different place (p. 258) and form in the other. The pagination error in the former of the two printings is also repeated here, while the pagination error in the other (153-170 for 253-270) is peculiar to that printing.

Pages [253]-261 contain a catalogue of books imported by Joseph Nancrede, which appeared also in the other printings. It is printed here from the same type, but with more lines to the page, and a further page has been added in smaller type. It includes 'Shake-speare ... an edition of 1798.' It is followed by 'Books lately published by Joseph Nancrede,' p. [262]-264. This catalogue includes two works published by Nancrede in 1798: St. Pierre's Studies in Nature, and Rulhiere's History, or Anecdotes of the Revolution in Russia.

The various features of this edition suggest that it was issued in 1798 and, probably, printed like the others by Manning & Loring for Nancrede with a false imprint. No 1797 London edition of Robinson is listed in the British Museum or Library of Congress catalogues.

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BRIGHAM CORRECTED

Clarence Brigham, at page 136 in *Paul Revere's Engravings*, credits to Revere's artistry three woodcuts which appear in *The North-American's Calendar* for 1773 by Samuel Stearns. This almanac was published in Boston by Edes & Gill and T. & J. Fleet, the latter being the printers, as well.

It has been determined that the identical illustration of the anatomy of a man was used in Thomas Robie's *MDCCXVI*. An Almanack and used again in Nathaniel Low's Astronomical Diary: or Almanack for 1779. All three almanacs came from the press of the Fleets. Thus, Revere could not have made this anatomical-astrological cut which was first used in 1716. Perhaps, the bill which Brigham cited to show that Revere executed all three cuts in the 1773 almanac was in error.

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