Colby Library Quarterly

The pages that follow are, we trust, no mere gesture of defiance, but evidence that the intellectual and cultural tradition of Colby College is still alive, even in a war-torn world.

FROM WAR-DAYS THREE CENTURIES AGO

RECENTLY added to the historical books and pamphlets in the treasure room of the library is a series of thirteen publications issued in London more than three hundred years ago. They include a dialogue written by Sir Walter Raleigh and a royal "manifestation" by Charles I. One interesting thing (among others) about these seventeenth-century documents is the fact that their provenance can be traced from the days of King Charles to the present. Three hundred years ago these thirteen publications were owned by one Dan Colwell, who presumably retained possession of them until early in the eighteenth century. Then they came into the hands of James Warde; in 1785 they were owned by John Ward, and early in the eighteenth hundreds by James Ward. In 1875 the owner was George C. Peck; in 1878, Frank G. Davis; and in 1940 they were in the possession of Frederick G. Davis (Colby, 1913). And in 1943 Mr. Davis generously presented the lot to the library of his alma mater.

Arranged in chronological order these seventeenth-century publications are as follows:


2. A Protestation of Prince Charles Lodowicke, translated out of the High-Dutch, and printed at London for Richard Whitaker; 1637. (There is a copy in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society.)

3. Sir Walter Raleigh: The Prerogative of Parliaments in
4. John Selden: *A Briefe Discourse Concerning the Power of the Peeres, by a Learned Antiquerie*. London: 1640. (There is a copy in the Huntington Library, San Marino, California.)

5. A second and differently printed edition of the same *Briefe Discourse*. London: 1640, or (to quote the title-page) “Printed in the yeere that Sea-Coale was exceeding deare. 1640.”

6. King Charles I: *His Majesties Manifestation, Concerning the Palatine Cause*. London: 1641. (There is a copy at Yale.)

7. Calybute Downing: *A Discoverie of the false Grounds the Bavarian Party have layd*. London: printed by Ric. Hearn; sold by Thomas Bates; 1641. (There is a copy at Harvard.)

8. Calybute Downing: *A Discourse upon the Interest of England*. London: Richard Hearn, 1641. (The Union Catalogs in the Library of Congress fail to indicate the existence of any other copy of this work in American libraries.)


10. William Hakewill: *The Manner of Holding Parliaments in England*. Collected forth of our Ancient Records. Whereunto is added Ancient Customs of this Kingdome. London: 1641. (There is a copy at Yale.)


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THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF HENRY C. CAREY
Founder of American Social Science

BY CURTIS HUGH MORROW

One hundred fifty years ago, on December 15, 1793, in the city of Philadelphia, a son was born to the Irish exile, Mathew Carey, who was destined to become the founder of the American school of social science. Apprenticed at the early age of eight years to the publishing business of his father, Henry Charles Carey acquired a liberal education as a critic of all manuscripts and books submitted for publication. In 1814 he became a partner in the business and seven years later its sole owner. As a leading publisher he established in 1824 the first auction of publication houses which soon was to play a very important part in the American book trade. At the age of forty-two he had accumulated enough wealth to retire. From this time until his death on October 13, 1879, Henry C. Carey gave his whole attention to study and to the promotion of his chief interest, social science.

Henry Carey's place as the first great social scientist produced on the North American continent is established both by the character and the volume of his writings and by the influence which they had upon his contemporaries at home and in Europe. Having been conditioned by the American milieu, he vigorously attacked the population doctrines of Thomas R. Malthus, the rent theory of David Ricardo, and the general laissez-faire teachings of the great Adam Smith. Moreover, his criticisms were so forcefully