferson Esq^r in Williamsburg." Jefferson, then aged 28, was a Member of the House of Burgesses from Albemarle County. Randolph asks Jefferson to pay a bill for him "for things purchas'd at the Palace." On the cover of the letter are arithmetical calculations in Jefferson's hand, as well as a note

to C.H. Harrison asking him to do an errand for another constituent -- in this case, calling for a "pair of Curles for his Aunt."

The letter is published in the Princeton edition of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. I, p. 70.

107. [Jonathan Boucher]. A Letter from a Virginian, To the Members of the Congress to be held at Philadelphia, on The first of September, 1774. "Printed in the Year 1774." [Ex 1080.202 (McCormick)].

"If you persist in denying the supreme power of Parliament, like independent states, we have no appeal but to the God of Battles..." (p. 27).

This pamphlet, putting forth a Loyalist point of view, is attributed to Jonathan Boucher.

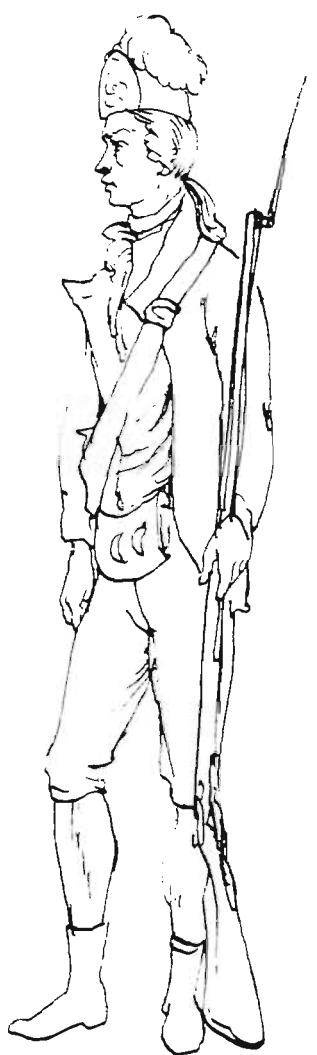
108. [John Randolph]. Considerations on the Present State of Virginia. "Printed in the Year M,DCC,LXXIV." [Ex 1230.746.11 (McCormick)].

"Liberty is our prayer: God grant that we may obtain it..." (p. 23).

This pamphlet is attributed to John Randolph, whose initials are inscribed on this Princeton copy. His inscription, on the title-page, reads: "by Mr Carters most obedt J.R."

109. The Proceedings of the Convention of Delegates,
Held at the Town of Richmond, in the Colony of
Virginia, On Friday the 1st of December, 1775,
"and afterwards, by adjournment, in the City of
Williamsburg." Williamsburg, Printed by Alexander
Purdie, [1776]. [Grenville Kane Collection].

This copy has inscribed on the title-page the
signature: "John Aug[ustus] Washington."



XI

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN VIRGINIA

110. Virginia Paper Money. [Manuscripts Division,
Andre deCoppet Collection].

A selection from the seventy or so specimens in
the deCoppet Collection:

(1) "Two Shillings & Six Pence Current Money of
Virginia, Pursuant to Ordinance of Convention Passed
July 17th 1775." Signed: "H. King." With Virginia
arms (colonial). 2 3/4 x 3 1/2 inches.

(2) "Virginia James River Bank. We...and
Company Bankers in Virginia Promise to pay to the
Bearer on demand [Twenty Shillings Currt. Money of
Virginia, pursuant to an Ordinance of Convention,
passed the 17th of July 1775. Dated Sep. 1st 1775.]"
Printed form with manuscript insertions. Signed
by B. Dandridge, Wm. Norvell, and Robert Carter
Nicholas, Treas.^r With vignette of ship, upper left.
3 1/4 x 6 1/2 inches.

(3) "Fifteen Spanish Milled Dollars, or their
Value in Gold or Silver, to be given in Exchange for
this Bill at the Treasury of Virginia, pursuant to
Act of Assembly passed Oct. 20, 1777." Signed:
B. Dickson, Ja. Wray. With Virginia device, and

motto "Sic Semper Tyrannus." 2 9/16 x 3 3/4 inches.

(4) "Five Hundred Dollars...This Bill of Five Hundred Dollars shall be exchanged and redeemed in Spanish Milled Dollars, or the value thereof, at the rate of One for Forty, at the Treasury of Virginia...according to an Act of Assembly passed the seventh day of May, 1781." Signed by A. Craig, J. Lyne, J.M. Simmons. "To Counterfeit is Death." "Printed by John Dunlap." 2 9/16 x 3 9/16 inches.

III. Patrick Henry (first Governor of the State of Virginia). A.l.s. to Col. Theodorick Bland, Williamsburg, March 15, 1779. [Manuscripts Division, Andre deCoppet Collection].

Col. Bland is addressed as "of the 1st Reg. of Light Dragoons."

"...Goods have been sent to Camp & it was supposed that they would have been dealt out to ye Troops in ye Virginia Line according to their Wants: -- but Sir as your Regt. is now in this State, & have not an opportunity of supplying themselves out of the Store at Camp, the officers who are in want of Goods may, upon application, be furnished with such as are in the Store here, tho' I believe there is nothing in it worth their applying for."

112. A Detail of some particular Services performed in America during the Years. 1776 -- 1777 -- 1778. & 1779. (Compiled from Journals & original papers). Manuscript, 156 pp. Compiled by an unidentified British officer who served on board the ship "Rainbow", commanded by Sir George Collier. [Manuscripts Division, Andre deCoppet Collection].

"The Rainbow," commanded by Sir George Collier, made numerous raids along the American coast during the years mentioned in the title.

Opened to p. 112, a transcript of a letter from Patrick Henry, referred to in the journal as "the titular Governor of Virginia," to Sir George Collier, Commander-in-chief of the British Squadron in Virginia:

"In Council 13th May 1779.

"Permission is hereby given to Captain Peter Burnard to go with a Flag of Truce on Board His Britannic Majesty's Ship, now in Hampton Road and make Application to the Commander in Chief of the British Squadron in Virginia, to obtain the Restitution of Four Negroe Slaves, said to be on Board some of the British Ships, & belonging to William Armistead Esqr. of Gloucester County, and run away from him.

P. Henry."

The journal then records:

"The Commodore caused it to be signified to P. Henry that the Business of this Sovereign's Ships in Virginia, was neither to entice Negroe Slaves

on Board, nor to detain them if they were found there; Nevertheless His Majesty's Colors in all places afforded an Asylum to the distressed and protection upon Supplication.

"That He however could not seriously imagine that Three Gentlemen would come upon so insignificant an Errand as they pretend; but that they were sent by Mr. Henry as Spies..."

This journal has been published; see following item.

- 112-a. A Detail of Some Particular Services performed in America, During the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779. "Compiled from Journals and Original Papers, supposed to be chiefly taken from the journal kept on board of the ship Rainbow, commanded by Sir George Collier, While on the American Station during that period; giving a minute account of many important attacks on towns and places, expeditions sent up rivers, skirmishes, negotiations, etc., some of which are nowhere else correctly represented, and many others not as minutely described in the histories of that period. Printed for Ithiel Town, from a manuscript obtained by him, while in London, in the summer of 1830." New York, 1835.
[1081.295].

113. Benjamin Harrison (Governor of Virginia). L.s. to Governor George Clinton of New York, Richmond, December 19, 1783. [Manuscripts Division].

In this letter, written after the close of the War, Harrison requests Clinton's help in recovering slaves carried off from Virginia by the British and

believed to be in New York. He remarks that he himself is "one of the greatest sufferers," and encloses with his letter "A List of negroes supposed to be in New York the property of Benjamin Harrison."

Negro slaves who took refuge with the British, in the course of the war, were thereby emancipated. The former owners considered that property had been stolen from them. The question of the restitution of "fugitive slaves" figures in the Peace Treaty of 1783, and remained for a decade or more a subject of discussion and negotiation between Great Britain and the United States. Harrison further remarks in his letter: "Tho' the treaty stipulates that the negroes carried away shall be restored yet I well know it is intended by General Carleton to evade this part of it, if he can, and that for this purpose he has sent to the frozen regions of Nova Scotia as many of the poor wretches as could be induced to go there..."

114. "Encampment of the Convention Army at Charlotte Ville in Virginia after they had surrendered to the Americans." Engraving in Thomas Anburey, Travels through the Interior Parts of America; in a Series of Letters, a new edition, London, William Lane, 1791, vol. II, between pp. 392/393. [Ex 1053.124].

For nearly two years -- from January 1779 to October 1780 -- Burgoyne's army, which had surrendered at Saratoga in 1777, was interned in a "POW" camp at

Charlottesville.

With the transfer of hostilities to the South, the presence of the "Convention Army" was considered a threat to Virginia's security, and Congress took steps to have the prisoners removed to other parts of the country.

This picture of the Camp was engraved from a sketch made by a British internee and was published by Thomas Anburey in his Travels through the Interior Parts of America...by an Officer, the first edition of which was published in London in 1789.

115. Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Harrison. A.l.s.
"In Council," January 1, 1781. [Manuscripts Division].

Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, informs Benjamin Harrison, Speaker of the House of Delegates, of the arrival of the British fleet in Virginia waters:

"The inclosed letter conveying intelligence of a fleet appearing in our bay, came to hand yesterday. its size has given suspicions that it may be hostile, more especially as we have been lately informed that an embarkation was taking place at New York..."

The last six months of Jefferson's governorship (he retired on June 3, 1781) coincided with a grave military crisis in Virginia, when invading British

forces under Arnold, Phillips and Cornwallis raided and nearly overran the state. Jefferson's conduct as Governor during this period was subsequently "investigated", and was further discussed, much later on, during the bitter political controversies of Jefferson's Presidency of the United States in the early 1800's. Had Jefferson remained in office five months longer, and been Governor at the time of the victory at Yorktown in October, 1781, his "conduct" would probably never have been questioned.

The letter exhibited is published in the Princeton edition of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. IV, p. 289.

116. "Skirmish at Richmond Jan. 5th 1781." Map, drawn by Lt. Allang of the Queens Rangers, lithograph by Endicott, in: J.G. Simcoe, Simcoe's Military Journal, A History of the Operations of a Partisan Corps, called The Queen's Rangers, commanded by Lieut. Col. J.G. Simcoe, during the War of the American Revolution..., New York, Bartlett & Welford, 1844, between pp. 162/163. [Ex 1081.866].

Simcoe's Journal -- an important British source for the Virginia campaign of 1781 -- was privately printed at Exeter for distribution among the author's friends in 1787. The New York reprint, shown, includes numerous maps drawn by officers of Simcoe's corps.

117. Lafayette to Thomas Jefferson. A.l.s. [On the road between Williamsburg and Annapolis], March 27, 1781. [Manuscripts Division].

"Since the return of the British fleet in the bay...I have entirely lost every hope of an immediate operation against Portsmouth..."

General Lafayette writes to Governor Jefferson, on his way northward from Williamsburg to Annapolis to join his waiting troops. Lafayette had been sent southward with a detachment of Continental troops by General Washington to relieve the harassed Virginians. As explained in this letter, the projected attack against Arnold's bridgehead at Portsmouth could not then be made, because the French naval squadron from Newport, which was to ferry Lafayette's troops down Chesapeake Bay, had not been able to enter the Bay. The synchronization of land and naval operations, unsuccessfully attempted at this time, in March 1781, was achieved six months later, and resulted in the victory at Yorktown in October 1781.

For further commentary on this letter, see Princeton University Library Chronicle, XV, No. 2 (Winter, 1954), 105-107.

The letter is printed in the Princeton edition of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. V, pp. 261-262.

- 117-a. "M. le Marquis de La Fayette." Stipple color engraving by Vérité. "A Paris chez Mad[am]e Bergny M[archan]de d'Estampes de S.A.S. Mad[am]e la Princesse Lamballe, Rue du Coq St. Honore." ca. 1789-90. [Graphic Arts Collection].

118. Nathanael Greene to George Washington. A.l.s. Head Quarters at Col Ramseys on Deep River, March 29, 1781. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection].

"The Marquis de La Fayette has arrived in Virginia; but I believe his troops are still in Maryland..."

General Nathanael Greene writes to the Commander-in-Chief, General Washington, from his Headquarters at Col. Ramsey's on Deep River (shortly after the engagement at Guilford Court House).

General Greene further states that he has received a report that Admiral Arbuthnot has arrived in Chesapeake Bay: "If this report is true our flattering prospects are at an end in that quarter. Nothing more can be expected than confining the enemy to their fortifications."

119. Lafayette to Nathanael Greene. L.s. Hanover Court House, April 28, 1781. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection].

"Having received intelligence that General Phillips's Army were preparing at Portsmouth for offensive operations, I... hastened towards Richmond..."

Lafayette, writing from Hanover Courthouse in Virginia, to General Nathanael Greene, commanding the Southern Army, reports on his movements and those of the enemy. (This letter, although written by a clerk, is signed by Lafayette.)

120. Banastre Tarleton. A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781, in the Southern Provinces of North America. By Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, Commandant of the late British Legion. London, T. Cadell, 1787. [Ex 1081.895].

Describing a raid on Charlottesville in June 1781, and attempt to capture Thomas Jefferson (who had just retired from the governorship of Virginia), Tarleton writes (p. 297):

"The attempt to secure Mr. Jefferson was ineffectual; he discovered the British dragoons from his house, which stands on the point of a mountain, before they could approach him, and he provided for his personal liberty by a precipitate retreat. A great quantity of stores were found in Charlottesville and the neighborhood... The next morning the British were joined by about twenty men, who being soldiers of the Saratoga army, had been dispersed throughout the district, and allowed to work in the vicinity of the barracks [cf. No. 114], where they had been originally imprisoned..."

This work contains significant maps of Virginia interest: "The Marches of Lord Cornwallis in the

Southern Provinces, . . . by William Faden" (1787);
"Plan of the Siege of Yorktown in Virginia" (1787).

A glimpse of Tarleton, four months after the attempt to capture Jefferson, is to be found in the Journal of Joachim du Perron, comte de Revel [see below, No. 123]. The French lieutenant, after relating the surrender of the British troops in Gloucester (across the river from Yorktown), continues in his diary, under date of October 19, 1781:

"We were most eager to go and see Gloucester, but we were not permitted to do so. Our orders were to hold ourselves ready to march, at the first command, and return aboard our ships. I think that Monsieur de Choisy issued this "baroque" order to us, so that he might be in a position to apply the same measure to the Americans who were rushing in from the whole neighborhood to see their prisoners, especially Colonel Talton [sic], a young man of twenty-five, son of a London merchant, who had held them in fear and trembling for a long time. He commanded a legion bearing his name, something like Lauzun's Legion, and he was accused of having committed with his troops the worst horrors of the campaign. His very name made an American shudder. And yet he had the gentlest and frankest face, with the elegance, the air, and the ease of French manners..." (Translated from original French text.)

- 120-a. "Lt. Col. Tarleton." Engraved portrait.
"Published April 1, 1782, by I. Walker,
No. 20, Pater-noster Row." Page detached
from Westminster Magazine. [Graphic Arts
Collection: Engraved portraits, American
Revolution].

Since the close of the Virginia exhibition the Library has acquired the large mezzotint portrait of Tarleton, engraved by J.R. Smith after the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. London, October 11, 1782.
[Graphic Arts Collection].

121. Louis-Alexandre Berthier. Map of the Encampment of the French and American Armies at Archer's Hope, September 25, 1781. Manuscript, pen and water-color. [Manuscripts Division, Berthier Papers, no. 21 (38)].

The combined French and American forces, under Washington and Rochambeau, left their encampment on the Hudson River on August 19, 1781. From Annapolis they were ferried down Chesapeake Bay -- now in control of the French Fleet under De Grasse -- to the Yorktown Peninsula.

This map of the camp site at Archer's Hope, at the mouth of College Creek, was drawn by Louis-Alexandre Berthier, a young officer attached to Rochambeau's staff. The position of the French forces is shown in yellow; that of the Americans in green.

A similar map, from another set by Berthier, is

reproduced in Jean-Edmond Weelen, Rochambeau Father and Son, trans. by Lawrence Lee, New York, Holt, 1936, facing p. 218. [1081.778.96].

122. Louis-Alexandre Berthier. Map of the Encampment of the French and American Armies outside Williamsburg, September 26, 1781. Manuscript, pen and water-color. [Manuscripts Division, Berthier Papers, no. 21 (39)].

French units are shown in yellow; American units in green.

On September 28 the troops moved into their positions outside Yorktown; on September 30 the Siege began; on October 17, Cornwallis capitulated.

This map has been reproduced in the Princeton edition of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. II, following p. 304, with note, p. xxiii.

123. Joachim du Perron, comte de Revel [also referred to as Revel du Perron]. "Plan des postes d'York et Gloucester pris sur les Anglais au mois d'octobre 1781." "Environs de Gloucester." Two manuscript maps, pen and water-color. Folding plates, between pp. 90-91, of Du Perron's Journal particulier d'une Campagne aux Indes Occidentales (1780-1782). [Manuscripts Division].

The author of the journal, Gabriel Joachim du Perron, comte de Revel (1756-1814), was at this time a second lieutenant ("sous-lieutenant") in the French Army ("Régiment d'infanterie de Monsieur"). With a detachment from his regiment he was sent to America

aboard the "Languedoc," a vessel of the French fleet under De Grasse. His journal begins on May 10, 1780 (when he received orders to leave Besançon, where his regiment was garrisoned, for Brittany); describes the sojourn in Brittany during the autumn and winter of 1780-1781, the departure from Brest on March 22, 1781, the activities of the fleet in the West Indies; then relates the events of "the Chesapeake Expedition," and the return to the West Indies; it concludes with the anchorage of the fleet at Le Cap, island of Saint-Domingue, May 2, 1781. The Library also has a second manuscript (of smaller format), Du Perron's "Brouillon du Journal de ma Campagne sur le Languedoc, 1781." This rough-draft, which presumably served as a memorandum for writing up the longer version, covers in very abbreviated form the same period, but carries the record a bit further, until the return of the "Languedoc" to Brest, August 23, 1782.

The journal, bound in contemporary boards, comprises 34 unnumbered pages, followed by pages numbered 21-140, and blank leaves which form about one third of the volume. It is illustrated by eleven folding maps (unnumbered), as well as by numerous smaller plans and diagrams included on the numbered pages of text.

What Du Perron calls "The Chesapeake Expedition" is described on pages 62-91. The account begins with

the arrival of De Grasse's fleet off Cape Henry, August 30, 1781, and ends with the departure of the fleet from Cape Henry, for the West Indies, November 4, 1781. On October 1 Du Perron went ashore with other French troops to join Lauzun's Legion and American detachments near Gloucester, across the river from Yorktown (pp. 72-73), where he served during the rest of the Siege; after the capitulation, Du Perron's detachment went aboard their ships again, on October 23.

In addition to the two maps exhibited [see above], this section of Du Perron's journal also includes a third map (between pp. 64-65), "Expédition de Chesapeake," showing Chesapeake Bay from Cape Henry to the mouth of the Potomac; on the verso are diagrams of the ship's manoeuvres on September 7-8.

Du Perron's journal has been published: Journal particulier d'une campagne aux Indes Occidentales (1781-1782), par Joachim Du Perron, Comte de Revel... Paris, H. Charles-Lavauzelle, 1898, in-8°, 287 pp.

One of Du Perron's maps was published in color facsimile by the Princeton University Library in 1942: A Map of Yorktown, "By Joachim du Perron, Comte de Revel, With Notes Biographical, Nautical & Cartographical on the Journal & Maps of Du Perron, 1781-1782, by Gilbert Chinard, Robert G. Albion, and Lloyd A. Brown."

An excerpt from the Journal is given, above, No. 120.

- 123-a. Photograph of portrait of Joachim du Perron, Comte de Revel. [Laid in Manuscript journal, with other information concerning author].

Presumably the photograph of a family portrait ("Brun Photo, Carpentras" stamped on verso; otherwise unidentified). The portrait shows Du Perron in the white coat of his regiment; in the background is the outline of a ship, probably the "Languedoc."

124. "Reddition de l'Armée du Lord Cornwallis." Drawn by Le Barbier, engraved by Godefroy. Plate no. 10 in Recueil d'Estampes représentant les différents événemens de la Guerre qui a procure l'Indépendance aux Etats unis de l'Amérique, Paris, François Godefroy & Nicolas Ponce, 1783-84. [Ex 1081.752].

A somewhat fanciful depiction of the surrender at Yorktown.

125. J.-B.-F. Caron du Chanset. La Double Victoire, Poème dédié à Madame la Comtesse de Rochambeau. Paris, L. Cellot, 1781. [Ex 3238.9828.331].

The Yorktown campaign in verse. The "double victory," on land and on sea, of the combined American and French armies at Yorktown, under Washington and Rochambeau, is here celebrated by a Parisian poetaster named Caron du Chanset.

Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown in Virginia on October 15, 1781. One of the messengers sent by Rochambeau to France, aboard the frigate "Surveillante,"

crossed the Atlantic in twenty-one days, reaching Paris on November 21. The Royal censor's permit to print Caron du Chanset's poem is dated December 15, 1781 -- so that La Double Victoire was probably in the hands of the Comtesse de Rochambeau as a New Year's offering.

The poem concludes with the news that strife is now banished from "l'heureuse Virginie."

A facsimile of this poem, from the Princeton copy, with an introduction by Howard C. Rice, Jr., was published by the Institut Français de Washington in 1954. [3238.9828.331.11. Another copy, Ex].

126. Augustin Dupré. "Libertas Americana" medal.
1783. Gilt bronze. [Ex 4145].

The obverse has a Liberty head with date July 4, 1776. The reverse shows the infant Hercules (United States) in his cradle, being protected from a Lion (Britain), by Minerva (France). The dates recall the victories at Saratoga (October 17, 1777) and at Yorktown (October 19, 1781). The medal was struck in Paris at the instigation of Benjamin Franklin.

127. Louis-Alexandre Berthier. Plan of Hampton, Virginia. November, 1781. Manuscript, pen and water-color. [Manuscripts Division, Berthier Papers, no. 28].

A plan used for assigning billets to the French troops (in this case "Lauzun's Legion"), who remained in winter quarters in Virginia after the battle of Yorktown. Berthier's title for the plan -- showing separate houses in Hampton -- reads: "Plan d'Hampton pour servir à l'Etablissement du Quartier d'hiver de la Légion de Lauzun, le 1 novembre, 1781."

128. Louis-Alexandre Berthier. Plan of the village of Yorktown. November, 1781. Manuscript, pen and water-color. [Manuscripts Division, Berthier Papers, no. 29].

This plan was also used for assigning billets to the French troops who spent the winter of 1781-82 in Virginia. The Soissonnais Regiment and the Saintonge Grenadiers and Chasseurs were billeted in Yorktown, as indicated by Berthier's town plan, which is dated November 12, 1781.

129. Louis-Alexandre Berthier. Sketch-map of communications between Williamsburg, Richmond, and Bowling Green. 1781. Manuscript, pen and water-color. [Manuscripts Division, Berthier Papers, no. 30].

Berthier's sketch shows the "messenger service" set up by the French Army when it was in winter quarters in Virginia in 1781-1782. A text on the sheet opposite

the map outlines the arrangements made for hussards to be stationed at New Kent Court House, New Castle, and Lynch's Tavern. The text is signed by Louis-Alexandre Berthier, who was attached to General Rochambeau's staff.

130. Two letters concerning lodging of the French messengers.

(a) Letter from James Warren to Monsieur Berthier, New Kent Court House, March 30, 1782, protesting that he can no longer lodge two hussards without additional compensation. [Manuscripts Division, Berthier Papers, no. 36].

(b) Copy of Berthier's reply to James Warren, Williamsburg, April 5, 1782, insisting that Warren keep to their previous agreement for lodging the hussards at New Kent Court House. [Manuscripts Division, Berthier Papers, no. 37].

131. General Rochambeau to "the Gentlemen of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia." L.s. Williamsburgh, June 28, 1782. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection].

The letter, signed by General Rochambeau, thanks the Assembly for its congratulatory message on the birth of an heir to the Crown of France.

Rochambeau concludes his letter, written on the eve of the departure of the French Army, which had

remained in winter quarters in Virginia after the victory at Yorktown:

"I am overjoyed that you have been pleased with the discipline of the Troops. I likewise with pleasure transmit their sincere thanks for the good treatment they have experienced from the inhabitants of Virginia."

132. Louis-Alexandre Berthier. Camp-sites of Rochambeau's Army, on its northward march through Virginia. July 1782. Manuscripts, pen and water-color. [Manuscripts Division, Berthier Papers, no. 39 (1-15)].

After the victory at Yorktown, in October, 1781, the French army went into winter quarters in Virginia, remaining there until June of the following year. Then began the northward march through Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, to Boston, whence the troops sailed for home (via the West Indies) on December 24, 1782.

Berthier's maps of the Virginia camp-sites are part of his larger series covering the entire march from Virginia to Boston. It is probable that these maps, as well as the others among Princeton's Berthier Papers, were drawn by Louis-Alexandre Berthier with the help of his brother, Charles-Louis-Jean Berthier. The latter, who was with his older brother during the entire American campaign, lost his life in a duel

on the way back to France; he therefore "disappeared" from history, while Louis-Alexandre later achieved fame as one of Napoleon's marshals and chief military advisers. The maps should perhaps, therefore, be attributed to the two brothers.

The Virginia camp-sites on display in the exhibition:

- (1). Camp No. 1. Drinking Spring. July 1, 1782.
(8 miles from Williamsburg).
- (2). Camp No. 2. Two miles beyond Byrd's Tavern.
July 2, 1782. (8 miles from Drinking Spring).
- (3). Camp No. 3. "Rattelasse House" [thus written by Berthier]. July 3, 1782. (7 miles from Byrd's Tavern).
- (4). Camp No. 4. Hartfield. July 4, 1782. (7 miles from "Rattelasse House").
- (5). Camp No. 5. New Castle (1 mile beyond the town).
July 5, 1782. (15 miles from Hartfield). Remained here July 6.
- (6). Camp No. 6. Hanovertown (1 mile beyond the town),
July 7, 1782. (7 miles from New Castle).
- (7). Camp No. 7. Page's Bridge or Graham's House.
July 8, 1782. (10 miles from Hanovertown).
- (8). Camp No. 8. Burke's Bridge or Kenner's Tavern.
July 9, 1782. (12 miles from Page's Bridge).

- (9). Camp No. 9. Bowling Green. July 10, 1782.
(9 miles from Burke's Bridge).
- (10). Camp No. 10. Charles Thornton's House. July 11,
1782. (8 miles from Bowling Green).
- (11). Camp No. 11. Falmouth. July 12, 1782. (1/2 mile
from Charles Thornton's House). Remained here
the 13th.
- (12). Camp No. 12. "Garrot's Tavern." July 14, 1782.
(13 miles from Falmouth). "Les Eaux d'étant pas
assez abondantes, les Divisions suivantes campèrent
trois miles plus loin à Peyton's Tavern."
- (13). Camp No. 13. Dumfries. July 15, 1782. (10
miles from Peyton's Tavern, and 13 from "Garrot's
Tavern.")
- (14). Camp No. 14. Colchester. July 16, 1782. (10
miles from Dumfries).
- (15). Camp No. 15. Alexandria. July 17, 1782. (15
miles from Colchester).

XII

JEFFERSON THE VIRGINIAN

* * * *

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Jefferson's book, Notes on the State of Virginia, was compiled in reply to a questionnaire circulated by Barbé-Marbois, a French diplomat serving in America. Although written in 1781 and 1782, Jefferson did not have the notes printed as a book until he reached Paris as American Minister. The first edition of the book was privately printed for him by the French printer, Philippe-Denis Pierres; it was completed in the spring of 1785. The following year a French translation appeared; in 1787 Jefferson authorized the London publisher, Stockdale, to bring out the work in a "trade edition." The Notes was subsequently reprinted many times in America.

Included here is a representative selection of editions from the Library's extensive collection. For further discussion see: Mina R. Bryan, "Jefferson's Notes on Virginia in the Princeton Library," Princeton University Library Chronicle, XI, No. 4 (Summer, 1950), 202-205. [Since the publication of Mrs. Bryan's survey, one of the desiderata mentioned by her has been added (No. 140, below)].

133. Thomas Jefferson. Notes on the state of Virginia; 'written in the year 1781, somewhat corrected and enlarged in the winter of 1782, for the use of a Foreigner of distinction, in answer to certain queries proposed by him respecting...." MDCCLXXXII. [Paris, P.-D. Pierres, 1785]. [Ex 1230.495.14, copy 2. (McCormick)].

Presentation copy of the first edition of Jefferson's Notes, with an inscription in his hand. This copy was presented to Dr. Richard Price, British liberal and friend of America. It was carried from Paris to London by John Adams in May 1785; in acknowledging the book Price thanked Jefferson "for the account of Virginia which you were so good as to send me by Mr. Adams." [Price to Thomas Jefferson, 2 July 1785.]

Jefferson wrote similar inscriptions in most of the copies of the book which he distributed to his friends.

Jefferson's inscription to Price in this copy has been reproduced in the Princeton edition of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. VIII, facing p. 246, and note, p. xxviii.

For a census of presentation copies of this edition of Jefferson's Notes, see Coolie Verner, "Mr. Jefferson Distributes His Notes," New York Public Library Bulletin, LVI (1952), 159-186.

- 133-a. Thomas Jefferson. Notes on the state of Virginia...
[Paris, 1785]. [Ex 1230.495.14 copy 1].

Another copy of the first edition, in contemporary French binding. On first fly-leaf is inscription (not in Jefferson's hand): "De la part de l'auteur," indicating that it was presented by Jefferson to a French acquaintance (not identified).

The first edition was printed at Jefferson's expense for private distribution in an edition of about 200 copies by Philippe-Denis Pierres, Paris, 1785. The date on the title-page is the date when the manuscript was written, not the date of publication. Jefferson's name nowhere appears on this edition.

The Library has a third copy of this first edition, not inscribed.

134. Thomas Jefferson. Observations sur la Virginie,
"Par M. J***. Traduites de l'Anglois." A Paris,
Chez Barrois, l'ainé, Libraire, rue du Hurepoix,
près le pont Saint-Michel. 1786. [Ex 1230.495.15].

French translation of Jefferson's Notes, by the Abbé Morellet. There appeared for the first time in this edition the "Map of the Country between Albemarle Sound, and Lake Erie, Comprehending the Whole of Virginia...[etc.]," which Jefferson had engraved by S.J. Neele of London. Jefferson had the map bound up with some later-bound copies of the first privately printed edition; and the map was subsequently used, or

copied, in the later trade editions.

As Jefferson mentions in the explanatory legend, he used for "the country on the eastern side of the Alleganey Mountains," the Map of Virginia compiled by his father, Peter Jefferson, and Joshua Fry, in 1751. [See above, No. 96].

135. Thomas Jefferson. Notes on the State of Virginia. "Written by Thomas Jefferson. Illustrated with a Map, including the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania." London, Printed for John Stockdale, opposite Burlington-House, Piccadilly, 1787. [Ex 1230.495.141, copy 2 (McCormick)].

The first "trade edition" of Jefferson's Notes, published by Stockdale of London in 1787, and the first to carry his name as author.

136. Thomas Jefferson. Notes on the State of Virginia. "Written by Thomas Jefferson." Philadelphia, Printed and Sold by Prichard and Hall, in Market Street, between Front and Second Streets. 1788. [Ex 1230.495].

The first American edition of Jefferson's Notes, copied (without authorization) from the London Stockdale edition.

137. Thomas Jefferson. An Appendix to the Notes on Virginia Relative to the Murder of Logan's Family. By Thomas Jefferson. Philadelphia, Printed by Samuel H. Smith, 1800. [Ex 1230.495.2, copy 2].

This Appendix to Jefferson's Notes appeared as the result of a controversy between Jefferson and

Luther Martin (a Princeton graduate and ardent Federalist), whose wife was the eldest daughter of Captain Michael Cresap. In 1797 and 1798, Martin published a series of letters in Baltimore newspapers challenging Jefferson's account in the Notes of the murder of the family of an Indian chief, Logan, by a party headed by Cresap. In reply to Martin, Jefferson wrote this supplementary statement -- first published in pamphlet form, and subsequently included in new editions of his Notes on the State of Virginia.

The copy of the Appendix shown here has the autograph of Luther Martin on the title page and presumably once belonged to him.

138. Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson's Notes, on the State of Virginia; With the Appendixes -- complete.
Baltimore, Printed by W. Pechin, corner of Water & Gay-Streets, 1800. [Ex 1230.495.11, copy 1].

First edition of the Notes to include the Appendix on the Logan-Cresap incident.

139. Thomas Jefferson. Notes on the State of Virginia. With an Appendix relative to the Murder of Logan's Family. By Thomas Jefferson. Trenton [New Jersey], Printed by Wilson & Blackwell, for Mathew Carey, No. 118 Market-St., Philadelphia, 1803. [Ex 1230.495.16].

The frontispiece is a portrait of Jefferson, engraved by B. Tanner.

140. Thomas Jefferson. Notes on the State of Virginia.
 "By Thomas Jefferson...A New Edition, prepared
 by the author, containing notes and plates never
 before published." Richmond, Virginia, J.W.
 Randolph, 1853. [Ex 1230.495.142].

This edition, although not published until three decades after Jefferson's death, includes the final revision of the author's text. From the date of its first publication in the 1780's, Jefferson had kept a copy of the Notes in which he carefully recorded changes and revisions. This copy served as the basis for the 1853 edition.

* * * * *

141. François Jean, Chevalier (later Marquis) de Chastellux. Voyages de M. le Marquis de Chastellux dans l'Amérique Septentrionale dans les années 1780, 1781, & 1782. Paris, Prault, 1786.
 [Ex 1053.251.22].

One of the most vivid extant descriptions of Jefferson and his hilltop home at Monticello was penned by the Chevalier de Chastellux, a man of letters and major-general who served with Rochambeau at Yorktown, ^{and} remained in Virginia with the French Army during the winter and spring of 1781-1782. It was in April, 1782, that he made the journey into "upper Virginia" -- as shown on the map of Virginia appended to his book.

* "Carte pour servir au Journal de Mr. le Marquis de

Chastellux, Rédigée par Mr. Dezoteux, Officier dans l'Etat Major de l'Armée," engraved by Aldring, (folding plate, frontispiece, Vol. II).

Chastellux's description of his visit to Jefferson includes the lines:

* "...no object has escaped the attention of Mr. Jefferson; and it seems that he has, since his youth, placed his mind, as he has his house, on an elevated spot, from which he may contemplate the universe." (II, 37).

There were, wrote the Chevalier de Chastellux, two things in Virginia worth journeying a long distance to see: one was the Natural Bridge, and the other was Mr. Jefferson. Indeed, the Natural Bridge so impressed the French traveller that, after his return to Williamsburg, he persuaded General Rochambeau to send a military engineer for the express purpose of surveying and sketching this "wonder of nature." General Rochambeau agreed that it would not only be a service rendered to Americans to make known abroad one of their "marvels," but that it would also be amusing to have the French be the first to publish an exact account of it. Accordingly, in May 1782, Baron de Turpin made careful plans of the Natural Bridge, which Chastellux in turn had engraved as illustrations for his book. These first pictures of the Natural Bridge (situated on land

belonging to Jefferson) were subsequently copied many times in other books, both in Europe and America.

* Three folding plates (end of Vol. II): (1) "Plan géometral du Pont Naturel"; (2) "Perspective prise du Point A"; (3) "Perspective prise du Point B."

[Asterisks indicate openings for exhibition].

141-a. François Jean, Chevalier (later Marquis) de Chastellux. Travels in North America, in the years 1780, 1781, and 1782... Translated from the French by an English gentleman, who resided in America at that period. London, G.G.J. and J. Robinson, 1787. [Grenville Kane Collection].

142. Spirit level, said to have belonged at one time to Thomas Jefferson. Iron, with brass ornamented face, 9 cm. long. [Ex 4204].

According to information supplied by the donor, it came "from the house of John Harraty, Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was signed [!]."

143. John Reich. Indian Peace Medal, with profile portrait of Thomas Jefferson. 1801. Later bronze copy (U.S. Mint). [Ex 4209].

Such medals, in silver and bronze, and of three sizes, were presented to Indian chiefs from Colonial times to the late nineteenth century. The presidential portrait appears on the obverse, while on the reverse are clasped hands, a peace pipe crossed by a tomahawk, and the inscription "Peace and Friendship." Jefferson medals were distributed, for example, by Lewis and Clark

during the western expedition which took place during Jefferson's presidency, and at his instigation.

This medal was designed by John Reich (1768-1833), a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States about 1800. He was for a time employed as Assistant Engraver at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. In addition to several medals, Reich also designed such coins as the 1807 Half Dollar.

144. C.B. Fevret de Saint-Mémin. Engraved portrait of Thomas Jefferson, 1804. [Manuscripts Division, (Grenville Kane)].

Jefferson sat for this portrait in Washington, while he was President of the United States. It is an engraved "physiognotrace" portrait by C.B. Fevret de Saint-Mémin, the French émigré artist.

The print shown is one of a series of sixteen American portraits selected from his files in 1842 by the artist for his friend and compatriot, Henri Joliet of Dijon. The prints are bound into an album, with a manuscript title-page in the artist's hand, "Gagne-pain d'un exilé." For further information about the album see Howard C. Rice, Jr., "An Album of Saint-Mémin Portraits," Princeton University Library Chronicle, XIII, No. 1 (Autumn, 1951), 23-31.

Note: The original Jefferson letters shown in the
-- listed below --
exhibition are selected to portray "Jefferson the
Virginian," from the larger group of some 150 Jeff-
erson manuscripts owned by the Princeton Library. The
latter do not constitute an integrated group of
"papers," but are single items (mainly letters),
representing all periods of Jefferson's life and
career. These "autographs" have come to the Library
from various sources; roughly 125 of them form
part of the Andre deCoppet Collection of American
Historical Manuscripts, acquired in 1954.

145. Thomas Jefferson to Isaac Zane. A.l.s. Philadel-
phia, November 8, 1783. [Manuscripts Division,
deCoppet Collection].

The letter is written to Isaac Zane of Richmond.
In addition to transmitting his idea for a water-wheel
(with a sketch), Jefferson requests Zane to make
temperature observations for him with the thermometer
he is sending. He also mentions that the Treaty of
Peace has been signed.

Jefferson was at this time a delegate from
Virginia to the Continental Congress. He reached
Princeton, where the Congress was sitting in Nassau
Hall, on the day it adjourned to Annapolis. [Jefferson's
Account Book records the fact that during this brief
visit to Princeton he paid a barber one shilling and

sixpence].

The letter is printed, with a reproduction of Jefferson's sketch of a water-wheel, in the Princeton edition of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. VI, pp. 347-349.

146. Thomas Jefferson to Mr. Legaux. A.l. Washington, April 1, 1802. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection].

"Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to Mr. Legaux, and acknoleges the reciept of his letter of Mar. 1. and of the bundle of vine plants which are this moment come to hand. For these he prays Mr. Legaux to accept his thanks. They will be immediately forwarded to Monticello, but as they will be a month getting there, he is afraid the season may be a little ahead of them. They shall however be well taken care of. He tenders to Mr. Legaux his friendly salutations."

This letter, presumably unpublished, does not appear in the standard editions of Jefferson's writings.

147. Thomas Jefferson to Messrs Dodge and Oxnard. A.l.s. Monticello, June 11, 1822. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection].

The letter is addressed to "Joshua Dodge, Esq., Consul of the U.S. of America, Marseilles."

"...I now make my annual request for the articles

noted at the end of this letter, to meet which I remit with this letter to my friend Mr. John Vaughan of Philadelphia the sum of 180 D. which I am in hopes he will invest and forward to you in a bill of Mr. Girard's, on Paris as usual. This, according to former prices, with the little balance in your hands, I suppose sufficient for the articles, and little balances either way may be settled in the next annual call. I wish you may recieve it in time to ship the articles in all [sic] September which is of importance towards their escaping the summer heats and winter storms & cold. If you will be so kind on receipt of the remittance to drop me a line, it will the sooner relieve suspence as to it's safe conveyance. I will thank you for information also of the price of the best brandies of your port....

"100. bottles of Ledanon
240 do. vin rouge de Bergasse.
125 do. Muscat de Rivesalte.
100. do. vin blanc de Limoux.
36 do. virgin oil of Aix
75. lb. maccaroni.
6. double bottles Anchovies."

[In the margin beside Jefferson's list are Dodge's indications of the identification marks put on the shipment: "TJ l à 4,..." etc.]

This letter, presumably unpublished, does not appear in the standard editions of Jefferson's writings.

148. Two keys to the wine cellar at Monticello.
[Ex 4355].

Traditionally associated with Monticello. Presented to the Library in 1944 by Mrs. Charles Mayhoff (née Amelie Levy).

149. Jefferson punch ladle. Silver bowl and bone handle. On the silver haft: "T. Jefferson 1791." [Ex 4510].

The ladle was once owned by President Grover Cleveland, whose son, Richard, presented it to Princeton University in October 1950. Traditionally believed to have belonged to Jefferson. Eighteenth-century workmanship, though the engraved inscription appears to be of later date.

150. Drinking cup of horn, lined with silver and with a silver rim on which is engraved "T. Jefferson 1791." [Ex 4511].

Once the property of President Grover Cleveland, whose son, Richard, presented it to Princeton in 1950. Traditionally associated with Thomas Jefferson (although the silver marks appear to establish it as work of H. Wilkinson Co., Sheffield, 1837).

151. Thomas Jefferson. Leaves from Jefferson's Farm Book, 1815, 1823, 1824. Autograph manuscript, three leaves (six pages). [Manuscripts Division].

Two of the pages shown, dated 1815 and December 1823, concern the amount of cloth required by the negroes working on Jefferson's estate. Another page, from the section of the Farm Book entitled "Aphorisms, observations, facts in husbandry," concerns oxen, cattle, and sheep. Throughout his life Jefferson was in the habit of jotting down agricultural information gathered from his personal observation and reading, arranging it under such headings as implements, buildings, animals, rotation of crops, and spinning.

Jefferson's grandson and literary executor, Col. Thomas J. Randolph, at various times gave away as souvenirs miscellaneous scraps of his grandfather's handwriting. Thus, pages like those shown here, became scattered and eventually found their way into the autograph market. The main body of the Farm Book is now at the Massachusetts Historical Society.

For further commentary on these fragments of Jefferson's Farm Book see The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XII, No. 2 (Winter, 1951), 93-94.

See also Edwin Morris Betts, ed., Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book, with Commentary and Relevant Extracts from Other Writings, Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 35, published for the APS by Princeton

University Press, 1953. [94115.499]. The three leaves now at Princeton are here reintegrated into the Farm Book and published in facsimile as pages 73/74, 151/152, and 175/176. The editor does not, however, record the transfer of these leaves from their previous owner, Mr. Roger W. Barrett, to the Princeton Library (p. x).

152. Thomas Jefferson. Memorandum concerning crops and other farming matters for Jeremiah Goodman, overseer of Jefferson's plantation at Poplar Forest in Bedford County, Virginia, 1814. Autograph manuscript, 5 pages. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection].

At the top of the first page: "1814. Nov. 11.
Poplar Forest."

The memorandum begins: "The crop here for 1815
is to be as follows..."

There follow detailed instructions concerning crops and other matters connected with the management of the farm. The memorandum concludes: "I should be glad Mr. Goodman would write to me once a month, stating how things are, & always looking over this memorandum & saying what [parts] of it are executed."

This memorandum is not included in Edwin Morris Betts, ed., Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book, with Commentary and Relevant Extracts from Other Writings.

153. Thomas Jefferson to John Patterson. A.l.s.
Monticello, January 31, 1819. [Manuscripts
Division, deCoppet Collection].

This letter written to John Patterson of Baltimore well demonstrates Jefferson's personal interest in every detail of the new University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

"...I join with you in joy on the passage of our University bill...Not doubting the interest you take in this institution, of which your subscription was so honorable proof, I inclose you a letter with a request to enquire for us into the character and qualifications of the writer. From it's style and contents I should conjecture him respectable; but an ounce of fact is worth a pound of conjecture. His drawing, dancing, music, would suit us. His Italian and French may be useful for a while: but I propose to write to Professor Pictet of Geneva for a professor of modern languages, where French, Italian & German are almost natively spoken. As I shall not answer Mr. Milon's letter until I hear from you, I pray you to make the enquiry as promptly, but as thoroughly also as your convenience will permit, and with your information to return me his letter.-- ...

"P.S. now dayly & hourly expecting our Italian stonecutters to arrive at Baltimore I hope Mr. Hollins

will be on the watch not to let them stay there a day, and I join you in commission with him. A water passage to Richmond addressed to Capt. Peyton would be a good conveyance."

This letter does not appear in the standard editions of Jefferson's writings.

154. Thomas Jefferson to Littleton Dennis Teackle (of Baltimore). A.l.s. Monticello, March 31, 1826. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection].

This letter was written three months before Jefferson's death, which occurred on July 4, 1826.

"I am indebted to you for the communication of your law for the establishment of primary schools. I rejoice at the measure being sincerely desirous of seeing the promotion of education, and especially in the South, where we have been too inattentive to it. I think you have begun at the right end, the primary schools. We began with them also, but on a bad plan I think. My hope however is that when our legislature shall become sensible of it's inefficiency, they will amend it. Our 3d. and highest grade is in a course of good success. We shall now proceed to our intermediate grades for classical learning and such elements of the useful sciences as will be useful to the great number, who not aspiring to an University education, yet wish for more than mere reading, writing and

cyphering. Wishing you entire success in your laudable views I pray you to accept the assurance of my great esteem and respect."

This letter, presumably unpublished, does not appear in the standard editions of Jefferson's writings.

155. "University of Virginia." Engraved by B. Tanner. Decorative inset (upper left corner) of Map of the State of Virginia, "Constructed in conformity to Law, from the late Surveys authorized by the Legislature, and other original and authentic Documents, by Herman Böye," engraved by H.S. Tanner, 1826. [Ex 1230.205q (McCormick)]. This copy of the map is in nine sections, mounted, folded, and bound].

In a note suggesting an inscription for his tombstone, Jefferson wrote that he himself most wished to be remembered, not as a holder of great office, but as the author of the Declaration of Independence, the author of the Virginia statute for Religious Freedom, and "the Father of the University of Virginia."

During the last years of his life, Jefferson saw the realization of a "Central College" for the state established at Charlottesville in sight of his home at Monticello. Although he received architectural suggestions from Benjamin Latrobe and William Thornton, Jefferson himself was largely responsible for the design of the "academical village" built to house the new University of Virginia (chartered in 1819). He

supervised many of the details; at his death on July 4, 1826, only the central Rotunda was incomplete.

156. University of Virginia. Medal commemorating centennial of foundation in 1819. Bronze, Gorham Co., 1921. [Ex 4138].

Head of Jefferson on obverse (after Gilbert Stuart's profile medallion portrait, 1805).

157. Lafayette to the citizens of Charlottesville. A.l.s. Richmond, November 1, 1824. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection].

"The kind invitation from the Citizens of Charlottesville is on every account most gratifying to my feelings, and amidst the motives that contribute to my eagerness to pay to them in person my respectful thanks, I know they will with pleasure admit my affectionate sense of the ties which unite them to my excellent friend.' I expect, at last, to reach Monticello next Thursday, and shall there wait for your communications respecting the day when you will advise me to present myself to you, and to offer to the Citizens of Charlottesville a tribute of my gratitude and respect.

Lafayette"

The letter was written during Lafayette's great tour of America, as "the Nation's Guest."

The meeting with Jefferson at Monticello was one

of the outstanding events of the tour. The two men had first met, in 1781, during the War, when Lafayette was 24 and Jefferson 38 [cf. above, nos. 117-119]. At the time of their last meeting, in 1824, Lafayette was 67 and Jefferson 81. They had maintained a correspondence during this entire period.

158. Souvenirs of Lafayette's American tour, 1824-25.
 (a) White silk ribbon (for use as badge), printed in black, with portrait of Lafayette, American eagle, and motto "The Companion of Washington." [Ex 4799].
 (b) François-Auguste Caunois (1787-1839). A portrait bust of Lafayette on obverse. Reverse: the legend "The defender of American and French Liberty, 1777-1824. Born in Chavaniac, the 6 September, 1757," surrounded by wreath of oak leaves. [Ex 4873]
159. The Papers of Thomas Jefferson. Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1950... [10824.499.009. Another set, lent for exhibition by Princeton University Press].
- Vol. I (1760-1776). 1950. Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Lyman H. Butterfield, Mina R. Bryan, Associate Editors.
- Vol. II (1777 - 18 June 1779, including the Revisal of the Laws, 1776-1786). 1950. Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Lyman H. Butterfield, Mina R. Bryan, Associate Editors.
- Vol. III (18 June 1779 - 30 September 1780). 1951. Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Lyman H. Butterfield, Mina R. Bryan, Associate Editors.
- Vol. IV (1 October 1780 - 24 February 1781). 1951. Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Lyman H. Butterfield, Mina R. Bryan, Associate Editors.
- Vol. V (25 February 1781 - 20 May 1781). 1952. Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Lyman H. Butterfield, Mina R. Bryan, Associate Editors.

Vol. VI (21 May 1781 - 1 March 1784). 1952.
Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Mina R. Bryan,
Elizabeth L. Hutter, Associate Editors.

Vol. VII (2 March 1784 - 25 February 1785). 1953.
Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Mina R. Bryan,
Elizabeth L. Hutter, Associate Editors.

Vol. VIII (25 February - 31 October 1785).
1953. Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Mina R.
Bryan, Elizabeth L. Hutter, Associate Editors.

Vol. IX (1 November 1785 - 22 June 1786). 1954.
Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Mina R. Bryan,
Associate Editor.

Vol. X (22 June - 31 December 1786). 1954.
Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Mina R. Bryan,
Frederick Aandahl, Associate Editors.

Vol. XI (1 January - 6 August 1787). 1955.
Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Mina R. Bryan,
Frederick Aandahl, Associate Editors.

Vol. XII (7 August 1787 - 31 March 1788). 1955.
Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Mina R. Bryan,
Frederick Aandahl, Associate Editors.

Vol. XIII (March - 7 October 1788). 1956.
Julian P. Boyd, Editor. Mina R. Bryan,
Associate Editor.

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XIII

VIRGINIA AFTER THE REVOLUTION

160. Report of the Committee of Revisors appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia in MDCCCLXXVI. Published by Order of the General Assembly, and Printed by Dixon & Holt, In the City of Richmond, November, 1784. [Ex 7837.934q].

This Report embodies the work of Thomas Jefferson and other leading Virginians, appointed by the Virginia Assembly to prepare a general revision of laws for the new state.

Opened (pp. 58-59) to A Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom, which was approved and adopted by the Assembly in 1785. Jefferson mentioned this Act as one of the three "testimonials" by which he most wished to be remembered.

For a note on this copy see: Mina R. Bryan, "Report of the Committee of Revisors," Princeton University Library Chronicle, XVI, No. 2 (Winter, 1955), 99-100.

161. Debates and other Proceedings of the Convention of Virginia, "Convened at Richmond, on Monday the 2nd day of June, 1788, for the purpose of deliberating on the Constitution recommended by the Grand Federal Convention. To which is prefixed, The Federal Constitution." Petersburg, Printed by Hunter and Prentis, 1788. 3 vols. (vol. 3, 1789, printed by William Prentis). [Ex 1082.938 -- 2 copies of vol. 1 (McCormick)].

Copy 2 of the first volume has on fly-leaf, facing title, the inscription: "Richard Henry Lee from his friend Charles Lee, Esq" (in the handwriting of R.H.L.).

162. A Collection of all such Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as are now in force... Richmond, Printed by Augustine Davis, Printer for the Commonwealth, 1794. [Ex 7837.936.2 q (McCormick)].

On the front fly-leaf, the inscription: "For the Honble William Patterson of New Jersey from his Obt. William Marshall June 15th 1796." The front cover of the binding is stamped in gold: "From William Marshall / of / Virginia / to / The Hon. William Patterson Esq. / Jersey."

163. John Leland. The Virginia Chronicle: with Judicious and Critical Remarks, under xxiv Heads. Fredericksburg, Printed by T. Green, 1790. [Ex 1230.576 (McCormick)].

164. "A Wonderful Discovery of a Hermit: who lived upwards of 200 Years." / "An Account of the Wonderful Old Hermit's Death and Burial." Two broadsides, ca. 1786-1787. [Sinclair Hamilton Collection, Nos. 110, 111].

The first of the broadsides relates the story of the wonderful discovery, in the mountains, of a hermit ~~at~~ two hundred years old, by "two Virginia gentlemen of undoubted veracity," Captain James Buckland and Mr. John Fielding. The second broadside

continues the story, telling how the hermit took his first drink of rum, and died shortly thereafter -- adding that he "might have lived two hundred years more had he not drank that horrid draught!"

Both broadsides are illustrated with woodcuts. For further description see the forthcoming printed catalogue of the Sinclair Hamilton Collection of American Illustrated Books.

165. Verses, Composed and Sung at Trenton, on the Delivery of the Funeral Eulogium in Honor of the Memory of General George Washington. Broadside. [Trenton, New Jersey, 1799]. [BF 7328].

"While Columns climb the Southern Sky,
To shew where Washington must lie,
Shall, here, no Monumental Stone,
Point where in arms the Hero shone?"

166. John Burk. The History of Virginia, from Its Settlement to the Present Day. Vols. 1-3, Petersburg, Virginia, Dickson & Pescud, 1804-1805. Vol. 4, "continued by Skelton Jones and Louis Hue Girardin," Petersburg, M.W. Dunnivant, 1816. [Ex 1230.227 copy 2 (McCormick)].

The fourth volume of Burk's History, published in 1816 by Skelton Jones and Louis Hue Girardin, covers the period of the American Revolution, from 1775 to 1781. Jefferson furnished much material -- from his personal recollections and papers -- for this volume, which is dedicated to him by the author.

"To Thomas Jefferson, the obliging neighbour, the

warm, kind, indulgent friend, as well as the active patriot, the able statesman, and the liberal philosopher, the following continuation of The History of Virginia originally and justly dedicated to him, is respectfully inscribed by L.H. Girardin."

167. J.W. Campbell. A History of Virginia, from its Discovery till the year 1781. "With Biographical Sketches of All the Most Distinguished Characters..." Petersburg, Virginia, Published by J.W. Campbell, William Fry, Printer, 1813. [Ex 1230.236 (McCormick)].

168. J.S. Glennie. The Particulars Of & Sketches Taken During a Voyage to, and Journey Over The United States of America and back, Commencing 24th September 1810. Manuscript journal, with water-color and pencil sketches. [Manuscripts Division, Andre deCoppet Collection, bound ms.].

This journal of a tour through the United States by a Scotch traveller in 1810 and 1811, includes a section on Virginia, which Glennie visited in the spring of 1811. Included are several charming water-color sketches; for example:

"Norfolk Virginia on the 4th of May 1811" (p.[74]).

A View of Westover, the Byrd estate on the James River [extra-illustration].

Concerning the latter, Glennie writes in his diary, under date of May 8, 1811 (pp. [77-78]):

"Westover House is situated on the Northwest side of James River about 100 yards from the water, is a large mansion built many years ago, and has the

appearance of English antiquity, both in architecture and furniture...

"Before breakfast this morning, 8th May, I walked on the sands, and took a sketch of James River, as also of Westover. -- At breakfast Mrs. Byrd seldom attends, so that we had all the young ladies to ourselves..."

There is also, on page [78], a pencil sketch of the tomb of William Byrd (1674-1744), with transcription of the inscription.

169. David English Henderson. *Sketches of Virginia, 1856-1857.* [Graphic Arts Collection, Box V-7].

These original pencil drawings were made during a trip in Virginia and Tennessee in 1856-57 by David English Henderson (1832-1887), a native of Jefferson County (now West Virginia). Several of the sketches were engraved for magazines of the time. For a brief note on the drawings see Princeton University Library Chronicle, XII, No. 4 (Summer, 1951), 222; and see also, Virginia Calvalcade, III, No. 2 (Autumn, 1953), 4-7, article by William M.E. Rachal, "Salt the South Could Never Savor."

The drawings selected for the exhibition were:

- (1) "Sir John's Run." October 22, 1856.
- (2) "Richmond Basin." November 12, 1856.

- (3) "The Penitentiary at Richmond." November 13, 1856.
- (4) "Lower Furnace Salt Works, Saltville, Virginia." November 18, 1856.
- (5) "Upper Salt Works, Saltville, Virginia." November 19, 1856.
- (6) "Mr. Picton's House; Salt Works." November 19, 1856.
- (7) "Stage Yard, Blountsville, Tennessee." November 23, 1856. With stage-coach marked "Va. and Tenn. R.R. Line."
- (8) "Interior of a Boardinghouse near Nickejack Cave." February 5, 1857.

Nos. 1-7 were engraved for Harper's New Monthly Magazine, Vol. XV (September-October, 1857).

APPENDIX

Check-List of copies of
 John Smith's
The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England,
and the Summer Isles
 in the Princeton University Library

[1] Issue of 1624. Sabin 82824. [Grenville Kane Collection, copy 1].

Binding, contemporary brown calf. Royal arms on front and back covers.

Previous ownership: Grenville Kane, Willoughby de Broke.

Folding plates (maps):

Ould Virginia. 1st state.	20/21
Virginia. 3rd state.	40/41
Summer Ils. 1st state.	168/169
New England. 3rd state.	202/203

Extra-illustrations:

Portrait, Thomas Smith, by Simon van de Passe (mounted), 1616	facing title
Portrait, Duchess of Richmond, oval, by F. Delaram	facing dedication
"Americanus ex Virginia" by Wenceslaus Hollar, 1645 (mounted)	preceding sig. A
Portrait, Sir Walter Raleigh, by Simon van de Passe (mounted)	facing p. 5

- [2] Issue of 1624. Sabin 82824. [Grenville Kane Collection, copy 2].

Binding, contemporary brown calf. Ducal arms of Richmond on both covers.

Previous ownership: Grenville Kane, Huth collection.

Folding plates (maps):

Ould Virginia.	3rd state.	20/21
Virginia.	6th state.	40/41
Summer Ils.	1st state.	168/169
New England.	2nd state.	202/203

Extra-illustrations: none.

Note: front cover reproduced in P.U.Lib. Chronicle, XI, No. 1 (Autumn, 1949), between pp. 16/17.

- [3] Issue of 1624. Large paper. Sabin 82824.
[Grenville Kane Collection, copy 3].

(Note: the "4" of 1624 on title-page has been changed in ink to a "5"; but this is the authentic 1624 title-page.)

Binding, contemporary brown calf. Ducal arms of Richmond on front cover; arms of George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury (1562-1633) on back cover.

Previous ownership: Grenville Kane, Duke of Leeds.

Folding plates (maps):

Ould Virginia.	2nd state.	20/21
Virginia.	5th state.	40/41
Summer Ils.	2nd state.	168/169
New England.	4th state.	200/201

Extra-illustrations:

Portrait, Duchess of Richmond, full length,
by Willem van de Passe. facing dedication

Note: Title-page reproduced in Princeton University Library Chronicle, XI, No. 1 (Autumn, 1949), between pp. 16/17.

Ibid: "It is not too much to say, therefore, that this is the finest copy of the most important work on the early English settlement of America" -- Boies Penrose.

- [4] Issue of 1624. Large paper. Sabin 82824.
[Ex 1230.862.6q (McCormick)].

Binding, contemporary dark brown (almost black) morocco. Royal arms on front cover; ducal arms of Richmond on back cover.

Previous ownership: Cyrus McCormick, Robert Hoe, Duchess of Hamilton, William Beckford.

Folding plates (maps):

Ould Virginia. 2nd state.	following title
Virginia. 9th state.	40/41
Summer IIs. 2nd state.	168/169
New England. 4th state.	202/203

Extra-illustrations:

Portrait of Duchess of Richmond, full length,
by Willem van de Passe facing dedication

Portrait of Pocahontas, by Simon van de Passe
facing page 112

- [5] Issue of 1626. Sabin 82826. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Binding, modern green morocco.

Previous ownership: Grenville Kane (acquired in 1914)..

Folding plates (maps):

Ould Virginia. 1st state.	preceding page 1
Virginia. 5th state.	46/47
Summer IIs. 1st state.	166/167

New England. 3rd state. 208/209

Extra-illustrations:

Portrait of Duchess of Richmond, full length,
by Willem van de Passe facing dedication

- [6] Issue of 1627. Sabin 82827. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Binding, modern red morocco.

Previous ownership: Grenville Kane, Ives, Menzies.

Folding plates (maps):

Ould Virginia. 4th state. 40/41

Virginia. 10th state. preceding page 1

Summer Ils. 3rd state. 168/169

New England. 6th state. 202/203

Extra-illustrations:

Portrait of Duchess of Richmond, full length,
by Willem van de Passe facing dedication

Portrait of Pocahontas, by Simon van de Passe
facing p. 121

- [7] Issue of 1627. Sabin 82827. [Grenville Kane Collection]. Bound with Smith's True Travels, 1630.

Binding, contemporary brown calf. Royal arms on both covers.

Previous ownership: Grenville Kane, William M. Ivins, Sir George Webbe Dasent.

Folding plates (maps):

Ould Virginia. 4th state. 40/41

Virginia. 10th state. preceding page 1

Summer Ils. 3rd state. 168/169

New England. 9th state. 202/203

Extra-illustrations:

Portrait of Duchess of Richmond, full length,
by Willem van de Passe facing dedication

Lithograph facsimile of "Ould Virginia"
laid in

- [8] Issue of 1632. Sabin 82829. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Binding, early brown calf, panelled, no arms.

Previous ownership: Grenville Kane, Fawsley, Henry Benson, "Richard Benson his booke" (inscribed on title).

Folding plates (maps):

Ould Virginia. 4th state. 40/41

Virginia. 10th state. preceding page 1

Summer Ils. 3rd state. preceding page 105

New England. 9th state. 202/203

Extra-illustrations:

Engraving by Renold Elstrack (trimmed), portrait of Charles I as prince, with verses: "Great Brittaine is thy Birth-right, but the Earth stoopes to thy Vertues....etc."

tipped in, on
blank leaf at end,
following page 248

SECONDARY WORKS CONSULTED

Listed here are some of the many secondary works used in preparing the exhibition and the explanatory captions. This is obviously not intended as a bibliography of Virginia, but merely as a recognition of indebtedness to those books which provided reliable information in the most convenient form, and which were most frequently referred to under the pressure of preparing the display in a limited time. Other works related to a specific item are mentioned above at the appropriate places in the catalogue.

Baltimore Museum of Art, et al. The World Encompassed. An Exhibition of the History of Maps. Baltimore, 1952. Catalogue compiled by Elizabeth Baer, Lloyd A. Brown, Dorothy E. Miner. [ExB 0430.143q].

Sir Humphrey Gilbert. The Voyages and Colonising Enterprises of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. With an Introduction and Notes by David Beers Quinn. London, The Hakluyt Society, 1940. 2 vols. Hakluyt Society Publications, Second Series, nos. 83,84. [1001.426].

Richard Hakluyt. The Original Writings & Correspondence of the Two Richard Hakluyts. With an Introduction and Notes by E.G.R. Taylor. London, The Hakluyt Society, 1935. 2 vols. Hakluyt Society Publications, Second Series, nos. 76,77. [1001.426].

"Jamestown 350th Anniversary Historical Booklets." General Editor, E.G. Swem. Published by The Virginia 350th Anniversary Celebration Corporation, Williamsburg, 1957. 23 booklets. [1230.892.2].

Especially the following:

No. 1. E.G. Swem, John M. Jennings and James A. Servies, A Selected Bibliography of Virginia, 1607-1699.

No. 2. William W. Abbot. A Virginia Chronology 1585-1783.

No. 3. Ben C. McCrary. John Smith's Map of Virginia, With A Brief Account of Its History.

No. 5. Wesley Frank Graven. The Virginia Company of London, 1606-1624.

Howard Mumford Jones. The Literature of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century. Boston, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1946. (Memoirs of the Academy...) [8001.118.2q n.s., v. 19].

Boies Penrose. Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance, 1420-1620. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1952. [1003.7065].

Charles W. Porter, III. Fort Raleigh, National Historic Site, North Carolina. Washington, D.C., 1952. National Park Service Historical Handbook Series, No. 16. [109992.921.8 no. 16].

David Beers Quinn, ed. The Roanoke Voyages, 1584-1590. Documents to Illustrate the English Voyages to North America under the Patent Granted to Walter Raleigh in 1584. London, The Hakluyt Society, 1955. 2 vols. Hakluyt Society Publications, Second Series, no. 104, 105. [1001.426].

Edward M. Riley and Charles E. Hatch, Jr., eds. Jamestowne in the Words of Contemporaries. Washington, D.C., GPO, 1944. [1231.396.77].

Francis Coleman Rosenberger, ed. Virginia Reader, A Treasury of Writings From the first voyages to the present. New York, E.P. Dutton & Co., 1948. [1230.784].

Captain John Smith. Works, 1608-1631. Edited by
Edward Arber. Westminster, Archibald Constable and
Co., 1895. 2 vols. "The English Scholar's
Library of Old and Modern Works." [1080.8633].

Bibliography, vol. 1, p. cxxx-cxxxvi; facsimiles
of plates of original editions, etc.

"VIRGINIA IMPARTIALLY EXAMINED AND LEFT TO PUBLICK VIEW . . ."

Members of the Friends and subscribers to the *Chronicle* have already received the folder describing the Library's autumn exhibition of rare books, manuscripts, and maps relating to the history of Virginia from the days of Queen Elizabeth to the beginning of the nineteenth century. A few further comments, concerning the provenance of the materials on display, are offered here as an indication of how the Princeton Library's Virginia holdings have accumulated.

In general, the Library's exhibitions are not loan exhibitions, but are based on its own collections, with occasional items borrowed from other institutions or private collections, when these enhance or complete the theme being treated. In the case of this Virginia exhibition, everything on display is from the Princeton Library itself, with the exception of four items: an additional copy of the first edition of Spenser's *The Faerie Queene*, 1590-96 (lent by Professor Charles Grosvenor Osgood); an additional copy of Mrs. Aphra Behn's play, *The Widdow Ranter or, The History of Bacon in Virginia*, 1690 (lent by John R. B. Brett-Smith)—each of these for the purpose of providing two "openings" in the same book; a Queen Elizabeth I sixpence (lent by Miss Maria Rice Miller); and a wooden Indian (disinterred from the basement of Nassau Hall).

How does the Princeton Library happen to have so much fine material on early Virginia? Part of the answer to this question might be sought in those traditional links forged in the eighteenth

from

THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CHRONICLE

XIX, No.1 (Autumn, 1957), 51-54

century between Virginia and Princeton, which are outlined in the final section of the exhibition. In accumulating over the years, by accident or design, material concerning its own graduates, Princeton has, in the process, collected manuscripts, scarce pamphlets, and memorabilia transcending the parochial considerations which provided the initial impetus. This accounts in part at least for the varied documents relating to such men as: James Madison, Class of 1771; the Reverend Samuel Davies, fourth president of the College, who previously served as a minister in Hanover County, Virginia; Samuel Stanhope Smith, Class of 1769, the first principal of Hampden Sydney Academy in Virginia, later the seventh president of the College of New Jersey; Philip Vickers Fithian, Class of 1772, who was employed as a tutor in the household of Robert Carter, a Tidewater plantation owner of Westmoreland County; Henry Lee, Jr., Class of 1773—"Light-Horse Harry" of Revolutionary War fame; Andrew Hunter, Jr., Class of 1772, and Samuel Beach, Class of 1783, both Princeton students from Virginia.

The great strength of the Library's Virginiana, however, is of comparatively recent date. The present exhibition would not have been possible twenty-five years ago. For the early period of Virginia's history, for example, it draws heavily upon the collection of Cyrus H. McCormick '79, presented to the Library in 1947 and 1948 by his widow, Mrs. Marshall Ludington Brown, a collection which has Virginia as its principal theme; and upon the Grenville Kane Collection, acquired in 1946, in which the Virginia material is included in the larger framework of early Americana. The McCormick Virginiana have been described in the *Chronicle* (X, No. 1 [Nov., 1948], 3-15) by Louis B. Wright in his article, "Materials for the Study of the Civilization of Virginia"; while the Virginia material in the Kane Collection has been surveyed by Boies Penrose in "The Grenville Kane Americana," the *Chronicle* (XI, No. 1 [Autumn, 1949], 4-25). Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.'s gift to Princeton of one of the twelve recorded copies of Thomas Hariot's *A briefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia* (with its illustrated supplement of De Bry's engravings from John White's American drawings), Frankfurt, 1590, has likewise been described in the *Chronicle* (IX, No. 2 [Feb., 1948], 97-98).

Among the rarities in the McCormick collection is one of the three extant manuscripts of William Strachey's *The Historie of Travell into Virginia Britania*, compiled about 1612, but not published during the author's lifetime. It was first printed in 1849, by

R. H. Major (from the British Museum manuscript) for the Hakluyt Society; a new edition by Louis B. Wright and Virginia Freund, based this time on the Princeton manuscript (judged by the editors as the most accurate), was published by the Hakluyt Society in 1953. Another McCormick manuscript (not mentioned in Mr. Wright's above-noted *Chronicle* survey) is a contemporary manuscript copy of the "Bermuda Charter" of 1615, in which title to the islands, which had been acquired by the Virginia Company in its third charter of 1612, was transferred to the newly constituted Somers Island Company "in consideracon of the sume of two thousand pounds of lawfull money of England." This manuscript awaits further study by some historian, who will doubtless wish to collate it with the other extant versions of the document.

The McCormick collection of autographs of Virginia governors has been drawn upon for the section of the exhibition covering the last half of the eighteenth century. A still richer "source of supply" for this period is, however, the Andre deCoppet Collection of American Historical Manuscripts, described in the *Chronicle* (XVI, No. 4 [Summer, 1955], 166-181). From this magnificent collection come George Washington's surveys of Virginia lands, Virginia paper currency, as well as letters of Washington, Lafayette, Nathanael Greene, Rochambeau, and others, providing a first-hand documentary account of events in Virginia during the Revolution. The manuscript journal of J. S. Glennie, a Scotch traveler—also in the deCoppet Collection—includes an account of Virginia in 1811, and, among Glennie's skillful water-color illustrations, a little-known view of the Byrd estate at Westover on the James River.

It would be misleading, however, to attribute all of the Library's Virginia material to the extensive collections just mentioned. The resources of a library like the one at Princeton form a great pool into which flow streams and rivulets from many sources, and to which each "little drop of water" makes a contribution. In the context of the Virginia exhibition, for example, may be seen a fine Lafayette letter presented to the Library by the late Stuart W. Jackson, of Gloucester, Virginia, in honor of Julian P. Boyd (see the *Chronicle*, XV, No. 2 [Winter, 1951], 105-107), as well as Joachim du Perron's manuscript journal of the Siege of Yorktown, with maps, presented by Mr. Jackson in 1942 "in sincere admiration of the learning and writings of my friend Dr. Gilbert Chinard." One of Du Perron's maps was published by the Library in 1942, in an

edition of five hundred copies (now out of print), as *A Map of Yorktown*, "By Joachim du Perron, Comte de Revel, With Notes Biographical, Nautical & Cartographical on the Journals & Maps of Du Perron, 1781-1782, by Gilbert Chinard, Robert G. Albion, and Lloyd A. Brown." The manuscript maps of another French officer, Louis Alexandre Berthier, many of them showing localities in Virginia—which came to the Library in 1939 through the generosity of the late Harry C. Black '09—still await adequate publication.

Three leaves from the Farm Book kept by Thomas Jefferson at "Monticello"—included in the section of the exhibition devoted to Jefferson—were presented to the Library in 1950 by Roger W. Barrett '37 as a gesture of appreciation to the editors of the Princeton edition of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, because, as Mr. Barrett wrote at the time, "your outstanding work on the Jefferson papers has forged a link between the names of Jefferson and Princeton." (See the *Chronicle*, XII, No. 2 [Winter, 1951], 93-94.) The Library's nearly complete run of the successive editions of Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia* (described by Mina R. Bryan in the *Chronicle*, XI, No. 4 [Summer, 1950], 202-205) comes from almost as many sources as there are editions. A group of original drawings made during a journey from Virginia to Tennessee in 1856-1857 by David English Henderson—a contemporary of the better-known "Porte Crayon" (David Hunter Strother)—came to the Library from George Henderson '09 (see the *Chronicle*, XII, No. 4 [Summer, 1951], 222). Finally, two rare broadsides printed in the 1780's, from the Sinclair Hamilton Collection of American Illustrated Books, supply an account of the "wonderful Discovery," by two Virginia gentlemen "of undoubted veracity," of "a Hermit who lived upwards of 200 years," and who "might have lived 200 years more" had he not taken his first draught of [New England?] rum.