Four very different items have been purchased for the Rare Book and Early Map Collection of Special Collections & Archives in 1989-1990. The first is a small map of the Northeast compiled by Giacomo Gastaldi (ca. 1500-ca. 1565), appearing in the 1554-1565 edition of *Delle Navigationi e Viaggi* of Giovanni Battista Ramusio (1485-1557). This is the second earliest map to focus on the Northeast (the first, also compiled by Gastaldi, the *Tierra nueva* of 1548, is also held by Special Collections & Archives). This second view of the Northeast is less important for its cartographic information (which is still tenuous, though incorporating the St. Lawrence River and some eastern Canadian waterways) than for its richly depicted view of life in America. America is shown as a lush, fertile land, full of wildlife. Gastaldi also presents several vignettes of Indian daily life as he perceived them, with hunting predominating. The sea is still populated with monsters; figures in a boat drawing fish in a net are taken directly from a Raphael tapestry. One man sleeps on the shore under his boat. Many place names abound, taken from Verrazano’s voyage of 1524. Ramusio’s volume, in which this map appeared, is notable for having had the first collection of travel accounts referring to the New World, including both Verrazano’s and Cartier’s (Charles H. and Mary Elizabeth Brower Fund).

A second purchased map complements the “Westerners in the Orient” collection of Special Collections & Archives. It is an 1843 Japanese World Map, drafted by N. Sekisui, a Japanese cartographer of the late 18th to mid-19th centuries. The map was produced in the same year that William Elliot Griffis (1843-1928) was born (the Griffis Collection being the first and most extensive collection of materials relating to the experience of visitors to the Far East) and thus nicely bridges the gap between the earlier accounts and maps collected for Special Collections & Archives and the Griffis Collection. The map shows the effects of the self-imposed isolation of the Japanese on their cartography. Ultimately, this map harks back to the version of the world made popular by Abraham Ortelius (1528-1598). Ortelius’ map had been popularized by the Jesuits in the East (notably Fathers Martini and Ricci). After the expulsion of the Europeans from Japan in the early 17th century, the Ortelius map (or
its versions) was the only world map available in Japan. This particular map shows well the archaic world view the Japanese had well into the 19th century.

*An Account of the Life of the Late Reverend Mr. David Brainerd* (Edinburgh, 1765) has been purchased for the Rare Book Collection. Brainerd (1718-1747) was well-known as a missionary to the Indians; his life was made known through the diary he compiled and which was published many times. Following a tumultuous career as a divinity student, he was appointed in 1742 as missionary to the Indians by the Correspondents in Scotland for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. In 1744, Brainerd was ordained by the Presbytery of New York at Newark, NJ and went to work in eastern Pennsylvania. From there, Brainerd worked near what is now Freehold, NJ. In 1746, Brainerd and his Indian congregants moved to Cranberry. The following year he died. Brainerd's diary became a manual of religious guidance and was responsible for stimulating people to go into missionary work. The first edition of Brainerd's diary was published in 1746 (*Mirabilia Dei inter Indicos*). Later editions were published in English. Publication of the journal continued well into the 19th century. Special Collections & Archives has some fourteen editions of this work (Famulener Fund).

Thomas Campanius Holm's *A Short Description of the Province of New Sweden. Now Called, by the English, Pennsylvania. In America* (Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. III, Philadelphia, 1834) has been purchased for the Rare Book Collection. In this volume, Campanius Holm traced the six-months' voyage of his grandfather, John Campanius (1601-1683), from Stockholm to Delaware in 1643. In addition, Campanius Holm's volume contains a wealth of information on New Sweden (Pennsylvania), how the Swedes lost this territory to the English, the Indian nations living there, and equivalents in Indian languages for English terms. He also included a list of Swedish families living in the area in 1693 and remarks on America in general (Famulener Fund).