

1125-01-2767 **Bruce S. Burdick***, Dept. of Mathematics, Roger Williams University, 1 Old Ferry Rd., Bristol, RI 02809. *Almanack and Almanaque: the Calendrical Periodical in Seventeenth Century North America.*

Originally, the primary content of an almanac was an ephemeris, a detailed calendar indicating the motions of the planets. Eclipses for the year, if any, needed to be predicted. Religious holidays and predictions of the weather were usually included. These items are still present in most modern almanacs but they no longer dominate.

In the early centuries of printing, the owner of a press had an incentive to find an almanac author because almanacs were expected to sell out their print run. An almanac author needed to be either a good calculator or a good plagiarist.

None of the printed almanacs from seventeenth century Mexico are known to have survived, but we have manuscript copies of many of them among the Inquisition records at the Archivo General in Mexico City. The majority of the almanacs printed in the English colonies in the same century have survived in their published form, although they are all quite rare.

We will look at the almanac traditions in both of these areas. By way of having a representative of each, we will focus on the careers and writings of Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora, who lived and published in Mexico City, and John Tulley of Saybrook, Connecticut, who wrote for presses in Boston. (Received September 20, 2016)