Declaration of Independence

1776–1825
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE


With an appendix checklist of American newspapers printing the Declaration of Independence.

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Forward

The Declaration of Independence — the cornerstone of American independence and liberty — ranks only second to the Constitution of the United States. It is “the USA’s most cherished symbol of liberty and Jefferson’s most enduring monument.” — National Archives.

The Congress authorized the Declaration to be printed as a broadside and proclaimed that it should be read to the people throughout the former colonies. In July, 1776, it was printed in 29 newspapers in this country alone. Thereafter, the Fourth of July was celebrated throughout the land by reading the Declaration aloud to assembled crowds. Even the almanac, which was common in every household, was changed to read “in the first (second, third, etc.) year of independence.”

The checklist, which details the many and varied places where this important document was printed, serves to reinforce and amplify the spirited ideals of individual liberty embodied therein. Yet, many readers may be unaware of just how pervasive the Declaration was eventually woven into the fabric of our society in the fifty years following its first publication.

The Declaration, with its own unique message, was printed as a singular document in many different works. It was also printed together with the Constitution of the United States, as well as other important state documents — George Washington’s Farewell Address, the Articles of Confederation, or one or more of the individual state constitutions. In fact, the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and George Washington’s farewell address are found together often enough to be referred to as the triumvirate of American documents. These three became the most important American documents of the nineteenth century.

The author
2009
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Preface

This work brings together for the first time a checklist of 358 books, pamphlets, and periodicals (1776-1825) that print the full text of the U.S. Declaration of Independence in English. The checklist is comprised primarily of American and British works. Works reprinting only portions of the Declaration or printing the Declaration in languages other than English are omitted. A list of American newspapers printing of the Declaration (1776-1825) is provided in an appendix. Broadside printings of the Declaration are not included. A list of 19 contemporary broadside printings of the Declaration can be found in Michael Walsh’s Contemporary Broadside Editions of the Declaration of Independence.

The frontispiece is a photograph of the author viewing an original Dunlap broadside printing of the Declaration, one of two copies owned by The Library of Congress. There are twenty-five surviving copies of the first printing of the Declaration of Independence done by printer John Dunlap at Philadelphia on the night of July 4th, 1776. For practical purposes, first printings of the Declaration are unattainable. However, the Declaration was afterwards reprinted a number of times, and many of these works can be accessed. The checklist provides the means for doing so.

Each checklist entry is a bibliographic “snap-shot” of the work it cites. Each entry consists of a title, collation, pagination, description of contents, references, sources, and notes. Together, the checklist entries provide a source of information that can be used beneficially. More than 100,000 books, pamphlets, and periodicals were published during the period, 1776-1825. A mere 358 reprint the text of the Declaration; two thirds of these do not mention the Declaration in their titles, thus making the checklist the vital link, or key, so-to-speak, permitting these works to be accessed. Each such work, is a primary information source, important in its own right, but doubly important because it reprints the Declaration. Together, the works trace a history of the Declaration, heretofore not possible to be studied in such depth and detail. No scholar or student of history should be without this important checklist. The checklist entries may
also find use in annotating library holdings. In addition, institutions, dealers, and private collectors may find the checklist of particular value as a reference or guide in making future acquisitions of works reprinting the Declaration. The increasingly higher prices demanded in the marketplace for such items, no doubt, is reflective of a growing interest in collecting these early treasured works.

To a large extent, the checklist is a by-product of a collection of books assembled by the author over a period of thirty years. In the early 1980s, the author began collecting books that reprinted the Declaration of Independence. (For purposes of brevity, the Declaration of Independence is hereinafter referred to as the DOI.) At first, the collection was limited to books dated pre-1900, later to books pre-1850, and eventually to pre-1826. Limiting the collection to "the first fifty years" prevented it from becoming too large and unmanageable. Yet, it provided a large enough number of books (about 300), so that many were conveniently accessible and reasonably priced. While, a fewer number were of sufficient scarcity or rarity to make the hunt challenging and improbable that any one person could assemble, or build, a collection deemed complete.

At first, books were browsed in dealer's shops looking for the DOI. A small number of books were found in this way. A subscription to AB Bookman's Weekly was next obtained, and it was discovered that dealers' listings sometimes carried words like "includes the Declaration of Independence." The author waited anxiously for the weekly AB Bookman magazine to arrive so that the "Books for Sale" section could be searched. A fair number of books were purchased using this method.

After a time, the author realized that better success could be had by producing a "want list" circulated to book dealers. However, producing a meaningful "want list" was no simple matter, as there was no bibliography or checklist of books reprinting the DOI that could be consulted. Such a list simply didn’t exist. This meant that the "want list" would have to be constructed from scratch. Here’s how it was accomplished.

On the basis of just a few number of books collected thus far, it was possible to predict the type of book that would likely reprint the DOI. So, the author purchased multi-volume sets of Evans'
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American Bibliography (1639-1800), Shaw and Shoemaker’s American Bibliography (1801-1819), Shoemaker’s American Imprints (1820-1825), and Sabin’s Dictionary of books relating to America. These bibliographies were carefully searched, identifying books that were good candidates. In some cases, a book’s title mentioned that it reprinted the DOI. That was easy. But, in most cases there was no way to tell whether a book reprinted the DOI except by searching the book, page by page. The author was granted permission to use the Cadet Library at West Point, and most of the "good candidates" were searched there, using the library’s Readex Microprint Collection — Evans Series and Shaw Series on microcard. (The microcard collection was the result of a project undertaken by the American Antiquarian Society in 1955.) West Point also had a set of the National Union Catalog pre-1956 imprints, which were diligently searched, as well. The National Union Catalog was especially helpful for identifying good candidates printed outside the U.S. Of the more than 100,000 books published from 1776 to 1825, the search was narrowed to roughly 6,000 "good candidates." These were searched over a two and one half year period (1981-1983). Most of the work was conducted at West Point. Those not accessible via the Readex Microprint Collection were searched at major libraries, most notably at the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress. The search netted about 300 different books containing the DOI (later calculated to be 272, less the 50 or so that had been located previously). The "list of 300," as I termed it, was used to prepare the "want list" sent to dealers.

Using a “List of Dealers” obtained from one of AB Bookman’s yearly publications, a prepared "want list" was sent to some 150 to 200 book dealers. A flood of responses was received, some of which included the titles of books containing the DOI that the author was not yet aware of. The author’s collection grew dramatically over a period of just a few more years. Major purchases included a copy of The Constitution of state of New-York, Fish-kill, Samuel Loudon, 1777, a copy of The constitutions of the several independent states of America, Philadelphia, 1781. Although much time and resource was expended in preparing the "list of 300," the list was crucial to the collection; without it, the collection could never have been assembled.
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In 1999, the author abandoned the old ways of collecting and shifted his focus to the Internet, nowadays the preferred method, with access to several million books and several thousand book sellers. A list of “wants” is posted on the Advanced Book Exchange, and occasionally bids are placed on select books on eBay. Nowadays, the author looks forward to receiving his daily messages: “AbeBooks has found the book you want.” For all practical purposes, online book purchasing is the only means to continue adding books of quality and value to the collection. Remarkably, online purchasing has allowed three unrecorded books to be added to the collection. The DOI collection is now a mature collection, although many works could still be added.

As early as the 1980s, the author gave thought to publishing a checklist of works reprinting the DOI. A typescript was finished in 1986, along with several pages of front matter, and these were circulated to a few respected colleagues. But, work on the checklist lay mostly dormant until the author retired in 2001, at which time work began anew. Works in the author’s personal collection were used to prepare roughly 200 checklist entries. The remainder of the checklist entries were prepared using information obtained from works held by major libraries. Because the author resided just outside Washington, D.C., most of the work was performed at the Library of Congress during a 16 month period from December, 2007 through March, 2009. Fifty-two visitations were made to the Library of Congress alone, and special visitations to view particular works of interest were also made to the University of Virginia, the Virginia Historical Society, the University of Pittsburg, Kent State University, William Clements Library, the University of South Carolina, the Library Company of Philadelphia, Princeton University, the New York State Library, Yale University, and the American Antiquarian Society. A number of other libraries were consulted by telephone and email. Each work used in the preparation of a checklist entry was carefully examined and sufficient bibliographic information was extracted to permit a collation, pagination, and description of contents to be prepared. Efforts were made to locate libraries where entries in the checklist could be accessed and examined. In preparing the checklist, the author attempted to make use of actual copies of works. In some cases
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personal copies in the author’s collection were used. Photographic copies of works were consulted when doing otherwise was impractical.

In addition to preparing checklist entries using works already known to reprint the DOI, there was ample reason to undertake a second search to locate new titles printing the DOI. In the interim, from the 1980s to the 2000s, there had been significant improvements in technology and in the number of new sources of information that could be searched. The previous Readex microcard collections had been replaced by microfiche collections and by the newer online digital collections: *Early American Imprints, Series I Evans and Series II Shaw-Shoemaker*. Library catalogs had been transitioned to digital catalogs accessible via the Internet. These catalogs could be searched collectively using a single online catalog called *worldcat* (www.worldcat.org). Also, there was now an excellent online catalog called the *English Short Title Catalogue* (ESTC), covering pre-1801 British and American titles. These catalogs would greatly facilitate a new search. Additional subscription databases — *Sabin Americana, 1500-1926*, with 29,000 printed works, and *Eighteenth Century Collections Online* (ECCO), with 155,000 printed works containing books, pamphlets, and other documents, were also available via the Internet. The Eighteenth Century Collection was available on microfilm, as well. However, the microfilm and online collections were available only at subscribing libraries, which fortunately included most large libraries such as the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Besides these collections, many old and rare books had been digitally scanned and were stored online at a website called *Google Book Search*. The digital works in this online collection could be accessed and viewed using a home computer and downloaded in pdf format at no cost.

Therefore, an entirely new search of the so-mentioned new collections was performed at the Library of Congress. Each online collection was searched using a number of powerful search options, which included the ability to search an entire collection’s database using a single search request. A number of searches were performed looking for combinations of words found in the DOI, especially combinations of words less likely to be found in most other works. Some examples were “mock trial”, “fatiguing…compliance” and “altering fundamentally.” The works identified in each search were
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then individually examined. Works not reprinted the DOI were simply discarded. In addition to the online collections, five microfilm collections were also searched. These were: *American Periodicals 18th Century*, with 91 titles on 33 reels; *American Periodicals 19th Century*, with 900 titles on 1966 reels; *English Literary Periodicals*, on 969 reels; *Early British Periodicals*, on 902 reels; and *American Culture Series*, a collection of early American books and pamphlets on 643 reels. Many individual books were also requested and checked for the DOI. Roughly, 100 new titles printing the DOI were found. Each was carefully examined, and sufficient bibliographic information was extracted to permit the checklist entry to be prepared. The initial “list of 300” actually contained fewer than 300 works. It included several broadside printings as well as a few works in which the Declaration was printed in non-English, and these were later excluded. It also included works that were later combined into single entries, because they represented different *variant states* of the same work. The final count was 358 works printing the Declaration.

After the checklist had been completed, some thought was given to the question of what the collection represents and what was learned from it. The following could be said; first, the works in the collection are a reflection of the way our early citizens felt about their new freedom. Even the pirate Jean Laffite, who aided Gen. Andrew Jackson (later President Jackson) during the War of 1812 at the Battle of New Orleans, referred to the DOI as that “sacred document.”— *The Journal of Jean Laffite*, 1958. Secondly, the books, pamphlets, and periodicals “tell” the following story: At first, the DOI was new, and it was printed hurriedly with little or no comment. We find two American book printings in July, 1776. This was followed by at least a dozen British periodical printings in August and September. British printings with scathing rebuttals came later. In January, 1777, Congress ordered that an authenticated copy of the DOI be sent to each of the United States, requesting “to have the same put on record.” That same year, the DOI was printed in the *Votes and proceedings* of Maryland and New Jersey, in the *Journals and proceedings* of Pennsylvania, and in the official records of Rhode Island. The DOI was reprinted in *The Remembrancer*, 1776, and the following year in the *Annual Register* — both British works, and the
most reliable sources of information regarding the Revolution. Because of its historic significance, the DOI was afterwards reprinted many times in both American and British histories on the American Revolution, and likewise in U.S. histories. In 1781, the DOI was reprinted together with the Articles of Confederation and the different state constitutions, in a small book entitled *The constitutions of the several independent states of America*. After all, the DOI was one of the founding documents. Although, one British author commented that he couldn’t understand why the Congress directed only 200 copies of such an important book to be printed. In any case, the book was thereafter reprinted in Britain and America many times under similar titles, later adding the U.S. Constitution, and new state constitutions, as they became available. Similar books also appeared under different titles: *The American’s guide*, *The Freeman’s guide*, and *The American citizen’s sure guide*. The DOI was also reprinted in collections of both state laws and U.S. laws, and in collections of individual state constitutions. It was also reprinted in many works for purely patriotic reasons — the most noteworthy being Alexander Macwhorter’s *A festival discourse*, 1793, and Gabriel Nourse’s *The glorious spirit of ’76*, 1806. Eventually, a sort of symbiotic relationship seems to have developed between the public and book publishers. Patriotic citizens welcomed publication of the DOI, and book publishers were eager to issue new and improved editions, often accommodated by adding the DOI and other documents to these works.

Some interesting things were also learned; a few are worth mentioning. Early on, the author learned that the DOI was reprinted in the preamble of the 1777 constitution of the state of New York, and not changed until 1821 — a fact that few people probably know. One of the surprises to be found in the checklist are five works in which the DOI is printed multiple times. It is printed in three different volumes of the *Remembrancer* and in two different volumes (1 & 7) of Sanderson’s *Biography of the signers* (1823); the copy in volume 7 is the Declaration “in its original form”. It is printed twice in John Low’s *The New-York directory* (1796) and John Murphy’s *Interesting documents* (1819), and twice in the 37-page pamphlet *The Declaration of Independence* printed by John Bull (1796). In the latter three instances, the Declaration was printed once as a separate document.
and a second time within the preamble to the constitution to the state of New York. The DOI and Mr. Jefferson’s original draught are also printed in two columns, side by side, in three separate works: *The weekly register* (1813) and two editions of Pickering’s *A review of the correspondence* (1824).

The DOI is also printed together with a counter-declaration in *A Declaration of Independence*, [1782]. The counter-declaration was first printed in Rivington’s *Royal Gazette* (1781), and was labeled Tory propaganda.

The checklist includes two works printed in Germany, with text in French, and with the DOI in English. They are the 1791 and 1817 editions of Georg F. Martens’ *Recueil des principaux*. Another very unusual work is *Acte d’independence des Etats-Unis d’Amerique* [1798], with a title in French, and consisting of four different printings of the Declaration, viz. English, German, French and Italian. During the fifty year period (1776-1825), there were many different fourth of July orations published, yet there are only five such orations in which the DOI was printed, and three of these are different editions of the same work. Likewise, there were countless different almanacs printed during the fifty year period, but only seven that contained a printing of the DOI. One of these was a most unusual *Sheet Almanac…1824*, in which the pages of the almanac were printed on one side of a large single paper sheet. The others include John Tobler’s *The South-Carolina and Georgia almanack…1777; A pocket almanack ….1787*; Charles Smith’s *The gentleman’s political pocket-almanac…1796; The Virginia and North Carolina Almanack…1802; Isaiah Thomas’s Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire and Vermont alamanck…1803*; and *The Vermont register and almanack…1803*. One of the oddest places that the DOI was printed is in Gould’s *The Analytic guide, and authentic key to the art of short hand writing* (1823). This small book reprints the DOI in regular text and also in short hand using Gould’s proprietary method. Despite the fact that Gould’s book was copyrighted, a year later we find the DOI reprinted in Stetson’s *The universal writer; or, short-hand shortened* (1824) both in regular text and in short hand, in this case, using Stetson’s proprietary method. This is almost comical. The checklist also includes four unrecorded works. They are: Gabriel Nourse’s

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Speeches for schools [1805], Hening’s The statutes at large…Volume V (1815), The constitution of Vermont (1811), and The farewell address of George Washington…town of Hopkinton, in the country of St. Lawrence (1813). Of the 358 checklist entries printing the Declaration of Independence, 294 are books, 30 are periodicals, 28 are pamphlets, and 1 is a sheet almanac — works of 50 or fewer pages were counted as pamphlets. Of the 358 checklist entries, 279 were printed in America, 76 in Britain, 2 in Germany, and 1 in France.

The Declaration was often printed in histories, especially those dealing with the American Revolution. The list includes works by Allen, Cooper, Drayton, Grimshaw, Lendrum, Mavor, M’Culloch, Morse, Ramsay, Robertson, Snowden, Warren, and Williams. Interestingly, there are numerous London editions of Robertson’s The History of American, but the DOI is found only in the 1822 American edition printed in Philadelphia. The DOI was not found in fictional works, or in religious, literary, scientific, medical or natural history books. Nor was it found in the prevalent Masonic literature, or in any of the several encyclopedias, or in books written by or about Thomas Jefferson who authored the DOI. The checklist also contains a large number of additional titles that do not reprint the DOI, but included in the checklist because they are closely associated with the works that do reprint the DOI. This includes volumes that are part of multi-volume sets; continuation volumes printed at later times; accompanying atlases; questions or keys accompanying school books, printed separately.

Comparing the printed texts of Declarations taken from different works, with each other and with the Dunlap broadside printing of the Declaration, it was discovered that virtually no two texts were exactly the same—except where the sheets were obviously printed from the same setting of type. English works printed during the American Revolution ordinarily had the words “King of Great-Britain” struck out and replaced by “_____ of _____ ______.” In at least one instance, the words Tyrant, Tyrants, and Tyranny were also struck and replaced by t______. In some cases, words were changed to conform to English or American spellings. Take for example:
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intitle instead of entitle organising instead of organizing
publick “ “ public governors “ “ governours
superiour “ “ superior neighbouring “ “ neighbouring
complete “ “ compleat domestic “ “ domestic
endeavored “ “ endeavoured connexions “ “ connections
betwixt “ “ between honour “ “ honor

In many cases, a plural word was made singular, or vice versa. Take for example:

opinion instead of opinions require instead of requires
constrain “ “ constrains system “ “ systems
rights “ “ right records “ “ record
dissolution “ “ dissolutions invasions “ “ invasion

In other cases, a different but seemingly related word was substituted. Take for example:

repository instead of depository emigrations instead of migrations
subsistence “ “ substance

In other cases, the meaning was changed altogether by substituting a different word. Take for example:

erected instead of elected effected instead of affected
alliance “ “ reliance

In a few cases, significant changes in phraseology were made. Take for example:

at the same time instead of in the mean time
pretended acts of “ “ acts of pretended
it “ “ the same absolute rule
only been answered “ “ been answered only
attempts made by “ “ attempts

The insertion and deletion of hyphens was also common. Take for example:

self evident instead of self-evident
Great Britain “ “ Great-Britain
fellow-citizens “ “ fellow citizens

There are numerous instances of inserted or deleted words. One frequently encountered variant is where the article “a” has been
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inserted between words 154 and 155 to read institute a new government instead of institute new government. Another is where the article “the” has been inserted between words 1199 and 1200 to read by the authority instead of by authority. Also, the word “meantime” is written three different ways, viz. mean time, mean-time, and meantime. Other discrepancies are also noted, including spelling errors and word substitutions. Punctuation and capitalization follow no pattern or rule, and appear not to be useful measures for collating the various texts.

It seems unimaginable that so many errors and intentional rewordings were made to the text over a period of fifty years. And, one cannot help but wonder whether the same would be true for other important state documents. A probable explanation for this observed phenomenon is this: In these early times, publishers must have resorted to copying the text of the DOI from some other conveniently accessible source, thereby resulting in a copy of a copy of a copy, etc., thus propagating errors and rewordings from one publication to the next. At each stage, changes were added “on top” of changes, without the benefit of corrections. Some changes eventually became so prevalent that they could be considered major variations, e.g., using the word “inalienable” in place of “unalienable” or using the already mentioned phrase “institute a new government” in place of “institute new government.”

Fortunately, original printings of the Dunlap broadside still exist. Facsimile copies and photographic copies of the broadside have also been made and are available, thus ensuring that the wording of the text will be preserved. The hand inscribed copy entitled The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America is on display at the National Archives, Washington, D.C.
Introduction

The reader is encouraged to read the introduction and browse the information provided in the preliminary matter before consulting the checklist. This will greatly aid in understanding the composition, format, terminology, and abbreviations found in the checklist entries.

The checklist contains a list of books, periodicals, and pamphlets, including almanac, that reprint the full text of the Declaration of Independence in English. A list of American newspaper printings of the Declaration is also provided in an appendix. Broadside printings of the Declaration are not included in the checklist. A few works were located in which the Declaration is printed in one or more other languages besides English, and these are part of the checklist. The checklist also includes a sheet almanac printed on the recto of a single sheet.

During the search, many works were located that reprint only portions of the Declaration. These works have been excluded from the checklist. Such works generally consist of two types; the first reprints the beginning and ending paragraphs, omitting the list of grievances. The second prints the list of grievances, omitting the beginning and ending paragraphs. Several British printings of the Declaration were located in which the words *Tyranny* and *Tyrant* were either struck out or replaced with t_____ or _____, as these were references to King George the III. Such works were not excluded from the checklist. The checklist also includes several British works in which the final sentence in the Declaration is omitted. As there appears to be no particular reason for omitting the final sentence, it is supposed that this was the result of a clerical error, later propagated by blindly copying the Declaration from one work to another. Consequently, these works have not been excluded.

Definitions

The following definitions, used in the present checklist, are primarily based on those in *Bowers* and *McKerrow*, though in some
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cases, with modification and rewording. For convenience, the word “book” is used in the definitions given here, although it is understood that “book” is meant to include pamphlet and periodical, or any printed work cited in the checklist. Some readers may find it useful to consult John Carter’s *ABC for book collectors*, which defines the words and phrases commonly used in book-collecting.

An *impression* is the whole number of copies of an edition printed from identical type-pages at any one time. It is also the act of printing a single sheet or one of its *formes*. Printing on paper by inked type is also an impression.

A *forme* is a body of type, locked by the compositor into a frame called the *chase*, which makes up whatever number of pages are to be printed at one operation of the press on one side of one sheet.

An *edition* is the whole number of copies of a book printed at any time or times from substantially the same setting of type-pages.

An *issue* is the whole number of copies of a form of an edition put on sale at any time or times as a consciously planned printed unit.

A *new edition* occurs when a book is entirely reset. Although McKerrow admits the case where the text is entirely reset, but the title leaf or preliminary matter is not reset. A new edition also includes the following:

(1) Editions using old sheets, where a first printing of a lengthy addition or continuation is appended to old sheets of the early part which are given a new title. (Bowers calls this a new edition, while McKerrow calls it a new issue). But, if the addition or continuation consists of old sheets, previously issued, then the work becomes a reissue, not a new edition.

(2) Editions using old sheets, in which new sheets are printed in order to equalize the number of complete sets of sheets.

(3) Editions using standing type, where before the printing of a book was finished, or immediately on publication and before the final sheets were distributed, the publisher realized that demand was greater than expected. So additional copies of the sheets still in type were printed and the remainder of the sheets were reset. The characteristic of such a book is that the standing type is from the last sheets to be printed.
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(including preliminaries when these were last printed) and is not scattered throughout the book.

A new issue is a special form of the original issue of an edition produced and sold at a later time, in which, for the most part, the original printed sheets are used but which differs from the earlier or normal form by the addition of new matter or by some difference in arrangement.

A reissue occurs when old sheets are bound up with a new title page, with or without addition, deletion, or substitution of new matter, e.g., new preliminary matter or a new appendix could be added. The definition of reissue also includes the following:

1. A book printed with a changed title, using a mixture of reset and old sheets, provided that the new setting is relatively minor. The term relatively minor is somewhat subjective. Note: A reissue would also occur if the title leaf is changed to show a change in copyright, but the original text of the title is kept.

2. New sheets are printed from standing type and any resetting is presumed to repair accidents, and where the total amount of resetting is not large. In this case, the resetting would be scattered as opposed to contiguous.

3. The book consists of old sheets issued again as a whole in some different form, and that changed form must have as its manifest purpose a change of publisher or seller issuing the book or alteration in the place or date of sale.

NOTE: A change made to the imprint or date on a title page during the printing or publishing process is considered to be a state change, and the resulting title pages are thus treated as variant states. This is meant to cover the edition of a book shared among several publishers, where a certain number of copies of the title-sheet are printed with each publisher’s name. These are not different issues, but rather different states.

A separate issue, differentiated from a reissue, involves no lapse of time between the sale of the two issues. While there are different cases involving separate issue, the ones of concern in the present checklist are (1) re-imposition of the type-pages, usually for

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sale in two formats, and (2) special impressions on fine paper
distinguished from ordinary copies by added, deleted, or substituted
material.

The term state, also referred to as variation, variant, or variant
state, applies to any part of a book exhibiting variation in type-
setting, including the addition or deletion of material in some copies,
caused by alterations executed in the course of the original printing
before public sale. In its broadest sense, it can include alterations
made after public sale has begun, provided no change is made in the
title-page. When such alterations result in two variations in the book,
they shall be called state 1 and state 2, although it may not always be
possible to establish priority. The definition also easily extends to
three or more states.

**Checklist Entries**

The checklist entries are arranged chronologically from 1776
to 1825 inclusive, following the numbering scheme adopted by Adams
(see Adams’ American Controversy). Within each year, the entries are
arranged alphabetically by author, title, and in some cases, subject
heading (e.g., United States. Laws, etc.). Each entry is numbered
using a number of the form YY-NN, where YY denotes the final two
digits of the year (76 through 99 followed by 00 through 25) and NN
denotes the position of the entry in that year’s list (01, 02, 03, ... etc.).
For example, the four different checklist entries for the year 1785 look
like this:

85-01, 85-02, 85-03, 85-04.

The numbering scheme also admits numberings of the form

YY-NNa, YY-NNb, YY-NNc, etc.

where the checklist entry number remains constant and lower case
letters a, b, c, etc. are suffixed to the end of each number.
In most cases, the first number YY-NNa would denote an edition of a
work, whereas the numbers YY-NNb, YY-NNc, etc. would denote
subsequent reissues, continuation volumes, or separate works
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accompanying the edition (e.g., an atlas or a set of school master’s questions and answers). The two checklist entry numbers for the year 1778 look like this:

78-01a, 78-01b.

where 78-01a is a first edition and 78-01b is a reissue.

Altogether there are 400 checklist entries. Of these, 356 entries reprint the Declaration of Independence; 44 do not. Checklist entries that reprint the Declaration of Independence have the symbol “†” prefixed to their checklist entry numbers. The symbol is appended twice “††” in those few cases where the Declaration of Independence is printed twice within the same work.

A conscious effort was made to prepare checklist entries using actual works. Photographic copies were utilized only as a second choice, in situations where no actual work was available or consulting an actual work was impractical. Each checklist entry consists of the following descriptive elements:

Title
States (when necessary)
Collation
Contents
References
Sources
Notes

Title: The title section consists a transcription of the text printed on the title page, using the so-called “simplified method” as opposed to the more detailed “quasi-facsimile method.”—Bowers, p. 138. The simplified method ignores differences in type by transcribing all letterpress as roman; it ignores line endings, capitalization, and description of boarders or ornaments. No attempt is made to carry forward capitalized or italicized words appearing on the title page. Capitalization in the checklist titles and imprints follows the rules given in The Chicago Manual of Style, fourteenth edition. Quotations and illustrations printed on the title page are cited in the title as editorial interpolations within square brackets [ ]. Square brackets
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actually appearing in the title are written as double brackets [[ ]] to avoid confusion with editorial interpolations. Whenever a checklist entry refers to a work consisting of two or more volumes, the titles of each volume are listed. Thus, volume one becomes the first, or main, title. The remaining titles are listed, in order, using the subheadings: Title (v.2), Title (v.3), etc. If the title to volume two, or subsequent volume, happens to be the same or nearly the same as volume one, a shorthand notation will sometimes be adopted. For example, the notation

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.

is understood to mean the title to volume two is the same as volume one, except “Vol. I.” is replaced by “Vol. II.” In the following example,

Title (v.1): full title from v.1.
Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Title (v.3): full title from v.3.
Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV. Full imprint from v.4.

the title to v.2 is the same as v.1 except Vol. II replaces Vol. I and the title to v.4 is the same as v.3 except Vol. IV replaces Vol. III and the imprint for v.4 replaces the imprint for v.3.

Where necessary, the title section is expanded to include additional titles, such as half titles, general titles, second titles, and divisional titles. Half-title: a leaf in front of the title-page which carries the title or an abbreviated title. General title: a leaf in front of the title-leaf which specifies the title of a multi-volume set; each volume has a (volume) title leaf for the volume as well as a (multi-volume) general title leaf for the set. A general title leaf is usually provided for a set of works issued separately and later collected for reissue. Second title: A title leaf for a second work bound together with the first work. Divisional title: a separate title leaf for a section or division of a book.

States: A number two, three, etc., representing the number of states existing for the checklist entry. This item appears in a checklist entry
**Introduction**

only when two or more states have been identified for the checklist entry.

**Collation**: The *collation* section of a checklist entry consists of both a collation and pagination. The collation consists of the following:

- Format: folio (2°), quarto (4°), octavo (8°), duodecimo (12°), etc.
- Collation Formulary (including signature irregularities and errors)
- Number of Leaves

The pagination consists of:

- The sequence of figures, or numbers, used in numbering the pages (including a list of unnumbered pages, pagination irregularities, and errors)
- Number of plates

A separate *collation* is given for each volume in a work. An explanation of the collation and pagination formulary is given below in a separate section.

**Contents**: The *contents* section of a checklist entry consists of a “list of contents” and a “list of plates”, each providing a description of the different parts of the book. The “list of contents” includes preliminaries, text, major sections, appendices, and indices. The “list of plates” includes plates, whole sheet illustrations, engraved title-leaves, frontispieces, portraits, tables, maps, and plans. Each entry in the “list of contents” consists of

- a page number, or series or span of page numbers, and
- a word or short phrase describing the contents of the cited page or pages.

Documents, such as the Declaration of Independence, occurring within a “list of contents” entry are cited using a slightly different format. Both formats are illustrated by the following example:
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The example is typical of a “list of contents,” and is parsed as follows: The title is on unnumbered page i, followed by blank page ii; pages iii–iv contain a preface; the “text” runs from pages 1 to 300, inclusive; and is followed by an unnumbered 8-page index. The Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the U.S. are reprinted in the ‘text’ on pages 201–204 and 205–216, respectively.

The “list of contents” is followed by a “list of plates,” if there are any. Each plate, or plate entry in the list is numbered in sequence. Each entry consists of the plate’s location, the plate’s title, and additional descriptive information as appropriate.

A separate contents is given for each volume in a work.

References: The references section of a checklist entry consists of a list of reference names and symbols, each denoting a bibliographical work referencing the cited work. A list of reference names and symbols is provided in a separate section.

Sources: The sources section of the checklist entry consists of a list of source symbols, each specifying a verified location where either the cited work is held or a photographic copy can be viewed. An asterisk suffixed to a location symbol specifies the work used to prepare the checklist entry. In a few instances, two copies have been used to prepare an entry, and asterisks have been suffixed to two source symbols. A source symbol may, in some cases, have a set of enclosing parentheses suffixed to it, used to specify a volume number. For example, the symbol DLC (v.2) would indicate that volume two is held by the Library of Congress; DLC (v.2-3) would indicate that volumes two and three are held by DLC.

In some instances, a work may be comprised of multiple volumes accessible only via multiple sources. A conscious effort was made to locate at least one source for each checklist entry other than a personal copy. In some cases, that was impractical or not possible.

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Notes: The notes section includes a wide range of possible information of potential interest to the book’s anticipated audience. It includes information about the edition, issue, number of printed copies, copyright, author, editor, compiler, publisher, printer, typesetting comparisons, and information about the Declaration of Independence reprinted in the work. The “simplified method”, as opposed to the “quasi-facsimile method” is used when quoting material taken from other sources.— Bowers, p. 138. Standard English rules for capitalization have been used. No attempt has been made to carry forward the capitalization appearing the quoted material.

Collation and Pagination Formulary

Biographical description is not an exact science; there is no standard or universal system of notation agreed to. In general, the collation and pagination descriptions used in the checklist will follow the formularies given by Gaskell and Bowers.

In the collation formula, the usual 23-letter Latin alphabet, or an uninterrupted series of numerals, is used for signing the gatherings. Thus, A−Z denotes 23 gatherings signed from A to Z, omitting J, V, and W, unless otherwise noted. A signed gathering (or sheet) must have a sign or letter on one of its leaves to distinguish it, typically written at the bottom of the recto of the first leaf. Although the sign or letter may be on one of the other leaves of the gathering. Unsigned gatherings that have no such sign or letter on any of its leaves, but whose signature can be safely inferred from the context, are written in italics. Unsigned sheets additional to the regular signature series are given the symbol π for preliminary leaves or gatherings, and the symbol χ for additional gatherings or leaves occurring elsewhere. For example, the collation

\[ \pi(1 \ l.) \ A^4 \ B−2Y^4 \ 2Z^2 \ \chi^4 \ 3A(3 \ l.) \]

denotes an unsigned preliminary leaf, \(\pi(1 \ l.)\); an unsigned gathering, \(A\), of four leaves whose signature can be inferred from the context; a series of signed gatherings, \(B−Z\) and \(2A−2Y\), each with four leaves; a
signed gathering, 2Z, with two leaves; an additional unsigned gathering, χ, of four leaves, not part of the sequence of signatures; and a signed gathering, 3A, of three leaves, (3 ll.).

If a signature series is repeated, without the doubling of symbols, each extra series is given a superior numerical prefix, and commas are used to separate each series. Otherwise, duplicate preliminary signatures are distinguished by superior π as follows,

\[ A^4 B \rightarrow 2Q^4, ~ 2A \rightarrow F^4 \]

\[ πA \rightarrow F^4, ~ A^4 B \rightarrow 2Q^4 \]

Final blank pages are counted in the collation, but not in the pagination. For more subtle formulary descriptions and explanations, Gaskell or Bowers must be consulted.

In the pagination, parts of a sequence that are missing, but can be inferred, are written in italics without brackets. Where the pagination cannot be inferred, the total of each unnumbered group of pages is written in italics in brackets. For example, the pagination

\[ [2] ~ i \rightarrow ii ~ iii \rightarrow xiv ~ 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 359 \rightarrow 360 \]

denotes two unnumbered pages [1] & [2], followed by two inferred Roman numbered pages, i and ii, twelve Roman numbered pages, iii−xiv, one inferred Arabic numbered page, 1, three hundred and fifty eight Arabic numbered pages, 2−359, and one inferred Arabic numbered page, 360. Although not strictly conforming to Gaskell or Bowers, a shortened form, viz.

\[ [2] ~ i \rightarrow xiv ~ 1 \rightarrow 360 \]

is used instead, since the pagination also includes a separate list of unnumbered pages.

Whenever a duplicated series of numbering would cause ambiguity in the paging information in the description of contents, index figures will be used. For example, the pagination

\[ 1 \rightarrow 8, ~ 21 \rightarrow 2, ~ 31 \rightarrow 5, ~ 41 \rightarrow 3, ~ 51 \rightarrow 346 \]

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denotes five series of numberings, separated by commas, in which indexes 2, 3, 4 and 5 are used to distinguish each succeeding series from the preceding series.

The reader will please note that the information provided in the checklist, particularly relating to collations, paginations, contents, plates, typesetting, etc., is based on the works examined and on the author’s interpretation of the information so-obtained. The author has endeavored to report what was observed or learned through these examinations. The author apologizes and accepts responsibility for any errors, incorrect statements, or conclusions that fail to be supported by the collected data.

Although the works in the checklist have been collected over a period of thirty years, it is probable that some works reprinting the Declaration of Independence, not in the checklist, will afterwards be located. The author would greatly appreciate to receive such additional information.
Key to Reference Names and Symbols

Reference names and symbols specify the sources that reference works in the checklist. The list includes bibliographies, checklists, indexes, catalogues, and guides.


Church  Church, Elihu D. A catalogue of books relating to the discovery and early history of North and South America. Five volumes. New York, Peter Smith, 1951.


Key to Reference Names and Symbols


ESTC  English Short Title Catalogue (1473–1800). Available via the Internet, with search options.


NUC  National Union Catalog of pre-1955 imprints.


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Key to Reference Names and Symbols


Key to Source Symbols

Source symbols consist of library symbols and media collection symbols. Library symbols specify the name of a library holding an actual copy of the cited work. Media collection symbols specify the name of a media collection where a photographic copy of the cited work can be viewed. A media collection can be reproduced on any one of several media: microfilm, microfiche, or electronic digital.

Library symbols conform to those given in Shaw’s *American bibliography*. Media collection symbols are mostly unique to this checklist.

NOTE: An asterisk “*” suffixed to a source symbol indicates the source of the work (actual or photographic copy) used to prepare the checklist entry.

Library Symbols

CSmH  Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.
CtSoP Pequot Library Association, Southport, Connecticut.
CtY  Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut.
DLC  Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
GMiW Georgia College & State University Library, Milledgeville, Georgia. Formerly Georgia State College for Women.
IaU-L University of Iowa, Law Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
ICN The Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois.
IeDuTC Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.
In   Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
InU  Indiana University, Lilly Library, Bloomington, Indiana.
LU   Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
MB   Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts.
MiU  University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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Key to Source Symbols

MnU University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
MnU-L University of Minnesota Law Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
NBu Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Buffalo, New York.
NeD Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.
NHi New York Historical Society, New York City.
NjP Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.
NjR Archibald Stevens Alexander Library, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
NjT Trenton Public Library, Trenton, New Jersey.
NNUT Union Theological Seminary, New York, New York.
NPV Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, New York.
NWM U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York.
OCir Circleville Public Library, Circleville, Ohio.
OKeU Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.
OrU-L University of Oregon, Law Library, Eugene, Oregon.
PC Personal Copy, belonging to the author.
PPiU University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
PWcT West Chester University Library, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
Formerly West Chester State College.
RPJCB John Carter Brown Library, Providence, Rhode Island.
ViHi Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.
ViU University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.
ViU-L University of Virginia, Law Library, Charlottesville, Virginia.
ViW College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.
WyU University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Media Collection Symbols

ACS (reel #) American Culture Series 1493–1875, University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Microfilm collection. Available at subscribing libraries.

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Key to Source Symbols


**AP18**  American Periodicals 18th Century, University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Digital collection with search options. Available at subscribing libraries.


See: (AP index) *American Periodicals 1741-1900, an index to the microfilm collections*, 1979.


See: (AP index) *American Periodicals 1741-1900, an index to the microfilm collections*, 1979.

**EAI-S1**  Early American Imprints, Series I: Evans, 1639-1800. Readex a division of NewsBank, Naples, Florida. Available both as an electronic resource and a microform resource, at subscribing libraries. The electronic, or digital collection has search options, and individual items can be accessed using Evans numbers. The microform collection is accessed using Evans numbers, arranged in sequence according to Evans’ bibliography. Although serials and newspapers are numbered in the bibliography, they are not included in the collection. Numbers 39163–49197 represent titles not in Evans by mostly from Bristol’s supplement.


**EAI-S2**  Early American Imprints, Series II: Shaw-Shoemaker, 1801-1819. Readex a division of NewsBank, Naples, Florida. Available both as an electronic resource and a
Key to Source Symbols

microform resource, at subscribing libraries. The electronic, or digital collection, has search options, and individual items can be accessed using Shaw numbers. The microform collection is accessed using Shaw numbers, as well.

See: Shaw and Shoemaker. American bibliography.


EC (reel #) The Eighteenth Century. Microfilm Collection. Thomson-Gale, Woodbridge, CT. Available at subscribing libraries.

See: (ESTC) English Short Title Catalog, which can be used as an index and reel guide to items in The Eighteenth Century microfilm collection.


See: (ELP guide) Accessing English literary periodicals, a guide to the microfilm collection, 1981.


References Cited
References Cited


Bennett, Henry Holcomb. The County of Ross: A history of Ross County, Ohio, from the earliest days, with...biographical sketches. Published by S. A. Brant, 1902.


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References


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Hening, William Waller. The statutes at large, being a collection of all the laws of Virginia, from the first session of the legislature in the year 1619. 13 volumes. Charlottesville, Published for the Jamestown Foundation of the Commonwealth of Virginia by the University Press of Virginia, 1969.


Lowndes, William Thomas. The bibliographer’s manual of English literature containing an account of rare, curious, and useful books, published in or relating to Great Britain and Ireland, from the invention of printing; with bibliographical and critical notices, collations of the rarer articles, and the prices at which they have been sold in the present century. London: William Pickering, 1834.


References

The public laws of Vermont 1933: including the public acts of 1933 with the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the constitutions of the United States and the state of Vermont, published by authority, 1934.


Roosevelt, Theodore. New York: a sketch of the city’s social, political, and commercial progress from the first Dutch settlement to recent times. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1906.


Skeel, Emily E. F. Mason Lock Weems, his works and ways. 3 volumes. 1928-1929. The first volume is a bibliography of Parson Weems left unfinished by Paul Leicester Ford at the time of his death.


Sparks, Jared. The life of Gouverneur Morris, with selections from his correspondence and miscellaneous papers, detailing events in the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and in the political history of the United States. In three volumes. Gray & Bowen, Boston, 1832.


Sprague, William B. D.D. Annals of the American Baptist Pulpit; or commemorative notices of distinguished clergymen of the Baptist
denomination in the United States, from the early settlement of the country to the close of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers, 1860.


Declaration of Independence

1776–1825
July 1776

†76-01 Demophilus, pseudonym.

The genuine principles of the ancient Saxon, or English constitution. Carefully collected from the best authorities; with some observations, on their peculiar fitness, for the united colonies in general, and Pennsylvania in particular. By Hemophilic. [Four lines of quotations.] Philadelphia: Printed, and sold, by Robert Bell, in Third-Street. MDCCLXXVI.

Collation: 8°: A 4 B−F 4; 24 leaves: pp. 1−47 [unn. pp. 1−3 9 41 47].


References: ESTC W20371; Evans 14734; Hildeburn 3372; Howes B900; NUC ND 0162708; Sabin 26964.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1: N*.

Notes: Demophilus is believed to be a pen name for George Bryan, a radical Whig who helpd draft the 1776 Pennsylvania constitution. Howes (B900) speculated that the pamphlet’s author was Samuel Bryan, a Pennsylvanian Anti-Federalist author during the Revolution, who wrote articles under the pseudonym Centinel between 1787 and 1789. “As the advertisement at the end is dated, Philadelphia, July 8, 1776, this is probably the first publication of the Declaration in book form made.” — Evans 14734. The advertisement reads: “Philadelphia, July 8, 1776. In a few days will be published by R. Bell, in Third-Street, American independence the interest and glory of Great Britain…In a series of letters to the legislature.” Evans probably used the word “probably” because the month of publication “July” was based on a date in the advertisement rather than in the imprint. In any case, the July 1776 issue of the Pennsylvania Magazine (item
Declaration of Independence

76-02 reprints the complete text of the Declaration of Independence and predates the several British printings of the Declaration in August (items 76-03 through 76-11). Thus, the earliest printing of the Declaration of Independence in book form was July, 1776, in America.

* An asterisk “*” suffixed to a source symbol indicates the source of the copy or copies used to prepare the checklist entry.


Div. Title (no. 2): __________. “For February 1776.” ... 1776.
Div. Title (no. 3): __________. “For March 1776.” ... 1776.
Div. Title (no. 4): __________. “For April 1776.” ... [1776.]
Div. Title (no. 5): __________. “For May 1776.” ... [1776.]
Div. Title (no. 6): __________. “For June 1776.” ... [1776.]
Div. Title (no. 7): __________. “For July 1776.” ... [1776.]


Contents: Vol. 2: [1] title; [2] blank; 5 div. title no. 1; 6–52 text for January (with a wood-cut “An easy method of distilling fresh water from salt water at sea.”, p. 44); 55 div. title no. 2; 56–104 text for February (with a “Method of Manufacturing Gun-Powder”, pp. 68–69 [i.e., 72–73], and a wood-cut “Deaf and dumb alphabet.”, p. 74 [i.e., 78]); 105 div. title no. 3; 106–152 text for March; 153 div. title no. 4; 154–200 text for April; 201 div. title no. 5; 202–248 text for May; 249 div. title no. 6; 250–296 text for June (with the const. SC, pp.
Checklist 1776–1825


References: ESTC P6633; Evans 15009; Hildeburn 3445; Sabin 60346; ULS.

Sources: AP18 (reel 29); DLC* (v.1 & v.2).

Notes: The Pennsylvania Magazine was published monthly. Volume 1 has 12 issues (January – December, 1775); volume 2 has 7 issues (January – July, 1776). Evans states that “no title page was printed for volume 2.” However, one of two copies of volume 2 at the Library of Congress has a title page. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the July 1776 issue under “Monthly Intelligence.”

August 1776

†76-03 THE CRISIS. Number I [−XCI.] To be continued weekly.
Saturday, January 21, 1775 [−Saturday, October 12, 1776.] [London: Printed and published for the authors by T. W. Shaw, Fleet-Street, opposite Anderton’s Coffee-House. 1775–1776.]

Collation: lacks signatures; 282 leaves; pp. 1–574; [each issue has 6 pages, except numbers 12, 24, 27 and 66, which have 12, 8, 8 and 4 pages; first pages of issues unnumbered, omitting 79–84 215–216
Declaration of Independence

419–420 in the numbering; misnumbering 196 as “167”, 214 as “116”, 327–334 as “326–333”].

In the DLC copy, misnumbering 478 as blank, 511–514 as “512 511 513 513”, and printing pages 571 & 572 in reverse order.


References: ACS guide; ESTC P232; Gephart 2576; NUC NU 0151979; ULS Serials.

Sources: ACS (reel 018)*; DLC (lacks nos. 84–88).

Notes: The Crisis is comprised of 91 weekly issues called numbers; published from January 21, 1775 to October 12, 1776. It was probably edited by William Moore, who previously had published two political papers, of much the same character. — Gephart. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in number 84. There is an extra number, called “A Crisis Extraordinary, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1775” of 8 pages, printed in the week between numbers 29 and 30. The Crisis was reprinted in New York, by John Anderson. However, issue no. 84, with the Declaration of Independence, has not been located (MiU holds nos. 1–28).

The printer’s advertisement (bottom p. 532) says: “New editions of all the numbers of this spirited paper, are now ready for sale, and complete sets will be sent to any part of England, carriage free.” Although sets could be purchased, there is no indication that
they were ever bound together in single volumes with a separate title page, e.g., covering a 6 or 12 month period. — And, none have been located.

The Crisis was a British periodical advocating the cause of American independence and attacking the British ministry. No. 1 begins with an address to Americans: “It is with the greatest propriety I address this paper to you: It is in your defence, at this great, this important crisis, I take the pen in hand…It is in your defence I now stand forth to oppose, the most sanguinary, and despotic court that ever disgraced a free country. It is in your defence I now unsheathe the sword of justice, to oppose the most profligate and abandoned administration, that ever shewed the weakness, or abused the confidence of a prince.” No. 3 attacks the King in these words: “Sir, to follow you regularly through every step of a fourteen years shameful and inglorious reign, would be a talk as painful, as disagreeable, and far exceed the bounds of this paper … Withdraw then, sir, from America, your armed ruffians, and make a full restoration of the people’s rights; let them tax themselves, and enjoy their property unviolated by the hand of tyranny.” The House of Commons responded by ordering No. 3 to be burned.

Whoever the editors of the The Crisis were, they did not lack courage. After the third number was ordered to be burned by the hangman near the House of Commons, the attacks of the editors, virtually entirely centering on the American situation, only grew bolder and stronger. News of Lexington and Concord drew an address “To the King”: “Sir, like that fell monster and infernal Tyrant Charles the First, you are determined to deluge the land with Innocent Blood.” And this is mild compared to what is said of Lord North and the ministers. “Blood Calls For Blood”, in the June 17 issue, virtually advocates insurrection, and the military resistance of the Americans is cheered at every step. The language of The Crisis must be read to be believed. How such a treasonable sheet survived is indeed a good question. — Wm. Reese Co. catalog 255, item 7. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in its entirety in No. 84, taking up 4 of its 6 pages. It is preceded by a paragraph that reads: “The following is the Declaration of Independence of the brave, free, and virtuous Americans, against the most dastardly, slavish, and vicious tyrant,
Declaration of Independence

that ever disgraced a nation, whose savage cruelties are covered under a mask of religion, Horrid impiety! Exceivable hypocrisy!”

†76-04 THE GENERAL MAGAZINE: or, compleat repository of arts, sciences, politics and literature: comprehending a great variety of valuable original writings, in prose and verse; and a faithful compendium of all such occurrences as may be deemed worthy the attention of the public. Vol. I. [Four lines of quotation.] London: Printed for G. Allen, no. 59, Pater-noster Row. MDCCLXXVI.


Contents: [I] title; [2] blank; 1 dedication to the members of the Royal Society of London; 2 description of the frontispiece; 3–48 issue for January, 1776 (with the Articles of Confederation, pp. 24–26); 49 divisional title for February, 1776; 50 publisher’s note to correspondents; 51–96 issue for February, 1776; 97 div. title for March, 1776; 98 publisher’s note to correspondents; 99–144 issue for March, 1776; 145 div. title for April, 1776; 146 publisher’s note to correspondents; 147–192 issue for April, 1776; 193 div. title for May, 1776; 194 publisher’s note to the correspondents; 195–240 issue for May, 1776; 241 div. title for June, 1776; 242 publisher’s note to correspondents; 243–288 issue for June, 1776; 289–336 issue for July, 1776; 345–392 issue for August, 1776 (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 366–368); 393–440 issue for September, 1776; 441–480 issue for October, 1776; 481–536 issue for November, 1776; 537–584 issue for December, 1776 (with a publisher’s note “A complete index to the volume will be given in our next”, bottom p. 584).

§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing title: engr. illus. of four figures representing England, America, Peace, and Fame; plate 2, facing p. 10: engr. illus. with figures of four persons who have been lately much

References: Crane & Kaye 267; ESTC P6660 & P6661; ULS.

Source: DLC*.

Notes: The General Magazine (published monthly) is comprised of 2 volumes (1776–1777). The 12 monthly issues for 1776 are in volume 1. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the August issue, without any commentary.

The description of the frontispiece (p. 1) reads “Two opposite shores, separated by a wide sea. The genius of England on one shore:
that of America on the other, in attitudes of threatening each other.—ships dismayed on both shores. In the centre a large rock, from which Peace descends from the Temple of Concord, holding an olive-branch in each hand, extended towards the respective figures. Above, Fame ready to sound a trumpet on their reconciliation; and looking down on them, as in hope of that event.”

†76-05 THE GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE, and historical chronicle. Volume XLVI. For the year M.DCCLXXVI. [Illus. of a hand holding a bouquet of flowers.] By Sylvanus Urban, Gent. London: Printed at St. John’s Gate, for D. Henry, and sold by F. Newberry, the corner of St. Paul’s Church-Yard, Ludgate-Street.


§ Plate 1, facing p. 16: map of the South Pole; plate 2, facing p. 56: Dr. Johnson’s entertainment at a Highland change; plate 3, facing p. 80: pastoral print; plate 4, facing p. 111: new projection of the eastern hemisphere of the earth on a plane; plate 5, facing p. 119: map of the discoveries of Capt. Cook; plate 6, facing p. 169: new projection of the western hemisphere on a plane; plate 7, facing p. 201: plan of the city and university of Cambridge in the 16th century; plate 8, facing p. 297: Mirtilas and Chloe, a pastoral scene; plate 9, facing p. 351 view of Chepstow Castle, in Monmouthshire, called Kaswent or Castelk Gwent; plate 10, facing p. 396: map of the country round New York and Philadelphia; plate 11, facing p. 452: map of Long Island; plate 12, facing p. 525: map of Connecticut and Rhode Island; plate 13, facing p. 540: miscellaneous; plate 14, facing p. 607: map of the progress of His Majesty’s armies in New-York, &c.

The DLC copy has plates 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 13.

References: EBP guide; ESTC P1957; ULS.

Sources: DLC*; EBP (reel 89).

Notes: The Gentleman’s Magazine (a monthly magazine) was published first under the title Gentleman’s magazine: or monthly intelligencer, 1731–1735. It was changed in 1736 to Gentleman’s magazine: and historical chronicle. Volume numbering is irregular. Volume 46 has the 12 issues for 1776, with the Declaration of Independence being reprinted in the August issue. The Declaration is
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preceded by an article on the “qualifications of a Siberian hairdresser” and followed by a “report of the committee appointed to enquire into the state of the city’s cash.” The Declaration is cited again in the section “Proceedings of the American Colonies”, to wit., “In the preceding part of this magazine the reader will find the Declaration of Independency issued by the American Congress, with a recapitulation of the grievances which have forced them into that desperate measure. Whether those grievances were real or imaginary, or whether they did or did not deserve a parliamentary enquiry, we will not presume to decide. The ball is now struck, and time only can shew where it will rest.” The Declaration is referred to in the list of contents as the “Declaration of American Independency.” The words “King” and “Prince” are deleted and replaced with a solid line “_____”. The words “tyranny”, “tyrants”, and “tyrant” are deleted and replaced by a single letter “t” followed by a solid line, viz. “t______.” War news, in the Aug. issue, is abstracted from letters from General Howe and Vice-Admiral Shuldham, and from reports published in the London Gazette. Howe reports that he expects “a numerous body of the inhabitants (loyalists) to join the army from the provinces of York, the Jerseys, and Connecticut, who in this time of universal oppression, only wait for opportunities to give proofs of their loyalty.” Howe says “I am informed (by the loyalists) that the Continental Congress has declared the United Colonies Free and Independent States.” Mention is also made of troop landings on Staten-Island, without opposition, and ship movements, including a plan to send a naval force up the North-river. It is also reported that “a plot, or pretended plot, has been discovered at New-York, to seize General Washington, to spike up the cannon in the night, and to render the landing of the King’s troops easy, and their victory sure.” “This plot is said to have given the natives a horrible idea of the Scots and Tories, and to have incensed the multitude to a violent degree against them.”

The September, 1776, issue of the Gentleman’s magazine contains a two and one half column rebuttal of the Declaration of Independence. The December, 1776, issue also contains “a mocking refutation of values expressed in the Declaration” by John Nichols,
under the pseudonym “Sylvanus Urban”, who edited the August issue.

†76-06 THE MONTHLY MISCELLANY, or gentleman and lady’s complete magazine, Vol. IV [January – December]. For the year 1776. [Illus.] London: Printed for R. Snagg, no. 129 in Fleet Street, R. Cruttwell in Bath & Hodson & Johnson, in Salisbury.


The EBP copy has a slightly different pagination: 2–8 are numbered “10–16”; 189 & 331 are unchanged.


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In the EBP copy, plates 16, 17, 18, and 19 face pages 366, 417, 408, and 432, respectively.

References: EBP guide; ESTC P1990; ULS.

Sources: EBP (reel 239); PC*.

Notes: The Monthly Miscellany (published monthly) is comprised of 5 volumes (1774–1777). Volume 4 contains the 12 monthly issues for 1776. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the August issue, without commentary. The Declaration is followed by an amusing engraving showing France and Spain getting ready to stab Brittania in the back while it struggles with America, the fight overseen, apparently, by King George III and two “cronies.” The volume has some revolutionary-era news, but a greater portion of the issue is given over to poetry, some thoughts on happiness, a sketch of the political life of Lord Mansfield, and other miscellany, preceding the Declaration.

* An asterisk “*” suffixed to the source symbol “PC” indicates that a personal copy was used to prepare the checklist entry.


The ELP copy is missing pages 88–89.


§ Plate (folded), facing p. 481: “A map of the country around Philadelphia including part of New-Jersey New York Staten Island & Long Island”.

References: ELP guide; ESTC P1946; ULS (under Edinburgh magazine).

Sources: ELP (reel 55)*; GBS.

Notes: The Scots Magazine, published monthly, is comprised of 87 volumes (1739–1825). Volume 38 contains the 12 monthly issues for 1776. The August, 1776, issue contains the full text of the Declaration of Independence, which is most probably the first Scottish printing of the Declaration. The issue contains, by far, the most Revolutionary war news, and the most detailed presentation and discussion of the
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Declaration, to be found in any of the several contemporary British monthly magazines. The August issue has 16 pages devoted to news from America (mostly war news), of which 3 pages are taken up in reprinting the Declaration of Independence.

Extracts of two letters from General Howe to Lord George Germain, dated Staten Island the 7th and 8th of July (1776), describe the British land forces and fleet at Staten Island. A letter from Gov. Tryon to Lord George Germain, dated 8th of July tells of the arrival of the fleet and landing of troops on Staten Island. Information from the London Gazette gives a description of Staten Island and tells of Rebel ship captures. There is a report that General Washington was encamped near New York with a large army under his command, which is now the Rebel headquarters. There is a report of a Tory plot to seize Gen. Washington and other leading men; to spike up the cannon in the night as soon as the fleet appeared, and thus render the landing of the enemy easy, and then victory sure. A letter from Lt. Col. Campbell to Gen. Howe, dated Boston, June 19, 1776, tells of the capture of himself, his ships and his men in Boston harbor, and later, their treatment as prisoners. An extract of a letter from Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens, secretary of the Admiralty dated within Charleston Bar, July 9, 1776, describes an unsuccessful British attack on Sullivan’s Island, near Charleston, SC (the key to Charlestown harbor). There is a report of Lord Dunmore being forced to retreat from Virginia. A copy of a letter from Richard Howe to the late governors and a copy of a Declaration passed by parliament (published fourteen days before the date of the Declaration of Independence) are reprinted here. The Declaration nominated and appointed Richard and William Howe as commissioners (in the name of the King) “for granting his free and general pardons to all those, who, in the tumult and disaster of the times, may have deviated from their just allegiance, and who are willing, by a speedy return to their duty, to reap the benefits of the royal favour.” A report is given of a letter from Lord Howe to Gen. Washington, which was refused to be received.

News of the Congress’ declaration of independency was reported in several British magazines, as soon as it was received. With the exception of the Scot’s Magazine, these first reports consisted of
reprinting the Declaration of Independence as a singular document, with little or no commentary. In the *Scot's Magazine*, the Declaration of preceded by a short discussion of whether the vote for independency was unanimous, or divided, and by what margin. Questions of this sort, in people’s minds, may have prompted Congress to entitle the hand-written and signed copy of the Declaration of Independence (engrossed on parchment by Timothy Matlack and signed by delegates to the Continental Congress on August 2, 1776) *The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America* —a copy of which is on display at the U.S. National Archives, Washington, D.C., and hereinafter referred to as the Unanimous Declaration of Independence. It then says “We insert the Declaration of Independence; —subjoining, in the form of notes, some remarks by a writer under the signature of An Englishman.” This author says “The Declaration is without doubt of the most extraordinary nature both with regard to sentiment and language; and considering that the motive of it is to assign some justifiable reasons of their separating themselves from G. Britain, unless it had been fraught with more truth, and sense, might well have been spared, as it reflects no honour upon either their erudition or honesty.” The Declaration is then reprinted with inserted commentary. The unknown author’s comments can be summarized: (a) He argues first against the statement “That all men are created equal”; (b) He says that Congress appears not to understand the meaning of the words “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” (c) He argues against the idea of an “unalienable right”, using an analogy to a broomstick and cabbage-stalk. (d) He argues against the idea that rights are endowed by our Creator. However, there is no rebuttal of the grievances against the King.

Following the Declaration, there are reports of how the news of the Declaration was happily received by the Americans after being read to the continental army near New York, and after being proclaimed in Trenton and Princetown, New Jersey. A copy of a letter from Philadelphia says, “The 4th of July, 1776, the Americans appointed as a day of fasting and prayer, preparatory to their dedicating their country to God; which was done in the following manner: The Congress being assembled, after having declared America
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independent, they had a crown placed on a Bible, which by prayer and solemn devotion they offered to God. This religious ceremony being ended, they divided the crown into thirteen parts, each of the United Provinces taking a part.”

†76-08 The sentimental magazine; or, general assemblage of science, taste, and entertainment. Calculated to amuse the mind, to improve the understanding, and to amend the heart. Vol. IV. [Illus.] London. Printed for the authors, and sold by G. Kearsly, at no. 46, in Fleet-Street, and by all other booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland. MDCCLXXVI. [1776.]


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3−44 The sentimental magazine for January, 1776; 45−96 ditto February, 1776; 97−144 ditto March, 1776; 145−192 ditto April, 1776; 193−240 ditto May, 1776; 241−288 ditto June, 1776; 289−336 ditto July, 1776; 337−384 ditto August, 1776 (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 366−368 and “American News”, pp. 378−379); 385−424 [i.e., 385−440] ditto September, 1776; 441−472 [i.e., 441−488] ditto October, 1776; 489−536 ditto November, 1776; 537−584 ditto December, 1776 (with printer’s note: “A complete index to the volume will be given in our next.”, bottom p. 584); [1] illustration of “Mr Dunstall in the character of Jobson.”; [2] blank; [3]−[5] index; [6] directions to the binder, listing 22 plates.

§ Plate 1, facing p. 23: Head of Mary Queen of Scots; plate 2, facing p. 70: Head of Queen Mary I; plate 3, facing p. 101: Head of King Charles II; plate 4, facing p. 103: Mrs. Rudd; plate 5, facing p. 133: Inkle and Yarieo; plate 6, facing p. 164: Mr. Garrick in four of his principal characters; plate 7, facing p. 166: Head of Queen Anne; plate 8, facing p. 202: Head of Sir John Barnard; plate 9, facing p. 230:

The ELP copy has a frontispiece of “Mrs. Margaret Caroline Rudd” as well as plate of George I, which faces p. 569. The plates are bound at Locations which, in some cases, are different from those given in the “directions to the binder.”

References: ELP guide; ESTC P2559; ULS.

Source: ELP (reel 882)*.

The ELP copy lacks pp. 291–292.

Notes: The Sentimental Magazine (published monthly) is comprised of 5 volumes (Mar. 1773–Dec. 1777). Volume 4 contains the 12 monthly issues for 1776. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the August issue. One page of war-era news is reprinted in the section headed “American News.” Among the items is a “test” passed by the late Assembly of the province of the Massachusetts’s Bay, viz., “We the subscribers do each of us severally for ourselves profess, testify and declare, before God and the world, that we verily believe that the war, resistance and opposition, in which the united American colonies are now engaged against the fleets and armies of Great Britain is, on the part of the said colonies, just and necessary.” The arrival of two English ships, June 11th, laden with provisions and military accoutrements for the King’s army is reported. A copy of a letter from John Hancock to a Convention of this city, dated Philadelphia, June 11, 1776, says, in part, “Gentlemen, The Congress have this day received advice, and are fully convinced, that it is the design of General Howe to make an attack upon the city of New York as soon as possible.”
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†76-09 THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE of knowledge and pleasure: containing news letters debates poetry musick biography history geography voyages criticism translations philosophy mathematicks husbandry gardening cookery chemistry mechanicks trade navigation architecture and other arts and sciences, which may render it instructive and entertaining to gentry, merchants, farmers and tradesmen: to which occasionally will be added an impartial account of books in several languages, and of the state of learning in Europe: also of the stage, new operas, plays and oratorios. Vol. LIX [July – December, 1776]. [Illus.] Published monthly according to act of parliament, by John Hinton at the King’s Arms in Paternoster Row, near Warwick Lane, London. Price six-pence.


References: ELP guide; ESTC P2400; ULS.

Source: ELP (reel 805)*.

Notes: The Universal Magazine, published monthly, is comprised of volumes 1−113 (June 1747−December 1803). Each volume has 6 monthly issues (Jan.–June or July–Dec.). Two volumes are sometimes bound together to cover an entire year. Volume 59 has the six issues, July–December, 1776; the Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the August issue, without commentary, in a section headed “American Intelligence.” It is referred to in the index as “Americans, — style themselves independent.” The issue contains war news taken from letters from General Howe describing his plans for suppressing the rebellion, as well as a reprinting of the form of a commission from the Congress, to the privateers in their service, signed by John Hancock. The Declaration is preceded by a “Fable of Mr. Foote’s New Comedy, called Capuchin” and followed by “The British Muse: Containing original poems, songs, &c.” At this early “hour”, the importance of the Declaration has not yet been fully comprehended, or appreciated.

†76-10 The Weekly Magazine; or Edinburgh amusement.
Containing, the essence of all the magazines, reviews, &c. With a variety of original pieces by men of literature, both in prose and verse. Also extracts from new publications of merit, on whatever subject or science. Being an entertaining record of the writings and transactions of the times. Volume XXXIII. [Two lines of Latin quotation.]
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Collation: \(8^\circ: \pi_1^2 \pi_2^4 \text{ A} - 3\text{F}^4\); 214 leaves; pp. [12] 1–416 [unn. pp. 1 33 65 97 129 161 193 225 257 289 321 353 385].


References: ELP guide; ESTC P2260; ULS.

Source: ELP (reel 340)*.

Notes: The Weekly Magazine (published weekly) is comprised of 46 volumes (July 7, 1768–Dec. 22, 1779). Volume 33 contains the 12 issues for June 17, 1776 through September 19, 1776. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the August 22nd issue, in a section headed “America”, together with the latest war news. Immediately preceding the Declaration is a short paragraph that reads: “Independence is publicly declared throughout the colonies, and nothing but force of arms will settle the unhappy dispute. The Provincials are at present laying waste to lower counties, and driving the poor inhabitants up the country.” The Declaration is followed by a letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia, which begins with the words: “You have no doubt heard that the Indians have declared in favour of America.”

An abundance of war news is given in the Aug. 22nd issue. An extract of a letter from a gentleman at Quebec, to his friend in Leeds, dated June 23, says “A few hours ago, I returned from Montreal and Trois Rivieres, having been in full chase of the rebel army, who narrowly escaped all being taken prisoners; we have however killed a great number, and have secured some hundreds of the runaways.”

An extract of a letter received by the Congress, dated off Antigua, from Capt. William Davies, commander of the Revenge, a
provincial sloop of war of 18 guns, describes an attack on him by an English sloop of war of 15 guns, and two armed tenders.

From the Nova Scotia Gazette, Halifax, June 25, there is a report that begins “We hear that a schooner laden with arms, pistols, swords, and a variety of other warlike stores, is taken by one of his Majesty’s ships off the capes of Delaware.”

An extract of a letter from an officer of the 71st regiment, to his friends in Edinburgh, dated Staten Island, July 8, says “We have at last landed in this rebellious country…we are stationed in different parts of the island…New York is very strongly fortified. Another extract of a letter from an officer at Staten Island, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated July 8, says “We had orders, and expected to land on Long Island; what prevented it I know not: It has been a great disappointment to many of the well affected inhabitants of that island, who had saved their flocks for the army.”

An extract of a letter from an officer on board his Majesty’s ship Phoenix, at Staten Island, date July 8, says that “On the 30th of June, Gen. Howe arrived here in a frigate; Two days after, Admiral Shuldham arrived with upwards of one hundred sail of transports and victuallers. On the 3d instant we landed all the troops. The rebels attempted to oppose our landing; but a few of our 18 and 19 pounders soon made them desert the island.”

An extract of a letter from an officer in the 35th regiment, at Staten Island, July 9, gives additional details of the landing on Long Island. Another extract of a letter from an officer in Gen. Howe’s army to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Staten Island, July 9, mentions “Since my writing to you from Halifax nothing material has happened, except the landing of our troops, without the smallest loss, on this island near New-York.”

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§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing title: Figure of Apollo, with surrounding group in front of a magazine, whose authors keep it distinct, by the number of select pieces in all branches of polite literature; plate 2, facing p. 25: “The unfortunate lovers.”; plate 3, facing p. 73: “The ambitious father.”; plate 4, facing p. 105: Count de Buffon; plate 5, facing p. 113: Lord George Germaine; plate 6, facing p. 125: “The happy discovery.”; plate 7, facing p. 169: Her Grace; plate 8, facing p. 193: A representation of the building in Westminster-Hall, erected for the trial of the Duchess of Kingston.; plate 9, facing p. 233: “The

Plates 2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 18, 20, 21, 22, and 24 are those present in the DLC copy. The remainder are plates “called for” in the individual divisional title pages. The binding locations for plates 1, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, and 23 are the locations where plates are cited in the text. Plates not cited in the text, viz. 5, 7, 11, 15, and 17, are arbitrarily assigned locations at the beginning of their respective monthly issues.

References: ELP guide; ESTC P2415; ULS.

Source: ELP (reel 926)*.

Notes: The Westminster Magazine, published monthly, is comprised of 13 volumes (1773 – 1785). Each volume has 12 monthly issues (Jan.–Dec.). The August, 1776, issue contains the full text of the Declaration of Independence, war news, and a folded map of the present seat of war in North America. A letter from General Howe says 60 loyalists “came over two days ago” from near Shrewsbury, New Jersey, and “500 more in that quarter [are] ready to follow their example.” Letters from Governor Tryon and Vice-Admiral Shuldham describe ship movements and friendly inhabitants who have “offered the army every supply and accommodation in their power.” Letters from Sir Peter Parker and Lieutenant-General Clinton describe the British Fleet’s attack on Sullivan’s Island, near Charles-Town, South Carolina, and their defeat at the hands of the Rebels.
September 1776

†76-12 The Gentleman’s and London Magazine: or monthly chronologer. MDCCCLXXVI. Volume XLVI. [Illus. of beehive surrounded by a decorative floral border.] [One line of Latin quotation.] Dublin: Printed by John Exshaw, in Dame-Street, of whom may be had, compleat sets from May, 1741. [1776.]


The IeDuTC copy lacks gathering E.


engraved illus. entitled “View of the obelisk on the River Boyne”;
plate 13, facing verso of plate 14: “Corydon set to music by R.
Gaudry”; plate 14, facing p. 220: “Il Festino, a favourite Cotillon”;
plate 15, facing p. 311: engraved illus. entitled “View of the church
and tower of Clondalkin.”; plate 16, facing p. 312: engraved illus.
entitled “Mr. Sparks in the character of Jobson. “Take it up you
Jade.” Act I. Scene V. ”; plate 17, facing verso of plate 18: “The
month of May”; plate 18, facing verso of plate 19: “Mrs. Bampfield’s
Minuet”; plate 19, facing p. 292: “L’Amour Fidele, a favourite
Cotillon”; plate 20, facing p. 321: engraved illus. entitled “Mr.
Webster in the character of Macheath. Beggars Opera. Act 2. Scene
13.”; plate 21, facing p. 327: a view of the Salmon Leap at
Balyshannon; plate 22, facing p. 348: “O’er moorlands and mountains,
set to music by Dr. Murphy”; plate 23 (folded), facing p. 385: “An
accurate plan of the city of Bath”; plate 24, facing p. 393: engraved
port. of “Ann Bolen queen of K. Henry VIII.”; plate 25, facing p. 412:
“The heavy hours”; plate 26, facing p. 467: engraved port. of “Joseph
Thayendaneken the Mohawk Chief.”; plate 27, facing p. 496: engraved
illus. entitled “View of the city of New York in North America.”;
plate 28, facing p. 494: “Chorus of shepherds, by Dr. Murphy”; plate 29,
facing p. 557: a view of Kingsend and Irishtown near Dublin; plate 30,
584: “A song set to music by Mr. Hudson”; plate 32, facing p. 629:
engraved illus. of “Miss Barsanti in the character of Helena.” from
“Act III. Midsummers Night Dream. Scene 2d.”; plate 33 (folded),
facing p. 696: “An accurate map of Staten Island with that part of
New York, Long Island and the Jerseys, which is the rendezvous of
the two grand armies, and the present seat of action.”; plate 34, facing
p. 648: “A song in praise of women”; plate 35, facing p. 701: a view of
Dunleary.; plate 36 (folded), facing p. 623 (directions for placing cuts
states this plate should face p. 712): “A NW b N view of Charles Town
from on board the Bristol Commodore Sir Peter Parker Knt. &c. &c.
taken in Five Fathem Hole the day after the attack upon Fort
Sullivan by the Commodore & his squadron which action continued 9
hours & 40 min.”; plate 37, facing p. 728: “A new song, and the
butterfly, a Cotillon”; plate 38, facing p. 772: “A view of Lord
Powerscourt’s Seat”; plate 39 (folded), facing p. 841: engr. illus. of
“The attack and defeat of the American fleet under Benedict Arnold by the Kings Fleet commanded by Sir Guy Carleton upon Lake Champlain the 11th of Octr. 1776.”; plate 40, facing p. 800: “The waterman, sung by Mr. Owenson”.

The IeDuTC copy has 23 of 40 plates called for in the directions for placing the cuts. The titles and plate locations for the missing plates (4, 7, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38 and 40) are taken from the directions for placing the cuts.

References: Crane and Kaye 397; ESTC P2598.

Source: IeDuTC*.

Notes: Volume 46, Dublin. Likely the first Irish printing of the Declaration of Independence. A copy of the September 1776 issue was sold in 1999 by Timothy Hughes Rare Newspapers.

A magazine of similar title, viz. The London magazine, or, Gentlemen’s monthly intelligencer, published in London, reprints excerpts from the Declaration, but does not reprint the full text.

†76-13 The Hibernian magazine, or, compendium of entertaining knowledge. Containing the greatest variety of the most curious & useful subjects in every branch of polite literature. Volume VI. Illustrated with a great number of copper plates[.] [Vignette: harp & book with trees in background.] Dublin. Printed by Thomas Walker at Cicero’s head no. 70 Dame Street. [1776.]

The title is taken from the engraved title page (plate 2).


Directions for the plates in this volume, listing 58 copper plates.
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The DLC copy has 28 of the 58 plates: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18-21, 25, 30, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 45, 49, 51, 53-56, 58.

References: ELP guide; ESTC P2407; ULS.

Sources: DLC*; ELP (reel 176).

The DLC copy lacks pp. 17–18 and top half of pp. 343–344.

Notes: The Hibernian Magazine (published monthly) is comprised of 15 volumes (1771–1785). It was continued by Walker’s Hibernian magazine, or, compendium of entertaining knowledge. Volume 6 contains
the 12 monthly issues for 1776. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the September issue in a section called “Account of the proceedings of the American colonists, since the passing of the Boston Port-Bill”, pp. 629–635, which is full of war news. In the Declaration, the words “King” and “Prince” are deleted and replaced with a solid line “______”. The words “tyranny”, “tyrants”, and “tyrant” are deleted and replaced by a single letter “t” followed by a solid line, viz. “t______.” (These editorial changes were also made in the text of the Declaration reprinted in the *Gentleman’s Magazine.* ) Following the Declaration it reads: “Whether those grievances were real or imaginary, or whether they did or did not deserve a parliamentary enquiry, we will not presume to decide. The ball is now struck, and time only can shew where it will rest.” Extracts of two letters from General Howe dated “Staten-Island, July 7 & 8, 1776” are reprinted, as well as an extract of a letter from Gov. Tryon to Lord Geo. Germaine, dated on board the ship Duchess of Gordon, off Staten-Island, July 8, 1776, information taken from letters received at the Admiralty-Office on Aug. 10 from Vice-Admiral Lord Shuldham, dated Staten-Island, near New-York, 8th of July, and extracts from the letters of the commanding officers, published in the London Gazette.

†76-14 THE WEEKLY MISCELLANY, or, instructive entertainer. Containing a collection of select pieces, both in prose and verse; curious anecdotes, instructive tales, and ingenious essays on different subjects. [Illus.] Vol. VI[.] Sherborne [Eng.]: Printed by R. Goadby. MDCCLXXV [sic MDCCLXXVI.]


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References: EBP guide; ESTC P2054; ULS.

Source: EBP (reel 855).

Notes: The Weekly Miscellany (published every Monday) is comprised of 19 volumes (Oct. 4, 1773 – Dec. 30, 1782). It was superseded by the Weekly entertainer; or agreeable and instructive repository. The 27 weekly issues (Apr. 1, 1776 – Sept. 30, 1776) are in volume 6. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the September issue, at the end of a section entitled “A retrospective view of affairs in the colonies.” Begun in the September 2nd issue and continued each week through the September 30th issue, information in this section (as stated by the editor) was taken from the Annual Register for the year 1775. The editor of The Weekly Miscellany must have had a copy of the Declaration of Independence in hand by September 2d. Instead of reprinting the Declaration as a singular document, the editor instead borrowed material from the Annual Register to prepare a history of events, in five parts, leading up to the Declaration of Independence, which was reprinted as the concluding piece of part five.

In the Declaration, the words “tyranny”, “Prince” and “tyrant” are replaced by “t------”, “-------”, and “t------”, respectively. The paragraph following the Declaration contains these words: “We have taken up a larger portion of our Miscellany than is usually allotted to one subject, with the Retrospective View of Affairs in the Colonies, in order to bring it down to the last advices received in the
present Volume, which this Number concludes. ... What our next Volume may contain on this subject, is known at present to God alone.”

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†76-15a The REMEMBERANCER; or, impartial repository of public events. Part II. [i.e., v.3 of 17] For the year 1776. London: Printed for J. Almon, opposite Burlington-House, in Piccadilly. 1776.

Collation: 8°: π(1 ll.) A−Y 2A−2G 2H 2I(3 ll.) 2K−2Y 2Z(3 ll.);


References: ACS guide; Church 1115; ESTC P142; Gephart 3111; Howes A182; NUC NR 0164678 through NR 0164686; Sabin 955.

Sources: ACS (reels 016, 017 & 018); DLC; PC*.

Notes: Volume three of seventeen, published 1775–1784. The Declaration of Independence is also reprinted in volumes four and eight. Volume one was reprinted in second, third and fourth editions in 1775 (see NUC NR 0164678 & NR 0164679 & NR 0164680). The English Short Title Catalog states: “Vol. I reprinted at least five times in 1775.” — ESTC Citation No. P142.

The Remembrancer is one of the chief and, at the same time, most reliable locations of information regarding the Revolution. Volume one only was reprinted three times in 1775 in larger form, and an undated octavo edition without maps was issued later. — Howes A182. Volume one of the first edition is deficient of several papers contained in the succeeding editions.— Rich. The British publisher, Almon, was the primary source for English publications concerning the American political and military affairs throughout the
Declaration of Independence

Revolution. A unique primary source for the events leading up to, and beyond, the American War of Independence. It is a veritable mine of information, containing every authentic paper relative to the American Revolution, whether published in England or America, by the British Ministry or the American Congress, and is even to-day the original authority from which much of our information is obtained.—Church. It contains every authentic paper relative to the American Revolution, whether published in England or America, by the British Ministry or the American Congress — Sabin 955.

The text of the Declaration of Independence is reprinted in Part II for the year 1776. References to the King are deleted, and space is left for the missing words. For example, the sentence “A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a Free People.” is changed to read: “A [space] whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a [space] is unfit to be the [space] of a Free People.”


§ Plate 1, facing p. 261: map of Rhode-Island; plate 2, facing p. 290: map of the seat of war.

The DLC copy lacks the 2 maps.
References: ACS guide; Church 1115; ESTC P142; Howes A182; NUC NR 0164678 through NR 0164686; Sabin 955.

Sources: ACS (reels 016, 017 & 018); DLC*.

Notes: Volume four of seventeen, published 1775–1784. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in volumes three, four and eight. For information about the Remembrancer, see item 76-15a.

The letter Strictures upon the declaration of the Congress at Philadelphia (by unknown author), in which the Declaration is reprinted, gives a British perspective on the events leading up to the adoption of the American Declaration of Independency. Concerning the reprinting of the Declaration, the author says: “It will cause greater prolixity [wordiness] to analyze the various parts of this declaration, than to recite the whole. I will therefore present it to your Lordship’s view in distinct paragraphs, with my remarks, in order, as the paragraphs are published.” The Declaration is divided into 28 separate paragraphs, and the author gives his analysis and rebuttal, interspersed, paragraph by paragraph. He concludes by saying: “Discerning men have concealed their sentiments, because under the present free government in America, no man may, by writing or speaking, contradict any part of this declaration, without being deemed an enemy to his country, and exposed to the rage and fury of the populace.” The adoption of the Declaration was a defining act, in which the “die was cast”, so to speak, and one had to make a choice — “you’re either with us, or against us.”

†76-15c THE REMEMBRANCER; or, impartial repository of public events. For the year 1779. [Volume 8.] London: Printed for J. Almon, opposite Burlington-House, Piccadilly. 1779.


§ Plate (folded), facing p. 88: “A return of the militia of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, per returns from the several colonels. December, 1757.”

References: ACS guide; Church 1115; ESTC P142; Howes A182; NUC NR 0164678 through NR 0164686; Sabin 955.

Sources: ACS (reels 016, 017 & 018); DLC*.

Notes: Volume eight of seventeen, published 1775–1784. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in volumes three, four and eight. For information about the Remembrancer, see item 76-15a.

A footnote (bottom p. 1), reads: “Although some of the papers and letters in this pamphlet (referring to Gouverneur Morris’ Observations on the American Revolution) have been printed in the former volumes of the Remembrancer; yet we have reprinted the whole of the pamphlet here, for the two following reasons; viz. First, because several of the papers and letters were copied into the Remembrancer from newspapers, (printed at the time) and consequently liable to many inaccuracies; and these copies, in the pamphlet, being all printed, under the inspection of a committee of the Congress, may be presumed to be correct and authentic. Second, because some readers (and those perhaps not a few) would disapprove of a multitude of references, and would rather see a few paragraphs, or pages, reprinted, than not see the whole together.”

†76-16 Tobler, John.

The South-Carolina and Georgia almanack, for the year of our Lord 1777. The 1st after bissextile or leap-year. Containing the lunations; eclipses; rising and setting of the sun; rising, setting and southing [meridian crossing] of the moon and stars; aspects; judgment of the weather, &c. &c. By John Tobler, Esq. Also, the Declaration of Independency; medical receipts; Caesar’s cure for poison; Sampson’s cure for the bite of a rattle-snake; method of casting fowling shot; roads throughout the continent; table of interest, tide-table, &c. &c. [Four lines of poetry.] Charlestown: Printed and sold by Robert Wells & Son, at the great stationary and book store. [1776.]
Collation: 8°: A⁴ B−D⁴; 16 leaves; pp. [32].


References: Drake 13119; ESTC W36904; Evans 15117. (See also H. A. Morrison’s “Preliminary Check List of American Almanacs”, 1907, and M. L. Webber’s “South Carolina Almanacs” to 1800, in S.C. Hist. and Gen. Mag., vol. 15, 1914, pp. 73–81.)

Source: EAI-S1*.

Notes: The Declaration of Independence is headed “Philadelphia, July 4, 1776…” rather than the usual “In Congress, July 4, 1776....”

1777

†77-01 THE ANNUAL REGISTER, or a view of the history, politics, and literature, for the year 1776 [volume 19]. [Illus.] London: Printed for J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, 1777.


Contents: i title; ii blank; iii−iv preface; l−*192 “The History of Europe”; 113−230 “Chronicle”; 231−251 “Appendix to the Chronicle”; 252−270 “State Papers” (containing the Declaration of Independence, pp. 261−264, and Articles of Confederation dated Oct.


Declaration of Independence


References: ESTC T212983 & T221180 & T230882 & N63037; Gephart 2565; Sabin 1614; Todd; ULS.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: The Annual Register is a chronicle of British and world history published annually since 1758. It is widely recognized as an important source for the events leading up to the American War for Independence. Leading historians of the conflict, including David Ramsay, James Murray, and William Gordon “borrowed heavily from the Annual Register” — Gephart 1016, 2565. “This most valuable record and chronicle of historical and political events for over a hundred years contains accurate accounts of the Revolutionary War...and many other American subjects.” — Sabin 1614.

The edition for 1776 appeared in early 1777, when it seemed doubtful that the disorganized thirteen colonies could defeat the greatest military power in the world and gain real independence. The Continental Army under George Washington had been forced out of New York.

The volume contains reports on events in the American colonies, detailing the beginnings and escalation of the conflict. In the section “The History of Europe”, p. *165, the audacity of the act of independence and of Thomas Jefferson’s draftsmanship were cited, viz. “The fatal day at length arrived, which, (however the final consequences may be) must be deeply regretted by every true friend to this empire, when thirteen English colonies in America, declared themselves free and independent states, abjured all allegiance to the British crown, and renounced all political connection with this country. Such are the unhappy consequences of civil contention. Such the effects that may proceed from too great a jealousy of power on the one side, or an ill-timed doubt of obedience on the other. The
declaration has been seen by every body; it contains a long catalogue of grievances, with not fewer invectives; and is not more temperate in stile or composition, than it is in act.” The section “Chronicle”, p. 158, gives an account of the Declaration being read to the Continental Army and almost every other town of the united colonies, viz. “The Declaration of Independence, issued by the Continental Congress, was read at the head of each brigade of the continental army, posted at and near New-York, and every where received with loud huzzas, &c.; and the same evening the equestrian statue of his Majesty, which had been erected in the year 1770, was laid prostrate on the ground, and the lead of it destined to serve as bullets. The same declaration was read pretty much about the same time, in almost every other town of the united colonies, and every where received with equal demonstrations of joy.”

The Declaration of Independence is reprinted on pages 261-264 in the section of "State Papers”, and appears beneath the heading, "Reasons assigned by the Continental Congress, for the North-American Colonies and Provinces withdrawing their allegiance to the King of Great-Britain." In the text of the Declaration, the phrase “King of Great-Britain” is replaced by “_____ of _____ ______”. This is followed by the Articles of Confederation — the charter of the first government of the United States —, which were largely ineffectual, thus making it difficult for George Washington and the Continental Congress to successfully prosecute the war for independence. The volume also contains interesting accounts of events, books, travel, and scientific discoveries, for the year 1776.

There are five editions of The Annual Register … for the year 1776. The first, third, fourth, and fifth editions are described in William B. Todd’s A bibliographical account of The Annual Register, 1758-1825. Todd was uncertain about second edition, as he was apparently unable to locate a copy of same. The five editions are: 1st edition 1777; 2nd 1779; 3rd 1782; 4th 1788, 5th [1804]. The publication date for the fifth edition, [1804], is based on a watermark of 1803 found on the book’s pages, as reported by Todd.

According to Todd, The Annual Register … for the year 1776. is one of the so-called “Dodsley Editions”, which for the period 1765–1793 carried the publishers’ imprint “Printed for J. Dodsley,
Pall Mall.” Furthermore, the original edition and unlabelled reprints in the Dodsley series are further differentiated by notations of the first and last few press figures. Todd gives the following press figures for The Annual Register … for the year 1776: 8–3 11–1 … 252–3 263–5 265–3. For the case in point, press figure 3 is found at the bottom of page 8, press figure 1 at the bottom of page 11, and so forth. Press figures appear at the bottom of the page in the direction line just as signatures and catchwords do. They are numbers or symbols inserted in many English books and some American books printed during a period that extends from the late 17th century to the early 19th century. Press figures were used to designate either the printer of that side of the sheet (a “forme”) or the press on which it was printed, often amounting to the same thing. They could be used in the printing house either to claim credit for printing a forme or to assess blame if a forme had an error.

†77-02 MARYLAND. STATE.

Votes and proceedings of the House of Delegates of the state of Maryland. February session, 1777. Being the first session of this Assembly. [Annapolis, Frederick Green, 1777.]

“Imprint” taken from Bristol B4496.

Collation: 2°: A² C–2E²; 54 leaves; pp. 1–108; [unn. p. 1].

Contents: 1–108 text (with heading: “Votes and proceedings of the house of delegates of the state of Maryland. February session. 1777. Being the first session of this Assembly.”, top of p. 1, the Unanimous Declaration of Independence with printed signatures, pp. 97–99, and erratum, bottom of p. 108)

References: Bristol B4496; ESTC W1997.

Source: EAI-S1 (Evans 43275)*.

Notes: Contains one of three first printings of the Unanimous Declaration of Independence in book form. The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America was engrossed on
parchment by Timothy Matlack and signed by delegates to the Continental Congress on August 2, 1776. For information about the other two printings of the Unanimous Declaration of Independence, see items 77-03 and 77-08.

The Declaration of Independence is preceded by the following statement: “The house took into consideration the request of Congress of the eighteenth of January last, to preserve on record and deposit in the archives of this state the unanimous Declaration of Independency, with the names of the members of Congress subscribing the same; and thereupon ordered, that the said declaration be entered on the journal of this house, among the proceedings of the high court of chancery, and also on the records of the general court, to perpetuate the memory of an event which will excite the admiration and attention of future ages, inform posterity of the causes which gave rise to so necessary and important a revolution, and evince to the world an approbation of that measure. The Declaration follows in these words.” No reference to a printed record of the proceedings of the high court of chancery could be found.

The Declaration of Independence is followed by the statement “In Congress, January 18, 1777. Ordered, that an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the members of Congress, subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record. By order of Congress, John Hancock, president. Attest. Cha. Thomson, secr. A true copy, John Hancock, pres.”

†77-03 New Jersey. State.
VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY. AT A SESSION BEGUN AT PRINCETON ON THE 27TH DAY OF AUGUST 1776 AND CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENTS. Burlington: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. [1777.]

“Title” taken from English Short Title Catalogue record W37052. “Imprint” taken from a note at bottom of final page 148.

Collation: 2°: B–2O2 [register includes W]; 74 leaves; pp. 1–148.
Declaration of Independence

Contents: 1–148 votes and proceedings of the general assembly, Aug. 27, 1776 to June 7, 1777 (with the Unanimous Declaration of Independence with printed signatures, pp. 80–82).

References: ESTC W37052; Evans 15466.

Source: EAI-S1*.

Notes: Contains one of three first printings of the Unanimous Declaration of Independence in book form. The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America was engrossed on parchment by Timothy Matlack and signed by delegates to the Continental Congress on August 2, 1776. For information about the other two printings of the Unanimous Declaration of Independence, see items 77-02 and 77-08.

The Declaration of Independence is preceded by the following paragraph: “As there is not a more distinguished event in the history of America, than the Declaration of her Independence — nor any, that, in all probability, will so much excite the attention of future ages, it is highly proper, that the memory of that transaction, together with the causes that gave rise to it, should be preserved in the most careful manner that can be devised. I am therefore commanded by Congress to transmit you the enclosed copy of the act of independence, with the list of the several members of Congress subscribed thereto; and to request that you will cause the same to be put upon record, that it may henceforth form a part of the archives of your state, and remain a lasting testimony of your approbation of that necessary and important measure. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and very humble servant, John Hancock, president.”

The Declaration of Independence is followed by the statement “In Congress, January 18, 1777. Ordered, that an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the members of Congress, subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record. By order of Congress, Attest. Cha. Thomson, sec. John Hancock, president.”

The constitution of the state of New-York. Fish-Kill: Printed by Samuel Loudon. M.DCC.LXXVII.

Collation: 8°: A⁴ B⁻¹ D⁴ E(1 l.); 17 leaves; pp. 1–33 [unn. pp. 1–3].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–33 constitution of state of New-York (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 7–12).

References: ESTC W8284; Evans 15472.

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S1.

Notes: The Declaration of Independence was adopted in the Continental Congress on July 4th, 1776, and ordered printed and sent to all the colonial legislatures and to the commanding officers of continental troops to be “proclaimed in each of the United States and at the head of the army.” The New York delegates cast no vote on July 4th but some delegates hurried home to urge adoption of the Declaration.

After organizing on July 9, 1776, the New York Provincial Congress immediately listened to the reading of a letter with an enclosed copy of the Declaration of Independence, signed by John Hancock, president, and attested by Charles Thomson, secretary. The occasion was one of great solemnity and of vital significance to the (New York) province. Without debate, the letter & the Declaration were referred to a committee of five, which reported on the afternoon of the same day that the reasons assigned for the Declaration are “cogent and conclusive; and that while we lament the cruel necessity which has rendered that measure unavoidable, we approve the same, and will, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, join with the other colonies in supporting it. ….” The report was unanimously adopted.

By this action, New York aligned herself with her twelve sister colonies and made the Declaration of Independence unanimous. Messengers were sent through the colony to publish the Declaration and resolutions.

On July 9th the Declaration was also read to each brigade of the troops in New York City and vicinity on their several parades, by order of Gen. Washington. The proclamation of independence in and
about New York City was received with demonstrations of delight, ringing of bells and jubilant shouts. On the night of the 9th, the gilded leaden equestrian statue of George III was dragged from its base in the Bowling Green. Later, parts of it were molded into patriotic bullets in Connecticut. Washington mildly rebuked the troops for this act.

Jay’s draft of the New York constitution was presented to the Constitutional Convention on Mar. 12, 1777. Following a lengthy discussion, it was agreed to on April 20, 1777. The constitution of 1777, the first of the state of New York, contained a lengthy preamble explaining the election of the Convention and quoting the Declaration of Independence (word for word), which supplied the reasons for separating from the British Empire. Then followed 42 articles which created the governmental machinery “by the authority of the good people of this State.”

It was then ordered that 500 copies of the constitution, without the preamble, and 2500 copies with it, be printed immediately — The American Revolution in New York, 1926. Checklist entries 77–04, 77–05 and 77–06 denote the copies printed with the preamble.

‡77-05 NEW YORK. CONSTITUTION.

The constitution of the state of New-York. Fish-Kill: Printed by Samuel Loudon, M.DCC.LXXVII.

Collation: 8°: A⁴ B–D⁴ E(1 l.); 17 leaves; pp. (1)–(34) [unn. pp. (1)–(3); parentheses appear in the pagination].

Contents: (1) title; (2) blank; (3)–(34) constitution of state of New-York (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. (7)–(12)).

References: ESTC W8234; Evans 15473.

Sources: EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: For further information, see item 77–04.
†77-06 New York. Constitution.

The constitution of the state of New-York. Philadelphia:
Printed and sold by Styner and Cist. MDCCLXXVII.

Collation: 8°: A⁴ B−D⁴; 16 leaves; pp. 1–32 [unn. pp. 1–3].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–32 constitution of state of New-York
(with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 7–12).

References: Church 1147; ESTC W8604; Evans 15474; Hildeburn
3588.

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S1.

Notes: For further information, see item 77–04.

†77-07 Pennsylvania. Journals.

Journals and proceedings of the General Assembly of the
common-wealth of Pennsylvania. [In eight parts.] Philadelphia:
Printed by John Dunlap, in Market-Street. M,DCC,LXXVII.

29–56 61–64 [unn. pp. 1–3 29 61].

Contents: [1] title; [2] blank; 1 list of members of the general
assembly by county; 2 blank; 3–16 journals of the assembly Nov. 28,
1776, to Jan. 25, 1777; 29–56 journals of the assembly Feb. 21, 1777,
to Mar. 21, 1777 (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 33–35,
and imprint “Philadelphia: Printed by John Dunlap”, bottom p. 56);
61–64 journals of the assembly May 26, 1777, to May 30, 1777 (with
imprint “Printed by John Dunlap”, bottom p. 64).

References: ESTC W23524; Evans 15538; Hildeburn 3575.

Sources: EAI-S1; PPL*.

Notes: (The information that follows is taken from a William Reese
Company catalogue 157, item 9, July 1996.) Part III of the
Journals...of the Pennsylvania Assembly contains the third John
Dunlap printing of the Declaration of Independence, pages 33-35.
Dunlap’s first printing of the Declaration is the celebrated first broadside issue, and his second printing of the Declaration was in his newspaper, *The Pennsylvania Packet*, on July 8, 1776. This third printing is by far the rarest of all of the Dunlap printings of the Declaration.

As one of the leading printers in Philadelphia, John Dunlap produced numerous pieces both for the Continental Congress and the state of Pennsylvania, whose capital was then Philadelphia. In 1777 Dunlap was contracted to publish the Journals of the Pennsylvania Assembly. These were issued in stitched parts of varying length, of which there were eight in all, according to Pennsylvania bibliographer Charles Hildeburn. Each part has its own caption title and the imprint, “Philadelphia. Printed by John Dunlap”, on the bottom of the last page. Dunlap actually printed seven of the parts before the British invasion forced him, the Assembly, and Congress to flee Philadelphia. The final part was actually printed in Lancaster by Francis Bailey, printer of the Articles of Confederation.

Only one complete set of the eight parts of the *Journals*… survives, at the Library Company of Philadelphia. The Library Company also possesses the only other copy of this individual part III, the most extensive of the eight, occupying pages 29-56.

There is only one known copy in private hands [sold by Wm. Reese Co., in 1998] and the two copies in one institution, for a total of three known copies – considerably rarer than the famous first broadside printing, but from the same press and printer.

The appearance herein of the Declaration of Independence is on the occasion of it being read into the records of the State, on Feb. 26, 1777. It is not the only item of interest in this part of the Journals. Pages 38-44 are given over to the proceedings of negotiations between the commissioners of Pennsylvania and the chiefs of the Six Nations during the treaty made between Jan. 30 and Feb. 6, 1777. These negotiations were part of an ultimately vain attempt to keep the Six Nations neutral during the American Revolution. The rest of the text is concerned with votes of the Assembly, often in regard to war measures, from Feb. 21 to March 21, 1777.
†77-08 RHODE ISLAND. STATE.

March 1st, 1777. At the General Assembly of the governor and company of the state of Rhode-Island and providence plantations, begun and holden by adjournment, at Providence, within and for the state aforesaid, on the first Monday in March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. Providence: Printed by John Carter. [1777.]

“Imprint” taken from bottom of page 22.

Collation: 2°: A–E² F(1 l.); 11 leaves; pp. 1–22 [unn. p. 7; misnumbering 7 as blank “ ”].

Contents: 1–22 session laws (with a heading, top p. 1, the Unanimous Declaration of Independence with printed signatures, pp. 5–8, and an imprint, bottom p. 22).

References: ESTC W32998; Evans 15561.

Source: EAI-S1*.

Notes: Contains one of three first printings of the Unanimous Declaration of Independence in book form. The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America was engrossed on parchment by Timothy Matlack and signed by delegates to the Continental Congress on August 2, 1776. For information about the other two printings of the Unanimous Declaration of Independence, see items 77-02 and 77-03.

The Declaration of Independence is preceded by the following short paragraph: This assembly taking into consideration the following Declaration of Indepency of the thirteen United States of America, made on the fourth of July last, and resolution of Congress passed on the eighteenth of January last, do vote and resolve, and it is voted and resolved, that the same be entered on the public records of this state.”

The Declaration is followed by the statement “In Congress, January 18, 1777. Ordered, that an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the members of Congress, subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record. By order of
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Congress, John Hancock, president. Attest, Charles Thomson, Sec’y. A true copy: John Hancock, president.”

†77-09a United States. Continental Congress.

Journals of Congress. Containing the proceedings in the year, 1776. Published by order of Congress. Volume II. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by R. Aitken, bookseller, Front-Street. M.DCC.LXXVII.

Collation: 8°: π(1 l.) A–3X⁴ [missigning 3H as “H”]; 269 leaves; pp. [2] 1–513, ²[22] [misnumbering 92 as “66”].

Contents: [1] title; [2] resolution in Congress, empowering “Robert Aitken to reprint the said Journals from the beginning, with all possible expedition, and to continue to print the same.”; 1–513 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 241–246); ²[1]–²[22] index.

References: ESTC W20602; Evans 15684; Hildeburn 3577; NUC NU 0149304 & NU 0149308; Sabin 15545.

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S1.

Notes: In 13 volumes, Philadelphia, 1777–1788. The Journals contain the most vital documents from the Revolutionary period through the end of the Confederacy, and culminate with the adoption of the federal Constitution in 1788. They are an essential basis for any comprehensive collection of the Revolution and early National period. Shortly after the Declaration of Independence was published, Congress recognized the necessity of publishing its proceedings on a timely basis. These volumes appeared in more or less annual volumes, but in inconsistent formats, and from three different printers: Robert Aitken, John Dunlap, and David Claypoole. The first volume of this series reprinted the monthly parts issued by Aitken in 1776, and was issued concurrently with the second volume, both appearing from the press of Robert Aitken in 1777. The second volume included a printing of the Declaration. John Dunlap, printer of the original Declaration.
broadside, issued the third volume in 1778. David Claypoole was the printer of the fourth through eighth volumes. Dunlap resumed as the printer for the ninth through the thirteenth volumes. The volumes issued cover the entire span of the Continental Congress, beginning in 1774, through the Revolutionary years, and on to the period from the Peace in 1783 to the adoption of the Constitution. The final session sat through November 1788, and the new federal government began in April 1789—Wm. Reese Co. catalog 255, item 47.

The 13 volumes are referenced in Evans, as follows: 15683, 15684, 16137 (Dunlap—Yorktown ed. of v.2), 16138, 16584, 17766, 17392, 17767, 18226, 18840, 19316, 20068, 20772, 21526. 17392, 17767, 18226, 18840, 19316, 20068, 20772, 21526. Volume 7 was reprinted in 1787, see Evans 20773.

Mr. Aitken was ordered to print this edition in April, 1776. There were to have been 700 sets, but Aitken says, “I printed 800 copies of the second volume, 50 were carried to Lancaster, and committed to the care of Mr. Dunlap. I find of the 750 other copies only 532 were delivered. I allow 218 copies as they have been lost or embessled.”—Hildeburn 3577.

†77-09b [reissue]  
Journals of Congress. Containing the proceedings from January 1, 1776, to January 1, 1777. Published by order of Congress. Volume II. York-Town: [[Pennsylvania]] Printed by John Dunlap. M,DCC,LXXVIII.


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References: ESTC W20598; Evans 16137 (Evans 15684 is an incorrect duplicate record); Hildeburn 3727; NUC NU 0149304 & NU 0149308; Sabin 15545.

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S1 (16137).

Notes: A reissue using old sheets printed by Robert Aitkin and new sheets printed by John Dunlap. See reissue using a “mixture of reset with old sheets”—Bowers, p. 86.

John Dunlap was born in Strabane, Ireland, in 1747, and died in Philadelphia, PA, November 27, 1812. While a boy he went to live with an uncle, William Dunlap, a printer and publisher in Philadelphia, and entered the business in November, 1771. He began the publication of a newspaper, the Pennsylvania Packet. It was changed into a daily in 1784, the first of its kind in the United States, afterwards becoming the North American and United States Gazette. In July 1776, fighting between the American colonists and the British forces had been going on for nearly a year. The Continental Congress had been meeting since June, wrestling with the question of independence. Finally, late in the afternoon on July 4, 1776, twelve of the thirteen colonies reach agreement to declare the new states as a free and independent nation. New York was the one holdout. That evening, John Hancock ordered Dunlap to print broadside copies of the agreed-upon declaration that was signed by him as President and Charles Thomson as Secretary. John Dunlap printed 200 broadsides that evening, which were distributed to the members of Congress.

The Journals were printed in Philadelphia (see Journals of Congress, 1777), with one exception. Fearing an advancing British army, Dunlap moved his press from Philadelphia to York-Town, Pennsylvania, where in 1778 he published additional copies of the second volume with a York-Town imprint.

The Library of Congress (DLC) holds 7 copies of the York-Town printing of volume 2. Signatures A–3G in each of these 7 copies were found to have the same setting as signatures A–3G in the Philadelphia edition; the remainder of the signatures π(1 l.) and 3H–3Y had a resetting of type. Aitken says, “I printed 800 copies of the second volume, 50 were carried to Lancaster, and committed to the care of Mr. Dunlap.”—Hildeburn 3577. It is supposed that the
sheets for signatures 3H–3Y were damaged or lost in shipment, thus requiring Dunlap to print replacements for signatures 3H–3Y. A new title page was also printed. The new and old sheets were bound up to produce no more than 50 copies with Dunlap’s York-Town imprint.

1778

78-01a Murray, James, 1732–1782.
An impartial history of the present war in America; containing an account of its rise and progress, the political springs thereof, with its various successes and disappointments, on both sides. By the Rev. James Murray, of Newcastle. [Three lines of Latin quotation from Virgil.] [Vol. I.]

Imprint (state 1, line per line): London:
Printed for R. Baldwin, no. 47, Pater-noster-Row; N. Frobisher, York; T. Robson, Side, Newcastle upon Tyne; Bayne and Mennons, Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow.
[1778.]

Imprint (state 2, line per line): Newcastle upon Tyne:
Printed for T. Robson, at the New Printing-Office, on the Side; R. Baldwin, no. 47, Pater-noster-Row, London; N. Frobisher, York; Bayne and Mennons, Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow.
[1778.]

States: two.

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§ State 2 (NjP copy): Plate 1, frontispiece facing title: engr. port. of “George III. king of Great Britain, France and Ireland.”; plate 2, facing p. 49: engr. port. of “Benjamin Franklin, L.L.D.F.R.S. one of the American plenipotentiaries at the court of France”; plate 3, facing p. 97: engr. port. of “Frederick Lord North”; plate 4, facing p. 145: engr. port. of “The Honble. John Hancock”; plate 5, facing p. 191: engr. port. of “Lord George Germaine”; plate 6, facing p. 239: engr. port. of “George Washington”; plate 7, facing p. 287: engr. port. of “General Howe”; plate 8 (folded), facing p. 296: table of “Eight hundred and seventy exact distances of the most noted towns, forts,
&c. in North America, agreeable to the most accurate maps of that country, and several valuable private papers taken in the late war.”;
plate 9, facing p. 335: engr. port. of “General Putnam”; plate 10, facing p. 383: engr. port. of “Hugh Earl Percy”; plate 11 (folded), facing p. 431: “Plan of the town of Boston with the attack on Bunkers-Hill in the Peninsula of Charlestown”; plate 12, facing p. 479: engr. port. of “General Lee”; plate 13, facing p. 527: engr. port. of “General Clinton.”

The CtY (state 2) copy contains 9 plates, consisting of the same plates in the NjP copy, less the port. of Benjamin Franklin, the table of 870 exact distances, the plan of the town of Boston, and the port. of General Clinton.

**References:** State 1: Adams 78-73a; ESTC T90018; Howes M916; NUC NM 0898504; Rich v.1 p. 262. State 2: Adams 78-73b; Howes M916; NUC NM 0898506; Rich v.1 p. 262; Sabin 51505.

**Sources:** State 1: DLC (v.1-2)*; EC (Reel 3401, v.1-2)*; ECCO (v.1-2); N (v.1); SA (v.1-2). State 2: CtY (v.1-3); NjP (v.1-3)*.

**Notes:** First edition of volume one of three, originally issued in 12 parts, probably monthly beginning sometime in 1778. Each part is comprised of 6 signatures, or 48 pages. Distinguished from other printings on the basis of the line per line arrangement of words in the imprints of each volume. The date of publication [1778] is based on the date in the dedication “July 29, 1778”, v.1 p. iv. No printer’s name given.

For information about volume one, see items 78-01b, 80-04a, 80-05, and 82-06. For information about volume two, which reprints the Declaration of Independence, see items 79-05, 80-04a, 80-05, and 82-06. For information about volume three, see item 80-04b.

The work is an example of an edition shared among two or more publishers, where a certain number of copies of the title-leaf are printed with each publisher’s name. In the present case, there are five different publishers. But, as only two of these are given precedence in the imprint, there are only two variant states. In state 1, R. Baldwin of London is listed first in the imprint; in state 2, T. Robson of Newcastle is listed first in the imprint.

The typesetting in the DLC and EC copies (state 1) were
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compared with the typesetting in the NjP copy (state 2), with the following result: the title leaves had different settings; signatures A−4C had the same setting.

The work is a classic contemporary history of the American Revolutionary War. It is highly esteemed for the very fine portraits, of which many were especially engraved for the work by Joseph Pollard. Some of these are the first of general notable Americans to be engraved. It went through many reprintings, which vary considerably in the set-up of the titles, imprints and text, the condition of the plates, and the date of the “address to the King” which follows the title of volume one. The earliest known date is July 29, 1778 and the latest Jan. 25, 1782. The plates in later editions are generally in a very worn state and printed on rather poor thin paper. — from a note laid in v.1 of the NjP copy.

James Murray (1732−1782), preacher, politician, and satirist, was born at Fans in Berwickshire. He studied at the University of Edinburgh. “In the latter half of the eighteenth century, for about twenty years, the bitter and biting pen of the Rev. James Murray was the chief weapon in the political and religious warfare that rose and raged, floundered and fell, in Newcastle….No sooner was Mr. Murray settled in Newcastle than he began to write and to publish. His first work, issued in September, 1765, was a volume of Select Discourses….In March, 1768, he issued the book by which he is best known, the ‘Sermons to Asses,’ and after that his pen was never idle. The following May appeared an ‘Essay on Redemption,’ and, before the year was out, ‘Sermons to Men, Women, and Children.’ In 1770 he published a school-book on grammar, and began to compile a ‘History of the Churches in England and Scotland,’ which came out in 1771 and 1772 in three volumes, and was followed by a description of a journey from Newcastle to London in a stage coach. In March, 1773, he began a course of sixteen lectures upon the Philosophy of the Human Mind, which he delivered in this Meeting-House on Monday and Thursday evenings at half-a-guinea a course, or a shilling each night. These lectures increased his popularity, and towards the end of the year he sent out a volume of ‘New Sermons to Asses,’ dedicated to the petitioners against the Dissenters’ Bill….Being strongly opposed to the American War, Mr. Murray delivered many political lectures
condemnatory of Lord North’s Administration... For some years Mr. Murray was the most popular preacher in Newcastle. His Sunday evening lectures, delivered to overflowing congregations, were announced every week in the *Newcastle Chronicle.*” — Welford’s Men of Mark, v.3 pp. 212–219.

His work *An impartial history of the present war in America* in three volumes, was not completed. Mr. Murray for some time suffered from calculus (stones in the Kidney, Bladder or elsewhere). By September, 1781, he was confined to his bed, and he died on the 28th of January, 1782. It is said that the third volume begun by Mr. Murray was completed after his death by the Rev. William Graham, Newcastle. However, it appears that no more than seven of supposed twelve parts comprising volume three were issued.

“It is remarkable that the ‘Preface’ should not have been altered although twice re-dated, nor the text in any way varied during the progress of the war. Murray’s is the most pro-American of the British-published Histories, but yet without the blindness, rancour, and spite of the several American productions. It is a book to be read, a valuable contemporary record of the birth of a Nation, the last sentence (vol. 2) runs ‘ages to come will declare that there lived a race of men beyond the Atlantic that made a noble struggle to be free’”— New World Book List.

78-01b __________. [reissue]

An impartial history of the present war in America; containing an account of its rise and progress, the political springs thereof, with its various successes and disappointments, on both sides. By the Rev. James Murray [sic Murray], of Newcastle. [Three lines from Virgil.] [Vol. 1.]

**Imprint (line per line):** Newcastle upon Tyne:
Printed for T. Robson, at the New Printing-Office, on the Side; R. Baldwin, no. 47, Paternoster-Row, London; N. Frobisher, York; C. Elliot, Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow.
[1779.]
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§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing title: “George III. King of Great Britain &c”; plate 2 (folded), facing p. 458: “Plan of the Town of Boston with the Attack on Bunkers-Hill in the Peninsula of Charlestown, the 17th of June 1775”.

References: Adams 78-73b (v.1); ESTC N26717 (v.1); Howes M916.

Source: PC (v.1-2)*; RPJCB.

Notes: A reissue using most of the original printed sheets, but with line per line differences in the imprint and a resetting of the title page. Distinguished from other printings on the basis of the line per line arrangement of words in the imprint. The date of publication [1779] is based on the date in the dedication “Oct. 20, 1779”, v.1 p. iv. No printer’s name given. See also item 78-01a.

For information about volume one, see items 78-01a, 80-04a, 80-05, and 82-06. For information about volume two, which reprints the Declaration of Independence, see items 79-05, 80-04a, 80-05 and 82-06. For information about volume three, see item 80-04b.

The typesetting in the personal copy of v.1 Newcastle [1779], cited in this work (item 78-01b), was compared with the typesetting in three copies of v.1 cited in item 78-01a, namely: the DLC copy of London [1778], the EC copy of London [1778], and the NjP copy of Newcastle [1778], with the following result: signatures A–F in the Newcastle [1779] copy are a resetting; signatures G–4C have the same setting. Adams reported a like result when the RPJCB copy of v.1, Newcastle [1779], was compared against the RPJCB copy of v.1, London [1778].— Adams 78-73b.

The personal copy of volume one has only two plates. However, the copy of volume two accompanying volume one has 20 plates, and all 20 plates are inserted after page 576. The plates are as

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†79-01 THE ANNUAL REGISTER, or a view of the history, politics, and literature, for the year 1776. The second edition. [Illus.] London: Printed for J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, 1779.

Collation & Contents: Except for title page, same as the 1777 first edition.

Reference: ESTC T213341; Todd.

Sources: GBS; NN (NYPL’s Google Books)*.

Notes: There are five editions of The Annual Register … for the year 1776: 1st 1777; 2nd 1779; 3rd 1782; 4th 1788, 5th [1804]. For information about The Annual Register, for the year 1776, see the first edition of 1777 (item 77-01).
A complete history of the present civil war between Great Britain and the united colonies of North America. In which its origin and progress are truly traced; and its operations, to the close of the campaign in 1778, are faithfully related. Interspersed with all the important papers and documents published on both sides, on this occasion.—Anecdotes and characters of the several commanders; and some detached accounts of such personages in Congress, as have more eminently distinguished themselves in the cause of liberty. By the Rev. Doc. T. Ferguson, F.R.S. London [i.e., Dublin]: Printed for J. Hayes, Bookseller, in Hollbourn [sic], 1779.

Adams specifies Dublin as the place of publication.—Adams 79-20.

Collation: 8°: π(1 l.) a² b−c³ d² B(7 ll.) C−Z³ 2Λ(3 ll.); 197 leaves; pp. [2] v−vi 9−41, ²*1 *2 2−358 [unn. pp. v vii 9²*1]; fold. table.

Contents: [I] title; [2] blank; v−vii preface; viii blank; 9−41 text of Part I; ²*1−²*358 text of Part II (with the proposed Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union entered into by the delegates of several colonies, May 20th, 1775, in a running footnote, pp. ²135−²138, the Declaration of Independence, in a running footnote, pp. ²174−²178, Articles of Confederation resolved upon and signed by all delegates, Oct 4th, 1776, pp. ²200−²206, manifesto by Congress, Oct 30th, 1778, in a running footnote, pp. ²354−²356). § Table (folded), facing p. ²358: recto has “A list of the killed, wounded, and missing of his majesty’s forces, under the command of his Excellency the Honourable General Howe, in the several engagements and skirmishes with the Provincials, from the taking of Long-Island, August 27th, to the close of the campaign, the 8th December, 1776.” and verso has transversely “A list of the killed and wounded, and those made prisoners or missing, of his majesty’s forces, under the command of Lt. Col. Smith, of the 10th Reg. Maj. Pitcairne of the Marines, and the brigade under Lord Percy. At the battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19th. 1775.” and “A list of the killed...
and wounded, of his majesty’s forces at the engagement of Bunker’s-
Hill. June 17th, 1775.”

The same table is also present in volume one of *The history of the war in America*, 1779 (item 79-03).

**References:** Adams 79-20; ESTC N28489; NUC NF 0088615; Sabin 24099.

**Source:** RPJCB*.

**Notes:** “T. Ferguson is probably fictional, as no one with that name is
listed as a member of the Royal Society.”— Adams 79-20.

The sheets corresponding to pages 9–41 ²*1–349 in this and
item 79-03 have the same setting of type. According to Adams, “the
sheets in this, with material added at end, were issued as volume I of
*The History of the War in America* (item 79-03).”— Adams 79-20.

†79-03 The history of the war in America, between Great Britain
and her colonies, from its commencement to the end of the year 1778.
In which its origin, progress, and operations are faithfully related,
together with anecdotes and characters of the different commanders,
and accounts of such personages in Congress as have distinguished
themselves during the contest. To which is added, a collection of
interesting and authentic papers tending to elucidate the history. In
M,DCC,LXXIX.

**Vol. 2 Title:** __________. Vol. II.

**Vol. 3 Title:** The history of the war in America, between Great Britain
and her colonies, from its commencement to the conclusion, in 1783.
In which its origin, progress, and operations, are faithfully related,
together with anecdotes and characters of the different commanders,
and accounts of such personages in Congress as have distinguished
themselves during the contest. To which is added, a collection of
interesting and authentic papers, tending to elucidate the history. In three volumes. Vol. III. Dublin: Printed for the
Company of Booksellers. M,DCC,LXXXV.

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**States:** volume one has three states.

**Collation:**

**Vol. 1 (state 1):** 8°: \(a^4 b - c^8\) B−2C^8 2D^2; 222 leaves; pp. [2] i−vi 9−40, \(2I^{−3} 3249−399\) [unn. pp. i 9 28 32 \(2I^{−2} 215\)]; misnumbering \(31 as “231”, “386 as “22398”; repeating “349−2352]; fold. table.

**Vol. 1 (state 2):** 8°: \(π^4 a^2 b - c^8\) \(d(1l.)\) B(±B1)−2C^8 2D^2; 225 leaves; pp. [2] i−vi v−v1i 9−41, \(2*1^{*2} 2^{−3} 399 [unn. pp. i 9 28 32 \(2I^{−2} 215\); repeating “349−2352]; map & fold. table.

**Vol. 1 (state 3):** 8°: \(π^4 a^2 b - c^8\) \(d(1l.)\) B(±B1)−Y^8 \(Z^{6} 2A−2C^8 2D^2\); 223 leaves; pp. [2] i−vi v−v1i 9−41, \(2*1^{*2} 2^{−3} 399 [unn. pp. i v v1i i 28 32 \(2I^{−2} 215\); misnumbering \(31 as “231”, “386 as “22398”; repeating v−vi]; map & fold. table.

**Vol. 2:** 8°: B−2E^8; 224 leaves; pp. 1−427 [5] [unn. pp. 1−5].

**Vol. 3:** 8°: A−2E^8; 224 leaves; pp. [4] i−xii 1−432 [unn. pp. i x i 267; misnumbering 80 as “08”, 166 as “66”, 211 as “111”, 389 as “89”].

**Contents:**

**Vol. 1 (state 1):** 1 title; 2 blank; i−vi contents; 9−40 text of Part I; \(2I^{−2} 399\) text of Part II (with the proposed Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union entered into by the delegates of several colonies, May 20th, 1775, in a running footnote, pp. \(2135−2138\), the Declaration of Independence, in a running footnote, pp. \(2174−2178\), Articles of Confederation resolved upon and signed by all delegates, Oct 4th, 1776, pp. \(2200−2206\), manifesto by Congress, Oct 30th, 1778, in a running footnote, pp. \(2364−2366\), treaty of alliance with France, Paris 6 Feb. 1778, pp. \(2383−2387\).

§ Table (folded), facing p. \(283\): recto has “A list of the killed, wounded, and missing of his majesty’s forces, under the command of his Excellency the Honourable General Howe, in the several engagements and skirmishes with the Provincials, from the taking of Long-Island, August 27th, to the close of the campaign, the 8th December, 1776.” and verso has transversely “A list of the killed and wounded, and those made prisoners or missing, of his majesty’s forces,
under the command of Lt. Col. Smith, of the 10th Reg. Maj. Pitcairne of the Marines, and the brigade under Lord Percy. At the battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19th. 1775.” and “A list of the killed and wounded, of his majesty’s forces at the engagement of Bunker’s-Hill. June 17th, 1775.”

The same table is also present in Ferguson’s *A complete history of the present civil war*, 1779 (item 79-02).

**Vol. I (state 2):** Same as v.1 state 1, except that a preface is added after the contents (v–vi pref & vii blank), and leaf d1 is added after p. 40.


**Vol. I (state 3):** Same as v.1 state 2, except leaves Z7-8 (pp. 349–352, after p. 348) are cancelled.


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References: Adams 79-56c (v.2); Adams 79-56d (v. 3); ESTC T45609; Howes G254; NUC NH 0407141; Rich v.1 p. 273; Sabin 27992 & 32226. State 1: unrecorded. State 2: Adams 79-56a (v.1). State 3: Adams 79-56b (v.1).

Sources: DLC (v.2 & v.3)*. State 1: PC (v.1)*. State 2: see Adams 79-56a; State 3: DLC (v.1)*.

The portion of the present checklist entry for v.1 state 2 is derived mostly from the description given in Adams 79-56a. The sources used by Adams were not consulted.

Notes: Volume one is a reissue of item 79-02, with deleted and added matter. The sheets for pages 9–41 2*1–349 in volume one of item 79-03 (states 2 & 3) have the same setting as the corresponding pages in item 79-02. Volumes two and three are first editions. Lowndes attributes the work to Patrick Gordon.

Volume one has three states. In state 1, the text on the verso of leaf c4 (p. 40) ends abruptly and does not flow to the recto of the next leaf B1 (p. 1). Leaves Z7 and Z8 are present, but do not belong. The text flows correctly from leaf Z6 to leaf 2A1. In state 2, the discontinuity between leaves c4 and B1 has been corrected by adding leaf d1 after leaf c4 and resetting leaf B1. Leaves Z7 and Z8 are present, but do not belong. A preface has been added after the contents and a new map of North America has been added. State 3 is the same as state 2, except leaves Z7 and Z8 have been cancelled.

The examined state 1 copy had no preface or map. It is unclear whether these were lacking in the examined copy or never intended to be included. In any case, state 3 defines the ideal copy — the final or most perfect state for volume one.

†79-04 [MORRIS, GOVERNEUR], 1752–1816.

Observations on the American Revolution. Published according to a resolution of Congress, by their committee. For the consideration of those who are desirous of comparing the conduct of the opposed parties, and the several consequences which have flowed from it. Philadelphia: Printed by Styner and Cist, in Second-Street. M DCC LXXIX.
Checklist 1776–1825


References: ESTC W28706; Evans 16625; Hildeburn 3907; Howes M829; NUC NU 0149766; Sabin 50830.

Sources: DLC (book & microfilm); EAI-S1; ECCO*.

Notes: First edition. Attributed to Gouverneur Morris, who was a member of the committee of Congress — Sparks, v.1, p. 187. Morris, an American statesman, represented Pennsylvania in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and was an author of large sections of the Constitution of the United States. He is widely credited as the author of that document’s Preamble: “We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union…” — Wikipedia.

The Declaration of Independence is immediately preceded by these words: “The conduct of Great-Britain was still the same compound of violence and fraud. … At length, fully convinced of what reason had long dictated, that no rational security for our liberties could be obtained during a connection with Great-Britain, and that every idea of dependence tended to enfeeble our efforts, in a cause on which every thing was at stake, the fine spun thread, which held the two countries together, was cut on the memorable 4th of July, 1776.” — p. 53.

The Declaration is immediately followed by these words: “This decisive step was taken in the face of the whole British force collected on our shores. From that moment every thing assumes a new appearance: The propositions and supplications for reconciliation, so haughtily rejected, were done away. The metaphysical disquisitions about the compatibility of colonial liberty and parliamentary authority in commercial superintendency by acts of legislation, to the effect of external, exclusively of the idea of internal, taxation: — These, with all the jargon incident to them, were at an end. A single clear point was put on the issue of the contest, whether we should be conquered, enslaved provinces, or free and independent States: And on
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this proposition every man was in capacity to take his decided part.”— pp. 57–58.

The present work is also reprinted in its entirety in the Remembrancer, for the year 1779 (v.8), see NUC NU 0149777.

†79-05 MURRAY, JAMES, 1732–1782.

An impartial history of the present war in America; containing an account of its rise and progress, the political springs thereof, with its various successes and disappointments, on both sides. By the Rev. James Murray of Newcastle. Vol. II.

Imprint (state 1, line per line): London:
Printed for R. Baldwin, no. 47, Pater-noster-Row, N. Frobisher York;
T. Robson, Newcastle upon Tyne; Bayne and Mennons, Brodie’s Close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow.
[1779.]

Imprint (state 2, line per line): Newcastle upon Tyne:
Printed for T. Robson, at the New Printing-Office on the Side;
R. Baldwin, no. 47, Pater-noster-Row, London; N. Frobisher, York; Bayne and Mennons, Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow.
[1779.]

States: two.


The plates and plate locations in The Eighteenth Century copy (state 1) are identical to those in the DLC copy (state 1).


The CtY copy (state 2) has 14 plates. In addition to differences in plate locations, the CtY copy (state 2) has a frontispiece engr. port. of “Benjamin Franklin, L.L.D.F.R.S. one of the American Plenipotentiaries at the Court of France” in lieu of the engr. port. of George the IIId present in the NjP copy (state 2). The CtY copy (state 2) has a folded “Plan of the Town of Boston with the Attack on Bunkers-Hill in the Peninsula of Charlestown, the 17th of June 1775”, facing p. 3, and an engr. port. of “General Clinton”, facing p. 9, not present in the NjP copy (state 2), but lacks the port. of Admiral Keppel present in the NjP copy (state 2).

The N copy (state 2) has 12 plates. It omits the frontispiece port. of George IIIId. and instead includes the engr. port. of “General Gates”, plate 2 in the NjP copy (state 2), in its place. The remaining 11 plates in the N copy (state 2) are the same as plates 3–13 in the NjP copy (state 2).
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References: State 1: Adams 78-73d; ESTC T90018 (v.1-2); ESTC T161022 (v.2); Howes M916; NUC NM 0898504. State 2: Howes M916; NUC NM 0898506; Sabin 51505.

Sources: State 1: DLC (v.1-2)*; ECCO; EC (reel 3401, v.2); SA (v.1-2). State 2: CtY (v.1-3); N (v.2); NjP (v.1 & v.3); NjP (v.2)*; PC (v.1-2).

Notes: First edition of volume two of three, originally issued in 12 parts, probably monthly beginning sometime in 1779. Each part is comprised of 6 signatures, or 48 pages. Distinguished from other printings on the basis of the line per line arrangement of words in the imprint. The date of publication is presumed to be [1779].— Adams 78-73d. There is no printer given.

For information about volume one, see items 78-01a, 78-01b, 80-04a, 80-05, and 82-06. For information about volume two, which reprints the Declaration of Independence, see items 80-04a, 80-05, and 82-06. For information about volume three, see item 80-04b. The work is an example of an edition of a book shared among two or more publishers, where a certain number of copies of the title-leaf are printed with each publisher’s name. In the present case, there are five different publishers. But, as only two of these are given precedence in the imprint, there are only two variant states. In state 1, R. Baldwin of London is listed first in the imprint; in state 2, T. Robson of Newcastle is listed first in the imprint.

The typesetting in the EC copy (state 1) was compared with the typesetting in the NjP copy (state 2), with the following result: the title pages have a different setting; signatures A–4C have the same setting. In the DLC copy of the [1779] London edition, signatures 3X–4C have a different setting.

†79-06 The town and country magazine; or universal repository of knowledge, instruction and entertainment. Vol. XI, for the year 1779. London. Printed for A. Hamilton Junr. near St. John’s-Gate.

Checklist 1776–1825

617–619 673–675; misnumbering 124 as “124”, 194 as “419”]; 26 plates.


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Many of the plates have no plate numbers. The DLC microfilm copy has all 26 plates.

References: Adams 79-56(a-d); ELP guide; ESTC P2404; Howes G254; NUC NH 0407141; Sabin 27992 & 32226.

Sources: ELP (reel 675); PC*.

Notes: The Town and Country Magazine, published monthly, is comprised of 28 volumes (1769–1796). Each volume has 12 monthly issues (Jan.–Dec.). Volume 11 contains the 12 issues for 1779, and contains 718 pages with an exceptional and detailed index. The articles give a most thorough picture of events taking place in the year 1779. One of the most notable features is the reporting on events and progress of the Revolutionary War underway in America. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the March issue in a section headed “The rise and progress of the present unhappy war in America.” This section appears in each monthly issue, and gives a “running account” of the war in America, with descriptions of war plans, troop movements, battles, and their outcomes. The January and February issues have a detailed account of the court martial of Admiral Keppel, which includes the seating arrangement for the trail, the list of five charges, and a day by day account of the trial. Keppel commanded the British Fleet, July, 1778, in a battle with the American Fleet. He was later tried for misconduct and neglect of duty, but was acquitted of the charges. There is also much news on the British and Spanish conflict with details of sea battles. To read the reporting on the Revolutionary War from the British perspective,
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refer to pages 41, 76, 148, 206, 258, 303, 357, 359, 416, 472, 533, 564, and 703.

1780

†80-01 [part 1] the history of the origin, rise and progress of the war in America between Great Britain and her colonies, from its commencement in the year 1764, to the time of General Gage’s arrival at Boston in 1774. London, printed. Boston, in the state of Massachusetts: Re-printed by Thomas and John Fleet, at the Bible and Heart in Cornhill, M,DCC,LXXX.

Title (part 2): The history of the rise and progress of the war in North-America from the time of general Gage’s arrival at Boston, in May 1774. London, printed. Boston, in the state of Massachusetts: Re-printed by Thomas and John Fleet, at the Bible and Heart in Cornhill, M,DCC,LXXX.

Title (v.2 or part 3): The history of the war in America between Great Britain and her colonies. Vol. II. London, printed. Boston, in the state of Massachusetts: Re-printed by Thomas and John Fleet, at the Bible and Heart in Cornhill, M,DCC,LXXX.

Collation: Vol. 1 (parts 1 & 2): 8°: πA−E8 F(5 ll.), A−2C8; 253 leaves; pp. π1−90, i−iv, 5−381 [I], 21−34 [unn. pp. π1 π2 i ii; misnumbering 343 as “143”].

Vol. 2 (part 3): 8°: A−E8 F4; 44 leaves; pp. 1−844, 21−4 [unn. pp. 1 2].

Contents: Vol. 1 (parts 1 & 2): π1 title part 1; π2 blank; π3−π90 text part 1; i title part 2; ii blank; iii−iv preface; 5−381 text part 2; [I] blank; 21−234 appendix (with the Declaration of Independence pp. 211−216, Articles of Confederation, pp. 217−227, and words “End of the First Volume”, bottom p. 234).

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Vol. 2 (part 3): 1 title part 3; 2 blank; 3–84 text part 3; 21–24 appendix.

References: Church 1174; ESTC W12744; Evans 16797; Howes H532; NUC NH 0406569 & NH 0406756; Sabin 32192 (v.1 & v.2) & 32193 (v.3).

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S1; PC; PPL.

Notes: It appears that the work was intended to be bound in two volumes, with parts 1 & 2 constituting volume 1 (signatures A–E\(^8\) F(5 ll.) and A–2C\(^3\)), and part 3 constituting volume 2 (signatures A–E\(^8\) F\(^4\)). However, the work is sometimes bound in 3 volumes, with v.1 (part 1) containing signatures A–E\(^8\) F(5 ll.), v.2 (part 2) containing signatures A–2C\(^3\), and v.3 (part 3) with signatures A–E\(^8\) F\(^4\). The DLC copy has parts 1, 2 & 3 bound together.

The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the appendix of part 2. On page 206, it says “The declaration of independence was also published in all the colonies [July 1776], and every where received and accompanied with the greatest public testimonials of joy. This confidence and boldness in the midst of so untried and dangerous a struggle, at the eve of so formidable an invasion, shewed either great presumption, a knowledge of internal strength, or a certainty of foreign support, which appeared alarming.”

†80-02a AN IMPARTIAL HISTORY of the war in America, between Great Britain and her colonies, from its commencement to the end of the year 1779. Exhibiting a circumstantial, connected, and complete account of the real causes, rise, and progress of the war, interspersed with anecdotes and characters of the different commanders, and accounts of such personages in Congress as have distinguished themselves during the contest. With an appendix, containing a collection of interesting and authentic papers tending to elucidate the history. Illustrated with a variety of beautiful copper plates, representing real and animated likenesses of those celebrated generals who have distinguished themselves in the important contest. London:
Printed for R. Faulder, bookseller, New-Bond-Street; and J. Milliken, bookseller, Carlisle. M.DCC.LXXX.


**Contents:** i title; ii blank; iii–iv preface; v–xi contents; xii blank; 1–44 text: Part I; 45–608 text: Part II; 2 I divisional title: “Appendix, containing a collection of interesting and authentic papers, relative to the contest between Great Britain and her colonies, necessary to elucidate history”; 2 2 blank; 3 2–44 appendix (with a declaration by the representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in general Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms, pp. 24–29, Declaration of Independence, pp. 29–31, Articles of Confederation, resolved and signed 4 October, 1776, pp. 32–37, treaty of alliance between France and the thirteen United States of America, 6 Feb. 1778, pp. 37–39).

Declaration of Independence


References: Adams 80-45a; ESTC T45611; Howes B 975; NUC NI 0041230; Sabin 34375.

Sources: DLC*; GBS; PC.

Notes: First edition. Howes mentions an issue with an appendix having 31 pages instead of 42, but a copy with a 31 page appendix was not located.

“This [work] has been attributed to Edmund Burke, probably because it is among those histories which were derived from the Annual Register.” — Adams 80-45a.

The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the appendix, under a captain that reads: “Reasons assigned by the Continental Congress for the North American colonies and provinces withdrawing their allegiance to the King of Great-Britain.” The names Hancock and Thomson are incorrectly spelled “Handcock” and “Thompson.”

†80-02b _________ [reissue]

Imprint (state 1): London: Printed for R. Faulder, New Bond Street. M DCC LXXX.

Imprint (state 2): Carlisle: Printed by J. Milliken. M,DCC,LXXX.

States: two.

Collation: 8°: π² A−4H⁴ [A]−[E]⁴ [F]² [square brackets enclose some signatures, as shown]; 332 leaves; pp. i−xii 1−608, ²1−44 [unn. pp. i−iii v xii 1 27 32 45 ²1−³ ³2 ³33−² ³34]; map & 13 plates.

A personal copy has collation π² A−4H⁴ [A]−[E]⁴ [F]². The DLC copy has collation π² a⁴ B−4H⁴ [A]−[E]⁴ [F]².

Contents: i−xii 1−608, ²1−44: same as item 80-02a.

§ Map & 13 plates: same as item 80-02a.
Sabin and Howes call for a map. The personal copy and the DLC copy lack the map.

**References**: State 1: Adams 80-45b; Church 1171; ESTC N7582; Howes B975; Rich v.1 p. 282; Sabin 34375. State 2: ESTC N7584; Howes B975.

**Sources**: State 1: DLC; PC*. State 2: MiU-C*.

**Notes**: A reissue, with a resetting of select type-pages, namely, the title page, preface, contents, and signatures 4A–4F, 4H, E]–[F] to permit textual corrections to be made. The remainder of the signatures B–3Z, 4G, [A]–[D] have the same setting. On page viii, “HAP. XV.” is changed to “CHAP. XV.” In addition, fifteen margin notes have been changed or corrected (pp. 545, 550, 551, 554, 559, 562, 577, 578, 586, 587, & 605). For example, the margin note “Gallant action between the Isis o 50 guns, and a French 74 gun flag ship” on page 577 has been changed to “Gallant action between Capt. Raynor of the Isis of 50 guns, and a French 74 gun flag ship.” There are two variant states — the result of the imprint being changed so that the reissue could be sold under the names of the two publishers, separately, viz. R. Faulder (state 1) and J. Milliken (state 2). Except for the title pages, the state 1 and state 2 type-pages have the same setting.

†80-03 [Morris, Gouverneur]. 1752–1816.

Observations on the American Revolution. Published according to a resolution of Congress, by their committee for the consideration of those who are desirous of comparing the conduct of the opposed parties, and the several consequences which have flowed from it. Philadelphia, printed: Providence: Re-printed and sold by Bennett Wheeler. MDCCLXXX.

**Collation**: 8°: A–P⁴ Q(3 ll.); 63 leaves; pp. 1–126 [unn. pp. 1–3].

**Contents**: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–126 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 61–65).

**References**: ESTC W21319; Evans 17039; Howes M829; NUC NU 0149779; Sabin 50830.
Declaration of Independence

Sources: EAI-S1*; MWA; OCir.

Notes: Second edition. For additional information, see the first edition (item 79-04).

†80-04a Murray, James, 1732–1782.

An impartial history of the present war in America; containing an account of its rise and progress, the political springs thereof, with its various successes and disappointments, on both sides. By the Rev. James Murray, of Newcastle. [Three lines of Latin quotation from Virgil.]

Imprint (line per line): Newcastle upon Tyne:
Printed for T. Robson, head of the Groat-Market,
R. Baldwin, no. 47, Pater-noster-Row, London; N. Frobisher,
York; C. Elliot, Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow.
[1780.]

Title (v.2): An impartial history of the present war in America; containing an account of its rise and progress, the political springs thereof, with its various successes and disappointments on both sides. By the Rev. James Murray of Newcastle. Vol. II.

Imprint (line per line): Newcastle upon Tyne:
Printed for T. Robson, at the New Printing-Office on the Side;
R. Baldwin, no. 47, Pater-noster-Row, London; N. Frobisher,
York; C. Eliott [sic Eliot], Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson,
Glasgow.
[1780.]

Vol. 2: 8°: A⁴ B–4C⁴; 288 leaves; pp. i–576 [unn. pp. i–3;
misnumbering 120 as “210”, 131 as “13”, 143 as blank “ “”, 153 as “15”, 155–158 as “156 150 149 152”, 160 as “158”, 270 as “70”, 335 as “33”, 395 with an inverted “3”, 410 as “10”]; 3 plates.


References: Adams 78-73c (v.1); ESTC T102910 (v.1); NUC NM 0898510; Sabin 51506.

Sources: DLC (v.1 & v.2)*; EC (Reel 3401, v.1); RPJCB (v.1).

Notes: First of two [1780] reprints, consisting of old and new sheets. Distinguished from other printings on the basis of the line per line arrangement of words in the imprints of each volume, but with the same collation as other printings. Line 3 of the v.1 imprint ends with the word “York” whereas in the second [1780] reprint line 3 ends with the word “Frobisher.” The word “political” in v.2 is spelled correctly, but in the second [1780] reprint it is misspelled “poitilcal”. The date of publication [1780] is based on the date in the dedication “Dec. 12, 1780”, v.1, p. iv. There is no printer given.

For information about the second [1780] reprint, including a justification for specifying the works as first and second [1780] reprints, see item 80-05. Determining the order in which different
copies of volume two were printed is more problematic, as there is no date printed anywhere in the volume. However, because volumes one and two often occur in sets, a tentative pairing can be assumed. In practice, a few trial cases are enough to establish the correct pairing.

For information about volume one, see items 78-01a, 78-01b, 80-05, and 82-06. For information about volume two, which reprints the Declaration of Independence, see items 79-05, 80-05, and 82-06. For information about volume three, see item 80-04b.

The typesetting in v.1 of the [1780] Newcastle first reprint (DLC copy) was compared with the typesetting in v.1 of the [1778] London first edition (DLC copy) and v.1 of the [1779] Newcastle reissue (PC copy). The typesetting in v.1 of the [1780] London first edition (DLC copy) and the typesetting in v.1 of the [1778] Newcastle first edition (NjP copy) are the same, so it was unnecessary to compare the [1780] Newcastle first reprint with the [1778] Newcastle first edition. In any case, the result of the two comparisons was the same, namely: the title page and signatures A−M, O, T−2A, 2H−3O, 3X–4C have different settings; signatures N, P–S, 2B–2G, 3P–3U have the same setting. Two additional typesetting comparisons were made, substituting the EC copy of v.1 of the [1780] first reprint for the DLC copy. The two comparisons using the EC copy were again the same, but different from the result using the DLC copy, namely: the title page and signatures A−2A, 2H−4C have different settings; signatures 2B–2G have the same setting. The typesetting in v.1 of the [1780] Newcastle first reprint (DLC copy) was also compared with the typesetting in v.1 of the [1780] Newcastle first reprint (EC copy), with the following result: signatures G–S, 2U–3B, 3I–3U have a different setting; the title page and signatures A–F, T–2T, 3C–3H, 3X–4C have the same setting.

The typesetting in v.2 of the [1780] Newcastle first reprint (DLC copy) was compared with the typesetting in v.2 of the [1779] London first edition (DLC copy), the [1779] London first edition (EC copy), and the [1779] Newcastle first edition (PC copy). The result of the first comparison was this: the title page and signatures A−M, T−3U have different settings; signatures N–S, 3X–4C have the same setting. The result of the second and third comparisons was the same, namely: the title page and signatures A−M, T−4C have different
settings; signatures N–S have the same setting.

The typesetting comparisons permit the following to be said:
Volume one is a mixture of old sheets from the [1778] first edition and
new sheets. Volume two is a mixture of old sheets from the [1779] first
dition and new sheets. The mixture of old and new sheets in v.1
appears to vary from volume to volume. The same may be true of v.2,
but insufficient data was obtained to reach this conclusion. Signatures
A–F in v.1 are a third setting. The second setting of signatures
3X–4C in the [1779] London first edition (DLC copy) of v.2 also
occurs in the [1780] Newcastle first reprint (DLC copy).

However, unanswered questions remain, namely: Were new
sheets printed as part of a continuous sale, or were they printed as
part of a new enterprise not contemplated at the start of the work? Is
it possible for an ideal copy to exist someplace consisting entirely of
reset sheets? The distribution of reset sheets in volume one suggests
that new sheets were kept together with old sheets and used in no
apparent purposeful order when books were bound. In any case, a new
edition of volumes one and two was issued in [1782] with an expanded
title and an entirely new setting. Hence, the present work is called a
reprint, without attempting to classify it as a new edition, reissue, or
variant state.

80-04b __________. [continuation]

Impartial history of the present war in America; including a
full account of the rise, progress, and political springs of the war now
carrying on between Great-Britain, and the united powers of France,
III.

Imprint (line per line): Newcastle upon Tyne:
Printed for T. Robson, Head of the Groat-Market; R. Baldwin,
no. 47, Pater-noster-Row, London; N. Frobisher, York; C. El-
liott [sic Elliot], Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow.
[1781].
Declaration of Independence


The MiU-C copy has collation π(1 l.) A⁴ B−2T⁴. It has an extra leaf π(1 l.) preceding the title, which contains a publisher’s note datelined “Newcastle upon Tyne, December 15, 1780.”

The RPJCB copy, with two extra leaves at the end (pp. 333−335), has collation A⁴ B−2T⁴ 2U². Page 333 contains an announcement dated Newcastle upon Tyne 1 Sept. 1781. Page 335 contains an advertisement announcing that with Murray’s death (29 [sic 28] Jan. 1782) the work will be continued by another hand.— see Adams 78-73f.

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3−332 text (with articles of capitulation between their excellencies Sir Henry Clinton and Major General Benjamin Lincoln, pp. 234−237, the copy of General Clinton’s letter to General Washington, dated New-York, September 26, p. 313, a copy of General Arnold’s letter to General Clinton, enclosed in the above, dated New York, September 26, 1780, pp. 314−315, a copy of a letter from his Excellency General Washington, to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton. Head Quarters, Sept. 30, 1780, p. 315).


The MiU-C copy contains plates 1−4 found in the NjP copy, but omits plate 5. However, it has a plate not found in the NjP copy, facing p. 1: port. of “George the IIId. king of Great Britain, France and Ireland. Printed for T. Robson, Newcastle upon Tyne.”

The CtY copy contains only one plate (facing p. 252), namely, the map of the country in which the army, under Lt. Gl. Burgoyne acted in 1777.
References: Adams 78-73f (v.3); ESTC N24585 (v.3); Howes M916; Sabin 51505 & 51506.

Sources: CtY (252 pp.); MiU-C (188 pp.); NjP (332 pp.)*; RPJCB (332 pp. plus 2 extra leaves).

Notes: First edition. Volume three ends abruptly on page 332 with the word “enjoying.” Consequently, only incomplete copies of volume three are located, and these are not commonly found together with volumes one and two. Existing copies of volume three have varying length, as well as other differences. The MiU-C copy has 188 pages, but has an extra initial leaf with a publisher’s note not found in other copies. The CtY copy has 252 pages, while the NjP copy has 332 pages. The RPJCB copy has 332 pages, plus two extra leaves at the end containing an announcement (p. 333) and an advertisement (p. 335).

The volume three publication date of [1781] is based on an announcement dated 1 Sept. 1781, found on page 333 of the RPJCB copy. However, work on volume three may have been undertaken as early as 1780, as indicated by the publisher’s note (p. [1]) dated December 15, 1780, found in the MiU-C copy: “The publisher presents his most grateful acknowledgments to the numerous subscribers to this work; and begs to apologize for the long suspension in the publication. — The absence of the author from home; and a wish in the publisher for his revising and correcting some original papers, were the principal reasons.” The announcement (p. 333) in the RPJCB copy states that “the succeeding numbers to complete Vol III will in future be published once a fortnight.” — Adams 78-73f. The advertisement (p. 335) in the RPJCB copy “announces that with Murray’s death (29 [sic 28] Jan. 1782) the work will be continued by another hand. However, at the bottom of the RPJCB copy in a contemporary hand is the following: ‘This was published with the last No. that was published viz. 31.’” — Adams 78-73f. Volume three, like volumes one and two, was probably scheduled to be released in 12 parts. But only 7 of the 12 parts were published.

For information about volume one, see items 78-01a, 78-01b, 80-04a, 80-05, and 82-06. For information about volume two, which

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reprints the Declaration of Independence, see items 79-05, 80-04a, 80-05, and 82-06.

†80-05 MURRAY, JAMES, 1732–1782

An impartial history of the present war in America; containing an account of its rise and progress, the political springs thereof, with its various successes and disappointments, on both sides. By the Rev. James Murray, of Newcastle. [Three lines of Latin quotation from Virgil.] [Vol. I.]

Imprint (line per line): Newcastle upon Tyne:
Printed for T. Robson, head of the Groat-Market,
R. Baldwin, no. 47, Pater-noster-Row, London; N. Froebisher, York; C. Elliot, Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow.
[1780.]

Title (v.2): An impartial history of the present war in America; containing an account of its rise and progress, the political springs thereof, with its various successes and disappointments on both sides. By the Rev. James Murray of Newcastle. Vol. II.

Imprint (line per line): Newcastle:
Printed by and for T. Robson; R. Baldwin, no. 47, Pater-noster-Row, London; N. Froebisher, York; C. Elliot, Parliament-Square, Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow.
[1780.]


The MiU-C copy has signatures 4A, 4B & 4C missigned “3A”, “3B” & “3C”.


Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii blank; iii–iv dedication “To The King”, p. iv, signed and dated “James Murray. Newcastle upon Tyne, Dec. 12,
1780”; 5–569 text of Chapters I–IX (with an early version of the Articles of Confederation dated May 20, 1775, pp. 495–499, and a Declaration for Taking up Arms, pp. 503–518).


References: Adams 78-73c (v.1); Adams 78-73e (v.2); ESTC T102910 (v.1); NUC NM 0898510; Sabin 51506.

Sources: GBS (v.2); MiU-C (v.1-2); PPL (v.1-2)*.

Notes: Second of two [1780] reprints, consisting of old and new sheets. Distinguished from other printings on the basis of the line per line arrangement of words in the imprints of each volume, but with the same collation as other printings. Line 3 of the v.1 imprint ends with the word “Frobisher” whereas in the first [1780] reprint line 3 ends
with the word “York.” The word “political” in the v.2 title is misspelled “poitilcal”, whereas in the v.2 title for the first [1780] reprint, the word “political” is spelled correctly. The date of publication [1780] is based on the date in the dedication “Dec. 12, 1780”, v.1, p. iv. There is no printer given.

For information about the first [1780] reprint, see item 80-04a. For information about volume one, see items 78-01a, 78-01b, 80-04a, and 82-06. For information about volume two, which reprints the Declaration of Independence, see items 79-05, 80-04a, and 82-06. For information about volume three, see item 80-04b.

The order in which the [1780] first reprint and the [1780] second reprint were printed is based on a typesetting error that occurred on page 239, line 5 of v.1, in which the word “calmly” was mistakenly printed as the word “tamely”. In the [1778] first edition, the [1779] reissue, and the [1780] first reprint, the word “calmly” appears in the phrase “when calmly reading the debates in this session of parliament”. In the [1780] second reprint, “calmly” is changed to “tamely”. More importantly, the error was accidentally carried over to the [1782] edition, presumably to have occurred when the type for the new edition was set by copying the text from the most recent version of volume one, namely, from the [1780] second reprint of volume one. This conclusion is further reinforced by an observed change in the wording in line 23, p. 145 of v.2. In the [1779] first edition, the text reads “nor appoint a commander or chief of the land and sea forces” [italics are the author’s] . In the [1780] first reprint (DLC copy), “commander or chief” is changed to “command or chief”. In the [1780] second reprint and the [1782] edition, the words are changed to “commander in chief”.

Establishing a precedence or order for the different printings of volume two is problematic, as there is no date printed anywhere in the volume. However, because volumes one and two occur in sets, a tentative pairing can be made. In practice, a few trial pairings are enough to establish the correct pairing.

The typesetting in v.1 of the [1780] Newcastle second reprint (MiU-C copy) was compared with four different copies of v.1, namely: (a) the [1778] London first edition (DLC copy), (b) the [1779] Newcastle reissue (PC copy), (c) the [1780] Newcastle first reprint
(DLC copy), and (d) the [1780] Newcastle first reprint (EC copy). The results of the first and second comparisons were the same, namely: the title page and signatures A−P, R−2H, 2M−4C have different settings; signatures Q, 2I−2L have the same setting. The result of the third comparison was this: the title page and signatures A, C−D, F−P, R−2N, 2U−3H, 3P−4C have a different setting; signatures B, E, Q, 2O−2T, 3I−3O have the same setting. The result of the fourth comparison was this: the title page and signatures A, C−D, F−M, P−R, T−2N, 3C−4C have a different setting; signatures B, E, N−O, S, 2O−3B have the same setting.

The typesetting in v.2 of the [1780] Newcastle second reprint (GBS copy) was compared with three different copies of v.2, namely: (a) the [1779] London (DLC copy), (b) the [1779] Newcastle (PC copy), and (c) the [1780] Newcastle first reprint (DLC copy). The results of the first and second comparisons were the same, namely: the title page and signatures A−4C have the same setting. The result of the third comparison was this: signatures 2B−2G have a different setting; the title page and signatures A−2A, 2H−4C have the same setting. The typesetting in v.2 of the [1780] Newcastle second reprint (MiU-C copy) was compared with two different copies of v.2, namely, (a) the [1779] Newcastle (PC copy) and (b) the [1780] Newcastle (DLC copy). The result of the first comparison was this: the title page and signatures A−2B, 2I−4C have a different setting; signatures 2C−2H have the same setting. The result of the second comparison was this: signatures 2B−2G have a different setting; the title page and signatures A−2A, 2H−4C have the same setting. The typesetting in v.1 of the [1780] Newcastle second reprint (GBS copy) was also compared with the typesetting in v.1 of the [1780] Newcastle second reprint (MiU-C copy), with the following result: signatures 2B−3B, 3X−4C have a different setting; the title page and signatures A−2A, 3C−3U have the same setting.

The typesetting comparisons permit the following to be said: Volume one of the [1780] Newcastle second reprint is comprised of a mixture of old sheets from the [1778] first edition, old sheets from the [1780] Newcastle first reprint, and new sheets. Volume two of the [1780] Newcastle second reprint is comprised of a mixture of old sheets from the [1779] first edition, old sheets from the [1780]
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Newcastle first reprint, and new sheets. The mixture of old and new sheets in v.2 appears to vary from volume to volume. The same may be true of v.1, but insufficient data was available to reach this conclusion. The new sheets in v.1 are a mixture of third setting sheets and fourth setting sheets. In particular, signatures A−F are a fourth setting. The new sheets in v.2 are a mixture of second setting sheets and third setting sheets. As with the [1780] first reprint, unanswered questions remain concerning the [1780] second reprint, namely: Were new sheets printed as part of a continuous sale, or were they printed as part of a new enterprise not contemplated at the start of the work? Is it possible for an ideal copy to exist someplace consisting entirely of reset sheets? The distribution of reset sheets in volume one of the first reprint and volume two of the second reprint suggests that new sheets were kept together with old sheets and used in no apparent purposeful order when books were bound. In any case, a new edition of volumes one and two was issued in [1782] with a broadened title and an entirely new setting. Hence, the present work is called a reprint, without attempting to classify it as a new edition, reissue, or variant state.

†80-06 NEW HAMPSHIRE. LAWS, ETC.

Acts and laws of the state of New-Hampshire, in America. By order of the general assembly. To which is prefixed, the resolution of the American Congress, for establishing a form of government in New-Hampshire; and the resolve of the Provincial Congress, for taking up government in form. With the Declaration of Independence. America: Printed [by Zachariah Fowle] at Exeter, in the state of New-Hampshire. M.DCC.LXXX.

States: five.

Collation: State 1: 4°: I 2 2(1 l.) A 2 B 2−2X 2 2Y(1 l.) [24-letter register includes W & 2W; missigning C as blank “” & R as “Q”]; 96 leaves; pp. πi−vi 1−4, 1−182 [unn. pp. πi−πiv π1 1; misnumbering 162 as blank “”].
State 2a: Same as state 1, but with the addition of: $^2A^1$; 18 leaves; pp. 201–235 [I] [unn. pp. 201; omitting 183–200 in the numbering].

State 2b: Same as state 2, but page 201 becomes 1, followed by 2, 3, 4, then 205–235 [I] instead of 201 202–235 [I].

State 3a: Same as state 2a, but with the addition of: $^2K^2$ U(1 l.) V–X Y(1 l.) Z–2A $^2$ [register includes $^2V$; missigning $^2K$ as “$^2I$”]; 30 leaves; pp. 237–295 [unn. p. 288].

State 3b: Same as state 2b, but with the addition of: $^2K^2$ U(1 l.) V–X Y(1 l.) Z–2A $^2$ [register includes $^2V$; missigning $^2K$ as “$^2I$”]; 30 leaves; pp. 237–295 [unn. p. 288].

Contents: State 1: $^\pi i$ title; $^\pi ii$ blank; $^\pi iii$–$^\pi vi$ contents: titles and dates of the laws, with page numbers; $^\pi I$ Resolution in Congress, for establishing a form of government in New-Hampshire, dated Nov. 3, 1775; $^\pi 2$–$^\pi 4$ Resolve in the Provincial Congress, for taking up government in form; I–182 Acts and laws of the colony of New-Hampshire, July 5, 1776 – June 27, 1780 (with The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United-States of America, pp. 31–35).

State 2a: Same as state 1, but with the addition of: 201–235 Acts and laws of the state of New-Hampshire, March 5, 1781 – April 29, 1781; [I] blank.

State 2b: Same as state 1, but with the addition of: 1 2 3 4 205–235 Acts and laws of the state of New-Hampshire, March 5, 1781 – April 29, 1781; [I] blank.

State 3a: Same as state 2a, but with the addition of: 237–295 Acts and laws of the state of New-Hampshire, April 7, 1781 – June 27, 1782 (with blank page 288).


Declaration of Independence


Notes: Contains a reprinting of the Unanimous Declaration of Independence, following the first three printings in book form in 1777. The Declaration is headed by the title: “Declaration of Independency. In Congress, July 4th, 1776. The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United-States of America.” It is followed by the signatures of the signers, set in type, and then followed by an order of Congress, dated January 18, 1777, “That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United-States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.”

On July 19, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was ordered by Congress to be fairly engrossed (hand-written) on parchment and the title changed from A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of American in General Congress assembled to The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America. The engrossed copy was to be signed by every member of Congress. The document was engrossed by Timothy Matlack, a Pennsylvanian who had been an assistant to Charles Thomson, the Secretary of Congress. On 2 August 1776, the members of the Continental Congress assembled and it was recorded in the Journal that the Declaration of Independence being engrossed and compared at the table was signed. Those present signed the document on that day, and others later.

The same table of contents is bound in each of the variant states. The table lists titles of laws, dates of laws, and page numbers for laws dated July 5, 1776 – June 27, 1780 and March 5, 1781 – April 29, 1781. It does not cover laws from April 7, 1781 – June 27, 1782. Hence, the index exactly covers the acts in states 2a & 2b; it more than covers acts in state 1; and it fails to cover some acts in states 3a & 3b.
1781

†81-01 The constitutions of the several independent states of America; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation between the said states; the treaties between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America. Published by order of Congress. Philadelphia [sic Philadelphia]: Printed by Francis Bailey in Market-Street. M.DCC.LXXXI.


References: Adams 81-74a; ESTC W20083; Evans 17390; Hildeburn 4091; Howes C 716; NUC NC 0652513; Sabin 16086.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: First edition. It contains the first authorized reprint in book form of the Declaration of Independence. Two hundred copies were printed.
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Additional information about the book can be found in the “Editor’s Advertisement” in the 1782 London edition (item 82-02). The advertisement was also included in each of the British editions of 1783. A review of the 1782 London edition appeared in the Monthly Review, London, 1783 (see item 82-02).

A French translation, negotiated by Benjamin Franklin, was made by Louis Alexandre, duc de La Rochefoucauld, and printed in Paris in 1783—see Sparks’ edition of Franklin's works, 1840, vol. IX, pp. 503, 508, 523. The title page reads as follows:

Constitutions des treize États-Unis de l’Amérique. [Eagle illus.]
A Philadelphia; et se trouve A Paris, Chez Ph. –D. Pierres,

Six hundred copies were printed, of which 100 were printed on large paper. The Seal of the United States, with eagle, stars and stripes, designed by Benjamin Franklin, was used in the imprint on the book’s title page. This is the first use of the Seal in a book. There is also a 1792 French edition, which includes the Constitution of the U.S.

The 1783 French edition has no connection with Regnier’s Recueil des lois constitutives des colonies angloises à Philadelphie, Paris, 1778, which reprints the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, Oct. 4th, 1776, and other acts of Congress, as well as the constitutions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina (in French). It is: “The earliest collection of the constitutions of the constituent American states published in France, and the predecessor for the more generally known translation by the Duc de la Rochefoucauld of The constitutions of the several independent states of America (Philadelphia, 1781 and Paris, 1783). This work was compiled by Regnier, and dedicated via a letter herein printed to Benjamin Franklin, who ordered the printing of the 1783 collection. Also included is an exceptionally early appearance in book form, in French, of the Declaration of Independence. An important early gathering. Interestingly, this title appears under two false imprints: the imprint ‘En Suisse’ and imprint ‘A Philadelphia’….The practice of using false imprints during pre-Revolutionary France was a common one, and is evidence of the flexibility in the government's relationship
with the printing press, often giving the government the safety net of official denial, should any objections be raised in the face of a controversial publication. At a time when the Enlightenment was struggling with the forces of reaction in France, the use of the Philadelphia imprint, the city that engendered America's own revolution, conveyed a strong liberal-minded message, a profound sympathy with the American ideal, and an apparent prescience [i.e., foresight] of what was to come.” — from a Wm. Reese Co. listing.

There were at least two other pre-1783 French books with printings of the Declaration of Independence in French, viz. (1) *Abrégé de la Révolution de L’Amérique Angloise, depuis le commencement de l’année 1774, jusqu’au premier Janvier 1778*. A Paris, 1778, see pp. 340-351, and (2) M. Hilliard d’Auberteuil’s *Essais historiques et politiques*, A Bruxelles, et se trouve A Paris, 1781-82, in two volumes, see v.1, pp. 427–438.

In 1777, a convention of Vermonters met and set up a state independent of New Hampshire and New York. A state constitution was adopted that same year. This constitution is sometimes called the 1777 Constitution of the Vermont Republic. On July 4, 1786, a new constitution of Vermont was adopted by order of convention. However, it wasn’t until March 4, 1791, that Vermont was admitted to the Union as the 14th state. The 1786 constitution thus became the official state constitution when Vermont was admitted to the Union. The 1777 and 1786 constitutions shall be referred to as the first and second constitutions. A third constitution was adopted in 1793. The constitution of Vermont was not reprinted in any of the different editions of the *Constitutions* until Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791.

“The *Fundamental Orders of Connecticut* (1638) is considered by many to be the state's first constitution, although it was adopted while the state was still an English colony. The document recognized no allegiance to England but instead an independent government. The *Charter of the Colony of Connecticut* (1662) officially superseded the Fundamental Orders, but the local government continued operating under the previous rules. Even after the American Revolutionary War, the state retained its same constitution for another 40 years. It wasn't until the passage of the first state constitution in 1818 that the
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colonial charter was abolished, and political ties to England were officially broken.”— Wikipedia. Generally speaking, until 1818, the words “account of the constitution of Connecticut” were used when referring to the constitution of Connecticut.

†81-02a Murray, James, 1732–1782.

An impartial history of the war in America, between Great Britain and the United States. From its commencement to the end of the war: Exhibiting a circumstantial, connected, and complete account of the real causes, rise, and progress of the war, interspersed with anecdotes and characters of the different commanders, and accounts of such personages in Congress as have distinguished themselves during the contest. With an appendix, containing a collection of interesting and authentic papers, tending to elucidate the history. Illustrated with beautiful copper plates. Vol. I. Boston: Printed by Nathaniel Coverly and Robert Hodge, at their office in Newbury-Street. M.DCC.LXXXI.

Title (v.2): An impartial history of the war in America, between Great Britain and the United States. From its commencement to the end of the war: Exhibiting a circumstantial, connected, and complete account of the real cause, rise, and progress of the war, interspersed with anecdotes and characters of the different commanders, and accounts of such personages in Congress as have distinguished themselves during the contest. Illustrated with beautiful copper plates. Vol. II. Boston: Printed by Nathaniel Coverly and Robert Hodge, at their office in Newbury-Street. M.DCC.LXXXII.


Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii blank; iii−iv preface, signed “A General”; 5−47 text Part I, Chapters I−III; 48−401 text Part II, Chapters IV−VII; 402−445 appendix (with a Declaration for Taking up Arms, pp. 402−410, Articles of Confederation, dated May 20, 1775, pp. 410−414, and a petition from the General Congress in America to the King of Great Britain, Sept. 4, 1775, pp. 414−419).


Vol. 2: 1 title; 2 blank; 3−409 text Chapters X [i.e., VIII] IX−XIV (with the Declaration of Independence in a running footnote, pp. 20−26); 410−448 “Appendix, containing interesting and authentic papers...” (with the Articles of Confederation, pp. 410−420, treaty of alliance with France, pp. 421−425, and the 1778 treaty of amity and commerce with France, pp. 425−440).

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§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: “His Excy. William Heath Esq major general in the American army.”

References: ESTC W25972; Evans 17241 (v.1), 17610 (v.2), 18617 (v.3); Howes M916; NUC NI 0041233; Sabin 34376.

Sources: DLC (v.1-3); EAI-S1 (Evans 17241, 17610, 18617); RPJCB (v.1-3)*.

Notes: First American edition. “The so-called ‘beautiful portraits’ are exceedingly rude productions, without the slightest resemblance to the men they are intended to represent.” — J. R. Bartlett. Sets are rare, the third volume particularly so. Some copies purport to be a second edition. — Sabin 34376.

The following statements are made about the Declaration of Independence (v.2, p.20): “The important day at length arrived, when thirteen colonies in America, declared themselves free and independent states; abjured all allegiance to the British crown, and renounced all political connection with that country. — The Americans who had hitherto deferred the project of independence, which was suggested to them by the measures of the British parliament, were now driven to this measure by their violent proceedings. They found that they were now to be prosecuted with all the vengeance that the government could inflict, and that while they remained in a state of dependence upon Great Britain, no nation could afford them any assistance. In their Declaration of Independency they give the reasons of their proceedings, and set forth to the world the grievances they had long complained or without being heard. Their own words will best show their reasons and sentiments upon the
subject* (The asterisk “*” points to a running footnote, in which the Declaration of Independence is reprinted).

81-02b MURRAY, JAMES, 1732–1782.

An impartial history of the war in America, between Great Britain and the United States, exhibiting a circumstantial, connected, and complete account of the real causes, rise, and progress of the war, interspersed with anecdotes and characters of the different commanders, and accounts of such personages in Congress, as have distinguished themselves during the contest. Illustrated with beautiful copper plates. The second edition. Vol. I. Boston: Printed by Robert Hodge, at his office in Marshall’s Lane, near the Boston Stone. M.DCC.LXXXIII.

Collation: 8°: A⁴ B−3K⁴ [missigning G as “F” & 2C as “2B”]; 224 leaves; pp. i−iv 5−374 373−445 [unn. pp. i−iii 5 30 35 48 402; misnumbering 159 as “153”; repeating 373−374]; map & plate.

Contents: i title; ii blank; iii−iv preface, signed “A General”; 5−47 text Part I; 48−401 text Part II; 402−445 appendix (with a Declaration for Taking up Arms, pp. 402−410, Articles of Confederation, dated May 20, 1775, pp. 410−414, and a petition from the General Congress in America to the King of Great Britain, Sept. 4, 1775, pp. 414−419).

§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: “His Exy. Nathaniel Green Esq; major general of the American army.”; map (folded), facing p. 257: “Plan of the Town of Boston, with the attack on Bunkers-Hill in the Peninsula of Charlestown, the 17th of June, 1775.”

The first edition of volume one has 1 map and 6 plates. No copy of the second edition with more then 1 map and 1 plate has been located.

References: Bristol B5750; ESTC W26428.

Source: EAI-S1 (Evans 44408)*.

Notes: Called a second edition of volume one, item 81-02a. However, “the work is a reissue of sheets first published in 1781 under the imprint: Boston: Printed by Nathaniel Coverly and Robert Hodge, at
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their office in Newbury-Street. M.DCC.LXXXI (Evans 17241). Gathering $A$ has been reset. No copies of volume two or three of the ‘second edition’ are known”.—CSmH catalog record. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in volume two of the first edition (item 81-02b).

†81-03 Pennsylvania. Laws, Etc.
The acts of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, carefully compared with the originals. And an appendix, containing the laws now in force, passed between the 30th day of September 1775, and the Revolution. Together with the Declaration of Independence; the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania; and the Articles of Confederation of the United States of America. Published by order of the general assembly. [Arms.]

Imprint (state 1): Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Francis Bailey, in Market-Street. M.DCC.LXXXI.

Imprint (state 2): Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Francis Bailey, in Market-Street. M.DCC.LXXXII.

States: two.

Collation: 2°: $\pi^2 a-h^2 A-6R^2$, $2 a-b^2$; 286 leaves; pp. $\pi[4]$, $i-\text{xxxi } [1]$ 1–527, $[1] i-\text{viii }$ [unn. pp. i vii xxii 1 $\pi^2 i$; misnumbering 476 as “464”].


References: State 1: Bristol 5340; ESTC W14088; Gephart 9096; NUC NP 0209006; Rich v.1 p. 298. State 2: ESTC W6513; Evans 17656; Hildeburn 4179; NUC NP 0209008; Sabin 59821.

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www.USDeclarationOfIndependence.com
Sources: State 1: CtY*; EAI-S1 (Evans 44029). State 2: DLC; EAI-S1 (Evans 17656); PC*.

The EAI-S1 record for Evans 44029 does not reprint The acts...1781, except for the title page, and instead it states “But for imprint, the same as 17656 [i.e., The acts...1782] q. v. for text.”

Notes: Revised edition, with two variant states: state 1 having imprint date 1781 and state 2 having imprint date 1782. The sheets for each variant state have the same setting, including the title page except for the imprint date. Justification for two states is based on arguments given in Bowers. It is probable that the two dates are either the result of a stop-press to correct an error or the result of intentionally printing the first sheet with two dates in order to achieve a continuous steady sale beginning in 1781 and continuing into 1782. In the later case, the 1781 sheet would be bound first, leaving the 1782 sheet unbound until the 1781 sheet was exhausted. It is possible that a second impression was made from standing type with only the imprint date changed, thus resulting in a reissue rather than a variant state, but this seems less likely. It is supposed that the two dates were the result of a stop-press correction, thus giving rise to two variant states.

The present work was edited by Thomas M’Kean, who is regarded as one of the founding fathers of the United States of America. By a resolution of the General Assembly, April 2, 1781 (see p. [3] of the Acts), Thomas M’Kean was “impowered to revise, compare, correct, and have published in one volume, with marginal notes, and a proper index thereto, all the laws of Pennsylvania now in force, passed since the thirtieth of September, in the year 1775, with the constitution of this commonwealth thereto prefixed.” M’Kean says, in a signed note p. [3], that he also caused the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation to be prefixed to the Acts — “they having a connexion with the present government.”

Thomas M’Kean (1734−1817) was born in New London, Pennsylvania, He studied law and was commissioned as Deputy Attorney General to Sussex county, in Pennsylvania, 1756. In 1757, he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Delaware Assembly, 1762−1769; delegate to the Stamp Act Congress, 1765; Collector of Customs and Commissioner of
Revenue at New Castle, Delaware, 1771; delegate to the Continental Congress, from Delaware, 1774–1781 serving on the national council throughout the Revolutionary War, signer to the Declaration of Independence, and serving on the committee to draw up the Articles of Confederation; U.S. senator for Delaware, 1781–1783; president of Delaware, 1776; chief justice of Pennsylvania, 1777–1797; and governor of Pennsylvania, 1799–1812.

Just eight days before M’Kean died, he wrote to William M’Corkle & Son, publishers of the Freeman’s Journal, for the country, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The purpose for this letter was to state the errors which he had observed, and often mentioned in the publication of the names of the members of the Continental Congress, who declared in favor of the independence of the United States, on the 4th day of July, 1776. (M’Kean’s lengthy letter was reprinted in newspapers throughout the Union, e.g., on July 1, 1817, in the Eastern Argus, Portland, Maine). With regard to independence, M’Kean says “I voted for it.” But some months after this, printed publications appeared with the names of those who had voted for the Declaration of Independence, and M’Kean observed that his name was omitted. The error remained uncorrected until 1781, when M’Kean was appointed to publish an edition of the Laws of Pennsylvania, to which he prefixed the Declaration of Independence, and inserted his own name together with the names of his colleagues. In 1797, A. J. Dallas, then secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was appointed to publish an edition of the Laws of Pennsylvania. Dallas noticed the variance, and the omission, in some publications, of the name of Thomas M’Kean, whereupon he requested an explanation. M’Kean’s detailed response is reprinted in Sanderson’s Biography of the Signers, v.6, pp. 281–284.
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†82-01 The Annual Register, or a view of the history, politics, and literature, for the year 1776. The third edition. [Illus.] London: Printed for J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, 1782.

Collation & Contents: Except for the title page, same as the 1777 first edition (item 77-01).

Reference: Todd.

Source: NN (NYPL’s Google Books)*.

Notes: There are five editions of The Annual Register … for the year 1776: 1st 1777; 2nd 1779; 3rd 1782; 4th 1788, 5th [1804]. For further information, see the 1777 first edition (item 77-01).

†82-02 The Constitutions of the several independent states of America; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation between the said states; the treaties between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America. Published by order of Congress. Philadelphia printed: London reprinted, with an advertisement by the editor, for J. Stockdale, in Piccadilly; and sold by J. Walker, no. 44, in Pater-Noster-Row. M,DCC,LXXXII.


Contents: i title; ii blank; iii resolution in Congress for printing 200 copies; iv blank; v–viii “Editor’s Advertisement” dated “June 15, 1782”; l–5 Declaration of Independence; 6–14 Articles of Confederation ratified Mar. 1, 1781; 15–17 const. NH; 18–45 const. MA; 46–*50 charter of RI; *50–*52 const. CT; 57–68 const. NY; 69–74 const. NJ; 75–88 const. PA; 89–97 const. DE; 98–116 const. MD; 117–121 const. VA; 122–130 const. NC; 131–142 2d const. SC;
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References: Adams 81-74b; ESTC T138360; Howes C716; NUC NC 0652514; Rich v.1 p. 302; Sabin 16087.

Sources: GBS; PC*; MnU-L.

Notes: The London edition of 1782, following the first American edition of 1781. It contains an interesting “Editor’s Advertisement” — reprinted in the British editions of 1783, but not found in any American edition. The editor’s advertisement provides a brief description of the new American government and how it differs from the British and other European forms of government, thus addressing the British population, who were eager to learn about the form of the new government in the United States. Excerpts from the editor’s advertisement are given below.

“After the colonies of North America had completely renounced their allegiance to the mother-country, by their solemn Declaration of Independence, in the month of July, 1776, each of the states into which they were then divided, adopted different forms of independent governments [i.e., state constitutions], besides entering into a general treaty of confederation and union [i.e., the Articles of Confederation]... At last, on the 29th of December, 1780, that is, about eighteen months ago, an order was issued by the Congress for printing correct copies of the above pieces [Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and state constitutions]. Why the Congress directed a small number to be published, is not said; only two hundred copies are expressed in their order, which were distributed, some months ago, to the principal men in America, and a few were sent over to Europe. One of these copies having fallen into the editor’s hands, he thinks the reprinting of it will not prove unacceptable to the public, as the collection here mentioned may be considered as the Magna Charta of the United American States, as the code of their fundamental laws, and in short, the book which the opposite parties among them will at all times claim in some shape or other, and the knowledge of which is therefore necessary to such
persons as wish to understand the present or future internal American politics....In framing their respective constitutions, each colony has followed its own particular views; from which it has resulted, that their governments are all different from one another....In regard to the state of Rhode-Island, as they already formed, before the American Revolution, a kind of independent republic, through the cession that had been made by Charles the Second (in 1663) to their governor and company, of all powers legislative, executive, and judicial, they have continued to admit their original charter as the rule of their government; and it has accordingly been inserted among the constitutions of the other United States. It may be remarked, in respect to the American republican governments, they differ in two very essential points form the ancient Grecian and Italian commonwealths, as well as from the modern European ones, which were all framed on the model of these: One, is the circumstance of the people being represented in the new American republics; and the other, is the division of the legislature into two distinct separate bodies, that takes place in them, and which they have adopted, as well as the many other essential regulations, from the British form of government....The treaty of perpetual confederation (i.e., Articles of Confederation) between them, which is inserted in this book, may be considered as the law, or code, by which the United States are intended to be consolidated into one common republic; and as the different particular constitutions are to govern the different respective states, so the treaty is the constitution, or mode of government, for the collective North-American commonwealth. The copy of this treaty, which is the most interesting part of the collection, has been placed at the beginning of this new edition, together with the Declaration of Independence, which may be considered as the groundwork of the whole present American political system.”—editor's advertisement.

“This interesting publication (of the authenticity of which there can be no doubt) contains, take it altogether, a greater portion of unsophisticated wisdom and good sense, than is, perhaps, to be met within any other legislative code that was ever yet framed. It is, in short, as the editor remarks, the book which may be considered as the Magna Charta of the United American States; which the opposite
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parties among them will at all times claim, in some respect or other, — and the knowledge of which is therefore necessary to such persons as wish to understand the present or future internal American politics." — Monthly Review, London, 1783, v. 48, p. 184.

The constitution of Vermont is not reprinted in this collection of state constitutions (see also item 81-01).

†82-03a Deane, Silas, 1737–1789.

Paris papers, or Mr. Silas Deane’s late intercepted letters, to his brothers, and other intimate friends in America. To which are annexed for comparison, the congressional Declaration of Indepency in July 1776, and that now inculcating [sic inculcating] among the revolted provinces, with the never-to-be-forgotten orders of the rebel general in August 1776, for preventing a pacification. New-York: Re-printed by James Rivington. [1782.]


States: two.

Collation: State 1: 12°: A⁷ B–S⁴ T(3 ll.) a⁴ b–d⁴ e⁴ f–h⁴ i ²; 111 leaves; pp. πi–xii 1–141 [I], i–xxxii [I] 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12–24 [unn. pp. πi–πiii i 1 l]; plate.

State 2: 12°: A⁷ B–S⁴ T(3 ll.) a⁴ b–d⁴ e⁴ f–h⁴ i ²; 111 leaves; pp. i–xii 1–141 [I], ²i–xxxii [I] 1 2 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12–24 [unn. pp. i–πiii i 1 l ²]; plate.

The DLC and MiU-C copies also have a blank leaf following page xii.

A second DLC copy has collation and pagination, as follows: 12°: π⁶ a⁴ b–d⁴ e⁴ f–h⁴ i ² B–S⁴ T(3 ll.); 111 leaves; pp. πi–xii, i–xxxii [I] 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12–24, ²l–141.

Contents: State 1: πi title; πii blank; πiii–πxii introduction; πl–π141 Silas Deane’s letters; π [I] blank; i–xxxii one of the papers intercepted
with Mr. Silas Deane’s letters, and from the matter and style, seems to be one of his, though none of the letters expressly refers to it as an enclosure; [I] 2d title; I 1–11 11 counter-declaration (left) and Declaration of Independence (right) on facing pages; 12 blank; 13–24 letter to Mr. Rivington, August 20, 1781, signed “A friend to America and to peace”; 24 an extract from Colonel Ichabod Lewis’s parole book, 20th of August, 1776.

State 2: \[\pi i – \pi_{xii} \pi 1 – \pi 141 \pi [I] i – xxxii \] same as state 1; I 2–7 8 9 9–11 11 counter-declaration (left) and Declaration of Independence (right) on facing pages; 12 blank; 13–24 same as state 1.

§ Plate, facing title: “Silas Dean. [sic Deane] Member of the Congress.”

The plate is present only in the CSmH copy.

References: w/o ref. to state: ESTC W27572; Howes D174; Sabin 19066. State 1: Evans 17509; Gephart 8381; NUC ND 0097769. State 2: not located.

Sources: State 1: DLC (2 copies)*; EAI-S1 (incomplete); MiU-C; MWA. State 2: CSmH (w/ port.).

None of the state 1 copies has the portrait.

Notes: First edition, comprised of two parts bound and sold together. Two states are noted. In state 1, the two declarations are printed face to face, on facing pages, with the counter-declaration on the left and the Declaration of Independence on the right. State 1 has pagination I 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11. In state 2, the first eight pages of the two declarations are printed on alternating pairs of pages, consisting of 2 pages of counter-declaration printed on facing pages, then 2 pages of Declaration of Independence printed on facing pages, then 2 pages of counter-declaration printed on facing pages, and so forth. State 2 has pagination I 2 1 2 3 4 3 4 5 6 5 6 7 8 7 8 9 9 10 10 11 11. The state 1 and state 2 sheets have the same setting.

The copy of Evans 17509 photographed by Readex for their EAI-S1 collection lacks the correct final 24 pages, and instead the final 24 pages have been replaced by the first 24 pages from the group of 141 pages.
Silas Deane was born in Connecticut in 1737. He graduated from Yale in 1758, and in 1761 was admitted to the bar. He took an active part in the movements in Connecticut preceding the War of Independence. He was elected to the state assembly in 1772, and from 1774 to 1776 was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress. Early in 1776, he was sent to France by the Continental Congress in a semi-official capacity, as a secret agent to induce the French government to lend its financial aid to the colonies. Subsequently, he became, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, one of the regularly accredited commissioners to France from Congress.

On arriving in Paris, Deane at once opened negotiations with Vergennes and Beaumarchais, securing through the latter the shipment of many shiploads of arms and munitions of war to America, and helping finance the Battle of Ticonderoga. He also enlisted the services of a number of Continental soldiers of fortune, among whom were Lafayette, Baron Johann de Kalb, Thomas Conway, Casimir Pulaski, and Baron von Steuben.

But, his carelessness in keeping accounts of his receipts and expenditures, and the differences between himself and Arthur Lee regarding the contracts with Beaumarchais, eventually led to his recall and replacement by John Adams as ambassador to France on November 21, 1777 and was expected to face charges based on Lee’s complaints and on his having promised the foreign officers commissions outranking American officers. Before returning to America, however, he signed on February 6, 1778 the treaties of amity and commerce and of alliance with France, which he and the other commissioners had successfully negotiated. It was also in Paris that Deane formally approved of Scotsman James Aitken’s plot to destroy Royal Navy stores in Portsmouth, England, on behalf of the Continental cause.

In America, Deane was defended by John Jay and John Adams in 1778 in a long and bitter dispute before Congress, whose requests for copies of his receipts and disbursements were refused by France. Since France had not officially made alliance with the Thirteen Colonies until February 6, 1778, they felt that any such evidence of their prior involvement would be a diplomatic
embarrassment. Deane in turn then agitated for a diplomatic break with France, and questioned the integrity of members of Congress who disagreed with him. He was finally allowed to return to Paris in 1781 to settle his affairs and attempt to find copies of the disputed records. But, his differences with various French officials, coupled with the publication in Rivington’s *Royal Gazette* New York (Oct. 24–Dec. 12, 1781) of lately intercepted private letters written to his brother after arriving in Paris (also reprinted by Rivington under the title *Paris Papers*, in 1782), in which he repudiated the Revolution as hopeless and suggested a rapprochement with England, led to his being forced out of France and branded a traitor at home. He eventually settled in the Netherlands until after the treaty of peace had been signed, after which he lived in England in a state of poverty. He published his defense in *An Address to the Free and Independent Citizens of the United States of North America* (Hartford, Conn., and London, 1784).

In 1789, Deane planned to set sail back to America to try to recoup his lost fortune, but mysteriously took ill and died on September 23 of that year before his ship set sail. His granddaughter Philura through her husband pressed his case before Congress, and his family was eventually paid $37,000 as an apology payment in 1842. — biographical data from Wikipedia.

For information about the Declaration of Independence and counter-declaration appearing in this work, see item 82-03b.

†82-03b A Declaration of Independence published by the Congress at Philadelphia in 1776. With a counter-declaration published at New-York in 1781. [New York, 1782.]

**Collation:** 12°: e⁴ f–h⁴ i²; 18 leaves; pp. [I] 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12–24.

**Contents:** [I] title; 1 1, 2 2…11 11 the counter-declaration and the Declaration of Independence printed face to face, on opposite pages (1 1, 2 2, etc.) beginning on the verso of the title page; 12 blank; 13–24 letter to Mr. Rivington, August 20, 1781, signed “A friend to America
and to peace”; 24 an extract from Colonel Ichabod Lewis’s parole book, 20th of August, 1776.

References: Howes D197; NUC ND 0108334; Sabin 19176.

Source: DLC*.

Notes: One of two parts bound and sold under the title Paris Papers, 1782 (item 82-03a), and presumably bound and sold separately under its own title. Howes describes this work as “Tory propaganda; issued both separately and as an appendix to another Tory pamphlet of the same year, Silas Deane’s Paris Papers.” — Howes D197. The sheets in this work and the corresponding sheets in the Paris Papers (item 82-03a) have the same setting. The only located copy of this work is a copy held by DLC in a non-contemporary binding.

The counter-declaration was first published in Rivington’s Royal Gazette, New York, Nov. 17, 1781, during the weeks in which Rivington printed a series of intercepted letters (Oct. 24–Dec. 12, 1781) written by Silas Deane earlier that year, in Paris. The caption reads: “Mr. Rivington, A friend having communicated a copy of the Declaration [i.e., counter-declaration], prepared at a place which for his sake must be nameless for the present, and which is intended to be circulated in the course of this winter through all parts of the continent. I give it to you that you may be able to gratify the curiosity of your readers, on the general grounds of discontent every where prevalent under the oppressions of the Congress. Your’s, &c. (unsigned.)” James Rivington’s Royal Gazette was a well-known Tory newspaper from the Revolutionary War, published in New York City, the last major city stronghold of the British forces at the end of the war. The masthead included the motto: “To the King’s most excellent Majesty.” The patriots throughout the new country referred to the newspaper as “Rivington’s Lying Gazette”, owing to its skewed battle reports, false reports of quarrels between Continental leaders, supposed “financial collapse” of the American rebels, and the great strength of the British forces.

In this small 36-page pamphlet, the Declaration of Independence is printed in italic font, the counter-declaration in regular font. The unsigned counter-declaration is a criticism of the
acts of Congress, and a renunciation of “all allegiance...to the Congress, or to any government under them.” At the end, it reads: “We mutually pledge to each other, and to the crown and empire of Great Britain, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.” Notwithstanding, it is an especially unique printing of the Declaration of Independence, as it and the counter-declaration are printed face to face, for easy comparison.

It is unclear whether Deane was the author of the counter-declaration, or not. In any case, “he has come to be recognized as a martyr to the American cause in the Revolution, although he died in bankruptcy, malignd and exiled. A prosperous Connecticut merchant, he went with Franklin and Arthur Lee as commissioners to France in 1778. After the signing of the French treaty, he was recalled by Congress on the basis of accusations by Lee that he had taken gifts from the French and misused funds. Unable to defend himself without the necessary documents, he returned to Europe to obtain them, only to become embroiled in further difficulties when his pessimistic private letters to friends, suggesting that the Americans give up the struggle for independence, became public. His life thereafter was an attempt to justify himself from exile.”—Wm. Reese Co. advertisement. See also the Paris Papers (item 82-03a).

†82-04 [LIND, JOHN], 1737–1781.

The Declaration of Independence of the American Congress. To which is added, the answer to the Declaration. With notes, by an eminent person. Dublin: Printed by P. Higly, no. 1, Henry Street, corner of Liffey-Street, M,DCC,LXXXII.


Declaration of Independence

United States of America; \(\pi v\space ii \text{ blank; } \pi 11 \text{--} \pi 16 \text{ “A declaration by the representatives of the United States of America” (i.e., the text of the Declaration of Independence); } iii \text{--} vii \text{ “Introduction” to the answer to the Declaration of the American Congress; } l \text{--} 63 \text{ “Answer to the declaration of the American Congress”; } 64 \text{ blank; } 65 \text{--} 88 \text{ “A short review of the declaration [i.e., Declaration of Independence]” (with the word “Finis”, bottom p. 88).}

References: ESTC N68139; NUC NL 0376243.

ESTC N68139 mistakenly refers to a 1777 edition; it should refer to the 1782 edition.

Sources: DLC (microfilm)*; Dublin Honourable Society of King’s Inn Library, Ireland*.

The DLC microfilm copy lacks the first two leaves.

Notes: The “Answer to the Declaration” (pp. 1\text{--}63) consists of 28 articles and 28 corresponding, rather lengthy, counter-arguments or answers. The 28 articles are the 28 paragraphs of grievances against King Geo. III, given in the Declaration of Independence — Article 1: “He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.” through Article 28: “In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.”

Lind’s “Answer to the Declaration” was published separately and earlier in several editions without the Declaration of Independence (except for the grievances) under the title: An Answer to the Declaration of the American Congress, 1776.

Higly published The Declaration of Independence of the American Congress (1782) using sheets from his Dublin 4th edition (1777) of Lind’s An Answer to the Declaration… (signatures A\text{4} \text{B--F}^8 \text{G}^4, pages i--viii l--88). Higly accomplished this by canceling the title page (\(A1\)) and prefixing a new signature (\(\pi^8\)) consisting of a half-title page, a new title page, an introduction to the Declaration of Independence, and the text of the Declaration of Independence.

One historian pointed out that the charges against George III contain a substantial amount of strategic ambiguity, which makes them difficult to refute. “In order to build a convincing case against
the grievances, defenders of the king had to clarify each charge and
the specific act or events it referred to, and then explain why the
charge was not true. Thus, it took John Lind, who composed the most
sustained British response to the Declaration, one hundred and ten
pages to answer the charges set forth by the Continental Congress in
fewer than two dozen sentences.”—S.E. Lucas, The stylistic artistry of
the Declaration of Independence.

The twenty-eight charges were separately considered and most
exhaustively analyzed in two political pamphlets, which appeared in
England. “One of these An Answer to the Declaration of the American
Congress” by an English barrister, John Lind, was generally regarded
as prepared at the request of the Ministry and as an expression of their
views. The other, called Strictures on the Declaration of the Congress,
was written by Governor Hutchinson, and though less complete than
Lind’s is of great value and importance. The two together afford one
of the most interesting discussions that can be found on the British
point of view.”—S. G. Fisher, The struggle for American independence.

†82-05 [MACFARLAN, ROBERT], 1734–1804.
The history of the second ten years of the reign of George the
Third, king of Great Britain, &c. from the conclusion of the third
session of the thirteenth parliament, in 1770, to the end of the last
session of the fourteenth parliament of Great Britain, in 1780. [Three
lines of quotation from Demosthen. Olynthiac. II.] [Vol. II.] London:
Printed for the author, and sold by T. Evans, in Pater-noster-Row.
MDCCLXXXII [i.e., 1782].

Title (v.1): The history of the reign of George the Third, king of Great-
Britain, &c. to the conclusion of the session of parliament, ending in
May, 1770. To which is prefixed, a review of the late war. [Seven lines
of quotation from Tacit.] [Vol. I.] London: Printed for the author,
and sold by T. Evans, in Pater-noster-Row. MDCCCLXX [i.e., 1770].

[unn. pp. i 1 76–77 403].
Declaration of Independence


References: Adams 70-19a (v.1); Adams 82-50a (v.2); ESTC T152012 (v.1) & T152014 (v.2); NUC NM 0045140 (v.1) & NH 0406817 (v.2) & NM 0045141 (v.1-4); Rich v.1 p. 303 (v.2); Sabin 26997 (v.1) & 26998 (v.2) & 32203 (v.1) & 32210 (v.2).

Sources: DLC (v.2)*; ViU (v.1)*.

Notes: First edition of volumes one and two. A third volume was printed in 1794 and a fourth volume in 1796. See other editions of this work, items item 83-05, 88-02, and 10-05. For information about volume three and four, see item 88-02.

Concerning volume two, “the most important part of this work is that which relates to the commencement and prosecution of the war with America. The author aims at impartiality, and no where discovers the zeal of a partisan. He is neither a determined Whig, nor a pertinacious Tory, but seems to have made it a rule to steer a middle course. This volume is intended as a continuation to the history of the first ten years of the reign of George III, written apparently by a different author.”— Rich, v.1, p. 303.

Robert Macfarlan (a.k.a. Macfarlane, 1734–1804) was educated at the University of Edinburgh. Afterwards, he lived in London. He also kept a school at Walthamstow in Essex. He became a well known publicist, engaging in political disputes during the Bute administration. In 1770, his political sentiments were expressed in a History of the Reign of George III. This work had an interesting history. Macfarlan quarreled with the publisher Mr. Evans, who without Macfarlan’s participation issued a second volume in 1782 and a third volume in 1794, written by a different unknown author. Eventually being reconciled to Mr. Evans, Macfarlan (editor of the
Morning Chronicle at this time) added a fourth volume in 1796. He also aided in the preparation of the Poems of Ossian, later translating some of these into Latin. In 1797, he published An address to the people of Great Britain, on the present fortune and future prospect of public affairs. In 1801, he published an English translation of Buchanan’s celebrated tract De Jure Regni, to which he prefixed highly combative dissertations, which contain much curious and historical matter.

“His passion for politics could be said to have killed him. He died in August 1804 as a result of the violence that attended the bitterly contested election for Westminster in which an unruly mob jostled him into the path of a speeding carriage, with fatal results.”—Ferguson’s The identity of the Scottish nation.

†82-06 Murray, James, 1732–1782.
An impartial history of the war in America; from its first commencement, to the present time; together with the charters of the several colonies, and other authentic information. Likewise, the rise, progress, and political springs of the war now carrying on between Great-Britain, and the united powers of France, Spain, Holland, and America; with a particular account of the several engagements both by sea and land. By the Rev. James Murray, of Newcastle, assisted by several gentlemen of eminence in Europe, and the continent of America. [Four lines from Virgil.] Volume the first [-second]. Newcastle upon Tyne: Printed by and for T. Robson, head of the Groat-Market; and sold by R. Baldwin, no. 47, Pater-noster-Row, London; N. Frobisher, York; C. Elliot, Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow. [1782.]

Title (v.2): An impartial history of the war in America; from its first commencement, to the present time; together with the charters of the several colonies, and other authentic information. Likewise, the rise, progress, and political springs of the war now carrying on between Great-Britain, and the united powers of France, Spain, Holland, and America; with a particular account of the several engagements both by sea and land. By the Rev. James Murray, of Newcastle, assisted by
several gentlemen of eminence in Europe, and the continent of America. [Three lines of Latin quotation from Virgil.] Volume the second. Newcastle upon Tyne: Printed by and for T. Robson, head of the Groat-Market; and sold by R. Baldwin, no. 47, Pater-noster-Row, London; N. Frobisher, York; C. Elliot, Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow. [1782.]

**Collation:**

**Vol. 1:** 8°: A−4C⁴; 288 leaves; pp. i−iv 5−152 151−573 [unn. pp. i−iii 5 122; misnumbering 193 as “931”, 213 as “113”, 214 as “514”, 236 as “136”, 356 as “376”; repeating 151−152]; map & 11 plates.

**Vol. 2:** 8°: A−4C⁴; 288 leaves; pp. 1−576 [unn. pp. 1−3; misnumbering 15 as “13”, 83 as “38”, 180 as “166”, 233 as “238”, 407 as “389”]; 12 plates.

**Contents:**

**Vol. 1:** i title; ii blank; iii−iv dedication “To The King” signed and dated, p. iv, “James Murray. Newcastle upon Tyne, Jan. 25, 1782”; 5−573 text Chapters I−IX (with an early version of the Articles of Confederation dated May 20, 1775, pp. 495−499, and a Declaration for Taking up Arms, pp. 503−518).


**Vol. 2:** i title; 2 blank; 3−576 text Chapters X−XIII (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 133−138, and another early version of the Articles of Confederation dated Oct. 4, 1776, pp. 138−149).


References: ESTC N7791; Howes M916; NUC NM 0898513; Sabin 51507.

Sources: DLC (v.1 & v.2)*; PC (v.1 & v.2)*.

Notes: New edition, with the same collation and pagination as prior printings, but with an entirely new setting. The date of publication [1782] is based on the date “Jan. 25, 1782” in the dedication, v.1, p. iv. Howes cites a 1784 edition, which could not be located.

For information about volume one, see items 78-01a, 78-01b, 80-04a, and 80-05. For information about volume two, which reprints the Declaration of Independence, see items 79-05, 80-04a, and 80-05. For information about volume three, see item 80-04b.

†82-07 Pennsylvania. House Journals.

Journals of the House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Beginning the twenty-eighth day of November, 1776, and ending the second day of October, 1781. With the proceedings of the several committees and conventions, before and at the commencement of the American Revolution. Volume the first. [Arms.] Philadelphia: Printed by John Dunlap. MDCCLXXXII.


Contents: 1 title; 2 resolution in the General Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, April 2, 1781, empowering Michael Hillegas to publish 200 copies of the Journals, in one volume — to include, among other things, “the Declaration of Independence”; 3 heading: “An essay of the constitutional power of Great-Britain over the colonies in
Declaration of Independence

America; with the resolves of the committee for the province of Pennsylvania, and their instructions to their representatives in assembly.”; 4 preface; 4–5 resolutions; 6–10 instructions; 11–30 an essay; 31–33 the proceedings of the convention for the province of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, 23 January 1775; 34–48 the proceedings of the Provincial Conference of Committees, held at Carpenter’s-Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, 18 June 1776 (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 46–48); 49–96 minutes of the proceedings of the convention of the state of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, 15 July 1776 (with the constitution of Pennsylvania, pp. 89–96); 97–698 Journals and proceedings of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, beginning 28 November, 1776 (with the Articles of Confederation, pp. 190–193); [1] errata.

References: ESTC W20604; Evans 17658; Hildeburn 4205; NUC NP 0207774.

Source: EAI-S1*.

Notes: No more published. Michael Hillegas (1728–1804), born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was a member of the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly from 1765 to 1775, and served as treasurer of the Committee of Safety under Benjamin Franklin in 1774. Hillegas was the first Treasurer of the United States. He served briefly as quartermaster to the army, during the Revolutionary War. He was also an early member of the American Philosophical Society, along with Benjamin Franklin. — from Wikipedia.
and assemblies, in the Provincial and Continental Congress, together
with the treaty of general and united confederacy, &c. Published by
order of Congress. Philadelphia printed: Glasgow re-printed by John
Bryce, Saltmarket. M,DCC,LXXXIII.

Collation: 8°: π² A−21⁴; 130 leaves; pp. [4] 3−257 [unn. p. 3;
misnumbering 138 as “318”, 192 as “92”].

resolution “In Congress, December 29, 1780. Resolved, that a
committee of three be appointed to collect and cause [to] be
published, two hundred correct copies of the Declaration of
Independence, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, the
alliances between these United States and his Most Christian Majesty,
with the constitutions or form of government of the several states, to
be bound together in boards.”; 3−7 const. NH; 8−46 const. MA;
47−66 charter of RI; 67−71 const. CT; 72−88 const. NY; 89−96 const.
NJ; 97−116 const. PA; 117−130 const. DE; 131−158 const. MD;
159−165 const. VA; 166−179 const. NC; 180−198 2d const. SC;
199−212 const. GA; 213−219 Declaration of Independence; 220−232
Articles of Confederation; 233−250 treaty of amity and commerce
with France, Paris 6 Feb. 1778; 251−257 treaty of alliance with

References: Adams  81-74d; ESTC N27571; Howes C716; NUC NC
0541604; Sabin 16091.

Sources: ICN; PC*; MnU-L.

Notes: For additional information, see the 1782 London edition (item
82-02). The constitution of Vermont is not reprinted in this collection
of state constitutions.

†83-02 The constitutions of the several independent states of
America; the Declaration of Independence; and the Articles of
Confederation between the said states. To which are now added, the
Declaration of Rights; the non-importation agreement and the
petition of Congress to the king delivered by Mr. Penn. With an
appendix, containing the treaties between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America; the provisional treaty with America; and (never before published) an authentic copy of the treaty concluded between their High Mightinesses the States-General, and the United States of America. The whole arranged, with a preface and dedication, by the Rev. William Jackson. London: Printed for J. Stockdale, in Piccadilly. 1783.

**States:** two.


In the CtY copy, the leaf with two pages of “contents” is bound between the dedication and preface.

References: State 1: Adams 83-53a; ESTC T138353; NUC NC 0652516; Rich v.1 p. 317. State 2: Adams 83-53b; ESTC T138352; Howes C716; NUC NC 0652518; Sabin 16088.

Sources: State 1: CtY(w/ port.)*; DLC (w/o port.); MnU (w/o port.)*. State 2: DLC (w/ port.); GBS; NN (w/ port.); RPJCB (w/ port.)*.

Notes: One of three 1783 British editions, following the London edition of 1782. There are two variant states. In state 1, the title lacks the words “Second edition.” In state 2, the words “Second edition.” are inserted in the title after the words “Rev. William Jackson.” Except for the words “Second edition”, the sheets for state 1 and state 2 have the same setting, including the title leaves. It is supposed that initially the title page lacked the words “Second edition” and a few sheets were printed. But to distinguish this edition from the London edition of 1782, the words ”Second edition” were added via a stop-press correction.

The portrait…is devoid of any resemblance to the subject.— Sabin. For additional information, see item 82-02.

The constitution of Vermont is not reprinted in this collection of state constitutions.

†83-03a THE CONSTITUTIONS of the several independent states of America; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation between the said states; the treaties between His Most
Declaration of Independence


Collation: 4°: A^4 B−H^4 *H2 I−Y^4; 90 leaves; pp. i−viii 1−56 *49−*52 57−168 [unn. pp. i−v 1].

Contents: i title; ii blank; iii resolution, pertaining to the 1781 first edition: “In Congress. December 29, 1780. Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to collect, and cause to be published, two hundred correct copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, the alliances between these United States and his Most Christian Majesty, with the constitutions or forms of government of the several states, to be bound together in boards.”; iv blank; v−viii “Editor’s Advertisement” dated “June 15, 1782”; 1−5 Declaration of Independence; 6−14 Articles of Confederation ratified Mar. 1, 1781; 15−17 const. NH; 18−45 const. MA; 46−*50 charter of RI; *50−*52 const. CT; 57−68 const. NY; 69−74 const. NJ; 75−88 const. PA; 89−97 const. DE; 98−116 const. MD; 117−121 const. VA; 122−130 const. NC; 131−142 2d const. SC; 143−152 const. GA; 153−164 treaty of amity and commerce with France, Paris 6 Feb. 1778; 165−168 treaty of alliance with France, Paris 6 Feb. 1778.

References: ESTC N28157; NUC NC 0652520.

Sources: DLC*; NN.

Notes: One of three 1783 British editions, following the London edition of 1782. It has the same collation, pagination, and contents as the 1782 London edition, but with a new setting. For additional information, see the 1782 London edition (item 82-02).

The constitution of Vermont is not reprinted in this collection of state constitutions.
†83-03b __________. [reissue]

THE CONSTITUTIONS of the several independent states of America; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation between the said states; the treaties between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America. With an appendix, containing an authentic copy of the treaty concluded between their High Mightinesses the States-General and the United States of America, and the provisional treaty. Published by order of Congress. Philadelphia printed: London reprinted, with an advertisement by J. L. Delolme, for J. Walker, no. 44, in Pater-Noster-Row, and J. Debrett, in Piccadilly. MDCCLXXXIII.


§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: engraved port. of Benjamin Franklin; map (folded), facing p. I: A general map of North America from the latest observations.

References: ESTC N28146; NUC NC 0652521; Sabin 16089.

Sources: DLC (map & port.); PC (map & port.)*.

Notes: A reissue of item 83-03a, with the following noted differences: (1) an enlarged title, (2) an added appendix, (3) an added list of presidents of the American Congress, (4) an added frontispiece port. of Benj. Franklin, and (5) an added map of North American. Except for the title leaves, which have different settings, and the extra leaves at the end of item 83-03a, the remainder of the sheets in items 83-03a & 83-03b have the same setting. For additional information, see the 1782 London edition (item 82-02).
\textit{Declaration of Independence}

†83-04 The constitutions of the several independent states of America; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation between the said states; and the treaties between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America. Published by order of Congress. London printed, from the original Philadelphia edition, with an advertisement by the London editor: and Dublin reprinted, for Messrs. Gilbert, Price, Walker, White, Beatty, Byrne, and Cash. M,DCC,LXXXIII.


Contents: [1] title; [2] blank; [3] resolution, pertaining to the 1781 first edition: “In Congress, December 29, 1780. Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to collect and cause [to] be published, two hundred correct copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, the alliances between these United States and his Most Christian Majesty, with the constitutions or forms of government of the several states, to be bound together in boards.”; [4] blank; [5]−[8] “The Editor’s Advertisement” dated, p. [8], “June 15, 1782”; 1−7 Declaration of Independence; 8−20 Articles of Confederation; 21−25 const. NH; 26−67 const. MA; 68−88 charter of RI; 88−92 const. CT; 93−110 const. NY; 110−118 const. NJ; 119−139 const. PA; 140−154 const. DE; 155−183 const. MD; 184−190 const. VA; 191−204 const. NC; 205−223 2d const. SC; 224−238 const. GA; 239−257 treaty of amity and commerce with France, Paris 6 Feb. 1778; 258−264 treaty of alliance with France, Paris 6 Feb. 1778.

References: Adams 81-74c; ESTC T138359; Howes C716; NUC NC 0652519; Sabin 16090.

Sources: DLC; MH-L; PC*.

Notes: One of three 1783 British editions, following the London edition of 1782. For additional information, see the 1782 London edition (item 82-02).

The constitution of Vermont is not reprinted in this collection of state constitutions.
†83-05 [MACFARLAN, ROBERT], 1734–1804.

The history of the first ten years of the reign of George the Third, king of Great Britain, &c. From his accession to the throne, in 1760, to the conclusion of the third session of the thirteenth parliament of Great Britain, 1770; to which is prefixed, a review of the war, which was terminated by the peace of Paris, in 1763. Second edition. [Seven lines of quotation from Tacit.] [Vol. I.] London: Printed for the author, and sold by T. Evans in Paternoster-Row. MDCCCLXXXIII.

Title (v.2): The history of the second ten years of the reign of George the Third, king of Great Britain, &c. From the conclusion of the third session of the thirteenth parliament, in 1770, to the end of the last session of the fourteenth parliament of Great Britain, in 1780. Second edition. [Three lines of quotation from Demosthen. Olynthiac. II.] [Vol. II.] London: Printed for the author, and sold by T. Evans, in Paternoster-Row, MDCCCLXXXIII.


References: Adams 70-19b (v.1) & 82-50b (v.2); ESTC T90791 (v.1) & N17931 (v.2); NUC NM 0045138 (v.1) & NH 0406819 (v.2) & NM 0045142 (v.1-4); Sabin 26997 (v.1) & 26998 (v.2).

Sources: CtY (v.2); DLC (v.1)*; ECCO (v.1); PC (v.2); PC(v.2)*.

Notes: Volume one is a second edition of The history of the reign of George the Third, king of Great-Britain … [Vol. I.] (1770), item 82-05, with a new setting and with the “Preface” in that edition (pp. i–iv) omitted. But, volume two is instead a reissue of The history of the second ten years of the reign of George the Third, king of Great Britain …
Declaration of Independence

[Vol. II.] (1782), item 82-05, viz. except for the title page, with the added words “Second edition”, a new date, and a new setting, the remainder of the type-pages have the same setting as those in the 1782 edition. A third volume was printed in 1794 and a fourth volume in 1796. See other editions of this work, items 82-05, 88-02, and 10-05. For information about volumes three and four, see item 88-02.

†83-06 NEW YORK. CONSTITUTION.


Collation: 8°: A^4 B−E^4 F^2; 22 leaves; pp. 1−43 [unn. pp. 1−3 33].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3−32 const. NY (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 7−12); 33−43 “An ordinance of the convention of the state of New-York, for organizing and establishing the government agreed to by the said convention.”

References: ESTC W16468; Evans 18059; NUC NN 0191529; Sabin 53626.

Source: NN; EAI-S1*.

ratification thereof by Congress. The treaty of amity and commerce, between the States General of the United Netherlands and the United States of America, dated October 8th, 1782; with the ratification thereof by Congress. The decree of the queen of Portugal for opening a commercial intercourse between her subjects and those of the United States of America, dated Febr. 13 [sic 17], 1783. Treaty of amity and commerce between His Majesty the king of Sweden, and the United States of America, dated April 3, 1783; with the ratification thereof by Congress. Definitive treaty of peace between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, dated September 3d, 1783; with the ratification thereof by Congress. To which is added His Excellency General Washington’s circular letter to the different governors of the respective states, dated June 11th, 1783. New-York: Printed by Samuel Loudon. [1784.]

Collation: : 12°: A6 B–H6; 48 leaves; pp. 1–96 [unn. pp. 1–3 10 31 41 43 57 73 85; misnumbering 32 as “23?”, 83 a blank “ ”].


References: ESTC W9901; Evans 18828; Howes C578; NUC NU 0042328; Sabin 14378.

Sources: EAI-S1*; ICN.
Notes: Evans (20056) cites a 1786 edition (not located), which was advertised in the New York Packet, Supplement, Jan. 5, 1786. This appears to be either a spurious reference to the 1784 edition, or an announcement of an anticipated edition never published.

1785

†85-01 The constitutions of the several independent states of America; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation between the said states; the treaties between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America.—And the treaties between their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands and the United States of America. Published originally by order of Congress. The second edition. Boston: Printed by Norman and Bowen, in Marshall’s-Lane, near the Boston-Stone. M.DCC.LXXXV.

Collation: 12°: \( A^4 \ B\text{-}C^4 \ D^2 \), \( B\text{-}X^4 \ 2A^4 \ 2B^2 \ 2C\text{-}2D^4 \ 2E(1 \ l.) \) [register includes V & W]; 117 leaves; pp. \( \pi 1 \text{-}28, 5\text{-}181, 2\text{I}\text{-}29 \) [unn. pp. \( \pi 1\text{I} \text{-I2} \text{I81} \); misnumbering 28 as “82”, 181 as blank “ ”].

Contents: \( \pi 1 \) title; \( \pi 2 \) blank; \( \pi 3\text{I}\text{-}\pi 28 \) 1784 2d const. NH; 5\text{-}36 const. MA; 36\text{-}52 charter of RI; 52\text{-}55 const. CT; 55\text{-}68 const. NY; 69\text{-}75 const. NJ; 75\text{-}91 const. PA; 91\text{-}102 const. DE; 102\text{-}124 const. MD; 125\text{-}130 const. VA; 130\text{-}140 const. NC; 140\text{-}155 2d const. SC; 155\text{-}166 const. GA; 167\text{-}171 Declaration of Independence; 172\text{-}181 Articles of Confederation ratified Mar. 1, 1781; \( 2\text{I} \text{-}2\text{I0} \) treaty of amity and commerce with France, Paris 6 Feb. 1778; \( 2\text{I0}\text{-}2\text{I4} \) treaty of alliance with France, Paris 6 Feb. 1778; \( 2\text{I5}\text{-}2\text{I6} \) treaty of amity and commerce with the United Netherlands, Hague 8 Oct. 1782; \( 2\text{I6}\text{-}2\text{I9} \) definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, Paris 3 Sept. 1783.
References: ESTC W20082; Evans 19306; NUC NC 0652522; Sabin 16092.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: Second American edition, following several 1783 British editions. Includes the treaty of amity and commerce with the United Netherlands and the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, not present in the first American edition (1781), and the new constitutions of New Hampshire (1784) and South Carolina (1778). The Vermont constitution is not reprinted in this collection of state constitutions.

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Jenkinson, Charles, 1727-1808.

A collection of all the treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, between Great-Britain and other powers, from the treaty signed at Munster in 1648, to the treaties signed at Paris in 1783. To which is prefixed, a discourse of the conduct of the government of Great-Britain in respect to neutral nations, by the Right Hon. Charles Jenkinson. In three volumes. Vol. I. From 1648, to 1713. London: Printed for J. Debrett, opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly. M,DCC,LXXXV.

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II. From 1713, to 1748.

Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III. From 1750, to 1784.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: π^4 a−c 8 A−2B 8; 228 leaves; pp. πi−vii. [I]
i−xlviii 1−399 [unn. pp. πi−πii i; misnumbering 302 as “301”, 373 as “73”].

Vol. 2: 8°: A^2 B−2C 8 2D 8; 208 leaves; pp. i−iv 5−413 [3] [unn. pp. i−iii; misnumbering 219 as “229”, 223 as “123”, 334−335 as “134−135”, 338−339 as “138−139”].


Contents: Vol. 1: πi title; πii blank; πiii−πiv “Advertisement.”;
πv−πvii contents of first volume; [I] a note stating that the discourse on the conduct of Great-Britain in respect to neutral nations was
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written in 1757; i–xlviii “A discourse on the conduct of the government of Great-Britain, in respect to neutral nations.”; 1–399 text.


§ Table (folded), facing p. 208: “Canada Paper. Declaration made in Consequence of the Arret of Council of the 24th of December, 1762.”

References: ESTC T105139; NUC NG 0470079; Sabin 14372.

Sources: DLC (v.1-3 w/ folded table); GBS (v.1-2); PC (v.1-3 w/ folded table)*.

Notes: First edition. Charles Jenkinson (1727–1808), English statesman, was born in Winchester. He was educated at University College, Oxford. In 1761 he entered parliament as a member of Cockermouth and was made Under-Secretary of State by Lord Bute. He won the favor of George III, and when Bute retired Jenkinson became the leader of the King’s Friends in the House of Commons. He was appointed Secretary to the Treasury in 1766, then Lord of the Admiralty, then Lord of the Treasury, and later Secretary of War from 1778 to 1782. From 1786 to 1803 he was President of the Board of Trade and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

†85-03 NEW YORK. CONSTITUTION.

The constitution of the state of New-York. New-York: Reprinted by E. Holt, printer to the state. M,DCC,LXXXV.
**Collation:** 8°: A⁴ B−F⁴; 24 leaves; pp. 1−48 [unn. pp. 1−3 32].

**Contents:** 1 title; 2 blank; 3−31 constitution of the state of New York (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 6−11); 32−48 an ordinance of the convention of the state of New-York, for organizing and establishing the government, agreed to by the said convention, Kingston, May 8, 1777.

**References:** ESTC W42447; Evans 19130.

**Source:** MiU-C*

**Notes:** Another edition with a new setting. Evans 19130 is not present in the EAI-S1 Collection, as “the only copy located could not be reproduced.”

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†85-04 RAMSAY, DAVID, 1749−1815.

The history of the revolution of South-Carolina, from a British province to an independent state. By David Ramsay, M.D. member of the American Congress. In two volumes. Vol. I . Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins. M.DCC.LXXXV.

**Title (v.2):** __________. Vol. II.

**Collation:** Vol. 1: 8°: π² a−b⁴ B−3l⁴ 3K(3 ll.) [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 237 leaves; pp. i−xx 1−453 [unn. pp. i−v xii−xiii l 190−193]; map.

Vol. 2: 8°: a² b−c⁴ B−3Z⁴ 4A(3 ll.) [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 297 leaves; pp. i−xx 1−574 [unn. pp. i−v l 388−391]; 4 maps.

**Contents:** Vol. 1: i half-title: “The history of the Revolution in South-Carolina”; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v−xi preface datelined. p. xi, “Charleston, Oct. 12, 1784”; xii blank; xiii−xx “Table of Contents of the First Volume”; l−189 text, chapters 1−7 (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 165−174, a declaration by Congress, July 6, 1775, for taking up arms, pp. 411−422), and Articles of Confederation, pp. 437−453); 190 blank; 191 divisional title: “Notes”; 192 blank; 193−453 “Notes I−XXIX”.

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§ Map (folded), facing p. 144: “A sketch of the situation & stations of the British vessels under the command of Sir Peter Parker on the attack upon Fort Moultrie on Sulivan Island June 28th 1776.”


§ Map 1 (folded), facing p. 52: “A sketch of Charleston harbour shewing the disposition of the British fleet under the command of Vice Adml. Mariot Arbuthnot upon the attack on Fort Moultrie on Sulivan Island in 1780”; map 2 (folded), facing p. 58: “A sketch of the operations before Charleston the capital of South Carolina 1780”; map 3 (folded), facing p. 326: “Plan of the investment of York & Gloucester, by the allied armies: in Septr. & Octr. 1781”; map 4 (folded), rear of book: “South-Carolina and parts adjacent; shewing the movements of the American and British armies.”

References: ACS guide; ESTC W20465; Evans 19211; Felcone 223; Howes R36; NUC NR 0042769; Rich v.1 p. 329; Sabin 67691.

A second DLC copy has the maps bound in different locations.

Sources: ACS (reel 331); DLC (v.2)*; EAI-S1; PC (v.1)*; NPV.


David Ramsay (1749-1815), American physician and historian from Charleston, South Carolina. Ramsay was born in Lancaster County Pennsylvania, the son of an Irish emigrant. He graduated at Princeton University in 1765, received his medicine degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1773, and settled as a physician at Charleston, South Carolina, where he had a large practice. During the American Revolutionary War he served as a field-surgeon (1780-1781), and from 1776 to 1783 he was a member of the South Carolina legislature. Having acted as one of the council of safety at Charleston, he was seized by the British as a hostage on the capture of the city in 1780, and for nearly a year was kept in confinement at St. Augustine, Florida. He served as a South Carolina delegate to the Continental

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Congress in 1782-1783 and again in 1785-1786. From 1801 to 1815, he served in the state Senate, of which he was long president. In his own day, Ramsay was better known as a historian and author than as a politician, and was one of the first major historians of the American Revolution. He published *History of the Revolution of South Carolina* (1785) in two volumes; *History of the American Revolution*, (1789) in two volumes; *Life of Washington* (1807). In 1809, he published a *History of South Carolina from its first settlement in 1670 to the year 1808* in two volumes. (1809). But, his most ambitious work, *Universal History Americanized* in twelve volumes (vols. 10 through twelve devoted to the history of the United States) was published in 1819, four years after his death. Ramsay was shot by an insane man near his home in Charleston before the work was completed. Samuel Stanhope Smith finished and published the history to raise funds for Ramsay’s eight children. Ramsay’s *History of the Revolution of South Carolina* was the first book printed by Isaac Collins and the first book to obtain a copyright. “In April 1789, Ramsay petitioned the U.S. Congress to have his work protected by a federal copyright, and it became the first book so protected when the first copyright act was passed by Congress in May 1790. Thomas Abernethie, who engraved the maps, was a native of Scotland who worked as an engraver, copperplate printer, and surveyor in Charleston from the early 1780s until his death in 1796.”— Felcone 223.

The so-called “copyright act” — *An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned* — was approved by Congress May 31st, 1790. “For the national copy-right law, Congress adopted some of the common elements of the state laws. A claimant had to be a resident of the United States. The term was set for fourteen years and was renewable. Any book, map, or chart printed without the copyright owner’s consent was forfeited, and the guilty party fined fifty cents for each sheet printed. A claim accompanied by a proposed title page was filed at the local federal district court. Congress decided to adopt the Massachusetts precedent by making a claimant deposit a copy of this work, though decreeing that the secretary of state should receive the deposited book rather than a university librarian, which had been the case in Massachusetts.
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Also, unlike all other early American copy-right acts, the 1790 statute required the owner of a copy-right to publish a public record of his claim in a newspaper. Authors like David Ramsay, who had already petitioned Congress for his histories of the American revolution, swiftly took advantage of the new law and immediately registered their books. However, many writers and publishers ignored it. Fewer than eight hundred of the more than fifteen thousand imprints published between 1790 and 1800 were copyrighted.”— Federal copyright records, 1790–1800. Unfortunately, Ramsay’s 1785 History did not sell well, and he lost money on its publication. Possibly to recoup his losses, he arranged, with the help of Thomas Jefferson, to have it translated into French for sale in Europe, and it was reissued under the title Histoire de la Revolution D’Amerique at Paris in 1787. It met with no greater success there, most likely due to an anti-American sentiment.

For a brief biographical sketch and an excerpt from Ramsay's writings see Edmund S. Morgan, The American Revolution: Two Centuries of Interpretation (1965).

1786

†86-01 CONNECTICUT. LAWS, ETC.
Acts and laws of the state of Connecticut, in America. [State seal.] Hartford: Printed by Elisha Babcock, M,DCC,LXXXVI.

States: three.

Collation: State 1: 8°: A4 B–2Y4 2Z2 χ4; 186 leaves; pp. 1–8, 2–1–2, 3–1–5, 4–1–3, 5–1–346 [8] [unn. pp. 1 2 3 4 5 1].
State 3: $8^\circ$: $A^4(AI+\chi^4)$ B$-2Y^4\ 2Z^2\ 2W^4$; 190 leaves; pp. [10] 3–8, $2I-2,\ 3I-5,\ 4I-3,\ 5I-354$ [unn. pp. $2I\ 3I\ 4I\ 5I$].

Contents: State 1: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–8 “The Charter granted by His Majesty King Charles the Second, & c”; $2I-2$ Declaration of Independence; $3I-35$ Articles of Confederation; $4I-43$ definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, Paris 3 Sept. 1783; $5I-5265$ Code of Laws, as revised 1784, arranged alphabetically by subject; $5266-5310$ session acts of May 1784; $5311-5317$ session acts of October 1784; $5318-5328$ session acts of May 1785; $5329-5336$ session acts of October 1785; $5337-5346$ session acts of May 1786; $5[1]-5[8]$ “A new index to the statutes of Connecticut”.


References: State 1: Evans 19575; ESTC W6810; NUC NC 0637481; Sabin 15760. State 2: NUC NC 0637482. State 3: not located

Sources: State 1: DLC; EAI-S1; GBS; RPJCB*. State 2: not located. State 3: 1998 Bibliocity listing.

Notes: A new and enlarged edition with a new title page, consisting of the laws in the 1784 revised edition but with a new setting, followed by the session acts of May 1784, October 1784, May 1785, October 1785, and May 1786, as well as an index to the whole. It also contains the Declaration of Independence, not found in the 1784 revised edition.

There are three variant states defined. In state 1, the text ends on page 346 with the session acts of May 1786. In state 2, the text ends on page 350 with the session acts of October 1786. In state 3, the
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text ends on page 354 with the session acts of May 1787. Elisha Babcock continued to print the May and October session acts up through the year 1795, including an additional January 1789 session and an additional December 1790 session. The October 1795 session acts end with page 512. See Evans 20293, 21009, 21012, 21016, 21750, 21752, 21755, 21756, 21759, 22420, 22421, 22425, 23271, 23274, 23276, 23280, 24212, 24215, 25330, 25333, 26804, 26807, 28467, and 28468. Hence, copies of the book may exist in which additional session acts have been bound in.

†86-02 The constitutions of the several independent states of America; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation between the said states; and the definitive treaty between Great-Britain and the United States of America. Published by order of Congress. New-York: Re-printed by E. Oswald, at the printing office, no. 25, Water-Street. M,DCC,LXXX,VI.


References: ESTC W37577; Evans 20064; Howes C716; NUC NC 0652523; Sabin 16092.

Sources: DLC (copy 1); DLC (copy 2)*; EAI-S1.
Notes: Another edition, following the 1785 edition. This edition omits the treaty of amity and commerce with France; the treaty of alliance with France; and the treaty of amity and commerce with the United Netherlands, present in the 1785 edition. The constitution of Vermont is not reprinted in this collection of state constitutions.

The DLC copy 1 has collation and paging: $A^4\ B^4\ C^4\ 2K(1\ l.)$ pp. 1–266, without the correction pages (33–36 [I] 10–32), but with the “directions for the book-binder”, bottom of p. 266, that cite the correction pages. Thus, a portion of the end of the NH constitution and a portion of the beginning of the MA constitution are lacking, which is apparently the result of the book binder not following the directions given by the printer. The directions for the book-binder read as follows: “By reason of the constitution of New-Hampshire being printed after this work was far advanced, the folios and signatures are become irregular:—Therefore the binder must be careful to place the single page 10, of Massachusetts constitution, instead of page 9 and 10, which are to be cut out of signature B in said constitution; then the book will be regular, and run thus, page 36, a blank page, page 10, page 11, and so on.—Beware of the first double signatures.” DLC copy 1 has the same typesetting as the EAI-S1 copy and DLC copy 2.

Little is known about E[izabeth] Oswald. She was a printer; she died in 1797.

†86-03 A POCKET ALMANACK for the year of our Lord 1787. Being the third after leap year, and the eleventh of American independence. Calculated for the use of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, in latitude 42 deg. 25 min. north. Longitude 71 deg. 4 min. west from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. Boston: Printed and sold by T. & J. Fleet, at the Bible and Heart in Cornhill. [1786.]

Contents: [I] title; [2]–[3] courts, as they have been usually held in the commonwealth of Massachusetts; [4] eclipses for the year 1787;
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References: ESTC W29812; Drake 3382; Evans 19649; NUC NM 0316292.

Source: DLC*.

Notes: In the almanack, the paragraph immediately preceding the Declaration reads: “Declaration of American Independence, or reasons assigned by the Continental Congress for the North American colonies withdrawing their allegiance to the king of Great Britain; with the names of the illustrious band of heroes and compatriots, those sensible and intrepid worthies, who resolutely and nobly dared, in the face of every danger, to sign that noble act. — May their names live, be preserved and transmitted to posterity with deserved reputation and honour, through all American ages.”

The Constitution of the United States is reprinted in Fleet’s pocket almanack for 1789.

1787

†87-01 M’Culloch, John, 1754–1824.

The temporary form of government established by Congress for the new states laid off in the vacant territory. Account of some of the natural curiosities in America. Chronological table of the most remarkable events in America. Designed to instruct American youth in the elements of the history of their own country. With a correct map of the United States of America. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Young and M’Culloch, at the corner of Second and Chesnut-Streets. M.DCC.LXXX.VII.

2d Title: The Constitution of the United States of America. Proposed by the convention of delegates, held in Philadelphia. [Two lines of quotation from Freneau.] Philadelphia, Printed and sold by Young & M’Culloch, at the corner of Chesnut and Second-Streets. M.DCC.LXXX.VII.

States: two.

Collation: State 1: 12°: A⁴ B−Q⁶, ²A⁶; 100 leaves; pp. 1−188 [12] [unn. pp. I−3; misnumbering 45−56 as “145−156”]; map.
State 2: 12°: A⁴ B−R⁶ S⁴; 104 leaves; pp. 1−207 [1] [unn. pp. I−3]; map.

Contents: State 1: 1 title; 2 copyright; 3–188 text (with General Washington’s circular letter. Head-quarters, Newburgh, June 18th, 1783, pp. 102−114, the first petition of Congress to the King, in 1774, pp. 129−136, a declaration by the representatives of the united colonies of North-America, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms, July 6, 1775, pp. 136−143, the second address of the Congress of the united colonies of North-America, to the people of Great-Britain, agreed to in Congress the 8th day of July, 1775, pp. 143−153, Declaration of Independence, pp. 153−157, extract from the Articles of Peace, pp. 161−165, short extract from an ordinance of Congress for disposing of lands in the western territory, pp. 165−166, an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio, pp. 166−174); [1] 2d title; [2] blank; [3]−[12] Constitution of the U.S.

§ Map (folded), facing title: “A map of the United States of N. America.”
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The map is called for on the title page. The PPL state 1 copy lacks the map.

**State 2:** 1–188 same as state 1; 189–204 Constitution of the United States, passed in convention, at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787; 205–207 Chronology of events in America; [I] contents.

§  Map (folded), facing title: “A map of the United States of N. America.”

**References:** State 1: Bristol B6604; Shipton & Mooney 20471. State 2: ESTC W13031; Evans 20471; Howes M78; NUC NM 0030743; Sabin 34949.

**Sources:** State 1: EAI-S1 (Evans 45174); PPL (lacks map)*. State 2: DLC*; EAI-S1 (with map); PPL.

The map is present in the MWA copy photographed by Readex for EAI-S1.

**Notes:** First edition, with two states. State 1 consists of pages 1–188 followed by Bristol B6604, *The Constitution of the United States of America*, 1787 (12 pages), bound at the end. State 2 consists of pages 1–188, with the same setting. However, Bristol B6604 is replaced by the text of the Constitution of the U.S. (16 pages), a “chronology of events in America” (3 pages) is added, and a “contents” (1 page) is added — each with their own setting and paged continuously.

The copyright statement (p. 2) reads “I do certify, that on this tenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, a volume intitled, *Introduction to the History of America*, &c printed at Philadelphia, by Young and M’Culloch, was entered by them according to an act of assembly, in the office of the Prothonotary of Philadelphia county, in behalf of said Young and M’Culloch, as proprietors. J. B. Smith, Prothonotary.”

The biographical data that follows has been taken from Spieseke’s *The First Textbooks in American History*. M’Culloch was a compiler of the earliest texts in American history. His first work, *Introduction to the History of America*, was published anonymously in Philadelphia in 1787. In 1795, he compiled and printed *A concise history of the United States from the discovery of America till 1795*. A second edition of this work appeared in 1797, a third in 1807, and a fourth in 1813. In 1812, it was translated into Spanish. M’Culloch believed that *A concise history* would be more useful “especially for
schools, and to such as had not time to peruse larger works” than a second edition of his *Introduction to the History of America*. And, so a second edition was not undertaken. In the preface to the second edition of *A concise history...* 1797, M’Culloch describes his first work, *An Introduction to the History of America*, as “a collection of public papers, a short sketch of the war, and a few other detached articles. The papers were arranged in chronological order; but there was no attempt to connect the various parts, or to form a series of history.”

In compiling his works, M’Culloch used sources that were “at hand”, which happened to be Barlow, Webster, Ramsay, Gordon, and Carver, as well as public papers of various kinds and almanacs. M’Culloch’s influence in establishing a pattern and precedents for textbooks can be summarized. His volumes were compilations, without research and careful scholarship. The patriotic tone, the political content, the inclusion of documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, the list of dates, together with the practice of frequent revisions and the bringing of the record down to the date of printing, all figure in the “textbook tradition.”

†87-02 [WEBSTER, NOAH], 1758–1843.
An American selection of lessons in reading and speaking. Calculated to improve the minds and refine the taste of youth. And also to instruct them in the geography, history, and politics of the United States. To which is prefixed, rules in elocution, and directions for expressing the principal passions of the mind. Being the third part of a grammatical institute of the English language. By Noah Webster, jun. Esq. The third edition, greatly enlarged. [One line of quotation from Mirabeau.] Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Young and M’Culloch, at the corner of Second and Chesnut-Streets. M.DCC.LXXXVII.


*Contents*: 1 title; 2 certification; 3 dedication; 4 blank; 5–6 preface; 7–12 contents; 13–24 rules for reading and speaking; 25–226 lessons
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The EAI-S1 copy lacks the portrait.

References: ESTC W37815; Evans 20862; NUC NW 0141008; Sabin 102336.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1*; EC (reel 1071); ECCO.

Notes: Third edition, greatly enlarged. Evans calls for a portrait. Sabin was unable to locate the portrait in the several copies he examined, but reported that “G. E. Littlefield’s Early Schools and School-Books of New England, 1904, pp. 154–155, gives facsimiles of the portrait and the title page of a copy belonging to Z. T. Hollingsworth.”

The work was first published in 1785, in three parts (Parts I, II, and III) under the title A grammatical institute of the English language, and published again in 1786. In 1787, the three parts were combined and issued in a “greatly enlarged” third edition, under the present title: An American Selection of lessons in reading and speaking.
— with the addition, among other things, of the Declaration of Independence. The work was frequently reprinted, but in a reduced form. Beginning with the 1788 issue, much of the content was removed, including the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration is found only in the 1787 third edition.

1788

‡88-01 The Annual Register, or a view of the history, politics, and literature for the year 1776. The fourth edition. [Illus.] London: Printed for J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, 1788.

Collation & Contents: Except for the title page, same as the 1777 first edition (item 77-01).

Reference: Todd.

Sources: GBS; NN (NYPL’s Google Books); PC*.

Notes: There are five editions of The Annual Register ... for the year 1776: 1st 1777; 2nd 1779; 3rd 1782; 4th 1788, 5th [1804]. For further information, see the 1777 first edition (item 77-01).

‡88-02 [Macfarlan, Robert], 1734–1804.

The history of the first ten years of the reign of George the Third, king of Great Britain, &c. from his accession to the throne, in 1760, to the conclusion of the third session of the thirteenth parliament of Great Britain, in 1770; to which is prefixed, a review of the war, which was terminated by the peace of Paris, in 1763. Second edition. Vol. I. [Seven lines of quotation from Tacit.] London: Printed for the author, and sold by T. Evans in Paternoster-Row. MDCCLXXXVIII.
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Title (v.3): The history of the reign of George the Third, king of Great Britain, &c. from the conclusion of the sixth session of the fourteenth parliament, in 1780, to the end of the seventh session of the sixteenth parliament of Great Britain, in 1790. [Five lines of quotation from Dr. Johnson.] Vol. III. London: Printed for the author, and sold by T. Evans, in Paternoster-Row, MDCCXCIV.

Title (v.4): The history of the reign of George the Third, king of Great Britain, &c. from the conclusion of the seventh session of the sixteenth parliament, in 1790, to the end of the sixth session of the seventeenth parliament of Great Britain, in 1796. By Robert Macfarlan, Esq. [Two lines of quotation from Sallust.] Vol. IV. London: Printed for the author, and sold by T. Evans, in Paternoster-Row. MDCCXCVI.

Vol. 4: 8°: A4 B−2T8; 332 leaves; pp. i−viii 1−650 [6] [unn. pp. i−iii vii−viii l].

Vol. 4: i title; ii blank; iii–vi preface (with 2 lines of errata, bottom p. vi); vii forty-three lines of errata; viii blank; 1–649 text; 650 blank; [I]–[6] index.

The ECCO copy of volume two has a half-title leaf preceding the title leaf.

References: ESTC N9936 (v.1) & T90792 (v.2) & T90793 (v.3) & T90794 (v.4); NUC NM 0045139 (v.1) & NH 0406715 (v.2) & NH 0406715 (v.3) & NH 0406716 (v.4) & NM 0045143 (v.1-4).

Sources: ECCO (v.2-4); PC(v.1–4)*.

Notes: Volumes 1 and 2 have new settings. Although called second edition, volume 1 is a third edition, following the second edition of 1783 (item 83-05). Volume 2 is a second edition, following the first edition of 1782 (item 82-05) and reissue of 1783 (item 83-05). Volumes 3 and 4 are first editions. The English Short Title Catalog (ESTC No. T90794) attributes volumes 1 and 4 to Robert Macfarlan; volumes 2 and 3 are not attributed. The work provides a comprehensive history of the reign of King George the Third.

For information about other editions of this work, see items 82-05, 83-05, and 10-05.

1789–1790

†89-01 Massachusetts, Laws, etc.

The perpetual laws of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, from the commencement of the constitution, in October, 1780, to the last Wednesday in May, 1789. To which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the constitution of the commonwealth, the treaty of peace, between Great-Britain and America, and the Constitution of the United States. Published by
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order of the general court. [State arms.] Boston: Printed by Adams and Nourse, printers to the honourable general court.
M,DCC,LXXXIX.


References: ESTC W6817; Evans 21948; NUC NM 0311719; Sabin 45932.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; InU; PC*.

Notes: Contains Massachusetts laws regulating everything from academies to writs in civil causes, and represents an important work in American history. It contains laws for regulating sales and leases of land from the Moheakunnuk Tribe of Indians, for confirming a treaty made with the Penabscot Tribe of Indians, and for regulating the Indian inhabitants of the plantation called Marshpee, in the country of Barnstable.

The Declaration of Independence (unsigned gathering χ) is bound after the title page, following leaf A1 in the A signature. A work with similar title, viz. The Perpetual Laws of Massachusetts (1788) printed by Isaiah Thomas does not contain the Declaration.

†89-02 New York. Laws, etc.

Laws of the state of New-York, comprising the constitution, and the acts of the legislature since the Revolution, from the first to
the twelfth session, inclusive. Published according to an act of the legislature, passed the 15th April, 1786. [State arms.] In two volumes. Vol. I. [Three lines of Latin quotation from Bacon.] New-York: Printed by Hugh Gaine, at his printing-office and book-store, at the Bible, in Hanover-Square. M,DCC,LXXXIX.

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.

Vol. 2: 2°: A (1 l.) B−6D² 6E−6H² 6I(1 l.); 246 leaves; pp. π[2], 1−471 [18].


References: ESTC W6820; Evans 22012; NUC NN 0198289; Sabin 53735.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: The book’s preface states that the work was edited by Samuel Jones and Richard Varick, and published by order of the legislature. See “An act for revising and digesting the laws of this state. Passed 15th April, 1786.”— vol. 1, pp. 281−282. The act authorized Samuel Jones and Richard Varick to collect and reduce the British statutes, and also the public acts of the late colony now in force, into the form of bills, and lay them before the legislature. When finished, said Jones and Varick were to revise the state laws, and prepare them for the press, and cause them to be printed. The titles only, for acts not in force, were to be printed. Two years was allowed to complete the work. The work was to be printed on the best paper, in large folio, with the usual types for such work. At least three hundred copies were
to be printed and delivered to the treasurer of the state. The editors, Jones and Varick, were also given access to, and permitted to examine any of the records, books, or papers, in any of the public offices of the state.

In New York State, colonial statutes remained in effect after the Revolution. However, they were gradually subsumed into the State's statute law by enacting superseding legislation, and where appropriate, carrying forward the substance of the colonial enactments.

Richard Varick (1753–1831) was a soldier, American lawyer and politician. At the outset of the American Revolution he was studying law at King’s College in New York City (later becoming Columbia University) and became a captain in the militia. On June 28, 1775 he was appointed Captain of the 1st New York Regiment. He served under General Philip Schuyler in various posts until after the Battle of Saratoga and was then appointed inspector general of West Point. At West Point, he became the aide to General Benedict Arnold. Although he was no longer serving in this capacity when Arnold defected to the British,Varick, along with David Franks was arrested, but subsequently cleared by a court of inquiry. After the West Point incident, Varick served under General George Washington as private secretary until the end of the war. After the war, Varick was a Recorder of New York from 1783 to 1789, and New York State Attorney General from 1788 to 1789. He was Mayor of New York City from 1791 to 1801. In 1786, he and Samuel Jones were appointed revisers of the state laws, and they published the result of their labors in 1789. Varick was a member of the New York State Assembly from New York Country from 1786 to 1788, and was Speaker in 1787 and 1788. He served as a colonel in the state militia. Varick also served as a bank officer. He was a founder and later President (succeeding John Jay) of the American Bible Society. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and president of the New York chapter until his death.—Wikipedia.

Samuel Jones (1734–1819), born in New York state, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and built a lucrative law practice. He became known as the “The Father of the New York Bar.” Jones was a loyalist in principle. Although, after the war, he became an ardent
Federalist. He was repeatedly elected to the New York state assembly, and was a member of the convention that adopted the U.S. Constitution in 1788. In 1789, he played the principle role in the revision of the New York state statutes. And, later he contributed valuable papers to the collections of the New York Historical Society. He also served as New York state’s first comptroller (1796–1799), a post which he created.

†89-03a Ramsay, David, 1749–1815.


Title (v.2): __________. Volume II.


Vol. 2: i title; ii blank; iii–iv “Contents of the second volume”; 1–356 text (with Washington’s address to Congress on the resignation of his commission and the president’s response, pp. 331–333, Washington’s inaugural address, pp. 349–353); 357–360 an alphabetical list of the members of Congress, who attended from the several states, from the 5th of November 1774 to the 3d of March 1789; 360 a list of presidents of Congress from 1774 until 1789.

References: ACS guide; ESTC W31464; Evans 22090; Howes R35; NUC NR 0042756; Rich v.1 p. 355; Sabin 67687.

Sources: ACS (reel 428); DLC*; EAI-S1; PC*(v.1).

Notes: First edition, in two volumes, sometimes bound in two volumes in one. An early history of the American Revolution,
reprinted many times in America and abroad. The preface to the 1811 edition states that Ramsay collected the materials for his book in the years 1782, 1783, 1785, and 1786, during which time he was a member of Congress and had access to all the official papers of the United States. For biographical information about Ramsay, see item 85-04.

National Union Catalog record NR 0042759 cites a 1789 Trenton edition (not located), which appears to be an intended reference to the 1811 Trenton edition.

†89-03b __________. [reissue]


Title (v.2): __________. Volume II.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: π(3 ll.) A−2X⁴ 2Y(3 ll.); 182 leaves; pp. i−vi 1−320 323−359 [unn. pp. i−iii v 1; omitting 321–322 in the numbering].


Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii blank; iii−iv preface; v−vi “Contents of the first volume”; 1−359 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 341−346).


Reference: ESTC T139080.

Sources: EC (reel 1832); ECCO*.

Notes: A reissue of item 89-03a, with nearly the same collation and pagination. The title leaf has a different imprint and is reset, whereas the sheets corresponding to pages 1−359 have the same setting. Likewise, the title leaf for volume two has a different imprint and is reset, whereas the sheets corresponding to pages 1−360 have the same setting. For additional information, see item 89-03a. For biographical
information about Ramsay, see item 85-04 The history of the Revolution of South-Carolina, (1785).

†89-03c __________. [reissue]


Title (v.2): __________. Volume II.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: πA 4 χ 2, A−2Y 4; 186 leaves; pp. πi−viii, iii−vi 1−320 323−359 [3] [unn. pp. πi−πiii iii v l; misnumbering 128 as “12”, 281 as “28”; omitting 321−322 in the numbering].

Vol. 2: 8°: π2 A−2Y 4 2Z(1 l.); 183 leaves; pp. i−iv 1−360 [2] [unn. pp. i−iii 1 357].


Vol. 2: i title; ii printer’s advertisement: same as the advertisement in v.1; iii−iv “Contents of the second volume”; l−360 same as item 89-03a; [1]−[2] errata for v.2.

References: ESTC N8867; Howes R35; NUC NR 0042760; Sabin 67687.

Source: DLC (2v in 1)*.

Notes: A reissue of item 89-03a. The title leaf of volume one has a different imprint and is reset, whereas the sheets corresponding to pages 1−359 have the same setting. Likewise, the title leaf for volume two has a different imprint and is reset, whereas the sheets corresponding to pages 1−360 have the same setting. Also, the following new matter has been added: (1) a one page printer’s
advertisement in each volume, (2) a six page advertisement by an "English friend" in volume one, and (3) two pages of errata in each volume. See also item 89-03a; and for biographical information about Ramsay, see item 85-04.

The "Advertisement by an English Friend" — not present in the 1790 London edition or in any of the American editions — introduces the book to the English reader. The writer remarks that "the history now presented to the English reader may be esteemed in a great measure new." And, that it is "short and full, as well as judicious, authentic, and impartial, and clearly the best extant on the subject." However, several passages in it appear not to have received the author's last corrections. The writer then draws attention to differences in speech between the Americans and British, and goes on to say "there are few natives of the United States, who are altogether free from what may be called Americanisms, both in their speech and their writing. In the case of words of rarer use, they have framed their own models of pronunciation...and hence they are sometimes at variance with us in their speech...But their familiarity with our best writers has in general left them ignorant of nothing which regards our phraseology; and hence their chief difference in writing consists in their having added a few words to our language in consequence of the influence of some local authority, or of their peculiar situation. Some of these additions we have ourselves received, as in the case of the words "organize, and organization", when applied to political bodies...but others again we have altogether declined to countenance, as the words "to advocate and to loan", which appear to be verbs invented without any apparent reason."

1791

†91-01 The constitutions of the United States, according to the latest amendments: to which are annexed, the Declaration of
Independence; and the federal Constitution; with the amendments thereto. This edition contains the constitution of Vermont, not in any former one. Philadelphia: from the press of Carey, Stewart, and Co. M,DCC,XCI.


References: ESTC W30537; Evans 23887; Howes C716; NUC NC 0652537 & NU 0148293; Sabin 16097.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.


It contains the constitution of Vermont, not in any previous edition. In 1777, a convention of Vermonterers met and set up a state independent of New Hampshire and New York. A state constitution was adopted that same year. This constitution is sometimes called the 1777 Constitution of the Vermont Republic. On July 4, 1786, a new constitution of Vermont was adopted by order of convention. However, it wasn’t until March 4, 1791, that Vermont was admitted to the Union as the 14th state. The 1786 constitution thus became the official state constitution when Vermont was admitted to the Union. The 1777 and 1786 constitutions shall be referred to as the first and second constitutions. A third constitution was adopted in 1793.
Recueil des principaux traités d’alliance, de paix, de trêve, de neutralité, de commerce, de limites, d’échange &c. conclus par les puissances de l’Europe tant entre elles qu’avec les puissances et états dans d’autres parties du monde depuis 1761 jusqu’à présent. Tiré des copies publiées par autorité, des meilleures collections particulières de traités, & des auteurs les plus estimés. Par Mr. de Martens conseiller de Cour de S. M. Britannique l’Elécteur de Bronswic Lunebourg, professeur ordinaire en droit de la nature & des gens & assesseur de la faculté des droits en l’université de Gottingue. Tome I. 1761–1778 inclusiv. A Gottingue, chés Jean Chretien Dieterich, 1791.

Title (v.2): __________. Tome II. 1779–1786 inclusiv.
Title (v.3): __________. Tome III. 1787–1790 inclusiv.
Title (v.5): __________. Tome V. 1791–1794 inclusiv. A Gottingue, chés Jean Chretien Dieterich, 1795.
Title (v.6): __________. Tome VI. Suppléments et continuation jusqu’aux préliminaries de Leoben 1797. A Gottingue, chés Jean Chretien Dieterich, 1800.
Title (v.7): __________. Tome VII. Et dernier. Suppléments et continuation jusqu’à la paix de Luneville. A’ Gottingue dans la librairie de Dieterich. 1801.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: \(A^{8} \text{A–}2Y^{8} 2Z^{4} 3A(3 \text{ll.})\) [register includes 2V and omits 2U]; 371 leaves; pp. i–viii I–733 [unn. pp. i–iii I].
Vol. 2: 8°: \(\pi^{2} \text{A–}2V^{8} 2X^{6} 2Y^{4}\) [register includes V and omits U throughout]; 356 leaves; pp. i–iv I–707 [unn. pp. i–iii I].
Vol. 3: 8°: \(a^{6} \text{A–}2B^{8} 2C^{2}\) [register includes V and omits U]; 208 leaves; pp. i–xii I–404 [unn. pp. i–iii 1 192–193].
Vol. 4: 8°: \(\rho^{8} \text{A–}2R^{8}\); 328 leaves; pp. i–xvi I–640 [unn. pp. i–iii I].
Vol. 5: 8°: \(\pi(1 \text{ll.}) \text{A–}S^{8} [A]–[H]^{8} \text{I(3 ll.)}; 212 leaves; pp. [2] I–288, 2I–133 [unn. pp. 1 2I].
Vol. 6: 8°: \(\rho^{8} \text{A–}3D^{8} 3E^{4}\); 412 leaves; pp. i–xvi I–776 [32] [unn. pp. i–iii I].
Vol. 7: 8°: a³ b² A−2L⁸ (A)−(G)⁸ (H)²; 340 leaves; pp. i–xx 1–544 [116] [unn. pp. i–iii 1].

Vol. 2: i title; ii blank; iii–iv preface; 1–707 text.
Vol. 4: i title; ii blank; iii–xvi preface; 1–640 text.
Vol. 6: i title; ii blank; iii–xvi preface; 1–776 text; [I]–[14] table I; [15]–[32] table II.
Vol. 7: i title; ii blank; iii–xx preface; 1–544 text; [I]–[47] table I; [48]–[116] table II.

References: BLIC 121.a.14-20; NUC NM 0255365.
Sources: DLC; GBS*.

Notes: Text in French, but the Declaration of Independence is printed in English.

Georg Friedrich von Martens (1756–1821), writer on international law, was born in Hamburg, Germany. He was a professor of international law at Göttingen (1783–1789), a state councilor of Westphalia (1808–1813), and the representative of the king of Hanover in the diet of Frankfurt (1816–1821). His two great works, written in French, were a comparative study of European law, Précis du droit des gens modernes de l’Europe (2 volumes, 1789) and an enormous collection of treaties, Recueil des principaux traités (7 volumes, 1791-1801).
†91-03 [MORTIMER, THOMAS], 1730–1810.

The British Plutarch, containing the lives of the most eminent statesmen, patriots, divines, warriors, philosophers, poets, and artists, of Great Britain and Ireland, from the accession of Henry VIII. to the present time. Including, a compendious view of the history of England during that period. In eight volumes. Vol. I. The third edition, revised, corrected, and considerably enlarged, by the addition of new lives. London: Printed for Charles Dilly, in the Poultry. MDCCXCI.

Title (v.2): ________ Vol. II.
Title (v.3): ________ Vol. III.
Title (v.4): ________ Vol. IV.
Title (v.5): ________ Vol. V.
Title (v.6): ________ Vol. VI.
Title (v.7): ________ Vol. VII.
Title (v.8): ________ Vol. VIII.

1–297, 2[2] [unn. pp. v x–xii 1; misnumbering ix as “xi”; omitting iii–iv in the numbering]; plate.


§ Plate, facing title: “Frontispiece to British Plutarch.”


The Eighteenth Century Collections Online copy of volume one lacks the printer’s advertisement.

References: ESTC T107371 (v.1-8); NUC NM 0802841 (v.1-8).
Sources: ECCO; GBS (v.8); ViHi (v.1-8)*.
Notes: The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the section entitled “The life of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham”, and is introduced in these words: “The Declaration…in which reasons were assigned by the Continental Congress for the North American colonies and provinces withdrawing their allegiance from the king of Great Britain, is dated July 4, 1776, and contains the following words: “When,’ say the Colonies, ‘in the course of human events’…[Here the remainder of the Declaration of Independence is inserted, except for the final sentence.]”

This is one of several British works reprinting the Declaration, in which the last sentence in the Declaration is omitted for no apparent reason. The Declaration is reprinted in the London edition of 1791 and in the Dublin editions of 1793 and 1808-1810.

Thomas Mortimer (1730−1810) was a writer. His largest work was The British Plutarch (6 volumes, 1762) containing lives of famous British people from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, republished several times in Britain. Otherwise, he wrote mainly on trade and finance. His publications include Every Man his Own Broker, or, A Guide to Exchange Alley (1761), based on his own experience of losing a lot of money on the stock exchange in 1756; The Universal Director (1763); A New and Complete Dictionary of Trade and Commerce (1766); The Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finance (1772), based on a series of lectures he had given in London; Student's Pocket Dictionary
Declaration of Independence

(1777); and A Grammar Illustrating the Principles and Practice of Trade and Commerce, published after his death in 1810.

†91-04a STEARNS, SAMUEL, 1741–1819.

The American Oracle. Comprehending an account of recent discoveries in the arts and sciences, with a variety of religious, political, physical, and philosophical subjects, necessary to be known in all families, for the promotion of their present felicity and future happiness. By the Honourable Samuel Stearns, LL.D. And Doctor of Physic; Astronomer to His Majesty’s provinces of Quebec, and New Brunswic; also to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the state of Vermont, in America. [One line of quotation.] London: Printed for, and sold by, J. Lackington, no. 46 and 47, Chiswell-Street, Moorfields; and J. Parsons, no. 21, Pater-Noster-Row; London. 1791. [[Price 8s. 6d. in boards.]] [[Entered at Stationers Hall.]]

Collation: 8°: A⁴ B−2R⁸ 2S⁸ 2T(3ll.); 327 leaves; pp. πi−vii [I], 1−627 [I] i−xviii [unn. pp. πi− πi 487−488 i; misnumbering 93 as “39”, iii as “ii”]; plate.


§ Plate, facing p. 90: “A Figure of the Solar System, Engraved for the American Oracle. by J. Robinson, London.”

References: ESTC T21829; NUC NS 0880681; Rich v.1 p. 371; Sabin 90960.
Sources: DLC; PC*.

The DLC copy also has the solar plate.

Notes: First British edition, preceding the American edition of the same year. The preface to the British edition is dated June 15, 1781 [i.e., 1791]; the preface to the American edition is dated Sept. 12, 1791.

An unusual compendium of information, including the author's theories on the Aurora, in prose and verse, a good deal on astronomy, and theories on money, animal magnetism, who should keep public houses, choosing a mate, hot springs, and earthquakes. There are also lists of birds and fishes, much on medicine and remedies, the author's observations on plants and gardening, the texts of American State papers, essays on Quakers and Moravians, and more besides. — Wm. Reese Co. listing.

Samuel Stearns (1747–1819), author, was born in Bolton, Massachusetts. He became a physician and astronomer, practicing in Worcester, Mass., New York, and Brattleborough, Vermont. Because of his supposed loyalty to King George III, he suffered from persistent attacks by the Sons of Liberty, and was confined for nearly three years in prison at Worcester. While residing in New York, he made the calculations for the first nautical almanac in this county, published in 1782. He edited the Philadelphia magazine in 1789, published Tour to London and Paris (London, 1790); Mystery of animal magnetism (1791); American oracle (1791), and The American herbal, or materia mediea (Walpole, New Hampshire, 1801). He labored twenty-eight years on a work called Medical dispensatory, traveling for nine years in Europe and America to collect needed information. But he died before it could be completed. See also Rich, v.1 p. 371, for further interesting remarks about Stearns.

†91-04b __________. [reissue]

“We New Brunswick” [replaces “New-Brunswic”] [One line of quotation is replaced by two lines of Latin quotation.]

Imprint: New-York: Printed for, and sold by Hodge and Campbell, Berry and Rogers, and T. Allen. M.DCC.XCI. The copy right of this
Declaration of Independence

book is secured agreeable to the act of Congress. [[Price two dollars in boards.]]


§ Plate, facing p. 90: “A Figure of the Solar System, Engraved for the American Oracle. by J. Robinson. London.”

References: ESTC W37218; Evans 23795; NUC NS 0880682; Sabin 90961.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: Copyrighted. Only the title, preface, and errata leaves were printed in America, “the rest of the work being from the same setting of type as the London edition (1791).” — Sabin 90961. The National Union Catalog (NS 0990683) cites a second issue of the first American edition, held by NjP. However, NjP staff believe the reference is in error. For information about Samuel Stearns, see item 91-04a.

†91-05 United States. Laws, etc.

Acts passed at a Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, in the year M, DCC, LXXXIX, and of the independence of the United States the thirteenth. Being the acts passed at the first session of the First Congress of the United States, to wit, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia; which eleven states respectively ratified the Constitution of government for the United States, proposed by the federal convention, held in Philadelphia, on the seventeenth of September, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty seven. Hartford: Re-printed and sold by Hudson and Goodwin. M.DCC.XCI.

**States:** three.

**Collation:**
- **State 3:** 8°: $A^4 B–3M^4 3N(3 \parallel \ldots) 3O^4 3P(1 \parallel \ldots)$ [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 248 leaves; pp. 1–486 [9] [unn. pp. 1–3 13 73 151 264–265 328–329 339 419 424–425].

**Contents:**
Declaration of Independence

resolutions of March 4, 1789; 151–260 acts passed at the second session, January 4, 1790; 261–263 resolutions of January 4, 1790; 264 blank; 265–312 acts passed at the third session, December 6, 1790; 313–314 resolutions of December 6, 1790; 315–327 appendix (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 316–319, and Articles of Confederation agreed to Nov. 15, 1777, pp. 322–327).

State 2: [1]–[10] 3–327 same as state 1; 328 blank; 329–423 acts passed at the first session of the Second Congress; 424 blank; 425–486 acts passed at the second session of the Second Congress; 487[1]–487[2] index to the Second Congress.

State 3: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–327 same as state 1; 328 blank; 329–423 acts passed at the first session of the Second Congress, October 24, 1791; 424 blank; 425–486 acts passed at the second session of the Second Congress, November 5, 1792; 487[1]–487[9] index.


Sources: State 1: EAI-S1 (Evans 46319); PC*. State 2: Argosy Book Store 2008*. State 3: CtY*; PC.

Notes: One of four 1791 editions of the acts or laws, found in three different variant states.

State 1 consists of the acts of the first, second and third sessions of the First Congress together with a 7-page (four leaf) index to the First Congress bound after the title leaf. State 2, paged continuously, consists of the leaves comprising state 1 un-reset and bound together with the acts of the first and second sessions of the Second Congress and a 2-page index to the Second Congress. State 3, paged continuously, consists of the leaves comprising state 1 un-reset, with its 7-page (four leaf) index removed, and bound together with the acts of the first and second sessions of the Second Congress with its 2-page index removed, and a new 9-page index substituted for the 7- and 2-page indexes.

In 1791, the acts and laws of the U.S. were printed by three separate printers in four different editions — Andrew Brown, Laws of the U.S. of America (1791), Childs and Swaine, Acts passed at the first [-third] session of the Congress of the U.S. (1791), Childs and Swaine,
Laws of the U.S. of America (1791), and Hudson and Goodwin, Acts passed at a Congress of the U.S. of America (1791).

A resolution, in Congress, February 18th, 1791, gave Andrew Brown (or other printer) permission to collate and correct his edition of the Laws using the original rolls kept by the Secretary of State, and required that a certificate be annexed to the edition to show that said collation and correction was carried out. For additional information, see item 91-08.

Andrew Brown and Childs & Swaine collated and corrected their editions using the original rolls, as each has an annexed certificate. Hudson and Goodwin apparently did not collate and correct their edition, as there is no annexed certificate.

91-06a UNITED STATES. LAWS, ETC.

[Part 1] Acts passed at the first session of the Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, in the year M,DCC,LXXXIX: And of the independence of the United States the thirteenth. Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, printers to the United States. M,DCC,XCI.

Collation: 8°: A(1 l.) B–P₄ P₄ Q–T₄ U(1 l.) [signature “P” is repeated]; 78 leaves; pp. 3–157 [1] [unn. pp. 3–5].

Contents: 3 title; 4 blank; 5–21 Constitution of the U.S. and related resolutions; 22 blank; 23–157 acts of Congress (with a list of twelve articles proposed by resolution of Congress to the legislatures of the several states as amendments to the Constitution of the U.S., pp. 155–157); [1] certification & list of corrections dated and signed “3d day of August, 1791. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State.”

References: Bristol B7863; ESTC W14337; NUC NU 0193943.

Source: EAI-S1 (Evans 46320)*.

Notes: Part 1 of 3: first session of the first Congress.
Declaration of Independence

91-06b United States. Laws, etc.

[Part 2] Acts passed at the second session of the Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of NewYork, on Monday the fourth of January, in the year M,DCC,XC: And of the independence of the United States the fourteenth. To which are added the treaties betwixt the United States and foreign nations. Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, printers to the United States. M,DCC,XCI.

Collation: 8°: A(1 l.) B−3E4 3F2 3G4; 207 leaves; pp. 1−414 [unn. pp. 1−3 197 201 406].


References: Bristol B7864; ESTC W14345; NUC NU 0194013.

Source: EAI-S1 (Evans 46324)*.

Notes: Part 2 of 3: second session of the first Congress.

†91-06c United States. Laws, etc.

[Part 3] Acts passed at the third session of the Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, in the year M,DCC,XC: And of the independence of the United States the fifteenth. To which is added an appendix, containing resolves, &c. of the old Congress. Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, printers to the United States. M,DCC,XCI.

Collation: 8°: A(1 l.) B–Z4; 89 leaves; pp. 1–120 [58] [unn. pp. 1–3 91 95].


References: Bristol B7865; ESTC W14374; NUC NU 0194053 & NU 0194057 & NU 0194058 & NU 0194060.

Source: EAI-S1 (Evans 46326)*.

Notes: Part 3 of 3: third session of the first Congress.
Declaration of Independence

†91-06d United States. Laws, etc.


Collation & Contents: Same as items 91-06a, 91-06b & 91-06c.

Reference: NUC NU 0193944.

Sources: CSt; MiU-L; NjP; ViU.

Notes: Contains the acts of the first, second, and third sessions of the first Congress (parts 1, 2, and 3) bound together, without alteration to the title pages or resetting of the leaves.

Together, the three parts include all the foundation laws of the new nation, as well as the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the earliest American Indian Treaties. A copy of the Unanimous Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the appendix to volume three. The heading reads: “In Congress July 4, 1776. The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America.” It is followed by the signatures of the signers set in type.

In 1791, the acts and laws of the U.S. were printed by three separate printers in four different editions — Andrew Brown, Laws of the U.S. of America (1791), Childs and Swaine, Acts passed at the first [-third] session of the Congress of the U.S. (1791), Childs and Swaine, Laws of the U.S. of America (1791), and Hudson and Goodwin, Acts passed at a Congress of the U.S. of America (1791).

A resolution, in Congress, February 18th, 1791, gave Andrew Brown (or other printer) permission to collate and correct his edition of the Laws using the original rolls kept by the Secretary of State, and required that a certificate be annexed to the edition to show that said collation and correction was carried out. For additional information, see item 91-08.

Andrew Brown and Childs & Swaine collated and corrected their editions using the original rolls, as each has an annexed
certificate. Hudson and Goodwin apparently did not collate and correct their edition, as there is no annexed certificate.

†91-07 United States. Laws, etc.

Laws of the United States of America. Volume I. Containing, the federal Constitution; the acts of the three sessions of the First Congress; the treaties existing between the United States and foreign nations, and the several Indian tribes. Also, the Declaration of Independence, and sundry resolves and ordinances of Congress under the confederation. The whole collated with and corrected by, the original rolls in the office of the secretary of state, agreeably to a resolve of Congress, passed February 18, 1791. To which is added, a complete index. New-York: Printed and sold by Childs and Swaine. [1791.]


References: ESTC W14339; Evans 23902; NUC NU 0197035 and possibly NUC NU 0197040.

Sources: EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: “In two states: printed on large and small paper.” — Evans 23902. A volume two was never published.

In 1791, the acts and laws of the U.S. were printed by three separate printers in four different editions — Andrew Brown, Laws of the U.S. of America (1791), Childs and Swaine, Acts passed at the first [-third/] session of the Congress of the U.S.(1791), Childs and Swaine, Laws of the U.S. of America (1791), and Hudson and Goodwin, Acts passed at a Congress of the U.S. of America (1791).

A resolution, in Congress, February 18th, 1791, gave Andrew Brown (or other printer) permission to collate and correct his edition
of the *Laws* using the original rolls kept by the Secretary of State, and
required that a certificate be annexed to the edition to show that said
collation and correction was carried out. For additional information,
see item 91-08.

Andrew Brown and Childs & Swaine collated and corrected
their editions using the original rolls, as each has an annexed
certificate. Hudson and Goodwin apparently did not collate and
correct their edition, as there is no annexed certificate.

†91-08 **UNITED STATES. LAWS, ETC.**

*Laws of the United States of America; collated with, and
corrected by, the original rolls in the office of the secretary of state,
agreeably to a resolve of Congress, passed the 18th February, one
thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. With a copious index.
Volume I. Comprising the federal Constitution, the acts of the three
sessions of the First Congress, and the treaties. To which is added, and
appendix, containing the Declaration of Independence, and sundry
acts of Congress, under the confederation. Philadelphia: Printed by
Andrew Brown, M.DCC.XCI.*

**Collation:** 8°: A⁴ B–2R⁴ 2S⁴ 2T–2V⁴ 2W⁴ 2X–3P⁴ 3Q(3 ll.) [register
1–5 18–19 125 268–269 325 413 476; misnumbering 78 as “73”].

passed at the first session of the first Congress.”; 2 blank; 3
certification, dated & signed “Philadelphia, this 26th day of July,
1791. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State.”; 4 blank; 5–17
Constitution of the U.S.; 18 blank; 19–124 acts passed at the first
session of the first Congress (with proposed amendments to the
Constitution of the U.S., pp. 122–124); 125–267 acts passed at the
second session of the first Congress; 268–272 treaty of alliance with
France, Paris 6 Feb. 1778; 272–294 treaty of amity and commerce
with France, Paris 6 Feb. 1778; 294–316 treaty of amity and
commerce with the United Netherlands, Hague 8 Oct. 1782; 316–320
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References: ESTC W14340; Evans 23903; NUC NU 0197032 & NU 0197034; Sabin 39421.

Source: EAI-S1*.

Notes: A resolution, in Congress, February 18th, 1791, gave Andrew Brown (or other printer) permission to collate and correct his edition of the Laws using the original rolls kept by the Secretary of State, and required that a certificate be annexed to the edition to show that said collation and correction was carried out, to wit:

“Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Andrew Brown, or any other printer, be permitted, under the direction of the
Secretary of State, to collate with, and correct by the original rolls, the laws, resolutions and treaties of the United States, to be by him printed. And that a certificate of their having been so collated and corrected be annexed to the said edition. Provided, that such collation and correction bear the expense of the said Andrew Brown, or such other printer, and that the person or persons to be by him or them employed in that service, be approved by the Secretary of State.”

In 1791, the acts and laws of the U.S. were printed by three separate printers in four different editions — Andrew Brown, Laws of the U.S. of America (1791), Childs and Swaine, Acts passed at the first (-third) session of the Congress of the U.S.(1791), Childs and Swaine, Laws of the U.S. of America (1791), and Hudson and Goodwin, Acts passed at a Congress of the U.S. of America (1791). Andrew Brown and Childs & Swaine collated and corrected their editions using the original rolls, as each has an annexed certificate. Hudson and Goodwin apparently did not collate and correct their edition, as there is no annexed certificate.

A volume II of the Laws was never printed. A year later Brown printed the Acts passed at the first session of the Second Congress of the United States of America, begun and held in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one: and the independence of the United States the sixteenth. Philadelphia: Printed by Andrew Brown, M,DCC,XCII. The half-title reads: Laws of the United States of America. Part I. of volume II, indicating that Brown intended to continue volume I with a volume II. See also Evans 24869.

“Andrew Brown (1744-1797) was an Irish-born American printer based in Philadelphia in the 1780s and 1790s. He originally arrived in America in 1773 as a soldier in British Army. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he left the British and joined the American cause, fighting at Lexington and Bunker Hill. After the war, Brown opened a girls' school in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and later in Philadelphia. In 1788, he took over the publication of the Federal Gazette, which he renamed the Philadelphia Gazette in 1793. In January 1797, a massive fire broke out in the Gazette offices, above which Brown lived with his family. Despite Brown's efforts to save them, his wife and three children all perished, and although Brown himself was rescued by a black servant, he died from his injuries within a month….Brown's important 1791 printing of The Laws of Congress, which included laws of all three sessions of the First Congress, together with the U.S. Constitution, American treaties, the Declaration of Independence, and various congressional acts passed under the Articles of Confederation.”

— Wm. Reese Co. listing from Abebooks.
Declaration of Independence


Divisional Title (Jan.): The universal asylum, and Columbian magazine, for January, 1791. By a society of gentlemen. [table of contents for the monthly number.] Philadelphia: Printed, for the proprietors, by William Young, bookseller, no. 52, Second-Street, the corner of Chesnut-Street.

Div. Title (Feb.): __________. For February, 1791.
Div. Title (Mar.): __________. For March 1791.
Div. Title (Apr.): __________. For April 1791.
Div. Title (May): __________. For May 1791.
Div. Title (Jun.): __________. For June, 1791.


§ Plate 1, facing div. title (Jan.): “Evans improved grist mill.”; plate 2, facing div. title (Feb.): “Simple machine for perspective drawing.”

References: AP index; ESTC P5459; Evans 23930; ULS.

Source: AP18 (reel 30)*.
Notes: The Universal Asylum and Columbian Magazine, published monthly, is comprised of nine volumes (Sept. 1786 – Dec. 1792). “The handsomest magazine of its century. Noted for its fiction, engravings, essay series, and articles on agriculture, mechanics, travel, etc. in its first four years. The later years were devoted to recording the history of the Revolutionary War.”— American Periodicals 1741–1900, an index.

The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the April, 1791, issue, as part of an article entitled “History of the American Revolution”, which itself was continued across several issues. The lead-in to the Declaration says “The much celebrated Declaration of American Independence, signed by the several members, on this occasion [the fourth of July], was drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, and was expressed in the following terms [text of Declaration follows].” The commentary following the Declaration includes this: “In Europe, this Declaration was considered as a masterly piece of composition; admirably calculated to justify the conduct of the Americans, by exhibiting, in a most animated and feeling manner, the oppressions which they had long and patiently borne.”

1792

†92-01 DELACROIX, M. (Jacques Vincent), 1743–1832.


Title (v.2): _________. Vol. II.
Declaration of Independence


References: ESTC T114739; NUC ND 0131610; Sabin 19328 & 38501.

Sources: GBS; PC*.

Notes: The work is a translation of the first two volumes of Constitutions des principaux étsats de l’Europe et des États-Unis de l’Amérique., Paris, 1791, 3 volumes. The translator was Eliza Ryves. At the time of the U.S. Constitution’s drafting, and even before its ratification, a course on the U.S. Constitution was being taught by Jacques Vincent Delacroix, jurist and historian, at the Lycee de Paris, an institution of free higher education. The number of foreigners who attended that course is unknown. However, it is known that the course attracted a large following and that it was the subject of substantial articles in Le Moniteur, the most important newspaper in France. Paris was then the intellectual capital of Europe and the center for studies on revolutions and their aftermath.

In the book’s “Advertisement from the translator”, the translator says “In regard to the American Constitution...I have also subjoined an appendix, containing all the state papers necessary to a perfect knowledge of the Constitution of the United States of America, as it was at first instituted, and as it now stands.” Besides the U.S. Constitution itself, the additional papers included the Declaration of
Independence, Articles of Confederation, and excerpts from the state constitutions and charter of Rhode Island.

The catchword ("The") at the bottom of page [2] of v.1 does not match the first word on the next page (p. 1), nor would it match correctly if bound at some other possible location.

†92-02 NEW HAMPSHIRE. LAWS, ETC.

The laws of the state of New-Hampshire, together with the Declaration of Independence: the definitive treaty of peace between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty: the constitution of New-Hampshire, and the Constitution of the United States, with its proposed amendments. Printed by order of the honorable the general-court of the state of New-Hampshire, from attested copies, and have since been carefully compared with the originals in the secretary’s office. Portsmouth: Printed by John Melcher, 1792.


References: ESTC W6924; Evans 24585; NUC NN 0149376; Sabin 52843.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; MWA (2 copies); PC*.
Declaration of Independence

Notes: MWA copy 1 has pagination 1–396, in which 1–9 are unnumbered and 5–8 are blank pages. MWA copy 2 lacks the blank pages 5–8.

†92-03a NEW YORK. LAWS, ETC.

Laws of the state of New-York, comprising the constitution, and the acts of the legislature, since the Revolution, from the first to the fifteenth session, inclusive. [State arms.] In two volumes. Volume I. [Three lines of Latin quotation from Bacon.] New-York—Printed by Thomas Greenleaf—M,DCC,XC,II.

Title (v.2): __________. Volume II.


References: ESTC W33259; Evans 24602; NUC NN 0198290; Sabin 53737 & 53738.

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Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: A new edition. Volume one contains the laws from the first through the tenth sessions; volume two the laws from the eleventh through the fifteenth sessions.

In 1789, a folio edition of the Laws (first through twelfth sessions), was issued by Hugh Gaine. In 1792, Thomas Greenleaf was engaged (as editor and printer) to publish a cheap edition of the revised laws of the state of New York (first through fifteenth sessions). Hence, Greenleaf’s 1792 edition contained the laws from the thirteenth through the fifteenth sessions, not present in Gaine’s 1789 edition. Also, the new edition would be revised. As Greenleaf commented: “This edition contains only the laws now in force, no notice being taken of those which are either repealed, expired, or obsolete; and this is the reason why the chapters do not always follow in regular succession.” Greenleaf also commented that the book’s “types and paper were manufactured in this state (New York).” A Mr. Mappa, of New York City, “an ingenious type-founder from Holland”, was engaged to cast a new font for it. Concerned over the correctness of the work, he mentioned that “Several gentlemen of the profession of the law have been so polite, that not a sheet of this work has been put to the press without a careful revisal by one of them.”

92-03b NEW YORK. LAWS, ETC. [continuation]

Laws of the state of New-York, comprising the constitution, and the acts of the legislature, since the Revolution, from the first to the twentieth session, inclusive. [State arms.] In three volumes. Volume III. [Three lines of Latin quotation from Bacon.] New-York—Printed by Thomas Greenleaf—M,DCC,XCVII.

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7507; misnumbering 358 as blank “ ”, 363 as “362”, 364 as “365”; omitting 39–3106 in the numbering).


References: ESTC W42662; Evans 32555; NUC NN 0198291; Sabin 53738.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1*; GBS.

Notes: “Originally issued in five parts, with table of contents to each part, to supplement Greenleaf’s two volumes issued in 1792, and containing the sixteenth–twentieth sessions.” — Evans 32555.

1793

†93-01 FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, 1706–1790.

Rules for reducing a great empire to a small one. By the late Benjamin Franklin, L.L.D. F.R.S. Dedicated to the Right Honourable Alexander, Lord Loughborough. To which is subjoined the Declaration of Independence by the representatives of the United States of America in general Congress assembled. London: Printed for James Ridgway, no. 1, York Street, St. James’s Square. 1793. [[Price three-pence.]]
Collation: 8°: A8; 8 leaves; pp. 1–16 [unn. pp. 1–5].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 dedication; 4 blank; 5–13 text; 13–16 Declaration of Independence.

References: ESTC T10095; NUC NF 0340774; Sabin 25580.

Source: DLC*.

Notes: First appeared, anonymously, in the Public Advertiser (London), Oct. 1772, without the Declaration of Independence, and reprinted in the Gentleman's Magazine (London), Sept. 1773, under the title “Rules by which a great empire may be reduced to a small one” — without the Declaration appended, of course, — and signed “Q.E.D.”

The dedication to “Alexander, Lord Loughborough” [i.e., Alexander Wedderburn, later 1st earl of Roslyn] is ironical and appears for the first time in the 1793 edition. The title (top of page 5) reads “Rules for reducing a great empire to a small one; presented to a late minister, when he entered upon his administration.”

The opening remarks, below the title (page 5), read ”An ancient sage valued himself upon this, that though he could not fiddle, he knew how to make a great city of a little one. The science that I, a modern simpleton, am about to communicate, is the very reverse. I address myself to all ministers who have the management of extensive dominions, which from their very greatness are become troublesome to govern—because the multiplicity of their affairs leaves no time for fiddling.” The opening remarks are followed by 20 numbered rules, which in the 1793 edition are then followed by the Declaration of Independence.

†93-02 Macwhorter, Alexander, 1734–1807.

A festival discourse, occasioned by the celebration of the seventeenth anniversary [sic anniversary] of American Independence, in the town of Newark. By Alex. Macwhorter, D.D. To which is annexed the Declaration of Independence, which was read, with a few introductory remarks, by Alex. C. Macwhorter, Esq. A. M. [One line...
Declaration of Independence

from David and two lines from Virgil.] Newark: (N.J.) Printed by John Woods. M.DCC.XCIII.

Collation: 8°: A⁴ B−C⁴; 12 leaves; pp. 1–24 [unn. pp. 1–5 15].

Contents: 1 half-title: “Rev. Doctor Macwhorter’s discourse, delivered July 4.”; 2 blank; 3 title; 4 vote of thanks; 5–14 text of the festival discourse; 15–24 “The Declaration of Independence, which was read, with a few introductory remarks. By Alex. C. Macwhorter, Esq. A. M.” (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 19–24)

References: ESTC W21174; Evans 25753; NUC NM 0094291.

Sources: EAI-S1 (Evans 25753, lacking pp. 17–18)*; MiU-C.

Notes: The Reverend Alexander Macwhorter was born in Newcastle County, Delaware, in 1734. He was graduated from Princeton, about 1756. He continued his divinity studies in Freehold and was licensed to preach in 1758. He then served as pastor in the First Presbyterian Church of Newark from 1759 until his death in 1807. In 1774, he founded the Newark Academy, the second oldest day school in the state of New Jersey. During the Revolution, Macwhorter traveled with George Washington to Trenton and was a spiritual advisor for Washington's troops during the Christmas attack on the Hessians. After the Battle of Trenton, he served as Chaplain to the Brigade of General Henry Knox. He returned to Newark in 1783, where he resumed his role of Pastor and helped formulate the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Macwhorter served as a trustee for the College of New Jersey for 35 years, and in 1800, published his Century Sermon, describing the settlement and religious growth of the City of Newark. He was married to the Mary Cumming, whose father, Robert Cumming, was a respected merchant from Freehold, New Jersey.

Rev. Macwhorter also played an important role in the early patriotic history of Newark. Much of that interesting history appears in A history of the city of Newark, 1913. Some of this material is quoted below. Every spring, in May or early June, a committee of prominent Newark men was chosen to arrange the program for the Fourth. “The committee chose the orator of the day, selected the toasts, chose the
citizen who was to carry the cap of liberty, and seems to have had absolute charge of the day’s doings. The carrying of the cap of liberty was a great honor. In the early days soldiers of the Revolution seem to have been given the preference. The cap was of velvet or of silk and was borne upon a standard.”—*A history*, p. 470.

“In 1788, five years after the end of the war, the village of Newark had its first peace parade….After the parade there were exercises in the First Church, with the reading of odes and of the Declaration of Independence and with a splendid oration by grand old Dr. Macwhorter, the patriot pastor of the First Church.”—*A history*, p. 469.

In 1793, the Patriotic Society hosted the celebration. “The great event of the day was the dedication of the first flagpole in the town at the apex of Military Part, which had been set up the day before. The dinner was served, in the daytime, in a bower 120 feet long and 15 feet wide, set up for the purpose on the north side of Academy street, back of where the post office now stands.”—*A history*, p. 470.

The pamphlet’s Declaration of Independence was published by order of the *Patriotic Society* of the town of Newark, New Jersey. The vote of thanks on p. 4 of the pamphlet provides the details: “At a meeting of the *Patriotic Society*, the citizens, and the militia, of the town of Newark, to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America, July 4, 1793, on motion of the Reverend Mr. Ogden, seconded by Colonel Hedden, resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the above bodies be given to the Reverend Doctor Macwhorter, for his excellent sermon, delivered this day before them; and that the doctor be requested to favor them with a copy of the Discourse for publication; and also, that to the same be annexed the Declaration of Independence. In behalf of the gentlemen above mentioned. Uzal Ogden, vice-president of the *Patriotic Society*.”

In 1794, the celebration was hosted by the Republican Society. “The day was observed with a parade and the usual speecmaking, not at the centre of the town, but at Second river, now Belleville, and then considered part of Newark.”—*A history*, p. 470. Macwhorter was also called upon to deliver the July 4th oration, which was published as: Alexander C. Macwhorter, *An oration*.
Declaration of Independence

*delivered on the fourth July, 1794* (1794). But the Declaration of Independence was not annexed to it. The “vote of thanks” published with the oration provides the details: “At a seated meeting of the Republican Society of the town of Newark, held in the Society Chamber, on Monday evening, the 14th July, 1794, and in the year of American independence the nineteenth, it was on motion unanimously resolved, that Capt. Thomas Ward and Stephen Wheeler, be a committee to wait upon citizen Alexander C. Macwhorter, and present him with the thanks of this Society, for the oration which he delivered the 4th inst. In the Presbyterian Church of this town, to his fellow citizens, at their desire, and request the favor of a copy for publication, and if favored with a copy, to cause the same to be published. Extract from the minutes. Aaron Pennington, Secretary.”

There seems to be a connection between the Patriotic Society (1793) and the Republican Society (1794). The Republican Society was later known as the Republican party. “The Republican (Democratic) party made its appearance in Newark toward the close of Washington’s first term. A meeting was held at Seabury’s tavern, on March 19, 1794, which appears to have been the genesis of the party in Newark. The first call for this meeting was issued on March 5th. Matthias Day, who a few years later was to be appointed postmaster by Jefferson, was chosen as chairman of that meeting, and William S. Pennington, who was later, under the Democratic regime, to be elevated to the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and afterwards was to become Governor of New Jersey, was made treasurer and secretary. It was decided to meet on the second Monday of each month, ’o receive political instruction and to diffuse political understanding.’ The informal organization was named the ‘Republican Society.’ The initiation fee was fixed at two shillings, and the annual dues at the same amount. The committee on organization was composed of these stalwart soldiers of the War of Independence: Major Samuel Hays, Captain Thomas Ward and Lieutenant William S. Pennington, the latter already mentioned as secretary and treasurer.”—A history, p. 446.
†93-03 [MORTIMER, THOMAS], 1730–1810.

The British Plutarch, containing the lives of the most eminent statesmen, patriots, divines, warriors, philosophers, poets and artists, of Great Britain and Ireland, from the accession of Henry VIII. to the present time. Including a compendious view of the history of England during that period. Volume I. The fourth edition[.] Revised, corrected and considerably improved by the addition of new lives. Dublin: Printed by Zachariah Jackson, (no. 5,) New-Buildings, Sackville-Street. 1793.

Title (v.2): __________. Volume II.


Reference: ESTC T166799.

Sources: OKeU*; PC*.

Notes: First Dublin edition. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the section entitled “The life of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham”, and is introduced in these words: “The Declaration…in which reasons were assigned by the Continental Congress for the North American colonies and provinces withdrawing their allegiance from the king of Great Britain, is dated July 4, 1776, and contains the following passages: ‘When,’ say the Colonies, ‘in the course of human events’…[Here the remainder of the Declaration of Independence is inserted, except for the final sentence.]”

The Declaration is reprinted in the London edition of 1791 and in the Dublin editions of 1793 and 1808-1810. For additional information, see item 91-03.
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†93-04 Ramsay, David, 1749–1815.


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.


References: ESTC T121786; Howes R35; NUC NR 0042761; Sabin 67687.

Source: DLC*.

In the DLC copy, the pages in the 2R gathering are numbered consecutively: 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, and 618. However, the order of the text is 611, 616, 617, 614, 615, 612, 613, 618, and 619. That is, the text on page 611 follows the text on page 610, the text on page 616 follows the text on page 611, 617 follows 616, 614 follows 617, and so forth.

Notes: Dublin edition. The volumes are bound separately and sometimes as two volumes in one. An early history of the American Revolution, reprinted many times in America and abroad. The preface to the 1811 edition states that Ramsay collected the materials for his book in the years 1782, 1783, 1785, and 1786, during which time he was a member of Congress and had access to all the official papers of the United States.

The “Advertisement by an English friend” in volume one

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www.USDeclarationOfIndependence.com
Checklist 1776–1825

appeared first in the 1791 London reissue of the 1789 American edition. For comments on the advertisement, see item 89-03c. For biographical information about Ramsay, see item 85-04.

†93-05 Ramsay, David, 1749–1815.


Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: π(1 l.) A⁴ χ(1 l.) B–Z⁸ 2A(3 ll.); 185 leaves; pp. i–xii 1–357 [unn. pp. i–iii xi I].


References: ESTC T140774; Howes R35; NUC NR 0042762; Rich v.1 p. 383; Sabin 67687.

Sources: ICN; PC*.

Notes: A new edition. The title to v.2 lacks the words “A new edition.” An early history of the American Revolution, reprinted many times in America and abroad. The preface to the 1811 edition states that Ramsay collected the materials for his book in the years 1782, 1783, 1785, and 1786, during which time he was a member of
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Congress and had access to all the official papers of the United States.

The “Advertisement by an English friend” in volume one appeared first in the 1791 London reissue of the 1789 American edition. For comments on the advertisement, see item 89-03c. For biographical information about Ramsay, see item 85-04.

†93-06 UNITED STATES. LAWS, ETC.

Acts passed at the first session of the Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, in the year M,DCC,LXXXIX. And of the independence of the United States, the thirteenth. Volume I. Philadelphia: Printed by E. Oswald, no. 156, Market-Street, South. M,DCC,XCIII.

Title (v.2): Acts passed at the first session of the second Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fourth of October, in the year M,DCC,XCI. And of the independence of the United States, the sixteenth. Volume II. Philadelphia: Printed by E. Oswald, no. 156, Market-Street, South. M,DCC,XCIII.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: A⁴ B−3B⁴ 3E(3 ll.) [24-letter index includes W throughout]; 211 leaves; pp. 1−375 [47] [unn. pp. 1−5 17 123−125 287−289 361].
Vol. 2: 8°: A⁴ B−Q⁴ R⁴ S−3B⁴ 3C(3 ll.) [24-letter index includes W throughout]; 203 leaves; pp. 1−380 [26] [unn. pp. 1−3 17 128−131 220−221].

Contents: Vol. 1: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 resolution: “In the House of Representatives, Monday, July 6, 1789. Resolved, that there be prefixed to the publication of the acts of the present session of Congress, a correct copy of the Constitution of the United States....”; 4 blank; 5−16 Constitution of the United States &c; 17−118 acts passed at the first session of the first Congress; 118−122 resolves of the Congress at the first session; 123 divisional title: “Acts of Congress. Second session. Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, in the year M,DCC,XC”; 124 blank; 125−283
acts passed at the second session of the first Congress; 283–286
resolves of the Congress at the second session; 287 divisional title:
“Acts of Congress. Third session. Begun and held at the city of
Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, in the year
M,DCC,XC”; 288 blank; 289–357 acts passed at the third session of
the first Congress; 358–360 resolves of the Congress at the third
session; 361–375 appendix (with the Declaration of Independence, pp.

Vol. 2: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–127 acts passed at the first session of
the second Congress; 128 blank; 129 divisional title: “Acts of the second
Congress. Second session. Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia,
on Monday the fifth of November, in the year M,DCC,XCI. And of
the independence of the United States, the sixteenth.”; 130 blank;
131–219 acts passed at the second session of the second Congress; 220
blank; 221–380 treaties (with the treaty of alliance with France, Paris
6 Feb. 1778, pp. 221–226, treaty of amity and commerce with France,
Paris 6 Feb. 1778, pp. 226–248, treaty of amity and commerce with
the United Netherlands, Hague 8 Oct. 1782, 249–271, convention
1782, pp. 272–275, provisional articles between the U.S. and Great
Britain, Paris 30 Nov. 1782, pp. 275–279, treaty of amity and
commerce with Sweden, Paris 3 Apr. 1783, pp. 279–301, definitive
treaty of peace with Great Britain, Paris 3 Sept. 1783, pp. 302–306,
articles of a treaty with the Six Nations, Fort Stanwix 22 Oct. 1784,
pp. 306–307, articles of a treaty with the Wiandot, Delaware,
1785, 310–329, articles of a treaty with the Cherokees, at Hopewell,
on the Koewee, 28 Nov. 1785, pp. 329–334, articles of a treaty with
the Choctaw Nation, at Hopewell, on the Keowee 3 Jan. 1786, pp.
334–337, articles of a treaty with the Chickasaws, at Hopewell, on the
Keowee, 10 Jan. 1786, pp. 338–340, articles of a treaty with the
340–342, treaty of peace and friendship with Morocco, Paris &
London, Jan. 1787, pp. 342–348, convention between France and the
United States, Versailles 14 Nov. 1788, pp. 348–359, treaty of peace
and friendship with the Creek Nation, New York 7 Aug. 1790, pp.
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References: Bristol 8506 (v.1) & 8507 (v.2); ESTC W14824 (v.1) & W14415 (v.2); NUC NU 0193946.

Sources: EAI-S1 (Evans 46908, v.1, & 46909, v.2); PC*.

Notes: Volume one contains the acts of the first Congress; volume two the acts of the second Congress.

Little is known about E[izabeth] Oswald. She was a printer; she died in 1797.

1794

†94-01 The Constitution of the United States of America, established March 4, 1789. To which is added the declaration of their reasons for separating from this country, made in Congress, July 4, 1776. And a resolution of Congress expressive of their high sense of the services of Mr. Thomas Paine. London: Printed for D. I. Eaton, no. 74, Newgate-Street. 1794.


References: ESTC T165392; NUC NU 0148374; Sabin 16098.

Source: DLC*; PC.

Notes: First and only edition. Reprints The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America, together with the printed names of the signers arranged by state.

†94-02 The monthly miscellany or Vermont magazine. Volume I.—Number I. For April, —annoque domini, 1794. [Four lines of quotation followed by two lines of quotation.] Bennington: Printed by Anthony Haswell. —1794.—

Title No. 1: __________. (same as title)
Title No. 2: __________. Number II. For May
Title No. 3: __________. Number III. For June
Title No. 4: __________. Number IV. For July
Title No. 5: __________. Number V. For August... Bennington: From the press of A. Haswell.
Title No. 6: __________. Number VI. For September... Bennington: From the press of A. Haswell.


Contents: [I] title; [2] blank; 1 title No. 1; 2 preface; 3–56 text; 57 title No. 2; 58 blank; 59–112 text; 113 title No. 3; 114 blank; 115–168 text; 169 title No. 4; 170 blank; 171–224 text; 225 title No. 5; 226 blank; 227–279 [i.e., 280] text; 281 title No. 6; 282 blank; 283–336 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 321–324, Constitution of the U.S. and amendments, pp. 324–335).

References: AP index; ESTC P6538; Evans 17336; ULS.

Source: AP18 (reel 18)*.
Notes: “Except for the ‘Congressional Register’ section, most material was of a sentimental nature—tales, anecdotes, fragments, and articles on love, marriage, and related topics. Included were reprints from French and other magazines, and some original poetry.” — American Periodicals, index.

†94-03 United States. Laws, etc.

Acts passed at the first session of the Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, in the year M,DCC,LXXXIX. And of the independence of the United States, the thirteenth. Volume I. Philadelphia: From the press of T. Stephens. M,DCC,XCIV.

Title (v.2): Acts passed at the first session of the second Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia on Monday the twenty-fourth of October, in the year M,DCC,XCI. And, of the independance [sic independence] of the United States, the sixteenth. Volume II. Philadelphia: From the press of T. Stephens. M,DCC,XCIV.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: A⁴ B−3D⁴ 3E(3 ll.) [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 211 leaves; pp. 1−376 [45] [unn. pp. 1−5 17 123−125 287−289 361 376].

Vol. 2: 8°: A⁴ B−3B⁴ 3C(3 ll.) [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 203 leaves; pp. 1−380 [26] [unn. pp. 1−3 17 128−131 220−221].


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appendix (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 362–365); 376 blank; [I]–[6] contents; [7]–[45] index.

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References: ESTC W17240 (v.1) & W17604 (v.2); Evans 27825 (v.1) & 27826 (v.2); NUC NU 0193957 (v.2).

Source: EAI-S1 (Evans 27825 & 27826)*.

Notes: Volume I contains the acts of the first Congress; volume II the acts of the second Congress.

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†95-01a Hume, David, 1711–1776.


Hume Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Hume Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.
Hume Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV.
Hume Title (v.5): __________. Vol. V.
Hume Title (v.6): __________. Vol. VI.
Hume Title (v.7): __________. Vol. VII.
Hume Title (v.8): __________. Vol. VIII.
Hume Title (v.9): __________. Vol. IX.
Hume Title (v.10): __________. Vol. X.

Hume Engraved Title (v.1): “Parsons’s genuine pocket edition of Hume’s History of England, with a continuation to the death of George II. by Dr. Smollett, & a further continuation too the present time by J. Barlow, Esqr. emblished with historical engravings, & delicate portraits of all the English monarchs, & most eminent characters, in the present reign. [Volume the first.] Printed for J. Parsons, Paternoster Row, and sold by all the booksellers.”;
Hume Engraved Title (v.2): __________. “Volume the second.”
replaces [Volume the first.]
Hume Engraved Title (v.3): __________. Volume the third.
Hume Engraved Title (v.4): __________. Volume IV.
Hume Engraved Title (v.5): __________. Volume V.
Hume Engraved Title (v.6): __________. Volume VI.
Hume Engraved Title (v.7): __________. Volume VII.
Hume Engraved Title (v.8): __________. Volume VIII.
Hume Engraved Title (v.9): __________. Volume IX.
Hume Engraved Title (v.10): __________. Volume X.

Smollett Title (v.1): SMOLLETT, TOBIAS, 1721–1771.
The history of England, from the revolution to the death of
George the Second. Designed as a continuation of Mr. Hume’s
for J. Parsons, no. 21, Paternoster Row. 1794.

Smollett Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Smollett Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.
Smollett Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV.
Smollett Title (v.5): __________. Vol. V.
Smollett Title (v.6): __________. Vol. VI.
Smollett Title (v.7): The history of England, from the Death of George
the Second, to the year 1765. Designed as a continuation of Mr.
J. Parsons, no. 21, Paternoster Row. 1794.

Smollett Engraved Title (v.1): Parsons’s genuine pocket edition of
Smollett’s continuation of Hume’s History of England, embellished
with historical engravings, portraits, &c. Vol. 1. London: Printed for
J. Parsons, Paternoster Row, and sold by all the booksellers.
Smollett Engraved Title (v.2): __________. Vol. 2.
Smollett Engraved Title (v.2): __________. Vol. 3.
Smollett Engraved Title (v.2): __________. Vol. 4.
Smollett Engraved Title (v.2): __________. Vol. 5.
Smollett Engraved Title (v.2): __________. Vol. 6.
Smollett Engraved Title (v.2): __________. Vol. 7.
Barlow Title (v.1): BARLOW, JOEL, 1754–1812.


Barlow Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Barlow Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.
Barlow Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV.
Barlow Title (v.5): __________. Vol. V. 1796.


Barlow Engraved Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Barlow Engraved Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.
Barlow Engraved Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV.
Barlow Engraved Title (v.5): __________. Vol. V.


Barlow Set (v.4): 24°: A(3 ll.) B² C–2M⁶ 2N²; 205 leaves; pp. i–vi 1–404 [unn. pp. i–iii vi 1 379; misnumbering 377 as 37]; 9 plates.


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§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing the engraved title page: engr. port. of “David Hume, Esq.”; plate 2, inserted before title page: Hume engr. title page (v.1); plate 3, facing p. 36: engr. illus. of “Vortigern and Rovenia.”; plate 4, facing p. 53: engr. illus. of “Bishop Laurentius, thewing his lacerated body to king Eadbald.”; plate 5, facing p. 218: engr. port. of “William I.”; plate 6, facing p. 256: engr. illus. of “William the Conqueror’s malediction of his son Robert.”; plate 7, facing p. 264: engr. port. of “William II.”; plate 8, facing p. 269: engr. illus. of “The danger of William Rufus under the walls of St. Michaels Mount.”

**Hume Set (v.2):** 1 title; 2 blank; 3–226 text; 227–262 appendix II; 263–339 text; 340–346 notes to the second volume; [I]–[3] contents of the second volume.


**Hume Set (v.3):** 1 title; 2 blank; 3–340 text 341–356 notes to the third volume; [I]–[3] contents of the third volume.


Hume Set (v.4): 1 title; 2 blank; 3–344 text; 345–360 notes to the fourth volume; [1]–[4] contents of the fourth volume.


Hume Set (v.5): 1 title; 2 blank; 3–323 text; 324–338 notes to the fifth volume; [1]–[3] contents of the fifth volume.

§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Hume engr. title page (v.5); plate 2, facing p. 74: engr. illus. of “Anne Bullen, committed to the Tower.”; plate 3, facing p. 164: engr. illus. of “Henry, in rage with the Chancellor, who was come to take Catherine Parr, into Custody.”; plate 4, facing p. 181: engr. port. of “Edward VI.”; plate 5, facing p. 195: engr. illus. of “Cardinal Beaton murdered by James Melvil and his companions.”; plate 6, facing p. 253: engr. port. of “Mary I.”; plate 7, facing p. 267: engr. port. of “Philip II.”; plate 8, facing p. 275: engr. illus. of “Lady Jane Grey, present her table Book to the Constable of the Tower.”

Hume Set (v.6): 1 title; 2 blank; 3–338 text; 339–374 notes to the sixth volume; [1]–[2] contents of the sixth volume.

§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Hume engr. title page (v.6); plate 2, facing p. 3: engr. port. of “Elizabeth.”; plate 3, facing p. 56: engr.
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port. of “Mary Queen of Scots.”; plate 4, facing p. 58: engr. port. of “Lord Darnley.”; plate 5, facing p. 277: engr. illus. of “Mary Queen of Scots, leading to the place of her execution.”

Hume Set (v.7): 1 title; 2 blank; 3–218 text; 219–254 appendix to the reign of James I; 255–320 text; 321–361 notes to the seventh volume; 362 blank; [I]–[3] contents of the seventh volume.

§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Hume engr. title page (v.7); plate 2, facing p. 87: engr. port. of “James I.”; plate 3, facing p. 198: engr. illus. of “Convention between James I. Cottington, and Buckingham, on the Spanish March.”; plate 4, facing p. 255: engr. port. of “Charles I.”

Hume Set (v.8): 1 title; 2 blank; 3–364 text; 365–390 notes to the eighth volume; [I]–[3] contents of the eighth volume.

§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Hume engr. title page (v.8); plate 2, facing p. 353: engr. illus. of “The last interview of Charles I. with his children the Duke of Gloucester & Princess Elizabeth.”


§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Hume engr. title page (v.9); plate 2, facing p. 3: engr. port. of “Oliver Cromwell.”; plate 3, facing p. 40: engr. illus. of “King Charles, mounting an Oak, to escape his pursuers.”; plate 4, facing p. 59: engr. illus. of “Cromwell dissolving the long Parliament.”; plate 5, facing p. 174: engr. port. of “Charles II.”


§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Hume engr. title page (v.10); plate 2, facing p. 137: engr. port. of “James II.”; plate 3, facing p. 212: engr. illus. of “James II. taking leave of his Queen and his Infant Son on their departure for France.”


§ Plate 1, facing engraved title page: engr. port. of “Smollett.”; plate 2, inserted before title page: Smollett engr. title page (v.1); plate 3,
facing p. 1: engr. port. of “William III.”; plate 4, facing p. 2: engr. port. of “Mary II.”; plate 5, facing p. 292: engr. illus. of “Death of King William the Third.”;


§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Smollett engr. title page (v.2); plate 2, facing p. 1: engr. port. of “Anne.”; plate 3, facing p. 320: engr. port. of “George I.”; plate 4, facing p. 359: engr. illus. of “Countess of Nithsdale and Lady Naim imploring pardon for their Husbands.”


§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Smollett engr. title page (v.3); plate 2, facing p. 92: engr. port. of “George II.”


§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Smollett engr. title page (v.4).


§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Smollett engr. title page (v.5).


§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Smollett engr. title page (v.6).


§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Smollett engr. title page (v.7); plate 2, facing p. 3: engr. port. of “George III.”; plate 3, facing p. 57: engr. port. of “Charlotte, Queen of England.”


§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Barlow engr. title page (v.1); plate 2, facing p. 1: engr. port. of “Princess of Wales.”; plate 3, facing p. 24: engr. port. of “William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.”; plate 4, facing

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p. 119: engr. illus. of “Soldiers shooting young Allen, at the Kings Bench Prison.”; plate 5, facing p. 242: engr. illus. of “The Lord Mayor (Beckford) answering the King, on presenting the city address.”;


§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Barlow engr. title page (v.2); plate 2, facing p. 21: engr. port. of “Captain Cook.”; plate 3, facing p. 41: engr. illus. of “The Bostonians throwing the tea into the water.”; plate 4, facing 176: engr. port. of “General Washington.”; plate 5, facing p. 297: engr. illus. of “General Lee taken prisoner by Colonel Harcourt.”; plate 6, facing p. 365: engr. illus. “Murder of Miss McCrea.”


§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Barlow engr. title page (v.3); plate 2, facing p. 49: engr. illus. of “The Earl of Chatham, seized with a convulsive fit, in the House of Lords.”; plate 3, facing p. 183: engr. illus. of the “Riots at Newgate. 1780.”; plate 4, facing p. 226: engr. illus. of “Major André, taken prisoner.”

Barlow Set (v.4): i title; ii blank; iii−v contents of the fourth volume; vi blank; I−378 text; 379−404 notes to the fourth volume.


ditto, Vol. V; [57]−[60] printer’s advertisement: “T. Chapman, no. 151, Fleet-Street.”

§ Plate 1, inserted before title page: Barlow engr. title page (v.5);
plate 2, facing p. 1: engr. port of “Frederick, Duke of York, now commanding the British Troops, on the Continent.”;

Hume: ESTC T82468. Smollett: ESTC T80193 (v.1-6) & T74297 (v.7);
NUC NS 0660764. Barlow: ESTC T36373; NUC NB 0127795.
The British Library Integrated Catalogue reference to the 22-volume set is the only reference to the set that could be located.

Sources: Collected edition: The British Library (22 volumes); PC (22 volumes)*. Hume: EC (reels 155, 156 & 157) and ECCO. Smollett: EC (reels 122 & 147) and ECCO. Barlow: EC (reel 49) and ECCO.
The volumes in the EC and ECCO collections were filmed from the holdings of the British Library.

Notes: A collected pocket edition consisting of three different sets, as follows: Hume’s History of England, in 10 volumes (1793); Smollett’s History of England, in 7 volumes (1794), and Barlow’s History of England, in 5 volumes (1795). Each set has its own unique engraved title page inserted before the title page in each volume. Wording on the engraved title pages clearly links the three sets together into a single collected edition. The 22 volumes in the Eighteenth Century Collection were filmed from the holdings of the British Library.
According to the British Library, “volumes 1-10 were totally rebound in the library’s bindery in 1984, and there is no record of the previous binding.” Volumes 11-22 have been rebacked and “are all bound in the same way in tan coloured calf with a gold tooled frame comprising a simple roll of 2 interlacing lines. The rebacked spines are modern.” In any case, the 22 volumes comprising the personal copy all have matching contemporary bindings. The University of Virginia holds a copy of the 5 volume Barlow set, in which the engraved title pages are omitted. It is supposed that, at the booksellers discretion, volumes in each set were sometimes bound without the engraved title pages and sold as separate sets.
The Declaration of Independence is printed in volume 2 of
Barlow’s History.

The title pages for volumes 1 through 6 of Smollett’s History state that the set was published “In six volumes.” However, there are actually 7 volumes in the set. The discrepancy is explained in the “Advertisement” (v.7 p. [13]) as follows: “When the proprietors issued their proposals for printing Dr. Smollett’s Continuation of Hume in six volumes, they were not aware that there was still extant another volume of that admired author. As they cannot flatter themselves, that they are able to produce a better narrative, and as it appears consistent with their plan to give the whole that Dr. Smollett has written in continuation of Hume, they cannot but hope that they render an acceptable service to their subscribers, in presenting them with this additional volume.—Mr. Barlow’s History will immediately succeed, and is now preparing for press.”

The plates in the five ECCO and EC volumes, are these: Vol. 1: Plate 1, facing title page: engraved t.p. for v.1; plate 2, facing p. 39: “William Pitt, Earl of Chatham”; plate 3, facing p. 119: “Soldiers shooting young men at the Kings Bench Prison.”; plate 4, facing p. 243: “The Lord Mayor Beckford answering the king on presenting the city address.”


Vol. 4: Plate 1, facing title page: engraved t.p. for v.4.


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†95-01b Barlow, Joel, 1754–1812.


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.
Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV.
Title (v.5): __________. Vol. V. 1796

Vol. 4: 24°: A(3 ll.) B^2 C−2M^6 2N^2; 205 leaves; pp. i−vi 1−404 [unn. pp. i−iii vi 1 379]; 4 plates.
Vol. 5: 24°: B−2N^6χ2N^6 2O−2Y^6 a−d^6 e^4; [signature 2N repeats]; 298 leaves; pp. 1−536 [60] [unn. pp. 1 536]; 5 plates.

§ Plate 1, facing p. 118: “Soldiers shooting young Allen, at the Kings Bench Prison.”; plate 2, facing p. 242: “Barlow. Vol. I. p. 242. The Lord Mayor (Beckford) answering the King, on presenting the city address.”
§ Plate 1, facing p. 40: engr. illus. of “The Bostonians throwing the tea into the water.”; plate 2, facing p. 126: engr. port. of the “Hon. Charles James Fox.”; plate 3, facing p. 176: engr. port. of “General Washington.”; plate 4, facing p. 297: engr. illus. of “General Lee taken
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Vol. 4: i title; ii blank; iii–v contents of v.4; vi blank; 1–378 text; 379–404 notes.
§ Plate 1, facing p. 10: engr. port. of “George, prince of Wales.”; plate 2, facing verso plate 1: engr. port. of the “Princess of Wales.”; plate 3, facing p. 29: engr. port. of the “Rt. Hon. William Pitt.”; plate 4, facing p. 182: engr. port. of the “Right Hon. H. Dundas.”


A personal copy of volume two has the index to Barlow’s continuation, Vol. II, bound at the end and has the same plates as the ViU copy except for the following differences: a plate of “Capt. Cook” has been added, facing p.21, and the plate of the “Hon. Charles James Fox”, which ordinarily faces p. 126, has been omitted.

References: BLIC 9504.a.18-22; ESTC T36373; NUC NB 0127795.
Sources: PC (v.2); ViU (v.1-5)*.
The ViU copy of volume five lacks the title page. The date of volume five is presumed to be 1796, based on the date in a personal copy of the 22 volume collected edition (item 95-01a).

Notes: This is the five volume set of Barlow’s History from the twenty-two volume collected edition by Hume, Smollett, and Barlow (item 95-01a) sold separately without the engraved title pages.


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.


Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii blank; iii advertisement; iv errata; v−xii contents; l−565 text; 566 blank; [1]−[2] printers’ advertisements.


Reference: ESTC T82466.

Sources: EC (reel 1702); ECCO*.

Notes: First edition.

†95-02b THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the revolution to the commencement of the present administration. Written in continuation of Mr. Hume’s history. [Vol. III.] London: Printed for C. and G. Kearsley, Fleet-Street. M,DCXC, XCV.
**Declaration of Independence**

**Collation:** 8°: A^6^ B–2G^8^; 238 leaves; pp. i–x I* 2* I–450 [14] [unn. pp. i–iii v–x I* 1].

**Contents:** i title; ii blank; iii–iv advertisement; v–x contents; I* 2* I–450 text (with the Declaration of Independence with printed signatures, pp. 286–291); [1]–[13] index; [14] errata.

**Reference:** ESTC T81944.

**Sources:** EC (reel 1702); ECCO*; PC (v.1-3).

**Notes:** First edition, written in continuation of Mr. Hume’s history. It is sometimes sold separately and sometimes as volume three of a set of three — “apparently intended to accompany ‘The history of England, abridged from Hume’ London, 1795. [Volumes one and two.]” — see ESTC T81944.

“A considerable part of the volume...was written by a very eminent historian lately deceased. The continuation, from the middle of the reign of George II. is added by a person conversant in modern history.” — from the “Advertisement”, p. iii.

The Declaration of Independence (pp. 286–291) is preceded by the following words: “On the 4th of July, the Congress of the thirteen English colonies in America declared themselves independent. The Declaration published by that respectable body on this occasion, is a masterpiece of composition; and contains so many great and useful principles of politics, as well as a full statement of the complaints of the Americans, that it would be inexcusable to withhold it from the reader. It is as follows: [Here the Declaration of Independence is inserted.]”

†95-03 LENDRUM, JOHN.

**Title** (v.1 state 1): A concise and impartial history of the American Revolution. To which is prefixed, a general history of North and South America. Together with an account of the discovery and settlement of North America, and a view of the progress, character, and political state of the colonies previous to the Revolution. From the best authorities. By John Lendrum. Published according to act of

Title (v.1 state 2): _________. Vol. I.

Title (v.2): _________. Vol. II.

States: two.


Vol. 2: 12°: A⁴ B⁴ C−2K⁶ 2L⁴ [24-letter register includes W]; 204 leaves; pp. [8] 13−411, ²[I] [unn. p. 13; misnumbering 320 as “120”].


References: w/o ref. to states: ESTC W20067; Evans 28963; Howes L255; NUC NL 0248380; Sabin 40023.

None of the references distinguish between states 1 and 2.

Sources: State 1: DLC; EAI-S1; MWA; PC*. State 2: DLC; PC*; RPJCB.

Notes: First edition, copyrighted, and followed by a second edition in 1811. There are two states for volume one: state 1 lacks the words “Vol. I.” printed on the title page; state 2 has “Vol. I’ printed on the title page. Except for the words “Vol. I.”, the type-pages for both states have the same setting, including the title leaf. Howes cites a second edition published in Philadelphia (1795), although no copy could be located. — Howes L255.

(Information in the paragraph below comes from Blosser, The Changing Face of America.) John Lendrum attributed the entire Revolutionary struggle to the incompetence of British officials. He
contended that Britain was fraught with “internal dissensions” and that a “spirit of venality and corruption” characterized most politicians. Amidst this political turmoil “succeeding administrations, with equal weakness and obstinacy, endeavored to establish parliamentary supremacy over the colonies.— Lendrum, 1795, v.1, pp. 283 & 299. The destruction of private property figured prominently in works of post-war historians. Lendrum noted that in 1775 the British destroyed 22 homes and a church at Bristol, Rhode Island, and that in 1778, they stole 300 oxen from the farmers of Martha’s Vineyard, Massachusetts.— Lendrum, 1795, v.2, pp. 218, 227−228. Along with the destruction of private property, the experience of physical violence was also noted. John Lendrum commented that during the Indian raid on Wyoming Pennsylvania a man was stripped naked, had his body stuck full of sharp pine splinters and then burned alive.—Lendrum, 1795, v.2, p. 232.

The book’s title says “Published according to act of Congress.” Blosser concludes that Lendrum’s history was commissioned and paid for by Congress. But, as there is no record of this, it seems more likely that the statement was a reference to the so-called “copyright act” of May 31, 1790. (For information about the copyright act, see item 85-04.) Evans provides further details about the copyright: “84th Massachusetts District Copyright, issued to Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews, as Proprietors, 28 July, 1795.”— Evans 28963. The book was registered all right, but apparently not by Lendrum himself. Moreover, there is essentially nothing known or that can be found about John Lendrum. Could it be that the name “John Lendrum” was used as an alias?

The book’s “Table of Contents is most interesting. Subjects include the physical nature of America, including its mountains, rivers, lakes, vegetation, and other features; the ‘natives’, including their dress, ‘insensibility’ to pain, and the ‘inclemencies of weather’, customs and manners, ‘their pensiveness and taciturnity’, form of government, Wampums, ceremonies, manner of warfare, treatment of their dead, ‘ardent love of liberty’, refutation of Buffon and M. de Pauw's descriptions of Native Americans, etc.; the peopling of America (including an interesting section on ‘old and new continents supposed to have been formerly joined’), theories of Welsh and
Norwegian discovery of America, Columbus, Americus Vespucius; early attempts to settle North America, establishment of the London and Plymouth companies; settlement, progress, and political state of the British colonies; French territories in North America after the peace of 1748, Colonel Washington's first exploits, Congress held at Albany, War with France, Extent of British dominions in North America in 1763, causes of 'the disturbances', Congress meet at New York, their address to the King, repeal of the Stamp Act, the East India Company and the Boston Tea Party, Massachusetts Bay Bill, Quebec Bill, preparation for resistance, petition to the King, violent debates on American affairs, petitions against the "obnoxious acts", Dr. Franklin's fruitless efforts to promote conciliation and his return to America; and much more.”— from a book dealer listing on Abebooks.

†95-04 M’CULLOCH, JOHN, 1754–1824.

A concise history of the United States, from the discovery of America till 1795: with a correct map of the United States. [Eagle illus.] Philadelphia: Printed and sold by John M’Culloch, no. 1, North Third-Street.—1795. [[Entered according to act of Congress.]]

Collation: 12°: π²A⁶ C−X⁶; 122 leaves; pp. 1−244 [unn. pp. 1−3 5 203; misnumbering 34 as “36”, 36 as “28”, 38 as “30”, 144 as “134”, 178 as “140”, 185 as “85”, 206 as “109”, 226 as 266]; map.

DLC copy no. 1 has the cited misnumberings; DLC copy no. 2 has page numbers 34 and 36 printed correctly.

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conciliatory motion, passed in the House of Commons, Feb. 20, 1775, pp. 223–229, the Declaration of Independence, pp. 229–234, extract from Washington’s address to Congress after being inaugurated as president of the U.S., April 30, 1789, pp. 234–236, and a chronology of remarkable events in America, pp. 241–244).

§ Map (folded), facing title: “The United States of America.”

References: ESTC W30465; Evans 29002; Howes M78; NUC NM 0030736; Sabin 15117.

Sources: DLC (2 copies); EAI-S1 (Evans 29002); PC*.

Notes: First edition, copyrighted. Not a reprint of the edition published by John M’Culloch in 1787. For biographical information about M’Culloch, see item 87-01. See also the 1795 first edition, item 95-04.

There were four editions of M’Culloch’s *A concise history of the United States*, published in 1795, 1797, 1807, and 1813. In the preface to the 1797 second edition, M’Culloch comments on his *An Introduction to the History of America* (1787), saying: “That book was only a collection of public papers, a short sketch of the war, and a few other detached articles. The papers were arranged in chronological order; but there was no attempt to connect the various parts, or to form a series of history….Deliberating on the propriety of printing another edition, it occurred to the editor, that a concise history of the United States, from the discovery to the present time, would be more useful; especially for schools, and to such as had not time to peruse larger works. As nothing on this plan had appeared, he ventured on the work; and in 1795, published the first edition of this book.”

Spieseke, who carefully analyzed the content and information locations for M’Culloch’s works (see Alice Spieseke, *The first textbooks in American history and their compiler John M’Culloch*, 1938), concluded that there is a “great difference between the 1787 and the 1795 books; and in no way was the later one an edition of the first book.”

A map — referred to, in the book’s title, as a “correct map of the United States” — was intended to accompany the book. But, afterwards, there was some uncertainty about whether the map had
actually been included. Evans remarked that “the curious map which accompanied that issue [was] omitted, and apparently, no other substituted for it.” — Evans 29002. However, Spieseke countered by saying: “this should be considered a very tentative conclusion, since frontispiece folding maps are very apt to get torn out of books.” In any case, the matter can be settled, as one-half of the disputed map has been located in a copy held by DLC. The map’s title is “The United States of America.”

The same map is included in each edition of the book (1795, 1797, 1807 & 1813).

†95-05 THE PHILADELPHIA MINERVA. Printed by Woodruff & Turner, no. 47, Chesnut-Street, near Front-Street. Vol. I. No. 1 [-52]. Saturday, February 7, 1795 [-January 30, 1796].

No signatures, unpaginated, 4 pages per issue with three columns per page.

Collation: 4°: χ1−χ52 2 [no signatures]; 104 leaves; pp. [208].

Contents: [I]−[84] Nos. 1−21 (Feb. 7, 1795, 14, 21, 28, Mar. 7, 14, 21, 28, Apr. 4, 11, 18, 25, May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Jun. 6, 13, 20, 27); [85]−[88] No. 22 July 4, 1795 (with the Declaration of Independence, p. [88], c.1-3); [89]−[208] Nos. 23−52 (Jul. 11, 1795, 18, 25, Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Sep. 5, 12, 19, 26, Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28, Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26, Jan. 2, 1796, 9, 16, 23 and 30).

References: AP index; Evans 29319; ESTC P3427; ULS.

Source: AP18 (reel 25)*.

The AP copy lacks Nos. 1, 2, and 29.

Notes: Contains “a variety of fugitive pieces in prose and poetry, original and selected.” — American Periodicals, index.
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†95-06 Ramsay, David, 1749–1815.


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.


A copy of volume one was also observed in which the contents leaf is bound after the title leaf.

References: ESTC T139082; Howes R 35; NUC NR 0042763; Sabin 67687.

Sources: CtY; PC*.

Notes: A second Dublin edition, following the first Dublin edition of 1793. It has the same collation, pagination, and contents as the 1793 edition, but a different setting. The preface to the 1811 edition states that Ramsay collected the materials for his book in the years 1782, 1783, 1785, and 1786, during which time he was a member of Congress and had access to all the official papers of the United States.

The “Advertisement by an English friend” in volume one appeared first in the 1791 London reissue of the 1789 American edition. For comments on the advertisement, see item 89-03c. For biographical information about Ramsay, see item 85-04.
†95-07 Smith, Charles, 1768–1808.

The gentleman’s political pocket-almanac for the year 1796, being leap year. By Charles Smith. Copy right secured. New-York: Printed by Wayland & Davis, for C. Smith, no. 51 Maiden-Lane. [1795.]


§ Plate, facing title: engr. port. of “General Washington. Published by Smith, New York.”

References: Drake 6026; ESTC W32578; Evans 29520; NUC NS 0625100; Sabin 82377.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: Charles Smith (1768–1808) was born in New York City, where he became a bookseller. He translated plays for the stage from the German of Kotzebue and Schiller, edited the Monthly Military Repository (1796–1797) and The American War (1797), and published a Political Pocket Almanac (New York, 1795 & 1796).

†95-08 United States. Laws, etc.

Acts passed at the First Congress of the United States of America: begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the thirteenth. Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Childs, printer of the laws of the United States. M.DCC.XCV.
Declaration of Independence


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 certification: attesting that the proof sheets have been carefully collated with the original rolls deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, by sworn clerks, signed “Philadelphia, the 10th day of June 1795. Edm. Randolph, Secretary of State”; 4 blank; 5–21 Constitution of the United States; 22 blank; 23–145 acts at the first session of the first Congress; 146–149 resolutions at the first session of the first Congress; 150 blank; 151–336 acts at the second session of the first Congress; 337–339 resolutions at the second session of the first Congress; 340 blank; 341–418 acts at the third session of the first Congress; 419–420 resolutions at the third session of the first Congress; 421–434 appendix, containing ordinances, resolves, &c. of the old Congress (with a resolution for establishing the Department of Foreign Affairs, pp. 421–422, a resolution respecting foreign ministers, p. 422, an ordinance for ascertaining the powers and duties of the Secretary at War, p. 423, an ordinance for the government of the territory of the U.S. northwest of the River Ohio, pp. 424–427, a resolution respecting foreign consuls, p. 428, a resolution authorizing the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to grant sea-letters, p. 428, a resolution respecting the disposition, &c. of lands in the western territory, pp. 428–430, a resolution relative to Thomas Paine, p. 430, and The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United-States of America, pp. 430–434); 435–436 blank; [I]–[47] index.

References: ESTC W14341; Evans 29674; NUC NU 0193941.

Source: EAI-S1*; PC.

Notes: The certification (p. 3) states that the acts printed by Francis Childs conform to those in the original rolls except that the signatures of the president of the United States, the president of the Senate, and the speaker of the House of Representatives are omitted, and the approbation of the president of the United States, with its date, is transposed from the end to the beginning of each act.

Reprints The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United
States of America, together with the printed names of the signers arranged by state.

†95-09a WALKER, JOHN, 1759–1830.

Elements of geography, and of natural and civil history. Containing, I. The order of the spheres. II. The economy of the sublunary works of creation, inanimate and living. III. Picturesque and general sketches of different parts of the earth; and the varied appearances and manners of its inhabitants. IV. The rise, revolution, and fall, of the principal empires of the world. V. Changes through different ages in the manners of mankind. VI. VII. VIII. IX. Description of the different quarters of the world; Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Their divisions into countries, provinces, &c. Their climates, soils, animals, plants, minerals, mountains, Rivers, lakes, canals, commerce, manufactures, curiosities, schools, learning, literati, religious professions, language, government, history, &c. By John Walker. Second edition. London: Printed and sold by Darton and Harvey, Gracechurch-Street; sold also by H. D. Symonds, Paternoster-Row; Vernor and Hood, Birchin-Lane; and C. D. Piguenit, Aldgate. 1795.

Collation: 8°: A−2Q8 2R4; 316 leaves; pp. [16] 1−616 [unn. p. 1; misnumbering 249 as “149”, 259 as “159”, 379 as “279”, 616 as “516”]; 6 or 30 plates.

§ Plate 1 (folded), facing title: map of world; plate 2 (folded), facing p. 5: mechanical figures, &c.; plate 3 (folded), facing p. 9: astronomical figures; plate 4 (folded), facing p. 17: astronomical figures; plate 5 (folded), facing p. 67: optical figures, &c.; plate 6 (folded), facing p. 127: botanical figures, &c.; plate 7 (folded), facing p. 151: general chart on mercators projection; plate 8 (folded), facing p. 279: historical chart; plate 9 (folded), facing p. 331: map of Europe; plate 10 (folded), facing p. 345: map of England and Wales; plate 11 (folded), facing p. 359: map of Scotland; plate 12 (folded), facing p. 367: map of Ireland; plate 13 (folded), facing p. 379: map of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland; plate 14 (folded), facing p. 389: map of northern part of Russia; plate 15 (folded), facing verso of plate 14: map of southern part of Russia; plate 16 (folded), facing p. 393: map of Poland; plate 17 (folded), facing p. 399: map of Germany; plate 18 (folded), facing p. 405: map of Switzerland; plate 19 (folded), facing p. 409: map of Holland; plate 20 (folded), facing p. 417: map of Netherlands; plate 21 (folded), facing p. 421: map of France; plate 22 (folded), facing p. 455: map of Spain and Portugal; plate 23 (folded), facing p. 463: map of Italy; plate 24 (folded), facing p. 467: map of Turkey and Hungary; plate 25 (folded), facing p. 471: map of Asia; plate 26 (folded), facing p. 481: map of Hindoostan or India; plate 27 (folded), facing p. 493: map of Africa; plate 28 (folded), facing p. 521: map of West Indies; plate 29 (folded), facing p. 523: map of North America; plate 30 (folded), facing p. 603: map of South America.

References: ESTC N31498; NUC NW 0036828.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

The personal copy has all the maps.


The 1795 edition of Walker’s Universal Gazetteer has 24 maps, and these are identical to 24 of the 30 plates in his Elements of Geography (plates 1, 7, & 9–30 in the citation above). Walker recommended to bind these 24 maps or plates separately, with the remaining 6 plates bound in Elements of Geography. Thus, a person purchasing both books would need only one bound set of maps.
(The following paragraphs are taken mostly from Epps, *The Life of John Walker*, 1831.) John Walker (1759–1830) was born in the borough of Cockermouth, in the county of Cumberland, Ireland. He left home in 1779, and learned engraving in Dublin. The Hibernian Magazine (1781–1783) contains plates of his execution. He then became a school-master, publishing *Elements of Geography*, with ten copper plates, in 1788 (Dublin). The work was drawn up from a conviction that he could present more easy general views of natural philosophy and history for the instruction of youth than any with which he was acquainted. The first edition of the work, with the exception of the mere geographical details, was nearly the substance of a course of lectures given to his scholars at his mathematical and classical school on Usher’s Island, Dublin. The work was published by subscription and so low was the subscription-price that Walker was obliged to draw and engrave the principal plates himself.

In 1795, Walker published *The universal gazetteer...illustrated with a complete set of maps* (London), as well as a second edition of his *Elements of Geography* (London). In the latter, the plate of mechanical figures exhibiting, in the actions of men, the different mechanical powers, is most ingeniously contrived.

Having become a Quaker, Walker was committed to democratic concepts and equality, and “he waged a war with prejudices.” His *Geography* has a five-page dedication “To the female sex” (not present in the 1788 edition, nor in his *universal gazetteer*), in which Walker says “to enforce the equality of the sexes, some pages of this work have been devoted” and “in asserting the rights of women, and on every other moral subject, I have spoken the language of my heart.” In the Declaration of Independence, after the words “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal...that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” Walker inserted the following comment: *How specious, yet how palpably inconsistent these declarations from a people holding slaves.* In the preface, Walker says “it is a method with me” to blot out, erase, or seal up with paste and paper the parts of a book that “I do not wish again to read or see”. He finishes this thought by saying that those who do not approve of parts of this work might find better satisfaction in demolishing what they do not like than in minding
much about the author.  

*Elements of Geography* was published again in 1797, 1800, and 1805. At least seven editions of *The universal gazetteer* were published, as well as several editions, under different titles, of an atlas. Also, he authored *Fragments of letters and other papers, written in different parts of Europe, at sea, and on the Asiatic and African coasts or shores of the Mediterranean*, 1802, *Walker’s tour through England and Wales*, 1809, and *Walker’s tour through Ireland*, 1812.

In 1797, Walker traveled to the continent, where he studied medicine. He received a degree of Doctor in Medicine from the celebrated University of Leyden (Holland), in 1799. He then married, and spent the next thirty years as a champion of the use of vaccines. At the time of his death, in 1830, he was a Licentiate (a person given special permission to practice a particular profession) of *The Royal College of Physicians of London*, and the director of *The Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institutions*.

**95-09b WALKER, JOHN, 1759−1830.**


*Collation*: 8°: π(1 l.); 1 leaf; pp. [2]; 24 plates.


§ Plate 1 (folded): map of world; plates 2−6: bound in *Elements of Geography*; plate 7 (facing pages): general chart on mercators projection; plate 8: bound in *Elements of Geography*; plate 9 (facing
pages): map of Europe; plate 10 (facing pages): map of England and Wales; plate 11 (facing pages): map of Scotland; plate 12 (facing pages): map of Ireland; plate 13 (facing pages): map of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland; plate 14 (facing pages): map of northern part of Russia; plate 15 (facing pages): map of southern part of Russia; plate 16 (facing pages): map of Poland; plate 17 (facing pages): map of Germany; plate 18 (facing pages): map of Switzerland; plate 19 (facing pages): map of Holland; plate 20 (facing pages): map of Netherlands; plate 21 (facing pages): map of France; plate 22 (facing pages): map of Spain and Portugal; plate 23 (facing pages): map of Italy; plate 24 (facing pages): map of Turkey and Hungary; plate 25 (facing pages): map of Asia; plate 26 (facing pages): map of Hindoostan or India; plate 27 (facing pages): map of Africa; plate 28: map of West Indies (facing pages & folded); plate 29 (facing pages): map of North America; plate 30 (facing pages): map of South America.

Plate 2 (mechanical figures, &c.), plate 3 (astronomical figures), plate 4 (astronomical figures), plate 5 (optical figures, &c.), plate 6 (botanical figures, &c) and plate 8 (historical chart) were bound in Walker’s Geography.

References: none located.

Source: PU*.

Notes: The “Directions to the binder” in Walker’s Geography states that “The plates will be most convenient for consultation, if bound up by themselves, separately from the work” to form a small atlas.

†95-10a WINTERBOTHAM, WILLIAM, 1763–1829.


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.
Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV.
Declaration of Independence


§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing title; engr. port. of “Wm. Winterbotham”; map 1 (folded), facing p. 119: “A General Map of South America Drawn from the best surveys By J. Russell, 1794”; map 2 (folded), facing p. 228: “An Accurate Map of the West Indies with the adjacent Coast of America; By J. Russell”; three sheets (folded) with 5 tables, following p. 295 (No. 1 recto & No. 2 verso, on first sheet; No. 3 recto & No. 4 verso, on second sheet; and No. 4 cont’d recto & No. 5 verso, on third sheet): “Number I. An account of the value of the West-India imports, according to the Custom-House prices, imported in the following years, viz.” “Number II. An account of the quantity of British plantation sugar imported into England, between the 5th of January, 1699, and the 5th of January, 1755, and thereafter, into Great-Britain, to the 5th of January, 1772. Also, an account, for the same periods, of the quantity of raw and refined sugars exported, distinguishing each year, and the raw from the refined.” “Number III. An account of the total quantity of sugar imported from the British West-India Islands into Great-Britain, in the undermentioned [under mentioned] years; also an account, for the same periods, of the quantity of raw and refined sugars exported from Great-Britain, distinguishing the quantity exported to Ireland, and other parts of the empire, from the quantity exported to foreign parts.” “Number IV. An account of the quantity and value of all goods exported from Ireland to the West-Indies, for the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.” “Number V. An account of the quantity and value of all goods imported from the West-Indies into the kingdom of Ireland for the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.” “Number IV. continued. Exports from Ireland to the West-Indies, for the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.”

References: ACS guide; ESTC T131074; Howes W581; NUC NW 0375993 & NW 0375994; Rich v.1 p. 391; Sabin 104832.

Sources: ACS (reel 193); DLC; MiU*.

Notes: First edition, with 39 whole-sheet illustrations: 23 plates, 8 maps, 3 plans, and 4 sheets with 7 tables. (Howes calls for 22 plates, 11 maps & plans, and 7 tables on 4 leaves.) The 39 whole-sheet illustrations listed here, together with binding locations, are those specified in the “directions to the binder.” However, examined copies show that the whole-sheet illustrations are often bound in varying, and unpredictable locations. In all examined copies of volume one, the plate depicting the Falls of Niagara is replaced by one depicting the Falls of St. Anthony. Also, copies have been examined in which the table of contents is omitted from volume one. The “Subscribers Names”, leaves a1 through a4, are sometimes bound after the preface in v.1 (e.g., the MiU copy) and sometimes after the index in v.4. In the latter case, the collation and pagination for v.1 is π(1 1) A4 B–4F4 and pp. i–viii [2] I–591 and for v.4 becomes ... I2 (I1 + a4) instead of ... I2 and pp. [4] I–416, 2I–54 [20] instead of pp. [4] I–416, 2I–54 [12].

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William Winterbotham was born in Little Minories, Aldgate, London on 15 December 1763. He was the son of John Winterbotham and Miss Elizabeth Hyett. He was prosecuted for sedition for two sermons he preached in 1792. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years’ imprisonment and a fine of 100 pounds for each sermon. He was jailed in Newgate Prison in 1793, and released in 1797. While in prison, he wrote *An Historical, Geographical and Philosophical View of the Chinese Empire* (1795), which provides general information about China, and *An Historical, Geographical, Commercial, and Philosophical View of the American United States* (4 vols., London, 1795). The latter work is a very detailed look at America with an emphasis on the United States. It treats the discovery and early settlement of America, the American Revolution, each of the states of the Northeast and South, the Northwest Territory, Canada, and settlements in South America and the West Indies. Many of the plates illustrate birds,
quadrupeds and reptiles found in the West Indies. Upon his release from prison in 1797, he married Mary Brend, had children (4 sons and 3 daughters), and finally died in 1829 in Stroud, Gloucestershire.

†95-10b __________. [reissue]


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.
Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV.

Collation: Vols. 1–3: same as 1795 first issue (item 95-10a).

Contents: Vol. 1–3: except for titles, the same as 1795 first issue (item 95-10a).

§ The maps, sheets, tables and plates are the same as item 95-10a.

In the DLC copy, the index (pp. \(2[I]-2[9]\)) in volume four is followed by a blank (p. \(2[10]\)) and a 7-page list of subscribers’ names (pp. \(2[11]-2[17]\)). There is no “directions to the binder” in either the DLC copy or the personal copy.
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**References:** ESTC N17775; Howes W581; NUC NW 0375995; Sabin 104832.

**Sources:** DLC; PC*.

**Notes:** Second issue, being a reissue of item 95-10a. The second issue has the words “with numerous engravings” added to the title, the imprint has no date, and appendices VII-X are added to volume four. Except for the title leaf, the sheets in the first and second issues have the same setting. For additional information, see the first issue (item 95-10a).

†**95-10c __________. [reissue]**


**Title** (v.2): __________. Vol. II.

**Title** (v.3): __________. Vol. III.

**Title** (v.4): __________. Vol. IV.

**Collation:** Vols. 1–3: same as 1795 first issue (item 95-10a).

Vol. 4: same as [1795] second issue (item 95-10b).

**Contents:** Vol. 1–4: except for the title pages, same as the 1795 first issue (item 95-10a).

Vol. 4: except for the title page, same as the [1795] second issue (item 95-10b).

**References:** ESTC N2613; NUC NW 0375997; Sabin 104832.

**Source:** DLC*.

The DLC copy has all the whole-sheet illustrations, except that the Falls of Niagara is replaced with the Falls of St. Anthony.

**Notes:** Third issue, although called “second edition”. It is actually another reissue of item 95-10a. The third issue (item 95-10c) has the
words “second edition” and “with numerous engravings” added to the title, and has a different imprint and imprint date of 1799. But, except for the title leaf and appendices VII–X not present in the first issue, the sheets in the first and third issues have the same setting. For additional information, see the first issue (item 95-10a).

Volume 4 in the ViHi copy of the 1819 fourth issue (item 95-10d) has a 16-page “Supplement to the second edition” (pp. 97–112 with signature “N”) bound between the last page of appendix no. 10 and the first page of the index. The supplement is not present in the DLC copy of the 1799 reissue (item 95-10c).

†95-10d __________. [reissue]

An historical, topographical, and statistical view of the United States of America, from the earliest period to the present time. By the Rev. William Winterbotham, of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire; and others. Embellished with portraits of William Penn, Dr. Franklin, General Washington, &c. &c.; plates of American beasts and birds; plans of towns, &c. &c. &c. A new edition. In four volumes. Vol. I. London: Printed by S. Gosnell, Little Queen Street, for J. Ridgway, Piccadilly; Sherwood and Co. Paternoster Row; and may be had of all booksellers, &c. 1819.

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.
Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV.

The title to volume 4 lacks the semicolon after the word “birds.”

Vols. 2–3: same as the 1795 first issue (item 95-10a).
Vol. 4: same as the [1795] second issue (item 95-10b).

The PPiU and ViHi copies volume one each omit the preface and list of subscribers’ names present in the [1795] second issue.

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§ The plates are the same as the 1795 first issue (item 95-10a).

Vols. 2–3: same as the 1795 first issue (item 95-10a).

Vol. 4: same as the [1795] second issue (item 95-10b).

The PPiU copy of volume one lacks the frontispiece of “Geo. Washington.”; the frontispiece is present in the ViHi copy. In the PPiU copy, the three sheets with five tables ordinarily bound in volume 4 are instead bound in volume 3.

The ViHi copy of volume 4 has 16 additional pages (pp. 97–112 with signature “N”) entitled “Supplement to the second edition.” These 12 pages are bound between the last page of appendix no. 10 and the first page of the index.

References: Howes W581; NUC NW 0375998; Sabin 104833.

Sources: GBS (v.1); PPiU*; ViHi.

Notes: Fourth issue, although called “a new edition.” It is actually another reissue of item 95-10a. The fourth issue has a new title, new imprint, and new imprint date of 1819. The preface and list of subscribers’ names are omitted from volume one. Except for the title leaf, the sheets in the first and fourth issues have the same setting. For additional information, see the first issue (item 95-10a).

†95-11 WINTERbothAM, William, 1763–1829.

A geographical, commercial, and philosophical view of the present situation of the United States of America: comprehending a description of the United States, their extent, civil divisions, chief towns, climates, curiosities, soils, mountains, lakes, bays, rivers, springs and islands; natural history, productions, population, character, government, provincial constitutions, courts of justice, religion, literature, agriculture, commerce, and history; copious and interesting account of the late war; general and particular description of the western territory, Kentucky, &c. To which is prefixed, a general
account of the discovery of America, by Columbus; general description of the whole continent of America, and the numerous tribes of American Indians, their manners, customs, &c. &c. And to which is added, a view of the present state of the Spanish, French, English and Dutch possessions in America and the West-India islands. Also, an appendix, containing various interesting and valuable papers and instructions relative to cultivating tobacco, rice, maize, sugar, maple tree &c. In four volumes. Illustrated with numerous large maps, charts, and plates. Volume the first [-second]. By the Rev. W. Winterbotham. New-York: Printed by Tiebout & O’Brien, for J. Reid, L. Wayland, and C. Smith. And sold by Thomas Stephens, no. 57, South Second-Street, Philadelphia, and all other booksellers throughout the United States. 1795.

Title (v.2): __________. Volume the second.

**Collation:**


**Contents:**


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plate 11 (folded): map of “The Province of Maine, from the best authorities 1795.”


The EAI-S1 copy of volume one has 1 plate: the frontispiece of Washington. A personal copy of volume one in a contemporary binding has the frontispiece plus 10 additional plates bound after page 590. The University of Miami (FMU) is reported to have a copy of volume one with the frontispiece and 9 additional plates (viz. the same plates as those in the privately held copy, except for the map, which is lacking)—see NUC NW 0375989.

References: ESTC W12394; Evans 29912; Howes W581; NUC NW 0375989; Sabin 104831.

Sources: EAI-S1 (v.1-2)*; PC* (v.1).

Notes: The title states “In four volumes”, but only volumes one and two were issued with the 1795 date. The 1795 edition of volume one lacks the preface and table of contents present in the 1796 edition; volume two lacks the table of contents present in the 1796 edition. Except for the title pages, the sheets in volumes one and two of both New York editions (1795 and 1796) have the same setting of type. The New York and London editions have a different setting of type.

For biographical information about William Winterbotham, see item 95-10a.

1796

†96-01a CONNECTICUT. LAWS, ETC.


**References:** ESTC W33313; Evans 30260; NUC NC 0637534; Sabin 15760.

**Sources:** CtSoP; DLC (438 pp.); EAI-S1 (Evans 30260, 438 pp.); IaU-L; PC*; ViU-L (491 pp.); ViW (520 pp.); OrU-L (564 pp.); CtY (individual copies with 586, 591, 657, & 672 pp.).

**Notes:** The revision of 1796, following the revision of 1784.

“In 1795, the statutes again underwent a partial revision. Chauncey Goodrich, Jonathan Brace, and Enoch Perkins were appointed a committee, with powers limited to compile and expunge; and they confined their labors to bringing together the several statutes relating to the same subject, and to expunging those, which had been superseded or repealed, or had grown obsolete, or had expired. This was approved of, in 1796; and an edition was published accordingly [that same year]” — The public statute laws of the state of Connecticut, 1821, p. vii. A resolution adopted by the general assembly, October 2, 1795, provides further details: “Resolved…that the statutes of this state, as revised by this assembly in their present session, be, and they are hereby enacted and confirmed as the laws of this state; and the proposed new edition of the statute book shall contain the Charter of Connecticut, the Constitution of the United State, and the statutes as revised, and in the order in which they are placed in the reports of the committees on the revision; and also the statutes made and enacted the present session, placed in their proper alphabetical order with the other statutes; and that the honorable John Treadwell [apparently replacing Chauncey Goodrich], and Jonathan Brace, and Enoch Perkins, Esquires, or any two of them be, and they are hereby appointed to superintend the printing of the said statute book, to be executed by Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, printers in Hartford; and to take care that the impression be true and correct.”
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This is followed by an attestation: “The subscribers having compared the impression of the foregoing code with the documents and acts referred to in the preceding resolve, certify that it is true and correct, and that the arrangement is as therein directed.”— see resolution p. 438. Signed in type by John Treadwell, Jonathan Brace, and Enoch Perkins.

The work was originally issued with 438 pages, without the session laws called for by Evans. Subsequent session laws—Evans 30262: May 1796, pp. 439–446; Evans 30264: Oct. 1796, pp. 447–454; Evans 31972: May 1797, pp. 455–468; Evans 31974: Oct. 1797, pp. 469–480; Evans 33554: May 1798, pp. 481–491; Evans 33556: Oct. 1798, pp. 493–498; Evans 35341: May 1799, pp. 499–510; Evans 35342: Oct. 1799, pp. 511–520; Evans 37227: May 1800, pp. 521–528; NUC NC 0637558: Oct. 1800, pp. 529–546; Shaw 341: May 1801, pp. 547–564; Shaw 342: Oct. 1801, pp. 565–586; Shaw 2069: May 1802, pp. 587–594; Shaw 2070: Oct. 1802, pp. 595–624; Shaw 4007: May 1803, pp. 625–638; Shaw 4008: Oct. 1803, pp. 639–657; and Shaw 6062: May 1804, pp. 659–672 — were bound in as they became available, without changes to the title page or index or elsewhere, giving rise to additional reported variant states (see NUC NC 0637535 thru NC 0637539). But, starting with Shaw 6063: [Oct. 1804, pp. 673–683], the imprint date on the title page was changed to 1805, the index was updated, and the work was reissued (see item 96-01b).

Chauncey Goodrich (1759–1815) was an American lawyer and politician from Connecticut. Born in Durham, Connecticut, he graduated from Yale in 1775, and afterward taught school there from 1779 to 1781. He studied law and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1781, practicing in Hartford. He served in the Connecticut house of representatives from 1793 to 1794, when he was elected as a Federalist to the fourth Congress from the second district of Connecticut. He was re-elected to the fifth and sixth Congresses, serving from 1795 to 1801. Returning to Connecticut, he resumed his law practice and was on the governor’s council from 1802 to 1807. The Connecticut legislature elected him to the U.S. Senate to complete the term of Uriah Tracy, who died, and then re-elected him to a full term. He served in the Senate from 1807 to 1813, when he resigned to become lieutenant governor of Connecticut. He was elected mayor of Hartford in 1812.
He served as mayor of Hartford and lieutenant governor until his death.

John Treadwell (1745–1823) was an American politician and the fourth governor of Connecticut. Born in Farmington, Connecticut, he studied law at Yale University, and practiced law in Farmington. He was then elevated to the governor’s council, holding that position until 1783. He also served in the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1786. He served as a member of the general assembly from 1786 to 1798. He was a member of the 1788 state convention that ratified the United States Constitution. In 1798 he was elected lieutenant governor of Connecticut. In 1809, upon the death of Jonathan Trumbull, then governor of Connecticut, Treadwell assumed the governor’s office. He was elected to the governorship in 1810, serving until 1811.

Jonathan Brace (1754–1837) was a United States Representative from Connecticut. Born in Harwinton, Connecticut, he graduated from Yale College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1779. He practiced law, first in Vermont, then in Connecticut. He was a prosecuting attorney for Bennington county 1784–1785. He was a member of the Connecticut general assembly in 1798, and then from 1802–1820. He moved to Hartford, Connecticut in 1794 and was a judge of the city court from 1797 until 1815, with the exception of two years. He was elected as a federalist to the fifth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joshua Coit, and was reelected to the sixth Congress, serving from Dec. 1798 until his resignation in 1800. He was appointed judge of the county court and of probate in May 1809; continued as judge of the county court until 1821 and as judge of probate until 1824. He was the mayor of Hartford 1815–1824.

Enoch Perkins (1760–1828) graduated from Yale College in 1781. He was a tutor there from 1784 to 1786. He studied law with William Channing, Newport, R.I. He practiced law in Hartford, Connecticut, until the end of his life. He was a trustee of the Hartford grammar school, and a member of the board of trustee’s of the Missionary Society of Connecticut in 1808. In 1809, he was appointed attorney for the state of Connecticut in the county of Hartford.
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†96-01b CONNECTICUT. LAWS, ETC.


Collation: 8°: A^4 B−3H^4 3I(3 ll.) 3K−3M^4 3N(3 ll.) 3O^4 3P^2 3Q^4 3R^2 3S(3 ll.) 3T^4 3U^2 3W^4 3X(1 ll.) 3Y−4A^4 4B(1 ll.) 4C−4D^4 4E(1 ll.) 4F−4G^4 4H(3 ll.) 4I−4M^4 4N(3 ll.) 4O^4 4P(3 ll.) 4Q−4R^4 4T^2 4U^4 4W(3 ll.) 4X^4 4Y^2 [24-letter register includes W throughout; omitting signature 4S]; 350 leaves; pp. [16] 1−683 [unn. pp. 11 492 658; misnumbering 653 as “253”].

Contents: [I] title; [2] blank; [3]−[15] index; [16] “Table of acts repealed” and “Table of parts of acts repealed”; 1−8, Charter of CT; 9−10 Declaration of Independence; 11−20 Constitution of the United States and related resolutions; 21−438 acts arranged alphabetically by subject; 439−446 session laws passed May 1796 (Evans 30262); 447−454 session laws passed Oct. 1796 (Evans 30264); 455−468 session laws passed May 1797 (Evans 31972); 469−480 session laws passed Oct. 1797 (Evans 31974); 481−491 session laws passed May 1798 (Evans 33554); 492 blank; 493−498 session laws passed Oct. 1798 (Evans 33556); 499−510 session laws passed May 1799 (Evans 35341); 511−520 session laws passed Oct. 1799 (Evans 35342); 521−528 session laws passed May 1800 (Evans 37227); 529−546 session laws passed Oct. 1800 (Evans 37266); 547−564 session laws passed May 1801 (Shaw 341); 565−586 session laws passed Oct. 1801 (Shaw 342); 587−594 session laws passed May 1802 (Shaw 2069); 595−624 session laws passed Oct. 1802 (Shaw 2070); 625−638 session laws passed May 1803 (Shaw 4007); 639−657 session laws passed Oct. 1803 (Shaw 4008); 658 colophon; 659−672 session laws passed May 1804 (Shaw 6062); 673−683 session laws passed Oct. 1804 (Shaw 6063).

References: NUC NC 0637564 (683 pp.); Sabin 15760; Shaw 8237 (683 pp.); Shaw 8238 (696 pp).

Sources: Ct (683 pp.); CtY (785 pp.); DLC (696 pp.); EAI-S2 (657 p.); PC (726 pp)*.
Notes: A reissue of the 1796 revision, together with the session laws from May 1796 through October 1804 (pp. 439–683), a new enlarged index with references up to the act ending on page 683, an additional page containing a table of names of acts and parts of acts repealed together with a table of names of session laws added, and a reset title leaf with imprint date 1805. The sheets for pages 1–438 have the same setting as those in the 1796 edition. The sheets corresponding to pages 439–683 are old sheets, as well, having been previously printed and issued singularly.

Additional session laws were also appended to the end of the work, in a cumulative manner, as they became available. This was done without updating the index or making additional alterations. This has given rise to a number of variant states. The added pages are these: Shaw 8234: May 1805, pp. 685–696; Shaw 8235: Oct. 1805, pp. 697–712; Shaw 10198: May 1806, pp. 713–726; Shaw 10199: Oct. 1806, pp. 727–745; Shaw 12336: May 1807, pp. 747–785; Shaw 12337: Oct. 1807, pp. 787–801; and Shaw 14764: May 1808, pp. 803–818.

Copies with fewer than 683 pages have also been reported, e.g., CtY and NN.

†96-02 The constitutions of the United States, according to the latest amendments: to which are annexed, the Declaration of Independence; and the federal Constitution; with the amendments thereto. This edition contains the late constitutions of New-Hampshire, Kentucky and Tennessee, not in any former one. Philadelphia: Printed by E. Oswald, for W. Woodhouse, bookseller, no. 6, South Front-Street. M,DCC,XCVI.

Collation: 12°: A² B–U⁶ W⁶ X(3 ll.) 125 leaves; pp. 1–250 [unn. pp. 1–5].

Declaration of Independence


References: ESTC W20085; Evans 31403; NUC NC 0652538; Sabin 16099.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: Another edition, following the 1791 edition. Contains the new constitutions of KY, TN and NH. But, it reprints the 1786 constitution of VT rather than the new 1793 constitution, and the 1776 constitution of DE rather than the new 1792 constitution.

Little is known about E[izabeth] Oswald. She was a printer; she died in 1797.

††96-03 The Declaration of Independence, and Constitution of the United States; to which is prefixed the constitution of the state of New-York. New-York: Printed by John Bull, editor of the Weekly Magazine, and sold by the booksellers in general. 1796.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–6 Declaration of Independence; 7–20 Constitution of the U.S. and proposed amendments to the Constitution; 21–37 constitution of NY (with the Declaration of Independence in the preamble, pp. 23–26).

References: ESTC W25035; Evans 31404; NUC NU 0151870.

Source: EAI-S1*.

Notes: A most unusual 37-page pamphlet. One of three checklist works in which the Declaration is printed twice in the same volume: once as a singular document, pages 3–6, and again in the preamble to the constitution of the state of New York, pages 23–26. The two declarations have slight differences in wording.

The pamphlet, with its own title page, was printed from galleys used by John Buel and John Bull to print The New-York
directory and register, for...1796. Note: except for the running headings, page numbers and signatures on the pages of the three documents: pages 3−6 (D of I), 7−20 (Const. U.S.), and 21−37 (const. NY), the documents have the same setting of type as the corresponding three documents, pages 1−4, 5−18, and 25−41, in The New-York directory and register, for...1796 (Evans 30706). This was made possible because each document began at the top of the initial page and ended exactly at the bottom of the final page. Thus, the same setting of type could be used to print both works by simply making changes to the headline and foot of each type-page.

††96-04 LOW, JOHN, 1763–1809.

The New-York directory, and register, for the year 1796. Illustrated with a plan of the city and part of Long-Island, laid down agreeably to the latest survey. Containing the names, occupations, and places of abode of the citizens arranged in alphabetical order; a register of the executive, legislative, and judicial magistrates of the United States, and the state of New-York; the officers, both civil and military, of the city and county of New-York. Also, an account of the different societies, literary and charitable institutions in this city; with the names of their officers. To which is added the names of the inhabitants of Brooklyn, together with an alphabetical account of the streets, lanes, wharves and slips of this city; by John Low. New-York: Printed by John Buel, corner of Water-Street and Fly-Market, and John Bull, 115 Cherry-Street. M,DCC,XCVI.

Collation: 12°: A(3 ll.) B12 C−D6 E4 F−R6, 2A−E6 F2, 3 A6 B(3 ll.); 144 leaves; pp. [6] 1−216, 21−64, 31−17 [1] [unn. pp. 1−21 31; omitting 57−60 193−204 in the numbering; misnumbering 73−84 as “74 76−86”, 155−156 as “156−157”, 162 as “262”]; 2 plates.

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§ Plate 1, facing p. 22: a table reducing sterling into dollars and cents and a table of foreign gold coins, as they are to pass current throughout the United States, agreeable to a law of Congress passed the 9th day of February 1793, and are legal tender in payment of all debts, &c; plate 2, facing p. 24: forty-eight “Flags of the different maritime nations.”

References: ESTC W26556; Evans 30706; NUC NN 02110746; Sabin 54459.

Sources: EAI-S1*; NHi.

Notes: A most unusual book. One of three checklist works in which the Declaration of Independence is printed twice in the same volume: once as a singular document, pages 21–24, and again in the preamble to the constitution of New York, pages 27–30. The table of contents refers to the two Declarations as (1) Independence, Declaration of, by the United States and (2) Independence, Declaration of, by New-York.

The two declarations have slight differences in wording. See also The Declaration of Independence…New York, 1796 (item 96-03).

†96-05 Smith, Charles, 1768–1808.


Title (v.2): The monthly military repository. Respectfully inscribed to the military of the United States of America. By Charles Smith. Vol. II. [Flags and canon illus.] New-York: Printed by John Buel, for the author, no. 51, Maiden-Lane. —1797.—
Checklist 1776–1825


Contents: Vol. 1: i title v.1; ii blank; iii–iv advertisement; 5–329 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 164–167); 330 index to v.1; 331–336 subscribers’ list.
Vol. 2: 1 title v.2; 2 blank 3–215 text; [I] index to v.2.
§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing title: port. of “Gen. Wayne.”

References: AP index; Church 1271; ESTC P3454 & P3457; Evans 30807; Gephart 5708; NUC NM 0733261 & NM 0733262; Sabin 50185 & 82379.

Sources: AP18 (reel 18); DLC; EAI-S1*.

The DLC copy lacks plate 10. The AP copy and the EAI-S1 copy were photographed from the same MWA copy.

Notes: A military periodical — printed as a series of successive numbers — covering most aspects of the subject. “Included are: extracts from histories of European wars and descriptions of American
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Revolution battles, with military plans extracts from military works and from some European military periodicals; instruction on military strategy, conduct, and clothing; along with anecdotes, poetry, memoirs, and maxims.”— American Periodicals 1741-1900, an index.

In the advertisement (pp. iii–iv), Smith states: “Some rare and valuable manuscripts with which he has been favoured, will furnish him with a copious supply of original matter: Extracts will be made from the histories of the several wars in Europe, and particularly of the battles of the late king of Prussia: Of the principal battles and actions fought during the American revolution, descriptions will be given, accompanied with engraved military plans, designed by officers that were present at those actions: Extracts will also be made from military works of merit, in divers languages, and of every thing interesting in the several military periodical publications of Berlin, Hanover and Paris, illustrated, when the subject requires it, by plans, &c. To which will be added, occasionally, the lives and heroic actions of the several brave commanders of the present age.”

The revolutionary descriptions in this work were said to have been provided by Baron Steuben and General Gates. — Sabin 82379.

The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in a section entitled “The American war, from 1775 to 1783”, consisting of six articles: v.1, pp. 8–13, 67–74, 155–186, 249–304, and v.2, pp. 25–56, 97–143. The articles on the American war were republished a year later in Smith’s The American war, from 1775 to 1783, with plans, 1797.

Sabin mentions two additional plates found in some copies: (1) “Scale of 250 Toises” and (2) a portrait of General Greene. And, he states: “The New York Historical Society’s copy also contains three additional portraits, which appear to have been bound with the book originally, and perhaps were issued with it:” (1) Sir Guy Carleton, (2) Lord Viscount Howe, and (3) Charles Henry Ct. D’Estaing.

The following handwritten note is appended to the front of the EAI-S1 record (Evans 30807): “AAS [American Antiquarian Society] has the Brinley 2906 copy and also the Drake–Brinley 5063–Hunnewell copy, each with plates not in the other. The Balcom–Church– Huntington copy in original parts with wrappers has all of the plates in both AAS copies except the map of the United States. Plates in the 2 Brinley copies: Washington; Wayne; Green – in
5063 only; View of Quebec; Scale of toises – in 5063 only; Following folding plans: Map of U.S.A. – in 2906 only, Breed’s Hill, Quebec, White Plains – colored in 5063, York & Gloucester – “ “ “, Savannah, Charlestown, Saratoga – in 5063 only – colored. All of these illustrations appear in Charles Smith’s American War, 1797, except the portraits of Wayne & Greene and the scale of toises and the map of the U.S.A. which does not appear in the 2 AAS copies (McGuire copy in orig. Bd. but with parts of 4 plans missing) & (Hunnewell rebound copy) in Sabin or Evans but did appear in a copy described in the Bibliographia column of the Boston Transcript, Sept. 14, 1913.”

For information about Charles Smith, see item 95-07.

†96-06a United States. Laws, etc.


Title (v.2) __________. Vol. II.

Title (v.3) __________. Vol. III. Philadelphia: Printed by Richard Folwell, no. 33, Carter’s Alley. 1796 [sic 1797].


Contents: Vol. 1: 1 general title v.1; 2 blank; 3 divisional title: [Eagle illus.] “The Constitution of the United States of America.”; 4 blank;
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Vol. 2: 1 general title: v.2; 2 blank; 3 divisional title: [Eagle illus.]

“Acts passed at the first session of the third Congress....”; 4 blank; 5–128 acts; 129 divisional title: “Acts passed at the second session of the second Congress....”; 130 blank; 131–243 acts; 244 blank; 245 divisional title: “The treaties made by the United States of America, with other nations.”; 246 blank; 247 divisional title: “Treaty of amity and commerce concluded between His Majesty the King of Sweden and the United States of North-America.”; 248–287 treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden, Paris 3 Apr. 1783; 288 blank; 289 divisional title: “Armistice declaring a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great-Britain.”; 290–297 armistice, declaring a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, Versailles 20 Jan. 1783; 298 blank; 299–301 articles of a treaty with the Six Nations, Fort Stanwix 22 Oct. 1784; 302 blank; 303–306 articles of a treaty with the Wiandot, Delaware, Chippawa and Ottawa Nations, Fort M’Intosh 21 Jan. 1785; 307 divisional title: Treaty of amity and commerce between His Majesty the king of Prussia and the United States of America; 308–341 treaty of amity and commerce with Prussia, July–Sept. 1785; 342 blank; 343–349 articles of a treaty with the Cherokees, at Hopewell, on the Koewee,

Vol. 3: 1 title v.3; 2 blank; 3 divisional title: [Eagle illus.] “Acts passed at the first session of the third Congress….”; 4 blank; 5–131 acts; 132 blank; 133 divisional title: “Acts passed at the second session of the third Congress….”; 134 blank; 135–232 acts; 233 divisional title: “Acts passed the first session of the fourth Congress….”; 234 blank; 235–374 acts; 375 divisional title: “Acts passed at the second session of the fourth Congress….”; 376 blank; 377–438 acts; 439–442 treaty with the Seven Nations of Canada, New York 31 May 1796; 443–453
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treaty with the Creek Nation, Colerain 29 June 1796; 454–457 amendments to the Constitution of the U.S.; 458–477 table of contents; 478 certification with errata: “Department of State; to wit: I hereby certify, that this edition of the Laws of the United States...have been collated with, and found conformable to the original rolls deposited in this office; excepting the following errata.” — the list of errata is datelined “Philadelphia, the 29th March, 1797”; [1] divisional title: “Index to the Laws of the United States of America; containing a digest of the same, arranged under general heads.”; [2] an unsigned statement outlining the object of the index; [3]–[4] list of headings found in the laws; [5]–[130] index to the three volumes, with colophon, bottom p. [130].

References: ESTC W20624; Evans 31356 (v.1-2); Evans 32973 (v.3); NUC NU 0197041 (v.1-3); Sabin 39424.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1 (Evans 31356 & 32973); GBS (v.2 only); PC*.

Notes: The volume 3 publication date of 1797 is based on the date “29th March, 1797” printed beneath the list of errata in Vol. III (p. 478). The National Union Catalog (NU 0197945) reports a variation of Vol. III in which the page following p. 478 states that the index was compiled by Zephaniah Swift. The Declaration of Independence (v.2, pp. 541–546) is headed: “Declaration of Independence. In Congress, July 4, 1776.” And, it is followed by the signatures of the signers (set in type).

Folwell’s edition of three volumes was “published by authority” of Congress. The acts providing this authority can be summarized: Near the end of the 2d session of the 3rd Congress (March 3rd, 1795), Congress approved An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States (v.3, pp. 231–232). The act directed the secretary for the department of state, after the end of the next session of Congress (i.e., at the end of the 1st session of the 4th Congress, which occurred around April 18, 1796), to “cause to be printed and collated at the public expense, a complete edition of the laws of the United States, comprising the Constitution of the United States, the public acts then in force, and the treaties, together with an index to the same.” The act further stated that “four thousand five
hundred copies of the said edition shall be divided by the said secretary, among the respective states, and the territories north-west and south of the River Ohio, according to the rule for apportioning representatives”, that “five hundred copies of the said edition be reserved for the future disposition of Congress”, and that “acts passed at each succeeding session of Congress, including future treaties, shall be printed and distributed, in like manner and proportion.”

On December 21st, 1796, soon after the beginning of the 2d session of the 4th Congress, Congress approved a new act to amend An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States (v.3, p. 377), which stated: “the secretary for the department of state, shall cause to be included in the edition of the laws of the United States, directed to be printed by the said act, the laws of the United States which may be passed during the present session of Congress (2nd session, 4th Congress, which ended around March 18th, 1797).” The act of December 21st, 1796, forced Folwell to print Vol. III in 1797.

Then, on March 3rd, 1797, at the end of the 2d session of the 4th Congress (v.3, pp. 437−438), Congress approved a resolution “that the five hundred copies of the laws of the United States directed to be printed by the act, entitled, “An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States”, and which were, by the said act, reserved for the future disposition of Congress, shall be distributed by the secretary of state, in the manner following: [a list of government officials followed].”

96-06b UNITED STATES. LAWS, ETC. [continuation]


Divisional Title No. 1: Acts passed at the first session of the fifth Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifteenth of May, in the year M,DCC,XCVII. And of the independence of the United States, the twenty-first. Philadelphia: Printed by Richard
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Folwell, at William Penn’s Head, no. 23, Strawberry-Street, corner of Trotter’s-Alley.

**Div. Title** No. 2: Acts passed at the second session of the fifth Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, in the year M,DCC,XCVII. And of the independence of the United States, the twenty-second. Philadelphia: Printed for Mathew Carey, no. 118, Market-Street.

**Div. Title** No. 3: Acts passed at the third session of the fifth Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of December, in the year M,DCC,XCVIII. And of the independence of the United States, the twenty-third. Philadelphia: Printed by Richard Folwell, no. 33, Carter’s-Alley.

**Div. Title** No. 4: The constitution of the United States of America; as proposed by the convention, held at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787, and since ratified by the several states: with the several amendments thereto.

**Collation**: 8°: π(1 l.) A^4 B−F^4 G(1 l.), A^4 B−2A^4 2B−4D^4 [23 letter register includes V and omits U, throughout]; 326 leaves; pp. π[2], 1−50 [2] 51−240 i−viii 241−562, ^2l−26 i−iv [48] [unn. pp. 1−3 44 49 51 i vii 241−243 555 562 2l−2 i viii 23 2 2 2 2 2 2 2]; misnumbering ^2iv as “^2v”].

References: ESTC W14661; Evans 36523; NUC NU 0197046; Sabin 39424.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: The Constitution of the United States is reprinted in both Vol. I and Vol. IV.

†96-07a WINTERBOOTHAM, WILLIAM, 1763–1829.


Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Tiebout and O’Brien, for John Reid, bookseller and stationer, no. 106, Water-Street. 1796.


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.

Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.

Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV.

States: two.


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The DLC copy, the personal copy, and the MWA copy photographed by Readex for their EAI-S1 collection have all the whole-sheet illustrations, except that the plan of Washington in volume three is replaced with a port. of a seated George Washington.

References: State 1: ESTC W12698; Evans 31647; Howes W581; NUC NW 0375996; Sabin 104831. State 2: ESTC W41541.

Sources: State 1: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*. State 2: PPL*.

Notes: Volumes three and four are first editions. Volumes one and two are reissues of the 1795 edition (item 95-11). The reissued volumes have different titles and imprints. Volume one has a preface and table of contents not present in the first issue. Volume two has a table of
contents not present in the first issue. But, except for the title pages
and pages in one work not in the other, the corresponding type-pages
in the first and second issues have the same setting.

The second issue of volume one has two variant states. This
resulted from the imprint being changed so that the reissued volume
could be shared by two publishers, viz. John Reid (state 1) and
Thomas Stephens (state 2). The state 2 second issue of volume one
held by PPL also has the title page of the first issue of volume one
(item 95-11) additionally bound at the volume’s end for no apparent
reason. Otherwise, except for the title leaves, the sheets in the state 1
and state 2 issues have the same setting.

The present work has 26 whole-sheet illustrations: 23 plates
and 3 plans. (Howes calls for 24 plates and 2 plans.) The plates and
plans listed here, together with binding locations, are those specified
in the “directions to the binder.” Examined copies show that plates
and plans are often bound in varying and unpredictable locations, and
that sometimes different plates not called for in the “directions to the
binder” are bound in. The directions to the binder call for a “Plan of
Washington” to face page 67 of volume three, which in examined
copies is replaced by a portrait of a seated “George Washington,
president of the United States of America. Publish’d by Smith, Reed,
and Wayland.”

An unverified statement obtained from a book listing on the
Advanced Book Exchange, states that “volume three is considered the
most sought after volume of the set since it contains the first color
plate [viz. the tobacco plant] regularly published in an American
book.”

An atlas with 20 folio maps, published by John Reid, was
designed to accompany Winterbotham’s history. For biographical
information about William Winterbotham, see item 95-10a.

96-07b [WINTERBOTHAM, WILLIAM, 1763–1829.]
The American atlas; containing the following maps. —viz.—


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References: ESTC W11547; Evans 31078; Howes R170; NUC NW 0375979; Sabin 69016.

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S1.

Notes: A separate issue of the Atlas originally designed to accompany Winterbotham’s An historical, geographical, commercial, and philosophical view of the United States of America, 1796, but also sold separately. Sometimes cited under John Reid, publisher.

“The second purely American atlas of the United States, preceded only by Carey’s 1795 atlas.” — Howes R170. There is another issue, undated, with the same collation. — Sabin 69016.

Except as noted, each map consists of a left-page and right-page that face each other. The “Province of Maine” consists of a right-page only (but larger and folded); “Georgia” and “Tennessee” occupy a left-page and right-page, respectively, and face each other. “Two settings of type of the title page noted. In one, the word “viz.” is set in Roman type (viz.); in the other, it is set in italic type without the concluding period (viz). The ornaments vary. Some copies include a “Plan for the City of Washington…Pollinson sculpt. N. York Publish’d by J. Reid L. Wayland and C. Smith 1795”, attributed to Andrew Ellicott (Bristol B9088).”— ESTC W11547.

1797

†97-01 THE CONSTITUTIONS of the sixteen states which compose the confederated republic of America, according to the latest
amendments. To which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence; Articles of Confederation; the definitive treaty of peace with Great-Britain; and the Constitution of the United States, with all the amendments. Boston: Printed by Manning & Loring, for S. Hall, W. Spotswood, J. White, Thomas & Andrews, D. West, E. Larkin, W. P. & L. Blake, and J. West. 1797.

Collation: 12°: A−U6 W6 X−2A6; 150 leaves; pp. 1−300 [unn. pp. 1−5 13 22 30 50 79 113 130 134 148 155 173 185 209 215 227 239 246 265 283].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 contents; 4 blank; 5−12 Declaration of Independence; 13−21 Articles of Confederation; 22−28 the 1783 definitive treaty with Great Britain; 29 resolution pertaining to restitution of property confiscated by Great Britain; 30−46 Constitution of the United States and related resolutions; 47−49 amendments of the Constitution of the U.S.; 50−78 3d const. NH; 79−112 const. MA; 113−129 charter of RI; 130−133 const. CT; 134−147 const. NY; 148−154 const. NJ; 155−172 2d const. PA; 173−184 const. DE; 185−208 const. MD; 209−214 const. VA; 215−226 const. NC; 227−238 3d const. SC; 239−245 2d const. GA; 246−264 2d const. VT; 265−282 const. TN; 283−300 const. KY.

References: ESTC W15132; Evans 33044; NUC NC 0652533.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: Another edition, following the 1796 edition. Contains the new constitutions of KY, TN and NH. But, it reprints the 1786 constitution of VT rather than the new 1793 constitution, and the 1776 constitution of DE rather than the new 1792 constitution.

†97-02a Delaware. Laws, etc.

Laws of the state of Delaware, from the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred, to the eighteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. In two volumes. Volume I. Published by authority. New-Castle: Printed by Samuel and John Adams, M,DCC,XCVII.
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Title (v.2): __________. Volume II.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: A² B–4B⁴ 4C² a–m⁴ n(3 ll.) [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 347 leaves; pp. i–1 51–590 [2], 21–101 [unn. pp. i–v xxviii 51 21; misnumbering 244 as “442”].

Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii blank; iii certification, issued by the “Secretary’s Office, New-Castle, August 18, 1797” and signed “James Booth, Secretary of the State of Delaware.”; iv blank; v–xxii Constitution of the United States &c.; xxiii–xxvii amendments to the Constitution; xxviii–l the second constitution of Delaware adopted in 1792; 51–590 laws; [I]–[2] blank; 21–2101 “Appendix, containing various public papers, including certain legislative acts, which, although expired, altered, or repealed, are necessary to be known and preserved.” (with the charter of privileges, granted by William Penn in 1771, pp. 237–243, Declaration of Independence, pp. 274–279, declaration of rights of Delaware, pp. 279–281, the 1776 constitution of Delaware, pp. 282–291, Articles of Confederation, pp. 291–2101).
Vol. 2: 591 title; 592 blank; 593 certification (same as v.1, p. iii); 594 blank; 595–1376 laws; 1–2 addenda and errata; 21–210 “Table of acts repealed, expired, or obsolete.”; 2 II–216 “Table of private acts.”; 217–218 “Table of the appendix to volume I.”; 219–2128 index.

References: ESTC W6933; Evans 32030; NUC ND 0139151; Sabin 19392.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: First edition. “Published by authority” of the General Assembly of the state of Delaware. The act granting this authority can be summarized: On June 19th, 1793, the general assembly passed An act empowering the secretary to cause the laws of this state to be

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printed.— v.2, pp. 1158–1160. The act states: “Whereas by a resolution of the general assembly of this state, entered into the third day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, George Read, esq. was appointed and directed to revise, and prepare for publication, the laws of this state. And whereas this legislature are informed, that the said business is by him so far completed, as that the work of printing may be now commenced.” (Evans comments that the Laws were “Edited by Chief Justice George Read?” — Evans 32030.) “That of the first monies raised, collected, and paid into the treasury of this state…the sum of three thousand dollars shall be, and are hereby appropriated to and for the particular use and purpose of causing the laws of this state to be printed and published.” In addition, “the secretary is hereby impowered and directed to contract, with any person or persons, for printing, in the best manner, and upon the best terms, one thousand [1000] copies of the said laws, in octavo, in a good type, and upon good papers, reserving the copy right thereof in the state, and also for neatly binding and lettering each volume of the said copies.” The secretary was also directed to not sell or deliver to any one person more than two sets or copies.

Apparently, the number of copies printed was more than ample, as evidenced by An act to reduce the price of the bound laws of this state, and for other purposes, passed January 13, 1803.— v.3, pp. 264–265. The act stated: “Whereas by an act of the general assembly of this state, authorizing the printing and procuring [of] one thousand copies or sets of the bound laws of this state, which was done, and a considerable number thereof remain on hand” the secretary of the state is “hereby authorized and required forthwith to transmit and deliver over to the prothonotaries (principle clerks in the courts) of the counties of New-Castle and Sussex, each, two hundred copies, or sets of the bound laws of this state, and shall deliver over to the prothonotary of Kent county the residue, or such part as may remain.” Each of the prothonotaries was directed to advertise and offer the bound sets for sale, in each of the “hundreds of the counties”, at four dollars and twenty-five cents per set, keeping twenty-five cents per set as a commission. (In 1682, each Delaware county was subdivided into “hundreds.” The “hundreds” were political or electoral districts similar to townships.)
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George Read (1733–1798) — signer of both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States — was born in Cecil County, Maryland. His accomplishments can be listed: He studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1752; attorney general for lower Delaware 1763–1774; member of the Continental Congress, from Delaware 1774–1777; president of the Delaware state constitutional convention in 1776, acting governor of Delaware 1777; member of the state house of representatives 1779–1780; judge of the United States Court of Appeals in admiralty cases 1782; representative at the Annapolis convention 1786; delegate from Delaware to the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787; elected to the United States Senate in 1789, reelected in 1790, serving from March 4, 1789, to September 18, 1793, when he resigned, having been appointed chief justice of Delaware. He served as chief justice until his death in New Castle, Delaware. — From: Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774–present.

97-02b DELAWARE. LAWS, ETC. [continuation]

Laws of the state of Delaware, from the second day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, to the twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and five. Volume III. Published by authority. Wilmington: Printed by M. Bradford and R. Porter. 1816.


References: NUC ND 0139153; Sabin 19392; Shaw 37423.

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S2.
Notes: A continuation of the 1797 edition of volumes one and two.

97-02c Delaware. Laws, etc. [continuation]

Laws of the state of Delaware, from the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and six, to the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. Volume IV. Published by authority. Wilmington: Printed by M. Bradford and R. Porter. 1816.


References: NUC ND 0139153; Sabin 19392; Shaw 37424

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S2.

Notes: A continuation of the 1797 edition of volumes one and two.

†97-03 M’Culloch, John, 1754–1824.

A concise history of the United States, from the discovery of America till 1795: with a correct map of the United States. [Eagle illus.] The second edition. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by John M’Culloch, no. 1, North Third-Street.—1797. [[Entered according to act of Congress.]]


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§ Map (folded), facing title: “The United States of America.”

References: ESTC W37500; Evans 32399; Howes M78; NUC NM 0030737.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1*.

Notes: Second edition, and according to the preface, “enlarged in various parts, and a new chapter added.” For biographical information about M’Culloch, see item 87-01. See also the 1795 first edition, item 95-04.

There were four editions of M’Culloch’s A concise history of the United States, published in 1795, 1797, 1807, and 1813. In the preface to the 2d, 3d and 4th edition, M’Culloch states that the work has been considerably enlarged, and, in the case of the last two editions, brought up to date. “The first part of the book, however, remained nearly constant, except for occasional slight changes. The 1797 edition has the fewest changes, the content remaining almost identical with that of 1795. In the collection of public papers one was added, ‘An extract from President Washington’s address to the people of the United States announcing his design of retiring from public life. Sept. 17, 1796.’ The major change occurred when section III of chapter VIII, ‘Chronology of remarkable events in America,’ became section II of chapter IX. The first section of this chapter was called ‘Of America and its original inhabitants’ and these twenty pages were new material. Strictly speaking it was not ‘a new chapter’ as M’Culloch called it in the preface, but rather a part of one. The source of this additional material was not very hard to find, though M’Culloch gave no clue. Since it dealt largely with Indians, Carver’s Travels…was consulted and there the same information was found…The Chronology remained the same as in the 1795 book to [the year] 1745, when changes and additions began.” — from Spieseke, pp. 87 & 90.

The same map is included in each edition of the book.
†97-04 The New Hampshire & Vermont magazine and general repository. No. 1 — For July 1797. — Vol. I [List of contents.]
Printed and sold at Haverhill, New Hampshire, by John Moseley Dunham. MDCCXCVII.

Title (n.4): No. 4 — For October 1797. — Vol. I
The title to No. 1 (wanting) is inferred from No. 4.

Nos. 2–3: wanting.

Pages 26–29 are numbered correctly, but printed in the wrong order.

Contents: No. 1: 1 title (wanting); 2 wanting; 3–40 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 15–18, definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, Paris 3 Sept. 1783, pp. 18–24, Articles of Confederation, pp. 26–28, treaty of amity and commerce with France, Paris 6 Feb. 1778, pp. 29–34)
Nos. 2–3: wanting.
No. 4: 145 title; 146 publisher’s note “To Subscribers.”; 147–184 text (with the Constitution of the United States, ending with first sentence of Article IV, Sect 1, to be continued, pp. 161–166)

References: AP index (Nos. 1–4); ESTC P6638; Evans 32540; ULS.
Source: AP18 (reel 20, nos. 1 & 4)*.

Notes: The New Hampshire [New Hampshire] and Vermont magazine (published monthly by John Moseley Dunham) is complete in just four numbers: v.1 no. [1] (July 1797) to v.1 no. 4 (October 1797). Mainly oriented toward government and politics, this monthly published the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, reports of legislative bodies, treaties, and European news, as well as biography, poetry, and anecdotes.

Apparently, Dunham intended to issue his magazine with plates, as indicated by the “N.B.”, page 146, number 4, which says:

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“The difficulty of procuring the engraving of the plate, intended for this number, obliges us to omit it until the next—when it will appear, together with the productions of a number of our correspondents.”

John Moseley Dunham was a printer by trade. In 1801, he assumed the role of printer and editor of the Telegraphe, a Boston newspaper supporting Republican interests. In a few weeks, Dunham changed the title to Republican Gazetteer. The paper, originally titled The Constitutional Telegraphe, had been founded in 1799 by Samuel S. Parker, editor. In his introduction, Parker said he believed that a new paper, in Boston, would be “cheerfully received and zealously patronized by those federal Republicans, who constitute the great mass of real American citizens, men attached to no faction, who prefer the interest of their own to those of any other country; who comprehend and revere the principles of civil liberty, as recorded and established in the Declaration of Independence, and in the constitutions of the states and federal government”, calling these the “illustrious monuments of the American revolution.” In 1802, Dunham published The vocal companion and Masonic register. In 1807 and 1810, he published A new classical selection of letters. “He published the Republican Gazetteer some two or three years, and afterward established a manufactory of printing ink at Cambridge, from which he supplied most of the printers in New-England. He went to Ohio, after the war of 1812.” — see Buckingham’s Specimens of Newspaper Literature.


Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred, to the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one. Republished, under the authority of the legislature, by Alexander James Dallas. Vol. I. Philadelphia: Printed by Hall and Sellers. MDCCXCVII.

Title (v.2): Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, to the second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.
Republished, under the authority of the legislature, by Alexander James Dallas. Vol. II. Philadelphia: Printed by Hall and Sellers. MDCCXCIII.

Title (v.3): Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the seventh day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, to the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five. Published, under the authority of the legislature, by Alexander James Dallas. Vol. III. Philadelphia: Printed by Hall and Sellers. MDCCXCV.

Title (v.4): Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, to the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one. Published, under the authority of the legislature, by Alexander James Dallas. Vol. IV. Lancaster: Printed by Francis Bailey, Centre-Square. 1801.


Vol. 3: 2°: π^2 a−i^2 k^2 l(1 l.) A−2D^2 χ(1 l.) 2E−2U^2 2χ(1 l.) 2X−4B^2 4C(1 l.) 3χ(1 l.) 4D−4G^2 4I−5S^2 5T(1 l.) 5U^2 5X^2 5Y(1 l.) 4χ(1 l.) 6A−7T^2 5χ(1 l.) 7U−8A^2 6χ(1 l.) 7U−8A^2 7χ(1 l.) 8B−9O^2 9P(1 l.) 9Q−10C^2 10D(1 l.) [missigning 4C as “3C”]; 442 leaves; pp. [2] i–xliv l–602 605–794, 2i–vi [39] [unn. pp. i–iii xxii xl–xlii xliv 105 110 173 176 287 290 292 444 452 454 461 619 624 626 645–646 648 2i; pages with section headings also unnumbered; omitting 603–604 in the numbering].

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Vol. 4: $\pi - 2\pi^2 A - R^2 T - 4L^2 \chi(1 l.) 4M - 7S^2 2\chi(1 l.) 7T - 8T^2 8U(1 l.) 8X - 9\xi^2$; 377 leaves; pp. [2] i–vi 1–622, 256–720 [23] [unn. pp. pp. i–iii vi 87 90 92 178–179 184 188 313 318 522 528 530 618 622 2621 2622 714–715 720; pages with section headings also unnumbered; repeating 621–622].

In the MWA copy (v.4) photographed by Readex for their EAI-S1 collection, pp. 620–621 misprinted “621–622.” The MWA and DLC copies (v.4) lack pp. 183–186.


Vol. 3: [I] title v.3; [2] statement certifying that the laws comprised in this volume have been collated with, and corrected by, the original rolls, datelined “Secretary’s-Office, Philadelphia, August 1st, 1795.” and signed “A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Commonwealth.”; i divisional title; ii resolution April 9, 1791, authorizing Hall and Sellers to print and publish the laws at the late session of the general assembly and a statement signed by A. J. Dallas, June 4, 1791, certifying that he collated and corrected, with the original rolls, the constitutions of the U.S. and PA, and the laws passed during the late session of the general assembly; iii–xviii Constitution of the United States & related resolutions; xix–xxi amendments to the Constitution of the U.S.; xxii–xxxix 2d const. of PA adopted in 1790; xl blank; xli table of laws repealed, expired, or obsolete; xlii–xliii table of private acts; xliv blank; l–104 acts passed at a session begun Dec. 7, 1790; 105–108 table of the foregoing acts; 109 divisional title; 110 resolution & certification, similar to p. ii; 111–172 acts passed at a session begun Aug. 23, 1791; 173–174 table of the foregoing acts; 175 divisional title; 176 resolution & certification, similar to p. ii; 177–286 acts passed at a session begun Dec. 6, 1791; 287–289 table of the foregoing acts; 290 blank; 291 divisional title; 292 certification, similar to p. ii; 293–439 acts passed at a session begun Dec. 4, 1792; 439–442 table of the foregoing acts; 443 divisional title; 444 certification, similar to p. ii; 445–450 acts passed at a session begun Aug. 27, 1793; 451 table of the foregoing acts; 452 blank; 453 divisional title; 454 certification, similar to p. ii; 455–618 acts passed at a session begun Dec. 3, 1793; 619–623 table of the foregoing acts; 624 blank; 625 divisional title; 626 certification, similar to p. ii; 627–644 acts passed at a session begun Sept. 1, 1794; 645 table of the foregoing acts; 646 blank; 647 divisional title; 648 certification, similar to p. ii; 649–793 acts passed at a session begun Dec. 2, 1794; 794 blank; 2i–2v table of the titles contained in the index; 2vi blank; 2[1]–2[39] index.

Vol. 4: i title v.4; ii statement certifying that the laws comprised in this volume have been collated with, and corrected by, the original rolls, datelined “Secretary’s-Office, Lancaster, April 26th, 1801.” and signed “A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Commonwealth.”; iii−v table of private acts; vi blank; [1] divisional title; [2] certification, similar to p. ii; 1−86 acts passed at a session begun Dec. 1, 1795; 87−89 table of the foregoing acts; 90 blank; 91 divisional title; 92 certification, similar to p. ii; 93−177 acts passed at a session begun Dec. 6, 1796; 178 blank; 179−182 table of the foregoing acts; 183 divisional title; 184 certification, similar to p. ii; 185−186 acts passed at a session begun Aug. 28, 1797; 187 divisional title; 188 certification, similar to p. ii; 189−312 acts passed at a session begun Dec. 5, 1797; 313−316 table of the foregoing acts; 317 divisional title; 318 certification, similar to p. ii; 319−521 acts passed at a session begun Dec. 4, 1798; 522−527 table of the foregoing acts; 528 blank; 529 divisional title; 530 certification, similar to p. ii; 531−617 acts passed at a session begun Dec. 3, 1799; 618−621 table of the foregoing acts; 622 blank; 621 divisional title; 622 certification, similar to p. ii; 623−713 acts passed at a session begun Nov. 1, 1800; 714 blank; 715−719 table of the foregoing acts; 720 blank; [1]−[23] index.

In the DLC copy of volume four, the table of private acts is bound after p. 2719. In the MWA copy of volume four photographed by Readex for their EAI-S1 collection, the table of private acts is bound in the preliminaries, as shown in this checklist entry.

The pages in volume four can be equated to the following Evans’ records: [2] 1−86 Evans 30976; 91−182 Evans 32648; 183−186 Evans 32649; 187−316 Evans 34323; 317−527 Evans 36059; 529−621 Evans 38208; 621−719 Shaw 1113.

References: ESTC Evans 32655 (v.1) & 34331 (v.2) & 29291 (v.3); NUC NP 0209402 & NP 0209400 (v.2) & NP 0209028 (v.4); Shaw 1121 (v.4); Sabin 60195.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1 (Evans 32655, 34331, 29291); EAI-S2 (Shaw 1121); PC*.

Notes: The four volumes were published in the following order: v.2 (1793), v.3 (1795), v.1 (1797) & v.4 (1801). The order of publication can be verified. On April 4th, 1792, the legislature passed An act to
provide for printing, publishing, and distributing the laws of this commonwealth, and to direct a proper index to be made of the records of the executive department.— v.3, pp. 243–246. The act directed the governor to have 2500 to 3000 copies of the acts and resolutions of the general assembly printed as soon as convenient, after being enacted and passed. The secretary was directed to collate and correct the proof sheets of the printed copies using the original rolls. Essentially, this portion of the act was the “recipe” for publishing the laws at the end of each session. When the number of laws enacted was sufficient to form a volume of convenient size, the secretary was directed to create an index of the contents of said laws, and cause two hundred sets of the laws and index to be bound into volumes, properly lettered, and with an attestation prefixed to each volume, indicating that the laws therein were collated and corrected using the original rolls. This part of the act provided the “blueprint” that secretary Alexander James Dallas followed in publishing volumes three and four. Volume three consisted of the session laws from 1791 through 1794, as issued (Evans 23670, 23671, 24666, 25972, 25973, 27476, 27477, & 29285), with a general title page and pages xli–xliv added. The index was already part of Evans 29285. Volume four consisted of the session laws from 1795 through 1800, as issued (Evans 30976, 32648, 32649, 34323, 36059, 38208, & Shaw 1113), with a general title page and index added. The bound sets of laws were then distributed to Pennsylvania and U.S. government officials, per a list provided by the act.

In addition, the governor was directed to have the laws of Pennsylvania now in force, passed from October 2, 1781 to October 1, 1790 (i.e., volume two) published, with a proper index, and the titles of all the private laws, and laws which have expired by their own limitation, or have been repealed, reserving one thousand copies for the use of the commonwealth, to be distributed as the legislature may hereafter direct.

Then, on March 22nd, 1793, nearly one year later and about six weeks before the publication of volume two, the legislature passed An act…for re-printing the provincial and state laws, passed prior to the second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.— v.3, pp. 320–322. The act directed the governor to have the laws of Pennsylvania, now in force, passed prior to October 2, 1781 (i.e.,
Authorization to begin work on volume two occurred a year before authorization to work on volume one. In addition, less work was needed to finish volume two than volume one. Consequently, volume two was ready to be published long before work on volume one could be completed. In fact, volume three was published in 1795 before work on volume one could be completed. Little work was required to publish volume three; it was merely a matter of binding sets of already printed session laws (1791 through 1794) together with a new general index. Volume one was finally published in 1797, followed by volume four in 1801. In the preface to volume one, Dallas apologized for the delay, saying “In presenting this volume to the legislature, I feel occasion to regret, that the nature of the work, its importance, and its extent, have so long retarded the publication.” The dates of publication are also affirmed by the dates in the various attestations and certifications printed in the volumes.

Alexander James Dallas (1759–1817) was born in Kingston, Jamaica, but moved at an early age to Edinburgh and then to London. He married and returned to Jamaica in 1780, where he was admitted to the bar though his father’s connections. In 1783, he moved to Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1784. His law practice was slow and on the side he edited the Pennsylvania Herald (1787–1788) and the Columbian Magazine (1787–1789). Governor Thomas Mifflin named Dallas secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a post he held from 1791 to 1801. He also served as U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania (1801–1814). Near the end of the war of 1812, he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Madison, at a time when treasury affairs were in an extremely critical condition. He pushed Congress to levy taxes heavier than any previously borne in the U.S. and asked for the reestablishment of the Bank of the United States. Under Dallas’s administration, confidence in U.S. currency was restored. From March 14, 1815 to December 1815 he was acting
secretary of war, and for a time that year was acting secretary of state.

†97-06 SMITH, CHARLES, 1768-1808.

The American war, from 1775 to 1783, with plans. By Charles Smith. [Flags and canon illus.] New-York: Printed for C. Smith, bookseller and stationer, no. 51, Maiden Lane. —1797.—


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 introduction; 4–183 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 28–31).


References: ESTC W11612; Evans 32842; Howes S581; NUC NS 0625093; Sabin 82375.

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S1.

Notes: “Originally printed in Smith’s Monthly Military Repository, in 1796 and 1797. Although mostly reset, some of the signatures retain
the mark Vol. II, as originally published.”— Evans 32842.

The flags and canon illustration printed on the title page is the same as that appearing on the title pages of volumes one and two of Smith’s Monthly Military Repository. “The illustrations differ in reported copies.” — EAI-S1 (Evans 32842).

The paragraph immediately preceding the Declaration of Independence reads as follows: “On the 9th of June, a motion for declaring the colonies free and independent, was made in Congress. The debates on that subject were continued for some time, and after a full discussion, the proposed measure was, on the fourth of July, approved by nearly an unanimous vote, which was expressed in the following words: [followed by the text of the Declaration].”

For information about Charles Smith, see item 95-07.

†97-07a Walker, John, 1759–1830.

Elements of geography, and of natural and civil history. Containing, I. The order of the spheres. II. The economy of the sublunary works of creation, inanimate and living. III. Picturesque and general sketches of the different parts of the earth; and the varied appearances and manners of it’s [sic its] inhabitants. IV. The rise, revolution, and fall, of the principal empires of the world. V. Changes through different ages in the manners of mankind. VI. VII. VIII. IX. Description of the different quarters of the world; Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Their divisions into countries, provinces, &c. Their climates, soils, animals, plants, minerals, mountains, rivers, lakes, canals, commerce, manufactures, curiosities, schools, learning, literati, religious prosessions, language, government, history, &c. By John Walker. Third edition. Dublin: Printed and sold by Thomas Morton Bates, 89, Coombe. Nearly opposite Meath-Street. 1797.


6, must be inserted in the Geography, at the pages here annexed to each. The maps will be most convenient for consultation, if bound up by themselves, separately from the work, and will form a complete small or pocket atlas, &c.; if otherwise, they may be inserted in the following order [in the work]”; [6]–[8] preface, signed, p. [8], “J.W.”; 1–624 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 550–553, Constitution of the United States, pp. 555–563, amendments to the Constitution, pp. 563–565, and Washington’s farewell address [not in the 1795 ed.], pp. 613–624).

§ Plate 1 (folded), facing title: map of world; plate 2 (folded), facing p. 5: mechanical figures, &c.; plate 3 (folded), facing p. 9: astronomical figures; plate 4 (folded), facing p. 19: astronomical figures; plate 5 (folded), facing p. 69: optical figures, &c.; plate 6 (folded), facing p. 129: botanical figures, &c.; plate 7 (folded), facing p. 153: general chart on mercators projection; plate 8 (folded), facing p. 566: map of United States of America; plate 9 (folded), facing p. 328: map of Europe; plate 10 (folded), facing p. 343: map of England and Wales; plate 11 (folded), facing p. 356: map of Scotland; plate 12 (folded), facing p. 364: map of Ireland; plate 13 (folded), facing p. 378: map of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland; plate 14 (folded), facing p. 387: map of northern part of Russia; plate 15 (folded), facing p. 388: map of southern part of Russia; plate 16 (folded), facing p. 391: map of Poland; plate 17 (folded), facing p. 397: map of Germany; plate 18 (folded), facing p. 404: map of Switzerland; plate 19 (folded), facing p. 408: map of Holland; plate 20 (folded), facing p. 416: map of Netherlands; plate 21 (folded), facing p. 419: map of France; plate 22 (folded), facing p. 453: map of Spain and Portugal; plate 23 (folded), facing p. 461: map of Italy; plate 24 (folded), facing p. 465: map of Turkey and Hungary; plate 25 (folded), facing p. 470: map of Asia; plate 26 (folded), facing p. 480: map of Hindoostan, or India; plate 27 (folded), facing p. 492: map of Africa; plate 28 (folded), facing p. 518: map of West Indies; plate 29 (folded), facing p. 521: map of North America; plate 30 (folded), facing p. 602: map of South America; plate 31 (folded), facing p. 624: historical chart.

The personal copy has five plates (2–6), the remainder apparently being bound in a separate atlas as recommended by Walker.
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References: ESTC T185819; NUC NW 0036830.

Sources: PC*; PPL.


Either 5 plates or 31 plates are bound with Elements of Geography, depending on whether the historical chart and 25 maps are bound separately, or not.

Walker recommended to bind the maps separately. Consequently, he published An atlas to Walker’s geography and gazetteer, Dublin 1797, and an Atlas to Walker’s geography, London, 1802. He also published a Universal atlas, for the use of schools, London, 1808 and 1811, and Walker’s universal atlas, for the use of schools, London, 1813, 1814, 1816, and 1822.

For information about John Walker, see item 95-09a.

97-07b WALKER, JOHN, 1759−1830.

An atlas to Walker’s Geography and Gazetteer. [Double-column list of titles and numbers of 31 plates, of which plates II, III, IV, V, and VI are bound in Geography.] World − Plate I. Mechanical Figures, &c. II. Astronomical ditto, III. Solar system, &c. IV. Optical figures, V. Botanical ditto, VI. These plates [II−VI] are instead in Geography. General chart of the world, VII. United States of America, VIII. Europe, IX. England and Wales, X. Scotland, XI. Ireland, XII. Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland, XIII. Northern part of Russia, XIV. Southern part of Russia, XV. Poland, as divided, XVI. Germany, plate XVII. Swisserland, XVIII. Holland, or Seven United Provinces, XIX. Netherlands, XX. France in departments, XXI. Spain and Portugal, XXII. Italy, XXIII. Turkey in Europe, and Hungary, XXIV. Asia, XXV. Hindoostan, or East Indies, XXVI. Africa, XXVII. West Indies, XXVIII. North America in general, XXIX. South America, XXX. Historical chart, XXXI. Dublin: Printed by Thomas Morton Bates, 89, Coombe. 1797.
Collation: 8°: π(1 l.); 1 leaf; pp. [2]; 26 plates.

§ Plate I (folded): map of world; plates II–VI: bound instead in Elements of Geography; plate VII (facing pages): general chart on mercators projection; plate VIII (facing pages): map of “United States of America agreeable to the peace of 1783”; plate IX (facing pages): map of Europe; plate X (facing pages): map of England and Wales; plate XI (facing pages): map of Scotland; plate XII (facing pages): map of Ireland; plate XIII (facing pages): map of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland; plate XIV (facing pages): map of northern part of Russia; plate XV (facing pages): map of southern part of Russia; plate XVI (facing pages): map of Poland; plate XVII (facing pages): map of Germany; plate XVIII (facing pages): map of Switzerland (spelled Swisserland in the title); plate XIX (facing pages): map of Holland; plate XX (facing pages): map of Netherlands; plate XXI (facing pages): map of France; plate XXII (facing pages): map of Spain and Portugal; plate XXIII (facing pages): map of Italy; plate XXIV (facing pages): map of Turkey and Hungary; plate XXV (facing pages): map of Asia; plate XXVI (facing pages): map of Hindooostan or India; plate XXVII (facing pages): map of Africa; plate XXVIII (facing pages & folded): map of West Indies; plate XXIX (facing pages): map of North America; plate XXX (facing pages): map of South America; plate XXXI (facing pages & folded): historical chart.

References: EC guide: ESTC T205958; NUC NW 0036827.

Sources: EC (reel 16730); ICN (lacks title page); NBu*.

The ICN copy lacks the title page. DLC and PU each report holding a copy, but neither book could be located.

Notes: The work contains the 26 plates intended to accompany Walker’s Elements of Geography, 1797 (item 97-07a), bound by themselves to form a small atlas. Five of the plates listed in the title are bound in the Geography. The work was offered for sale by the Philadelphia Rare Books & Manuscripts Company, catalog 20, item 333, with imprint date 1797 and 25 maps, but with no mention of the historical chart.
An atlas to Walker’s Geography and Gazetteer. [Double-column list of titles and numbers of 31 plates, of which plates II, III, IV, V, and VI are bound in Geography.] World – Plate I. Mechanical Figures, &c. II. Astronomical ditto, III. Solar system, &c. IV. Optical figures, V. Botanical ditto, VI. These plates [II–VI] are instead in Geography. General chart of the world, VII. United States of America, VIII. Europe, IX. England and Wales, X. Scotland, XI. Ireland, XII. Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland, XIII. Northern part of Russia, XIV. Southern part of Russia, XV. Poland, as divided, XVI. Germany, plate XVII. Swisserland, XVIII. Holland, or Seven United Provinces, XIX. Netherlands, XX. France in departments, XXI. Spain and Portugal, XXII. Italy, XXIII. Turkey in Europe, and Hungary, XXIV. Asia, XXV. Hindoostan, or East Indies, XXVI. Africa, XXVII. West Indies, XXVIII. North America in general, XXIX. South America, XXX. Historical chart, XXXI. Dublin: Printed by Thomas Morton Bates, 89, Coombe. 1798.

Collation: 8°: π(1 l.); 1 leaf; pp. [2]; 26 plates.

§ Plate I (folded): map of world; plates II–VI: bound instead in Elements of Geography; plate VII (facing pages): general chart on mercators projection; plate VIII (facing pages): map of “United States of America agreeable to the peace of 1783”; plate IX (facing pages): map of Europe; plate X (facing pages): map of England and Wales; plate XI (facing pages): map of Scotland; plate XII (facing pages): map of Ireland; plate XIII (facing pages): map of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland; plate XIV (facing pages): map of northern part of Russia; plate XV (facing pages): map of southern part of Russia; plate XVI (facing pages): map of Poland; plate XVII (facing pages): map of Germany; plate XVIII (facing pages): map of Switzerland (spelled Swisserland in the title); plate XIX (facing pages): map of Holland; plate XX (facing pages): map of Netherlands; plate XXI (facing pages): map of France; plate XXII (facing pages): map of Spain and Portugal; plate XXIII (facing pages): map of Italy; plate XXIV (facing pages): map of Turkey and Hungary; plate XXV
Checklist 1776–1825

(facing pages): map of Asia; plate XXVI (facing pages): map of Hindoostan or India; plate XXVII (facing pages): map of Africa; plate XXVIII (facing pages & folded): map of West Indies; plate XXIX (facing pages): map of North America; plate XXX (facing pages): map of South America; plate XXXI (facing pages & folded): historical chart.

References: EC guide; ESTC T205959.

Sources: EC (reel 16730); PC*.

Notes: These are the 26 plates intended to accompany Walker’s Elements of Geography, 1797 (item 97-07a), bound by themselves to form a small atlas.

1798

†98-01 New York. Laws, etc.


Title (v.2): __________. Volume II.


first session of the legislature; 24–25 laws passed at the second session; 26–39 laws passed at the third session; 40–43 laws passed at the fourth session; 44–52 laws passed at the fifth session; 53–63 laws passed at the sixth session; 64–149 laws passed at the seventh session; 149–198 laws passed at the eighth session; 199–289 laws passed at the ninth session; 289–462 laws passed at the tenth session; 463–507 index to the first volume.


References: ESTC W6995; Evans 34214 (v.1); Bristol B10438 (v.2); NUC NN 0198292 (v.1).

Sources: EAI-S1 (Evans 34214 & 48545)*; PC (v.1)*.

Notes: Second edition of volumes I and II, in which the title has the words “In three volumes”. See item 92-03b for a description of Laws of the state of New York, vol. III (1797). The preface to vol. III contains these words: “The first edition of vol. I. and II. having been disposed of, the second edition of them is put to the press and will be issued in all January, on a handsome type and good paper.—The public shall be constantly supplied with the Laws in this convenient form, from the press of their obedient servant, Thomas Greenleaf…New-York, Nov. 1797.”

It is supposed that Greenleaf intended to combine the new second edition of volumes I and II with the first edition of vol. III, published a year earlier, to be issued as a set of three volumes. There is no evidence that Greenleaf published a second edition of vol. III.

†98-02 RHODE ISLAND. LAWS, ETC.

The public laws of the state of Rhode-Island and providence plantations, as revised by a committee, and finally enacted by the honourable general assembly, at their session in January, 1798. To which are prefixed, the charter, Declaration of Independence, Articles
of Confederation, Constitution of the United States, and President Washington’s address of September, 1796. Published by authority. [One line of Latin quotation and one line of English translation.] Printed at Providence, by Carter and Wilkinson, and sold at their book-store. 1798.


References: Alden 1581; ESTC W14090; Evans 34453; NUC NR 0226426; Sabin 70626.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: “The fifth revision of the Rhode Island Laws.”—Sabin 70626; the first since the Revolution, being preceded by the fourth revision of 1767, and “published by authority.”

On the last Monday in January, 1798, the general assembly passed An act establishing the Digest of Laws, as reported by the committee appointed to revise the laws of this state, and amended by the general assembly, at the last and present session—pp. 75–79. The act states: “whereas the committee appointed to revise the laws of this state have completed the business of the appointment”, the secretary of state is therefore directed to cause “all the laws contained in the said digest to be arranged under proper titles with a copious index, and prepared for the press.” Messrs. Carter and Wilkinson were engaged to print and bind 300 copies of the digest, and the printed copies were then distributed according to a list provided by the act. The act also directed the secretary of state to publish, together with the laws contained in the digest, several important documents, viz. the Charter granted to the late colony of Rhode Island and providence plantations, by Charles II, King of Great-Britain; the Declaration of
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Independence; the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the United States; and Washington’s farewell address.

†98-03 The Time Piece. Published on Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays, at no. 25, Maiden-Lane, by Robert Saunders, for the proprietors. no. 128 — Vol. II.] New York, Monday, July 9, 1798. [[Four dollars per annum.

Collation: 4°: no signatures; 2 leaves; unpaginated; pp. [4].

Contents: [1]—[4] text, in three columns per page (with the Declaration of Independence with printed signatures, p. [1], c. 1–3).

References: AP index; ESTC P6475; ULS.

Source: AP18 (reel 29)*.

Notes: The Time Piece, a four-page tri-weekly, is comprised of 3 volumes, numbers 1 through 150 (March 13, 1797–August 28, 1798). The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in number 128 of volume 2 (July 9, 1798). The Declaration is reprinted without commentary.

Volume 2 “includes narratives on different countries and cultures and anecdotes, as well as news from Congress, London, New York, and other U.S. cities; with news of the theater, playbills, and advertisements including boarding houses, shipping news, merchandise, lost and found, public notices, and selections of poetry.” — from ESTC P6475.

†98-04 United States. Constitution.

Constitution of the United States of America, and of the state of New-Jersey. To which is annexed, the Declaration of Independence, as agreed upon by the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, July 4, 1776. And compendium of the Declaration of Rights, selected from some of the state constitutions[.] Newark: Printed by Pennington and Dodge, M,DCC,XCVIII.
Collation: 8°: A⁴ B−E⁴; 20 leaves; pp. 1−40 [unn. pp. 1−3 21 29 34].

Contents: 1 title; 2 publishers’ note: “To the public” signed “The publishers. Newark, August, 1798.”; 3−17 Constitution of the United States; 18−20 amendments to the Constitution; 21−28 constitution of NJ; 29−34 Declaration of Independence; 34−40 declaration of rights (with extracts from the declaration of rights of the inhabitants of the state of Vermont, pp. 34−36, extracts from the declaration of rights of the people of the state of North Carolina, pp. 37−38, extracts from the declaration of rights of the people in Maryland, 38−39, extracts from the declaration of rights of the inhabitants of Massachusetts, pp. 39−40, extracts from the declaration of rights of the citizens of Pennsylvania, p. 40).

References: ESTC W37568; Evans 34795; Felcone 267; NUC NU 0148355; Sabin 53094.

Sources: CSmH*; EAI-S1.

Notes: The publishers (in their remarks To the Public) “have for some time [been] of the opinion, that a re-publication in a pamphlet of the following selected articles would be productive of much usefulness to the public…The constitutions both of this state and of the United States, are at present only to be found in large books, which cost a price that some persons feel themselves unable to pay, and vast numbers of others imagine themselves so, and thus remain unpossessed and unacquainted with those important charters of their rights; whereas every citizen ought to have them in keeping, and should compare every governmental act thereby; they could then at any time inform themselves when either of them were infringed upon…The Declaration of Independence, and the declaration of the rights of the people, taken from some of the state constitutions, which are added, cannot fail to prove useful to every purchaser.”
Declaration of Independence

†98-05 United States. Declaration of Independence.


Collation: 8°: A–B⁴, ²A–R⁴, ³A–R⁴, ⁴A–Q⁴ R(3 ll.); 211 leaves; pp. 1–15 [I], ²I–133 [3], ³I–133 [3], ⁴I–133 [unn. pp. 1 ²I ³I ⁴I].


References: NUC NU 0151794; Sabin 146.

Source: DLC*.

Notes: The title page is in French and has no imprint. However, the work was likely printed in 1798, or shortly afterwards, as the Costituzione della repubblica Cisalpina, anno v. della repubblica, francese and the Costituzione della repubblica Ligurge, both reprinted in the book, are dated 1797.

The work contains a most unusual and unique printing of the Declaration of Independence. Following the title page, the Declaration is then printed on facing pages, two columns per page, in English, German, French, and Italian. The English and German versions are printed on pages 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 12 and 14; the French and Italian versions on pages 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15. Three different constitutions are then printed: the constitution of France, 1795, the constitution of the Cisapline Republic, 1797, and the constitution of
Liguria, 1797, each occupying 133 pages and each printed in the four languages using a similar format.

†98-06 VERMONT. LAWS, ETC.

Laws of the state of Vermont; revised and passed by the legislature, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven. Together with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, and the constitution of the state of Vermont: with an appendix: containing the several laws, which have heretofore been passed by the legislature, regulating proprietors’ meetings, granting general land taxes, exclusive privileges to companies for locks, toll bridges, turnpike roads, &c. and the titles of all the acts which have not been repealed, or become obsolete. Published by authority. State of Vermont.

Imprint: Printed at Rutland, by Josiah Fay. M,DCC,XCVIII.

Title (v.2) __________. Printed at Rutland, by Josiah Fay. M,DCC,XCVIII.

2d Title: Acts and laws passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont. Printed at Windsor, Vermont, by Alden Spooner. M, DCCC, I.

States: three.


State 3: 8°: A⁴ B–3P⁴ 3Q² 3R–4I⁴ 4K(1 l .), ²A⁴ B–U⁴ W⁴ X–2M⁴ 2N² 2O⁴ [missigning 2S as “2T” and 2T as “2S”]; 461 leaves; pp. 1–621 [1],
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21−158, 31−122, 41−12, 51−7 [unn. pp. 1−3 9 46−47 68−69 21−2 31 393 41 51 56].

Contents: State 1: I title; 2 blank; 3–8 Declaration of Independence; 9–24 Constitution of the United States; 25–27 resolutions respecting the Constitution, in convention, 1787; 28–31 amendments to the Constitution; 31–45 ratifications of the amendments; 46 blank; 47–67 third constitution of Vermont adopted in 1793; 68 blank; 69–406 revised laws; 407–621 revised laws, cont’d; 21−2151 appendix; 2152–2202 index to the revised laws; 2202–2205 titles of acts in the appendix; 2[1]−2[2] certification that the revised acts have been collated with the original acts deposited in the Secretary of State’s office and that the acts in the appendix have been compared with copies furnished by the Secretary of State, and are correct, excepting the errata provided herein, followed by the list of errata.


State 3: I–621 same as state 1; [I] first page of the 151-page appendix from state 1; 21 2nd title; 22 blank; 23–2158 laws passed since the revision, 1798–1800; 31−3122 appendix (with the acts of 1801, pp. 393–3122); 41−412 index to the revised laws; 51−55 index to the laws passed since the revision; 56−57 index to the appendix, including the acts of 1801.

References: State 1: ESTC W14094; Evans 34925; NUC NV 0113570; Sabin 99126. State 2: McCorison 507 (v.2); Sabin 99126. State 3: Sabin 99126 & 99131 (Spooner’s supplement); Shaw 1579 (Spooner’s supplement).

Sources: State 1: DLC; PC*. State 2: DLC; EAI-S1 (Evans 34925, v.2 only); PC*. State 3: PC*; PPL.

Notes: Revised edition, with three variant states. In state 1, the sheets are bound in a single volume. In state 2, the same sheets are divided at pages 406 and 407 and bound in two volumes; each volume
having its own title page. The volume one title page is identical to the state 1 title page (same setting). The volume two title page is word-for-word the same as the volume one title page, but with a new setting and very slight typesetting differences, as follows: (1) the sixth line “In the year of our Lord” begins with an upper case I instead of a lower case i and (2) the imprint date is printed with two different sizes of type, viz. M,DCC, XCVIII instead of M, DCC, XCVIII. In state 3, the sheets corresponding to pages 1–621, including the verso of page 621, which is the first page of the appendix, are bound together with Spooner’s supplement (Shaw 1579). Shaw 1579 consists of the Acts and laws passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, Windsor, Alden Spooner, 1801 (Shaw 1578), plus a 12-page index. Except as noted, the sheets in the three states have the same typesetting and are without alterations to the type-pages.

The state 1 volumes most likely represent those contracted for by the General Assembly, and which were subsequently delivered to the state of Vermont. Concerning state 2, Sabin noted that “some copies of this revision were issued in two volumes, probably for greater convenience in handling.” — Sabin 99126. Concerning state 3, Sabin noted that “several copies have also been found in which Spooner’s supplement to the above revision, issued in 1801… has been substituted for the appendix. [And] a 12 page index to the revised laws has been added.” — Sabin 99126.

“In 1795, a committee consisting of Roswell Hopkins and Richard Whitney was appointed to revise the laws, and in the following year Nathaniel Chipman and Samuel Hitchcock were added thereto. This revision was adopted by the legislature of 1797, and was published in 1798.” — see “Historical Note” in The Public Laws of Vermont 1933.

On November 10th, 1797, the general assembly passed An act, regulating the printing, binding, distribution, and sale of the revised laws of this state.— v.2, pp. 617–621. The act states: “That there shall be printed by the printer of this state, one thousand [1000] copies of the revised laws of this state, on demi paper of a good quality, with a type similar to that on which the first and second volumes of the laws of the United States are printed, to be the same size and shape, and to contain as many words on each page, and the volumes of said laws
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shall be as well bound, with suitable leather, for that purpose, and on the outside of a leather of a different colour, each volume shall be lettered with these words, namely Laws of Vermont”, and the printed copies shall be distributed and disposed of according to a list prescribed by the act. The act further directed Cephas Smith, jun. of Rutland to “inspect the press during the printing of said revised laws” and provide a certificate to accompany the said laws, attesting that “the same are correct, or noting the errata, if there be any.”

Cephas Smith (1761–1815) was born in Suffield, Connecticut. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1788, and studied law with Israel Smith of Rutland, opening an office there, after being admitted to the bar in March, 1791. At length, he became the clerk of the U.S. Circuit and District Court of Vermont. —The history of Rutland Co. and Sketches of the alumni of Dartmouth College.

1799

†99-01 Adams, Hannah, 1755–1831.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–4 “To the reader”; 5–7 contents; 8 blank; 9–513 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 343–348); 514 notes; [I]–[2] list of subscribers.

References: ESTC W29505; Evans 35075; Howes A50; NUC NA 0060743; Sabin 215.
Sources: DLC*; PC; SA.

Notes: First edition. The lead-in to the Declaration (p. 343) states “The act of the united colonies, for separating themselves from the government of Great-Britain, and declaring their independence, was expressed in the following words.”

Hannah Adams (1755–1831), a Christian author, was born in Medfield, Massachusetts. She was the first woman in the United States to make literature a profession. At an early age, she acquired a fair knowledge of Greek and Latin. During the Revolutionary War she supported herself by making lace, and afterward by teaching. Her principal work was An alphabetical compendium of the various sects which have appeared from the beginning of the Christian era to the present day (1784). She also wrote A view of Religions (1791), A summary history of New-England (1799); Evidences of Christianity (1801), An abridgment of the history of New England (1801), and an edited version of A summary history to be used as a school book. A legal dispute followed with the Rev. Jedidiah Morse, who was also publishing a book on the subject. In 1804 she published her synthesis: The truth and excellence of the Christian religion exhibited. Her later works included History of the Jews (1812), A dictionary of all religions and religious denominations (1817), and Letters on the Gospels (1824).

†99-02 MARYLAND. LAWS, ETC.

The laws of Maryland, to which are prefixed the original charter, with an English translation, the bill of rights and constitution of the state, as originally adopted by the convention, with the several alterations by acts of assembly, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the general government, and the amendments made thereto, with an index to the laws, the bill of rights, and the Constitution. In two volumes. Revised and collected, under the authority of the legislature, by William Kilty, attorney at law. Volume I. Annapolis: Printed by Frederick Green, printer to the state. 1799.

Title (v.2): __________. Volume II. 1800.
Declaration of Independence

Collation: Vol. 1: 4°: a−e⁴ f2 A−4V⁴ 4X(3 ll.) [letter V replaces U throughout]; 381 leaves; pp. π[44], [717].
Vol. 2: 4°: A−6D⁴, 2A−3C² [letter V replaces U throughout]; 574 leaves; pp. [952], ²[196].


References: ESTC W14038; Evans 35775 (v.1) & 37894 (v.2); NUC NM 0289781 (v.1−7); Sabin 45190 (v.1−7)

Sources: CSmH; DLC; EAI-S1 (Evans 35775 & 37894); PC*.

Notes: Revised edition of the laws, in two volumes; continued under the title The laws of Maryland from the end of the year 1799…([1820], v. 3−7).

The laws were published under the authority of the legislature, according to a resolution adopted at the November session, 1798.— v.1, p. π[3]. The resolution appointed William Kilty to revise and prepare an edition of all public acts from 1692 till the end of the present session, and by a resolution adopted at the November session, 1799, it was extended to include the acts of that session, and to insert, in the same order, the titles of the private, repealed, and expired acts. He was also directed to include, in the edition: the original charter to Lord Baltimore; the bill of rights; the constitution of Pennsylvania, as
originally adopted by the convention, together with the several alterations; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation; and the Constitution of the United States. And, by the resolution adopted at the November session, 1799, he was also directed to preface the second volume of his edition with Washington’s farewell address of September 17th, 1796. Frederick Green, printer to the state, was directed to print, and procure to be bound, 200 copies of the edition of the laws. The certification (signed by John Gwinn, clerk, Sept. 5th, 1800) states that he “examined and compared with the records” the acts passed since 1763, although Kilty was directed to begin his revision with the “acts from 1692.”

William Kilty (1757–1821) was born in London, England, but removed to American before the Revolutionary War, where he studied medicine at Annapolis, Maryland. At the beginning of the war, he was residing on his father’s plantation in Calvert County, Maryland. He joined the American army in 1776, and served as a surgeon (including service as a surgeon’s mate in the 4th Maryland Regiment) until 1783, when he returned to Annapolis and studied law. He had been captured in the battle of Camden, and probably began his law studies while on parole. He then took a distinguished position at the bar. In 1798, he was commissioned by the Maryland Assembly to compile the laws of the state, an assignment that bore fruit as \textit{The laws of Maryland}, in two volumes (1799–1800). On March 3, 1801, the last day of his term, President John Adams named British-born William Kilty chief judge of the newly established “circuit court”, which at the time was the District’s highest judiciary post. He filled this position until Jan. 20, 1806, when he was appointed chancellor of Maryland (the state’s highest legal officer), serving until his death in 1821. In 1809, he was asked by the Maryland General Assembly to undertake a study of the English laws which should be considered applicable and to be retained by Maryland. This fascinating \textit{Report of all such English statutes…} (Baltimore, 1811) established a course of judicial precedent in Maryland that has never been questioned, to this day. In 1820, at the invitation of the Senate, Kilty joined by two other gentlemen Thomas Harris and John Watkins, to compile and publish the laws enacted 1800–1818 (v.3–v.5), with an index (v.6) and appendix (v.7). An ardent bibliophile, Kilty was also known for his poetry and
translating the classics, publishing *The vision of Don Croker: a poem, in three parts* in 1813. He was also one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati.

†99-03 THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE; or, a political, historical, biographical, and literary repository, for June 1, 1799. Twenty third year of American independence. Number I. Volume I. Four dollars per annu. By James Lyon. [Table of contents for number I.] Richmond, Virginia: Printed by and for the editor. 1799.

**Title** (No. 2): __________. Number II.

**Title** (No. 3): __________. Number III. Richmond: Printed for the editor, by H. Pace, back of the court-house; where all orders in the printing business will be punctually attended to.

**Title** (No. 4): __________. Number IV.

**Wrapper Title** (No. 1): The public are here presented with No. I. of the National Magazine: or, political, biographical, historical and literary repository. Published semi-quarterly at four dollars per ann. Two dollars in advance. By James Lyon. [19 lines of a note: “To the Public.” continued on next two pages.]

**Wrapper Title** (No. 2): The public are here presented with the second number of the National Magazine; or, a political, historical, biographical, and literary repository. To the patrons of this work. [20 lines of note: To the patrons of this work.]

**Collation:** ⁸o: π² A⁴ B−N⁴ O² P⁴ Q−2C⁴ χ² 2D−2P⁴ 2Q(3 l. l.) 2R−3D⁴ 3E(1 l.) 202 leaves; pp. 1−104 [8] 105−200, 2[4], 201−296 301−306 309−397 [unn. pp. 1−6 17 105−106 201 301; misnumbering 155 as “121”].

**Contents:** 1 wrapper title No. 1; 2−3 continuation of note: “To the Public”; 4 subscription receipt; 5 title for No. I; 6−104 text (with the Triune dedication, pp. 6−16, the Declaration of Independence, pp. 17−20, the Constitution of the U.S., pp. 20−28, and the amendments to the Constitution, pp. 29−30); [1]−[4] proposals for publication; [5] wrapper title for No. 2; [6]−[8] a note: “To the Public”; 105 title for

References: AP index; ESTC P3459; Evans 35857 (v.1); Sabin 42857; ULS.

Source: AP18 (reel 18)*.

Notes: The National Magazine, published in four issues in six months, is comprised of three volumes (June 1, 1799–Dec. 22, 1800). The “contents include political documents such as the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, various state constitutions, political biographies, an extended attack on Alexander Hamilton for “immoral conduct” with Mrs. Reynolds, essays on other political figures such as Adams and Jefferson, and essays on the legal complexities of citizenship in the new nations. Editor is anti-Federalist. The last issue includes an account of the 1800 presidential election.”—ESTC P3459.

The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in Vol. I, No. 1, in two columns per page. It is accompanied by an extract from a letter written by Mr. Adams, dated Amsterdam, October 5th, 1780, in which Adams comments on the many injuries suffered by the Americans at the hands of the English.

†99-04 VIRGINIA. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Declaration of American Independence; adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the state of Virginia; Constitution of the United States of America; alien and sedition laws; with certain proceedings of the legislature of this commonwealth thereupon, at their last session. Richmond, Virginia: Printed by Jones and Dixon, printers to the commonwealth. 1799.

Collation: 8°: \(A^4\) B–E\(^4\); 20 leaves; pp. 1–40 [unn. pp. 1–3].

Contents: 1 title; 2 house of delegates resolution, January 22, 1799; 3–7 Declaration of Independence; 7–8 adoption of the U.S. Constitution by the state of Virginia; 8–20 Constitution of the United

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States: 21–23 amendments to the Constitution; 23–30 alien and sedition acts, with the resolutions of the assembly objecting to their constitutionality; 31–40 address of the general assembly to the people of Virginia.

References: ESTC W30724; Evans 36514; NUC NV 0185888; Sabin 100075.

Sources: EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: The house of delegates resolution, January 22, 1799, authorized five thousand copies of the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the U.S., and other important papers, to be printed and delivered to the several county courts of the commonwealth, with directions to distribute said copies among the people for their consideration. According to Swem’s Bibliography of Virginia there were 5000 copies printed, although this figure seems high based on the scarcity of the work.

1800

†00-01 The constitutions of the sixteen states which compose the confederated republic of America, according to the latest amendments. To which are prefixed the Declaration of Independence; Articles of Confederation; and the Constitution of the United States, with all the amendments. Newburgh; printed by David Dennistin, for self & H. Criag. 1800.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 contents; 4 blank; 5–10 Declaration of Independence; 11–19 Articles of Confederation; 20–36 Constitution of the United States, and related resolutions; 37–39 amendments to the

References: ESTC W20084; Evans 37244; NUC NC 0652534; Sabin 16100.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: One of two 1800 editions, following the 1797 edition. Page references in the table of contents (p. 3) beginning with the constitution of the state of Virginia are incorrect. Reprints the old constitutions for Delaware (1776), Vermont (1786), and Georgia (1789) rather than the new constitutions of 1792, 1793, and 1799, respectively.

†00-02 THE CONSTITUTIONS of the United States, according to the latest amendments: to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence; and the federal Constitution, with the amendments. This edition contains the late constitutions of Vermont, Delaware, Georgia, and Kentucky, with the regulations for the government of the territory north-west of the River Ohio; also, the amendments to the constitution of Maryland;—not in any former edition. Philadelphia: Printed for Robert Campbell, no. 30, Chesnut-Street. 1800.

Collation: 12°: \( \pi^2 \cdot a^6 \cdot b^4 \cdot B \cdot Z^6 \cdot 2A^2 \); 146 leaves; pp. i–xxiv 5–272 [unn. pp. i–v 5].

Contents: i title; ii blank; iii contents; iv blank; v–ix Declaration of Independence; x–xxiii Constitution of the United States; xxiii–xxiv amendments to the Constitution; 5–33 3d const. NH; 33–64 const. MA; 64–80 charter of RI; 80–83 const. CT; 83–97 const. NY; 97–103 const. NJ; 103–120 2d const. PA; 121–140 2d const. DE; 141–164 const. MD; 164–169 const. VA; 170–180 const. NC; 180–192 3d const.
Declaration of Independence


References: ESTC W37578; Evans 37245; Howes C716; NUC NC 0652539; Sabin 16101.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: One of two 1800 editions, following the 1797 edition. Reprints the most current constitutions for each state.

†00-03a GEORGIA. LAWS, ETC.

A digest of the laws of the state of Georgia. From its first establishment as a British province down to the year 1798, inclusive. And with principal acts of 1799: in which is comprehended the Declaration of Independence; the state constitutions of 1777 and 1789, with the alterations and amendments in 1794. Also the constitution of 1798. It contains as well all the laws in force, as those which are deemed useful and necessary, or which are explanatory of existing laws; together, with the titles of all the obsolete and other acts. And concludes with an appendix containing the original charters and other documents, ascertaining and defining the limits and boundary of the state; all the treaties with the southern tribes of Indians; the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union; the Constitution of the United States, and a few acts of Congress. Together with a copious index to the whole. By Robert & George Watkins. Philadelphia: Printed by R. Aitken, no. 22, Market Street. [23 dots.] 1800.

Collation: 8°: π⁴ A–5Q⁴ 5R(1 l.); 437 leaves; pp. i–viii 1–838 [28] [unn. pp. i–iii vii–viii 1 7 712–713 838; misnumbering 733 as “735”, 795 as “785”].

Contents: i title; ii blank; iii–vi “Address to the public”; vii attestation; viii blank; 1–6 Declaration of Independence, with printed signatures of the signers; 7–16 constitution of Georgia, Feb 5, 1777; 16–24 laws; 25–30 constitution of Georgia, May 6, 1789; 30–31 amendments to constitution of Georgia, May 15, 1795; 31–43

References: ESTC W7001; Evans 37505; Gephart 2363; NUC NG 0135144.

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S1.

Notes: The Watkins first edition, with the Yazoo fraud act included, copyrighted, but not authorized. The first edition contains on pp. 557–566, act no. 530, known as “The Yazoo fraud act.” Because of the inclusion of this act — although act no. 543 rescinding this act was also printed, pp. 577-585 — the compilation was refused official approval by the governor of the state, James Jackson. The original record of act no. 530 was directed to be burned by act of the General Assembly, February 13, 1796. When the first edition was revised and
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printed in Philadelphia by R. Aitken in 1801, the Yazoo fraud act was omitted.

James “Left Eye” Jackson (1757−1806) was an early Georgia politician of the Democratic-Republican party, and well known as a duelist with a fiery temper. During the American Revolution, he served in the Georgia militia at the defense of Savannah, the Battle of Cowpens, and the recapture of Augusta and Savannah. After the war, he built up his law practice in Savannah. He served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1789 to 1791. In 1793, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. Meanwhile, the state of Georgia sold a large portion of its western lands, called Yazoo, to a group of investors. Jackson, believing that the sale was influenced by bribery of state legislatures, and incensed at what he considered the trickery by which this legislation was accomplished, resigned his post in the Senate to run for a seat in the Georgia legislature in 1795. (The act gave four land speculating companies 50,000,000 acres of land in its western territories for 1 cent per acre.) He won the election and began to lead a campaign to repeal the Yazoo land sale. In 1798, he won the election for governor of Georgia and proceeded to implement the legislation repealing the Yazoo land sale. Jackson placed blame for the Yazoo land fraud on his political enemies, the Federalists. He built the Georgia Democratic-Republican party and led it to statewide dominance. He continued as governor until 1801, when he was re-elected to the U.S. Senate — serving until his death in 1806.— from Wikipedia.

(The following is taken from Knight’s Georgia’s landmarks, memorial and legends, 1914.) Because of his crusade of fire against the Yazoo conspirators and the part he played in causing the famous Yazoo act of 1795 to be rescinded, Jackson was drawn at frequent intervals into affairs of honor. His dueling-pistols were rarely ever cool. “Perhaps the most inveterate political enemy of the old governor was Robert Watkins, of Augusta. Watkins, one of the recognized leaders of the Georgia bar, was a member of the Yazoo legislature of 1795 and a supporter of the bill for the sale of Georgia’s western lands. With his brother, George, he compiled the earliest “digest of Georgia laws.” But, most unfortunately, when the volume appeared, in 1800, it contained the obnoxious Yazoo act, rescinded by the legislature of
1796; and Governor Jackson, who was then occupying the executive chair, refused to draw his warrant upon the treasury and in other ways put the seal of his official condemnation upon this earliest digest of Georgia laws. In vain Watkins expostulated. He showed that while the digest carried the obnoxious measure, it also carried the repealing act, the one counter-balancing the other. But the old governor was obdurate (hardhearted). He regarded the Yazoo act as a usurpation and he did not wish to see it monumentalized upon the statute-books.”

“On both sides, there was much bitterness of feeling. At least three duels were fought between Gov. Jackson and Robert Watkins.” There were injuries, but neither was killed. “Besides the formal encounters which took place between Jackson and Watkins, they met somewhat unceremoniously on certain occasions and engaged in fisticuff fights.”

“Though a small appropriation was secured for the Watkins digest, the book was never authorized. Horatio Marbury, then secretary of state, with two commissioners, was subsequently appointed to make a digest.” Published in 1802, it became known as “Marbury and Crawford’s digest of Georgia laws.”

†00-03b GEORGIA LAWS, ETC.

A digest of the laws of the state of Georgia, from its first establishment as a British province down to the year 1800, inclusive. In which is comprehended the Declaration of Independence; the state constitutions of 1777 and 1789, with the alterations and amendments in 1794. Also, the constitution of 1798. It contains, as well all the laws in force, as those which are deemed useful and necessary, or which are explanatory of existing laws; together with the titles of all the obsolete and other acts. And concludes with an appendix, containing the original charters and documents, ascertaining and defining the limits and boundary of the state; all the treaties with the southern tribes of Indians; the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union; the Constitution of the United States, and a few acts of Congress. Together with a copious index to the whole. Philadelphia: Printed by R. Aitken, no. 22, Market-Street. 1801.
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Contents: [1] title; [2] blank; 1−43 same as item 00-03a; 43−558 567−712 713*−796* laws (with blank pages, pp. 712 & 796*); 713−837 same as item 00-03a.

References: NUC NG 0135144; Shaw 564.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: A reissue, using mostly old sheets from the first edition but with the act no. 530 — the “Yazoo fraud act” — omitted. See item 00-03a, A digest of the laws of the state of Georgia (1800) for information about the Yazoo fraud act controversy. The 1801 edition differs from the 1800 edition in several ways: The address to the public (pp. iii−vi) and the attestation (p. vii), in the front matter, have been removed; the index ([1]−[22]), the subscribers’ names ([26]), and the errata ([27]−[28]) at the end, have been removed; and the “Yazoo fraud act” (pp. 557−566) has been removed. The acts passed by the legislature down to the year 1800, not included in the prior edition (1800), have been added (pp. 713*−795*). The title page and pages 557, 558, 567, & 568 (i.e., gathering 4B) have a new setting of type; pages 1−556, 569−712, & 713−837 (omitting 713*−796*) have the same setting as the corresponding pages in the 1800 edition.

Even with the Yazoo fraud act removed, the reissue did not receive Governor Jackson’s official approval. For additional information, see item 00-03a.

†00-04a HERTY, THOMAS, 1758−1837.

A digest of the laws of the United States of America. Being a complete system, (alphabetically arranged) of all the public acts of Congress now in force—from the commencement of the federal government, to the end of the third session of the fifth Congress,

**Collation:** 8o: A² B–3V⁴ 3W² 3X–3Y⁴ [24-letter register includes W throughout; missing 3U as “3V”]; 280 leaves; pp. i–iv 9–562 [I] [unn. pp. i–iii 9 543].


**References:** ESTC W20136; Evans 37613 (v.1); NUC NH 0324778 (v.1-2); Sabin 31597 (v.1-2).

**Sources:** DLC; EAI-S1 (v.1); PC*.

**Notes:** Copyrighted. Complete in one volume, although a second volume was published in Washington City, in 1802 (see Shaw 3275). On March 3rd, 1795, Congress passed an act *For the more general promulgation of the laws of the U.S.*— pp. 316–318. It stated “the secretary for the department of state shall, after the end of the next session of Congress, cause to be printed and collated at the public expense, a complete edition of the laws of the U.S. comprising, the
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Constitution of the U.S. the public acts then in force, and the treaties, together with an index to the same.” Further, “4500 copies of the said edition shall be divided by the said secretary, among the respective states, and the territories northwest and south of the River Ohio”, according to a distribution list provided in the act, and “500 copies of the said edition shall be reserved for the future disposition of Congress.” The secretary was directed to include, in the edition, the laws passed at the present session, “provided the same can be done at a reasonable expense.”

Although Zephaniah Swift’s index to the 1796 Folwell edition of The Laws of the United States is sometimes cited, Herty’s was the first true digest of federal laws. According to an advertisement, he produced it to suit "the circumstances and ease of the citizens of every denomination of those states, having for its end, conciseness in substance, simplicity in arrangement, and cheapness in the purchase thereof." Following the model of his earlier Digest of the Laws of Maryland (1799), Herty arranged the main texts of all public laws alphabetically under general heads with references to other heads as they may have enlarged, abridged, or otherwise altered each other. All entries contain references to The Laws of the United States. Texts of the Constitution and the Articles of Confederation are also included.—From a bookseller’s listing.

00-04b __________. Vol. II. [continuation]

A digest of the laws of the United States of America. Being a complete system (alphabetically arranged) of all the public acts of Congress now in force. From the commencement of the federal government, to the end of the first session of the seventh Congress, which terminated in May, 1802, inclusive. By Thomas Herty, of Washington City, conveyancer. Vol. II. Washington City: Printed at the Apollo Press, for the editor, by W. Duane & Son. 1802.


References: NUC NH 0324778 (v.1-2); Sabin 31597 (v.1-2); Shaw 3275 (v.2).

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S1.

Notes: A continuation of Herty’s A digest of the laws of the United States of America (1800); copyrighted. In his message “To the Public”, Herty remarks that the second volume is a compilation of all the acts of the first and second sessions of the sixth, and the first session of the seventh Congress, “being all the acts passed since his former publication.” In addition, “a correct table of duties on imports, and a copious index are also subjoined.”

†00-05 New Jersey. Laws, etc.

Laws of the state of New Jersey, revised and published under the authority of the legislature, by William Paterson. [Arms.] New Brunswick: Printed by Abraham Blauvelt. M,DCCC.

Collation: 2º: π(1 l.) 5P−5T2 5U(1 l.) A−5O2 χ(1 l.) a2 b−g2 h(1 l.); [25-letter register includes V and W throughout; missigning 5N as “4N”]; 256 leaves; pp. [2] i−xxii 1−456, 2[32] [unn. pp. i iv xxii 456; misnumbering 66 as “58”, 424 as “425”].


William Paterson (1745–1806), New Jersey statesman and signer of the United States Constitution, was born in Ireland. In 1747, his family moved to the United States. He attended Princeton University, graduating in 1763, and afterwards studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1768. Paterson, a Federalist, became an outspoken supporter of American independence. He was appointed the first attorney general of New Jersey, serving from 1776–1783. He was a U.S. senator from New Jersey, 1789–1790, governor of New Jersey, 1790–1793, and associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States 1793–1806, serving until his death.

An act of November 24th, 1792, authorized and appointed William Paterson to collect and reduce into proper form, “all the statutes of England or Great-Britain, which before the Revolution, were practiced, and which, by the Constitution, extend to this state; as also all the public acts which have been passed by the legislature of this state, both before and since the Revolution, which remain in force.” If approved, Paterson was then authorized to cause the said work to be printed on the best paper, in octavo or in folio, and to secure a printer who “shall deliver at least one thousand [1000] copies of the work, completely bound in sheep-skin.”— Felcone 168.

Paterson later recommended and was authorized to include the criminal law within the revision. Though Paterson had other major commitments, the legislature realized that he was the best man to perform the work of the revision.

On November 21st, 1799 (pp. 452–453), the legislature passed An act to provide for the distribution of the revised laws of this state, and to appropriate a further sum of money towards defraying the expenses of the revision. The act directed Paterson to deliver “to the treasurer of
the state, after retaining one copy for himself, nine hundred and ninety-nine [999] copies of the revised laws” previously directed to be printed.

See Felcone 168 for an in-depth discussion of Paterson’s role in preparing the revision.

†00-06a NEW JERSEY. LAWS, ETC.

Laws of the state of New-Jersey; revised and published, under the authority of the legislature, by William Paterson. [Arms, with horse’s head facing left.] Newark: Printed by Matthias Day. M.DCCC.


Contents: [I] title (horse’s head in arms faces left); [2] blank; 1−455 laws; 456 blank; i−iii “The grant of King Charles the Second, to James, Duke of York.”; iii−v “The release of James, Duke of York, to John Lord Berkley, and Sir George Carteret.”; v−viii constitution of New Jersey; ix−xi Declaration of Independence; xi−xx Constitution of the United States and resolutions of the convention of September 17, 1787; xx−xxi amendments to the Constitution; xxii “Explanation of certain Latin and French terms made use of in the preceding laws.”; 21−22 “A table of the titles contained in the index.”; 31−346 index; 3 [I] errata.

References: ESTC W7002; Evans 38063 (head faces right or left); Felcone 169 (head faces left); NUC NN 0155078; Sabin 53147.

Sources: CtY; DLC; EAI-S1; N; PC*.

Notes: The octavo edition of Paterson's Laws, printed by Matthias Day, with the horse’s head in the state arms facing left.

“There are two settings of the title page most readily distinguished by whether the horse’s head faces right or left.”— Evans 38063.

By 1798, Judge Paterson had contracted with Abraham Blauvelt to produce the folio edition of 1000 copies. In that same year, proposals for printing an octavo edition, by subscription, were advertised in the State gazette, & New-Jersey advertiser. Blauvelt's folio
was an essential but expensive book, and Day saw a market for a less costly edition, printed on super royal paper in octavo format. On February 20th, 1799, the legislature adopted a resolution permitting Judge Paterson to contract with a printer of his choice [Day] to publish the octavo edition from sheets of the folio edition as they came from Abraham Blauvelt’s press. However, the act did not prescribe the number of copies to be printed. The text on each page of the octavo edition was nearly identical to that in the folio edition, so that a citation to one edition was also a citation to the other.

For information about Judge William Paterson, compiler of the laws, see item 00-05.

†00-06b __________. [reissue]
[Arms, with horse’s head facing right.]

**Collation:** same as item 00-06a.

**Contents:** [I] title (horse’s head in arms faces right); [2] 1–456 i–xxii, 21–2, 31–46 [I] same as item 00-06a.

**References:** ESTC W7002; Evans 38063 (head faces right or left); Felcone 170 (head faces right); NUC NN 0155078; Sabin 53147.

**Source:** PC*.

**Notes:** A reissue of the 1800 edition of Paterson’s Laws printed by Matthias Day (item 00-06a), using old sheets and a new title leaf in which the horse’s head in the state arms faces right. Evans noted that “there are two settings of the title page most readily distinguished by whether the horse’s head faces right or left.” — Evans 38063.

Regarding the two issues, Felcone observed: “The most obvious difference is in the engraving of the state arms: in one setting the horse’s head faces to the left and the figure on the right holds the liberty cap, and in the other the horse’s head faces to the right and figure on the left holds the liberty cap. The former setting also has a comma at the end of the sixth line which is not present in the other setting, and the rules above and below the state arms are thinner in the first setting noted above. There is no known priority between the
two title pages, and the text appears to be identical throughout the edition. This octavo edition was in print at least as late as 1814, when William Tuttle advertised in his Sentinel of freedom of 25 October 1814: ‘Paterson’s edition of the laws of N. Jersey. The subscriber having purchased of M. Day Esq. the remaining copies of his edition of the Laws of New-Jersey, offers them for sale to the public, neatly bound and lettered. Booksellers can be furnished with a few copies at the usual discount to the trade.’”— Felcone 169. Felcone comments further saying that the title leaf was almost certainly printed by William Tuttle: the state seal is printed from the same woodcut that Tuttle used in his government printing in the first decade of the nineteenth century, and the unusually heavy impression of the type, worn type, heavy inking, and very different paper stock is characteristic of Tuttle’s printing.— Joseph Felcone, private communication.

The facts indicate that this was a reissue of the Laws, by Tuttle, several years later. It was a new sale of the work by a different publisher using old sheets printed by Day together with a new setting of title leaf by Tuttle.

For additional information, see the first issue of Paterson’s laws (item 00-06a). See also the folio edition of the laws (item 00-05).

†00-07 NEW YORK. LAWS, ETC.


Note: The title for volume one is inferred from the titles for volumes two and three.

Title (v.2): __________. Volume II.
Title (v.3): __________. Volume III.

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N.B. It is supposed that the A gathering in v.1 was reset by the Websters. Thus, the number of leaves in the A gathering is unknown. The remainder of the sheets have the same collation as item 98-01.

Vol. 2: 8°; same collation as v.2 in item 98-01.
Vol. 3: 8°: π² A−4B⁴ 4C² 4D−4E⁴ [register includes W & 2W]; 304 leaves; pp. π[4], 1–587 [1] 588–605 [unn. pp. 1 4 5 7 4 1 3 2 2 0 8 3 1 6 4 3 2 4 4 0 5 8 8; misnumbering 292 as “262”, 494 as “94”; omitting 534–535 in the numbering].

Contents: Vol. 1: [1] title; [2]–[?] the remainder of the preliminaries are unknown; 1–507 same contents as v.1 in item 98-01.

References: ESTC W33607 (v.1-3); Evans 38086 (v.3); NUC NN 0198293 (v.3).

Sources: DLC (v.2 & v.3)*; EAI-S1 (v.3); PC (v.3)*.

A copy of volume could not been located.

Notes: A new edition of volume three and reissues of volumes one and two using sheets from Greenleaf’s 1798 New York edition and new title leaves printed by the Websters. Copies of volumes two and three have been located; a copy of volume one could not been located. Information about volume one has been inferred from volume two, and to some extent volume three.

Referring to the Websters’ three-volume edition of 1800, Evans says: “Volumes I and II were printed in New York City in 1798.” — Evans 38086. Moreover, the only 1798 edition of the Laws
was Thomas Greenleaf’s second edition of volumes I and II, printed in New York, 1798. Therefore, it is supposed that Evans’ comment must have been directed to Greenleaf’s second edition. This is easily shown to be true from a comparison of the sheets in Greenleaf’s volume two and Websters’ volume two, viz. except for the title leaves, the sheets have the same collation, pagination, content, and typesetting. Since a copy of volume two has been located, consistent with Evans’ statement concerning volumes I and II, it is supposed that copies of volume one were also reissued by the Websters with a new title leaf, and probably with new preliminaries. The preface in v.1 of the Greenleaf edition (item 98-01) is signed in type by Greenleaf. The entire A gathering, which included the title and preface, was most likely replaced by the Websters with a new A gathering.

†00-08 \textbf{UNITED STATES. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.}


\textbf{Title} (v.2): \underline{__________}. Volume II.

\hspace{1cm} January 1, 1776, to December 31, 1776. Philadelphia. 1800.

\textbf{Title} (v.3): \underline{__________}. Volume III.

\hspace{1cm} January 1, 1777, to January 1, 1778. Philadelphia. 1800.

\textbf{Title} (v.4): \underline{__________}. Volume IV.

\hspace{1cm} January 1, 1778, to January 1, 1779. Philadelphia. 1800.

\textbf{Title} (v.5): \underline{__________}. Volume V.

\hspace{1cm} January 1, 1779, to January 1, 1780. Philadelphia. 1800.

\textbf{Title} (v.6): \underline{__________}. Volume VI.

\hspace{1cm} January 1, 1780, to January 1, 1781. Philadelphia. 1800.

\textbf{Title} (v.7): \underline{__________}. Volume VII.

\hspace{1cm} January 1, 1781, to January 1, 1782. Philadelphia. 1800.

\textbf{Title} (v.8): \underline{__________}. Volume VIII.

\hspace{1cm} November 2, 1782, to November 1, 1783. Philadelphia. 1800.
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Title (v.9): __________. Volume IX.
January 1, 1783, to June 3, 1784. Philadelphia. 1800.

Title (v.10): __________. Volume X.
November 1, 1784, to November 4, 1785. Philadelphia. 1801.

Title (v.11): __________. Volume XI.

Title (v.12): __________. Volume XII.
November 6, 1786, to November 5, 1787. Philadelphia. 1801.

Title (v.13): __________. Volume XIII.
November 5, 1787, to November 3, 1788. Philadelphia. 1801.

Vol. 2: 8°: \(A^2 B−3R^4 3S^2\) [23-letter register includes V and omits U throughout]; 252 leaves; pp. \([4]\) 3–480, \(2[22]\) [unn. p. 3].
Vol. 3: 8°: \(A^2 B−3P^4 3Q(1\text{ l.})\) [23-letter register includes V and omits U throughout]; 243 leaves; pp. \([4]\) 3–468, \(2[16]\) [unn. p. 3].
Vol. 4: 8°: \(A^2 B−4D^4\) [23-letter register includes V and omits U throughout]; 290 leaves; pp. 1–538 \(42\) [unn. pp. 1–5, 538].
Vol. 5: 8°: \(A^2 B−3B^4 3C(3\text{ l.})\) [23-letter register includes V and omits U throughout]; 193 leaves; pp. \([4]\) 3–350, \(2[34]\) [unn. pp. 3 350].
Vol. 7: 8°: \(A^2 B−3H^4 3I^2\) [23-letter register includes V and omits U throughout]; 216 leaves; pp. 1–396 \(36\) [unn. pp. 1–5; misnumbering 322 as “222”].
Vol. 8: 8°: \(A^2 B−2X^4 2Y(3\text{ l.})\) [23-letter register includes V and omits U throughout]; 177 leaves; pp. 1–338 \(16\) [unn. pp. 1–5 338].
Vol. 9: 8°: \(A^2 B−2L^4\) [23-letter register includes V and omits U]; 134 leaves; pp. 1–228 \(10\), \(21–29\) [unn. pp. 1–5 228 \(2\text{ I}\)].

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**Vol. 10**: 8°: \(A^2 B–2L^4 2M(1\.)\) [23-letter register includes V and omits U]; 135 leaves; pp. 1–256 [14] [unn. pp. 1–5; misnumbering 221 as “121”].

**Vol. 11**: 8°: \(A^2 B–2C^4\) [23-letter register includes V and omits U]; 102 leaves; pp. 1–194 [10] [unn. pp. 1–5 194].


**Vol. 4**: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 same as v.1, p. [3]; 4 blank; 5–537 text; 538 blank; [1]–[42] index to v.4.


**Vol. 7**: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 same as v.1, p. [3]; 4 blank; 5–396 text; [1]–[36] index to v.7.
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Vol. 8: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 same as v.1, p. [3]; 4 blank; 5–337 text; 338 blank; [I]–[16] index to v.8.

Vol. 9: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 same as v.1, p. [3]; 4 blank; 5–227 text (with the definitive treaty of peace and friendship with Great Britain, concluded and signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783, pp. 19–22); 228 blank; [I]–[10] index to v.9; 21–29 “Journal of the committee of the states.”

Vol. 10: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 same as v.1, p. [3]; 4 blank; 5–256 text (with the treaty with the Six Nations of Indians, at Fort-Stanwix, Oct. 22, 1784, p. 137, and the treaty with the Wiandot, Delaware, Chippawa, and Ottawa nations, at Fort M’Intosh, Jan. 21, 1785, pp. 138–139); [I]–[14] index to v.10.

Vol. 11: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 same as v.1, p. [3]; 4 blank; 5–193 text (with the treaty with the Shawanoe Nation, at the mouth of the Great Miami, on the NW bank of the Ohio, Jan. 31, 1786, pp. 39–40, treaty with the Cherokees, at Hopewell, on the Keowee, Nov. 28, 1785, pp. 40–42, treaty with the Chickasaws, at Hopewell, on the Keowee, Jan. 10, 1786, pp. 42–44, treaty with the Choctaw Nation, at Hopewell, on the Keowee, Jan. 3, 1786, pp. 44–46, treaty of amity and commerce with Prussia, ratified by Congress, May 17, 1786, pp. 59–67); 194 blank; [I]–[10] index to v.11.


References: ESTC W42136 (v.1) & W41643 (v.2) & W41642 (v.5) & W474561 (v.4) & W42138 (v.3) & W41641 (v.6); Evans 38750 (v.1–9); NUC NU 0149310 (v.1–13); Sabin 15545 (v.1–13); Shaw 1487 (v.10) & 1488 (v.11) & 1489 (v.12) & 1490 (v.13).
Sources: DLC (v.1-7, 9-13); DLC (v.8)*; EAI-S1 (Evans 38750); EAI-S2 (Shaw 1487–1490); PC (lacking v.1-7, 9-13)*.

Notes: A new edition, with new titles and settings, published in thirteen volumes by Richard Folwell. On March 2, 1799, Congress resolved that “the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorized and directed, to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred copies of the Journals of Congress, which are proposed to be published by Richard Folwell, and such number of copies of different volumes of the sets now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.”— Journals of Congress, v.1, p.3.

†00-09a Walker, John, 1759–1830.

Elements of geography, and of natural and civil history. Containing I. The order of the spheres. II. The economy of the sublunary works of creation, inanimate and living. III. Picturesque and general sketches of the different parts of the earth; and the varied appearances and manners of its inhabitants. IV. The rise, revolution, and fall, of the principal empires of the world. V. Changes through different ages in the manners of mankind. VI. VII. VIII. IX. Description of the different quarters of the world; Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Their divisions into countries, provinces, &c. Their climates, soils, animals, plants, minerals, mountains, rivers, lakes, canals, commerce, manufactures, curiosities, schools, learning, literati, religious professions, language, government, history, &c. By John Walker. Third edition.

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States: two.


Contents: i title; ii blank; iii−viii preface; [1]−[3] contents; [4] “Directions to the Binder.”— with a list of names of 30 plates and binding locations (i.e., page numbers), together with the following instructions: “The plates will be most convenient for consultation, if bound up by themselves, separately from the work, and will form a small atlas, &c. otherwise they may be inserted in the following order.” i.e., at the specified page Sources; 1−620 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 559−561, the Constitution of the United States, pp. 563−571, the amendments to the Constitution, pp. 572−573, and printer’s imprint: “Printed by Darton and Harvey, Gracechurch-Street, London.”, bottom p. 620).

§ Plate 1, facing title: map of world; plate 2, facing p. 5: mechanical figures, &c.; plate 3, facing p. 9: astronomical figures; plate 4, facing p. 17: astronomical figures; plate 5, facing p. 67: optical figures, &c.; plate 6, facing p. 127: botanical figures, &c.; plate 7, facing p. 149: general chart on mercators projection; plate 8, facing p. 278: historical chart; plate 9, facing p. 330: map of Europe; plate 10, facing p. 343: map of England and Wales; plate 11, facing p. 357: map of Scotland; plate 12, facing p. 366: map of Ireland; plate 13, facing p. 379: map of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland; plate 14, facing p. 391: map of northern part of Russia; plate 15, facing p. 391: map of southern part of Russia; plate 16, facing p. 395: map of Poland; plate 17, facing p. 403: map of Germany; plate 18, facing p. 410: map of Switzerland; plate 19, facing p. 414: map of Holland; plate 20, facing p. 423: map of Netherlands; plate 21, facing p. 426: map of France; plate 22, facing p.

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457: map of Spain and Portugal; plate 23, facing p. 465: map of Italy; plate 24, facing p. 470: map of Turkey and Hungary; plate 25, facing p. 481: map of Asia; plate 26, facing p. 486: map of Hindoostan or India; plate 27, facing p. 498: map of Africa; plate 28, facing p. 527: map of West Indies; plate 29, facing p. 529: map of North America; plate 30, facing p. 610: map of South America.

References: w/o state information NUC NW 0036831. State 1: ESTC T119511. State 2: ESTC T194927

Sources: State 1: PC*; EC (reel 7365). State 2: PPL*.

Notes: Third edition, London. Either 6 plates or 30 plates are bound with Elements of Geography, depending on whether the 24 maps are bound separately. Two variant states of the title page have been noted. In state 1, the imprint contains the words “printed by and for Darton and Harvey.” In state 2, the imprint contains the words “printed for Darton and Harvey.”

Walker acknowledges that the alterations and additions in the London third edition could not be executed by the author himself, as he is not presently in England. “The task of performing them, and superintending this third edition…was committed to a person who had some experience in such matters.”— preface, p. viii. That person was probably the Rev. Thomas Smith, who Walker engaged to revise and enlarge the fourth edition.

For information about John Walker, see item 95-09a.

00-09b WALKER, JOHN, 1759–1830.

Atlas to Walker’s geography. World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, Netherlands, Seven United Provinces, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland [the previous four countries on one map], Northern Part of Russia, Southern Part of Russia, Germany, Swisserland, Spain and Portugal, Italy, Turkey in Europe and Hungary, East Indies [i.e., Hindoostan or India], West Indies, Chart of the World. London: Printed for Vernor and Hood; Darton and Harvey; Longman and Rees; H.D. Symonds; Cuthell and Martin;
Declaration of Independence

J. Walker; Wynne and Scholey; W. Otridge and Son; T. Hurst; Lackington, Allen, and Co.; R. Lea; Ogilvy and Son; J. Seatcherd; J. Mathews; Crosby and Letterman; R. Faulder; G. Kearsley; C. Law; and W. Baynes. By Dalton and Harvey, Gracechurch-Street. 1802.

Collation: 8°: π(1 l.); 1 leaf; pp. [2]; 24 maps.

§ Twenty-four folded maps. The “Chart of the World” mentioned in the title is actually entitled “General Chart on Mercator’s Projection”, otherwise the names of maps mentioned in the title are the same as those printed on the maps. The world map is folded. The map of the West Indies is on facing pages and folded; the remainder of the maps are on facing pages.

In the DLC copy some boundary lines in maps have been hand-colored.

Reference: NUC NW 0036825.

Source: DLC*.

Notes: These are the plates that Walker recommended to be bound separately to form a small atlas. See item 00-09a.

†00-10 [WEBSTER, CHARLES RICHARD and GEORGE.]

The clerk’s magazine: containing the most useful and necessary forms of writings, which commonly occur between man and man, under the names of acquittances, agreements, assignments, awards, bargains, bills, bonds, conveyances, covenants, deeds, declarations, exchanges, gifts & grants, indentures, leases, letters of attorney, livery & seisin, mortgages, notes, pleas, petitions, receipts, releases, sales, surrenders, wills, writs, &c. &c. and other instruments. Calculated for the use of the citizens of the United States. To which are added, the Constitution of the United States, and amendments thereto; the constitution of the state of New-York; an act of Congress prescribing the mode in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings in each state shall be authenticated, so as to take effect in every other state; an act respecting the electors of a president of the United States; the money of account of the state of New-York;
together with a schedule of the whole number of inhabitants in the United States, and in the several counties of this state. Albany: Printed by Charles R. and George Webster, and sold at their bookstore, corner of State and Pearl-Streets, and by Daniel Steele, corner of Hudson and Court-Streets. [1800.]


References: ESTC W37420; Evans 37192; NUC NW 0138701.

Sources: EAI-S1; PC*.

Notes: First edition. The date of publication, [1800], is based on the date “1st August, 1800” that appears in an editor’s note on p. [4]. Works with like titles were published in Hagers-Town, Boston, Alexandria, Providence, New York City, Philadelphia, Lansingburgh, and Portland. However, the constitution of the state of New York, with the Declaration of Independence in its preamble, was printed only in the Albany editions compiled by Charles R. and George Webster. In the note, “To the Public”, the Websters recommend that “every officer, every magistrate, and every man of business” should be acquainted with the basic legal forms and precedents, which are adapted to the purposes of civil and commercial business. In short, the book provides a series of forms and sample documents that every lay person can use to conduct essential business.
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1801

†01-01a THE CONSTITUTIONS, of the United States; according to the latest amendments to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence. And the federal Constitution. Philadelphia: Printed by Wm. Duane, no. 106, Market Street. [Two parallel lines of 14 dots.] 1801.

Collation: 8°: π(1 l.) A–G⁴×G⁴ H–2I⁴ [signature G repeated]; 133 leaves; pp. 1–266 [unn. pp. 1–3].


References: NUC NC 0652540; Sabin 16101; Shaw 356.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: Another edition, following the two 1800 editions. It contains the most current of each state constitution. The EAI-S2 copy was made from a microfilm copy held by MWA.

†01-01b THE CONSTITUTIONS of the United States, according to the latest amendments: to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence; and the federal Constitution, with the amendments. This edition contains the Articles of Confederation; and the act of Congress enabling the people of the eastern division of territory
northwest of the River Ohio to form a constitution and state
government;—not in any former edition. Philadelphia: Printed by

**Collation:** Same as item 01-01a.

**Contents:** Same as item 01-01a.

**References:** NUC NC 0652540; Sabin 16101; Shaw 2085.

**Sources:** DLC; EAI-S2; PC*; ViU.

**Notes:** A reissue of the 1801 edition (item 01-01a), with the same
collation, pagination and content, but with a new title page. Except
for the title leaf, the remainder of the sheets have the same
typesetting as the 1801 edition. Contains the most current of each
state constitution.

†01-02a THE VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK for the
year 1802, being the 6th after leap year, the 26th year of American
independence, and, the 14th of the federal government. The
astronomical part by Isaac Briggs. The editorial part by Americanus
Urban. [Illus. surrounded on each side by nine lines of quotation,
followed by four lines of quotation from Franklin.] Petersburg [Va.]:
Published by Ross & Douglas, booksellers and stationers. (For the
year 1802) [1801.]

**2d Title:** The annual register, and Virginian repository. [One line of
Latin quotation.] —From the Blandford Press— Published by Ross
and Douglas, Petersburg. M.DCCC.II.

**Collation:** 12°: A–F\(^{12}\) G\(^6\); 78 leaves; pp. [48] 49–156 [unn. pp. 49–51
150].

**Contents:** [1] title; [2]–[47] almanac text; [48] publisher’s
advertisement (with publisher’s note, bottom p. [48]); 49 2d title;
50–149 annual register text (with the Declaration of Independence,
pp. 51–55, Articles of Confederation, pp. 55–59, Constitution of the
U.S. with related resolutions and amendments, pp. 60–73, and the
Declaration of Independence

treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Britain, June 24, 1795, pp. 73–87); 150–156 addenda.

References: Drake 13883 (1st title); Shaw 1588 (1st title) & 1764 (2d title).

Sources: CSmH; EAI-S2*; MWA.

Notes: The publisher’s note at the bottom of page [48] reads “On or before the 1st of January, will be published, The annual register and Virginian repository.” From this, and because the register is paged continuously from the end of the almanack, it appears that the publisher intended for the two titles to be bound together. However, each work has its own title page, and apparently each work was bound and sold separately. The MWA copies of the almanack and register are bound together. However, the two titles were bound together only subsequent to acquisition of the register in 1925. The CSmH copies of the almanack and register are bound together, but in a non-contemporary binding.

†01-02b The Annual Register, and the Virginian Repository. [One line of Latin quotation.] — From the Blandford Press — Published by Ross and Douglas, Petersburg. M.DCCC.II.

Collation: 12°: C–F12 G6; 54 leaves; pp. 49–156 [unn. pp. 49–51 150].

Contents: 49 title; 50–149 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 51–55, Articles of Confederation, pp. 55–59, Constitution of the U.S. with related resolutions and amendments, pp. 60–73, and the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Britain, June 24, 1795, pp. 73–87); 150–156 addenda.

Reference: Shaw 1764.

Sources: EAI-S2*; MWA.

Notes: This work was bound with The Virginia and North Carolina Almanack for the year 1802 (see item 01-02a), and apparently bound and sold separately, as well. The date of publication [1801] comes
from a publisher’s note at the bottom of page [48] of The Virginia and North Carolina almanack for the year 1802.

1802

†02-01 CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN MAGAZINE. Twenty seventh year of American independence. Number I.—Volume I. By Luther Pratt. [Four lines of poetry from Pope.] [Table of contents.] Printed at Suffield. [1802.]

Title (v.1, n.2): __________. Number II. [Four lines of poetry from Pope’s Homer.]

Title (v.1, n.3): __________. Number III. [Two lines of poetry.]

Title (v.1, n.4): __________. Number IV. [Three lines of poetry.]

Collation: No. 1: 8°: \( \pi(1 \ l.) \ A^4 \ B−E^4 \ F(1 \ l.) \); 22 leaves; pp. [2] 1−40, \( ^2[2] \) [unn. pp. 1 3 37].

No. 2: 8°: \( \pi(1 \ l.) \ F−K^4 \ L(1 \ l.) \); 22 leaves; pp. [2] 41−80, \( ^2[2] \) [unn. p. 41].

No. 3: 8°: \( \pi(1 \ l.) \ L−P^4 \ Q(1 \ l.) \); 22 leaves; pp. [2] 81−120, \( ^2[2] \) [unn. p. 41].

No. 4: 8°: \( \pi(1 \ l.) \ Q−V^4 \ X(1 \ l.) \); [register includes V and omits U]; 22 leaves; pp. [2] 121−160, \( ^2[2] \) [unn. p. 121].

Contents: No. 1: [1] title; [2] blank; 1−40 text (with an address “To the Public”, pp. 1−2, Declaration of Independence, pp. 3−6, monarchy and hereditary succession, pp. 7−14, what government is best adapted to the research of truth, pp. 14−15, political definitions, pp. 16−18, Bacon on innovation, p. 18, a brief review of the state of the union, pp. 18−25, character of Thomas Jefferson, pp. 25−31, character of Albert Gallatin, 32−33, sketch of the life of the late Nathaniel Greene, major-general in the forces of the United States of
Declaration of Independence


No. 4: [1] title; [2] blank; 121–160 text (with proofs of the negotiation between a federal gentleman, authorized by the leading federalists at Washington, and Mr. Burr, to place himself in the presidency, at the late election, concluded, pp. 121–130, summary of the political principles of John Adams, late president of the U.S.; illustrated and proved by extracts from his writings on government, continued, pp. 130–134, a most interesting discussion, of the fundamental points of difference between the two great political parties in the U.S., by the said John Adams, a federalist and Samuel Adams, late governor of
Massachusetts, a republican, in four letters, written while the former was vice-president of the U.S. and the latter lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, pp. 134–148, the president’s message to Congress, pp. 148–153, on the freedom of elections, pp. 153–156, poetry, pp. 157–160); 2[1] blank; 2[2] printer’s advertisement.

References: AP index (Nos. 1–4); Shaw 2079; ULS (Nos. 1–5).

Sources: AP19 (Nos. 1–4, reel 15)*; PC* (Nos. 1–3)*.

Notes: Issued in wrappers. The Union List of Serials lists Nos. 1–5, although a copy of No. 5 has not been located.

(Information on Luther Pratt has been taken mostly from Cody’s Charles Brockden Brown, 2004). Luther Pratt, editor of the Connecticut Republican Magazine, was a Jeffersonian Republican. His rival, Joseph Dennie—the flamboyant editor of The Port Folio and America’s most popular magazine editor during the first decade of the nineteenth century, was a Federalist. As such, the Connecticut Republican was the ardent vehicle of democratic republicanism that did not allow the unjust and ruinous reports of the Federalist press to go unanswered.

None of the decidedly Jeffersonian Republican magazines of the early 1800s survived in the literary marketplace due to two things: first, Jefferson was president, and as the part currently holding the upper hand, Republicans felt less need, less desperation, to promote their cause by supporting such periodicals; second, there were no Republican editors with Dennie’s talents and strength of character. Although short-lived, the Connecticut Republican and related publications spent their brief energies in battling the anti-Jeffersonian press and those Federalist editors and writers whom they defined as “Agitators.”

Pratt opens the first number with an address To the Public in which he says “The best returns the editor can make for a very liberal subscription, will be his unremitted exertions to render the work worthy of public patronage…adopting as his political creed, the principles asserted in that ever memorable act, which gave existence to his country, as an independent nation. He goes on to say “Animated by the pure and unadulterated maxims of rational liberty,
Declaration of Independence
civil and religious, the editor will endeavor to present the Republican Magazine as a practical commentary, on its principles. A periodical work of this kind, has long been wished for, by the friends of equal liberty and just government.” Pratt’s address is followed immediately by the text of the Declaration of Independence, that symbol of liberty, cherished by Pratt and his fellow Republicans.

†02-02 GEORGIA. LAWS, ETC.

Digest of the laws of the state of Georgia, from its settlement as a British province, in 1755, to the session of the general assembly in 1800, inclusive. Comprehending all the laws passed within the above periods, and now in force, alphabetically arranged under their respective titles: also the state constitutions of 1777 and 1789, with the additions and amendments in 1795, and the constitution in 1798. To which is added, an appendix: comprising the Declaration of American Independence; the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union; the federal Constitution, with the amendments thereto: all the treaties between the United States and foreign nations; the treaties between the United States and the different tribes of Indians; and those between the state of Georgia and the southern and western Indians. With a copious index to the whole. Compiled, arranged and digested from the original records, and under the special authority of the state. By Horatio Marbury & William H. Crawford, Esqrs. Savannah: Printed by Seymour, Woolhopter & Stebbins. 1802.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 presentation: “To his Excellency James Jackson...Louisville, 2d March 1801, Hor. Marbury, Wm. H. Crawford, commissioners.”; 4 blank; 5–32 constitutions of Georgia adopted in 1777 and 1789; 33–598 laws; 599 notice of approval: signed by governor James Jackson, Louisville, March 3, 1801; 600 blank; 601–685 appendix (with 1: treaty at Augusta, with the Cherokee and Creek Indians, in 1773, pp. 601–603, 2: treaty at Augusta, with the Cherokee Indians, in 1783, pp. 603–604, 3: treaty

References: NUC NG 0135147; Shaw 2308.

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S2.

A facsimile copy, in two volumes, was produced by University Microfilms.

Notes: The Marbury & Crawford authorized edition, with a new setting and without the Yazoo fraud act. For information about the Yazoo fraud act controversy, see items 00-03a and 00-03b.

The date of publication is sometimes listed as [1803] instead of
1802, due to the date — 18th February, 1803 — printed at the top of the first errata page.

Authority to publish the digest was by an act of December 6th, 1799, which declared “That for the more general promulgation of the laws of this state, the secretary of the state [Horatio Marbury] with two commissioners [George Watkins and William H. Crawford], who shall be appointed by the legislature for that purpose, shall examine into, digest and arrange the several laws thereof now in force, and report the same to his Excellency the governor, who shall approve or disapprove of the same”; and “That if his Excellency the governor shall approve of such digest of the laws of the state as may be reported to him in pursuance of this act, that then the secretary of the state shall, under the direction of the executive thereof, cause to be printed, in a quarto bound volume or volumes, one thousand [1000] copies of such digest of the laws of this state as may be reported by the aforesaid commissioners and secretary of state, in terms of this act.”

According to governor James Jackson (see notice of approval, p. 599), “George Watkins, after being solemnly sworn, never attended to perform his duty whether actuated by motives to defeat the due execution of public powers, or other not ascertained: now know ye, legislators, citizens and people of Georgia, that I, James Jackson, governor thereof, in conformity to and in obedience of the aforementioned act, do confirm and establish Marbury and Crawford’s reported digest as the digest of the state.” Of course, it was the brothers, Robert and George Watkins, who compiled the first digest of the laws of Georgia, published in 1800, which Jackson had refused to approve because of the Yazoo fraud act reprinted therein.

†02-03 ISAIAH THOMAS’S MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT ALMANACK, with an ephemeris, for the year of our Lord 1803: being the VIIth after bissextile, or leapyear, and 27th of Columbian independence. From creation, according to the scriptures, 5765. Fitted to the latitude and longitude of the town of Boston, but will serve without essential variation for the adjacent states. Containing, besides the more than
usual astronomical calculations, a larger quantity, and greater variety, than are to be found in any other almanack, of matters curious, useful, and entertaining. [Illus. of globe and cherubs, followed by four lines of quotation from Darwin.] Printed at Worcester, Massachusetts, by Isaiah Thomas, Jun. Sold by him at his printing office and by I. Thomas in Worcester; by Thomas & Andrews, S. Hall, West & Greenleaf, E. Larkin, J. Boyle, C. Bingham, Manning & Loring, and at the Boston bookstore, in Boston; by Thomas & Thomas, Walpole; by T. C. Cushing, J. Dabney, and W. Carlton, Salem; and by the booksellers in the Newengland states. Price 9 dollars per gross—87 ½ cents per dozen—12 ½ cents single. [1802.]

**Collation:** 12°: $A^4 B^2 C^{−H^{4/2}}$; 24 leaves; pp. [48].

**Contents:** [I] title; [2]−[48] text (with anatomy illus., p. [2], vignette illus. on calendar pages, Declaration of Independence with the printed names of the signers, pp. [37]−[39], bookseller’s advertisement, p. [48]).

**References:** Drake 3645; NUC NT 0174579; Shaw 2457.

**Sources:** DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

**Notes:** First issued in 1779, and continued without break until 1820. This is the last almanack to be compiled by Isaiah Thomas. Those that followed were compiled by his son.

The Declaration of Independence is preceded by the following paragraph: “It is now nearly twentyseven [twenty seven] years since the people of the United States cast off the yoke of Greatbritain [Great Britain], and declared themselves independent.—Thousands have never seen this important declaration of the Congress of 1776; it ought to be in the possession of every friend to his country—and at the request of many it is recorded in this almanack.”

†02-04 MAVOR, WILLIAM FORDYCE, 1758–1837.

[General title (v.1)] Universal history ancient and modern; from the earliest records of time, to the general peace of 1801. In twenty-five volumes. [Two lines of Latin quotation.] By William
Declaration of Independence


General Title (v.6): __________. Vol. VI.

General Title (v.7): __________. Vol. VII.


General Title (v.9): __________. Vol. IX.

General Title (v.10): __________. Vol. X. or Vol. I. of the modern part. “to the general peace of 1802” [replaces “to the general peace of 1801”]

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General Title (v.12): __________. Vol. XII. or Vol. III. of the modern part.


General Title (v.14): __________. Vol. XIV. or Vol. V. of the modern part.

General Title (v.15): __________. Vol. XV. or Vol. VI. of the modern part.

General Title (v.16): __________. Vol. XVI. or Vol. VII. of the modern part. 1803.


General Title (v.18): __________. Vol. XVIII. or Vol. IX. of the modern part.

General Title (v.19): Universal history ancient and modern; from the earliest records of time, to the general peace of 1802. In twenty-five
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General Title (v.20): __________. Vol. XX. or Vol. XI. of the modern part.

General Title (v.21): __________. Vol. XXI. or Vol. XII. of the modern part. Taylor, printer, Black-Horse-Court.


General Title (v.24): __________. Vol. XXIV. or Vol. XV. of the modern part. 1804. Taylor, printer, Black-Horse-Court. “earl of Moira” [replaces “earl of Dumfries”]

General Title (v.25): __________. Vol. XXV. or Vol. XVI. of the modern part.

Title (v.1): A preliminary view of universal history; together with a history of the antediluvians, of ancient Egypt, and the neighbouring nations. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and chaplain to the earl of Dumfries. [London:] Printed for Richard
Phillips, 71, St. Paul’s Church-Yard. And sold by all booksellers. 1802. Price 3s. 9d. in boards, or 4s. half-bound.


Title (v.4): _________. Vol. II. [omits “Price 3s. 9d. in boards, or 4s. half-bound”]

Title (v.5): The history of Rome, from the foundation of the city till the termination of the eastern empire. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and chaplain to the earl of Dumfries. Vol. I. [London:] Printed for Richard Phillips, 71, St. Paul’s Church-Yard. And sold by all booksellers. 1802. Price 3s. 9d. in boards, or 4s. half-bound.

Title (v.6): _________. Vol. II.

Title (v.7): _________. Vol. III.


Title (v.9): not present
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Title (v.10): The history of the Arabs; including the life of Mohammed. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c. London: Printed for Richard Phillips, 71, St. Paul’s Church-Yard. And sold by all booksellers. 1802. Price 3s. 9d. in boards, or 4s. half-bound.

Title (v.11): __________. “The history of Hindostan; of the Mogul Empire; parts of Tartary; and of China.” [replaces “The history of the Arabs; including the life of Mohammed.”]

Title (v.12): The history of India, of the Ottoman Empire, of Korea, and of Japan and Jedso. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and chaplain to the earl of Dumfries. [London:] Printed for Richard Phillips, 71, St. Paul’s Church-Yard. And sold by all booksellers. 1803. Price 3s. 9d. in boards, or 4s. half-bound.

Title (v.13): The history of the dispersion of the Jews; of modern Egypt; and of the other African nations. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c. London: Printed for Richard Phillips, 71, St. Paul’s Church-Yard. And sold by all booksellers. 1802. Price 3s. 9d. in boards, or 4s. half-bound.


Title (v.15): __________. “The history of Portugal and Spain.” [replaces “The history of the dispersion of the Jews; of modern Egypt; and of the other African nations.”] 1803.

Title (v.16): __________. “The history of Italy, Venice, the Italian states, &c. &c.” [replaces “The history of the dispersion of the Jews; of modern Egypt; and of the other African nations.”] 1803. Price 5s. in boards, or 3s. 9d. half-bound.

Title (v.17): __________. “The history of the empire of Germany; and the electorates of Saxony, Bavaria, the Palatinate, Hanover, and Brunswick Wolfenbuttel.” [replaces “The history of the dispersion of
the Jews; of modern Egypt; and of the other African nations.”] [Omits “St. Paul’s” in imprint.] 1803.

**Title** (v.18): __________. “The history of Hungary, Holland, and Switzerland.” [replaces “The history of the dispersion of the Jews; of modern Egypt; and of the other African nations.”] 1803.

**Title** (v.19): __________. “The history of England, from the earliest records, to the peace of 1801.” [replaces “The history of the dispersion of the Jews; of modern Egypt; and of the other African nations.”] 1803.


**Title** (v.21): __________. “The histories of Scotland and of Ireland.” [replaces “The history of England, from the earliest records, to the year 1803.”] [omits “T. Gillet, printer, Salisbury-Square.”]

**Title** (v.22): The history of Russia, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of the British Nepos, &c. &c. London: Printed for Richard Phillips, 71, St. Paul’s Church-Yard; and sold by all booksellers. 1803.


**Title** (v.25): not present.
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[unn. pp. i–vii I 111]; map and plate.
i–ix I]; map and plate.
πI–π7 I]; plate.
misnumbering 140 as “40”, 355 as “35”]; plate.
356; misnumbering 16 as “6”, 330 as “30”]; map and plate.
285–287 386]; map and plate.
Vol. 8: 18°; A⁴ B–2K⁶ 2L²; 198 leaves; pp. i–viii I–388 [unn. pp. i–vii
I]; plate.
Vol. 9: 18°; A⁴ B–2K⁶ 2L²; 198 leaves; pp. i–viii I–388 [unn. pp. i–v
viii I 311]; plate.
Vol. 10: 18°; A⁶ B–2G⁶; 180 leaves; pp. i–xii I–348 [unn. pp. i–vii xii
I 343–345]; plate.
p. I]; plate.
I; misnumbering 208 as “203”, 240 as “402”]; plate.
misnumbering 386 as “486”, 388 as “324”]; map and plate.
[unn. p. I; misnumbering 138 as “38”]; plate.
p. I; misnumbering 248 as “548”]; plate.
i–vi I]; plate.

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§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: Babylon; map (folded), following p. [3] (i.e., binder’s instructions): “The ancient world.”
§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Babylon taken, and Nabonadius slain by the Persians.”
Vol. 3: i general title; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v dedication: to the most noble the marquis of Buckingham; vi blank; vii–viii contents;
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ix–xxxvi “prefatory memoir relative to ancient Greece”; I–319 text; 320–324 publisher’s advertisement.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The Battle of Marathon.”; map (folded), following p. 324; “Ancient Greece.”

Vol. 4: \(\pi 1\) general title; \(\pi 2\) blank; \(\pi 3\) title; \(\pi 4\) blank; \(\pi 5\) dedication: to the most noble the marquis of Lansdown; \(\pi 6\) blank; \(\pi 7–\pi 8\) contents; I–460 text.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Alexander the Great viewing the dead body of Darius.”


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Faustulus bringing the twins, Romulus & Remus, to Acca Laurentia, who afterwards nursed them as her own.”


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The Death of Caesar.”; map (folded), following p. 356; “Italie antique or ancient Italy.”


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Odoacer divests Augustulus of the Imperial Ensigns.”; map (folded), following p. \(2[2]\); “The Roman Empire under Augustus.”

Vol. 8: \(i\) general title; \(ii\) blank; \(iii\) title; \(iv\) blank; \(v\) dedication: to the Right Reverend John, lord bishop of Oxford; \(vi\) blank; \(vii–viii\) contents; I–388 text (with publisher’s advertisement, p. 388).

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Cambyses killing the Egyptian Apis.”
Vol. 9: i general title; ii blank; iii dedication: to the Reverend Dr. Bathurst, prebendary of Durham; iv blank; v–vii contents; vii–v blank; 1–310 text; 311–388 general index to the ancient history (with printer’s imprint, p. 388; “T. Gillet, Printer, Salisbury-Square.”)
§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Deidamia, Queen of Epirus, assassinated in the Temple of Diana.”

Vol. 10: i general title; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v dedication: to the right honourable the earl of Dumfries; vi blank; vii–xi “Advertisement.”; xii blank; 1–342 text; 343–344 contents; 345–348 publisher’s advertisement (with printer’s imprint, p. 348).
§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The Death of Mahomet.”

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Jenghis Khan receiving the homage of the princes of his empire”.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Bajazet brought in chains to the tent of the victorious Tamerlane.”


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The conference between Mahomet, emperor of Morocco, and the king of Fez.”

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The earthquake at Lisbon.”

Vol. 16: i general title; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v dedication: to the Right Honourable Lord Lavington; vi–viii contents; 1–352 text.
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§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The Pope Leo crowning Charlemagne, emperor of the Romans.”


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The deposition of Henry IVth. emperor of Germany.”


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “William Tell compelled to shoot at an apple on the head of his own son.”; map (folded), following p. 360: “Europe.”


§ A slip bound in front of the title page says “The present volume, owing to an accident, contains no plate, but two plates, and an Historical Map of England will be given in the ensuing or twentieth volume. The purchasers of the present volume may direct their respective binders, to place its appropriate plate in the present volume, after they have received it in the ensuing volume.”


§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing verso of plate 2: “Vortigern & Rowena.”; plate 2, second frontispiece facing title: “The trial of Charles the first”.


Vol. 22: π1 general title; π2 blank; π3 title; π4 blank; π5 dedication: to the most noble the marquis of Bute; π6 blank; π7–π8 contents; 1–440 text.

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www.USDeclarationOfIndependence.com
§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: “Sigismund, king of Poland, granting the dukedom of Prussia to the marquis of Brandenburgh.”; map (folded), facing p. 440: “Asia.”


§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: “The barbarous execution of Louis the 16th.”; map (folded), facing p. 388: “A map of the French Republic. 1802.”

**Vol. 24:** i general title; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v dedication: to the Right Honourable Lord Auckland; vi blank; vii–x “Advertisement.”; [1]–[2] contents; 1–384 text (with the Declaration of Independence, printed in a running footnote, pp. 255–259.


The DLC copy has the following noted differences. Volume 2 has the dedication and contents leaf bound before the title and one extra leaf (pp. [7]–[8]) bound after the title. Page [7] is blank and page [8] is a notice entitled “The frontispiece to vol. II.” in which the publisher apologizes for the delay of the frontispiece to the second volume — “an interesting design by Mr. Burney, representing the death of the last king of Babylon”—, promising that it will be given in the third volume. Volume 5 lacks the frontispiece, but has a folded map entitled “Italie antique or ancient Italy.” Volume 6 has a frontispiece entitled “The death of Caesar” and a map entitled “The Roman Empire under Augustus.” Volumes 7, 13, 21, 22, and 24 lack the map. Volume 10 has two maps entitled “Europe” and “Asia”, respectively. Volume 15 has the general title, but lacks the title. Volume 19 has a map entitled “England and Wales compiled from the best authorities.”

**References:** BLIC 802.c.5-29 (v.1-25) & Mic.F.232 (v.24); NUC NM 0362529; Sabin 46985.

**Sources:** DLC; GBS (v.24 only); PC*; PPL (v.1–8, 22, and 25).

**Notes:** First edition. Volume 9 has a general title, but lacks the title. A slip bound before the title page in volume 19 explains that the
missing plates will be provided with volume 20. The London edition was reprinted several times. For example, volumes 11, 12 and 13, with imprint date of 1803, were offered for sale in 2008 in a dealer listing on AbeBooks. See also items 05-08 and 12-04 for subsequent editions.

William Fordyce Mavor (1758–1837), schoolmaster, clergyman, and poet, was born at New Deer, Aberdeenshire, United Kingdom. He became the Vicar of Hurley in Berkshire in 1789, and later became headmaster of the Woodstock School, under the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough. Aside from his long list of practical works on health, history, and farming, he was a prolific writer of juvenile literature and compiler of educational works on spelling and stenography. His *English Spelling Book* (1801) was widely used in the early nineteenth century, but it was only one of over forty works credited to him. His *Voyages, Travels and British Tourist*, in thirty volumes is a classic. No other collection of this sort ever met with such success as did this by Mavor. His work, *Universal history, ancient and modern, from the earliest records of time to the general peace of 1802* consisted of twenty-five volumes, and was described by American printer, Isaac Collins, as “a perspicuous [lucid] view of universal history whose professed aim is too preclude the apology for ignorance in one of the most interesting and useful objects of human research.”

†02-05a NEW YORK. LAWS, ETC.


**Title (v.2):** __________. Vol. II.

**States:** two.


The DLC copy of volume two state 2 has six additional leaves (signatures 3T\^4 3U\^2) bound at the end, consisting of a list of subscribers’ names (pp. 2[1]–2[11]) and a printers’ advertisement (p. 2[12]). A personal copy of volume two state 2 has the laws of the 25th session bound after the index.


In the DLC copy and in a personal copy of volume two, pages [6]–[7] contain “Titles of the acts passed 25th session, 1802.”

References: w/o ref. to state: NUC NN 0198205 (v.1–6) & NN 0198206 (v.1–2) & NN 0198242 (v.1–2); Sabin 53745; Shaw 2781. State 1: none located. State 2: none located.

Sources: w/o ref. to state: GBS (v.1). State 1: EAI-S2; PC*. State 2: DLC; PC*.


The work contains selected early statutes, and it is the first consolidation of local laws (county, town, city and village), banking laws, corporation laws (turnpike and toll bridges), and navigation.
laws. James Kent and Jacob Radcliffe, judges of the New York State Supreme Court at the time, were responsible for compiling the 1802 edition of the *Laws*. For this reason, the set is commonly known as the “Kent and Radcliffe Revision.

Authority to prepare and print the laws was given by an act of the legislature passed April 8, 1801, as follows: “James Kent and Jacob Radcliffe are hereby authorized and appointed to prepare for the press, and to cause to be printed in as many volumes and under such heads or divisions as they shall think proper, all the acts and parts of acts of the legislature of this state now in force, and including all those which may be passed during the present session.”— v.1, p. 620.

02-05b __________. Vol. III. [continuation]

Laws of the state of New-York. [State arms.] Vol. III.

Containing all the acts passed from the revision of 1801, to the end of the 27th session of the legislature, 1804. Albany: Printed by Charles R. and George Webster, 1804.


**Contents**: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 contents; 4 blank; 5–203 laws passed at the 25th session; 204 obsolete acts; 205–212 omitted in the numbering; 213–404 laws passed at the 26th session; 405–406 omitted in the numbering; 407–655 laws passed at the 27th session; 656 blank; [1]–[12] index.

**References**: NUC NN 0198243; Sabin 53745; Shaw 6913 (v.3).

**Sources**: DLC; EAI-S2 (v.3); PC*.

**Notes**: A continuation of the 1802 edition of volumes 1 and 2.
02-05c __________. Vol. IV. [continuation]
Laws of the state of New-York. [State arms.] Vol. IV.
Containing all the acts passed at the 28th and 29th sessions of the legislature, 1804–5 and 1806. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinner. 1806.

Collation: 8°: A⁴ B–2O⁴ 2P², 2 A(3 ll.) B–2S⁴ 2T(3 ll.); [25-letter register includes V and W throughout]; 332 leaves; pp. 1–644 [21] [unn. pp. 1–3 316 319; omitting 317–318 in the numbering].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–315 laws passed at the 28th session of the legislature; 316 blank; 317–318 omitted in the numbering; 319–644 laws passed at the 29th session of the legislature; [I]–[21] index.

References: NUC NN 0198251; Sabin 53745; Shaw 11009 (v.4).
Sources: DLC: EAI-S2 (v.4); PC*.
Notes: A continuation of volume 3, printed in 1804.

02-05d __________. Vol. V. [continuation]
Laws of the state of New-York. [State arms.] Vol. V.
Containing all the acts of the 30th—and the public acts of the 31st and 32nd sessions of the legislature —1807, 1808, and 1809; also the titles of the private acts. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinner. 1809.

Collation: 8°: A⁴ B–2U⁴ 2χ² 2X–3D⁴ 3E² 3F(3 ll.) 3G–3X⁴ 3Y⁴
3Z–4A⁴ [register includes 2W and 3W]; 289 leaves; pp. 1–593 [unn. pp. 1–3 249 420 437 571; misnumbering 248 as “249”, 459 as inverted “459”; omitting 421–436 in the numbering].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–248 laws passed at the 30th session of the legislature; 249–419 laws passed at the 31st session of the legislature; 420 blank; 421–436 omitted in the numbering; 437–570 laws passed at the 32nd session of the legislature; 571–593 index.

References: NUC NN 0198254; Sabin 53745; Shaw 18237.
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Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: A continuation of the volume 4, printed in 1806.

02-05e _________. Vol. VI. [continuation]
Laws of the state of New-York. [State arms.] Vol. VI.
Containing the public acts of the 33d….and all the acts of the 34th and 35th sessions of the legislature….1810, 1811, 1812. Albany:
Printed by Websters and Skinners. 1812.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–86 laws passed at the 33rd session; 95–337 laws passed at the 34th session; 338–340 blank; 347–606 laws passed at the 35th session; 607–627 index to v.6 (with a printers’ advertisement, bottom p. 627).

References: Sabin 53745; Shaw 26280.

Source: DLC*.

Notes: A continuation of volume 5, printed in 1809.

†02-06 The Vermont register and almanack, for the year of our Lord 1803, and twenty-seventh of American independence: containing catalogues of the officers of the general government, with its several departments and establishments: Also, civil, ecclesiastical, and judicial lists in Vermont; a table shewing at one view the quantity of land in each town and county in the state of Vermont, the population in 1791, and also that of 1800, with the grand list of each town for 1802, &c. &c. A list of the courts in the New-England states and state of New-York; and a great variety of other interesting articles. The astronomical calculations for the meridian of Middlebury, N. lat. 44 deg. E. long. from Washington 4 deg. and 3 m. Middlebury, printed by

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Huntington & Fitch. Sold by them, and by the several printers, booksellers, and postriders in the state. [1802.]

**Collation:** 12°: A⁸ B(7 ll.) C(3 ll.) D–E⁴ χ E⁴ F–I⁴ K² [signature E repeats]; 48 leaves; pp. 1–96 [unn. pp. 1–16 31].

**Contents:** 1 title; 2 advertisement; 3–30 text of almanac; 31–41 United States register; 41–96 Vermont register (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 83–87).

**References:** Drake 13510; McCorison 676; Sabin 99236; Shaw 3464.

**Source:** EAI-S2*.

**Notes:** “The Vermont register...being the first attempt of the kind in this state.” — Advertisement, p. 2.

The Declaration is preceded by the following short paragraph:

“It is now nearly twenty-seven years since the people of the United States cast off the yoke of Great-Britain, and declared themselves independent. Thousands have never seen this important Declaration of the Congress of 1776; it ought to be in the possession of every friend to his country; and for the purpose of promoting that object it is recorded in this register.”

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### 1803

**†03-01 MAVER, WILLIAM FORDYCE, 1758–1837.**

Universal history, ancient and modern; from the earliest records of time, etc. etc. [Imprint.]

General titles, titles, and imprints are given below.

**States:** five; each specifying a different publisher.

State 1: Samuel Stansbury & Son, New York City.


State 3: David Allinson, Burlington, New Jersey.

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State 4: Abraham O. Stansbury, New York City.
State 5: Conrad and Co. (none located)

General Title (v.1): Universal history, ancient and modern; from the earliest records of time, to the general peace of 1801. In twenty-five volumes. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and chaplain to the earl of Dumfries. [Two 2 lines of Latin quotation.]

Vol. I.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): none located
Imprint (state 4): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Abraham O. Stansbury. 1803.

General Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

General Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.

Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

General Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): none located.
Imprint (state 4): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Abraham O. Stansbury. 1803.

General Title (v.5): __________. Vol. V.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Checklist 1776–1825

Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

General Title (v.6): __________. Vol. VI.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

General Title (v.7): __________. Vol. VII.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

General Title (v.8): __________. Vol. VIII.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

General Title (v.9): __________. Vol. IX.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel F. Bradford, no. 4, South Third-Street, Philadelphia. 1804.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

General Title (v.10): __________. Vol. X.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2, 3 & 4): none located.
Declaration of Independence

General Title (v.11): __________. Vol. XI. or vol. II. of the modern part.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel F. Bradford, no. 4, South Third-Street, Philadelphia. 1804.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

General Title (v.12): __________. Vol. XII. or vol. III. of the modern part.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

General Title (v.13): __________. Vol. XIII. or vol. IV. of the modern part.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel F. Bradford, no. 4, South Third-Street, Philadelphia. 1804.

General Title (v.14): __________. Vol. XIV. or vol. V. of the modern part.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2, 3 & 4): none located.

General Title (v.15): __________. Vol. XV. or Vol. VI. of the modern part.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

General Title (v.16): __________. Vol. XVI. or vol. VII. of the modern part.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel F. Bradford, no. 4, South Third-Street, Philadelphia. 1804.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

**General Title** (v.17): __________. Vol. XVII. or Vol. VIII. of the modern part.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

**General Title** (v.18): __________. Vol. XVIII. or Vol. IX. of the modern part.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel F. Bradford, no. 4, South Third-Street, Philadelphia. 1804.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

**General Title** (v.19): __________. Vol. XIX. or Vol. X. of the modern part.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

**General Title** (v.20): __________. Vol. XX. or Vol. XI. of the modern part. "to the general peace of 1802." [replaces "to the general peace of 1801."].
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel F. Bradford, no. 4, South Third-Street, Philadelphia. 1804.
Declaration of Independence

Imprint (state 4): none located.

General Title (v.21): __________. Vol. XXI. or Vol. XII. of the modern part.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

General Title (v.22): __________. Vol. XXII. “to the general peace of 1802.” [replaces “to the general peace of 1801.”].

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1805.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

General Title (v.23): __________. Vol. XXIII. or Vol. XIV. of the modern part.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1805.
Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

General Title (v.24): __________. Vol. XXIV. or Vol. XV. of the modern part. “to the general peace of 1802.” [replaces “to the general peace of 1801.”].

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1805.
Imprint (state 4): none located.
General Title (v.25): __________. Vol. XXV. or Vol. XVI. of the modern part.

Imprint: New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for themselves and Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1805.
Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

Title (v.1): A preliminary view of universal history; together with a history of the antediluvians, of ancient Egypt, and the neighbouring nations. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and chaplain to the earl of Dumfries.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2 & 3): none located.
Imprint (state 4): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Abraham O. Stansbury. 1803.

Title (v.2): The history of the Canaanites, Philistines and Jews: also, of the Assyrian and Babylonian empires. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.


Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

Title (v.4): __________. Vol. II.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2 & 3): none located.
Declaration of Independence


Title (v.5): The history of Rome, from the foundation of the city till the termination of the eastern empire. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and chaplain to the earl of Dumfries. Vol. I.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2, 3 & 4): none located.

Title (v.6): __________. Vol. II.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

Title (v.7): __________. Vol. III.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 4): none located.


Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2, 3 & 4): none located.

Title (v.9): not present.

The title leaf is not present in the EAI-S2 copy of volume 9.
Title (v.10): The history of the Arabs; including the life of Mohammed. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c.

Imprint (state 1): New York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2, 3 & 4): none located.

Title (v.11): The history of Hindostan; the Mogul Empire; parts of Tartary; and of China. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel F. Bradford, no. 4, South Third-Street, Philadelphia. 1804.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

Title (v.12): The history of India, the Ottoman Empire, of Korea, and of Japan and Jedso. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and chaplain to the earl of Dumfries.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2, 3 & 4): none located.

Title (v.13): The history of the dispersion of the Jews; of modern Egypt; and of the other African nations. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel F. Bradford, no. 4, South Third-Street, Philadelphia. 1804.
Imprint (states 3 & 4): none located.

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Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2, 3 & 4): none located.

Title (v.15): The history of Portugal and Spain. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2, 3 & 4): none located.

Title (v.16): The history of Italy, Venice, and Italian states, &c. &c. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel F. Bradford, no. 4, South Third-Street, Philadelphia. 1804.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

Title (v.17): The history of the empire of Germany; and the electorates of Saxony, Bavaria, The Palatinate, Hanover, and Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2, 3 & 4): none located.

Title (v.18): The history of Hungary, Holland, and Switzerland. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c.
Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel F. Bradford, no. 4, South Third-Street, Philadelphia. 1804.
Imprint (state 4): none located.
Checklist 1776–1825


Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2, 3 & 4): none located.


Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (state 2): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel F. Bradford, no. 4, South Third-Street, Philadelphia. 1804.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

Title (v.21): The histories of Scotland and of Ireland. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1804.
Imprint (states 2, 3 & 4): none located.

Title (v.22): The history of Russia, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1805.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

Title (v.23): The history of France and Navarre. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of The British Nepos, &c. &c.
Declaration of Independence

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Isaac Collins and Son, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1805.
Imprint (states 2, 3 & 4): none located.

Title (v.24): The history of the discovery and settlement, to the present time, of North and South America, and of the West-Indies. By William Mavor, L.L.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and chaplain to the earl of Dumfries.

Imprint (state 1): New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for Samuel Stansbury and Co. 1805.
Imprint (state 4): none located.

Title (v.25): not present.


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**Checklist 1776–1825**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Number of Leaves</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Contents:** Vol. 1: i general title; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v dedication: to his grace the archbishop of Canterbury; vi blank; vii–xii preface; I–345 text; [I]–[2] contents.
Declaration of Independence

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: Ninevah utterly demolished, yonder is Babylon; map (folded), facing verso of last leaf: “The ancient world.”


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Babylon taken, and Nabonadius slain by the Persians.”

Vol. 3: i general title; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v–vi contents; vii–xxxvi “prefatory memoir relative to the geography of ancient Greece, and illustrative of the map.”; 1–312 text.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The Battle of Marathon.”; map (folded), following p. 312: ancient Greece.


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Alexander the Great viewing the dead body of Darius.”


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Faustulus bringing the twins, Romulus & Remus, to Acca Laurentia, who afterwards nursed them as her own.”


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The death of Caesar.”; map (folded), following p. 355: ancient Italy.


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Odoacer divests Augustulus of the Imperial Ensigns.”; map (folded), following p. 385: Roman Empire under Augustus.

Vol. 8: i general title; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v dedication: to the right reverend John, lord bishop of Oxford; vi blank; vii–viii contents; 1–388 text.
§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Cambysis killing the Egyptian Apis.”

Vol. 9: i general title; ii blank; iii–v contents; vi blank; 1–310 text; 311–388 general index to the ancient history, v.1-10.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Deidamia, Queen of Epirus, assassinated in the Temple of Diana.”

Vol. 10: i general title; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v dedication to the earl of Dumfries; vi blank; vii–xi advertisement; xii blank; 1–342 text; 343–344 contents.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The Death of Mahomet.”


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Jenghis Khan receiving the homage of the princes of his empire.”; map (folded) map, following p. vi: map of Asia.


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Bajazet brought in chains to the tent of the victorious Tamerlane.”.


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The Conference between Mahomet, Emperor of Morocco, and the King of Fez.”.


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The earthquake at Lisbon”.

Vol. 16: i general title; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v–viii contents; 1–352 text.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Pope Leo crowning Charlemagne emperor of the Romans.”; map (folded), following p. 352: England and Wales.
Declaration of Independence

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The Deposition of Henry IVth. Emperor of Germany.”.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “William Tell compelled to shoot at an apple on the Head of his Son”.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Vortigern & Rowena.”.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The Trial of Charles the first”.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: William Wallace.

Vol. 22: i general title; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v–vi contents; 1–440 text.
§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Sigismund, king of Poland, granting the dukedom of Prussia to the marquis of Brandenburgh.”.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The barbarous execution of Louis the 16th.”.

Vol. 24: i general title; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v–viii advertisement; ix–x contents; 1–383 text (with Washington’s reply to the president of Congress, on his nomination to the supreme command of the army, pp. 246–247; Declaration of Independence, in a running footnote, pp. 255–259, Washington’s address to Congress on the resignation of his commission, pp. 283–284, “Table I. Divisions of North America”, p. 379, Table II. Recapitulation of the discoveries and settlements of North America, p. 380, “Table III. Population of

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America in 1801.”, pp. 381–382, “Table IV. Statement of the public debt of the United States of America.”, p. 383); [I] “End of Vol. XXIV.”

§ Map (folded), facing general title: “America.”

Vol. 25: i general title; ii blank; iii–iv dedication “To the King” signed, p. iv, “William Mavor”; v editor’s comment; vi blank; vii–viii postscript; 1–170 chronological index; 171–291 general index.

There appears to be a general title page, but no title page, for volumes 9 and 25.

The map is lacking in the personal copy of volume 1 published by David Allinson (1803) but is present in the personal copy published by Samuel Stansbury and Co. (1804). The personal copy of volume 4 lacks the title leaf; the Indiana State Library copy has both the general title leaf and title leaf, but lacks the frontispiece.


Sources: State 1: EAI-S2 (Shaw 6759 v.1–6, 8–13); EAI-S2 (Shaw 6759 Cont’d v.15–25); PC (v.1–25)*; PPL (v.1–25); ViU (v.24). State 2: GBS (v.2–3, 5–9, 11–13, 15–17, 19–20, and 23–25)*; MdBJ (v.14, 18, 21, & 22)*. State 3: EAI-S2 (Shaw 6759 v.7)*; PC (v.1, 4, 6, 9, 11, 16, 18, 20, 22, & 24)*; PPL (v.6, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24). State 4: CtY (v.1)*; CtY (v.4)*; InU (v.4)*. State 5: not located.

Notes: First American edition 1803–1805, in twenty five volumes, following the London edition of 1802–1804. Barring a few exceptions, as noted above, each volume has a volume title leaf and general title leaf for the entire set. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in volume 24. Volume 24 is complete in one volume and covers the history of North and South America. The collection has five variant states, viz. a different state for each publisher:

State 1: Samuel Stansbury & Son, New York City.
State 3: David Allinson, Burlington, New Jersey.
State 4: Abraham O. Stansbury, New York City.
State 5: Conrad and Co.
Declaration of Independence

Conrad and Co. is cited in Shaw 4634 as a publisher of this work and is therefore cited here, although no actual volume with a Conrad and Co. imprint could be located.

The American edition is an example of an edition of a book shared among several publishers, where a certain number of copies of the title-sheet are printed with each publisher’s name. Besides having different publishers, the volumes were printed by three different New York printers. However, each volume was printed by a single printer. Volumes 1, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25 were printed by Isaac Collins, volumes 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24 by Hopkins and Seymour, and volume 3 by Stansbury and Gird.

As there are 25 volumes and 5 different publishers, there are $25 \times 5 = 125$ different combinations of volume and publisher. Of that number, 60 were located and examined. The 60 examples are recorded in Table 1. Volume numbers (1 to 25) are recorded along the top row of the table; publishers (SS, SB, DA, AS, and CO) are recorded along the left column. A table entry with a 2-digit year (03 for 1803, 04 for 1804, and 05 for 1805) indicates the volume was examined; a blank indicates the volume was not examined.

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Table 1. Mavor’s Universal History: volumes, publishers, and dates of publication.
Referring to Table 1, volume numbers are written across the top of the table and encoded names of publishers are written along the left side of the table. Each table entry consists of a two-digit number representing the imprint date (03 = 1803, 04 = 1804, and 05 = 1805), or a blank indicating that a copy of that particular volume with that publisher’s imprint was not located. For example, one sees that “SS” published volume 2 in 1804 and “DA” published volume 1 in 1803. Typesetting comparisons were made for each different publisher for each particular year, and it was learned that except for title leaves, the sheets in each volume, regardless of publisher, had the same setting. So, for example, the 1804 “SS” copy, the 1803 “DA” copy, and the 1803 “AS” copy all had the same typesetting, except for their title leaves. Also, the plates in each volume appeared to be the same, regardless of publisher. Complete sets published by Samuel Stansbury and Son were located, but this was the exception. Most sets were found to be mixed, i.e., comprised of volumes from more than one publisher.

The American edition had just one issue. Thus, for any given volume and publisher, there is only one imprint date. From Table 1, it appears that volumes 1–4 are dated either 1803 or 1804, volumes 5–21 are dated 1804, and volumes 22–25 are dated 1805.

(Information about Isaac Collins is taken from an Historical Note in the Guide to the Subscription List of William Fordyce Mavor, 1803, The New Jersey Historical Society.) Isaac Collins “was originally a Quaker from Burlington, but his active support of the revolutionary movement caused him to lose his place in the Quaker congregation and forced him to take his printing business to Trenton and New York.” The printers, Isaac Collins and the others, “distributed the Mavor set through David Allinson, who in 1803, offered the volumes to prominent men of New Jersey, via subscription. Notable subscribers included Elisha Boudinot, Joseph Clark, William Halsey, Alexander MacWhorter, Samuel Pennington, John Ruthefurd, and Richard Stockton. The College of New Jersey and the American Whig Society were also on the subscription list.”

For information about William Mavor, see item 02-04.
Declaration of Independence

†03-02a PENNSYLVANIA. LAWS, ETC.

Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred, to the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two. Republished, under the authority of the legislature, by M. Carey and J. Bioren. Vol. I. Philadelphia: Printed by J. Bioren, no. 88, Chesnut-Street, for Mathew Carey and self. 1803.

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.
Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV. Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Bailey, Lancaster, for Mathew Carey, and John Bioren. 1803.
Title (v.5): __________. Vol. V.
Title (v.6): __________. Vol. VI.


Vol. 4: 8°: \(\pi^2 a - d^4 B - 3H^4 3I^2\) (3 ll.); 233 leaves; pp. [4] iii–xxxiv, 1–429 [unn. pp. iii xix xxxiv 70 118 202 310 314; 6 pages with section headings also unnumbered; misnumbering 224 as “124”].

Vol. 5: 8°: \(A^2 B - 3H^4 3I^2\) [missign 3I as “3H”]; 216 leaves; pp. [4] 1–426, 2[1] [unn. pp. 18 28 138 268; 7 pages with section headings also unnumbered; misnumbering 411 as “111”].


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www.USDeclarationOfIndependence.com


References: NUC NP 0209404; Sabin 60196; Shaw 4842.

Sources: DLC (v.1-6)*; EAI-S2; PC*.

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Notes: In some examined copies, the errata pages were unnumbered, in some the errata pages were replaced with slips, and in some cases the errata were lacking altogether. A volume 7 was published in 1806 (Shaw 11128) and a volume 8 was published in 1808 (Shaw 15878).

03-02b __________. Vol. VII. [continuation]

Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and two, to the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and five. Re-published, under the authority of the legislature, by John Bioren. Vol. VII. Philadelphia. Printed by John Bioren, no. 88, Chesnut Street. [Line of 11 dots.] 1806.


References: NUC NP 0209404; Sabin 60196; Shaw 11128.

Sources: DLC (v.7); EAI-S2; PC (v.7)*.

Notes: A continuation of volumes 1 through 6. The volume comprises all the laws passed during the three sessions of the legislature, from December 7th, 1802, until April 4th 1805, inclusive, republished under the authority of the an act of the legislature, as the 7th volume, in continuation of Carey & Bioren’s edition of the Laws of Pennsylvania.— See preface, v.7 p. iii. In addition, the act authorized the Governor to subscribe to 1000 copies of volume 7 at two dollars per copy, and also for 1000 copies of the laws passed at the present
and succeeding two sessions (i.e., volume 8) to be subscribed to at two dollars per copy.

03-02c __________. Vol. VIII. [continuation]

Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and five, to the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight. Republished under the authority of the legislature, by John Bioren. Vol. VIII. Philadelphia: Printed by John Bioren, no. 88, Chesnut Street.

Collation: 8°: a⁴ b⁴ c(1 l.) A–3R⁴; 261 leaves; pp. i–xviii 1–502, [I] [unn. pp. i–iii v l 474 476 479; 3 pages with section headings unnumbered; misnumbering 502 as “520”].

Contents: i title; ii blank;; iii advertisement: containing an act authorizing the Governor to contract with John Bioren, to print the Laws of the commonwealth; iv single errata for v.7, p. 176; v–xviii contents; I–473 acts PA; 474–475 table of resolutions; 476–478 table of titles; 479–502 index; [I] errata.

References: NUC NP 0209404; Sabin 60196; Shaw 15878.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC (v.8)*.

Notes: A continuation of volumes 1 through 7. The volume comprises all the laws passed during the three sessions of the legislature, from December 3d, 1805, until March 28th, 1808, inclusive; republished under the authority of an act of the legislature, as the eighth volume, in continuation of Carey and Bioren’s edition of the Laws of Pennsylvania.— See advertisement, v.8 p. iii. In addition, the act authorized the Secretary of the Commonwealth to subscribe to 300 copies of volume 8, in addition to the 1000 copies already contracted for at two dollars per copy.
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†03-03a United States. Laws, etc.

An abridgment of the laws of the United States. Or, a complete digest of all such acts of Congress as concern the United States at large. To which is added, an appendix, containing, all existing treaties, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the rules and articles for the government of the army, and the ordinance for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio. By William Graydon, Esq. Harrisburgh, (Penn.) Printed by John Wyeth. 1803.


Declaration of Independence


References: NUC NG 0405169 (v.1-2); Sabin 28421 (v.1-2); Shaw 5194 (v.1).

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; GBS; ICU-L; PC*.

Notes: Complete in one volume. William Graydon (1759–1840) was a lawyer and author. He published Abridgment of the laws of the United States (1803); Justice and constable’s assistant (1805); and Forms of conveyancing, and of practice in the various courts and public offices (1810).
have been made since the publication of the former volume. By William Graydon, Esq. Vol. II. Harrisburgh, (Penn.) Printed by William Gillmor. [Two parallel lines of 13 dots.] 1813.

**Collation:** 8°: A⁴ B−3E⁴, 2A−G⁴ H(3 ll.) [25 letter register includes V & W throughout; omits U]; 247 leaves; pp. i−xxxviii 1−392 [2], 21−56 [5] [unn. pp. i−iii v xxxviii 1 2 1 2 56].

**Contents:** i title; ii copyright; iii−iv amendment to the Const. of the U.S.; v−xxii table of acts abridged; xxii−xxix table of acts expired or obsolete; xxix−xxxvi table of private or local acts; xxxvi−xxxviii table of acts repealed; xxxviii table of the titles; 1−392 laws; [1]−[2] blank; 21−255 appendix (with a treaty of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience with the Chickasaws, pp. 21−22, articles of arrangement with the same, pp. 22−23, treaty of friendship, limits and accommodation with the Choctaw nation of Indians, pp. 23−25, provisional convention with the same, pp. 25−26, treaty with the same, pp. 26−27, articles of a treaty with the same, pp. 27−29, treaty of limits with the Creek nation of Indians, pp. 29−31, convention with the same, pp. 31−33, indenture between the Seneca nation of Indians and Wilhem Willink and others, pp. 33−34, treaty with the Seneca nation of Indians, pp. 34−35, treaty with the French republic, pp. 35−38, convention with same, pp. 38−39, convention with the same, pp. 39−40, treaty with the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, pp. 40−41, treaty with the Eel River, Wyandot, Pienkashaw, Kaskaskia and Kickapoos nations of Indians, p. 41, articles of a treaty with the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Shawanoes, Putawatimies, Miamies and Kickapoos, and those of the Eel River, Wees, Pianshashs and Kaskaskias, pp. 41−42, treaty with the Piakeshaw tribe of Indians, pp. 42−43, treaty with the Delaware tribe of Indians, pp. 43−45, treaty with the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chipawa, Munsee, and Delaware, Shawanee, and Pottawatima nations, pp.
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29–30, articles of a treaty with the Delawares, Pottawatimies, Miamies, Eel River and Weas, pp. 30–32, articles of a treaty with the Piankeshaw tribe, pp. 32–33, articles of a treaty with the Ottaway, Chippeway, Wyandotte and Pottawatimie nations of Indians, pp. 33–35, treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, Pottawatimie, Wyandot, Shawanoese nations of Indians, pp. 35–36, treaty with the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Puawatimies, Miamies and Eel River Miamies, pp. 37–38, separate article with the same, pp. 38–39, convention with the Indian tribes north-west of the Ohio and the Wea tribe, p. 39, treaty with the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, p. 40, treaty with the United tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, pp. 40–43, treaty with the Bashaw, Bey and subjects of Tripoli, pp. 43–47, articles of a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, pp. 47–48, articles of a treaty with the same, p. 49, articles of a convention with the same, pp. 50–51, supplemental convention with the same, pp. 51–52, treaty with the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, pp. 52–55; 56 table of contents of the appendix; [1]–[5] index.

References: NUC NG 0405169 (v.1-2); Sabin 28421 (v.1-2); Shaw 30000 (v.2).

Source: DLC*

Notes: A continuation of volume one.

†03-04 [WEBSTER, CHARLES RICHARD and GEORGE.]

The clerk’s magazine: containing the most useful and necessary forms of writings, which commonly occur between man and man, under the names of acquittances, assignments, agreements, awards, bargains, bills, bonds, conveyances, covenants, deeds, declarations, exchanges, gifts & grants, indentures, leases, letters of attorney, livery & seisin, mortgages, notes, petitions, pleas, receipts, releases, sales, surrenders, wills, writs, &c. and other instruments,
calculated for the use of the citizens of the United States. Also, various forms of indictments and inquisitions. To which are added, the Constitution of the United States, and of the state of New-York, with amendments to each; an act of Congress prescribing the mode in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of each state shall be authenticated, so as to take effect in every state; an act respecting the election of a president and vice-president of the United States; an act respecting the money of account of the state of New-York; together, with schedules of the whole number of inhabitants in each of the United States, in the years 1791 and 1801; and in the several counties of the state of New-York, in the years 1771, 1786, 1791 and 1801; and of the electors thereof in the years 1793 and 1801. Copyright secured according to act of Congress. Albany: Printed by Charles R. and George Webster, at their bookstore, corner of State and Pearl-Streets. [1803.]


References: NUC NW 0138702; Sabin 13643; Shaw 3973.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*. 

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**Notes:** Second edition. The date of publication, [1803], is based on the date “1st November, 1803” which appears in the printer’s note “To the Public” at the bottom of page [4]. Moreover, the date of application for copyright (p. [2]) is “the sixth day of December, in the twenty-eight year of the independence”, i.e., December 6, 1803. For additional information, see the [1800] first edition (item 00-10).

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1804

†04-01 *The Annual Register*, or a view of the history, politicks, and literature, for the year 1776. The fifth edition. [Illus.] London: Printed, by assignment from J. Dodsley, for W. Otridge and Son; R. Faulder; Cuthell and Martin; J. Nunn; Lackington, Allen and Co.; E. Jeffrey; and Vernor, Hood and Sharpe. [James Cundee, printer, London.] [1804.]

**Collation & Contents:** Except for title leaf, same as the 1777 first edition (item 77-01).

**Reference:** Todd.

**Source:** PC*.

**Notes:** The date of publication is based on a watermark date of 1803 found on the book’s leaves (see Todd’s Bibliographical account). The printer’s imprint “James Cundee, printer, London.” on the verso of the title leaf.

There are five editions of *The Annual Register … for the year 1776*: 1st 1777; 2nd 1779; 3rd 1782; 4th 1788, 5th [1804]. For information about *The Annual Register, for the year 1776*, see the 1777 first edition (item 77-01).
†04-02  Burk, John Daly, d. 1808.


Title (v.2): __________. Volume II.

Title (v.3): __________. Volume III.
Imprint: same as v.2.

Title (v.4): The history of Virginia; commenced by John Burk, and continued by Skelton Jones and Louis Hue Girardin. Vol. IV. — Petersburg, Virginia— printed by M. W. Dunnavant, for the proprietors. 1816.


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i–iii preface; iv postscript to preface; 1–295 text (with blanks, pp. 31 70 74 146 216); 296 blank; 297–298 author’s note: “To the Public”; 299–348 appendix (with the names of the adventurers for Virginia, as they were in the year 1620, pp. 339–347, errata and printer’s colophon, p. 348).

Vol. 2: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–335 text (with blanks, pp. 48 & 196); [1] blank; i–lxii appendix (with printer’s colophon, bottom p. lxii).

Vol. 3: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–469 text (with blanks, pp. 92 & 166).

§ Table (folded), facing p. 89: enumeration of Indians living in Virginia in 1607 and 1699.


References: Church 1298; Howes B971; NUC NB 0971391; Sabin 9273; Shaw 5951 (v.1-4); 37122 (v.4).

Sources: ICN; DLC; EAI-S2; GBS (v.4); PC*.

Notes: “Volume 4 was the joint work of Skelton Jones and Louis H. Girardin, aided by Thomas Jefferson; most copies of that volume were burned.”— Howes, B971. A second edition of volumes one, two and three was published in Petersburg, VA, in 1822. See Shoemaker 8217.

†04-03 The constitutions of the United States. According to the latest amendments. To which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the federal Constitution. [hand with finger pointing right] This edition contains all the federal acts concerning the government of the new states, &c. down to the month of March 1804.

Philadelphia: Published by John Conrad & Co. and sold at all their book stores on the continent. 1804.


In a personal copy, the leaves L5–L8 in the “L” gathering are bound in the order L6 L5 L8 L7, caused by folding the sheet incorrectly.


References: NUC NC 0652541; Sabin 16101; Shaw 6072.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; GBS; NWM; PC*.

Notes: Another edition, following the 1801 edition. Contains the most current of each state constitution, including the new 1802 constitution of Ohio.

†04-04 [Peirce, Charles.]

The American citizen’s sure guide: being a collection of most important state papers: such as the Declaration of Independence: Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union: the Constitution of the United States: all the treaties now in force which the United States have ever made: merchants’ and seamens’ acts: duties on goods, wares and merchandize: the census as taken in 1800, &c. &c. &c. Printed for
Declaration of Independence

Charles Peirce, of Portsmouth, N. H. proprietor of the work. By S. Sewall, Kennebunk, (District of Maine.) MDCCCIV.


1778; 228–230 articles of a treaty with the Wiandot, Delaware, Chippawa and Ottawa Nations, concluded at Fort M’Intosh, Jan. 21, 1785; 231–233 articles of a treaty with the Shawano Nation, concluded at the mouth of the Great Miam, on the NW bank of the Ohio, Jan. 31, 1786; 234–241 articles of a treaty with the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pattawatima and Sac Nations, made at Fort-Harmar, Jan. 9, 1789, and a separate article; 242–251 a treaty of peace with the tribes of Indians called Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawa, Chippewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel-River, Wees, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias, done at Greeneville, Aug. 3, 1795; 252–253 articles of a treaty with the Six Nations, concluded at Fort Stanwix, Oct. 22, 1784; 254–258 a treaty with the tribes of Indians called the Six Nations, done at Konondaigua, Nov. 11, 1794; 259–262 articles of a treaty with the Cherokees, concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, Nov. 28, 1785; 263–268 a treaty of peace and friendship with the Cherokee Nations of Indians, made and concluded at the Treaty Ground on the bank of the Holston, July 2, 1791; 269–270 articles of a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, concluded at Philadelphia, June 26, 1794; 271–275 articles of a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, concluded in the Council-House near Tellico, Oct. 2, 1798; 276–279 articles of a treaty with the Choctaw Nation, concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, Jan. 3, 1786; 280–283 a treaty of friendship, limits and accommodation with the Choctaw Nation, done at Fort Adams, Dec. 7, 1801; 284–287 articles of a treaty with the Chickasaws, concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, Jan. 10, 1786; 288–289 a treaty of reciprocal advantage and mutual convenience with the Chickasaws, concluded at Chickasaw Bluffs, Oct. 24, 1801; 290–295 a treaty of peace and friendship with the Creek Nation, made and concluded at the city of New-York, Aug. 7, 1790; 296–299 a treaty of peace and friendship with the Creek Nation, concluded at Colerain, June 29, 1796; 300–301 a treaty with the Oneida, Tuscorora and Stockbridge Indians, concluded at Oneida, Dec. 2, 1794; 302–304 a treaty with the Seven Nations of Canada, signed at the city of New-York, May 31, 1796; 305–309 articles of a treaty with the Delawares, Shawanoes, Putawatimies, Miamies, Eel River, Wees, Kickapoos, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias nations of Indians, done at the city of Washington, Dec. 6, 1803; 310–314
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articles of agreement & cession with the state of Georgia, entered into April 24, 1802; 315–324 an ordinance for the government of the territory of the U.S. northwest of the River Ohio, done by the U.S. Congress, July 13, 1787; 325–333 an act for the government and regulation of seamen in the Merchant’s Service, done in the U.S. Congress, second session Jan. 4, 1790; 334–354 duties; 354 rates of letter postage; 355–356 U.S. census taken in 1800; [I]–[2] index.

References: NUC NA 0237487; Sabin 1074; Shaw 6999.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: First and only edition. In the words of the compiler, “he has long had it in contemplation to publish a volume…to contain all the treaties of the United States (in full) with every nation, kingdom, republic and people.”


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–8 Declaration of Independence; 9–28 Const. of the U.S. and amendments to the Const.; 29–36 const. of NJ.

References: NUC NP 0458653; Shaw 7080.

Sources: EAI-S2; NjR*.

Notes: First and only edition. This is one of several works published primarily for the citizens of a particular state, in this case New Jersey.
†05-01 Cooper, W. D.

The history of North America; containing a review of the customs and manners of the original inhabitants; the first settlement of the British colonies; and their rise and progress, from the earliest period to the time of their becoming united, free and independent states. By the Reverend Mr. Cooper. To which is now added, an appendix, containing, the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence. Printed for Samuel Shaw, bookbinder, Lansingburgh, by Charles R. & George Webster, Albany. [1805.]

**States:** two.

**Collation:**

**State 1:** 12°: $A^6$ B–$R^6$; 102 leaves; pp. $i$–xii 13–204 [unn. pp. $i$–v vii 13 185].

**State 2:** 12°: $\pi$ (1 1.) $A^6$ B–$R^6$; 103 leaves; pp. [2] $i$–xii 13–204 [unn. pp. $i$–v vii 13 185].

**Contents:**

**State 1:** $i$ half-title: “History of North America.”; $ii$ bookseller’s and printer’s advertisements.; $iii$ title; $iv$ list of subscribers; $v$–vi preface; $vii$–xii contents; 13–184 text; 185–204 appendix (with the Constitution of the United States, related resolutions, and the amendments to the Constitution, pp. 185–201, and the Declaration of Independence, pp. 201–204).


**References:** w/o ref. to states: NUC NC 0680655; Sabin 16583; Shaw 8252. State 1: not located. State 2: NUC NC 0680655 (w/ state 2 pagination).

**Sources:** State 1: PC*. State 2: DLC*; EAI-S2.
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Notes: A new edition, following six previous editions (1793–1802) in which the Declaration of Independence was not printed. The date of publication, [1805], is based on the date “February 1, 1805” in the bookseller’s advertisement (p. ii). Page xii of the contents has two errors, viz., chapter X begins on page 173, not 175; the appendix begins on page 185, not 176.

There are two variant states. In state 1, the list of subscribers consists only of page iv, as specified in the Collation & Contents, above. In state 2, an additional leaf follows page iv, in a different type font, consisting of two additional unnumbered pages of subscribers.

According to Cooper, the principal objects of the book are:
“To point out the gradual steps by which America finally obtained her independence, to describe those terrible scenes of rapine, blood and slaughter, which accompanied those struggles, so fatal to thousands of brave officers and men on both sides, and so ruinous to the finances of the mother country.” — preface, p. v.

About the author, Evans says: “author unidentified; attributed in the older bibliographies to “Samuel” Cooper.”— Evans 37251. Another source states that the Rev. W. D. Cooper was, in fact, a pseudonym for Richard Johnson (1733/4–1793).

†05-02a GREEN, WILLIAM, miscellaneous writer.

The annals of George III. from his majesty’s accession, to the peace of 1801. In two volumes. By William Green, A.B. Author of Plans of Economy, &c. &c. [One line of quotation from Bolingbroke.]


“Printed by J. B. G. Vogel, 13, Poland Street, Oxford Street.”, bottom p. 334).
§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: engr. port. of the “Right Hon. William Pitt.”

References: NUC NG 0489467 (v.1); Sabin 28564.
Sources: MiU-C (v.1); PC (v.1)*. A copy of v.2 could not be located.
Notes: First edition. The MiU-C copy consists of volume one dated 1805 and volume two dated 1808 bound together in a non-contemporary library binding as two volumes in one. As no copy of volume two dated 1805 could be located, it may be the case that volume two was not issued until 1808. The untitled frontispiece in volume one is a colored, engraved, oval portrait of a young man, with eight lines of poetry beneath the portrait. A note in the MiU-C catalog record reads: “Frontispiece is colored portrait of William Pitt the younger.” The MiU-C copy of volume one has a three page dedication “To The Right Honourable William Pitt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c.” not present in the personal copy.

The Declaration of Independence is preceded by these words: “The colonists, despairing of a reconciliation with the mother country, and perceiving their own internal strength daily increasing, determined to throw off the yoke of dependence: accordingly, on the 4th of July, the Congress declared themselves independent. The Declaration of Congress contains so many curious principles of politics, as also a full statement of their complaints, that it would be unpardonable to withhold it from our readers. It is as follows: [Here the Declaration of Independence is inserted.]”

†05-02b GREEN, WILLIAM, miscellaneous writer.

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Declaration of Independence

Vol. 2: 8°: A¹ B−X₈ Y(5 ll.) [misigning C a “B”]; 169 leaves; pp. i−vii 5−333 [unn. pp. i−v vii−viii 208].

Vol. 2: i half-title: “Annals of George the Third.”; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v−vi dedication to Thomas William Coke; vii preface; viii blank; 5−333 text (with blank page, p. 208).

The DLC copy of volume one lacks the half-title.

References: NUC NG 0489467; Sabin 28564.

Sources: DLC; SA*.

Notes: Volume one is a reissue of the 1805 edition. Except for the title leaf, which has a differently worded title and a new setting, the remainder of the sheets have the same setting as the 1805 edition. Volume two appears to be a first edition, as no copy of volume two dated 1805 could be located. For additional information, see the first edition (item 05-02a).

†05-03 Massachusetts. Constitution.

The constitution of the state of Massachusetts, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address. Printed by order of the General Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and by them recommended to the inhabitants of the several towns, to be read as a school-book in all the common schools. Boston: Printed for the state, by Manning & Loring, no. 2 Cornhill……..1805.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3−54 const. MA; 55 divisional title: “The Constitution of the United States.”; 56 blank; 57−79 Const. of the

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www.USDeclarationOfIndependence.com
U.S. and related resolutions; 80–84 amendments to the Const.; 85
divisional title: “Declaration of Independence.”; 86 blank; 87–92
Declaration of Independence; 93 divisional title: “President
Washington’s farewell address.”; 94 blank; 95–119 Washington’s
farewell address.

Reference: NUC NM 0307528.

Note: Sabin 45692 and Shaw 8861 do not differentiate between the first and second
editions (items 05-03, 05-04a, and 05-03b).

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

The EAI-S2 record contains two title pages—one for each edition (items 05-03 and 05-
04a). However, the type-pages match those of the first edition, item 05-03.

Notes: First edition, with distinguishing imprint words: “Printed for
the state, by Manning & Loring” and without the printer’s
advertisement following page 119. One of several editions of The
constitution of the state of Massachusetts (1805–1807).

†05-04a Massachusetts. Constitution.

The constitution of the state of Massachusetts, and that of the
United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President
Washington’s farewell address. Printed by order of the General Court
of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and by them recommended to
the inhabitants of the several towns, to be read as a school-book in all
the common schools. Boston: Printed and sold by Manning & Loring,
no. 2 Cornhill........1805.

Collation: 12°: A–K⁶; 60 leaves; pp. 1–119 [I] [unn. pp. 1–3 55–57
80 85–87 93–95].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–54 const. MA; 55 divisional title: “The
Constitution of the United States.”; 56 blank; 57–79 Const. of the
U.S. and related resolutions; 80–84 amendments to the Const.; 85
divisional title: “Declaration of Independence.”; 86 blank; 87–92
Declaration of Independence; 93 divisional title: “President
Washington’s farewell address.”; 94 blank; 95–119 Washington’s
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farewell address; [1] printer’s advertisement for “Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress.”

Reference: w/o ref. to issue NUC NM 0307529.

Sabin 45692 and Shaw 8861 do not differentiate between the first and second editions (items 05-03, 05-04a and 05-04b).

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: Second edition, following the first edition that same year, with the imprint changed to read “Printed and sold by Manning & Loring” rather than “Printed for the state, by Manning & Loring.” The second edition also has a printer’s advertisement following page 119 not present in the first edition. Both editions consist of 10 printed sheets, with signatures A through I. Sheets A–K in the second edition have a new setting; sheet I has the same setting. According to McKerrow, “Occasionally, even before the printing of a book was finished…it became apparent to the publisher that the demand was greater than he had anticipated. In such a case the best plan would obviously be to print additional copies of sheets still in type and reset those which had been distributed.” The second edition is an example of this practice.

†05-04b Massachusetts. Constitution.

The constitution of the state of Massachusetts, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address. Printed by order of the General Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and by them recommended to the inhabitants of the several towns, to be read as a school-book in all the common schools. Boston: Printed and sold by Manning & Loring, no. 2 Cornhill………1805.

Collation: same as item 05-04a.

Contents: same as item 05-04a.

Reference: w/o ref. to issue NUC NM 0307529.

Sabin 45692 and Shaw 8861 do not differentiate between the first and second editions (items 05-03 and 05-04a)
Source: PC*.

Notes: A second, or separate, issue of the second edition. The first issue is distinguished as follows:

1) The first words in paragraphs are mostly written in all capital letters, following the same form used in the first edition.
2) The first paragraph of the printer’s advertisement for Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress has the words “fine copies one dol. 25 cts.—course one dollar.”

The second or separate issue is distinguished as follows:

1) The first words in paragraphs are generally written with initial capital letters only.
2) The first paragraph of the printer’s advertisement for Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress has the words “price one dol. 25 cts.”

From several examined copies, it appears that the first issue was printed on a heavier stock paper and the second issue on a lighter stock paper. The two forms — “all capital letters” versus “initial capital letters” — was apparently used to further distinguish the issues (heavier versus lighter stock paper). The change from one format to the other could have been made either to standing type or to the type-pages immediately after a sheet in the first format was printed.

Thirteen arbitrarily selected examples of the Constitution of the state of Massachusetts, 1805, were examined: 13 personal copies and two DLC copies. Of these, six were first edition and nine were second edition. Of the nine second edition copies, six were first issue, two were second issue, and 1 was a mixture of sheets from the first and second issues.

†05-05 Massachusetts. Constitution.

The constitution of the state of Massachusetts, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address. Printed by order of the General Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and by them recommended to
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the inhabitants of the several towns, to be read as a school book in all the common schools. Brookfield: Printed by E. Merriam & Co. for Isaiah Thomas, Jun. December——1805.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–52 const. MA; 53–74 Const. of the U.S. and related resolutions; 75–78 amendments to the Const.; 79–84 Declaration of Independence; 85–108 Washington’s farewell address.

References: NUC NM 0307520; Shaw 8862.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: First Brookfield edition. One of several editions of The constitution of the state of Massachusetts (1805–1807), including a second Brookfield edition (1807).

†05-06 Massachusetts. Constitution.

The constitution of the state of Massachusetts, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address. Printed by order of the General Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and by them recommended to the inhabitants of the several towns, to be read as a school-book in all the common schools. Pittsfield: Printed by Phinehas Allen……1805.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–41 constitution of Massachusetts; 42–64 Const. of the U.S., related resolutions, and the amendments to the Const.; 65–69 Declaration of Independence; 70–87 Washington’s farewell address; 88 blank; 89–104 const. NY; 105–107 amendments to the const. NY.

Reference: Shaw 8863.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.
Notes: First Pittsfield edition. One of several editions of *The constitution of the state of Massachusetts* (1805–1807), including a Second Pittsfield edition (1806), with its own setting.

†05-07 Massachusetts. Constitution.

The constitution of the state of Massachusetts, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address. Printed by order of the General Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and by them recommended to the inhabitants of the several towns to be read as a school book in all the common schools. Stockbridge – printed by H. Willard. [1805.]

Collation: 12°: A^4 B^2 C−Y^4/2 Z^4 [25-letter register includes V and W]; 76 leaves; pp. 1−151 [i.e., 147] [unn. pp. 1−3 71−73 102 107−109 117−119; misnumbering 147 as “151”].


References: NUC NM 0307526; Shaw 8865.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: One of several editions of *The constitution of the state of Massachusetts* (1805–1807).

†05-08 Mavor, William Fordyce, 1758–1837.

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no. 6, Bridge-Street, Blackfriars. 1805. Barnard and Sultzer, printers, 21, Water-Lane.


General Title (v.15): __________. Vol. XV. or Vol. VI. Of the modern part. London: Printed for Richard Philips, Bridge Street; and sold by all booksellers. 1807. Printed by B. M’Millan, Bow Street, Covent Garden.


General Title (v.17): __________. Vol. XVII. or Vol. VIII. Of the modern part. London: Printed for Richard Phillips, Bridge-Street,
Blackfriars, and sold by all booksellers. 1808. Printed by J. G. Barnard, Snow-Hill.


**General Title** (v.23): __________. Vol. XXIII. or Vol. XIV of the modern part. London: Printed for Richard Phillips, no. 6, Bridge-Street, Blackfriars; and sold by all booksellers. 1806. Printed by W. Heney, 76, Fleet-Street.


**Title** (v.9): not present.

**Title** (v.10): not present.

**Title** (v.11): not present.
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Title (v.12): The history of India; of the Ottoman Empire; of Kokea [valid spelling for Korea]; and of Japan and Jedso. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and chaplain to the earl of Moira. Printed for Richard Phillips, Bridge-Street, Blackfriars; and sold by all booksellers. 1807. Price 3s. 9d. in boards, or 4s. half-bound.

Title (v.13): The history of the dispersion of the Jews; of modern Egypt; and of the other African nations. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of the British Nepos, &c. &c. London: Printed for Richard Philips, Bridge Street, and sold by all booksellers. 1807. Price 3s. 9d. in boards, or 4s. half-bound.


Title (v.15): The history of Portugal and Spain. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of the British Nepos, &c. &c. London: Printed for Richard Philips, Bridge Street; and sold by all booksellers. 1807. Price 3s. 9d. in boards, or 4s half-bound.

Title (v.16): The history of Italy, Venice, the Italian states, &c. &c. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Moira, author of the British Nepos, &c. &c. London: Printed for Richard Phillips, 6, Bridge-Street, Blackfriars; and sold by all booksellers. 1808.

Title (v.17): The history of the empire of Germany; and the electorates of Saxony, Bavaria, the Palatinate Hanover, and Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the earl of Dumfries, author of the British Nepos, &c. &c. London: Printed for Richard Phillips, Bridge-Street, Blackfriars, and sold by all booksellers. 1808. Price 3s. 9d. in boards, or 4s half-bound.

Title (v.18): The history of Hungary, Holland, and Switzerland. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, chaplain to the
earl of Dfmfries [sic. Dumfries], author of the British Nepos, &c. &c.
London: Printed for Richard Phillips, New Bridge Street; and sold by
all booksellers. 1808. T. Gillet, printer, Wild-Court.

**Title** (v.19): not present.

**Title** (v.20): The history of England, from the earliest records, to the
year 1802. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire,
author of The British Nepos, &c. &c. In two volumes. Vol. II. London:
Printed for Richard Phillips, New Bridge Street; and sold by all
booksellers. 1808. T. Gillet, printer, Wild-Court.

**Title** (v.21): The histories of Scotland, and of Ireland. By William
Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, author of the British
Nepos, &c. &c. London: Printed for Richard Phillips, 6, Bridge-Street,
Blackfriars; and sold by all booksellers. 1806.

**Title** (v.23): The history of France and Navarre. By William
Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, author of the British
Nepos, &c. &c. London: Printed for Richard Phillips, no. 6, Bridge-Street,
Blackfriars; and sold by all booksellers. 1806.

**Title** (v.24): The history of the discovery and settlement, to the
present time, of North and South America, and of the West Indies. By
William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and chaplain to
the earl of Moira. London: Printed for Richard Phillips, 6, New
Bridge-Street, Blackfriars. And sold by all booksellers. 1806.

The copy of v.14 available through Google Book Search has “J. Adlard, printer, Duke
Street.” added to the title, similar to the general title.

**Collation:**

| Vol. 9 | 18°: $A^4 B-2K^6 2L^2$; 198 leaves; pp. i–viii 1–388; 3 plates. |

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Contents: Vol. 9: i general title; ii blank; iii dedication: to the Right Reverend Henry Bathurst lord bishop of Norwich; iv blank; v−vi contents; vii−viü book advertisement; 1−310 text; 311–388 index.


§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing general title: “The Death of Mahomet.”; plate 2 (folded), facing p. 246: map of “Asia.”


§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing general title: “Jenghis Khan receiving the homage of the princes of his empire”; plate 2, facing p. 236: “The trial of Charles the First.”


§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “Bajazet brought in chains to the tent of the victorious Tamerlane.”

§ Plate (folded), facing p. 68: “Map of Africa including the last
discoveries.”

§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The conference between
Mahomet, emperor of Morocco, and the king of Fez.”

I–354 text.
§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The earthquake at Lisbon.”

Vol. 16: iii general title; iv blank; v dedication: to the Right
I–352 text.
§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “The Pope Leo crowning
Charlemagne, emperor of the Romans.”

§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing general title: “The deposition of Henry
IVth. emperor of Germany.”; plate 2 (folded), facing p. 1: map of
“Europe.”

to the Right Honourable the earl of Moira; [6] blank; [7]–[8] contents;
I–360 text.
§ Plate, frontispiece facing general title: “William Tell compelled to
shoot at an apple on the head of his own son.”

Honourable Lord Eldon, lord high chancellor of Great Britain; [4]
§ Plate 1 (folded), facing general title: map of “England”; plate 2,
Wallace meeting with two friars.”

to the Right Honourable Henry Addington, chancellor of the
§ Plate, facing p. 457: “The battle of Alexandria.”

to the Right Honourable the earl of Buchan, Lord Cardross; [6] blank;
[7]–[8] contents; I–352 text.

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§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing title: “The barbarous execution of Louis the 16th.”; plate 2 (folded), facing p. 1: “A map of the French Republic. 1802.”


§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing title: “The landing of Columbus.”; plate 2 (folded), facing p. 384: an untitled map of the North America.

References: none located.

Sources: GBS (v.24 only)*; PPL(v.9–21, 23, and 24)*.

Notes: Another London edition with a new setting, following the first London edition of 1802. The present checklist entry is constructed from a twenty-five volume set owned by PPL. In the PPL set, volumes 1–8, 22 and 25 are first editions dated 1802–1804. Volumes 9–21, 23–24 are second or later editions dated 1805–1808. The present entry covers only the second or later editions. For information about the first editions, see item 02-04. The plates in volumes 9–21, 23, and 24, are the same as those in the first edition, and the paging is the same or nearly the same. The general titles in volumes 9–21, 23, and 24 differ from the first edition primarily in their imprints.

However, in a few cases, namely volumes 12, 16, 18, and 19, the words “chaplain to the earl of Dumfries” have been changed to “chaplain to the earl of Moira.”

†05-09 New Hampshire. Laws, etc.

Constitution and laws of the state of New-Hampshire; together with the Constitution of the United States. Published by authority. Printed at Dover, by Samuel Bragg, Jun. for the state. 1805.
Collation: \(8^\circ: \pi^2 A^4 B - 3A^4 \chi^4 3B - 3S^4 3T^2\) [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 272 leaves; pp. [4] 1–392 [[393]]–[[400]] 393–531 [unn. pp. 1 23 36–37 393 461; misnumbering 470 as “270”].

The page number [[393]]–[[400]] actually have single brackets enclosing them.


References: NUC NN 0149258; Sabin 52812; Shaw 8988.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: First edition. “This edition of the constitution and laws of the state of New-Hampshire has been published pursuant to a resolve of the legislature passed the third day of December A. D. 1804, and that the whole has been collated with, and found conformable to the originals deposited in this office, with the exception of the following variations. [followed by a list of corrections.]”— p. [3].

†05-10 NOURSE, GABRIEL, 1770–1839.

Speeches for schools, preceded by an address on the anniversary of the fourth of July; connected with that monument of wisdom the Declaration of Independence; to which is added a funeral oration on the melancholy demise of our departed friend and hero [[in the hands of providence]] the saviour of his country, Gen. George Washington, formerly president of the United States, delivered by a youth of nine years of age — concluded by an essay on the present state of America, delivered at a school exhibition by six students of the Frankfort Seminary, now collected and published by Gabriel Nourse, author of several religious and political tracts. Martinsburg, [[Va.]] Printed by J. Alburtis. [1805.]
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Collation: 12°: 1–4⁴ [no signatures]; 16 leaves; pp. 1–32 [unn. pp. 1–2].

Contents: 1 title; 2 untitled preface; 3–5 an address on the anniversary of the fourth of July; 5–7 a speech introductory to the day announced by James M’Cleland; 7–8 an announcement prior to the reading of the Declaration, read by Thomas Yateman; 8–15 Declaration of Independence; 15–18 a speech delivered by William Crutchfield; 18–20 same speech, continued by Wilson Greenup; 20–23 same speech, concluded by Jacob Coulson; 23–28 an oration on General Washington, by James Murray; 29–32 an address on the present state of America.

References: unrecorded.

Source: PC*; no other copy located.

Notes: An unrecorded (West) Virginia imprint. The date of publication is inferred from the opening paragraph of An address on the anniversary of the fourth of July, page three, to wit. “The nine and twentieth morn of this memorable day has in the revolution of time arrived; and nine and twenty times has the all glorious sun, in the progress of his annual tour, diffused his prolific rays, his fostering beams, o’er our fertile plains.” When Nourse refers to the nine and twentieth morn, he means the 29th anniversary of independence, that is, July 4th, 1805. Thus, 1805 is the date of publication of the pamphlet. The method of calculating the date can actually be affirmed by referring to Nourse’s Glorious Spirit, published in 1806. On page 4 of the pamphlet, it says “The thirtieth morn of this memorable day has in the revolution of time arrived; and thirty times has the glorious sun, in the progress of his annual tour, diffused his prolific rays, his fostering beams, o’er our fertile plains.” Thus, by simple mathematics: 30 is to 1806 as 29 is to 1805.

In the untitled preface, Nourse says: “The following orations, &c. though truly patriotic, and some sentiments coloured, perhaps, even with enthusiasm, is entirely divested of party animosity — It is intended for the true American — Its design to promote union, nourish concord; and particularly, to inspire and minds of the rising generation, just emerging from beneath the horizon of youth and
ignorance into the great hemisphere of this busy bustling world, with a zeal for patriotism, a love of virtue, and a glow for immortal fame.”

Gabriel Nourse (1770–1839) was born in Virginia. He was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, but after the death of two of his brothers at the hands of the Indians he returned to Virginia where he raised his family. He later became one of the trustees of the Charlestown Academy (W.Va.), which was incorporated December 25, 1797. His Speeches for Schools (1805) and The glorious spirit of ’76 (1806) were particularly designed for schools.

Nourse published a number of other pamphlets. Among these are The history of the Independents, or Congregationalists (1799), A political address (179?), An oration, delivered at Sharpsburgh, on the twenty-second of February, in commemoration of Washington’s birthday (1810), The wages of sin (1830), and The awful tragedy lately performed in Harbaugh’s Valley, Maryland (1831).

In 1816, Nourse is listed as the Postmaster for Sharpsburg, Maryland, apparently operating the post office from his house.

†05-11 Snowden, Richard, d. 1825.


address to Congress on the resignation of his commission, pp. 2145–2146, and Washington’s farewell address, pp. 2149–2165).

§ Map 1 (folded), facing title v.1: “South America.”; map 2 (folded), facing half-title v.2: “North America.”

References: NUC NS 0668566; Sabin 85593; Shaw 9385.

Sources: EAI-S2 (v.2 only); GBS; PC*.

Notes: First edition, reprinted many times. Richard Snowden was the author of the following works: *The American Revolution, written in the style of ancient history* (1794); *The Columbiad: or, a poem on the American War* (1795); *The American Revolution: written in scriptural, or, ancient historical style* (1802); *The history of North and South America* (1805); *The history of the American Revolution, in scripture style* (1823).

†05-12 WALKER, JOHN, 1759–1830.

Elements of geography, and of natural and civil history. Containing I. The order of the spheres. II. The economy of the sublunary works of creation, inanimate and living. III. Picturesque and general sketches of the different parts of the earth; and the varied appearances and manners of its inhabitants. IV. The rise, revolution, and fall of the principal empires of the world. V. Changes through different ages in the manners of mankind. VI. VII. VIII. IX. Description of the different quarters of the world; Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Their divisions into countries, provinces, &c. Their climates, soils, animals, plants, minerals, mountains, rivers, lakes, canals, commerce, manufacturers, curiosities, schools, learning, literati, religious professions, language, chief cities, governments, history, &c. By John Walker. The fourth edition, carefully revised and enlarged, by the Rev. Thomas Smith. London: Printed for J. Walker; Darton and Harvey; H. D. Symonds; Vernor and Hood; Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme; Lackington, Allen and Co.; Cuthell and Martin; Ogilvy and Son; Wynne and Scholey; Scatcherd and Letterman; R. Faulder; Otridge and Son; R. Lea; C. Law; C. Kearsley; Crosby and Co.; E. Mathews; W. Baynes, and J. Barnes. 1805.

Contents: i title; ii printer’s imprint: “Bryer, Printer, Bridge-Street, Blackfriars. Swan, Printer, Fleet-Street.”; iii–x preface; [1]–[5] contents; [6] “Directions to the Binder.”— with a list of names of 30 plates and binding Sources (i.e., page numbers), together with the following instructions: “The plates will be most convenient for consultation, if bound up by themselves, separately from the work, and will form a small atlas, &c. otherwise they may be inserted in the following order”, at the specified page locations; 1–671 text (with a history of the United States, pp. 569–587, King George III’s proclamation for suppressing rebellion and sedition, pp. 587–588, Continental Congress response to King George III’s proclamation of rebellion, Dec. 6, 1775, pp. 588–590, Continental Congress resolutions on privateering, subjecting British ships to seizure as lawful prizes, Mar. 23, 1776, pp. 590–592, Continental Congress resolution on establishing new government, asserting the necessity of suppressing “the exercise of every kind of authority” under the British crown, May 15, 1776, pp. 592–593, Declaration of Independence, pp. 593–595, Constitution of the United States, pp. 597–605, amendments to the Constitution, pp. 606–607, description of the United States, pp. 607–640, and printer’s imprint: “Printed by J. Swan, 76, Fleet Street; and H. Bryer, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.”, bottom p. 671).

§ Plate 1 (folded), facing title: map of world; plate 2 (folded), facing p. 6: mechanical figures, &c.; plate 3 (folded), facing p. 10: astronomical figures; plate 4 (folded), facing p. 18: astronomical figures; plate 5 (folded), facing p. 74: optical figures, &c.; plate 6 (folded), facing p. 132: botanical figures, &c.; plate 7 (folded), facing p. 155: general chart on mercators projection; plate 8 (folded), facing p. 287: historical chart; plate 9 (folded), facing p. 345: map of Europe; plate 10 (folded), facing p. 358: map of England and Wales; plate 11 (folded), facing p. 375: map of Scotland; plate 12 (folded), facing p. 386: map of Ireland; plate 13 (folded), facing p. 400: map of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland; plate 14 (folded), facing p. 412: map
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of northern part of Russia; plate 15 (folded), facing p. 412: map of southern part of Russia; plate 16 (folded), facing p. 417: map of Poland; plate 17 (folded), facing p. 424: map of Germany; plate 18 (folded), facing p. 433: map of Switzerland; plate 19 (folded), facing p. 437: map of Holland; plate 20 (folded), facing p. 446: map of Netherlands; plate 21 (folded), facing p. 450: map of France; plate 22 (folded), facing p. 480: map of Spain and Portugal; plate 23 (folded), facing p. 489: map of Italy; plate 24 (folded), facing p. 494: map of Turkey and Hungary; plate 25 (folded), facing p. 499: map of Asia; plate 26 (folded), facing p. 511: map of Hindooostan or India; plate 27 (folded), facing p. 524: map of Africa; plate 28 (folded), facing p. 555: map of West Indies; plate 29 (folded), facing p. 566: map of North America; plate 30 (folded), facing p. 644: map of South America.

Reference: NUC NW 0036832.

Source: PC*.

Notes: Fourth edition, London. Either 6 plates or 30 plates are bound with Elements of Geography, depending on whether the 24 maps are bound separately. Plates are not always bound at the page locations given in the “directions to the binder.”

The title page states that Rev. Thomas Smith was responsible for revising and enlarging the fourth edition. Smith was probably the person responsible for the alterations and additions in the 1800 third edition, London, although not specifically named.

For information about John Walker, see item 95-09a

†05-13 Warren, Mrs. Mercy, 1728–1814.


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.
**Collation:**

**Vol. 1:** \(8^\circ: \pi^4 a^2 A - 3H^4\) [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 230 leaves; pp. i–xii 1–447 [unn. pp. i–iii ix 1 403].

**Vol. 2:** \(8^\circ: \pi^4 A - 3C^4 3D^2\) [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 210 leaves; pp. i–viii 1–412 [unn. pp. i–iii viii–viii 1 388–389].

**Vol. 3:** \(8^\circ: \pi^4 A - 3L^4 3M^2\) [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 242 leaves; pp. i–viii 1–475 [unn. pp. i–iii viii 1 437 459].

**Contents:**


**Vol. 2:** i title; ii blank; iii–vii contents; viii blank; 1–387 text; 388 blank; 389–412 appendix (with the Articles of Confederation, pp. 395–405).

**Vol. 3:** i title; ii blank; iii–vi contents; vii–viii blank; 1–436 text; 437–458 appendix (with the articles of capitulation, pp. 441–446, and the definitive treaty of peace with Britain, pp. 446–452); 459–475 index.

**References:** Howes W122; NUC NW 0086513; Sabin 101484; Shaw 9687.

**Sources:** EAI-S2; DLC; GBS; PC*.

**Notes:** First edition. “Mercy Otis Warren (1728–1814) was an American writer and playwright. She was known as the ‘Conscience of the American Revolution.’ Mercy Otis was America’s first female playwright, having written unbylined anti-British and anti-Loyalist propaganda plays from 1772 to 1775, and was the first woman to create a Jeffersonian (anti-Federalist) interpretation of the Revolution, entitled History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolution, published in three volumes in 1805.”—Wikipedia.
The Constitutions of the United States; according to the latest amendments. To which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the federal Constitution. Philadelphia: Printed by Wm. Duane, no. 106, Market Street. [Two parallel lines of 14 dots.] 1806.

Collation: 8°: π(1 l.) A–Γ4 Χ4 H–2H4 2I(3 ll.) 2K–204 2P(2 ll.) [signature G repeated]; 154 leaves; pp. 1–307 [unn. pp. 1–3 269 299; misnumbering 262 as “622”].

entitled “An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia”; 299–307 an act dividing Louisiana into two territories, and providing for a temporary government thereof.

References: NUC NC 0652542; Sabin 16101; Shaw 10203.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Another edition, following the 1804 edition. Includes an act concerning the Louisiana Purchase, which was an act dividing Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof. The book was published by William Duane, editor of the Philadelphia Aurora, a Democratic-Republican newspaper. Duane later became Secretary of the Treasury under Andrew Jackson — from a bookseller listing.

Contains the most current of each state constitution, including the new Ohio constitution of 1802.

†06-02 Massachusetts. Constitution.

The constitution of the state of Massachusetts, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address. Printed by order of the General Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and by them recommended to the inhabitants of the several towns, to be read as a school-book in all the common schools. Northampton, published by S. & E. Butler—1806. [Two parallel lines of 16 dots.] T. M. Pomroy, printer.

Collation: 12°: A–K6; 60 leaves; pp. I–119 [I] [unn. pp. 1–3 55–57 80 85–87 93–95; misnumbering 82 as an inverted 82].

†06-03 MASSACHUSETTS. CONSTITUTION.

The constitution of Massachusetts and New-York, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address. Printed by order of the General Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and by them recommended to the inhabitants of the several towns, to be read as a school-book in all the common schools. Second Pittsfield edition. Pittsfield: Printed by Phinehas Allen…..1806.

Collation: 12°: A−I⁶; 54 leaves; pp. 1−107 [unn. pp. 1−3 42 65 70 88−89 105].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3−41 const. MA; 42−64 Const. of the U.S., related resolutions, and the amendments to the Const.; 65−69 Declaration of Independence; 70−87 Washington’s farewell address; 88 blank; 89−104 const. NY; 105−107 amendments to the const. of NY.

References: NUC NM 0307490; Sabin 45692; Shaw 10820.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: One of several editions of The constitution of the state of Massachusetts (1805−1807), including the second Pittsfield edition (1807).

†06-04 NOURSE, GABRIEL, 1770−1839.

The glorious spirit of ’76, being a collection of patriotic & philanthropic addresses on the anniversary of American independence; to which is added a funeral oration, on the demise of our dear departed friend and hero, Gen. George Washington, concluded by a solemn and
pathetic dirge, delivered by a youth of nine years old—, with an address on the present state of America. The whole of which are particularly designed for schools. By Gabriel Nourse. [Illus.] [Two lines from Young.] Hagerstown: Printed by Jacob D. Dietrick. 1806

**Collation:** 12°: A−B⁶ C⁴; 16 leaves; pp. 1−32 [unn. pp. 1−4]; 11 cuts.

**Contents:** 1 title; 2 woodcut of Continental Army soldier followed by six lines of poetry; 3 author’s comments; 4−6 an address on the anniversary of the fourth of July; 6−7 a speech introductory to the day announced by James M’Cleland; 8 an announcement introductory to the reading of the Declaration, read by Thomas Yateman; 9−13 Declaration of Independence; 13−15 a speech delivered by William Crutchfield; 15−17 same speech, continued by William Greenup; 18−20 same speech, concluded, by Jacob Coulson; 20 introduction to Washington, by James Murray; 21−24 oration on General Washington; 25−27 an address on the present state of America; 28−31 self conceit: an address, spoken by a very small boy; 31 lines written by John Speed to his neighbor—Robert, whom he had for several years supplied with turnip seed, and had been inattentive in saving for himself; 32 poetry.

§ Cut 1, p.1 (title): garden grotto; cut 2, p. 2: Continental army soldier; cut 3, top p. 4: federal banner flying over a house on a boat adrift at sea (symbolizing one free nation); cut 4, middle p. 6: garden shaded by trees; cut 5, top p. 8: two oval portraits of Continental army officers enclosed by pillars and arch adorned with stars, bunting and heraldic eagle; cut 6, top p. 18: oval portrait of George Washington; cut 7, middle p. 20: George Washington’s casket guarded by two soldiers; cut 8, bottom p. 24: mantel ornament with inset portraits adorned with ferns and vines; cut 9, top p. 25: sailing ship and farmer’s plow; cut 10, top p. 32: horse; cut 11, bottom p. 32: “FINIS” adorned with flowers.

**Reference:** Shaw 11050.

**Source:** EAI-S2*.  

**Notes:** First edition. A 32-page pamphlet adorned with eleven woodcuts. Gabriel Nourse published two different pamphlets.
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containing the Declaration of Independence, namely, Speeches for Schools (1805) and The glorious spirit of ’76 (1806).

For biographical information about Gabriel Nourse, see item 05-10.

‡06-05 Perry, William, of Kelso, Scotland.

The only sure guide, to the English tongue; or, new pronouncing spelling book. Containing a selection of words in common use, properly arranged and divided in such a manner as to lead the learner to a right pronunciation. Interspersed with a variety of easy lessons. To which is added, a number of pieces of prose and poetry; both useful and instructive. By William Perry, author of the Royal Standard English Dictionary, &c. First improved edition. Printed at Greenwich, Massachusetts, by John Howe. Sold wholesale and retail by him, sold also by the principal booksellers in the United States. — November, 1806—

Collation: 12°: A−L6 [register includes J]; 72 leaves; pp. i−viii 9−143 [unn. pp. i−vi 9].

Contents: i directions to binder; ii printer’s note; iii title; iv publisher’s advertisement; v list of pieces added to this edition; vi−viii preface; 9−143 text (with General Washington’s address to Congress, on resigning his commission, Dec. 23, 1783, pp. 117−119, Declaration of Independence, pp. 119−124, extract from Washington’s farewell address, pp. 124−138).

Reference: Shaw 11139.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: Greenwich, Mass. edition. Between 1776 and 1825 there were over 50 different editions of Perry’s Only sure guide printed in Worcester, Boston, Brookfield, Northampton, and Greenwich. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted only in the single Greenwich edition.

The words “propperly” and “pronounciation” in the title appear to be old English spellings, and not spelling errors.
†06-06 A POLITICAL PRIMER, for the use of schools in the state of Maryland; containing, I. General Washington’s address to the people of the United States, in 1796, announcing his resolution to retire from public life. II. The Constitution of the United States, with all the amendments which have been made to it since its adoption. III. The constitution of the state of Maryland. Abingdon, (Md.) Printed by Daniel P. Ruff. 1806.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–25 Washington’s farewell address; 26–32 Declaration of Independence; 33–51 Constitution of the U.S.; 52–55 amendments to the Const.; 56–65 a declaration of rights, agreed to by the delegates of Maryland, in free and full convention assembled; 66–87 constitution of Maryland; 87–93 amendments to the const. of Maryland.

References: NUC NP 0458370; Sabin 63795; Shaw 11176.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2*.

Notes: First edition. Daniel P. Ruff, author, community leader and printer, established the first newspaper published in Harford County, Maryland, September 17, 1805. Called the Abingdon Patriot, it was a small four-page weekly publication. Said to have featured several valuable historical pamphlets, the paper served as a local news and advertising media for lower Harford for about two years.

†06-07 Snowden, Richard, d. 1825.


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§ Map 1 (folded), facing title v.1: “South America.”; map 2 (folded), facing half-title v.2: “North America.”.

References: NUC NS 0668567; Sabin 85593; Shaw 11392.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Second edition. “Same title, imprint and collation” as the 1805 edition.—Sabin 85593; but with a new setting. For further information, see the 1805 edition (item 05-11).

†06-08 [STERRY, JOHN, editor], 1766–1823.

The Declaration of American Independence, and the Constitution of the United States with the several amendments which have been constitutionally ratified since its adoption; together with President Washington’s farewell address to the people of the United States. Norwich: Printed by Sterry & Porter. 1806.


Reference: Shaw 11550.

Source: EAI-S2*.

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Notes: First, and only edition. Apparently, MWA has the only reported copy.

Shaw 11551 cites an 1806 Philadelphia edition, reportedly held only by the University of Pennsylvania, Biddle Library (PU-L). But, PU-L cannot locate their copy. Hence, Shaw 11551 may be a spurious record, possibly intended as a reference to Shaw 10203.

In the “Advertisement”, the editor (undoubtedly, John Sterry) utters these words about the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States: “In a popular government, or where all power and authority emanates from the people, it is of the first importance to the individuals of the community, that they should clearly understand what powers they have delegated and what they have reserved to themselves in the constitutional compact. To be ignorant of these, is to be ignorant of our rights, for which no apology can be made in a country, blessed with the means of education and the knowledge of letters.”

John Sterry was born in Providence, R.I. in 1766. He studied at Brown University. He and his brother, Consider (yes his name was “Consider”), distinguished themselves not only as mathematicians, but as mechanics and writers. They jointly produced and published a large mathematical work. About 1790, Mr. Sterry removed to Norwich, Conn., and soon established himself as a printer, bookbinder, book-seller, paper-maker, author, and publisher. After a few years, he entered into business relations with Epaphras Porter: and the firm of Sterry and Porter became widely and honorably known. Sterry married in 1792 and fathered 10 children. In 1800, Mr. Sterry was ordained and became the pastor of the First Baptist Church in the city of Norwich, but as this provided so little income, he continued his mechanical and literary pursuits throughout his life.

Mr. Sterry’s originality of mind was evinced by at least two valuable inventions. He invented the art of marbling paper,—an art which has since been carried to great perfection, and spread over the civilized world. His patent was sold for a consideration to Epaphras Porter. He also discovered an improved method of bleaching cottons, and this he disposed of to Rhode Island manufacturers.

Mr. Sterry also distinguished himself as an author. With his brother, already mentioned, he prepared a large mathematical work,
consisting of two parts, an arithmetic and an algebra, and was entitled *The American youth* (1790). In 1795, the brothers prepared and published an *Arithmetic for the use of schools in the United States*. Sterry also assisted Nathan Daboll, for a time, in the preparation of his celebrated almanacs. After entering the ministry, he helped Rev. William Northup in preparing and publishing a hymn book, entitled *Divine Songs*, —a collection that, for a season, was widely used in Baptist churches. In June, 1804, Sterry and Porter edited and published a newspaper called *The True Republican*, —a very spirited, popular and useful sheet. Mr. Sterry was an able writer and editor. He was a democrat and honest to the core. Though his paper provoked strong opposition from the Federalists of the day. The favorite motto of his political papers was indicative of the man, —“Nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice.” He contended for a protective tariff; a reform in the mode of conducting elections, so as to secure fairness; and especially for religious liberty and a new state constitution. The last two great objects, for which he wrote vigorously and sacrificed freely, he lived to see happily secured in 1818. He died in 1823.

Information about John Sterry has been abstracted from *Annals of the American pulpit: or, commemorative*.

†06-09 [WEBSTER, CHARLES RICHARD and GEORGE.]

The clerk’s magazine: containing the most useful and necessary forms of writings, which commonly occur between man and man, under the names of acquittances, assignments, agreements, awards, bargains, bills, bonds, conveyances, covenants, deeds, declarations, exchanges, gifts & grants, indentures, leases, letters of attorney, livery & seisin, mortgages, notes, petitions, pleas, receipts, releases, sales, surrenders, wills, writs, &c. and other instruments, calculated for the use of the citizens of the United States. Also, various forms of indictments and inquisitions. To which are added, the Constitution of the United States, and of the state of New-York, with amendments to each; an act of Congress prescribing the mode in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of each state shall be

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documented, so as to take effect in every state; an act respecting the
election of a president and vice-president of the United States; an act
respecting the money of account of the state of New-York; together,
with schedules of the whole number of inhabitants in each of the
United States, in the years 1791 and 1801; and in the several counties
of the state of New-York, in the years 1771, 1786, 1791 and 1801; and
of the electors thereof in the years 1703 and 1801. The third edition.
Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinner, at their bookstore, corner
of State and Pearl-Streets. [1806.]

Collation: 12°: π² A−2A⁶ 2B⁴ [25 letter register includes V and W];
“222”].

Contents: [I] title; [Ⅱ] copyright; [Ⅲ]–[Ⅳ] editor’s note: “To the
Public”, signed p. [Ⅳ], “Charles R. and George Webster. Albany, 1st
November, 1803.”; Ⅴ–12 index; 13–261 text; 261–279 Const. of the
U.S., related resolutions, and amendments to the Const.; 279–302
const. of New-York and amendments (with the Declaration of
Independence, pp. 282–286); 302–309 acts of Congress; ²[Ⅰ] table:
1791 U.S. census data, by state; ²[Ⅱ] table: 1801 U.S. census data, by
state; ²[Ⅲ] table: 1791 N.Y. state census data, by county; ²[Ⅳ] table:
1771, 1786, 1791 & 1801 N.Y. state census, by county; ²[Ⅴ] table: 1793
& 1801 enumeration of electors in the counties of New York state;
²[Ⅵ]–²[Ⅺ] printers’ advertisements.

References: NUC NW 0138703; Shaw 10161.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: Third edition. The date of publication, [1806], is based on the
date “Jan. 28, 1806” which appears in a printers’ advertisement at the
bottom of page [Ⅲ]. Shaw 3974 appears to be an intended reference to
this item.

For additional information, see the [1800] first edition (item
00-10).
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1807

†07-01 THE AMERICAN GLEANER AND VIRGINIA MAGAZINE. Vol. I, No. 1 [-18]. Richmond, 1807.

There is no general title page or preliminaries; the volume begins with the first number.

Heading, at top of the first page of each number: The American Gleaner, &c. [One line of Latin quotation.] Vol. I, No. 1 [-18]. Richmond, Saturday, July 24, 1807 [-December 26, 1807].

Collation: 8°: no signatures present; pp. 1–288 [first page of each issue is unnumbered; each issue has 16 pages].

Contents: 1–16 No. 1 January 24, 1807; 17–32 No. 2; 33–48 No. 3; 49–64 No. 4; 65–80 No. 5; 81–96 No. 6; 97–112 No. 7 April 18, 1807; 113–128 No. 8; 129–144 No. 9; 145–160 No. 10 May 30, 1807; 161–176 No. 11 June 13, 1807; 177–192 No. 12 July 4, 1807 (with memoirs of General Greene, cont’d, pp. 177–181, Declaration of Independence, pp. 185–188); 193–208 No. 13 July 18, 1807; 209–224 No. 14 August 1, 1807; 225–240 No. 15 August 22, 1807; 241–256 No. 16 September 26, 1807; 257–272 No. 17 November 21, 1807; 273–288 No. 18 December 26, 1807.

References: AP index; ULS.

Source: AP19 (reel 1)*.

The copy in the American Periodicals 19th Century collection was made from an incomplete copy held by the Virginia State Library (Vi), viz. nos. 2–6 and 8 are lacking and nos. 7 and 9 are incomplete. According to Vi, no other library holds a copy of this periodical.

Notes: The American Gleaner and Virginia Magazine is comprised of one volume, numbers 1–18 (January 24, 1807 – December 26, 1807). The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in issue number 12.
†07-02 The American Orator: containing rules and directions calculated to improve youth and others in the ornamental and useful art of eloquence. Together with a selection of the most eloquent speeches from the most distinguished modern orators, with a variety of historical extracts &c. &c. By a teacher. Lexington, (K.) Printed and sold by Joseph Charless, and by all the merchants in the western country. 1807. (Copy right secured.)

Collation: 12°: A^6 B–2B^6; 150 leaves; pp. 1–300 [unn. pp. 1–8 13 34 77–79; misnumbering 206 as “209”].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 preface; 4 blank; 5–7 contents 8–300 text (with an extract from President Washington’s first speech in Congress, 1789, pp. 82–84, an extract from Washington’s farewell address, pp. 98–101, and the Declaration of Independence, pp. 243–247).

References: NUC NA 0260510; Shaw 11979.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2*.

Notes: First edition, copyrighted. The work was intended for students who were “advanced in their education, and whose views are directed to some of the great theatres of public speaking: the pulpit, the bar, or the legislative assembly.”

Although the Declaration of Independence is not usually cited as a specimen of oratory, the editor likely included it as it was common for the Declaration to be read aloud to assembled crowds on the fourth of July.

†07-03 Belsham, William, 1752–1827.


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
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divisional title: “Volume the ninth.”; 5[2] blank; 51−5107 appendix to the ninth volume (printer’s imprint #1 repeated, p. 5107); 5108 blank; 6[1] divisional title: “Volume the tenth.”; 6[2] printer’s imprint #1 repeated; 61−685 appendix to the tenth volume (printer’s imprint #1 repeated, p. 685).

Reference: NUC NB 0293100.

Sources: PC*; ViU.

Notes: Complete in itself, the appendix refers to volumes 1–10 of Belsham’s History of Great Britain, which was a reissue under one title of several earlier works under differing titles. “The author’s History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the accession of the House of Hanover, with his Memoirs of the kings of Great Britain of the House of Brunswic-Lunenburg, and his Memoirs of the reign of George III, were here regarded by him as v. 1–10 of the work.”—NUC NB 0293111.

†07-04 [BROWN, CLARK], 1771–1817.

The Declaration of Independence of the United States, and the Constitution, with its several amendments. And the constitution of Vermont, with an extract from the laws of the state, regulating freeman’s meetings: to which is added the valedictory address of the illustrious George Washington, on his retiring from the presidency of the United States. Compiled by Clark Brown. Montpelier, Printed by Benjamin H. Wheeler, for Brown & Parks. 1807.

Collation: 8º: A 4 B–C 4 D 4 E–I 4 K 2; 38 leaves; pp. 1−76 [unn. pp. 1 9 28 30 55].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–8 Declaration of Independence; 9–29 Const. of the U.S. and the amendments to the Const.; 30–54 3d const. VT adopted in 1793; 55–76 Washington’s farewell address.

References: McCorison 902; NUC NB 0855764; Shaw 12218.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.
Declaring the Independence

Notes: First edition. Clark Brown (1771–1817) was a Congregational minister, and later became an Episcopalian minister. Brown authored more than three dozen religious works, but only four non-religious works, viz. A topographical description of Newtown, in the state of New-York, August, 1803 (1804), A topographic description of Catskill, in the state of New-York (1804), A topographical description of Brimfield, June 1803 (1804); and The Declaration of Independence of the United States (1807). His wife, Tabitha Moffatt Brown was an American pioneer emigrant who traveled the Oregon Trail to the Oregon Country. There she assisted in the founding of Tualatin Academy, which would grow to become Pacific University in Forest Grove, Oregon.

†07-05a CORRY, JOHN, c. 1770–c. 1830.


References: NUC NC 0717864; Shaw 12351

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: First American edition, with the copyright notice headed “District of New-York, to wit.” and dated “the thirteenth day of April, in the eighteen hundred and seventh year of our Lord, and in the thirty first year of the independence of the United States of America.”

The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in six different American issues of Corry’s The life of George Washington, but is omitted from eleven other American and British issues. Neither is it reprinted in the several issues of Corry’s Biographical memoirs of the illustrious General George Washington.

John Corry (1770–1830), miscellaneous writer and topographer, born in Ireland, became a journalist in Dublin. He moved to London in 1792. There, he edited a periodical and wrote biographies of George Washington (1800), William Couper (1803) and Joseph Priestly (1804), as well as several other works.

†07-05b _________. [reissue]

States: two.

Collation: same as item 07-05a.

Contents: same as item 07-05a.

Reference: w/o ref. to state: NUC NC 0717864.

Sources: State 1: DLC; PC*. State 2: DLC; PC*.

Notes: A reissue of the first American edition with a cancel title to show change in copyright. The reissue is comprised of sheets from the first issue with a reset title leaf. The copyright notice on the verso of the title leaf has been changed to read “District of New-York, ss.” and
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has a new date of “the twelfth day of October, in the thirty second year of the independence of the United States of America.” There is no change in the wording in the title page. According to Bowers, “Cancel titles were normally employed when a publisher bought the rights to a book or when a change of bookseller was made. Sometimes the original text of the title was kept.”

The reissue has two states. In state 1, the list of subscribers’ names ends (p. vii) with “Bridgehampton. Rose, Samuel H.” In state 2, an additional name is added to the end of the list, namely: “Albany. Cabe, Francis M.”

For information about John Corry, see item 07-05a.

†07-06a Corry, John, c. 1770–c. 1830.

The life of George Washington, late president, and commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America; interspersed with biographical anecdotes of the most eminent men who effected the American Revolution. By John Corry. [Four lines from Gray.]


States: two.


Contents: i title; ii blank; iii–iv preface; 5–216 text (with Washington’s reply to the president of Congress, on his nomination to the supreme command of the army, p. 47, Declaration of Independence, pp. 79–85, Washington’s address to Congress on the resignation of his commission and the major portion of the president’s response, pp. 152–155, Washington’s inaugural address, pp. 164–170, and Washington’s farewell address, pp. 172–200);

§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: engr. port. of “George Washington.”

Sources: State 1: EAI-S2; PC*. State 2: PC*; PPL.

Notes: Another New York edition, from the second London edition. It has a different title and substantially rewritten text. The edition has two variant states, resulting from the imprint being changed so that the new edition could be shared by two publishers, viz. Walter W. Hyer (state 1) and Joseph Slipper (state 2). Except for the imprints, the state 1 and state 2 sheets, including the title leaves themselves, have the same setting.

For information about John Corry, see item 07-05a.

†07-06b __________. [reissue]


Contents: i title; ii–iv 5–216 same as item 07-06a; [1]–[2] subscribers’ names.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: same as item 07-06a.

Reference: Shaw 17310.

Sources: NN; PC*.

Notes: A reissue of the 1807 edition. Except for the imprint date on the title leaf and an extra leaf of subscribers’ names appended after page 216, the sheets in this and the 1807 edition, including the title leaf, have the same typesetting.

For information about John Corry, see item 07-05a.

†07-06c __________. [reissue]
New-Orleans: Printed and published by Jh. Forster. 1811.

Collation: same as item 07-06a.
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Contents: same as item 07-06a.

Reference: NUC NC 0717867.

Source: CSmH*.

Notes: Another reissue of the 1807 edition. Except for the imprint, the sheets in this and the 1807 edition have the same typesetting, including the title leaf.

For information about John Corry, see item 07-05a.

‡07-07 [DUNHAM, JOHN MOSELEY], 1772–1843.

A new classical selection of letters; interspersed with some original productions designed for this work, on the following subjects, viz. business, duty, friendship, love, marriage, &c. with miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse, suited to both sexes. To which is annexed, petitions on various subjects, complimentary cards, forms in law, and the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America.

Boston: Published by John M. Dunham. C. Spear, printer. [1807.]


§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: engraved for Dunham’s letter writer: two women, the first standing with book in hand, who is teaching letter writing to a second woman. The second women is seated at table with pen in hand. Entitled: “Heav’n first taught letters for some wretchs [sic wretches] aid, some absent lover or some captive maid.”

References: NUC ND 0435939; Shaw 13183.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: First edition. The date of publication (1807) comes from the copyright, viz. “Be it remembered, that on the twentieth day of April, in the thirty first year of the Independence of the United States of America....”
Dunham may have included the Declaration for one of the following reasons: (1) Thomas Jefferson, who drafted the Declaration, was at this time the seated president of the United States, (2) Dunham was a Republican, and like his fellow Republicans, he viewed the Declaration as an illustrious monument of the American revolution; (3) the Declaration may have served as an example of “epistolary writing” in which the writer provides a long list of grievances without being imprudent [unwise or thoughtless]. Near the end of the book’s “Introduction”, Dunham emphasizes the following: “The liberty…of writing letters with too careless a hand, is apt to betray persons into imprudence in what they write. The first requisite both in conversation and correspondence, is to attend to all the proper decorums which our own character, and that of others, demand. An imprudent expression in conversation may be forgotten and pass away; but when we take the pen into our hand, we must remember, that _Litera script manet_ [the written letter abides (remains)].” For example, the Declaration says: “Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes.” The British people are referred to as “our British brethren.” The Declaration “makes the case for independence”, but it does so while leaving the “door open” so-to-speak to a later reconciliation, which, of course, was the prudent thing to do.

For information about John Moseley Dunham, see item 97-04.

†07-08 [DUNHAM, JOHN MOSELEY], 1772–1843.

A new classical selection of letters; interspersed with some original productions, designed for this work; on the following subjects, viz. business, duty, friendship, love, marriage, &c. &c. with miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse, suited to both sexes. To which is annexed, petitions on various subjects, complimentary cards, forms in law, and the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. Second edition. Boston, printed for John M. Dunham by B. True, at the Columbian Museum: 1807.


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Contents: i title; ii copyright; iii–iv contents; v–viii introduction (with a list of “official titles”, pp. vii–viii); 9–135 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 129–135).

References: NUC 0435939; Shaw 13184.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: Second edition, with (1) a different imprint, (2) the words “Second edition” added in the title, and (3) a new setting. The book has 95 examples of epistolary writing to assist the letter writer. See also item 07-07).

For information about John Moseley Dunham, see item 97-04.

†07-09 Fiske, John.


Collation: 12°: A–R⁶; 102 leaves; pp. 1–204 [unn. pp. 1–5; misnumbering 16 as “61”, 194 as “194 inverted”].


Reference: Shaw 12571.

Sources: EAI-S2*; GMiW; MWA.

Notes: Third Brookfield edition. The Declaration of Independence is printed on pp. 124–127. The first and second editions (1803 and 1805)
reprint Washington’s farewell address and the Constitution of the U.S. However, the Declaration of Independence was not added until the third and fourth editions (1807 and 1811). The constitution of Massachusetts was reprinted only in the third edition (1807). In the advertisement to book-sellers and school-masters (p. 3), Fiske acknowledges William Perry’s work on the same subject, claiming “to simplify that work, and to reduce it to it’s natural order.” Fiske also makes use of Perry’s Key and some of his Tables, “as examples.” See also Perry’s *The only sure guide, to the English tongue* (1806), item 06-05.

A rebound copy held by GMiW, with 154 pages, lacks the constitution of Massachusetts — possibly a variant state with 154 pages.

†07-10 M’Culloch, John, 1754–1824.


Contents: 1 title; 2 copyright; 3 preface: signed “John M’Culloch. Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1807.”; 4 contents; 5–300 text (with Washington’s address at the opening of Congress, November 19, 1794, pp. 188–192, Chap. VIII. Sect. I. A collection of public papers, pp. 245–284, the first petition of Congress to the King, in 1774, pp. 245–251, A declaration by the representatives of the united colonies of North America, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms, July 6, 1775, pp. 252–259, Resolutions of Congress on Lord North’s conciliatory motion, passed in the House of Commons, Feb. 20, 1775, pp. 260–265, Declaration of Independence, pp. 265–269, Extract from General Washington’s address to Congress immediately after he was inaugurated into the office of the president
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§ Map (folded), facing title: “The United States of America.”

References: NUC NM 0030738; Sabin 43125; Shaw 12962.

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S2.

Notes: Third edition, and according to the preface, “enlarged in various parts, and a new chapter added.” For biographical information about M’Culloch, see item 87-01. See also the 1795 first edition, item 95-04.

There were four editions of M’Culloch’s A concise history of the United States, published in 1795, 1797, 1807, and 1813. The 1807 edition had several important changes. After the text dealing with the establishment of the federal government, the material was divided according to presidential administrations. Thus, chapter VI was composed of four sections: one section to cover the period from 1783 to 1789, and three sections to cover the administrations of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, respectively. Chapter VII, which dealt with an internal view of America, had a new section called “Improvements”, in which roads, canals, public buildings, population and prices were discussed. Chapter VIII consisted of “A collection of public papers”, which differed from the 1797 edition only in that the “Inauguration speech of Thomas Jefferson, March 4, 1801” was added. Chapter IX was entitled “Of America and its original inhabitants.” Comparing chapter IX with the 1797 edition showed that three cuts in the material had been made. The omitted parts were not similar and had no particular significance, so they possibly were carelessly left out by the typesetter. The sections containing the “Short memoir of President Washington and of the Marquis de la Fayette” and “The chronology of remarkable events” were omitted, though when M’Culloch dealt with Washington’s administration he included some facts from the “Memoir.” Even with that cutting the 1807 book had 300 pages as compared with 272 in the 1797 book. — from Spieseke’s
First Textbooks, pp. 90–91.

The same map is included in each edition of the book.

†07-11 Massachusetts. Constitution.

The constitution of the state of Massachusetts, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address. Printed by order of the General Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and by them recommended to the inhabitants of the several towns, to be read as a school book in the common schools. Brookfield: Printed by E. Merriam & Co. for Isaiah Thomas, Jun. June—1807.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–52 const. MA; 53–74 Const. of the U.S. and related resolutions; 75–78 amendments to the Const.; 79–84 Declaration of Independence; 85–108 Washington’s farewell address.

References: NUC NM 0307531; Sabin 45692; Shaw 13016.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Second edition. One of several editions of The constitution of the state of Massachusetts (1805–1807). The 1805 and 1807 Brookfield editions each have different settings.

†07-12 Massachusetts. Constitution.

The constitution of the state of Massachusetts, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address. Recommended by the General Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the inhabitants of the several towns, to be read as a school-book in common schools. Portland: Printed by Isaac Adams, no. 7, Fish-Street. [1807.]

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References: NUC NM 0307527; Shaw 13017.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: One of several editions of The constitution of the state of Massachusetts (1805–1807). Shaw 4603 and Shaw 8864 were probably intended as references to this work.

†07-13 NEW YORK. LAWS, ETC.


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.


References: NUC NN 0198207; Sabin 53745; Shaw 13233.

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Sources: EAI-S2; GBS (v.2); PC*.

Notes: Second edition. The text of the 1807 second edition is nearly the same as the 1802 edition, but with some textual errors corrected and a new setting.

1808

†08-01 [MORTIMER, THOMAS], 1730–1810.

The British Plutarch; containing the lives of the most eminent statesmen, patriots, divines, warriors, philosophers, poets, and artists of Great Britain and Ireland, from the accession of Henry VIII. to the present time; including a compendious view of the history of England during that period. Volume I. The fifth edition, revised, corrected, and considerably improved by the addition of new lives. Belfast: Printed and sold by Samuel Archer. 1808.

Title (v.2): __________. Volume II. [with a period after the word “edition” rather than a comma] [1808.]

Title (v.3): __________. Volume III. [1808.]

Title (v.4): __________. Volume IV. [with a commas after words “during” and “improved”] Belfast: Printed, and sold, by Samuel Archer. 1810.


Declaration of Independence


References: BLIC RB.23.b.2365; NUC NM 0802843.
Sources: GBS (v.4); ScU (v.1-4)*.

Notes: Fifth edition. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the section entitled “The life of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham”, and is introduced in these words: “The Declaration…in which reasons were assigned by the Continental Congress for the North American colonies and provinces withdrawing their allegiance from the king of Great Britain, is dated July 4, 1776, and contains the following passages: ‘‘When,’ say the Colonies, ‘in the course of human events’…[Here the remainder of the Declaration of Independence is inserted, except for the final sentence.]’’ This is one of several British works reprinting the Declaration of Independence, in which the last sentence in the Declaration is omitted for no apparent reason.

The Declaration is reprinted in the London edition of 1791 and in the Dublin editions of 1793 and 1808-1810. For additional information, see item 91-03.

†08-02 PENNSYLVANIA. LAWS, ETC.

Journal of the Senate of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which commenced at Lancaster, the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-second. Volume XVIII. W. C. Smyth, printer…Lancaster…1807. [1808.]

Collation: 8°: I 1\(^4\) 2–68\(^4\) 69\(^2\), 2\(^I\) 1\(^4\) 2–3\(^4\) 4\(^2\), 3\(^I\) 1\(^4\) 2–3\(^4\); [misssigning 3\(^4\) as “2\(^4\)”]; 300 leaves; pp. 1–548, 2\(^I\) 1–28, 3\(^I\) 1–23 [unn. pp. 1–3 2\(^I\) 1–2 2\(^2\) 2 28 3\(^I\) 1–3 2\(^I\)].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–548 text: covering the period December 1, 1807 to March 28, 1808 (with the Declaration of Independence with printed signatures, pp. 5–10); 2\(^I\) divisional title: “Appendix”; 2\(^2\) blank; 2\(^3\) 27 appendix; 2\(^2\) 28 blank; 3\(^I\) 2d title; 3\(^2\) blank; 3\(^3\) 23 index.

References: NUC NP 0208109; Shaw 15872 (index ) & 15876 (journal).

Sources: CSmH; EAI-S2 (Shaw 15872); SA*.

Notes: First edition. The Declaration of Independence is preceded by the following words (p. 5): “Wednesday, December 2, 1807. On motion of Mr. Vance and Mr. Mitchell, it was unanimously agreed, that the clerk of the senate read the Declaration of Independence, and that it be inserted at large on the Journal. Whereupon, the Declaration of Independence was read as follows, to wit: A Declaration by the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, 4th July, 1776. [Here the Declaration of Independence is inserted.]”

The date of publication [1808] is based on the fact that the Journal covers the period December 1, 1807 to March 28, 1808. Hence, the Journal could not have been published before March 28, 1808. The CSmH copy, which is the source library for the Sabin Americana copy, has the Index bound with the Journal. Shaw lists the two titles separately: Shaw 15876 for the journal and Shaw 15872 for the index. A record for Shaw 15872 is found in the EAI-S2 digital collection, but there is no record in the EAI-S2 collection for Shaw 15876.
Declaration of Independence

†08-03a VERMONT. LAWS, ETC.

The laws of the state of Vermont, digested and compiled: including the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and of this state. Volumes first and second, coming down to, and including the year MDCCCVII; with an appendix, containing titles of local acts; and an index of the laws in force. Published by order of the legislature. Vol. I. Randolph: Printed by Sereno Wright, printer to the state. 1808.

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: \(\pi^2 A-3P^4\) [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 254 leaves; pp. \(i-iv 1-503\) [unn. pp. \(i-iii 1 7 30 48\); pages with chapter headings also unnumbered].
Vol. 2: 8°: \(\pi^2 A-3W^4\) X(1 l.) [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 279 leaves; pp. \(i-iv 1-551\) [unn. pp. \(i-iii 1 432-433 479\); pages with chapter headings also unnumbered].


References: NUC NV 0113564; Shaw 16623.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: The laws were continued to volume 3, dated 1817, but with a different title. The two volumes were also bound as two volumes in one, with no apparent difference in state. See McCorison 1042 and NUC NV 0113562.
08-03b VERMONT. LAWS, ETC. [continuation]

Laws of the state of Vermont, to the close of the session of the legislature in the year 1816; with an appendix, containing the titles of local acts, and an index of the laws in force. Vol. III. Rutland: Published by Fay, Davison & Burt. 1817.

Collation: 8°: 1⁴ 2−42⁴; 168 leaves; pp. i−viii 9−336 [unn. pp. i−vii 9 284−285 326−327; misnumbering 207 as “107”, 254−256 as “154−156”].

Contents: i half-title: “Laws of Vermont. Volume III.”; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v advertisement; vi blank; vii−viii contents; 9−283 laws; 284 blank; 285−325 appendix; 326 blank; 327−336 index.

References: McCorison 1968; NUC NSV 0001411; Shaw 42778.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: First edition, a continuation of volumes one and two. It contains all the public laws from the close of the revision of 1807 to and including the year 1816. The National Union Catalog record NV 0113565 cites an instance where volume three has been bound with volumes one and two, as three volumes in one.

1809

†09-01 THE CONSTITUTIONS of the United States; according to the latest amendments. To which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence, and the federal Constitution. Exeter: Printed by Charles Norris & Co. for Edward Little & Co. booksellers & stationers, Newburyport. [8 dots.] 1809.

Collation: 12°: A−2F⁶ 2G(3 ll.) [register includes W]; 183 leaves; pp. 1−366 [unn. pp. 1−3 35].
Declaration of Independence

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3−7 Declaration of Independence; 8−17 Articles of Confederation, done at Philadelphia, July 9, 1778, and ratified March 1, 1781; 18−34 Const. of the U.S. and amendments to the Const.; 35−63 3d const. NH; 64−95 const. MA; 96−111 charter of RI; 112−115 account of the const. CT; 116−129 const. NY; 130−136 const. NJ; 137−154 2d const. PA; 155−175 2d const. DE; 176−199 const. MD; 200−205 const. VA; 206−216 const. NC; 217−228 3d const. SC; 229−246 3d const. GA; 247−262 3d const. VT; 263−280 const. TN; 281−303 2d const. KY; 304−311 an ordinance for the government of the territory of the U.S. northwest of the River Ohio; 311−312 an act to provide for the government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio; 313−316 an act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the River Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union; 317−319 an act to divide the territory of the U.S. northwest of the Ohio into two separate governments; 320−339 const. OH; 340−344 an act concerning the District of Columbia; 344−347 an act supplementary to the act, entitled, “An act concerning the District of Columbia”; 347−351 an act additional to, and amendatory of, an act, entitled, “An act concerning the District of Columbia”; 351−354 an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington in the District of Columbia; 355−356 an act supplementary to an act, entitled “An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia”; 357−366 an act dividing Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof.

References: NUC NC 0652543; Shaw 17293.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Another edition, following the 1806 edition. Contains the most current of each state constitution, including the new Ohio constitution of 1802.
†09-02 The constitutions of the United States of America, and the state of New-York. Utica: Printed and published by Seward and Williams, nearly opposite Kane and Van Rensselaer’s, Genesee Street. 1809.


References: NUC NC 0652544; Shaw 17294.

Sources: NNUT (only copy held by a library); PC*.

Notes: First edition. Not filmed by the Readex Microprint Corporation, as “no copy located 1980.”

†09-03 Snowden, Richard, d. 1825.


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address to Congress on the resignation of his commission, pp. 2145−2146, and Washington’s farewell address, pp. 2149−2165).

§ Map 1 (folded), facing title: “North America.”; Map 2 (folded), facing p. 21: “South America.”

References: NUC NS 0668568; Sabin 85593; Shaw 18649.

Sources: EAI-S2*; PC*.

Notes: Third edition. Same collation and pagination as the 1805 edition, but with a new setting. For further information, see the 1805 edition (item 05-11).

†09-04 VIRGINIA. LAWS, ETC.

The statutes at large; being a collection of all the laws of Virginia, from the first session of the legislature, in the year 1619. Published pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed on the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eight. Volume I. By William Waller Hening. [Five lines from Priestley.] Richmond: Printed by and for Samuel Pleasants, Junior, printer to the commonwealth. 1809.

Title (v.2): __________. Volume II. 1810.

[“&” replaces “and” in “eight hundred and eight”]

In volumes II−XIII, “Vol. 1” in the credit line “Priestley’s lect. on hist. vol. 1, pa. 149.”.

Title (v.3): __________. Volume III. 1812.

Title (v.4): __________. Volume IV. 1814.

[a colon replaces a semi-colon after the words “statutes at large”]

Title (v.5): __________. Volume V.

Richmond. Printed by and for Samuel Pleasants, printer to the commonwealth. [13 dots.] 1815.
Title (v.6): __________. Vol. VI.

Title (v.7): __________. Vol. VII.

Title (v.8): __________. Volume VIII.

Title (v.9): __________. Volume IX.

Title (v.10): __________. Volume X.

Title (v.11): __________. Volume XI.
Richmond: Printed for the editor, by George Cochran. [Two parallel lines of 12 dots.] 1823.

Title (v.12): __________. Volume XII.
Richmond: Printed for the editor, by George Cochran. [Two parallel lines of 12 dots.] 1823.

Title (v.13): __________. Volume XIII.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: \( A^4 B^4 C(3 \ll), A−3W^4, 2A−F^4 \) [24-letter register includes V and W, and omits U throughout]; 311 leaves; pp. i–xxii 1–600 [unn. pp. i–iii 1 6–7 9 119 553; pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered; misnumbering 356 as “56”].

Vol. 2: 8°: \( A^4 B−4E^4 F(1 \ll) \); 297 leaves; pp. i–viii 9–40 42–49 51–578 589–606 [unn. pp. i–iii 9 565; pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered; misnumbering 10 as “01”].

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63 as “6”, 178 as “478”; omitting 41, 50, and 579–588 in the numbering.


**Vol. 4**: 8°: A² B−3U⁴, 2 A⁴ B−D⁴ E² [24 letter register includes W throughout]; 288 leaves; pp. [4] 9–580 [unn. pp. 9 544–545 579]; pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered; misnumbering 472 as “572”.

**Vol. 5**: 8°: A(1 ll.) B−3X⁴, 2 A−C⁴ D² [24 letter register includes W throughout; includes 2V and 3V, and omits 2U and 3U]; 291 leaves; pp. [2] 9–588 [unn. pp. 9 559–561]; pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered.

**Vol. 6**: 8°: A(3 ll.) B−3Z⁴ 4A(3 ll.) [25-letter register includes V and W throughout]; 302 leaves; pp. i–iv [2] 9–604, ²[1] [unn. pp. i–iii 9 216 424 434 520 558 571]; pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered; misnumbering 40 as “38”, 78 as “87”, 134 as “341”, 232 as “223”, 437 as “423”, 439 as “421”, 576 as “657”.


**Vol. 8**: 8°: A⁴ B−4O⁴ 4P(3 ll.) [25-letter register includes V and W throughout]; 359 leaves; pp. 1–716 [1] [unn. pp. 1–9 36 492 506 673]; pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered.


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Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii certification; iii–xxii preface; 1–2 contents; 3–5 list of governors of Virginia, during the period comprised in this volume 1619–1660; 6 blank; 7–8 resolution of the convention of Virginia, instructing their representatives in Congress to propose a Declaration of Independence; 9–31 Const. of the U.S., related resolutions, and amendments to the Const.; 32–36 Declaration of Independence; 37–47 Articles of Confederation; 47–49 Declaration of Rights; 50–56 const. VA; 57–113 ancient charters, relating to the first settlement of Virginia; 113–114 commission to sir Francis Wyatt; 114–118 instructions to governor Wyatt; 119–552 laws VA; 553–599 index; 600 errata.

Vol. 2: i title; ii certification; iii–vi preface; vii–viii list of governors of Virginia, 1660–1682; 9–564 laws VA; 565–602 index; 603–606 errata.
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Vol. 8: I title; 2 certification; 3 preface; 4 blank; 5 list of governors of Virginia, 1764–1773; 6–8 blank; 9–672 laws VA (with blanks, pp. 36 492 506); 673–716 index; [I] errata.


Vol. 10: i title; ii certification; iii–iv preface; v list of governors of Virginia, 1779–1781; vi–viii blank; 9–517 Laws VA (with blanks, pp. 200 390 406 438), 518 blank; 519–582 resolutions and state papers 1779–1781 (with blank, p. 546); 583–663 index; [I] errata.

Vol. 11: i title; ii blank; iii–iv preface; v list of governors of Virginia, 1782–1784; vi–viii blank; 9–543 laws VA (with blanks, pp. 200 390 406 438); 544 blank; 545–575 resolutions and state papers 1782–1784; 576 blank; 577–639 index.


**References:** NUC NV 0188372; Sabin 31339; Shaw 19121.

**Sources:** DLC (v.1-13 1st ed. ); EAI-S2 (Shaw 19121: v.1-3 & 6 1st ed. v.4-5 2nd ed.); GBS (v.11); LU(v.1-13 1st ed.)*.

**Notes:** First edition, in thirteen volumes. Volumes 1-5 were printed in both 1st and 2nd editions. Volumes 6-13 were published in a 1st edition only.

A table is provided below listing volume number, edition, date of publication, and number of printed copies for each of the thirteen volumes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
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The preface to the 1823 second edition of Vol. I (pp. xxii–xxiv) provides details about the work’s publication. It says: “By the act of the 5th day of February, 1808, authorizing the editor to publish the Statutes at Large, and prescribing the mode of authentication, one hundred and fifty copies were subscribed for, on behalf of the commonwealth; which added to two hundred copies printed for the use of the editor’s subscribers, made the impression three hundred and fifty copies only. Under this subscription, the work progressed to the end of the 4th volume, when the interruptions produced by the late war, and the death of the publisher, Mr. Samuel Pleasants, Junr.

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[April 1814] occasioned its suspension. When the committee on the Revised Code of 1819, reported to the legislature, they so strongly recommended the continuation of the Statutes at Large, that the act of the 10th of March, 1819, was passed [see Statutes at Large, vol. 5, 2d edition, p. viii]. By this act, the subscription, on behalf of the state was increased to eight hundred copies, but no provision was made for completing the sets of the first four volumes. The first volume having been long out of print, and that state having a large surplus of the 5th and subsequent volumes, the act of the 24th of January, 1823, was passed, which provides for completing the sets....

The preface to the (presumed) first edition of Vol. V (1819) provides a few additional publication details: “The publication of this work, which had been suspended during the late war between the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, is now resumed, under the patronage of the Legislature....The impression is limited to one thousand copies; eight hundred of which are taken by the Commonwealth, and two hundred reserved by the editor, for the purpose of supplying his original subscribers....The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th volumes had been published, when the interruptions produced by the war, and the death of Mr. Pleasants, with the sale of his printing establishment, and the abandonment of the business by his representatives, suspended the further progress of the work....As much delay has unavoidably ensued, the editor will endeavour, by the most unremitted exertions, to fill up the chasm which has been produced. The fifth and sixth volumes will be published during the present year [1819], and the seventh put to press.”

However, the preface to the second edition of Vol. IV (1820) provides very enlightening details: “The first edition of this volume was printed in 1814, by the late Mr. Samuel Pleasants, printer to the commonwealth, by contract with the editor, and the sheets sent to Petersburg to be bound. As many copies as were subscribed for by the state, at that time, and a few over, were finished and delivered, the remaining sheets were all burnt, in the dreadful fire which happened in that town on the 16th day of July, 1815. This impression is reprinted page for page with the former, with the addition of a collection of historical documents, at the end of the volume.”
The compiler and editor of the Statutes, William Waller Hening (1767–1828), was a lawyer and legal scholar. He gathered all the laws of Virginia from the first legislature in 1619 through the end of 1792. The work was published in thirteen volumes, 1809–1823, with a second edition of volumes one through four, 1820–1823. Thomas Jefferson played an important part both in the compilation and later in the promotion of the work.

In his thirteen page paper, “Hening and the Statutes at Large”, W. H. Martin provides several additional details about the Statutes. He points out that the second edition of volumes II & III contain additional historical documents not found in the first printing. He also points out that the act of January 23, 1823, authorized Hening to publish 650 copies of the second edition of volumes 1-2-3-4 (i.e. 800 less the 150 copies already provided by the first edition). Assuming that Hening printed 200 copies of volumes 1-2-3-4 for his own subscribers, it is estimated that 850 copies of the second edition of volumes 1-2-3-4 were printed. Concerning the Petersburg fire, Martin says “This accident to the first edition accounts for the unusual rarity of this fourth volume of the first printing.” He also comments on the publication date of the second edition of Vol. IV: “Bibliographers can not explain why the second edition of volume 4 was published in 1820 in Richmond prior to the act of 1823, authorizing a second edition of volumes 1-2-3-4. Perhaps Hening had sufficient copies of this reprint of 1820 to supply the state with 650 copies of volume 4 under the act of 1823.”

What Martin and others have missed is that a small number of copies of Vol. V were published in 1815, with imprint “Richmond: Printed by and for Samuel Pleasants, printer to the commonwealth. 1815.” This imprint is unrecorded, except for an obscure reference in a record in the National Union Catalog based on a holding by the Library of Congress (DLC). A copy of the 1815 edition of Vol. V was located in the DLC holdings. Louisiana State University (LU) has a microfilm copy of the thirteen volume set made from the original in the Library of Congress, which includes the 1815 edition of Vol. V. Since an original 1815 edition of Vol. V has survived, we know that a limited number of sheets for the 1815 edition of Vol. V were printed. It is supposed that these sheets were sent to the binder in Petersburg.
for binding, and like Vol. IV some copies were finished and delivered, the remaining sheets having been burnt in the fire of July 16th, 1815. But, unlike Vol. IV, it is supposed that the number of finished copies of Vol. V was insufficient to supply the required 150 copies subscribed for by the state. It is supposed that these copies were instead distributed to the editor’s subscribers. And, as the state never received its quota of 150 copies, Vol. V was treated as “unpublished.”

1810

†10-01 The American’s Guide. The constitutions of the United States of America, with the latest amendments; also the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and the federal Constitution, acts for the government of the territories, Washington’s farewell address, and the inaugural speeches of the several presidents. Philadelphia: Published by Joshua Fletcher, no. 164, Pine Street. Smith & M’Kenzie, printers. 1810.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 contents; 4 blank; 5−10 Declaration of Independence; 11−21 Articles of Confederation; 22−37 Const. of the United States; 38−40 amendments to the Const.; 41−69 3d const. NH; 70−107 const. MA; 108−126 charter of RI; 127−130 account of the const. CT; 131−152 const. NY and amendments; 153−160 const. NJ; 161−180 2d const. PA; 181−204 2d const. DE; 205−237 const. MD and amendments; 238−244 const. VA; 245−257 const. NC; 258−272 3d const. SC; 273−293 3d const. GA; 294−311 3d const. VT; 312−327 2d const. KY; 328−357 const. TN; 358−379 const. OH; 380−388 an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States.
northwest of the River Ohio; 389–392 an act to provide for the
government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio; 393–397 an
act concerning the District of Columbia; 398–401 an act
 supplementary to the act, entitled: “An act concerning the District of
Columbia”; 402–406 an act additional to, and amendatory of an act,
entitled, “An act concerning the District of Columbia”; 407–409 an
act for an amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and
authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi
Territory; 410–420 an act dividing Louisiana into two territories, and
providing for the temporary government thereof; 421 resolution,
proposing an amendment to the Const. of the U.S.; 422–426 inaugural
speech of George Washington; 427–445 Washington’s farewell
address; 446–453 inaugural speech of John Adams; 454–459
inaugural speech of Thomas Jefferson, March 4, 1801; 460–463
inaugural speech of James Madison.

References: NUC NA 0277412; Shaw 19357.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: First edition, followed by New York, Philadelphia, and
Trenton editions in 1813. Republished numerous times between 1828
and 1864. Contains the most current of each state constitution.

†10-02 COLLECTION, containing the Declaration of Independence, the
Constitution of the United States and its amendments, the treaty of
cession between the United States and the French republic, as also the
laws and ordinances of Congress for the government of the Territory
of Orleans, and two ordinances of the governor and intendant of
Louisiana. By authority. New-Orleans, printed by Thierry &
Dacqueney, printers of the laws of the United States and of the
territory. [18 dots.] 1810.

French Title: Recueil dans lequel sont contenus la Constitution des
Etats-Unis avec ses amendments; le Traité par lequel la Louisiane a
été cedée aux Etats-Unis; les lois et ordonnances du Congrès pour le
Gouvernement du Territoire d’Orleans, ainsi que deux ordonnances du
Gouverneur et Intendant de la Louisiane. Par Autorité. Nouvelle-
Declaration of Independence

Orleans: Imprime par Thierry & Dacqueny, imprimeurs des Etats-Unis et du Territoire d’Orleans. 1810.

States: two.

Collation: State 1: 8°: A² B−D⁴ χ⁴ E−F⁴ H−Q⁴; 62 leaves; pp. [2] i−ii 1−122 [unn. pp. i 1 8−9 29 38−39 46−47 84−85 91 95−97; omitting 73−74 in the numbering].

State 2: 8°: A² B−D⁴ χ⁴ E−F⁴ H−Q⁴, ²π² ²π⁴ A⁴ B−D⁴ χD⁴ E−N⁴ O(3 ll.) [signature M appears cutoff in the EAI-S2 copy]; 127 leaves; pp. [2] i−ii 1−122, ² [2] i−ii 1−8, ³1−118 [unn. pp. i 1 8−9 29 38−39 46−47 84−85 91 95−97 ²i² ²1² ²8 ³1−3 ³3 ³24 ³33 ³40−³41 ³74 ³86 ³91; omitting 73−74 in the numbering].

Contents: State 1: [1] title; [2] blank; i−ii contents; 1−7 Declaration of Independence with printed signatures grouped by state; 8 a resolution for printing the acts of Congress, which relate particularly to the Territory of Orleans; 9−28 Constitution of the U.S.; 29−33 amendments to the Const.; 34−37 resolutions of Congress; 38 blank; 39−45 treaty with the French Republic, 30 April 1803; 46 blank; 47−48 an act to enable the president to take possession of the territories ceded to the U.S.; 49−63 an act dividing Louisiana into two territories; 63−67 an act further providing for the government of the territory of Orleans; 67−80 ordinance for the government of the territory of the U.S. north west of the River Ohio; 80−83 an act for an amicable settlement of the limits with the state of Georgia; 84 blank; 85−90 an ordinance for establishing the Louisiana Bank; 91−94 an ordinance directing the manner of administering on the estates of non-resident intestates; 95 divisional title: “Acts of Congress relative to land claims, in the territory of Orleans.”; 96 blank; 97−122 acts.

State 2: [1]−[2] i−ii 1−122 same as state 1; ²[1] French title; ²[2] blank; ²i−²ii “Table des Matieres”; ²1−²7 “Declaration D’independence”; ²8 blank; ³1 “Resolu”; ³2 blank; ³3−³23 “Constitution des Etats-Unis”; ³24−³28 “amendments a la Constitution des Etats-Unis”; ³29−³32 “Troisieme Congres des Etats-
Unis”; 33–39 “Traité entre la Republique Francaise et les Etats-Unis D’Amerique”; 3 40 blank; 3 41–3 118 “actes du Congres des Etats-Unis” (with blanks, pp. 3 74 & 3 86).

References: State 1: NUC NC 0538768; Shaw 19798. State 2: NUC NC 0538770; Shaw 19799.

Sources: State 1: EAI-S2*. State 2: LU (microfilm from an original made by DLC)*; MH-L.

Notes: First edition. On February 1st, 1810, the legislative council and house of representatives of the Territory of Orleans resolved (see p. 8) “that there be printed at the expense of the Territory, in the French and English languages, two hundred copies of the Constitution of the United States, and of all the amendments thereto, since the adoption of the said Constitution, of the Treaty of Cession of Louisiana to the United States, and of all the acts of Congress which relate particularly to the Territory of Orleans.” Although not specified in the resolution, the Declaration of Independence was also included.

Two variant states are defined. In state 1, the English and French texts are bound separately; in state 2, the English and French texts are bound together.

The only surviving example of state 2 is a copy held by MH-L, in which the French and English versions are bound together in a non-contemporary, mid-20th century binding. “The rebinding has obscured any remains of the [original] binding(s) these works were in at the time the library purchased them, on April 10, 1924. However, judging from old water stains shared by both titles, it appears they’ve been bound together for some time, most likely since before 1924. (Although the library stacks have occasionally experienced leaks over the years, these were probably scarce enough to be kept secure and dry in the Library’s vault.) At the head of the title page of the first title (English) is an owner’s signature in a 19th century hand. There is no signature in the French work, but there are a few brief annotations on a couple of pages, which could be by the same hand—though there is relatively little to go by. But if it is the same former owner, the two
Declaration of Independence

volumes were together when he acquired them.”— Mary Person, Rare Book Cataloger, Harvard Law School Library.

†10-03 COOPER, W. D.

The history of North America; containing a review of the customs and manners of the original inhabitants; the first settlement of the British colonies; and their rise and progress, from the earliest period to the time of their becoming united free and independent states. By the Reverend Mr. Cooper. To which is now added, an appendix, containing the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and Washington’s legacy. Catskill: Printed for John Shaw, bookseller & bookbinder, at the Eagle office. 1810.


References: NUC NC 0680658; Shaw 19855.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Another edition, with different pagination, following the 1805 edition. For information about the book and about the Rev. W. D. Cooper, see item 05-01.

†10-04 [DUNHAM, JOHN MOSELEY], 1772–1843.

A new classical selection of letters; interspersed with some original productions on business, duty, friendship, love, marriage, &c. &c. with miscellaneous pieces, in prose and verse; petitions on various subjects, complimentary cards, forms in law, and the Declaration of

**Collation:** 12°: 1 2–12 13 14; 76 leaves; pp. i–x 11–152 [unn. pp. i–iii vi 11].

**Contents:** i title; ii copyright; iii–v contents; vi–x introduction; 11–152 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 145–152).

**References:** NUC ND 0435940; Shaw 20845.

**Sources:** EAI-S2; PC*.

**Notes:** Third edition, following the first and second editions of 1807, with a different collation and pagination. The book contains 94 examples of epistolary writing to assist the letter writer.

†10-05 [Macfarlan, Robert], 1734–1804.

The history of the reign of George the Third, from his accession in 1760, till the present time. With an introduction, exhibiting the state of the chief European nations at the period of his accession. By the author of the system of geography lately published at Glasgow. In four volumes, embellished with engravings. Vol. I. Edinburgh: Printed by J. Pillans & Sons, for William Brownlie, publisher, Paisley. 1810.

**Title** (v.2): The history of the reign of George the Third, from his accession in 1760, till the present time. With an introduction, exhibiting the state of the chief European nations at the period of his accession. In four volumes, embellished with engravings. Vol. II. Edinburgh: Printed by J. Pillans & Sons, for William Brownlie, publisher, Paisley. 1811.

**Title** (v.3): __________. Vol. III. 1812.

**Title** (v.4): __________. Vol. IV. 1812.

**Collation:** Vol. 1: 8°: a 4 A–3R 4; 256 leaves; pp. i–viii 1–504 [unn. pp. i–iii 1 100–101 175 235 303 374 436]; 6 plates.
Declaration of Independence

**Vol. 2:** 8°: $\pi^2$ A–$4A^4$; 282 leaves; pp. i–iv 1–562 [unn. pp. i–iii 1 222; misnumbering 45 as “5”, 301 as “203”; omitting 353–354 in the numbering]; 7 plates.

**Vol. 3:** 8°: $\pi^2$ A–$3P^4$; 246 leaves; pp. i–iv 1–488 [unn. pp. i–iii 1 50 127 196 270 326 407; misnumbering 224 as “284”, 445 as blank (“”)]; 6 plates.

**Vol. 4:** 8°: $\pi^2$ A–$3N^4$ 3O$^2$; 240 leaves; pp. i–iv 1–476 [unn. pp. i–iii 1 111 240 348 476; misnumbering 115 as “155”, 125 as “215”, 296 as “292”]; 13 plates.

**Contents:** **Vol. 1:** i title; ii blank; iii–viii contents; 1–99 introduction; 100 blank; 101–504 text.


**Vol. 2:** i title; ii blank; iii–iv contents; 1–562 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 119–123, printer’s imprint: “Printed by J. Pillans & Sons, Edinburgh”, bottom p. 562)


**Vol. 3:** i title; ii blank; iii–iv contents; 1–488 text (with printer’s imprint: “J. Pillans & Sons, printers, Lawnmarket”, bottom p. 488).


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Vol. 4: i title; ii blank; iii–iv contents; 1–475 text; 476 “Directions to the binder” with a list of plates and their placement in each volume.


The directions to the binder specify “Flags and Coins” facing page 1.

Reference: NUC NM 0045144 (v.1-4).

Source: ViU*.

Notes: Another edition, following the third edition of volumes one and two (1788 & 1795), and the first edition of volumes three and four (1794 & 1796). This is one of several British works reprinting the Declaration of Independence, in which the last sentence in the Declaration is omitted for no apparent reason.

For information about other editions of this work, see items 82-05, 83-05, and 88-02.

10-06a Pennsylvania. Laws, etc.

Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred, to the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten. Republished, under the authority of the legislature. With notes and references. In four volumes. Vol. I. Philadelphia: Printed and published by John Bioren, no. 88, Chesnut-Street. 1810.
Declaration of Independence

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.

Title (v.4): Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred. Republished, under the authority of the legislature. With notes and references. Vol. IV. Philadelphia: Printed and published by John Bioren, no. 88, Chesnut-Street. 1810.

Vol. 2: 8°: a^4 b−c^4 χ(l l ) A−4H^4 4I(3 ll ) [mis sing 2Z as “Z”]; 324 leaves; pp. i–xxvi 1–622 [unn. pp. i–iii 1 79 603; pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered].
Vol. 3: 8°: a^4 b−c^4 f^2 A−3Z^4 4A^2; 300 leaves; pp. i–xli 5–556 [unn. pp. i–iii xxvi xxxvi 1 534; pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered; misnumbering xxxvii as “xxxvi”].
Vol. 4: 8°: a^4 b^4 c^2 A−4A^4 4B^2; 292 leaves; pp. i–xix [I] 1–563 [unn. pp. i–iii 1 538; pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered].

Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii blank; iii an act for printing 1350 copies of the acts of the assembly, in four volumes, with provision for additional copies, if demanded; iv–vi petition of right; vii–lix list of PA laws repealed, obsolete, and expired; [I] blank; 1–539 acts of the assembly; 540 blank; 541–560 index to v.1.
Vol. 2: i title; ii blank; iii–xxvi list of PA laws repealed, obsolete, and expired; 1–602 acts of the assembly; 603–622 index to v.2.
Vol. 3: i title; ii blank; iii–xxv list of PA laws repealed, obsolete, and expired; xxvi–xxxv Constitution of the U.S.; xxxvi–xliv second constitution of Pennsylvania; 1–533 acts of the assembly; 534–556 index to v.3.
Vol. 4: i title; ii an act for printing 1350 copies of a fifth volume; iii–xix list of PA laws repealed, obsolete, and expired; [I] blank; 1–537 acts of the assembly; 538–563 index to v.4.
References: NUC NP 0209399 (v.1-10) & NP 0209411 (v.1-7); Sabin 60197 (v.1-10); Shaw 21026 (v.1-4).

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*; PPL.

Notes: A new edition, following the 1803 edition. Complete in four volumes, although continued to ten volumes (1812–1844) with titles and imprints that vary. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in volume five.

†10-06b __________. Vol. V. [Continuation, with the same title as v.4 except for the imprint.]
Philadelphia: Printed and published by John Bioren, no. 88, Chesnut-Street. 1812.

2d Title: General index to the laws of Pennsylvania, in five volumes. From the year 1700, to the thirty-first of March, 1812, inclusive.
Philadelphia: Printed by John Bioren, no. 88, Chesnut-Street. 1812.

States: two.

Collation: 8°: a4 b−d4 e2 A−5N4; 438 leaves; pp. i−xxxii [4] 1−446, 21−393 [unn. pp. i−iii 1 396−397 406 436 2350; pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered].

Contents: State 1: i title; ii blank; iii−ix list of PA laws repealed, obsolete, and expired; x−xxxii certificate, notes, & extracts by the secretary of the land-office (with the secretary’s office compliance statement & other text, p. xxx); [I]−[4] errata; 1−395 acts of the assembly; 396 blank; 397−405 appendix 1; 406−435 appendix 2 (with the royal charter granted to William Penn, pp. 406−411, conditions or concessions agreed upon by William Penn, pp. 411−413, charter of privileges, pp. 413−415, Declaration of Independence, pp. 422−424, first const. of PA adopted in 1776, pp. 424−430, and Articles of Confederation, pp. 431−435); 436−445 appendix 3; 446 blank; 21 2d title; 22 note with dates of laws in vols. 1-5; 23−2349 general index
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(with addenda to index, p. 2349); 2350–2389 index to the notes; 2390–2393 names of cases cited in the notes to the 5 vols.

State 2: i–ix same as state 1; x–xxxix certificate, notes, & extracts by the secretary of the land-office; xxxix–xlii secretary’s office compliance statement; [I]–[4] 1–446 2 1–2393 same as state 1.

References: w/o ref. to state: NUC NP 0209399 (v.1-10) & NP 0209411 (v.1-7); Sabin 60197 (v.1-10); Shaw 26414.

Sources: State 1: EAI-S2; PC*. State 2: PC*.

Notes: A continuation of the Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, volumes 1-4, 1810.

Volume five occurs in two variant states, depending on the arrangement of the text on leaves d3 & d4. In state 1, the secretary’s office compliance statement is printed together with other text on page xxx, and numbered page xxxii contains text continued from page xxxi. In state 2, the secretary’s office compliance statement is printed by itself on unnumbered page xxxii.

In the MWA copy photographed by the Readex Microprint Corporation, as well as in two personal copies, a General index to the laws of Pennsylvania, 1812 (Shaw 26410) is bound at the end of this work.

10-06c __________. Vol. VI. [continuation]

Philadelphia: Printed and published by John Bioren, no. 72, South Second Street. 1822.


Contents: i title; ii an act for printing 1350 copies of a sixth volume; iii–xx list of PA laws repealed, obsolete, and expired; 1–506 acts of the assembly; 507–510 resolutions; 511–513 pensions and pecuniary gratuities for Revolutionary and other military services; 514 blank; 515–519 appendix; 520 blank; 521–543 index to v.6.
References: NUC NP 0209399 (v.1-10) & NP 0209411 (v.1-7); Sabin 60197 (v.1-10).

Source: PC*.

Notes: A continuation of the Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, volumes 1-4, 1810.


Collation: 8°: π 4 B 4 C 2, A−5 H 4 1−3 4 4 2 [missing 3G as “2G”]; 424 leaves; pp. i−xx 1−742, 21−56 [2], 31−28 [unn. pp. i−iii l 670−671 681 736 21−23 31].

Contents: i title; ii an act for printing 1350 copies of a seventh volume; iii−xiii list of PA laws repealed, obsolete, and expired; xix−xx pensions and pecuniary gratuities for Revolutionary and other military services; l−669 acts of the assembly; 670 blank; 671−680 appendix 1; 681−735 appendix 2; 736−742 appendix 3; 2l divisional title: “General index to the sixth & seventh volumes of the laws of Pennsylvania, from December, 1812, to April, 1822, inclusive. Philadelphia: Printed by J. Bioren, 73 South Second Street. 1823.”; 22 note with dates of laws in vols. 6-7; 23−256 general index to v.6 & v.7 (with addenda and errata to the general index, p. 256); 2l[1] index to the resolutions; 2l[2] blank; 31−324 index to the notes; 325−328 table explanatory of sundry technical law terms.

References: NUC NP 0209399 (v.1-10) & NP 0209411 (v.1-7); Sabin 60197 (v.1-10).

Source: PC*.

Notes: A continuation of the Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, volumes 1-4, 1810.
Declaration of Independence

10-06e __________. Vol. VIII. [continuation]


Collation: 8°: 12°: π² 1−44⁶; 266 leaves; pp. i−iv 5−531 [I] [unn. pp. i−iii 5 494 512−513; pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered].

Contents: i title; ii an act for printing 500 copies of an eighth volume, and printer’s imprint: “E. G. Dorsey, printer, Library Street.”; iii−iv preface; 5−493 acts of the assembly; 494−511 appendix; 512 blank; 513−531 index to v.8; [I] errata.

References: NUC NP 0209399 (v.1-10); Rinderknecht & Bruntjen 42-3962 (v.8); Sabin 60197 (v.1-10).

Source: PC*.

Notes: A continuation of the Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, volumes 1-4, 1810.

10-06f __________. Vol. IX. [continuation]


Collation: 8°: 1⁴ 2−59⁴ 60(3 ll.); 239 leaves; pp. 1−478 [unn. pp. 1−3 447 460 464−465; pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered].

Contents: 1 title; 2 printer’s imprint: “E. G. Dorsey, printer, Library Street.”; 3−446 acts of the assembly; 447−463 appendix (with a table of the cost, revenue and expenditures of the finished line of the Pennsylvania canals and railroad, from 1829 to 1840, inclusive, p 460, and an act to print 500 copies of a ninth volume, p. 463); 464 blank; 465−478 index to v.9 (with errata, p. 478).

References: NUC NP 0209399 (v.1-10); Sabin 60197 (v.1-10).

Source: PC*.
Notes: A continuation of the Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, volumes 1-4, 1810.

10-06g __________. Vol. X. [continuation]

Collation: 8°: I⁴ 2−6² 63(3 ll.); 251 leaves; pp. 1–502 [unn. pp. 1–3 254 467 483].

Contents: 1 title; 2 printer’s imprint: “E. G. Dorsey, printer, Library Street.”; 3–466 acts of the assembly; 467–482 appendix; 483–502 index to v.10 (with errata, p. 478).

References: NUC NP 0209399 (v.1-10); Sabin 60197 (v.1-10).

Source: PC*.

Notes: A continuation of the Laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, volumes 1-4, 1810.

†10-07a THOMSON, IGNATIUS, 1774–1848.

The patriot’s monitor, for Vermont: designed to impress and perpetuate the first principles of the Revolution on the minds of youth; together with some pieces important and interesting. Adapted for the use of schools. By Ignatius Thomson. [Six lines from Moses.] Randolph, Ver. Printed by Sereno Wright. 1810.

Collation: 12°: A−R⁶ S (3 ll.); 105 leaves; pp. 1–208 [2] [unn. pp. 1–3].


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References: NUC NT 0188100; Sabin 95571; Shaw 21486.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: First edition. A work with similar title The patriot’s monitor: or, speeches and addresses of the late George Washington (1809) does not reprint the Declaration of Independence.

†10-07b THOMSON, IGNATIUS, 1774–1848.

The patriot’s monitor, for New-Hampshire: designed to impress and perpetuate the first principles of the Revolution on the minds of youth; together with some pieces important and interesting. Adapted for the use of schools. By Ignatius Thomson. [Six lines from Moses.] Randolph, Ver. Printed by Sereno Wright. 1810.


extract from President Adams’ inaugural speech, pp. 199–204); [I] contents.

References: NUC NT 0188099; Sabin 95570; Shaw 21485.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: A reissue, in large part, with the same setting of type as the issue for Vermont, the main difference being the inclusion of the constitution of New Hampshire rather than the constitution of Vermont. Except for small changes in the title and copyright notice, the title leaf has the same setting as the issue for Vermont. A work with similar title *The patriot’s monitor: or, speeches and addresses of the late George Washington* (1809) does not reprint the Declaration of Independence.

†10-08 Washington, George, 1732–1799.


References: NUC NW 0093511; Sabin 101608; Shaw 21944.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: The first of several works published from 1806 through 1810 — variously titled Washington’s farewell address, Washington’s valedictory address, or the like, in which the Declaration of Independence is reprinted. The work was reprinted many times afterward under similar titles, and especially in works published for the Washington Benevolent Society. The Declaration was reprinted in only some of these works.

A unique pamphlet consisting of Washington’s farewell address, the Declaration of Independence, plus a certificate of
Declaration of Independence

membership for the Washington Society of Maryland (p. 3). The certificate reads as follows: “This is to certify that [space for name left blank] has been admitted a member of the Washington Society of Maryland, and has received this book from the society as a badge of his membership. President [space for name left blank].

The Washington Society of Maryland was started by prominent Federalists in Baltimore, who provided money and pamphlets to organize Federalists across the nation. The Washington Society of Alexandria was another such society. These organizations eventually gave birth to the Washington Benevolent Society, which spread across Maryland and the states. For additional information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.

1811

†11-01 The constitutions of the United States, according to the latest amendments: to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence; and the federal Constitution, with the amendments. Also the farewell address of George Washington, Esq. To the people of the United States on his resigning the presidency. Gettysburg: Printed by Robert Harper. —1811.—


395–418 3d const. VT; 419–445 const. TN; 446–480 2d const. KY; 481–510 const. OH; 511–512 an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, specifying that electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president; 513–523 subscribers’ names.


References: NUC NC 0652546; Shaw 22609.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC°.

Notes: On of two 1811 editions, following the 1809 edition. Contains the most current of each state constitution.

†11-02 The constitutions of the United States; according to the latest amendments. To which are prefixed the Declaration of Independence, the federal Constitution and the bill of rights of the state of Virginia. Winchester, Va. From the press of Jonathan Foster. 1811.


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act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington in the District of Columbia; 326–334 an act dividing Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof; [1]–[2] index.

References: NUC NC 0652547; Sabin 16102; Shaw 22610.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: One of two 1811 editions, following the 1809 edition. Contains the most current of each state constitution.

†11-03a Cooper, W. D.

The history of North America; containing a review of the customs and manners of the original inhabitants; the first settlement of the British colonies; and their rise and progress, from the earliest period to the time of their becoming united, free and independent states. By the Reverend Mr. Cooper. To which is now added, an appendix, containing the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and Washington’s farewell address. Catskill: Printed by M. Croswell, for John Shaw, book-seller, and book-binder. 1811.


References: NUC NC 0680659; Shaw 22619.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2*.

Notes: Another edition, with different pagination, following the 1810 edition. For information about the book and about Rev. W. D. Cooper, see item 05-01.
†11-03b __________. [reissue]
Albany: Printed for Samuel Shaw. 1815.

**Collation:** same as item 11-03a, except p. iv is unnumbered.

**Contents:** same as item 11-03a, except with a bookseller’s advertisement on p. ii.

**References:** NUC NC 0680662; Sabin 16583; Shaw 34443.

**Sources:** EAI-S2; PC*.

**Notes:** A reissue of the 1811 edition, with a different imprint and date, an added bookseller’s advertisement, and a new preface. The first two leaves (title, advertisements and preface) have a new setting; the remainder of the type-pages have the same setting as the 1811 edition. In the new preface, the author calls the Constitution “the sacred palladium of our country”, the Declaration of Independence “the text book of liberty”, and Washington’s farewell address “an invaluable legacy from the father of his country to the American people.”

For information about the book and about the Rev. W. D. Cooper, see item 05-01.

†11-03c __________. [reissue]
Albany: Printed for Samuel Shaw. 1818.

The title is changed to read “free & independent states” instead of “free and independent states” and “to which is added” instead of “to which is now added.”

**Collation:** same as item 11-03a, except p. iv is unnumbered.

**Contents:** i –xii 13–264 same as item 11-03a, except with a bookseller’s advertisement on p. ii.

**References:** NUC NC 0680663; Sabin 16583; Shaw 43735.

**Sources:** DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

**Notes:** A reissue of the 1811 edition, with small changes in the wording of the title, a different imprint and date, an added
Declaration of Independence

bookseller’s advertisement, and the same new preface found in the 1815 reissue (item 11-03b). The first two leaves (title, advertisements and preface) have a new setting; the remainder of the type-pages have the same setting as the 1811 edition. For information about the book and about Rev. W. D. Cooper, see items 05-01 and 11-03a.

†11-04 Fiske, John.


Collation: 12°: A⁶ B−N⁶; 78 leaves; pp. 1−156 [unn. pp. 1−5].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 author’s advertisement; 4 copyright; 5−156 text (with the Constitution the U.S. and related resolutions, pp. 101−124, Declaration of Independence with printed signatures, pp. 125−129, Washington’s farewell address, pp. 130−156).

Reference: Shaw 22825

Source: MiU*.

Notes: Fourth Brookfield edition. The Declaration of Independence is printed on pp. 125−129. The first and second editions (1803 and 1805) reprint Washington’s farewell address and the Constitution of the U.S. However, the Declaration of Independence was not added until the third and fourth editions (1807 and 1811). The constitution of Massachusetts was reprinted only in the third edition (1807).

In the advertisement to book-sellers and school-masters (p. 3), Fiske acknowledges William Perry’s work on the same subject, claiming “to simplify that work, and to reduce it to its natural order.” Fiske also makes use of Perry’s Key and some of his Tables, as
examples. See also Perry’s *The only sure guide, to the English tongue* (1806), item 06-05.

†11-05 LENDRUM, JOHN.


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.

Omitting the word “together” in the title.

2d Title: Biographical memoirs of the illustrious General Washington, late president of the United States. Containing a history of the principal events of his life, with his speeches to Congress, and public addresses: To which is added, an oration upon his death, by the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, president of the College of New-Jersey. A new edition, improved. Trenton: Printed and published by James Oram. 1811.


§ Map (folded), facing title: “New Jersey”.

Vol. 2: i title v.2; ii blank; iii–viii contents; 1–228 text; 229 2d title; 230 blank; 231–371 text (with Washington’s address to Congress on the resignation of his commission, pp. 279–280, Washington’s
Declaration of Independence


References: Howes L255; NUC NL 0248382; Sabin 40023; Shaw 23206.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Second edition. See also the first edition (item 95-03).

†11-06 MARYLAND, LAWS, ETC.

The laws of Maryland, with the charter, the bill of rights, the constitution of the state, and its alterations, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, and its amendments; with a general index. In three volumes. Revised by Virgil Maxcy. Volume I. Baltimore, Published by Philip H. Nicklin & Co. 1811.

Title (v.2): __________. Volume II.
Title (v.3): __________. Volume III.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: π² 1–77 4; 310 leaves; pp. i–iv 1–615 [unn. pp. i–iii 1 17 46 59, misnumbering 86 as “68”, 299 as “399”, 301 as “201”].


Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii blank; iii–iv preface; 1–11 charter of MD; 11–16 declaration of rights; 17–30 const. MD; 30–41 alterations of the const.; 41–45 Declaration of Independence; 46–58 Const. of the U.S. and amendments to the Const.; 59–615 laws.


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References: NUC NM 0289784; Sabin 45192; Shaw 23293.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2 (v.1 only); PC*.

Notes: A new edition. A revision of the Laws by Virgil Maxcy, although apparently not at the request of the general assembly.

Virgil Maxcy (1785–1844), lawyer, politician, and diplomat, was a member of Maryland state executive council, 1815; member of the Maryland state senate state house of delegates; member of the Maryland state senate; and U.S. Charge d’Affaires to Belgium, 1837–1842.

†11-07 Massachusetts. Constitution.

The constitution of the state of Massachusetts, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address. Printed by order of the General Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and by them recommended to the inhabitants of the several towns, to be read as a school-book in all the common schools. Salem: Printed by Thomas C. Cushing, for Cushing & Appleton. 1811.

Collation: 12°: A–I$^6$ K$^2$; 56 leaves; pp. 1–112 [unn. pp. 1–3 56–57 85 91].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–55 const. of MA; 56 blank; 57–84 Const. of the U.S., related resolutions, and amendments to the Const.; 85–90 Declaration of Independence; 91–112 Washington’s farewell address.

References: NUC NM 0307532; Sabin 45692; Shaw 23308.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: A Salem edition, following the Boston, Pittsfield, Stockbridge, Northampton, Brookfield, and Portland editions (1805–1807). This is one of several similar works in which the constitution of a particular state is published with other important state documents, such as the
Declaration of Independence


†11-08a NEW HAMPSHIRE. CONSTITUTION.

The constitution of the state of New-Hampshire, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address. Montpelier: Printed by Wright and Sibley, for Justin Hinds, bookseller and Stationer, Hanover, N. H. 1811.


References: NUC NN 0148627; Sabin 52816; Shaw 23508.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: First edition. This is one of several similar works in which the constitution of a particular state is published with other important state documents, such as the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the U.S., and Washington’s farewell address.

†11-08b NEW HAMPSHIRE. CONSTITUTION. [reissue]

The constitution of the state of New-Hampshire, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address, and the constitution of Vermont. Montpelier: Printed by Wright and Sibley, for Justin Hinds, bookseller and stationer, Hanover, N. H. 1811.


Contents: 1–106 same as item 11-08a; 107–129 3d const. of VT.
References: NUC NN 0148628; Sabin 52816; Shaw 23509.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: A reissue of item 11-08a, with the addition of new matter. The constitution of Vermont (pp. 107–129) was added in order to bolster sales of the book in the neighboring state of Vermont. The words “and the constitution of Vermont” are also added to the title. The title leaf has a new setting. The remainder of the type-pages (pp. 3–106) have the same setting as the first issue (item 11-08a).

†11-08c VERMONT. CONSTITUTION. [reissue]

The constitution of Vermont, and that of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, with President Washington’s farewell address, and the constitution of N. Hampshire. Montpelier: Printed by Wright and Sibley, for Justin Hinds, bookseller and stationer, Hanover, N. H. 1811.


Contents: 1–106 same as items 11-08a & 11-08b; 107–129 3d const. of VT (same a item 11-08b).

References: unrecorded.

Source: PC*.

Notes: A reissue of item 11-08b, with a cancel title leaf. The reworded title is intended to improve upon and make the book even more appealing to residents of Vermont. The title page has been completely reworded to make the constitution of Vermont the central focus of the book. The title leaf has a new setting. The remainder of the type-pages 3–129 have the same setting as those in the second issue (item 11-08b).

According to the online worldcat catalog, several libraries reportedly hold a copy of this work. But, when each library’s online catalog was searched, no actual catalog record could be found. No
library copy of this book could be located and no checklist or bibliography referencing this reissue could be located.

†11-09 RAMSAY, DAVID, 1749–1815.
   Title (v.2): __________. Volume II.


   Vol. 2: v title; vi blank; vii–viii contents; 9–452 text (with Washington’s address to Congress on the resignation of his commission and the president’s response, pp. 421–423, and Washington’s inaugural address, pp. 443–448); 453–456 a list of members of Congress, who attended from the several states, from Nov. 5, 1774, to Mar. 3, 1789; 457–460 list of subscribers.

   References: NUC NN 0148627; Shaw 23780.
   Sources: DLC (v.1); EAI-S2; GBS (v.2); PC*.

   Notes: Second American edition. The preface states that Ramsay collected the materials for his book in the years 1782, 1783, 1785, and 1786, during which time he was a member of Congress and had access to all the official papers of the United States.

   For biographical information about Ramsay, see item 85-04.
†11-10 Snowden, Richard, d. 1825.


§ Map 1 (folded), facing title: “North America.”; Map 2 (folded), facing half-title: “South America.”

References: NUC NS 0668569; Sabin 85593; Shaw 23956.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Fourth edition. Same collation and pagination as the 1805 edition, but with a new setting. For further information, see the 1805 edition (item 05-11).

†11-11a Washington Benevolent Society.

The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the town of Charlton, in the county of Saratoga. To which are added, the farewell address of George Washington, and the constitutions of the
Declaration of Independence


§ Plate, frontispiece facing membership certificate: engr. port. of “Geo. Washington.”

Reference: Shaw 24375.

Sources: N; PC*.

Notes: First of three different editions by Websters and Skinners, in which the Declaration of Independence is reprinted. The Declaration was also reprinted in a similar work in 1810 (item 10-08). The 1810 publication was published specifically for the Washington Society of Maryland, a predecessor group to the Washington Benevolent Society.

The Washington Benevolent Society was in reality a group of individual, regional societies, organized by town and/or county. In the present case, it was the Washington Benevolent Society of the town of Charlton, in the county of Saratoga.

The Washington Benevolent Societies were grass-roots political clubs (1800-1816) established by the Federalist Party in the U.S. to electioneer for votes. It existed publicly as a humanitarian organization to educate underprivileged young boys. In reality, led by prominent Federalists in Baltimore, it provided money and pamphlets to organize Federalists across the nation. Fraternal organizations first began under the Jeffersonians, with the most popular and effective being the Tammany Society. In 1800, a group of Federalists in Alexandria started the society known as the Washington Society of
Alexandria. A Washington Society of Maryland was also started. From these organizations the Washington Benevolent Society was born. The organizations eventually spread across Maryland and the states. Its main weakness lay in its secretiveness, which bespoke the tremendous distrust and paranoia gripping the public sphere. Books published for different Washington Benevolent Societies contained a copy of Washington’s farewell address and a society membership certificate, as well as one of more other documents consisting of the constitution of the particular Washington Benevolent Society, the Constitution of the U.S., the constitution of the state in which the members resided, and the Declaration of Independence. In any case, the Declaration of Independence is found only in some of the books published for various Washington Benevolent Societies. When a member joined the organization, a ceremony was held. Each new member was presented with one of the books published for that particular society. The blank certificate of membership was filled in and signed.

Websters and Skinners were engaged as the printer for books published for different societies in New York state. Except for the preliminary matter and printer’s advertisements, the textual matter was the same in each book. There were several editions involved, but at each round, enough sheets of the textual matter were wisely printed to satisfy the needs of multiple societies.

Each Washington Benevolent Society was required to draft its own constitution. While there were differences in the constitutions, there was also much commonality. The constitution for the town of Galway, and county of Saratoga, states as its “true design” to “cherish and perpetuate the memory of the illustrious George Washington, whose eminent virtue, inestimable public service, and meritorious example, entitle his memory to every mark of respectful consideration from a grateful people, and furnish an admirable pattern for imitation…to dispense charity…to recommend virtue…to promote harmony and unity…[and] to recommend and cherish a suitable veneration for our republican institutions.”
The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the county of Essex. To which are added, the farewell address of George Washington, and the constitutions of the United States and state of New-York. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinners. 1813.

Collation: 18°: \(\pi^4 A^{12} B\text{–}E^6\); 40 leaves; pp. \(\pi 1\text{–}8, 1\text{–}69 [3]\) [unn. pp. \(\pi 1\text{–}\pi 5 1\text{–}21\)]; plate.

Contents: \(\pi 1\) Washington Benevolent Society, county of Essex, membership certificate; \(\pi 2\) blank; \(\pi 3\) title; \(\pi 4\) blank; \(\pi 5\text{–}\pi 8\) constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the county of Essex; \(1\text{–}69 [1]\text{–}[3]\) same as item 11-11a. § Plate, frontispiece inserted between the two ffeps: engr. port. of “Geo. Washington.”

Reference: Shaw 30464.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: A reissue of item 11-11a, with new preliminaries. Pages \(1\text{–}69\) have the same setting as the first issue (item 11-11a). For additional information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.

The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the county of Herkimer. To which are added, the farewell address of George Washington, and the constitutions of the United States and of the state of New-York. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinners. 1813.

Collation: 18°: \(\pi A(5 \text{ Il}.)\), \(A^{12} B\text{–}E^6\); 41 leaves; pp. \(\pi 3\text{–}12, 1\text{–}69 [3]\) [unn. pp. \(\pi 3\text{–}\pi 5 1\text{–}21\)]; plate.
Contents: π³ title; π⁴ blank; π⁵–π¹¹ constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the county of Herkimer; π¹² blank; 1–69 [1]–[3] same as item 11-11a.


Reference: Shaw 30465.

Sources: EAI-S2*; MB.

Notes: Another reissue of item 11-11a, with new preliminaries. Pages 1–69 have the same setting as the first issue (item 11-11a). The MB copy photographed by the Readex Microprint Corporation and used for their EAI-S2 record lacks the membership certificate. If present, the collation would begin with π⁶ instead of π⁵(5 ll.) and the pagination would begin with π¹–12 instead of π³–12.

The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society for the county of Herkimer states, in part: “We, the subscribers, believing that every association, founded on the basis of humanity and benevolence, is conducive to public happiness;—Deeply impressed with the necessity of inculcating and diffusing as widely as possible the principles of morality, charity, and brotherly love, without which no people can prosper, no nation long exist;—Taught by the experience of ages, and the observations of every day, that the permanent welfare of a community depends upon the preservation of public morals and the progress of information, and that a people to be happy, should be virtuous;—And convinced that those important objects can in no way be more readily obtained than by the formation of those associations in which there is a free interchange of sentiment and opinion, where the afflicted may apply for relief, where virtue may be inculcated by precept and enforced by example—have formed ourselves into such an association, and adopted the following articles as a constitution of our society: [the articles of the constitution appear here].”

For additional information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.


References: Sabin 19174; Shaw 27130.

Source: PC*.

Notes: First edition. One of several similar works in which the constitution of a particular state is published with other important state documents, such as the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the U.S., and Washington’s farewell address.

†12-02 The Freeman’s Guide: containing the federal Constitution, and the constitutions of the different states of the United States of America: with the latest amendments. To which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence, and Washington’s farewell address to the citizens of the United States. Charlestown, (Ms.) Printed and published by Solomon B. Brega. 1812.

Collation: 12°: A–Y$^6$ Z(3 ll.) [register includes V and W]; 147 leaves; pp. 1–294 [unn. pp. 1–3 22; misnumbering 212 as “112”].

References: NUC NF 0358075; Sabin 25790; Shaw 25460.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: First edition. Contains the most current of each state constitution, including the new 1812 Louisiana state constitution.

The book contains the so-called “missing thirteenth amendment” to the U.S. Constitution.” To understand the story, see David Dodge’s essay “The Missing Thirteenth Amendment.” Yes, there was a thirteenth amendment that did not become part of the Constitution. In 1810, Republican Senator Philip Reed introduced an amendment that, after twice being considered by a committee, was approved by the Senate by a vote of 19 to 5 on April 26, 1810. The House then on May 1, 1810 approved the amendment by a vote of 87 to 3 — see Conklin, The case of the phantom thirteenth amendment, p. 123. The text of the amendment reads as follows:

“If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.”

Why the amendment was proposed is not known. No debates about the proposal survive, so it is a matter of conjecture, and dispute. One theory is that the amendment was a reaction to the involvement of Napoleon’s nephew, Jerome Bonaparte, in American public life a few years earlier.
Twelve states ratified the amendment, not enough to make it part of the Constitution under Article V of the Constitution, which requires ratification of the “the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.” Because the amendment was not submitted to the states with a time limitation, it could still be made part of the Constitution, if (today) it were to attract twenty-six additional ratifications. The prospects hardly seem likely.

Confusion about whether amendments have become part of the Constitution is not unique to the missing 13th amendment. Publication of an amendment as part of the Constitution by states is not ratification. The publication of an amendment as part of the Constitution at best indicates that the publishers who compiled the book, thought that it was part of the Constitution, and at worst that sloppy editors were at work. — from Jol A. Silversmith’s The real titles of nobility amendment FAQ, September, 1996.

Works cited in this checklist that print the missing 13th amendment are these:

- The Freeman’s guide, 1812 (item 12-02);
- Laws of the United States of America, 1815 (item 15-06);
- The public statute laws of the state of Connecticut, 1821 (item 21-03);
- The public laws of the state of Rhode-Island, 1822 (item 22-03);
- Laws passed by the third General Assembly of the state of Illinois, 1823 (item 23-08);
- The public statute laws of the state of Connecticut, 1824 (item 24-01);
- The revised laws of Indiana, 1824 (item 24-06);
- Samuel Williams’ A history of the American Revolution, 1824 (item 24-15);
- The constitution of the state of Maine, 1825 (item 25-05);
- Laws of the state of Missouri, 1825 (item 25-06).
†12-03 [HAYWOOD, JOHN], 1762–1826.

The Constitution of the United States; and revision of the public acts passed by the legislature of Tennessee in 1809 and 1811; together with all the repealed and expired land laws of North Carolina and Tennessee. Intended to answer as a continuation of Haywood’s Revisal of the Public Acts to 1807. Nashville, Tennessee, printed by T. G. Bradford. 1812.

Collation: 8°: π A⁴ B⁴, A−L⁴, 2 A⁴ B−G⁴ G H−T⁴, 3 A⁴ B−D⁴ D⁴ E−H⁴ I² [misigning 2I as “2G”; repeating 2G and 3D]; 170 leaves; pp. i−xvi 1−88, 2 I−136 2 i−xxiv, 3 i−lxvi [unn. pp. i−iii xv−xvi l 87−88 2 I−2 3 i 3 lxix−3 lxxvi; misnumbering 3 lxvi as “3 lxi”].

The N copy lacks the 2S gathering.

Contents: i title; ii blank; iii−xiv Constitution of the U.S. & amendment to the Constitution; xiv−xvi Declaration of Independence; 1−86 “Laws of Tennessee. Passed at the second session of the seventh general assembly, of the state of Tennessee, begun and held at Knoxville, on Monday, the third of April one thousand eight hundred and nine; 86−88 index; 2 1 divisional title: “The laws of North Carolina and Tennessee, respecting vacant lands and deeds, which are no longer in force, but necessary to the investigation of land titles in Tennessee, intended to serve as an appendix to Haywood’s Revised Laws, printed by T. G. Bradford.”; 2 2 blank; 2 3−2 186 laws of North Carolina; 2 1−2 xxiv “Analysis of the land laws, previous to the year 1807, which are susceptible of a synoptical arrangement by considering the laws of North Carolina.”; 3 i−3 lxxxiv index; 3 lxxxiv−3 lxxvi addenda.

References: NUC NT 0095170; Shaw 26856.

Sources: ArCH; N*.

Notes: First edition. John Haywood (1762–1826) was an American jurist and historian, and was known as “the father of Tennessee history.” “His North Carolina Reports (1806) and A Manual of the Laws of North Carolina (1808) were the first important compilations of the
Declaration of Independence

state’s statutes. He produced equally important legal texts for Tennessee, including *A revisal of all the public acts of the state of North Carolina and the state of Tennessee* (1809).”—Wikipedia.

†12-04 MAVOR, WILLIAM FORDYCE, 1758–1837.

[General Title:] Universal history ancient and modern; comprehending a general view of the transactions of every nation, kingdom, and empire, in the world, from the earliest records of time. In twenty-five volumes. [Two lines of Latin quotation.] By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, rector of Stonesfield, chaplain to the earl of Moira, &c. &c. Vol. XXIV. or Vol. XV. of the modern part. London: Printed for Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster Row; and sold by the all booksellers. 1812. Price 4s. 6d, boards; or on royal paper 6s.

Title (v.24): The history of the discovery and settlement, to the present time, of North and South America, and of the West Indies. By William Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, rector of Stonesfield, chaplain to the earl of Moria, &c. &c. London: Printed by J. Compton, Middle Street, Cloth Fair, for Sherwood, Neeley, and Jones, Paternoster Row; and sold by all booksellers. 1812. [[Price 4s. 6d. boards; or on royal paper 6s.]]


Contents: $i$ general title; $ii$ blank; $iii$ title; $iv$ blank; $v$ dedication to the “Right Honourable Lord Auckland”; $vi$ blank; $vii–x$ advertisement; $xi–xii$ contents; $1–2458$ text (with Declaration of Independence, in a running footnote, pp. 255–259, Washington’s address to Congress on the resignation of his commission, as a running footnote, pp. 283–284); $2459$ Table I: containing the latitudes and longitudes of the principle cities and towns in America.
§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing general title: “The landing of Columbus.” plate 2 (folded), facing verso of p. 2459: map entitled “United States of North America”, published Jan, 1811 by Sherwood, Neely & Jones no. 20, Paternoster Row, London, also at bottom left of map is printed “Alex. Macpherson Delt.” & bottom right is “Cooper Sculp."

References: none located.

Source: PC (v.24)*. A set could not be located.

Notes: Another edition. Volume 24 is one of set of twenty-five volumes. Volume 24 is complete unto itself. Each of the twenty-five volumes has a general title page followed by a title page. Each has the imprint — London: Sherwood, Neely and Jones. 1812.

This twenty-five volume set was offered for sale in 2008 by Collecting House, Lutterworth, United Kingdom. Each of the volumes has imprint date 1812, except for volume 23. Volume 23 has imprint date 1816 and the title begins with the words “History of France and Navarre, from the expulsion of the Romans to the peace of 1815.”


The farewell address of Gen. George Washington, first president of the United States, to the people, on his retiring from public life. To which is added, the Constitution of the United States, with all the amendments. Keene, N. H[.]. Printed by John Prentiss. 1812.


§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: engr. oval port. of “Geo. Washington.”
**Declaration of Independence**

**References:** NUC NW 0093531; Sabin 101630; Shaw 27430.

**Sources:** DLC; EAI-S2; EC (reel 5353); PC*.

**Notes:** First edition. One of only a few books printed for the Washington Benevolent Society in which the Declaration of Independence is included as a separate document. It was more commonly found in the preamble to the constitution of the state of New York.

A personal copy of the book has the Washington Benevolent Society membership certificate; another personal copy lacks the membership certificate. The membership certificate reads as follows: “This certifies that [space for name] has been regularly admitted a member of the Washington Benevolent Society, instituted in the city of New-York, on the 12th day of July, 1808, and established in the town of [space for name of town] in the county of [space for name of county] and state of [space for name of state] on the [space for number] day of [space for month] A.D. 181 [space for a digit indicating year] [space for name of president] President. [space for name of secretary] Sec’ry. The certificate was filled in for a member living in Winchendon, Worcester county, state of Massachusetts.

For additional information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.

†12-06a **WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**

The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the county of Oneida. To which are added, the farewell address of George Washington, and the constitutions of the United States and of the state of New-York. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinners. 1812.

**Collation:** 18°: π⁶ A¹² B⁶ C¹² D⁶; 42 leaves; pp. π₁−₁₂ 1−69 [2] [unn. pp. π₁−π₅ π₁₂ 1 21]; plate.

**Contents:** π₁ certificate; π₂ blank; π₃ title; π₄ blank; π₅−π₁₁ constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the country of Oneida; π₁₂ blank; 1−20 Washington’s farewell address; 21−42 Constitution of the United States, related resolutions, and
amendments; 42–67 constitution of New York (with the Declaration
of Independence, pp. 45–50); 67–69 amendments to the const. of NY;
[1]–[2] printers’ advertisements.
§ Plate, frontispiece facing certificate: “Geo. Washington.”
“Engraved for the Washington Benevolent Society.”

The MiU-C copy has three instead of two pages of printers’ advertisements at the end,
and a printed vellum badge of the society laid in.

References: NUC NW 0102985; Shaw 27465.

Sources: EAI-S2*; MiU-C.

Notes: The second of three editions by Websters and Skinners, with a
new setting.

The Washington Benevolent Society was not a single society,
but rather a group of individual, regional societies, organized by town
and/or county. Each Washington Benevolent Society was required to
draft its own constitution. The constitution for the county of Oneida,
begins with the same words at the constitution of the Washington
Benevolent Society for the county of Herkimer (item 11-11c).

For information about the Washington Benevolent Society,
see item 11-11a.

†12-06b __________. [reissue]

The farewell address of George Washington: To which is added,
the constitutions of the United States and of the state of New-York.
Printed for the Washington Benevolent Society of the town of
Hopkinton, in the county of St. Lawrence. Albany: Printed by
Websters and Skinners. 1813.

pp. 1 2¹].

69 [²¹]−²³ [³] same as item 12-06a.

The personal copy lacks a frontispiece port. of Geo. Washington.
Declaration of Independence

References: unrecorded.

Source: PC*. 

Notes: A reissue of item 12-06a, with new preliminaries. Pages 1–69 have the same setting as the first issue (item 12-06a). 

For information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.

✚12-07a Washington Benevolent Society.


References: NUC NW 0102001; Sabin 101989; Shaw 27464.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: The third of three editions by Websters and Skinners, with a new setting.

The Washington Benevolent Society (WBS) was not a single society, but rather a group of individual, regional societies, organized by town and/or county. Each Washington Benevolent Society was required to draft its own constitution. While there were differences in
the constitutions, there was also much commonality. The constitution for the town of Galway, and county of Saratoga, states as its “true design” to “cherish and perpetuate the memory of the illustrious George Washington, whose eminent virtue, inestimable public service, and meritorious example, entitle his memory to every mark of respectful consideration from a grateful people, and furnish and admirable pattern for imitation...to dispense charity...to recommend virtue...to promote harmony and unity...[and] to recommend and cherish a suitable veneration for our republican institutions.” For additional information about the WBS, see item 11-11a.

A possible explanation can be given for the seemingly odd pattern of imprint dates resulting from the three editions and nine reissues of *The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society*, printed by Websters and Skinners. It is supposed the first two editions (1811 and 1812) were printed under an arrangement that allowed each respective society to purchase additional quantities of bound books, as the membership of each society grew. Thus, enough sheets were initially printed and held back to handle this contingency. But, after being approached by a third society in 1812, it is supposed that Websters and Skinners realized that future demands coming from other New York societies could be handled most economically by printing new sheets from standing type. So the type from the third printing was kept standing. But, in 1813, before printing new sheets from the standing type, it made most sense to meet requests coming from three additional societies by first using the old sheets that remained from the first and second editions. Then in 1814, the needs of four additional societies were handled by printing new sheets from the standing type. The same procedure was repeated in 1815 and 1816.

However, if the collation formulary for each of the seven issues is examined, one sees that changes to the printed signature letters were made. The collation formularies for the seven issues (first issue and six reissues) are as follows:

1st: \[ \pi^6 A^6 B_6 C_6 \chi^6 D^6 F^6 \]
2nd–6th: \[ \pi^4 A_4 C_4 \chi C_6 D_6 E^6 \]
7th: \[ \pi^4 A_4 F^6 \]

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If standing type were used, the observed changes are readily explainable. Signature letters in the direction line could easily be changed at a later point without disturbing the setting of the type-pages. On the other hand, it seems less likely that the changes were made as a result of two stop press corrections during a single printing run.

†12-07b __________. [reissue]

The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the town of Augusta, and county of Oneida. To which are added, the farewell address of George Washington, and the constitutions of the United States and state of New-York. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinners. 1814.


Contents: π₁ certificate; π₂ blank; π₃ title; π₄ blank; π₅−π₈ constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the town of Charlton, in the county of Saratoga; I−69 same as item 12-07a; [I]−[3] printers’ advertisements.


References: Sabin 101983; Shaw 33585.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: A reissue of item 12-07a, with new preliminaries. Pages 1−69 have the same setting as the first issue (item 12-07a), except that some of the signature letters in the direction line have been reset (see item 12-07a).

The Washington Benevolent Society constitution for the town of Augusta, county of Oneida, states, in part: “We, the subscribers, believing that every association founded on the basis of humanity and benevolence is conducive to public happiness: Deeply impressed with the necessity of inculcating and diffusing as widely as possible the
principles of morality, charity and brotherly love, without which no people can prosper, no nation long exist…have formed ourselves into such an association, and adopted the following articles as the constitution of our society: [the articles of the constitution appear here].”

For additional information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.

†12-07c __________. [reissue]

The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the town of Brookfield. To which are added, the farewell address of George Washington, and the constitutions of the United States and of the state of New-York. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinners. 1814.


Contents: π1 title; π2 blank; π3 certificate; π4 blank; π5–π8 constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the town of Charlton, in the county of Saratoga; I–69 same as item 12-07a; [1]–[3] printers’ advertisements.


References: NUC NW 0101993; Sabin 101984A; Shaw 33586

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: A reissue of item 12-07a, with new preliminaries. Pages 1–69 have the same setting as the first issue (item 12-07a).

The Washington Benevolent Society constitution of the town of Brookfield states, in part: “The pre-eminent virtue, inestimable public service, and meritorious examples of George Washington, entitle his memory to every mark of respectful consideration from a grateful public, and furnish an admirable pattern for imitation.”
Declaration of Independence

For additional information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.

†12-07d __________. [reissue]

The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the town of Charlton, in the county of Saratoga. To which are added, the farewell address of George Washington, and the constitutions of the United States and of the state of New-York. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinners. 1814.


Contents: title; blank; certificate; blank; constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the town of Charlton, in the county of Saratoga; I–69 same as item 12-07a; [I]–[3] printers’ advertisements.


References: NUC NW 0101923; Sabin 101987; Shaw 33584.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: A reissue of item 12-07a, with new preliminaries. Pages I–69 have the same setting as the first issue (item 12-07a).

The Washington Benevolent Society constitution for the town of Charlton, Saratoga county, begins with the same words at the constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society for the county of Herkimer (item 11-11c).

For additional information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.

†12-07e __________. [reissue]

The constitution of the Berlin Branch of the Washington Benevolent Society of the county of Rensselaer. To which are added,
the farewell address of George Washington, and the constitutions of
the United States and of the state of New-York. Albany: Printed by
Websters and Skinners. 1814.

Collation: 18°: π⁴ A–C⁶ χ C⁶ D–E⁶ [signature C repeated]; 40 leaves;

Contents: π₁ Washington Benevolent Society, Berlin Branch, county
of Rensselaer, membership certificate; π₂ blank; π₃ title; π₄ blank;
π₅–π₈ constitution of the Berlin Branch of the Washington
Benevolent Society, county of Rensselaer; 1–69 same as item 12-07a;
[1]–[3] printers’ advertisements.
§ Plate, frontispiece inserted between the two ffeps: engr. port. of
“Geo. Washington.”

References: NUC NW 0101988; Sabin 101984; Shaw 33589.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: A reissue of item 12-07a, with new preliminaries. Pages 1–69
have the same setting as the first issue (item 12-07a).

The Washington Benevolent Society constitution for the
Berlin Branch, Rensselaer county, begins as follows: “We the
undersigned, having witnessed with pain and deep regret, the great
inroads that have been made and are still making upon the public
morals of our beloved country, arising from combinations of
unprincipled and wicked men...[the single sentence takes all of the
first page and part of the second]...we have thought it proper to
associate together, and to adopt the following Articles as a
constitution, by which we will be governed and directed in the
execution of so benevolent a design...[followed by nearly three pages
of articles].”

Article 8 of the Washington Benevolent Society constitution
states: “Every member of this Society shall pay on his being initiated,
the sum of one dollar and fifty cents; which payment shall entitle him
to a book, containing the Constitution of the United States, the
constitution of the state of New-York, the constitution of this Society,
and Washington’s farewell address to the people of the United States,
Declaration of Independence

and a certificate of his admission; and also entitle him to a badge of honor; and he must pay the sum of fifty cents in quarter yearly payments, commencing on the first Wednesday in March in each year.”

For additional information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.

†12-07f __________. [reissue]

The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the county of Herkimer. To which are added, the farewell address of George Washington, and the constitutions of the United States and of the state of New-York. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinners. 1815.


Contents: π 1 certificate; π 2 blank; π 3 title; π 4 blank; π 5–π 8 constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the country of Herkimer; 1–69 same as item 12-07a; [1]–[2] printers’ advertisements.


References: NUC NN 0191533 & NW 0101983; Sabin 101990; Shaw 36487.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: A reissue of item 12-07a, with new preliminaries. Pages 1–69 have the same setting as the first issue (item 12-07a).

The Washington Benevolent Society constitution for Herkimer county states in part: “We, the subscribers, believing that every association founded on the basis of humanity and benevolence, is conducive to public happiness…Deeply impressed with the necessity of inculcating and diffusing as widely as possible the principles of morality, charity and brotherly love, without which no people can prosper, no nation long exist...have formed ourselves into
such an association, and adopted the following articles as the constitution of our society: [the articles of the constitution appear here].”

For additional information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.

†12-07g [reissue]

The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the town of Augusta, and county of Oneida. To which are added, the farewell address of George Washington, and the constitutions of the United States and state of New-York. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinners. 1816.


§ Plate, frontispiece inserted before membership certificate and facing ffep: engr. port. of “Geo. Washington.”

References: NUC NW 0101992; Sabin 101983; Shaw 39712.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: A reissue of item 12-07a, with new preliminaries. Pages l–69 have the same setting as the first issue (item 12-07a), ), except that some of the signature letters in the direction line have been reset (see item 12-07a).

The Washington Benevolent Society constitution for the town of Augusta, Oneida country, states in part: “We, the subscribers, believing that every association founded on the basis of humanity and benevolence is conducive to public happiness: Deeply impressed with the necessity of inculcating and diffusing as widely as possible the
principles of morality, charity, and brotherly love, without which no people can prosper, no nation long exist.”

For additional information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.

†12-08 [WEBSTER, CHARLES RICHARD and GEORGE.]

The clerk’s magazine: containing the most useful and necessary forms of writings, which commonly occur between man and man, under the names of acquittances, assignments, agreements, awards, bargains, bills, bonds, conveyances, covenants, deeds, declarations, exchanges, gifts & grants, indentures, leases, letters of attorney, livery & seisin, mortgages, notes, petitions, pleas, receipts, releases, sales, surrenders, wills, writs, &c. And other instruments, calculated for the use of the citizens of the United States. Also, various forms of indictments and inquisitions. To which are added, the Constitution of the United States, and of the state of New-York, with amendments to each; an act of Congress prescribing the mode in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of each state shall be authenticated, so as to take effect in every state; an act respecting the election of a president and vice-president of the United States; an act respecting the money of account of the state of New-York; together, with schedules of the whole number of inhabitants in each of the United States, in the years 1790, 1800 and 1810; and in the several counties in the state of New-York, in the years 1771, 1786, 1790, 1800, and 1810; and of the electors thereof in the years 1793, 1801 and 1808. The fourth edition. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinners, at their bookstore, corner of State and Pearl-Streets. 1812.


References: NUC NW 0138704; Shaw 25097.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Fourth edition. For additional information, see the [1800] first edition (item 00-10).

1813

†13-01 The American’s Guide. The constitutions of the United States of America; with the latest amendments; also the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, with the federal Constitution, and acts for the government of the territories. New-York: Published by Evert Duyckinck, 102 Pearl-Street. G. Long, printer. 1813.


Declaration of Independence


References: NUC NA 0277413; Sabin 16103; Shaw 27721.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Second edition, enlarged. Contains the most current of each state constitution, including new 1812 Louisiana state constitution.

†13-02 The American’s Guide. The constitutions of the United States of America, with the latest amendments; also the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, with the federal Constitution, and acts for the government of the territories.


State 2a: [Eagle illus.] Trenton: Published and sold by Moore and Lake. William & David Robinson, printers. [8 dots.] 1813.

State 2b: [Without eagle illus.] Trenton: Published and sold by Moore and Lake. William & David Robinson, printers. [8 dots.] 1813.

States: three.
18 34 37 68 101 117 121 138 140 147 165 186 215 221 232 245 263 279
303 321 341 359].

of Independence; 7−17 Articles of Confederation; 18−33 Constitution
of the United States; 34−36 amendments to the Constitution; 37−67
3d const. NH; 68−100 const. MA; 101−116 charter of RI; 117−120
account of the const. CT; 121−139 const. NY and amendments;
140−146 const. NJ; 147−164 2d const. PA; 165−185 2d const. DE;
186−214 const. MD; 215−220 const. VA; 221−231 const. NC; 232−244
3d const. SC; 245−262 3d const. GA; 263−278 3d const. VT; 279−302
2d const. KY; 303−320 const. TN; 321−340 const. OH; 341−358
const. LA; 359−366 an ordinance for the government of the territory
of the United States northwest of the River Ohio; 366−367 an act to
provide for the government of the territory northwest of the River
Ohio; 367−369 an act to divide the territory of the United States
northwest of the Ohio into two separate governments; 370−374 an act
concerning the District of Columbia; 374−377 an act supplementary
to the act, entitled: “An act concerning the District of Columbia”;
377−380 an act additional to, and amendatory of an act, entitled, “An
act concerning the District of Columbia.”

References: State 1: NUC NA 0277414; Sabin 1270; Shaw 27722.
State 2: Sabin 1270; Shaw 27723. State 3: Sabin 1270; Shaw 27724.

Sources: State 1: DLC; PC*. State 2: DLC; EAI-S2; MWA; PC*;
PPL. State 3: CtY; MWA; PC*.

Notes: Another 1813 edition. Contains the most current of each state
constitution, including the new Louisiana state constitution of 1812.

The edition has three states. Each state has the same setting,
except for the title leaves, which have new settings. The edition was
shared by two different publishers: William M’Carty (state 1) and
Moore and Lake (state 2). State 2 is further divided into two states,
depending on whether the eagle illustration is absent or present on the
title leaf. In state 2a, the eagle illustration is absent; in state 2b the
eagle illustration is present. It is supposed that the eagle illustration
was either added or removed as the result of a stop press correction,
Declaration of Independence

and thus no priority is assigned. The state 2a and state 2b title leaves have the same setting; the only difference being the eagle illustration.

†13-03 THE CONSTITUTIONS of the United States; according to the latest amendments. To which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence, and the federal Constitution. Lexington, Ky. Printed and sold by Thomas T. Skillman. 1813.


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the people of the Territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state
government, and for the admission of such state into the Union;
365–381 const. LA.

References: NUC NC 0652548; Shaw 28218.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Another edition, following the 1811 editions. Contains the
most current of each state constitution, including the new 1812
Louisiana state constitution.

†13-04 M’Culloch, John, 1754–1824.

A concise history of the United States, from the discovery of
America, till 1813. With a correct map of the United States. [Eagle
illus.] The fourth edition. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by W.

[unn. pp. 9 305; misnumbering 91 as “79”, 183 as “138”, 203 as
“102”]; map.

(with the first petition of Congress to the King, in 1774, pp. 251–257,
the declaration of the united colonies of North America, July 6, 1775,
pp. 257–265, the Declaration of Independence, pp. 270–274, and the
inauguration speech of Thomas Jefferson, pp. 283–288); 305–320
chronological table; ²[1]–²[4] printer’s advertisements.

§ Map (folded), facing title: “The United States of America.”

References: Howes M78; NUC NM 0030739; Sabin 43125; Shaw
28199 & 29010.

Sources: EAI-S2 (Shaw 29010); PC*.

Notes: Fourth and last edition. According to the preface, it is
“enlarged in various parts, and a new chapter added.” For
biographical information about M’Culloch, see item 87-01. See also the
1795 first edition, item 95-04.

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There were four editions of M’Culloch’s *A concise history of the United States*, published in 1795, 1797, 1807, and 1813. The 1813 edition bears a great similarity to the 1807 edition. Chapter VI was divided into chapters VI and VII which put Jefferson’s and Madison’s administrations up to 1813 into the added chapter. The chronology of remarkable events was not listed in the table of contents, though a much longer one was included than was found in any of the earlier books. “Exactly the same public papers were in this book as were in the 1807 edition but the new material on Jefferson and Madison and the additions to the chronology brought the total number of pages up to 320.” — from Spieseke’s *First Textbooks*, pp. 94–95.

The same map is included in each edition of the book.

†13-05 M’DOUGAL, JOHN, 1772–1821.

The farmer’s assistant; or, every man his own lawyer[.]. By John M’Dougal, late clerk of the Supreme and District courts of Ohio. The second edition; revised and corrected, with considerable additions. Chillicothe: Printed at the Fredonian Press; 1813.

**Collation:** 8°: A^4^ B–2K^4^ [24-letter register includes V and W, but omits U]; 136 leaves; pp. 1–271 [I] [numbered pages are enclosed in brackets; unn. pp. 1–7 206].


**References:** NUC NM 0038363; Shaw 29012.

**Sources:** EAI-S2; PC*. 
Notes: Second edition. The first edition (1813) and third edition (1815) do not reprint the Declaration of Independence.

John M’Dougal (1772–1821) was a prominent man in the early days of Chillicothe. Born in Virginia, at age nineteen years he came into the Ohio territory, settling at Chillicothe as a “trapper and licensed trader.” Ohio became a state in 1802, and in 1803 John M’Dougal became the first clerk of courts for the Supreme Court, a position he held until 1811. In 1813, Clerk M’Dougal's experience with the courts qualified and provoked him to publish a little volume at his own expense, entitled The Farmer’s Assistant; or, Every Man His Own Lawyer, which he said was designed "to protect his friends and the farming community of this and the surrounding counties from the rapacity of land sharks, otherwise called lawyers."— Bennett, The County of Ross.


Each issue in Vol. I has its own heading with its own date and number at the top of the first unnumbered page.

Declaration of Independence


References: AP index; NUC NM 0577896 & NM 0577897; Sabin 48969; Shaw 26076; ULS.

Sources: AP19 (reel 136)*; PC (No. 45).

Notes: The military monitor, and American register is comprised of 2 volumes (Aug. 27, 1812–Apr. 2, 1814?). Volume 1 has 52 weekly numbers — No. 1 (August 27, 1812) through No. 52 (Aug. 23, 1813). Each number has 8 pages, with three columns per page.

“This weekly military magazine promised to present a faithful record of the events of the war with England; it described battles and listed enemy vessels captured, and also published reviews of military publications and items on military instruction. In addition to the military material, it printed public state papers and proceedings of Congress and provided a weekly summary of foreign and domestic news, extracts from foreign and American journals and newspapers, occasional political essays, and poetry.”— American Periodicals 1741–1900, an index.

Although there are no plates, there is a full-page illustration (p. 286) entitled “British Allies,” which shows a dead man, and two women and a baby about to be killed by three Indians. The
A description of the engraving is given on page 285, in these words: “It is no uncommon sight to view the savage allies of Britain surprising defenceless families; dragging the hoary headed father from his couch, and torturing him with the most painful death which they can inflict; to see the aged mother dying under the tomahawk; to behold the beautiful and innocent virgin expiring; to see the innocent babes, unconscious of danger, smiling while the savage raises them from the ground to dash them into eternity.”
Declaration of Independence

(with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 31–33); 46 blank; 47–530 text; 531–592 index.


References: NUC NN 0198260 & NN 0198262; Sabin 53744; Shaw 29341.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: A new revised edition. By an act passed April 4th, 1811, in the 34th session of the legislature (see item 02-05e, Laws of the state of New York, 1812, vol. 6, pp. 225–226), William P. Van Ness and John Woodworth were appointed to revise the laws of the state of New York. Van Ness and Woodworth published their revision, in two volumes, in 1813.

This compilation of New York state laws runs from the beginning of statehood through 1813. It is a comprehensive, exhaustive listing of all acts passed by the legislature during that period.

13-07b __________. Vol. III. [continuation]

Laws of the state of New-York, passed at the thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions of the legislature, commencing November 1812, and ending April 1815. [State arms.] Vol. III. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinners, [and sold at] their bookstore in the White-House, corner of State and Pearl Streets. 1815.

Collation: 8°: $A^4 B−2D^4 1−33^4, 2I(3 ll.) 2−36^4, 333(1 l.) 34−37^2$
[register includes V and W; missigning $335$ as “334”]; 400 leaves; pp. $1–232, 2I−264, 33−288, 4263–280 [unn. pp. 1–4 231–232 2I$
$2262−2264 333 287−3288 4263].

Contents: I title; 2 blank; 3–230 laws passed at the 36th session of the legislature; 231–232 blank; $2I−261$ laws passed at the 37th
session of the legislature; 262–264 blank; 3–3286 laws passed at the 38th session of the legislature; 287–288 blank; 4263–4280 index to v.3.

References: NUC NN 0198263; Shaw 35464.

Sources: DLC*; EAI-S2.

Notes: A continuation of the two-volume set of *Laws of the state of New York*, 1813 (item 13-07a).

13-07c __________. Vol. IV. [continuation]

Laws of the state of New York, passed at the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions of the legislature, commencing January 1816, and ending April 1818. [State arms.] Vol. IV. Albany: Printed for Websters and Skinners. By the printer to the state, and sold at their bookstore, corner of State and Pearl Streets. [14 asterisks.] 1818.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–296 laws passed at the 39th session of the legislature; 23–2352 laws passed at the 40th session of the legislature; 33–313 laws passed at the 41st session of the legislature; 3314 blank; 3963–3989 index to v.4.

References: NUC NN 0198267 & NN 0198269; Shaw 45045.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: A continuation of the two-volume set of *Laws of the state of New York*, 1813 (item 13-07a).
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13-07d _________. Vol. IV. [continuation]


Collation: 8°: Same as the 1818 edition printed by Websters and Skinners, item 13-07c.

Contents: Same as the 1818 edition printed by Websters and Skinners, item 13-07c.

Reference: NUC NN 0198268.

Source: DLC*.

Notes: A continuation of the two-volume set of Laws of the state of New York, 1813 (item 13-07a). However, except for the title page, which has a new setting, the sheets of this work and the 1818 edition of volume four printed by Websters and Skinners (item 13-07c) have the same setting of type.

13-07e _________. Vol. V. [continuation]

Laws of the state of New York, passed at the forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth sessions of the legislature, commencing January, 1819, and ending April, 1821. [State arms.] Vol. V. Albany: Printed for Websters and Skinners, by the printer to the state, and sold at their bookstore, corner of State and Pearl Streets. 1821.

Title (42nd Session): Laws of the state of New-York, passed at the forty-second session of the legislature, begun and held at the city of Albany, the fifth day of January, 1819. [State arms.] Albany: Printed by J. Buel, printer to the state for Websters & Skinners. [8 dots.] 1819.

Title (43rd Session): Laws of the state of New-York, passed at the forty-third session of the legislature, begun and held at the city of Albany, the fourth day of January, 1820. [State arms.] Albany:
Printed by J. Buel, printer to the state, for Websters & Skinners. [10 dots.] 1820.

**Title** (44th Session): Laws of the state of New-York, passed at the forty-fourth session of the legislature, begun and held at the city of Albany, the seventh day of November, 1820. [State arms.] Albany: Printed by Cantine and Leake, printers to the state, for Websters & Skinners, and Wm. Gould. [7 dots.] 1821.

**Collation:** 8°: π(1 ⅓) I⁴ 2–39⁴ 40 (3 ll.), 2I⁴ 2–32⁴, 3I⁴ 2–33⁴ 34² A–C⁴ D(1 ⅓); 435 leaves; pp. [2] 1–318, 2I–256, 3I–268 843–868 [unn. pp. 1 268–2 3 3 256 3 1–3 3 3 268 3 843].

**Contents:** [1] title; [2] blank; 1 title 42nd session; 2 blank; 3–317 laws passed at the 42nd session of the legislature; 318 blank; 2I title 43rd session; 22 blank; 23–255 laws passed at the 43rd session of the legislature; 2256 blank; 3I title 44th session; 32 blank; 33–3267 laws passed at the 44th session of the legislature; 3268 blank; 3843–3868 index to the three sessions.

**Reference:** Shoemaker 6250.

**Source:** DLC*.

**Notes:** A continuation of the two-volume set of *Laws of the state of New York*, 1813 (item 13-07a).

13-07f __________. Vol. V. [continuation]

Declaration of Independence

Collation: 8°: 1⁴ 2–39⁴ 40(3 ll.), 2⁴ 1(3 ll.) 2–32⁴, 3⁴ 1(3 ll.) 2–33⁴ 34²

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–317 laws passed at the 42nd session of the legislature; 318 blank; 2³–2⁵⁵ laws passed at the 43rd session of the legislature; 2⁵⁶ blank; 3³–3⁶⁷ laws passed at the 44th session of the legislature; 3⁶⁸ blank; 3⁴⁴³–³⁸⁶⁸ index to the three sessions.

Reference: Shoemaker 6249.

Source: N*.

Notes: Another edition of volume V, using the same sheets printed by Websters and Skinners for their edition, except that Gould caused a new title page to be printed omitting Websters and Skinners names and he removed the divisional title leaves specifying Websters and Skinners as the publishers. The Yale University Law Library catalog says that this is an “unofficial reprint of the session laws, with joint index.”

13-07g __________. Vol. VI. [continuation]

Laws of the state of New-York, passed at the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions of the legislature, commencing January, 1822, and ending November, 1824. [State arms.] Vol. VI. Albany: Printed for Websters and Skinners, by the printer to the state, and sold at their bookstore, corner of State and Pearl Streets. 1825.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–321 laws passed at the 45th session of the legislature; 322 blank; iii–xvi constitution of NY 1821; 2³–2⁴ 430 laws passed at the 46th session of the legislature; 2⁴ 431–2⁴ 440 appendix;
Checklist 1776–1825

33–2392 laws passed at the 47th session of the legislature;
3 1153–31183 index to the three sessions.

Reference: Shoemaker 21662.

Source: DLC*.

Notes: A continuation of the two-volume set of Laws of the state of New York, 1813 (item 13-07a).

13-07h __________. Vol. VI. [continuation]


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–321 laws passed at the 45th session of the legislature; 322 blank; iii–xvi constitution of NY 1821; 23–2430 laws passed at the 46th session of the legislature; 2431–2440 appendix; 33–2392 laws passed at the 47th session of the legislature; 3 1153–31183 index to the three sessions.

Reference: Shoemaker 21662.

Source: N*.

Notes: Another edition of volume VI, using the same sheets printed by Websters and Skinners for their edition, except that Gould caused a new title page to be printed omitting Websters and Skinners names and he removed the divisional titles specifying Websters and Skinners
as the publishers. The Yale University Law Library catalog says that
this is an “unofficial reprint of the session laws, with joint index.”

†13-08 Snowden, Richard, d. 1825.

The history of North and South America. From its discovery
two volumes. Vol. I [-II]. Philadelphia: Published by Johnson &
Warner, and for sale at their book stores, in Philadelphia, and
Richmond, Virginia. [12 dots.] 1813. [2v in I]

Collation: 12°: A−2A⁶; 144 leaves; pp. i− vi 7−161 [3], ²1−124 [unn.
pp. i−iii v 7 57 122−123 ²1; misnumbering 89 as “99”]; 2 maps.

Contents: i title v.1; ii copyright; iii−iv preface: expressing the
author’s desire “to furnish the public with a cheap history of America,
from its discovery, to its present state of civilization and importance”;
v contents v.1; v−vi contents v.2; 7−161 text v.1; [I] blank; [2] half-
the Declaration of Independence, pp. ²56−²59, Washington’s address
to Congress on the resignation of his commission, pp. ²109−²110, and
Washington’s farewell address, pp. ²112−²124).

§ Map 1 (folded), facing title: “North America.”; Map 2 (folded),
facing half-title: “South America.”

References: NUC NS 0668570; Sabin 85593; Shaw 29819.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Fifth edition, with a new collation and pagination and a new
setting. For further information, see the 1805 edition (item 05-11).

†13-09 Washington, George, 1732−1799.

Washington’s farewell address to the people of the United
States. Together with the Constitution of the United States, with all
the amendments. To which is added, the Declaration of Independence. Worcester, Mass. Printed by Isaac Sturtevant. 1813.

**Collation:** 18°: π² 1(1 l.) 2(1 l.) 3(1 l.) 4(1 l.) 5(5 ll.) 6(1 l.) 7(1 l.) 8(1 l.) 9(1 l.) 10(5 ll.) 11(1 l.) 12(1 l.) 13(1 l.) 14(1 l.) 15(5 ll.) 16(1 l.) 17(1 l.) 18(1 l.) 19(1 l.) 20(5 ll.); 38 leaves; pp. 1–76 [unn. pp. 1–5 36–37 63 68]; plate.

**Contents:** 1 title; 2 blank; 3 Washington Benevolent Society, southerly part of the county of Worcester, membership certificate; 4 blank; 5–35 Washington’s farewell address; 36 blank; 37–62 Const. of the U.S.; 63–67 amendments to the Const.; 68–76 Declaration of Independence.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: engraved oval port. of “Genl. George Washington.”

**References:** NUC NW 0093554; Sabin 101655; Shaw 30459.

**Sources:** DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

**Notes:** First edition. One of only a few books printed for different Washington Benevolent Societies in which the Declaration of Independence is printed as a separate document. The book was issued with several different membership certificates: Leominster, Fitchburg, Lancaster, Sterling, and southerly part of the county of Worcester. — see Sabin 101655.

For additional information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.

†13-10 WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society, of the county of Cayuga; together with the farewell address of George Washington; and the constitutions of the United States, and of the state of New-York. Auburn, Cayuga, printed by H. & J. Pace. 1813.

**Collation:** 8°: π(3 ll.) A–C⁸ D(5 ll.); 32 leaves; pp. i–vi 1–58 [unn. pp. i–iii 1]; plate.
Declaration of Independence

Contents: i title; ii blank; iii–vi constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society of the country of Cayuga; 1–17 Washington’s farewell address; 18–35 Constitution of the United States, related resolutions, and amendments; 36–56 constitution of New York (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 38–42); 56–58 amendments to the const. of NY.


References: NUC NW 0101978; Shaw 30463.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: First edition. The Washington Benevolent Society was not a single society, but rather a group of individual, regional societies, organized by town and/or county. Each Washington Benevolent Society was required to draft its own constitution. The constitution of the Washington Benevolent Society for the county of Cayuga states, in part: “whereas the pre-eminent virtue, inestimable public services, and meritorious example of George Washington, entitle his memory to every mark of respect and consideration from a grateful people, and furnish an admirable pattern of imitation, we, the subscribers have formed ourselves into a society, by the name of the Washington Benevolent Society, of the county of Cayuga.”

For additional information about the Washington Benevolent Society, see item 11-11a.

†13-11 The Weekly Register: Containing political, historical, geographical, scientific, astronomical, statistical, and biographical documents, essays, and facts; together with notices of the arts and manufactures, and a record of the events of the times. H. Niles, editor. [One line from Virgil.] From March to September 1813.—Vol. IV. Baltimore: printed and published by the editor, at the Franklin Press, South-Street, next door to the Merchants’ Coffee-House.

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References: AP index; NUC NN 0270555 & NN 0270558; Sabin 55314; Shaw 24411; ULS.

Source: AP19 (reel 168)*.

Notes: The Weekly Register is comprised of 6 volumes (Sept. 7, 1811–Aug. 27, 1814). It was continued under the titles Niles’ Weekly Register (volumes 7–52) and Niles’ National Register (volumes 53–76). Volume 4 is comprised of 26 weekly numbers — No. 1 (March 6, 1813) through No. 26 (Aug. 28, 1813), as well as a supplementary issue and an appendix. Each number has 16 pages.

The magazine was founded and edited for 25 years by Hezekiah Niles. Niles is “described by a contemporary as ‘precise in everything’, Niles was non-partisan and reliable in reporting facts although he did have some editorial expression in the early volumes. Because of its presentation of factual material, the Register performed an invaluable service to newspaper editors, the public and historians by providing statistics about the first half of the 19th century. A great deal of print was devoted to reports of Congressional sessions, news of
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Indian tribes and settlements and wars and upheavals in Europe.”—American Periodicals 1741–1900, an index.

The Declaration of Independence is reprinted in the July 3rd issue (No. 18), and is preceded by the following remarks: Declaration of Independence. The time fitting the purpose, we embrace this occasion to present our readers with the Declaration of Independence, placing by its side the original draft of Mr. Jefferson, about which much curiosity and speculation has existed. The paper from which we have our copy, was found among the literary reliques of the late venerable George Wythe, of Virginia, in the hand writing of Mr. J. and delivered to sages stricken out of the original, by the committee, are inserted in italics.”

“As prefatory to these instruments we have been particularly requested to record the following letter of Mr. Adams: Philadelphia, July 5, 1776. Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America; and greater, perhaps never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, That these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.”

“The day is passed.—The 4th of July, 1776, will be a memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations— from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever! You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure that it will cost to maintain this declaration and support and defend these states; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory—I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not. I am, &c. John Adams.”

These preliminary remarks are then followed by two columns of text: the Declaration of Independence (left) and Thomas Jefferson’s original draft (right).
1814


The following imprint appears at the bottom of the final page of each issue: “Printed and published by J. Morton, 94, Strand.”

Collation: 8°: A–2D8; 216 leaves; pp. [4] 1–428 [each issue has 8 leaves and 16 pages with two numbered columns per page].

Except for pages [1]–[4], the contents will be described in terms of numbered columns rather than unnumbered pages.


References: ELP guide; ULS.

Sources: ELP (reel 161); GBS*.

Notes: William Cobbett (1763–1835) was a writer and anti-racial founder of Cobbett’s Political Register, which is comprised of 89 volumes, running from 1802–1835.

Declaration of Independence

Collation: 8°; π(1 l.) A−E⁶ F(1 l.); 32 leaves; pp. 1−64 [unn. pp. 1−3 9 37; misnumbering 30 as blank “ ”].

Contents: 1 title; 2 preface; 3−8 Declaration of Independence; 9−36 Constitution of the United States and related resolutions; 37−64 constitution of New York.

References: NUC NU 0148489; Shaw 31231.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: Second edition, following the 1809 first edition. The Declaration of Independence is reprinted as a single document. The copy of Declaration in the preamble of the New York constitution is removed, and in its place appears the statement “[Here the Declaration of Independence is inserted.]”

The brief preface says, in part: “The propriety of every citizen being well acquainted with the basis of the government, under which he lives, is obvious. — But at a time when the measures adopted by the national government are questioned; it appears necessary that all men should have it in their power, to satisfy themselves on a subject so important, as a violation of the Constitution. The Constitution both of the United States, and the state of New-York, have hitherto, generally, been published in works so expensive, as to place them beyond the reach of the greater part of the community. And thus, many who have long been anxious to have, in their possession, copies of the constitutions of the United States, and the state in which they reside; have unfortunately been deprived of them, by their being published in such an expensive manner as not to be at their command. This obstacle being removed, will, it is presumed, be an inducement for all to avail themselves of the present opportunity in obtaining what they have so long desired.”

This is one of several similar works in which the constitution of a particular state is published with other important state documents, such as the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the U.S., and Washington’s farewell address.
†14-03 COOPER, W. D.

The history of North America, containing a review of the customs and manners of the original inhabitants; the first settlement of the British colonies; and their rise and progress, from the earliest period to the time of their becoming united, free, and independent states. By Mr. Cooper. To which is added, an appendix, containing the Constitution of the United States, Declaration of Independence, Washington’s farewell address, and the principal land and naval engagements since the commencement of the present war with Great-Britain. Hartford: Published by W. S. Marsh. [9 dots.] 1814. B. & J. Russell, Jr.—printers.

States: three.


Contents: State 1: i title; ii blank; iii–iv preface; v–xii contents; 13–208 text; 209–³336 appendix (with the Const. of the U.S., related resolutions, and the amendments to the Const., pp. 209–243, Declaration of Independence, pp. 244–252, Washington’s farewell address, pp. ²251–²283, declaration of war by America, June 18, 1812, followed by an author’s note: “We have endeavored to give our readers the principal land and naval engagements in their order of dates as they occurred”, p. ²284, surrender of Detroit by Gen. Hull,
Declaration of Independence


State 2: i-xii 13-2336 same as state 1; 2[I]-2[4] subscribers’ names.


Sources: State 1: EAI-S2. State 2: DLC; PC*. State 3: PC*.

Notes: Another edition, with different pagination, following the 1811 edition. The principal land and naval engagements in the appendix are found only in Cooper’s 1814 edition.

There are three variant states. State 1 has no list of subscribers’ names. State 2 has four pages of subscribers’ names following page 336. State 3 has eight pages of subscribers’ names following page 336; the eight pages consist of the 4 pages in state 1 plus 4 additional pages.

For information about the book and about Rev. W. D. Cooper, see Cooper’s The history of North America (1805), item 05-01.

Collation: 12°: π(3 ll.) A–S6 T(5 ll.); 116 leaves; pp. π1–6, 1–225 [unn. pp. π1–π3 π; misnumbering 170 as “172”, 172 as “170”].


Reference: Shaw 34435.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Another edition, following the 1813 edition. Contains the most current of each state constitution, including the 1812 Louisiana state constitution.
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†15-02 The constitutions of the United States, and of the state of New-York: with the amendments. To which is prefixed, the Declaration of Independence. Cooperstown: Printed by H. & E. Phinney, and sold by them at their bookstore, printing-office and bindery, wholesale and retail. 1815.


References: NUC NC 0652549 & NU 0148473 & NU 0151954; Shaw 34436.

Sources: DLC (first and last leaves wanting); EAI-S2; PC*.

The DLC copy, which lacks the title page, is mistakenly cataloged as The constitution of the state of New-York. n.p., 1801. The erroneous date is based on the date of the amendments to the NY constitution.

Notes: Third edition, following the 1809 and 1814 editions. A pamphlet, issued in wrappers and tied with string. The advertisement (p. 2) contains the following comment: “Several editions of this work have lately appeared...in which are incorporated several amendments to the U.S. Constitution, which, although proposed by the Congress, were never ratified. The publishers of this edition think they can with safety assure the public, that it is not only free from these defects, but will be found to be, in every respect, a correct copy, having been diligently compared with the public records.”

This is one of several similar works in which the constitution of a particular state is published with other important state documents, such as the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the U.S., and Washington’s farewell address.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. LAWS, ETC.

The laws of the state of New-Hampshire; with the constitutions of the United States and of the state prefixed. To which is added an appendix, containing the Declaration of Independence, and such of the repealed laws as are necessary to be known. Published by authority. Exeter: Printed by C. Norris & Co. for the state. [28 dots.] 1815.


References: NUC NN 0149380; Sabin 52843; Shaw 35432.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: First edition. The advertisement (p. [3]) says: “This edition comprehends, in the body of the work, all the general and publick statutes now in force.”

Vol. II. [continuation]

The laws of the state of New-Hampshire, enacted since June 1, 1825. To which is added an appendix, containing the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union of the states, adopted by Congress, 1778; the constitution of New-Hampshire of 1783, and such of the repealed laws as are necessary to be known. Vol. II. Concord: Printed by Isaac Hill. 1824.

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References: NUC NN 0149380; Shoemaker 17323.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: A continuation of volume one. Contains the second constitution of the state of New Hampshire, agreed upon June 1, 1783, established by the delegates in convention, October 31, 1783, and declared to take effect June 1, 1784. The second constitution was superceded by a third constitution of 1793.

†15-04 Ramsay, David, 1749–1815.


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.


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References: NUC NR 0042765; Shaw 35744.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Third American edition. The preface to the 1811 and 1815 editions states that Ramsay collected the materials for his book in the years 1782, 1783, 1785, and 1786, during which time he was a member of Congress and had access to all the official papers of the United States. For biographical information about Ramsay, see item 85-04.

†15-05 Snowden, Richard, d. 1825.
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Collation: 12°: A−2B⁶; 150 leaves; pp. 1−4, v−vi 7−167 [1], ²I−132 [unn. pp. 1−3 v 7 59 ²I−²3]; 2 maps.

Contents: 1 title; 2 copyright; 3−4 preface: expressing the author’s desire “to furnish the public with a cheap history of America, from its discovery, to its present state of civilization and importance”; v−vi contents; 7−167 text v.1; [1] blank; ²I half-title: “History of America. Vol. II.”; ²2 blank; ²3−²132 text v.2 (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. ²60−²63, Washington’s address to Congress on the resignation of his commission, pp. ²116−²117, and Washington’s farewell address, pp. ²119−²132).

§ Map 1 (folded), facing title: “North America.”; Map 2 (folded), facing half-title: “South America.”

References: NUC NS 0668571; Sabin 85593; Shaw 35967.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Sixth edition, with a new collation and pagination. For further information, see the 1805 edition (item 05-11).

†15-06 United States. Laws, etc.

Laws of the United States of America, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 4th of March, 1815, including the Constitution of the United States, the old act of confederation, treaties, and many other valuable ordinances and documents; with copious notes and references. Arranged and published under the authority of an act of Congress. In five volumes. Vol. I. Published by John Bioren and W. John Duane, Philadelphia, and R. C. Weightman, Washington City. 1815.

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.
Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV. 1816.
Title (v.5): __________. Vol. V.
Checklist 1776–1825


Vol. 5: 1 title; 2 copyright; 3–16 list of titles of the acts of Congress in v.2; 16–17 list of resolutions of Congress in v.2; 18–33 list of titles of the acts of Congress in v.3; 34–35 list of resolutions of Congress in v.3; 36–61 list of titles of acts of Congress in v.4; 61–63 list of resolutions of Congress in v.4; 64 blank; 65–82 general index to private acts; 83–509 general index to the laws of the U.S.; 510 blank; 511–513 appendix; 514 blank; 515 note by the editor; 515–518 contents of the general index.
§ Plate (folded), facing p. 82: a table entitled “A statement of the annual receipts and expenditures of the United States, from the 4th day of March, 1789, up to the 30th day of June, 1815, inclusive” with receipts on obverse and expenditures on reverse.

References: NUC NU 0197059 & NU 0197060 & NU 0197061; Shaw 36275 & 39486.

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Sources: EAI-S2 (Shaw 36275); PC*.

Notes: A new edition. “By Act of April 18, 1814 [see Laws, v.4, p. 692], the government subscribed for one thousand sets of a new edition to be edited and compiled upon a plan presented by the Secretary of State and Attorney-General, the editor to be selected by the Secretary of State. Under date of June 10, 1814 [see Laws v.1, pp. iii−vii], Richard Rush, the Attorney-General, sent James Monroe, the Secretary of State, the plan for the publication, in which Monroe concurred. It provided for the printing of all laws, whether in force or not, [as well as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the U.S., see para. 5], treaties and conventions with foreign powers and Indians, for the comparing of all before printing with the originals; that all important acts of the Continental Congress be included; for notes and an index. John B. Colvin was appointed editor [see Laws, v.1, p. vii], and an official edition of the laws in five volumes [the Act called for four volumes], published by Bioren, Duane and Weightman, appeared in 1815. It was authoritative; but the editor in printing the Constitution of the United States included as an accepted amendment the thirteenth, which was then pending and actually was not ratified. This edition was continued, volumes being added to it up to 1845.”—Hunt. Department of State, 1914, pp. 284–285.

Colvin acknowledged that the thirteenth amendment was a proposed amendment, rarified by only 12 states (13 being necessary). But he reasoned: “It is considered best, however, to publish the proposed amendment in its proper place, as if it has been adopted, with this explanation, to prevent misconception.”—see preface to the Laws, v.1, p. ix. For additional information about the unratified thirteenth amendment, see The freeman’s guide, 1812.

Volume V is a general index that includes the titles of all public and private acts. Each volume contains its own index.

Reprints of the five [volumes] issued after the first print run sold out have the date of the reprint rather than the date of original publication. All of these volumes were reprinted in 1816 and at other later times, so it is possible to find sets containing different dates.”—The Lawbook Exchange, private communication.
†15-07 [WEBSTER, CHARLES RICHARD and GEORGE.] The clerk’s magazine: containing the most useful and necessary forms of writings, which commonly occur between man and man, under the names of acquittances, assignments, agreements, awards, bargains, bills, bonds, conveyances, covenants, deeds, declarations, exchanges, gifts & grants, indentures, leases, letters of attorney, livery & seisin, mortgages, notes, petitions, pleas, receipts, releases, sales, surrenders, wills, writs, &c. And other instruments, calculated for the use of the citizens of the United States. Also, various forms of indictments and inquisitions. To which are added, the Constitution of the United States, and of the state of New-York, with the amendments to each: together with schedules of the whole number of inhabitants in each of the United States, in the years 1790, 1800 and 1810; and in the several counties in the state of New-York, in the years 1771, 1786, 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1814, and of the electors thereof in the years 1793, 1801, 1808 and 1814. The fifth Albany edition. Albany: Printed by Websters and Skinners, at their bookstore, corner of State and Pearl-Streets. 1815.


References: NUC NW 0138705; Shaw 34368.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Fifth edition. For additional information, see the [1800] first edition (item 00-10).
†16-01 CLARK, AARON.

Manual, compiled and prepared for the use of the assembly: exemplifying particularly the mode of proceeding, conformably to the national and state constitutions, and the rules and orders of the house of assembly of the state of New-York. By Aaron Clark, Esq. [[Copyright secured.]] Albany: Printed by J. Buel, printer to the state. [18 dots] 1816.


States: two.


Contents: State 1: [I] title; [2] blank; i dedication; ii author’s note: “To the public”: the author acknowledges extracting much of the matter from Mr. Jefferson’s manual; iii−iv index; 3−11 Articles of Confederation, proposed by the Congress of the U.S., Nov. 17, 1777, and approved by this state, by law passed Feb. 6, 1778; 12−28 Const. of the U.S. and related resolutions; 29−32 amendments to the Const.; 33−56 const. of NY (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 36−39); 57−59 NY bill of rights; 60−64 rules and orders of the assembly of NY; 64−67 rules of the senate of NY; 68−167 legislature of NY; 168−178 alphabetical list of NY counties; 178−179
appointment of senators; 179–181 appointment of members of assembly; 182–188 rules for conducting business in the Senate of the U.S.; 189–201 rules and orders for conducting business in the House of Representatives of the U.S.

State 2: [1]–[2] i–iv 3–201 same at state 1; 202 blank; 2 2d title; 2 2 blank; 2 3 author’s “Remarks”: signed “Aaron Clark, Albany, May, 1818.”; 2 4 blank; 2 5–2 12 rules of the court for the trial of impeachment, and the correction of errors; 2 13–2 48 list of attorneys and counselors at law, in the state of New-York; 2 49–2 50 list of the first judges of the several counties in the state of New-York; 2 50–2 51 list of surrogates; 2 52 officers of the government of the state of New-York, and their places of residence.

References: NUC NC 0450024; Shaw 37254.

Sources: State 1: EAI-S2; PC*. State 2: PC*.

Notes: First edition. There are two variant states. State 1 consists of the first title. State 2 consists of the first title and a second title (Rules of the court for the trial of impeachments, 1818, Shaw 43625) bound at the end.

A second edition with slightly different title, also reprinting the Declaration of Independence, was published in 1826.
Declaration of Independence


References: AP index; ULS.

Source: AP19 (reel 100)*.

Notes: “This semi-weekly New York magazine superseded the Examiner and was also edited by Barent Gardenier. While the Examiner was mainly a political magazine, the Courier focused on all kinds of news—foreign, domestic, local, and political, as well as the proceedings of Congress and the state legislature. Much of the material was selected from other papers, particularly the New-York Courier, a daily paper. There was also a column on literature called “The Critic”, and some poetry and anecdotes.”— American Periodicals, index.

The following report, taken from the Massachusetts Spy, is printed on page 468 of the September 16th issue of the Courier, immediately preceding the Declaration of Independence. The report reads: “Our readers have often heard that Mr. Jefferson is the author of the Declaration of Independence. The facts connected with the subject are these. A large committee were appointed for the purpose of reporting a Declaration.—This committee selected Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson as a sub-committee to prepare the Declaration; and by an arrangement between these two, the matter was left wholly with Mr. Jefferson. He accordingly drafted a Declaration, which was reported to Congress, and there underwent very material alterations and amendments.—The original draft he afterwards sent to Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia: among whose papers it has since been found, in the hand-writing of Mr. Jefferson. From this draft a copy was taken, which we have in our possession, and publish for the gratification of the curious.—The words and passages in italics and enclosed in brackets are those which were struck out, and the words and passages in small capitals inserted, by Congress. It will be seen that Mr. Jefferson descended to some puerilities and intemperance of language which Congress thought unworthy the occasion; and that the appeal to the Supreme Being, which is so solemnly and appropriately made, is not to be found in the original draft.”

“We understand that a “copy of the original draft” was
published some years since in the Boston Chronicle; but that it varied in several respects from this. We are bound therefore, to presume that to have been incorrect, as the draft from which ours was taken was communicated to Mr. Lee as the original—The following is a copy of Mr. Jefferson’s letter enclosing the Declaration:—Philadelphia, July 8, 1776. Dear Sir, For news I refer you to your brother, who writes on that head. I enclose you a copy of the Declaration of Independence as agreed to by the House, and also as originally framed. You will judge whether it is the better or worse for the critics. I shall return to Virginia after the 11th of August. I wish my successor may be certain to come before that time; in that case I shall hope to see you and Mr. Wythe in Convention, that the business of government, which is of everlasting concern, may receive your aid. Adieu, and believe me to be Your friend and ser’t, Th. Jefferson. To Richard Henry Lee, Esq. at Chantilly Virginia. [Here the Declaration of Independence is inserted.]”—p. 468.

†16-03 LEONARD, SETH. b. 1789

The American critical pronouncing spelling book: in which is contained a great variety and number of words. The words are divided into syllables as a just pronunciation requires: The different sounds of the vowels are distinctly shown, by having numbers put against the words, which numbers are put separately, so that the first number, next to the word, shows the sound of the vowel in the first syllable, the second number shows the sound of the vowel in the second syllable, &c. The diphthongs are represented by a union of numbers, which shows the union of sounds: The soft sound of this represented by an apostrophe: And some letters having different consonant sounds, which can be represented by other letters, the letters which represent the true sounds are put among the numbers. Designed for the use of schools. By Seth Leonard, principal. Author of the new system of arithmetic, &c. Rutland, Printed by Fay & Davison. 1816.

Declaration of Independence


References: McCorison 1850; NUC NL 0264125; Shaw 38054.

Source: EAI-S2*.

Notes: First edition. Mr. Leonard states, in the preface (p. iv), with his system “every word can be pronounced as plainly as though the words were pronounced with letters which give their true sounds only.”

‡16-04 MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY. LAWS, ETC.

Statutes of the Mississippi Territory; the Constitution of the United States, with the several amendments thereto; the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the River Ohio; the articles of agreement and cession, between the United States and the state of Georgia; and such acts of Congress as relate to the Mississippi Territory. Digested by the authority of the general assembly. Natchez: Printed by Peter Isler, printer to the territory. [Two parallel lines of 14 dots.] 1816.

States: two.

Collation: State 1: 8°: π⁴ A–D⁴ χ D⁴ E–3N⁴ O(1 l.) [25-letter register includes V and W throughout; signature D repeated]; 261 leaves; pp. 1–496 [26] [unn. pp. 1 51 452–453 496; misnumbering 364 as “264”].

State 2: 8°: π⁴ A–D⁴ χ D⁴ E–3N⁴ O² [25-letter register includes V and W throughout; signature D repeated]; 262 leaves; pp. 1–496 [28] [unn. pp. 1 51 452–453 496; misnumbering 364 as “264”].


State 2: 1–496 [I]–[22] same as state 1; [23]–[28] list of acts expired or repealed.

References: w/o ref. to state: Sabin 49547. State 1: not located. State 2: NUC NM 0640802; Shaw 38269.

Sources: State 1: DLC*. State 2: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: A revised edition, following the first edition of 1807. The Declaration of Independence is not reprinted in the first edition.

The work was issued with two different lists of acts expired or repealed, giving rise to the following two states: state 1: with a four-page list; state 2: with a reformatted and more detailed six page list.

On December 9, 1815, the general assembly passed An act to provide for a digest of the statutes of the Mississippi Territory (p. 249).

(The act is also found in A digest of the laws of the state of Alabama, 1823, pp. 526–527). The act says, in part: “there shall be a complete edition or compilation of the acts of the general assembly of this Territory in the form of a digest...[to] comprise the public acts in force at the time of making said digest; the titles of those which have expired or been repealed, and the dates thereof; the Constitution of the United States, with the several amendments thereto; the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio; the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia; and such acts of Congress as relate to the Mississippi Territory, together with the Declaration of Independence, (not however to include the land laws) arranged under appropriate heads and following each other in the order the same were respectively passed, with their respective dates in the proper places; and the said digest shall be accompanied with marginal notes and a table of contents.”

On November 13, 1816, the general assembly passed an additional act relating to the digest of the statutes of the Mississippi Territory. It says, in part: that “The acts of a public nature, passed at the present session of the general assembly, shall be digested by
Edward Turner, Esquire, who prepared the said digest under the act of last session, and be published by the public printer, as an appendix to the said digest.” Furthermore, Peter Isler, printer, shall be paid two dollars per volume for printing the digest, and for his work, he shall be paid two thousand dollars ($2000). On this basis, it appears that 1000 copies were printed.

(The following biographical data is taken from Virtual American Biographies.) Edward Turner (1778–1860), jurist, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia. He was educated at Transylvania university, and studied law. In 1802, he moved to Mississippi, and opened a law practice in Natchez. He was appointed by the Governor as his Aide-de-camp, and soon after became the clerk of the territorial house of representatives. In 1803, he was appointed register of the land-office, In 1811, he was elected to the legislature from Warren county, and later from Adams county. He served as city magistrate of Natchez and president of the board of select-men in 1813. He served in the first state legislature in 1818, continuing in that capacity until 1822, being twice elected as speaker. He was appointed judge of the criminal court of Adams county in 1822, judge of the supreme court of Mississippi in 1824, and chief justice from 1829 to 1832. He served as chancellor of the state from 1834 to 1820, and in 1843 served again as judge of the supreme court until 1843 when he was elected to the state senate. In 1815, Judge Turner was appointed by the legislature to prepare a digest of the statute laws of the Mississippi Territory. The digest—commonly known as Turner’s Code—was completed, adopted, and published in 1816.

†16-05 Ramsay, David, 1749–1815.

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III. 1817.

States: two.

Vol. 3: 8°: I\(^4\) 2\(^2\) [1]–[5]\(^4\) [6]\(^2\) 1–46\(^4\) 41–51\(^4\) [signing 15 as “15*”, 31 as “31*”]; 256 leaves; pp. [12] i–xlv 1–368, 2\([i]\)–lxxvi [2] [unn. pp. i 1 112 2\(i\)–2\(i\) IIxxvii 2lxviii–2lxxix; misnumbering xlv as “lxiv”, 33 as “32”].

Vol. 3: State 1: [1] title; [2] blank; [3]–[7] list of subscribers’ names, in double columns; [8] a note: “Of these volumes, Dr. Ramsay was sole author, except chapters 34th, 35th, and the continuation, commencing at chapter 36th. No. I, II, III, IV, and V, of the Appendix were also written or annexed by himself.”; [9]–[12] contents; i–xlv chapters 25–27 (with Washington’s address to Congress on the resignation of his commission and the president’s response, pp. xli–xlii); 1–368 chapters 28–56 (with blank, p. 112); 2\(i\)–2lxvii appendices 1–8 (with the “Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America”, pp. 2lxvi–2lxvii); 2lxviii blank; 2lxxix–2lxxxvi index; 2\([1]\)–2\([2]\) publisher’s advertisement.
State 2: [1]–[7] same as state 1; [8] a note: “Of these volumes, Dr. Ramsay was sole author, except chapters 34th, 35th, the
continuation, commencing at chapter 36th; and the appendix from No. VI, to VIII, inclusive.”; [9]–[12] \( i-xliv \) \( 1-368, \) \( 2\) \( i-lxxxvi \) \( 2\) same as state 1.

Another personal copy of volume two has the preliminaries arranged as follows: title, half-title, contents, and preface.

**References:** w/o ref. to state: Howes R37; NUC NR 0042776; Sabin 67694; Shaw 38753.

**Sources:** State 1: EAI-S2; PC*. State 2: DLC; PC*.


Dr. Ramsay died in 1815 before volume three was finished. An “Editorial Notice” in the first edition (v.1, p. iv) provides details about the completion of the work: “It has been presumed by the editor that a continuance to the close of the late war would be received with pleasure by the public. For this purpose, the talents of the Rev. Doctor Samuel Stanhope Smith, principally, and some other literary gentlemen, have been engaged. The result is respectfully submitted to the patrons of the work, and the friends to the family of the venerable historian. Philadelphia, November 1, 1816.”

Additional details are also found in the 1818 second edition. A “notice respecting the second edition” (v.1, p. v) speaks of the success of the first edition as well as the number of copies printed, viz. “In less than six months from the day of the publication of the first edition of this work, comprising fifteen hundred copies, nearly the whole were disposed of.”

Volume three has two variant states. In state 1, the list of subscribers’ names has 512 entries and the 10 columns of names are headed by: Paul Allen, William F. Brodnax, James Crowden, Benjamin Fuller, Jonathan Herith, John Lafon, G. H. Out, Henry Spears, Isaac Thomas, and James J. Wilson. Also, the note on page [8] ends with the words “No. I, II, III, IV, and V, of the appendix were also written or annexed by himself.” In state 2, the list of
subscribers’ names has 536 entries and the 10 columns are headed by: Paul Allen, John D. Braddock, Peter Cottom, Amherst Eaton, Robert Hill, John Lambert, Rejoice Newton, Thomas B. Robertson, Henry St. Geo. Tucker, and James Wallace. Also, the note on page [8] ends with the words “and the appendix from No. VI, to VIII, inclusive.” The full text of the two notes is given in the Contents. For biographical information about Dr. Ramsay, see item 85-04.

1817

†17-01 The constitutions of all the United States, according to the latest amendments. To which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence, and the federal Constitution. Lexington, Ky. Printed and sold by Thomas T. Skillman. 1817.

Collation: 12°: 1–356 36 2; 212 leaves; pp. 1–424 [unn. pp. 1–3 234; misnumbering 239 as “932”, 309 as “903”, 353 as “3”, 381 as “38”, 385 as “835”].


Reference: Shaw 40560.

Sources: EAI-S2; PC*. 
Declaration of Independence

Notes: Another edition, following the 1815 edition. It contains the most current of each state constitution, including the new 1816 Indiana constitution and the new 1817 Mississippi constitution.

†17-02 Martens, Georg F., 1756–1821.

Title (v.2): __________. Tome II. 1771–1779 inclusiv. À Gottingue, dans la Librairie de Dieterich. 1817.

Title (v.3): __________. Tome III. 1780–1784 inclusiv. À Gottingue, dans la Librairie de Dieterich. 1818.

Title (v.4): __________. Tome IV. 1780–1784 inclusiv. À Gottingue, dans la Librairie de Dieterich. 1818.

Title (v.5): Recueil des principaux traités d’alliance, de paix, de trêve, de neutralité, de commerce, de limites, d’échange etc. conclus par les puissances de l’Europe tant entre elles qu’avec les puissances et états dans d’autres parties du monde depuis 1761 jusqu’à présent[.]


Vol. 2: 8°: π(1 ll.) A–2Y8 2Z(7 ll.) 3A4; 372 leaves; pp. [2] 1–742 [unn. p. 1; misnumbering 503 as “603”].
Vol. 3: 8°: π(1 ll.) A–3B8 3C(7 ll.); 392 leaves; pp. [2] 1–782 [unn. p. 1; misnumbering 728 as “28”].
Vol. 8: 8°: π(1 ll.) A–2Y8 2Z(7 ll.) 3A2; 370 leaves; pp. [2] 1–738 [unn. pp. 1 728; misnumbering 135 as “235”, 414 as “114”, 468 as “648”].

Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii blank; iii–xvi preface; 1–720 text.
Vol. 4: i title; ii blank; iii–viii preface; 1–542 text; [1]–[24] chronological table.
Vol. 5: i title; ii blank; iii–iv advertisement; 1–703 text; 704–708 chronological table.
Declaration of Independence


References: NUC NM 0255362 & NM 0255363.

Source: DLC*. Notes: Second edition, following the first edition of 1791. Text is in French, except for the Articles of Confederation, May 20, 1775, the Declaration of Independence, and the Articles of Confederation, October 4, 1775, which are printed in English.


†17-03 Snowden, Richard, d. 1825.


Contents: 1 title; 2 copyright; 3−4 preface: expressing the author’s desire “to furnish the public with a cheap history of America, from its discovery, to its present state of civilization and importance”; v contents v.1; v−vi contents v.2; 7−167 text v.1; [I] blank; 21 half-title: “History of America. Vol. II.”; 22 blank; 3−132 text v.2 (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 60−63, Washington’s address to Congress on the resignation of his commission, pp. 116−117, and Washington’s farewell address, pp. 119−132).
§ Map 1 (folded), facing title: “North America.”; Map 2 (folded), facing half-title: “South America.”

References: NUC NS 0668572; Sabin 85593; Shaw 42152.
Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Seventh edition. Same collation and pagination as the 1815 edition, but with a new setting. For further information, see the 1805 edition (item 05-11).

1818

†18-01 Evans, B. R., compiler.


Page vii is unnumbered in the PPiU copy and in a personal copy, but numbered in the DLC and MiU-C copies.

Contents: i title; ii copyright; iii–vii preface; viii blank; ix–xi index; xii blank; 13–22 objections against eloquence considered; 23–25 observations on American eloquence; 26 blank; 27–39 scientific; 40 blank; 41–62 descriptive; 63–99 narrative; 100 blank; 101–134 popular (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 101–105); 135–168 biographical; 169–193 epistolary; 194 blank; 195–209 miscellaneous 210 blank; 211–263 miscellaneous poetry.

References: NUC NE 0202006; Sabin 70025; Shaw 43977.

Sources: DLC; GBS; MiU-C; PPiU; SA*.
Declaration of Independence

Notes: First and only edition. B. R. Evans is mentioned briefly in John Newton Boucher’s *A century and a half of Pittsburg and her people*, Volume I, 1908. He may also have been the B. R. Evans, editor of the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, Oct. 1827–Sept. 1828. The magazine was projected by Dr. Isaac Clarkson Snowden in the spring of 1827. At his death the magazine passed into the hands of B. R. Evans and was enlarged eight pages.— Smyth, *The Philadelphia Magazines*.

†18-02 FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, 1706–1790.

Memoirs of the life and writings of Benjamin Franklin, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, at the court of France, and for the treaty of peace and independence with Great Britain, &c. &c. Written by himself to a late period, and continued to the time of his death, by his grandson; William Temple Franklin. Now first published from the original MSS. Comprising the private correspondence and public negotiations of Dr. Franklin, and a selection from his political, philosophical, and miscellaneous works. London: Printed for Henry Colburn, British and Foreign Public Library, Conduit Street. 1818.

Title (v.2): __________
Title (v.3): __________


States: two.

Collation: Vol. 1: State 1: 4°: π² 2π(1 l.) A–3K⁴ 3L(1 l.) a–l⁴ m(1 l.); 275 leaves; pp. i–x l–449 [1], ²i–lxxviii [1] [unn. pp. i–iii 1 423–425 ²i ²xx ²xxii ²xxx ²lii ²lxii ²lxxiv ²lxxvii–²lxxix ]; plate.

Vol. 1: State 2: 4°: π² 2π(1 l.) A–3K⁴ 3L(1 l.) a–l⁴ m²; 276 leaves; pp. i–x l–449 [1], ²i–lxxviii [4] [unn. pp. i–iii 1 423–425 ²i ²xx ²xxii ²xxx ²lii ²lxii ²lxxiv ²lxxvii–²lxxix ]; plate.

Vol. 3: 4°: a⁴ b(3 ll.) A−4B⁴ 4C(1 l.) [missigning 3N as “N”]; 292 leaves; pp. iii−xvi 1−570 [unn. pp. iii−v ix xi i 110 187 355 563]; 8 plates.

Contents: Vol. 1: State 1: i title; ii printer’s imprint: “London: Printed by A. J. Valpy. Tooke’s Court, Chancery Lane. 1818.”; iii−x preface, p. x, signed “F” followed by a printer’s advertisement: “In the press, the third and last volume of the Memoirs of Dr. Franklin, containing a selection of his political, philosophical, and miscellaneous writings, many of which have never yet appeared.”; 1−422 memoirs of the life of Benjamin Franklin, parts 1−5 (with the Declaration of Independence, in a running footnote, pp. 291−294); 423−449 supplement to the memoirs (with blank, p. 424); [1] printer’s advertisement, identical to that appearing on p. x; 2 i−2lxxxviii appendix (with the Constitution of the U.S. and related resolutions, pp. 2lxiii−2lxxiii); 2lxxix−2lxxxviii index (with a short description of the contents of the appendix, p. 2lxxxviii); 2[1] errata.  

§ Plate, facing title: engraving of Benj. Franklin, by Chas. Pye, “Published by Henry Colburn, London, Octr. 1817”.


§ (States 1 & 2): Plate, facing title: engraving of Benj. Franklin, by Chas. Pye, “Published by Henry Colburn, London, Octr. 1817”.


§ Plate, facing half-title: “Fac simile of the hand writing of Dr. Franklin”, “Published by Henry Colburn, Conduit Street, London. 1816” and “Engraved by Sidy. Hall.”

Vol. 3: iii title; iv printer’s imprint: “London: Printed by A. J. Valpy, Tooke’s Court, Chancery Lane. 1818.”; v−viii preface; ix divisional title: “Select political, philosophical and miscellaneous writings of
Declaration of Independence

Benjamin Franklin LL.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. Published from the originals.”; x blank; xi–xvi contents; I–562 text; 563–570 index.

§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing title: a new musical instrument composed of glasses, called the Armonica; plate 2, facing p. 302: experiments 1-6 relative to the utility of long pointed rods, for securing buildings from damage by strokes of lightning; plate 3, facing p. 440: general currents of the air, medium height of the atmosphere, and rays of the aurora borealis in the northern atmosphere; plate 4, facing p. 479: containing 13 figures on causes and cures for smoky chimneys; plate 5, on the verso of plate 6, facing p. 504: “Staffordshire Fire-Place.”; plate 6, facing p. 505: 20 figures describing a “Stove for burning pit-coal”; plate 7 (folded), facing p. 519: containing 27 figures entitled “Maritime observations.”; plate 8, facing p. 542: “A chart of the Atlantic Ocean exhibiting the course of the Gulph Stream, &c.”

The DLC copy of volume three begins with p. iii and has the same pagination.

References: Howes F323; NUC NF 0338961.

Sources: DLC; GBS (v.1); PC*.

Notes: A three volume collected edition (a comprehensive edition of the writings of a particular author) in which volume two was also bound with its own title leaf and sold separately under the title The private correspondence of Benjamin Franklin, 1817.

Volume one has two variant states. In state 1, volume one ends with the errata leaf. In state 2, the errata leaf is followed by a blank page and two pages of publisher’s advertisements.

The printer’s advertisement (v.2, p. viii) informs us that volume two was given precedence in the order of publication, viz. “Unavoidable circumstances having retarded the printing of the first volume of the Memoirs of Dr. Franklin, it has been deemed expedient to give his Private Correspondence the precedence in the order of publication; but as that portion of the work which contains his Life is in a state of considerable forwardness at the press, the public may be assured that its appearance will not be delayed beyond a few weeks.” There is no evidence that volumes one or three were bound and sold separately.
Volume numbers are printed on the half-title pages and in the direction lines of initial pages of each gathering, but not on the title pages.

The preliminaries in the DLC copy of volume 2 include a title leaf, half-title leaf, and a second title leaf. Several libraries report copies of volume 2 with the following second title, viz.

The private correspondence of Benjamin Franklin, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of France, and for the treaty of peace and independence with Great Britain, &c. &c. Comprising a series of letters on miscellaneous, literary, and political subjects: written between the years 1753 and 1790; illustrating the memoirs of his public and private life, and developing the secret history of his political transactions and negotiations [sic negotiations]. Now first published from the originals, by his grandson William Temple Franklin. London: Printed for Henry Colburn, British and Foreign Public Library, Conduit Street Hanover Square. 1817.

†18-03a FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, 1706–1790.


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II. Life.

Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III. Correspondence.

Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV. Correspondence.

Title (v.5): __________. Vol. V. Posthumous and other writings.

London: Printed for Henry Colburn, Conduit Street. 1819.

Title (v.6): __________. Vol. VI. Posthumous and other writings.

London: Printed for Henry Colburn, Conduit Street. 1819.
Declaration of Independence

Half-Title (v.2): Memoirs of the life and writings of Benjamin Franklin. Vol. II.

Half-Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III.

Half-Title (v.4): __________. Vol. IV.

Half-Title (v.5): __________. Vol. V.

Half-Title (v.6): __________. Vol. VI.

2d Title (v.3): The private correspondence of Benjamin Franklin, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of France, and for the treaty of peace and independence with Great Britain, &c. &c. Comprising a series of letters on miscellaneous, literary, and political subjects: written between the years 1753 and 1790; illustrating the memoirs of his public and private life, and developing the secret history of his political transactions and negociations [French spelling]. Published from the originals by his grandson William Temple Franklin. In two volumes. Vol. I. Second edition, with additions. London: Printed for Henry Colburn, Conduit Street. 1817.

The verso of the 2d Title (v.3) has a printer's imprint: “London: Printed by A. J. Valpy, Tooke’s Court Chancery Lane. 1817.”

2d Title (v.4): __________. Vol. II.

The verso of the 2d Title (v.4) has a printer's imprint: “London: Printed by A. J. Valpy, Tooke’s Court Chancery Lane. 1817.”


2d Title (v.6): __________. Vol. II.

2d Half-Title (v.4): The private correspondence of Benjamin Franklin. Vol. II.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: a^4 b^2 A−2K^8 2L(7 ll.); 277 leaves; pp. i−xii I−541 [unn. pp. i−iii I]; 2 plates.

Vol. 3: 8°: a⁴ b³ A−2F² 2G²; 246 leaves; pp. [2] i−vi ix−xxiv 1−468 [unn. pp. i−iii ix 1; omitting vii−viii in the numbering]; plate.

Vol. 4: 8°: a² b⁴ A−2D² 2E⁴ 2F(1 l.); 227 leaves; pp. i−xii 1−441 [unn. pp. i−v 1 428 430; misnumbering 370 as “70”].

Vol. 5: 8°: π(1 l. 2π² A−2G² 2H(7 l.); 256 leaves; pp. [2] i−xvi 1−493 [unn. pp. i−iii xi 1 299].


Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii printer’s imprint: “London: Printed by A. J. Valpy. Tooke’s Court, Chancery Lane.”; iii−xii preface; 1−541 text.
§ Plate 1, facing title: engr. port. of Benj. Franklin, by Chas. Pye, “Published by Henry Colburn, London, Octr. 1817”; plate 2, facing p. 423: “Magna Britannia: her colonies reduced” with an explanation of the plate on page 423.


Vol. 3: [I] half-title; [2] blank; i title; iii−vi preface (with printer’s comment, bottom p. vi); vii−viii omitted in the numbering; ix−xxiv contents; 1−468 text.
§ Plate, frontispiece facing p. 1: “Fac simile of the hand writing of Dr. Franklin”, “King’s printer London”, “Published by Henry Colburn, Conduit Street, London. 1816”, and “Engraved by Sidy. Hall.”

Vol. 4: i half-title; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v−xii contents; 1−427 private correspondence part III; 428−441 supplement to private correspondence part III.
Vol. 5: [I] half-title; [2] blank; i title; ii printer’s imprint: “London: Printed by A. J. Valpy, Tooke’s Court, Chancery Lane.”; iii–x preface (with a note at bottom p. x); xi–xvi contents; xvi a list of “plates which illustrate the philosophical papers in the second volume [i.e., volume six in the set of six]”; 1–493 text (with blank page, p. 299).


§ Plate 1, facing p. 141: a new musical instrument composed of glasses, called the Armonica; plate 2, facing p. 203: experiments 1–6 relative to the utility of long pointed rods, for securing buildings from damage by strokes of lightning; plate 3 (folded), facing p. 291: general currents of the air, medium height of the atmosphere, and rays of the aurora borealis in the northern atmosphere; plate 4 (folded), facing p. 359: containing 13 figures on causes and cures for smoky chimneys; plate 5 (printed with the Letter-Press), on p. 393: diagram of the Staffordshire fire-place; plate 6 (folded), facing p. 406: 20 figures describing a “Stove for burning pit-coal”; plate 7 (folded), facing p. 431: containing 27 figures entitled “Maritime observations.”; plate 8 (folded), facing p. 477: “A chart of the Atlantic Ocean exhibiting the course of the Gulph Stream, &c.”

The DLC copy of volume 3 has a half-title page, title page, and second title page bound in front. The DLC copy of volume 4 has a half-title page, title page, and second title page bound in front. The DLC copy of volume 5 lacks the half-title. At the end of the DLC copy of volume 6 is a blank page followed by four pages of publisher’s advertisements.

The correct binding locations for the plates in volume 6 are listed in volume 5, page xvi.

References: Howes F323; NUC NF 0338963; Sabin 25545.

Sources: DLC (v.1-6); GBS (v.5 & v.6)*; PC (v.1-4)*.

Notes: A six volume collected edition in which volumes 3 & 4 were also bound and sold as a two volume set under the title The private correspondence of Benjamin Franklin, 1817 and volumes 5 & 6 were
also bound and sold as a two volume set under the title The
posthumous and other writings of Benjamin Franklin, 1819. Volumes
1–2 Life, 3–4 Correspondence, and 5–6 Posthumous and other
writings, correspond to volumes 1, 2, and 3, respectively, in the three
volume edition (item 18-02).

A printer’s note, volume five bottom of page xii, reads: “Dr.
Franklin’s Memoirs consist altogether of six volumes. They are
divided into three parts; each part being published and sold
— Private Correspondence. Vols. 5 and 6. — Select Works, most of
which are now published for the first time. Doubled titles are printed,
in order that the parts may either be bound separately, or as a set, in
six uniform volumes.” Somewhat similar notes appear at the end of
each preface in volumes 1 and 3. Examples are located in which the
binder has mistakenly bound in both title pages. For example, the
GBS copy of volume 6 used in preparing this checklist entry has the
title and 2d title bound in.

“All of these sets [are] often broken up, and the three series of
life, correspondence, and posthumous writings, sold separately with
the same general title, and the editions are sometimes mixed.”—Sabin
25545.

It appears that the “doubled titles” mentioned in the printer’s
note were to apply only to volumes 3–6. The doubled titles would
allow volumes 3 and 4 to be sold as volumes 1 and 2 under their own
title (private correspondence, see Sabin 25571) and volumes 4 and 5
to be sold as volumes 1 and 2 under their own title (posthumous
writings, see Sabin 25569). There was no need to print doubled titles
for volumes 1 and 2, as they were already numbered 1 and 2.

Volumes 1–4 were reviewed in The North American Review,
Boston, September 1818, volume 7, issue 21, pages 289–323. The
unfavorable review begins with the following words: “We have read
through these volumes, with mixed and somewhat contradictory
feelings, respecting the very extraordinary man to whom they relate.”

The DLC copy of volumes three and four have the following
collations and paginations: Vol. 3: 8°: π(1 ll.) a⁸ b⁴ A–2E⁸ 2F(7 ll.) 2G⁸

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omits 463–464 in the numbering. Vol. 4: 8°; π² a⁴ b² A−2G⁸; 246 leaves; pp. [4] i−xii 1−480 [unn. pp. i−iii xii 1 460 462 476−477], which differ from the volumes cited in this checklist entry. DLC also has a copy of volumes three and four, with 486 and 480 pages, respectively, bound separately as volumes one and two under the title The private correspondence of Benjamin Franklin, 1817.

†18-03b __________. Third edition. [reissue]

Collation: Vols. 1–6, same as second edition.

In the copy of volume 1 available via Google Book Search, pages 361–362 are bound between pages 364–365.

In the copy of volume 4 available via Google Book Search, pages 376–377 are bound between pages 385–386.

Contents: Same as second edition.

The copy of volume 4 available via Google Book Search has a half-title page, title page, and second title page bound in front.

Reference: NUC NF 0338965.

Sources: DLC (v.2 & v.4)*; GBS (v.1 & v.3)*; GBS (v.4).

Notes: Although called “third edition”, it is a reissue of the second edition (item 18-03a). The sheets used in the third edition have the same setting as those in the second edition, except for the following changes: (1) the words “second edition” on the title pages are replaced by “third edition.” and (2) the imprint date 1817 on the second title pages for volumes 3 and 4 is replaced by imprint date 1818.

This is a six volume collected edition. Volumes 3 & 4 were also bound and sold separately as a two volume set under the title The private correspondence of Benjamin Franklin, 1818. Volumes 5 & 6 were also bound and sold separately as a two volume set under the title The posthumous and other writings of Benjamin Franklin, 1819. Volumes 1–2 Life, 3–4 Correspondence, and 5–6 Posthumous and other writings, correspond to volumes 1, 2, and 3, respectively, in the three volume collected edition (item 18-02). For further information, see also item 18-03a.

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.
Title (v.3): __________. Vol. III. [20 dots.]

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: 1\(^4\) 2−58\(^4\) 59(1 ll.); 233 leaves; pp. i−viii 5−462 [unn. pp. i−iii vii 5 28−29].
Vol. 2: 8°: 1\(^4\) 2−58\(^4\) 59(3 ll.) 60−61\(^4\) 62(3 ll.); 246 leaves; pp. i−viii 9−492 [unn. pp. i−v viii 9].
Vol. 3: 8°: 1\(^4\) 2−62\(^4\) 63(3 ll.); 251 leaves; pp. i−viii 5−498 [unn. pp. i−iii viii 5 448−449 488−489].

Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii copyright; iii−vi preface; vii−viii contents v.1; 5−27 biographical memoir of David Ramsay, M.D., from the Analectic Magazine; 28 blank; 29−446 text; 447−462 appendices I−III.
Vol. 2: i half-title: “History of the United States.”; ii blank; iii title; iv blank; v−vi preface; vii−viii contents v.2; 9−492 text (with the Declaration of Independence with printed signatures of the signers grouped by state, pp. 164−170).
Vol. 3: i title; ii blank; iii−vi contents v.3; vii contents of appendix; viii author’s note: “The additions made to this work commence with the thirty-sixth chapter, page 118, of this volume. All the preceding part was written by the revered Dr. Ramsay.” 5−447 text (with a note at the end of chapter 35: “Thus far was written by Dr. Ramsay. The residue of this work is the production of the Rev. Dr. Smith and other literary gentlemen.”, p. 117); 448 blank; 449−487 appendices I−X (with the treaty of peace and amity with Great-Britain, done at the
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city of Washington, Feb. 18, 1815, pp. 477–487); 488 blank; 489–498 index.

References: Howes R37; NUC NR 0042777; Sabin 67694; Shaw 45468.

Howes and Sabin call for a map.

Sources: DLC; EAL-S2; PC*.

Notes: Second edition, revised and corrected. Copyrighted. A description of the changes to the second edition are described in a “Notice, respecting the second edition”, as follows: “In less than six months from the day of publication of the first edition of this work, comprising fifteen hundred copies, nearly the whole were disposed of. A new one was demanded, which is here submitted to the public. The haste with which the first edition was put to press, and various other circumstances, not necessary to be detailed, conspired to render the continuation [the portion added by Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith and other literary gentlemen] less perfect than was expected. To remove the imperfection, and to render it more worthy of public patronage, the whole of that portion of it which embraces the history of the late war, has been carefully revised and corrected, and, it is hoped, will be found vary considerably improved.”— Notice, from the second edition, v.1, p. v.

The work was also bound and sold as part of a nine volume collected edition entitled Universal history Americanised, 1819 (item 18-04b). See Ramsay, History of the United States, 1816 (item 16-05), for further information about this work. See Ramsay, The history of the Revolution of South-Carolina, 1785 (item 85-04), for biographical information about Ramsay.

†18-04b RAMSAY, DAVID, 1749–1815.

Universal history Americanised; or, an historical view of the world, from the earliest records to the year 1808. With a particular reference to the state of society, literature, religion, and form of government, in the United States of America. By David Ramsay, M.D. To which is annexed, a supplement, containing a brief view of
history, from the year 1808 to the Battle of Waterloo. [Two lines from Sir William Jones and two lines of Latin from Ovid.] In twelve volumes. Vol. I [-XII]. Copy-right secured, for the benefit of the family of Doctor Ramsay, and printed by assignment from them, by M. Carey & Son, Philadelphia. 1819.

**Title (v.2):** __________. Vol. II. “M. Carey and Son”

**Title (v.3):** __________. Vol. III. “M. Carey and Son”

**Title (v.4):** __________. Vol. IV. “M. Carey and Son”

**Title (v.5):** __________. Vol. V. “M. Carey and Son”

**Title (v.6):** __________. Vol. VI. “M. Carey & Son”

**Title (v.7):** __________. Vol. VII. “M. Carey & Son”

**Title (v.8):** __________. Vol. VIII. “M. Carey & Son”

**Title (v.9):** __________. Vol. IX. “M. Carey & Son”

**General Title (v.10):** Universal history: or, an historical view of Asia, Africa, Europe, and America, from their earliest records to the nineteenth century: with a particular reference to the state of society, literature, religion, and form of government in the United States of America. By David Ramsay, M. D. [Two lines of quotation from Sir William Jones.] In twelve volumes. Volume I. America—United States [list other titles here]. Philadelphia: Published by M. Carey and Son, for the sole benefit of the heirs of the author. T. C. Fay, agent for the distribution of the work. [16 dots.] 1818.

**General Title (v.11):** __________. Volume II. [17 dots.]

**General Title (v.12):** __________. Volume III.

**Title: (v.10):** History of the United States, from their first settlement as English colonies, in 1607, to the year 1808; or, the thirty-third of their sovereignty and independence. By David Ramsay, M.D. Continued to the treaty of Ghent, by S. S. Smith, D.D. and L.L.D. and other literary gentlemen. In three volumes. Vol. I. Second edition, revised and corrected. Philadelphia: Published by M. Carey and Son, no. 126, Chesnut Street: for the sole benefit of the heirs of the author. [19 dots.] May 1st, 1818.

**Title (v.11):** __________. Vol. II.

**Title (v.12):** __________. Vol. III. [20 dots.]
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Vol. 5: 8°: 12 [2]−[62]4; 246 leaves; pp. 1−492 [unn. pp. 1−5 73 199; misnumbering 173 as “73”].

Vol. 5: 1 title; 2 copyright; 3 contents; 4 blank; 5−492 text.


Vol. 12: [1] general title; [2] blank; i title; ii blank; iii–vi contents v.3; vii contents of appendix; viii author’s note; 5–447 text; 448 blank; 449–487 appendices I–X (with the treaty of peace and amity with Great-Britain, Feb. 18th, 1815, pp. 477–487); 488 blank; 489–498 index.

References: NUC NR 0042779 (v.10-12) & NR 0042813 (v.1-12); Sabin 67708; Shaw 45470 (v.10-12) & 49234 (v.1-12)

Sources: DLC (v.1-9); DLC (v.10-12)*; EAI-S2 (Shaw 49234, v.4-9); PC (v.1-9)*.

The personal copy of volumes 1–9 are bound in five volumes, viz. 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, and 9, respectively.

Notes: A collected edition, in twelve volumes, for which volumes 10-12 consist of the three volume second edition of Ramsay’s History of the United States, 1818 (item 18-04a), with an additional general title leaf bound in each of the three volumes. However, for some inexplicable reason, the volume numbers in the general titles for these three volumes are I, II, and III instead of X, XI, and XII. This has led to much confusion and frequent mistakes in referencing the volumes in this set.

In the preface (v.1, pp. [3]–[4]), Ramsay comments on the work by saying: “This work has been in contemplation upwards of forty years. The project was conceived in 1768, on reading the Universal History, then recently edited, in 60 volumes, by a Society of
Gentlemen in England.” Ramsay goes on to say: “The history of the United States is given at full length. That of foreign countries is more or less expanded or contracted, in proportion to the intrinsic importance of each…The Asiatic part of this work contains a general view of the antediluvians—of the general deluge—of the resettlement of the globe. The African part contains a concise history of Egypt, Carthage, Numidia, Mauritania, Abyssinia, of the Piritical States, and the Hottentots, with a grouped view of its uncivilized settlements. The European part contains the history of Greece and Rome, from their origin to their dissolution…The American part contains a general history of the Western Continent, under the heads of free, European, and aboriginal or unconquered America. The first contains a history of the United States, from their settlement as English colonies till the present time—the second, of all parts dependent on Europe—and the third, of all that are still owned by the Aborigines.

David Ramsay. Charleston, May, 1814.” Ramsay’s description of the “American part” seems to line up pretty well with his section on “America” in volume 9 (pp. 220–330). But, after Ramsay’s untimely death, Samuel Stanhope Smith and colleagues likely found it impractical or impossible to finish the “American part” following Ramsay’s original plan. Instead, they probably decided that it would be easiest to simply combine the volumes from Ramsay’s already published History of the United States, with added general title pages, together with those of his yet unpublished Universal History, under a new title Universal History, Americanized, in twelve volumes. The publisher offers no explanation as to why he chose to number volumes 10-12 as I, II, & III instead of X, XI, & XII.


See Ramsay’s History of the United States, 1816 (item 16-05), for information about volumes X-XII. See Ramsay’s The history of the Revolution of South-Carolina, 1785 (item 85-04), for biographical information about Ramsay.
†18-05 Snowden, Richard, d. 1825.


Contents: 1 title; 2 copyright; 3−4 preface: expressing the author’s desire “to furnish the public with a cheap history of America, from its discovery, to its present state of civilization and importance”; v−vi contents; 7−167 text; [1] blank; 2I half-title: “History of America. Vol. II.”; 22 blank; 23−2132 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 260−263, Washington’s address to Congress on the resignation of his commission, pp. 2116−2117, and Washington’s farewell address, pp. 2119−2132).

§ Map 1 (folded), facing title: “North America.”; Map 2 (folded), facing half-title: “South America.”

References: NUC NS 0668573; Sabin 85593; Shaw 45744.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: Eighth edition. Same collation and pagination same as the 1815 edition, but with a new setting. For further information, see the 1805 edition (item 05-11).
A history of the American Revolution; comprehending all the principal events both in the field and in the cabinet. By Paul Allen, Esq. To which are added, the most important resolutions of the Continental Congress, and many of the most important letters of General Washington. In two volumes.—Vol. I. Baltimore: Printed for John Hopkins. [18 dots.] Thomas Murphy, printer. 1819.

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: π1 4 2 2, 1–74 4; 302 leaves; pp. i–xi, [1], I–592 [unn. pp. i–iii vii I; misnumbering 378 as “387”].
Vol. 2: 8°: π4 & 4 1 4 2–63 4 64(3 ll.); 263 leaves; pp. i–xiii, [3], I–510 [unn. pp. i–iii I; misnumbering 146 as “104”, 378 as “387”].

Vol. 2: i title v.2; ii blank; iii–xiii contents; [I]–[3] blank; I–510 text.

References: Howes A155; NUC NA 0185579; Sabin 854; Shaw 46965.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: First edition. “Although the name of Paul Allen is on the title, this work was written by John Neal and Mr. [Tobias] Watkins.”—Allen’s Biog. Diet’y (see also Sabin 854). Allen says in the preface “It may be proper here to mention, that the author, in recording the events of our Revolution, is largely indebted to the voluntary services of two of his literary friends, without whose kind assistance it is probable that he should have never been able to have complied with his obligations to the publick: an assistance, so important that he is confident the reader will have abundant cause for congratulation…. He regrets that he is not allowed to mention the names of his
associates. If this history should answer the expectations of its patrons, he hopes that it will be remembered to whom honour is due.”— preface, v.1 pp. v–vi. The book received at least one unfavorable review, as follows: “This is a work of but slight value, and has not even the merit of being composed throughout by the same "hack writer" who signs his initials to the preface. The “associates” whose names he omits to mention were John Neal and Tobias Watkins. It is one of the early instances of “book-making”, pure and simple (to be paralleled, later, in numerous “Histories of the Rebellion”, etc.), and possessing neither accuracy, judicial temper, nor an admirable literary style. It has no maps and no index. W.E.F.” — Larned’s The Literature of American History. The reviewer, W.E.F, was William Eaton Foster, Librarian, Public Library, Providence, Rhode Island.

Tobias Watkins edited The Portico, a periodical published in Baltimore from 1816 to 1818, and which was associated with a literary society called the Delphian Club. “For the Delphians, a truly indigenous American literature must break with the conservative, neoclassical, rule-ridden culture that exemplified the authoritarian past. John Neal was the leading contributor to The Portico, and he led the campaign for a national literature.”— Making America, Making American Literature.

Mixed sets in contemporary bindings, consisting of v.1 from the 1819 edition and v.2 from the 1822 edition have been located. A mixed set was offered for sale by G. S. MacManus Company in 2000. A second example is a personal copy of the mixed set.

†19-01b __________. [reissue]


Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.

Collation: Vol. 1: same as item 19-01a. Vol. 2: same as item 19-01a

Contents: Vol. 1: same as item 19-01a. Vol. 2: same as item 19-01a
Declaration of Independence

References: Howes A155; NUC NA 0185580; Sabin 854; Shoemaker 7782.

Sources: DLC; GBS (v.1); PC*.

Notes: A reissue of the first edition of 1819 in which the title page has a different date and setting, and the remainder of the preliminary matter and text pages have the same setting. For information about authorship of the book, see item 19-01a.

†19-02a CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: comprising the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation; the Constitution of the United States; and the constitutions of the several states composing the Union, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois. Washington City: Printed and published by Gales and Seaton. 1819.


Contents: [1] title; [2] blank; [3] index; [4] publishers note: “it is the intention of the publishers of this work to prepare, about the first day of December, in each year, a revised edition of it, embracing the new constitutions which may have been created, or amendments to those now existing, which may have been made in the year preceding.”; 1−4 Declaration of Independence; 5−12 Articles of Confederation, done at Philadelphia, July 9, 1778; 13−26 Constitution of the U.S. and amendments to the Const.; 27−50 3d const. NH; 51−76 const. MA; 77−89 charter of RI; 90−101 const. CT; 102−114 3d const. VT; 115−130 const NY; 131−136 const. NJ; 137−150 2d const. PA; 151−168 2d const. DE; 169−193 const. MD; 194−198 const. VA; 199−207 const. NC; 208−218 3d const. SC; 219−233 3d const. GA; 234−248 const. LA; 249−267 2d const. KY; 268−283 const. OH;

References: NUC NC 0652325; Shaw 47716.

Sources: DLC; EAI-S2; PC*.

Notes: First edition. It contains the most current of each state constitution, including the new 1818 Connecticut constitution and the new 1818 Illinois constitution. But it lacks the new 1819 Alabama constitution.

After page 360, in the DLC copy and personal copy, there is a small bound in slip which reads: “Since this work was put to press, it is understood, that a recent amendment of the 4th and 5th sections of the 3d article of the constitution of Georgia provides substantially as follows: Five justices of the inferior court shall be elected annually, by the voters in each county, to preside in the inferior courts of the county; and justices of the peace shall be elected annually, by the voters in every militia captain’s district.”

†19-02b __________. [reissue]

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW...Illinois, Alabama, Maine.
Washington: Printed and published by Gales & Seaton. 1820.


Reference: NUC NC 0652326.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: A reissue of the 1819 edition, with the addition of the constitutions of Alabama and Maine. The title page has a different imprint and the names of the new constitutions are added. The title page, the preliminaries, and gatherings 31 through 36 have a new setting; gatherings 2 through 30 have the same setting.
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It contains the most current of each state constitution, including the new 1818 Connecticut constitution, the new 1818 Illinois constitution, the new 1819 Alabama constitution and the new 1820 Maine constitution.

††19-03 MURPHY, JOHN S. publisher.

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS. Containing: an account of the federal procession, &c. July 23, 1788. A sketch of the proceedings of the convention of the state of New York, which adopted the Constitution 2 days after the procession. The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the thirteen United States, as proposed by the Congress of the United States, 17th Nov. 1777, and approved of by this state, Feb. 6, 1778. The Constitution of the United States, with all its amendments. The constitution of the state of New-York, with its amendments. The Declaration of Independence. [woodcut American eagle illus.] New-York. Published by John S. Murphy. Southwick & Pelsue, print. 9 Wall-St. 1819.


Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 publisher’s note “To the public: The object of the publisher of this work is, as stated in the prospectus, the publication, together, of six of the most important documents that were ever, perhaps, published in this or any other country…John S. Murphy.”; 4 blank; 5–37 federal procession in honour of the Constitution of the United States; 38 blank; 39–48 the convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States; 49–59 Articles of Confederation, proposed by the Congress of the U.S. on Nov. 17, 1777, and approved by this state by law passed Feb. 6, 1778; 60 blank; 61–85 Constitution of the U.S., related resolutions, and the amendments to the Constitution; 86 blank; 87–120 constitution of New York, amendments, and bill of rights (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 90–94, and blanks, pp. 112 & 116); 121–128 Declaration of Independence.

References: NUC NM 0895647 & NM 0895648; Shaw 48770.
**Sources:** EAI-S2; PC*.

**Notes:** First edition. A most unusual book of 120 pages; it is one of three checklist works in which the Declaration of Independence is printed twice in the same volume: once as a singular document, and again in the preamble to the constitution of the state of New York.

A Grand Federal Procession was held in Philadelphia, July 4, 1788, to show support for the new Constitution and to celebrate independence. This was followed by the Grand Federal Procession in New York City, July 23, 1788, which it is said “was an attempt to garner support for the new Constitution and to invent tradition. The city’s elite hoped to utilize the procession to order their society and maintain their own dominance. Instead, the city’s master mechanics took over the procession, celebrating their crafts and their own views of social unity while expressing an oblique support for the Constitution. For those further down in society the procession was, no doubt, a grand occasion.”—Gilje & Pencak, New York, p. 69. The present work, *Interesting Documents*, contains a lengthy and colorful account of the New York City Federal Procession. It is described in these words: The artisans, mechanics, and merchants of New York were enthusiastically in favor of the federal Constitution, and regarded [Alexander] Hamilton as their especial champion. To assist him and the cause they held a monster procession, while the state convention was still sitting. Almost every representative body in the city took part in it. A troop of light horse in showy uniforms led, preceded by a band of trumpeters and a light battery. Then came a personator of Columbus, on horseback, surrounded by woodsmen with axes, the axe being pre-eminently the tool and weapon of the American pioneer. Then came farmers in farmers’ dress, driving horses and oxen yoked to both plow and harrow, while a new modeled threshing-machine followed. The society of the Cincinnati came next. The trades-men followed: gardeners in green aprons, tailors, grain-measurers, bakers, with a huge “Federal loaf” on a platform drawn by ten bay horses; brewers, and coopers, with a stage drawn by four horses, bearing the “federal cask”, which the workmen finished as the procession moved; butchers, tanners, glovers, furriers, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, cordwainers, peruke-
makers, florists, cabinet-makers, ivory-turners, shipwrights, riggers, and representatives of scores of other trades. In every part of the procession fluttered banners with Hamilton’s figure and name, and the great feature of the show was the federal ship Hamilton, drawn by ten horses. It was a thirty-two-gun frigate in miniature, twenty-seven feet long, fully rigged, and manned by thirty seamen and marines. Thirteen guns from her deck gave the signal to start, and saluted at times during the procession. The faculty and students of the university, the learned societies and professions, the merchants, and distinguished strangers brought up the rear. The procession moved out to the Bayard House, beyond the city, where a feast for six thousand people was served.”— Roosevelt’s New York: a sketch. (The convention adopted the Constitution two days after the procession.)
References: NUC NS 0668575; Sabin 85593; Shaw 49443.

Sources: EAI-S2; GBS; PC*.

Notes: Ninth edition, with the same collation and pagination as the 1815 edition, but with a new setting. For further information, see the 1805 edition (item 05-11).

1820

†20-01 The Constitutions of the United States of America; with the latest amendments: also the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, with the federal Constitution. New-York: Published by Evert Duyckinck, no. 68, Water-Street. G. Long, printer. 1820.

Collation: 12°: A−2P6 [24-letter register includes V]; 234 leaves; pp. 1−464 [3] [unn. pp. 1−3 8 18 65 127 144 218 275 298 416 441; misnumbering 341 as “241”].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3−7 Declaration of Independence; 8−17 Articles of Confederation; 18−34 Constitution of the U.S. and amendments to the Const.; 34−64 const. ME; 65−94; 3d const. NH; 94−126 const. MA; 127−143 charter of RI; 144−158 const. CT; 158−174 3d const. VT; 174−193 const. NY; 193−200 const. NJ; 200−217 2d const. PA; 218−238 2d const. DE; 238−269 const. MD; 269−274 const. VA; 275−285 const. NC; 285−297 3d const. SC; 298−315 3d const. GA; 315−333 const. LA; 333−355 2d const. KY; 355−374 const. OH; 374−391 const. TN; 391−415 const. MS; 416−440 const. IN; 441−462 const. IL; 462−464 appendix; [I] “Note by the publisher.”; [2] blank; [3] index.

References: NUC NC 0652550; Sabin 16103; Shoemaker 857.

Sources: DLC; PC*.
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Notes: Another edition, following the 1817 edition. It contains the most current of each state constitution, including the new 1818 Connecticut constitution, the new 1818 Illinois constitution, and the new 1820 Maine constitution. However, it does not include the new 1819 Alabama constitution.

†20-02 Picket, Albert, 1771–1850.


Collation: 8°: A−2A⁶ [register includes W]; 150 leaves; pp. i−xvi 17−298 [2] [unn. pp. i−üü v 17 215 222 224 236 248 271; misnumbering 73 as blank “ ”].

Contents: i title; ii advertisement & copyright; iii−iv preface; v−xvi introduction; 17−298 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 249−252, Articles of Confederation, pp. 252−258, Constitution of the U.S. and amendments to the Const., pp. 259−270, Washington’s farewell address, pp. 271−282); [I]−[2] contents.

The printer’s advertisement on the rear cover reads, in part: “School Class Books. Picket, Lewis, & Co. no. 192 Greenwich street, (near Washington Market.) New-York. Keep constantly on hand and for sale, Pickets’ School Books...Class book, No. III. The Juvenile Mentor, or select readings—large 12 mo. 300 pages; containing rules and exemplifications in orthoepy, progressive reading exercises, valuable state papers, such as the declaration
of rights, Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Washington’s farewell address, and law items serving as a moral and national instructor for families and schools—price single, 75 cents.”

References: NUC NP 0347214; Shoemaker 2774.

Sources: DLC*; GBS.

Notes: A new, enlarged, copyrighted and stereotyped edition. The Declaration of Independence is not reprinted in prior editions, and it is omitted from the 1825 Wheeling edition.

Albert Picket (1771–1850), educator and publisher, began his career in New York City, in 1811, by publishing a periodical called the *Juvenile monitor, or education magazine*. It is believed to be the first periodical of its kind published in the United States. It was short-lived and complete in one volume. However, Picket’s pioneer educational magazine of America was the *Academician*, a small semi-weekly edited by Albert and brother John W. Picket, and published by the Incorporated Society of Teachers of New York — Albert, president and John, corresponding secretary. The *Academician* published a series of articles on grammar and a series on mathematics; as well as articles on Pestalozzi’s methods and accounts of various institutions of learning. It continued for two years (1818–1820). His series of *American School Class Books*, which included books on spelling, reading, grammar, geography and penmanship, came out early in the century, and was published by D.D. Smith, New York. In 1829, through the exertions of Albert Picket and Alex. Kimmont, the Western Academic Institute and Board of Education was organized in Cincinnati, from which originated the famous Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers.

This was a stereotyped edition. Stereotyping was a process invented by William Ged, a Scottish goldsmith. With this process, a whole page of type was cast in a single mold so that a printing plate could be made from it. Until the invention of stereotype printing, type ordinarily had to be reset if a second printing was to be made. Instead, Ged took a plaster mould of the type and then cast the whole page in metal. Invented in 1725, by Ged, the method was reintroduced in 1784 by Alexander Tilloch, who improved upon it.
†20-03 Sanderson, John, 1783−1844.


Titles (v.3-9): See Sanderson’s Biography of the signers…1823 (item 23-10).


Vols. 3-9: See Sanderson’s Biography of the signers…1823.


§ Facing-plates 1 & 2, bound after p. ccxiv, contain a facsimile of the signatures of John Hancock through Oliver Wolcott on plate 1 and William Floyd through John Morton on plate 2; facing-plates 3 & 4, bound after plates 1 & 2, contain a facsimile of the signatures of Geo. Clymer through Richard Henry Lee on plate 3 and Thos. Jefferson through Geo. Walton on plate 4 — the signatures on plates 1−4 were “Copied from Mr. J. Binns’ Print, by J. Warr Jr. Engraver, 110 Walnut St., Philada.”; plate 5, facing p. l: John Hancock “Engraved by J. B. Longacre from an original picture Painted by Copley in 1765.”.

§ Plate 1, facing p. 3: engr. port. of Benjamin Franklin; plate 2, facing p. 155: engr. port. of George Wythe; plate 3, facing p. 181: engr. port. of Francis Hopkinson; plate 4, facing p. 201: engr. port. of Robert Treat Paine.

Vols. 3-9: See Sanderson’s Biography of the signers…1823 (item 23-10).

The DLC copy lacks the following plates: Hopkinson & Paine, v.2; Sherman, v.3; Read & Rush, v.4; Morris, v.5; Middleton, v.6; Carroll, v.7; Gerry and Adams, v.8.

References: Howes S88; NUC NS 0103362 (v.1) & NS 0103363 (v.1-9); Sabin 76398; Shoemaker 3103 (v.1-9).

Sources: DLC (v.1-8, lacks v.9); PC*.

Notes: First edition of volume one (1820) and volume two (1822). “Vol. I” is printed on the first page of each gathering in volume one, in the direction line together with the signature.

For information about John Sanderson, see item 23-10.

1821

†21-01 Adams, John Quincy, 1767–1848.


Collation: 8°: 1⁴ 2–4⁴; 16 leaves; pp. 1–31 [unn. pp. 1–5].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 correspondence between John Quincy Adams and the Committee of Arrangements; 4 blank; 5–31 address (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 17–20, and printer’s imprint: “Davis and Force, printers.”, bottom p. 31).
 Declarations of Independence

References: NUC NA 0062664 & NA 0062665; Sabin 261; Shoemaker 4400.

Sources: PC*; ViU.

Notes: One of two editions published in 1821. The work was also published on a large single sheet of paper, in four columns (recto and verso), under the title Address, delivered at Washington, on the occasion of reading the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July 1821. However, the text of the Declaration was omitted, and instead the following words were substituted: “Here Mr. Adams read, from the parchment lying before him the original Declaration of Independence.”

The work was reviewed by William Jones Spooner. Spooner’s review appeared in a Review of the address delivered by Hon. John Q. Adams, at Washington, on 4th of July, 1821, published by Wells and Lilly, 1821. “Adams was Secretary of State, then a stepping-stone to the presidency, during the entire two terms of the Monroe administration. His July 4, 1821 oration attacking England angered the Federalist remnant in New England, and was ammunition for those seeking to diminish his chances for the presidency.”—David Lesser Books. Spooner climbed on the bandwagon, so to speak, and criticized Adams, not only for the substance of his speech, but for the style as well.

†21-02 Adams, John Quincy, 1767–1848.

Title (state 1): An address delivered at the request of the committee of arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of independence at the city of Washington on the Fourth of July 1821, upon the occasion of reading the Declaration of Independence. By John Quincy Adams. Cambridge: Printed at the Univ. Press, by Hilliard and Metcalf. Sold by Cummings & Hilliard, no. 1 Cornhill, Boston. 1821.

Title (state 2): An address delivered at the request of the committee of arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of independence at the city of Washington on the Fourth of July 1821, upon the occasion of

**States:** two.

**Collation:** 8°: 1⁴ 2–4⁴ 5(1 l.); 17 leaves; pp. 1–34 [unn. pp. 1–3].

**Contents:** 1 title; 2 blank; 3–34 address (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 17–21).

**References:** State 1: NUC NA 0062666; Shoemaker 4401. State 2: NUC NA 0062667; Shoemaker 4402.

**Sources:** State 2: MiU-C; PC*; ViU. State 2: PC*; ViU.

**Notes:** The 1821 Cambridge edition, one of two editions published in 1821 with a new setting. The wording in the Cambridge edition differs slightly from that in the Washington City edition. The Cambridge edition has two variant states, as follows: state 1: the words “Second edition” are not present in the title; state 2: the words “Second edition” are present in the title.

The settings of type in state 1 and state 2, including title pages, are the same except for the words “Second edition” present in the state 2 title. For this reason, state 2 is not a second edition of state 1. At most, state 2 might be a reissue of state 1. This could happen if the type from the first impression was kept standing, later altered by inserting the words “Second edition”, and printing new sheets from the standing type. However, it is instead supposed that there was just one impression and that the words “Second edition” were added as a result of a stop press correction in order to clarify that the Cambridge edition was a second edition to the Washington edition; the Washington City edition being the first edition.

For additional information, see the Washington City edition (item 21-01).
Declaration of Independence

21-03 Connecticut. Laws, etc.

The public statute laws of the state of Connecticut, as revised and enacted by the general assembly, in May 1821: to which are prefixed the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution of Connecticut. Arranged and published under the authority of the general assembly. Hartford. S. G. Goodrich, & Huntington & Hopkins. [15 dots.] 1821.

Collation: 8°; A^4 B^4 1–64^4; 264 leaves; pp. i–xvi 1–512 [unn. pp. i–iii xi l 20 33 487; misnumbering 211 as “111”, 239 as “339”, 393 as “39”].

Contents: i title; ii copyright (with printer’s imprint: “Roberts & Burr, printers.” at the bottom of the page); iii–x preface; xi–xv contents; xvi errata; 1–5 Declaration of Independence; 5–19 Constitution of the U.S. and amendments to the Const.; 20–32 const. of CT adopted in 1818; 33–486 statutes of CT; 487–512 index.

References: NUC NC 0637838; Sabin 15775; Shoemaker 5060.

Sources: DLC; GBS; PC*.

Notes: Revised edition, copyrighted and “arranged and published under the authority of the general assembly.” It follows the revision of 1808, which did not reprint the Declaration of Independence. The book contains the so-called “missing thirteenth amendment” to the U.S. Constitution.” For further information, see The freeman’s guide, 1812 (item 12-02).

Following the adoption of the new state constitution in 1818, such an important change was produced in jurisprudence, that another revision of the laws was deemed necessary. “In May, 1819, Thomas Day and Lemuel Whitman were appointed a committee, to examine the statute laws, and to recommend such alterations and provision as should be necessary and expedient to render the statutes conformable to the constitution. They reported to the legislature, in 1820, a bill to repeal certain statutes, incompatible with the provisions of the constitution; and, after pointing out the defects of our code, they suggested, that to remedy these defects would require a general revision of the statutes. Accordingly, at this time, the undersigned
[Zephaniah Swift, Lemuel Whitman, and Thomas Day] were appointed a committee, with ample powers for that purpose; and having undertaken to perform that duty, they made a report to the legislature, at their session, in May, 1821.” On the basis of the report, the undersigned [Swift, Whitman, and Day] were then appointed a committee to superintend the printing and publication … particularly instructed and authorized to arrange the statutes under proper titles, in alphabetical order, accompanied with such marginal notes and references as should seem proper; to prefix thereto the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution of this state; to subjoin a general index; and to correct any errors that might intervene in the publication. Signed Zephaniah Swift, Lemuel Whitman, & Thomas Day, November 1st, 1821.”— preface, pp. vii–x.

An act for confirming the statute laws of this state, as revised by the general assembly, at their session in May, 1821, provides further details: “When the said revised laws shall have been printed and published, under the superintendence of the persons appointed for that purpose, one copy thereof shall be deposited, and forever kept, in the secretary’s office, to which he shall annex a certificate, under his hand, and the seal of the state, that the acts and laws therein contained are the acts and laws of this state; and such copy, so certified, shall be deemed and taken to be an authentic record of such acts and laws.”— pp. 485–486.

Zephaniah Swift (1759–1823) was an American jurist, author, and politician. Born in Wareham, Mass., he graduated from Yale College in 1778, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Windham, Conn. He served in the state’s house of representatives, as speaker in 1792 and as clerk of the house for four sessions. He served in the U.S. House from 1793 to 1797. He resumed the practice of law at Windham, and engaged in literary pursuits. He was a judge of the Connecticut Supreme Court beginning in 1801 and served as the Chief Justice from 1806 to 1819. He was a member of the state’s house of representative 1820–1822. Besides the present work, Swift’s publications include: *An oration on domestic slavery* (1791), *The correspondent* (1793), *An address to the Rev. Moses C. Welch* (1794), *A
Lemuel Whitman (1780–1841) was a United States representative from Connecticut. Born in Farmington, Conn., he graduated from Yale College and taught in a seminary in Bermuda in 1801. Later, he studied law, graduated from Litchfield Law School, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Farmington. He was appointed judge of the superior court in 1818, associate judge of the Hartford County Court 1819–1821, and chief judge 1821–1823. He was a member of the Connecticut senate in 1822 and elected as an Adams-Clay republican candidate to the 18th Congress, 1823–1825. After leaving Congress, he resumed his law practice and served as a member of the Connecticut house of representative in 1831 and 1832.

Thomas Day (1777–1855) graduated from Yale College in 1797, studied law at Litchfield Law School, and was a tutor at Williams College, 1798–1799. He was admitted to the bar in 1799, and began practice in Hartford. In 1809, he was appointed assistant secretary of the state of Connecticut, and in 1810 secretary, an office held until 1835. In 1815, he became associate judge of the county court of Hartford, continuing in this capacity, with the exception of one year, until 1825, when he was made chief judge of that court, continuing until 1833. He was a judge of the city court of Hartford from 1818–1831, and one of the committee to prepare the statutes of 1808, 1821, and 1824. He also edited several English law works, in which he introduced notices of American decisions. He was president of the Connecticut Historical Society from 1839 until his death. Day’s publications include: *An oration on party spirit* (1798), *Digested index to the reported decisions of the several courts of law in the United States* (1816), *An historical discourse delivered before the Connecticut Historical Society* (1843).

†21-04 Drayton, John, 1766–1822.

Memoirs of the American Revolution, from its commencement to the year 1776, inclusive; as relating to the state of South-Carolina: and occasionally referring to the states of North-Carolina and Georgia. By John Drayton, L.L.D. author of “A View of South-Carolina” and a
member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Gottingen. [Two lines from Dalrymple’s Memoirs and two lines of Latin quotation.] In two volumes. Vol. I. Charleston: Printed by A. E. Miller, 120, Broad-Street. 1821.

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: a⁴ b−c⁴ d² 1−53 54(3 ll.); 229 leaves; pp. i−xxvii 1−430 [unn. pp. i−iii vi−vii xiii xxviii 1 17 35 71 95 115 125 157 164 188 203 233 244 276 303 332 359 410]; 3 plates.

Contents: Vol. 1: i title ii copyright; iii−v dedication; vi blank; vii−xii preface; xiii−xxvii biographical sketch of William Henry Drayton; xxviii blank; 1−430 text.


Vol. 2: [1] title; [2] copyright 1−399 text (with The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America with the printed signatures of the signers grouped by state, pp. 392−398); 400 errata.

§ Plate 1 (folded), facing p. 290: two maps, viz. No. 1 Fort Sullivan afterwards called Fort Moultrie in the unfinished state it was on the 28th June 1776, and No. 2 sketch of a part of Sullivan’s Island, the fort, the main, and the shipping, during the attack of the 28th June 1776; Plate 2 (folded), facing p. 343: a map showing the marches of the army under Col. Andrew Williamson, in 1776 against the Cherokee Nation of Indians.

References: NUC ND 0368163 & ND 0368164; Sabin 20914; Shoemaker 5206.

Source: DLC*. 

561
Notes: First and only edition. “The materials for this work were collected by the author’s father.”— Sabin 20914.

John Drayton (1766–1822), born in South Carolina, was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1792 and served until 1798 when the general assembly elected him as Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina. Upon the death of Edward Rutledge on January 23, 1800, Drayton became Governor for the remainder of the term. Then, the general assembly chose him to serve out a full two-year term in 1800. He served as governor again from 1808 to 1810.— Wikipedia.

John Drayton was also the author of Letters written during a tour through the northern and eastern states of America, 1794, A view of South Carolina, as respects her natural and civil concerns, 1802, and The Carolinian Florists, 1807.

Grimshaw, William, 1782–1852.

History of the United States, from their first settlement as colonies, to the cession of Florida, in eighteen hundred and twenty-one: comprising, every important political event; with a progressive view of the aborigines; population, religion, agriculture, and commerce; of the arts, sciences, and literature; occasional biographies of the most remarkable colonists, writers and philosophers, warriors and statesmen; and a copious alphabetical index. By William Grimshaw, author of a History of England, &c. Second edition. Philadelphia: Published by Benjamin Warner, no. 171, Market Street. 1821.


References: NUC NG 0528074; Sabin 28867; Shoemaker 5507.

Sources: GBS; MiU; NeD; PC*.
Notes: Second edition. The first edition (1820) does not reprint the Declaration of Independence.

William Grimshaw (1782–1852), author, was born in Ireland. “He emigrated to the United States in 1815, and lived many years in Philadelphia. Among his works were an Etymological Dictionary (Philadelphia, 1821); Gentleman’s Lexicon, and Ladies Lexicon (1829), Merchants’ Law Book, Form Book, American Chesterfield, Life of Napoleon, and school histories of England, France, Greece, the United States, Rome, South America, and Mexico, with questions and keys. He also published revised editions of Goldsmith’s histories of Rome and Greece, of Ramsay’s Life of Washington, and of Baine’s History of the Wars Growing Out of the French Revolution.” — Appleton’s cyclopaedia of American biography, 1888.

The printer’s note (top of page 21) explains the page numbering, viz. “By an error of the press, it has become necessary to repeat the numbers of the several pages from 97 to 108 inclusive; which are, therefore, distinguished by an asterisk.”

†21-06 New Jersey. Laws, Etc.

Laws of the state of New-Jersey. Revised and published under the authority of the legislature. [State arms.] Trenton: Printed, for the state, by Joseph Justice. 1821.

Collation: 8°: (a)⁴ (b)⁴ (c)⁴ (d)² A–5 U⁴ 5 X²; 464 leaves; pp. i–xxvii [I] 1–900 [unn. pp. i–iii ix xiii xxv 1 803 808–809 821–822].

Contents: i title; ii blank; iii–viii const. of New Jersey; ix–xii Declaration of Independence; xiii–xxiv Const. of the U.S.; xxv–xxvii amendments to the Constitution; [I] blank; 1–802 laws of NJ; 803–807 appendix; 808 blank; 809–820 reference to private laws, since Bloomfield’s compilation; 821 explanation of certain Latin and French terms; 822 blank; 823–900 index (with errata, bottom p. 900).

References: Felcone 990; NUC NN 0155081; Sabin 53149; Shoemaker 6219.

Sources: DLC; PC*.
Declaration of Independence

Notes: Revised edition. The laws were published under the authority of *An act making provision for a compilation and revision of the laws of this state* passed the 2d of February, 1819.— see pp. 803-807. The act stated “That some fit and proper person, skilled in the laws of this state be employed to examine, compile and prepare for the press, all such legislative acts and parts of acts as are general and of a permanent nature and affect the community at large, and which are in force or shall be enacted at the present or next annual session of the legislature, and all acts of incorporation of cities or towns, which by their charters are declared to be public acts.” The act appointed John Frelinghuysen, David Thompson, jun. and Thomas T. Kinney, as a committee, to employ some fit person, willing to undertake the said compilation. The commissioners appointed the Hon. William S. Pennington, Esq. who had been a court reporter for the supreme court justice, district of New Jersey. The act directed “that the constitution of the state and of the United States be printed in the first part of the first volume, together with a full alphabetical index of all the matters contained in the said volumes.”— see pp. 803–807. The Declaration of Independence was also included with these documents, although not specifically called for by the act. A supplement to the act, passed 4th November, 1819, directed that “two thousand copies of the revised public laws of this state be printed, under the superintendence and direction of Samuel L. Southard and Charles Ewing.” It further directed “That the said edition of public revised laws be printed neatly, and substantially bound in sheep and lettered, by Joseph Justice, of the city of Trenton.”— see pp. 803–807.

†21-07 NEW YORK. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1821.


Collation: $8\circ: 1^4 2−88^4$; 352 leaves; pp. $i−viii 9−703$ [unn. pp. $i−v 9$
$27 658−659 671 679 697$; misnumbering 434 as “435”, 556 as “256”];
plan.

Contents: $i$ half-title; $ii$ blank; $iii$ title; $iv$ blank; $v−viii$ introduction;
9–21 first const. of NY of 1777 and amendments (with the
Declaration of Independence, pp. 10–12); 22–26 an act recommending
a convention of the people of the state of New York; 27–670
convention of the state of New York; 671–696 appendix; 697–703
index.

§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: “Plan of the Assembly-Chamber.”

References: NUC NN 0191623; Sabin 53945; Shoemaker 6256.

Sources: DLC; GBS; PC*.

Notes: First and only edition. Information about M. T. C. Gould,
stenographer, can be found under Gould’s The analytic guide, 1823.

†21-08a O’CONNOR, THOMAS, 1770–1855.

Selections, from several literary works, comprising the
Declaration of Independence, speeches of Phillips, Tallmadge, Emmet,
Curran &c. poetry by Moore; picture of England; view of America;
character of Bonaparte; biography, &c. &c. By T. O’Connor, editor of
the Military Monitor, Shamrock, Globe, &c. New-York: Printed for
the editor. 1821.

Collation: $8\circ: \pi(1 \ell.) 1^4 2−19^4 20(3 \ell.); 80 leaves; pp. [2] 1−158 [unn.
pp. 1−5; misnumbering 42 as “24”, 101 as “103”].

Contents: [I] title; [2] blank; 1 introduction; 2 blank; 3 contents
(with printer’s advertisement, bottom p. 3); 4 blank; 5–158 text (with
the Declaration of Independence, with printed signatures of the
32–34, America’s rising greatness, from the London Statesman, pp.
53–54).

References: NUC NO 0017284; Shoemaker 6423.
Declaration of Independence

Source: DLC*.

Notes: First edition. Contains Irish orations and English literature selections and extracts. The “View of America”, p. 32, contains the following insightful prediction: “America is destined, at all events, to be a great and powerful nation.”

The printer’s advertisement, in two paragraphs, at the bottom of the contents page reads as follows: First paragraph: “This work, for sale at Mr. Costigan’s book store, no. 17 Chatham-Street, and at the office of the Emerald, no. 56 William-Street.” Second paragraph: “Orders, by mail, to be directed to ‘T. O’Connor,’ or to the ‘Editor of the Emerald,’ ‘New-York,’ will be attended to. The work, in ten numbers, will be forwarded on the receipt of one dollar. Persons, who may interest themselves in its circulation, will receive eight copies, on their making a remittance of seven dollars.”

Thomas O’Connor (1770–1855), a United Irish refugee exile, became a leader of Tammany Hall, a city commissioner, and a candidate for mayor of New York City in 1842. He edited The Shamrock, the first Irish-American newspaper published in New York City. He was the editor of another newspaper called the Globe, and was the editor of a periodical called the Military Monitor. He was also the author of An impartial and correct history of the war between the United States of America, and Great Britain (New York, 1816), The inquisition examined by an impartial reviewer (New York, 1825), and Speeches on the subject of the common school fund (New York, 1840). His son Charles O’Connor was a nationally-famed New York attorney and prosecutor of the Tweed Ring. Charles was nominated in 1872 for the presidency of the United Stated by the “StraightOut Democrats” who refused to accept Horace Greeley, the regular Democratic candidate.

†21-08b __________. 1824. [reissue]

Collation: 8°; I4 2–194 204; 80 leaves; pp. 1–158 [I] [unn. pp. 1–5; misnumbering 42 as “24”, 101 as “103”].
Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3 introduction; 4 blank; 5–158 same as item 21-08a; [I] contents (with printer’s advertisement at bottom of page).

Reference: Shoemaker 17467.

Sources: CtY; GBS*; PC.

Notes: A reissue of the 1821 edition, with a new imprint date “1824” and with the second paragraph of the printer’s advertisement omitted, at the bottom of the contents page. Except for the imprint date and altered printer’s advertisement, the sheets in the 1824 reissue have the same typesetting as those in the 1821 edition, including the title and contents pages themselves.

In the CtY copy, the contents leaf is bound after the title leaf, with a collation and pagination identical to that given in item 21-08a. For information about Thomas O’Connor, see item 21-08a.

†21-09 TENNESSEE. LAWS, ETC.

Laws of the state of Tennessee, including those of North Carolina now in force in this state. From the year 1715 to the year 1820, inclusive. By Edward Scott, one of the judges of the circuit courts of law and equity. In two volumes. Vol. I. Knoxville, Tenn. Printed by Heiskell & Brown. [Two parallel lines of 5 dots.] 1821.

Title (v.2): __________. Vol. II.


Declaration of Independence


References: NUC NT 0095250; Sabin 94777; Shoemaker 6948.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: Revised edition, following the 1803 edition of the Laws of the state of Tennessee, which did not reprint the Declaration of Independence. The laws were published under the authority of An act making provision for the publication of a new edition of the laws of North-Carolina and Tennessee passed November 27, 1819. The act stated “Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that the honorable Edward Scott, of Knoxville, has compiled and proposes to publish a new edition of the laws of North-Carolina and Tennessee. And whereas, a resolution has been adopted at this session, requesting the judges of the supreme court of errors and appeals, to examine said work, and if in their opinion the work is executed with skill and ability, they are directed to subscribe in the name of the state, for one hundred and fifty copies.”— see v.1, p. [5] and v.2, pp. 507–508.
Greeneville, Ten. Printed by the proprietor. 1822—3.

Collation: $\chi^2 \chi^1 - \chi^8 \chi^9 - \chi^{15} 4$; 94 leaves; pp. [4] 1–184 [first page of each issue unnumbered].

15 numbers, no signatures, paged continuously, with two columns per page.


References: AP index; ULS.

Sources: AP19; AP19 (reel 108)*.


Benjamin Lundy, a crusader against slavery, began his antislavery magazine without capital and with only six subscribers. Founded in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, in 1821, it was moved to several different cities including Philadelphia and Baltimore and finally to Lowell, Illinois. The Genius, which favored gradual abolition and colonization, published plans for abolition of slavery, reports of important law cases, proceedings of various abolition and other societies, biographical and historical sketches, poetry and anecdotes, and a summary of foreign and domestic news.” — American
Periodicals, index.

The dedication is to James Jones, president, and his fellow laborers and coadjutors, the founders of the Manumission Society of Tennessee. The Manumission Society has for its object the melioration of the condition of persons in bondage, by whatever lawful and prudent means the good of all concerned may be secured and protected.

The quotation on the title page reads: “We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, and endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”—U.S. Declaration of Independence.

†22-02a GRIMSHAW, WILLIAM, 1782–1852.

History of the United States, from their first settlement as colonies, to the cession of Florida, in eighteen hundred and twenty-one: comprising, every important political event; with a progressive view of the aborigines; population, religion, agriculture, and commerce; of the arts, sciences, and literature; occasional biographies of the most remarkable colonists, writers and philosophers, warriors and statesmen; and a copious alphabetical index. By William Grimshaw, author of a History of England, &c. Third edition. Philadelphia: Printed for the author, by Lydia R. Bailey. 1822.


The DLC copy lacks the five-page advertisement.

References: NUC NG 0528075; Sabin 28867; Shoemaker 8899.
Declaration of Independence

**Sources:** DLC; PC*; ViU.

**Notes:** Third edition. For information about William Grimshaw, see item 21-05.

**22-02b GRIMSHAW, WILLIAM, 1782–1852.**


**Collation:** 12°: 1–76 82; 44 leaves; pp. 1–88 [unn. pp. 1–3].

**Contents:** 1 title; 2 author’s note: “For the convenience of teachers, there is a key, containing the answers to these questions.”; 3–88 text.

**Reference:** NUC NG 0528132.

**Source:** DLC*.

**Notes:** The text consists of a list of 1486 questions. Each question is preceded by two figures: a note at the top of p. 3 explains their purpose, viz. “The figures in the first column denote the number of the question; those in the second, refer to the page of the History, from which the student is to frame the answer.”

For information about William Grimshaw, see item 21-05.

**22-02c GRIMSHAW, WILLIAM, 1782–1852.**


**Collation:** 12°: 1–76 82; 44 leaves; pp. 1–88 [unn. pp. 1–3].

**Contents:** 1 title; 2 author’s note: “For the convenience of teachers, there is a key, containing the answers to these questions.”; 3–88 text.

The DLC copy lacks pages 3–10.

**Reference:** Shoemaker 12728.
Source: DLC*.

Notes: A new edition, following the 1822 edition, with a new setting and with small textual changes. The text consists of a list of questions. Each question is preceded by two figures: a note at the top of p. 3 explains their purpose, viz. “The figures in the first column denote the number of the question; those in the second, refer to the page of the History, from which the student is to frame the answer.”

The DLC copy is hard bound, with paper-covered boards. The front cover is a repeat of the title page, with the words “Price—Twenty-five cents.” added at the bottom. The rear cover says: For sale by the principal booksellers: Grimshaw’s History of the United States, price $1.00; with a book of questions, 25 cents, and a key, 50 cents. Grimshaw’s History of England, price $1.00; with a book of questions, 25 cents, and a key, 50 cents. Grimshaw’s History of Rome; being Goldsmith’s History, corrected and freed from indelicate language. Price $1.00. Grimshaw’s Etymological Dictionary, containing the derivations and definitions of words from the Greek, Latin and French languages; and all the generally used technical and polite phrases adopted from the French and Latin. Price $1.50.

For information about William Grimshaw, see item 21-05.

†22-03 Rhode Island. Laws, etc.

The public laws of the state of Rhode-Island and providence plantations, as revised by a committee, and finally enacted by the honorable general assembly, at their session in January, 1822. To which are prefixed the charter, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Constitution of the United States, and President Washington’s address of September, 1796. Published by authority.

[One line of Latin quotation and one line of English translation.]

Imprint (state 1): Providence: Printed and published by Miller & Hutchens. [Two parallel lines of 14 dots.] [1822.]


States: two.
Declaration of Independence


References: State 1: NUC NR 0226431; Shoemaker 10102. State 2: NUC NR 0226430; Sabin 70627.

Sources: State 1: DLC; PC*. State 2: DLC; GBS; PC*.

Notes: “The sixth revision of the laws. Continued to 1842 in biennial supplements [every two years], each one with a separate index, and paged continuously.” — Sabin 70627. The title page has two variant states, as follows: state 1: without the imprint date 1822; state 2: with the imprint date 1822. Except for the date, there are no other textual differences and the sheets for each state have the same setting, including the title page itself.

The book contains the so-called “missing thirteenth amendment” to the U.S. Constitution.” For further information, see The freeman’s guide, 1812 (item 12-02).

The act giving authority to print the revision of the laws can be summarized. On the second Monday of January, 1822, the general assembly passed An act establishing the Digest of Laws, as reported by the committee appointed to revise the laws of this state, and amended by the general assembly, at their present session. (pp. 63–66). The act states: “Whereas the committee appointed to revise the laws of this state, have completed the business of their appointment”, the secretary of this state is directed to cause “all the laws contained in said digest to be arranged under proper titles, with a copious index and proper marginal notes, and prepared for the press as soon as conveniently may be; and that three hundred [300] copies be reserved for the use of the state”, to be disposed of as directed by the act. The act also directed the secretary of state to publish (together with the laws contained in the digest) several important documents, namely: the Charter granted to the late colony of Rhode Island and providence
plantsations, by Charles II, King of Great-Britain; the Declaration of
Independence; the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the
United States; and Washington’s farewell address.

†22-04 ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, 1721–1793.
The history of America, by William Robertson, D. D.
Principal of the University of Edinburgh, Historiographer to His
Majesty for Scotland, and member of the Royal Academy of History
at Madrid. Second American, from the tenth London edition; in which
is included the posthumous volume, containing the history of
Virginia, to the year 1688; and of New-England, to the year 1652. To
which is added, the Declaration if American Independence, with a
correct fac simile of the signatures. In two volumes.—Vol. I .
Philadelphia: Published by Robert Desilver, no. 110 Walnut Street;
and Thomas Desilver, no. 253 Market Street. 1822.

Title (v.2): The history of America, by William Robertson, D. D.
principal of the University of Edinburgh, Historiographer to His
Majesty for Scotland, and member of the Royal Academy of History
at Madrid. Second American, from the tenth London edition; in which
is included the posthumous volume, containing the history of
Virginia, to the year 1688; and of New-England, to the year 1652.
Second Street. For the proprietor. [7 dots.] 1821.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: π4 2π(3 ll.) 2–38 4 39(1 l.); 156 leaves; pp. π1–8,
iii–vi 7–306 [unn. pp. π1–π5 iii 7 267; misnumbering 101–104 as
“102–105”]; 4 plates.
Vol. 2: 8°: π(3 ll.) 1–36 4; 147 leaves; pp. 1–293 [unn. pp. 1–3 189–191
263].

Contents: Vol. 1: π1 title; π2 blank; π3 half-title: “The History of
America, by William Robertson, D.D. Principal of the University of
Edinburgh, Historiographer to His Majesty for Scotland, and member
of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid.”; π4 blank; π5–π8
Declaration of Independence

Declaration of Independence; iii–vi preface; 7–266 text; 267–306 “Notes and Illustrations.”

§ Facing-plates 1 & 2, bound after the Declaration of Independence, pp. π5–π8, contain a facsimile of the signatures of John Hancock through Oliver Wolcott (plate 1) and William Floyd through John Morton (plate 2); facing-plates 3 & 4, bound after plates 1 & 2, contain a facsimile of the signatures of Geo. Clymer through Richard Henry Lee (plate 3) and Thos. Jefferson through Geo. Walton (plate 4).

Vol. 2: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–188 text; 189 divisional title: “The history of America, books IX. and X. Containing the history of Virginia, to the year 1688; and the history of New-England, to the year 1652.”; 190 blank; 191–192 advertisement, signed “Wm. Robertson. Queen-Street, Edinburgh, April, 1796.”; 193–262 text; 263–293 “Notes and Illustrations.”

References: NUC NR 0327882; Sabin 71976; Shoemaker 10123.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: Second American, from the tenth London edition, with the Declaration of Independence and facsimile of the signatures added to volume one. The first American edition was printed in 1812, without the Declaration. The set consists of volume one printed by Robt. & Thos. Desilver in 1822 and volume two printed by Simon Probasco in 1821. Robert and Thomas Desilver did not publish a volume two. Instead, volume two is from the second American edition printed at Philadelphia, 1821, by Simon Probasco. The Declaration of Independence is not printed in either volume one or two of the 1821 edition by Probasco.

There was also a second American edition, from the latest London edition, printed at Albany, 1822, by E. & E. Hosford, but again not reprinting the Declaration of Independence.

The work is sometimes bound as two volumes in one. Plates 1–4 (the facsimiles of the signatures of the signers) in Robertson’s History are the same as plates 2–5 in The speeches, addresses and messages, of the several presidents, 1825, also published by Robert Desilver (item 25-08). Howes calls this work the “most highly regarded secondary source of its time.” — Howes R358.
William Robertson (1721–1793), historian, was born in Scotland. Educated at the university of Edinburgh, he first became a parish minister. In 1746, he was elected a member of the general assembly. His *History of Scotland*, begun in 1753, was published in 1759. The success of the work was immediate, and within a month a second edition was called for. Before the end of the author’s life, the book had reached its fourteenth edition; and it soon brought him other rewards than literary fame. In 1759 he was appointed chaplain of Stirling Castle, in 1761 one of His Majesty’s chaplains in ordinary, and in 1762 he was chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh. In May 1763 he was elected moderator of the general assembly, and in August of the same year the office of kings historiographer was revived in his favor with a salary of 200 pounds a year. The rest of Robertson’s life was uneventful. His *History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth* occupied ten consecutive years of labor. It appeared in three volumes quarto in 1769. In 1777 he published his *History of America* and in 1791 his *Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India*, which concluded his historical labors and appeared only two years before his death.—abstracted from the Notable Names Database.

1823

†23-01 Alabama. Laws, etc.

A digest of the laws of the state of Alabama: containing the statutes and resolutions in force at the end of the general assembly in January, 1823. To which is added, an appendix; containing the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution of the United States; the act authorizing the people of Alabama to form a constitution and state government; and the constitution of state of Alabama. Compiled by appointment, and under the authority of the general assembly, by
Declaration of Independence


Collation: 8°: A⁴ B–D⁴ E(1 l.) I(1 l.) 2–133⁴ 134(1 l.) 547 leaves; pp. i–xxxiv 7–1066 [unn. pp. i–iii 7–9 894 935; misnumbering 536 as “539”, 833 as “838”].


References: NUC NA 0124360; Shoemaker 11558.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: First edition, “compiled by appointment, and under the authority of the general assembly.”

The acts giving this authority can be traced. An act to provide for digesting the laws of the state of Alabama, passed March 28, 1821 (pp. 530–531), directs “That there shall be elected by the joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, a suitable person, whose duty it shall be to compile under one head, all the statute laws now in force in the state of Alabama.” An act passed December 12, 1821 (p. 531), states that “it shall be the duty of Harry Toulmin, who has been appointed to digest the laws of this state, to make memorandums in the progress of his examination, of any defects, inconsistencies, ambiguities, or imperfections, in the statutes of this state.” By an act concerning the printing, binding, and the disposal of the digest of the statute laws of the state of Alabama, passed January 1, 1823 (pp. 533–535), the governor is directed to appoint a “suitable person or persons to print the said digest”, Harry Toulmin is “appointed to superintend the printing of the said digest” and to examine the proof sheets to ensure the work is correctly printed. Further, “there shall be printed and bound, two thousand [2000] copies of the digest of the laws of this state”, which shall be disposed of, and distributed
according to the act. The Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence were also directed to be printed in the digest.

Harry Toulmin (1766–1823), Unitarian minister in Britain, emigrated to America seeking religious freedom. When James Garrard was elected governor of Kentucky, in 1796, he appointed Toulmin secretary of state. In 1804, President Jefferson appointed Toulmin superior court judge for the Tombigbee district of the Mississippi Territory. In 1807, Toulmin arrested Aaron Burr, who was rumored to be the head of a conspiracy to create a new independent state in the southwest. In 1810, Toulmin took part in the Alabama statehood convention. He was subsequently elected to the new Alabama legislature. In 1806, Toulmin was engaged to compile a digest of the statutes of the Mississippi Territory, which was published in 1807 under the title The statutes of the Mississippi Territory. Later, he was appointed to compile a digest of the statutes of the state of Alabama, published in 1823. Toulmin's other publications include A short view of the life, sentiments, and character of John Mort (1788), A description of Kentucky, in North America to which are prefixed miscellaneous observations respecting the United States (1792), A collection of all the public and permanent acts of the general assembly of Kentucky (1802), A review of the criminal law of the commonwealth of Kentucky (1804, with James Blair), The American attorney's pocket book (1806), The magistrates' assistant (1807), and A petition from the citizens of Clarke, Monroe, Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin in the Alabama Territory (1817).

†23-02a BROOKES, RICHARD, fl. 1750.

Darby's edition of Brookes' Universal Gazetteer; or, a new geographical dictionary: containing a description of the empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbours, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the known world; with government, customs, and manners, of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries, and natural productions of each country; and the trade, manufactures, and curiosities of the cities and towns. To which are added, the Constitution of the United States, and the constitutions of the
Declaration of Independence

respective states. Illustrated by a neat coloured map of the United States. The third American edition, with ample additions and improvements: by William Darby, member of the New York Historical Society, author of a map and statistical account of Louisiana; emigrant’s guide; tour from New York to Detroit; and memoir on Florida. Philadelphia: Published by the executors of Benjamin Warner, 171 Market Street, and sold at their store, Richmond, (Va.) William P. Bason, Charleston, (S. C.) and Bennett & Walton, 37 Market Street, Philadelphia. 1823.

2d Title: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: comprising the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation; the Constitution of the United States; and the constitutions of the several states composing the Union, viz. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri. Philadelphia: Published by Bennett & Walton, no. 37, Market Street. 1822.

Collation: 8°: A−7B4, ²A⁴ B−R⁴; 628 leaves; pp. i−viii 9−1119 [1], ²I−133 [2] [unn. pp. i−v ²9 ²1−²3 ²127]; misnumbering 56 as “66”, 71 as “74”; plate.

Contents: i half-title: “Darby’s edition of Brookes’ universal gazetteer; or, a new geographical dictionary.”; ii blank; iii 1st title; iv copyright, which says: “Illustrated by a neat coloured map of the United States.”; v−viii preface (with errata, bottom p. viii); 9−1113 text; 1114 blank; 1115−1119 addenda (with printer’s imprint: “Griggs & Dickinson, printers, Whitehall.”, bottom p. 1119); [I] blank; ²I 2d title; ²2 blank; ²3−²4 Declaration of Independence; ²4−²6 Articles of Confederation, done in Congress, July 8 [sic 9], 1778; ²6−²10 Constitution of the U.S. and amendments to the Constitution; ²10−²18 const. MA; ²18−²25 3d const. NH; ²25−²28 charter of RI; ²29−²32 const. CT; ²32−²37 const. NY of 1777; ²37−²38 const. NJ; ²39−²43 2d const. PA; ²43−²48 2d const. DE; ²48−²55 const. MD;

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const. VA; 57–59 const. NC; 59–62 3d const. SC; 62–66
3d const. GA; 62–70 3d const. VT; 71–76 2d const. KY; 76–80
const. TN; 80–85 const. OH; 85–91 const. IN; 91–95 const. LA;
95–101 const. MS; 101–106 const. IL; 106–113 const. AL;
113–120 const. ME; 120–126 const. MO; 127–133 appendix:
with the 1821 constitution of NY and amendments to the
§ Plate (folded), frontispiece facing first title: colored map of the
United States.
References: NUC NB 0839184; Shoemaker 11991.
Sources: GBS; PC*; ViHi.
Notes: Third edition of Constitutional Law. Contains the most current
of each state constitution. The first New York constitution of 1777 is
reprinted in the main text; the second NY constitution of 1821 is
reprinted in an appendix preceded by these words: By inadvertence
the former constitution of New York was printed in this edition. The
mistake being discovered, the editor wrote to Governor Clinton, who
politely forwarded an authentic copy of the new constitution of that
state, with the following note: “I have sent by this day’s mail, a
correct copy of our new constitution. It has been reviewed and
compared with the original, by the deputy secretary of state. Signed
Dewit Clinton, Albany, October 30th, 1822.” The mistake was
apparently discovered before the work was issued, as no copy without
the 1821 NY constitution has been located.
Darby offers the following explanation for appending the
Constitutional Law to the gazetteer: “The edition of the Constitution
of the United States, and of the respective states, which forms a part
of this volume was added by the publishers, in order to embrace a
general view of the geography and constitutional law of the United
States. I was not the editor of that part of the publication, nor in
reality was formal editorship indispensably necessary for reprinting
matter which admitted of no change or addition.”
Declaration of Independence

†23-02b CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: comprising the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation; the Constitution of the United States; and the constitutions of the several states composing the Union, viz. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri. Philadelphia: Published by Bennett & Walton, no. 37, Market Street. 1822.

Collation & Contents: same as the 2d title in Darby’s edition of Brookes’ Universal Gazetteer, 1823 (item 23-02a).

References: NUC 0652327; Shoemaker 8436.

Sources: NN (microfilm); PC*. 

Notes: Originally bound and issued together with Darby’s edition of Brookes’ Universal Gazetteer, 1823 (item 23-02a). The work may have been bound and sold separately, as well. Rebound copies of the work do exist, although none has been located in a contemporary binding.

Thomas Sergeant’s Constitutional law, Philadelphia: A. Small, 1822 (Shoemaker 10228) is a different work that does not reprint the Declaration of Independence. For information about the present work, see item 23-02a.

†23-03 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: comprising the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation; the Constitution of the United States; and the constitutions of the several states composing the Union, viz. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri. Philadelphia: Published by Bennett & Walton, no. 37, Market-Street. 1823.

Collation: 24°: A−X^{12}; 252 leaves; pp. 1−504 [unn. pp. 1−3 481 504].
Checklist 1776–1825


References: NUC NC 0652328; Sabin 16133; Shoemaker 12245.

Source: ViU*.

Notes: Fourth edition, with the same publisher and content as the third edition, but with a different setting. Contains the most current of each state constitution, including the 1777 and 1821 constitutions of New York (see item 23-02a for an explanation).

‡23-04 THE CONSTITUTIONS of the United States of America; with the latest amendments: also the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation with the federal Constitution. Lexington, Ky: Printed and published by Thomas T. Skillman. 1823.

Collation: 12°: I² 2–41⁶ 42² [missigning 41 as “40”]; 248 leaves; pp. 1–495 [I] [unn. pp. 1–3 8 358; misnumbering 89 as “98”, 422 as “224”, 464 as “462”].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–7 Declaration of Independence; 8–17 Articles of Confederation; 17–29 Constitution of the U.S.; 30–32
Declaration of Independence


References: NUC NC 0652551; Sabin 16107; Shoemaker 12247.

Sources: PC*; ViU.

Notes: Another edition, following the 1820 edition. Contains the most current of each state constitution, including the 1820 constitution of Missouri.

†23-05 Davis, Pardon.

The principles of the government of the United States.
Adapted to the use of schools, by Pardon Davis. That is most proper for boys to learn which will be most useful for them when they become men. Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea, corner of Chestnut and Fourth Street, and J. Crissy, 177 Chestnut Street. 1823.

Collation: 12°: 1^4 2–20^6 21^2; 120 leaves; pp i–viii 9–240 [unn. pp. i–v vii 9 15 238].

Contents: i title; ii copyright; iii advertisement; iv index; v–vi preface; vii–viii directions for instructing from this work; 9–14 Declaration of Independence; 15–27 Articles of Confederation, plus 28 questions; 27–47 Constitution of the U.S. and amendments to the Constitution, plus 51 questions; 47–68 2d const. NY, plus 68 questions; 68–76 const. NJ, plus 30 questions; 76–96 2d const. PA, plus 60 questions; 97–120 2d const. DE, plus 40 questions; 120–155 const MD, plus 29 questions; 156–162 const. VA, plus 21 questions; 162–183 const. OH, plus 41 questions; 184–211 const. IN, plus 42 questions; 211–234 const. IL, plus 35 questions; 235 “census and
representation”; 236–237 tabular view of the principal difference in the state governments; 238–240 glossary.

**References:** NUC ND 0081021; Sabin 18873; Shoemaker 12332.

**Sources:** GBS; PC*; PU (Pennsylvania Digital Library).

**Notes:** First and only edition. The book reprints nine of the current existing twenty-three state constitutions and one charter. And, following each constitution is a list of questions “adapted for the use of schools.” Davis attempts to explain his choice of state constitutions by saying (in an advertisement, p. iii) that the book is divided “into three distinct parts, corresponding with the northern, middle and southern sections of the United States, for the particular use of the schools of each section respectively.” Notwithstanding, neither the table of contents nor the text block is divided into three distinct parts.

Pardon Davis was a school teacher and author. As early as 1824, he was a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Teachers. This committee made recommendations for use of school books. An advertisement in Grimshaw’s *Goldsmith’s Roman history for the use of schools* includes a report of the Committee of the Philadelphia Academy recommending Jesse Torrey’s *Pleasing Companion for Little Girls and Boys*, saying, in their opinion “it is a compilation much better calculated for the exercise and improvement of small children in the art of reading”, signed by the committee: I. Irvine Hitchcock, Pardon Davis, and Charles Mead. Pardon Davis also edited an American children’s periodical entitled *The Juvenile Repertory*, published in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 1828 through January 1829. In 1855, he was a grammar school principal teacher in Camden, New Jersey.

†23-06 **GOULD, M. T. C., 1792–1860.**

The analytic guide, and authentic key to the art of short hand writing; by which the language of a public speaker may be recorded, in a style at once beautiful and legible. Being a compilation from the latest European and American publications, with sundry
Declaration of Independence


Contents: i title; ii copyright; iii–viii preface; 9–40 text (with an extract from President Washington’s speech to the first Congress, April 30th, 1789, pp. 31–35, the Declaration of Independence, pp. 35–39); [1] recommendations: from Rev. Andrew Yates, D.D. Prof. of moral philosophy at Union College and from J. V. N. Yates, secretary of state and superintendent of common schools, in the S. of N.Y.; [2] blank; [3] recommendations: from Aaron Clark, many years clerk of the assembly of the state of New York, from 100 gentlemen at Union and Williams Colleges, and from Joel B. Nott lecturer on chemistry and mineralogy at Union College.


References: none located.

Sources: PC*; PPL.

Notes: First edition, copyrighted.

Marcus Tullius Cicero Gould (1792-1860) was born in Rome, New York. “He studied stenography and invented the Gould system
of shorthand, which became the most generally used system in the United States. He taught stenography at West Point and other colleges. Becoming impatient with the time wasted in dipping a pen into ink, he invented the fountain pen.

After serving for a time as stenographer in the New York legislature, Gould became editor of two Quaker newspapers in Philadelphia.” In 1832, he moved to New Brighton, and while there he “was often sent to Washington to record speeches delivered by such people as Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.”— Milo Adams Townsend and social movements.

†23-07 Gould, M. T. C., 1792–1860.

The analytic guide, and authentic key to the art of short hand writing; by which the language of a public speaker may be recorded, in a style at once beautiful and legible. Being a compilation from the latest European and American publications, with sundry improvements, adapted to the present state of literature in the United States. By M. T. C. Gould, stenographer. Second edition. Albany: Printed by Packard & Van Benthuysen. [Line of 11 dots.] 1823.


Contents: i title; ii blank; iii advertisement; iv blank; v–xii introduction; 13–34 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 27–32); [1]–[2] blank; 35 recommendations: from J.V.N. Yates, secretary of state, and acting superintendent of common schools, in N. York, from Andrew Yates, professor of moral philosophy, &c. Union College, July 16, 1822, and from Joel B. Nott, professor of chemistry, &c. Union College, Schenectady, July 16, 1822; 36 recommendations: from Aaron Clark, many years clerk of the assembly of the state of N.Y., and from 100 gentlemen at Union and Williams Colleges.

_declaration_of_independence


References: NUC NG 0355160; Shoemaker 12710.

Source: MiU-C*.

Notes: Second edition, with different contents and a different setting. The author says that he has personally instructed about nine hundred individuals to write short hand. The “Advertisement”, p. iii, says:

“The first edition of the Analytic Guide having been sold in about four months, the author is now enabled to present a second with a number of corrections and improvements; which though not intended to vary the theory, will be found important to the learner. Since the first appearance of this work, the same theory has been published upon a card, for the use of schools, in a letter so large as to be legible to a whole school at once, thus materially abridging the labor of teaching, and reducing the expense of systems from dollars to cents.”

However, it is not known whether the Declaration is reprinted on the said “card”, as a copy of the “card” has not been located. For information about M.T.C. Gould, see the first edition (item 23-06).

23-08 ILLINOIS. LAWS, ETC.

Laws passed by the third General Assembly of the state of Illinois, at their first session, commenced, at Vandalia, December 2, 1822, and ended February 18, 1823. To which are prefixed the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the United States, the deed of cession from Virginia, the ordinance for the government of the territory N. W. of the Ohio, the act of Congress for taking up fugitives from justice and runaway slaves. Published by authority. Vandalia: Printed by Blackwell & Berry, printers to the state. [9 dots.] 1823.

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–6 Declaration of Independence; 7–15 Articles of Confederation, done in Philadelphia, July 9, 1778; 15–26 Constitution of the U.S.; 26–28 amendments to the Constitution; 28–32 cession from the state of Virginia; 32–38 ordinance for the government of the territory of the U.S. northwest of the River Ohio; 38–39 act of Virginia; 39–42 act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such a state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; 42–43 act respecting fugitives; 44 blank; 45–212 laws of Illinois; 213–221 resolutions; 222–232 auditor and treasurer’s reports; 21−217 index; 218–220 errors in transcribing and printing.

Reference: Shoemaker 12922.

Sources: GBS; PC*.

Notes: First and only edition. Perhaps, the first printing of the Declaration of Independence in the state of Illinois. The book contains the so-called “missing thirteenth amendment” to the U.S. Constitution.” For further information, see The freeman’s guide, 1812 (item 12-02).

†23-09 Rogers, Thomas J., 1781–1832.

Title (state 1): The new American biographical dictionary; or remembrancer of the departed heroes, sages, and statesmen of America. Confined exclusively to those who signalized [to make remarkable or noteworthy] themselves in either capacity, in the Revolutionary War which obtained the independence of their country. Second edition. With important alterations and additions. Compiled by T. J. Rogers. [Five lines from the Declaration of Congress, setting forth the necessity of taking up arms—July 6, 1775.] Easton, Penn: Printed and published by Thos. J. Rogers. [14 dots.] 1823.
Declaration of Independence


States: two.

Collation: 12°: π⁶ A−2D⁶ 2E² [25-letter register includes V and W]; 182 leaves; pp. i−xii 1−352 [unn. pp. i−iii vii 1 350].

Contents: i title; ii copyright; iii−vi preface; vii−xii introduction; 1−349 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 16−20, Washington’s farewell address, pp. 330−349, and an advertisement stating the compiler’s intention to publish an enlarged third edition early next spring, bottom p. 349); 350−352 contents.

References: State 1: Howes R420; NUC NR 0378113; Sabin 72735; Shoemaker 13981. State 2: Shoemaker 13982.

Sources: State 1: DLC; GBS; PC*. State 2: NjT; WyU*.

Notes: Second edition, with 37 biographies, and with a new setting. The first edition (1813) does not reprint the Declaration of Independence. Another edition was published in 1834 under the title Lives of the departed heroes, sages, and statesmen of America.

The second edition has two variant states. This resulted from the title and imprint being changed so that the new edition could be shared by two publishers, viz. Thomas J. Rogers (state 1) and Frances S. Wiggins (state 2). Except for the title leaf, which has a new setting, the state 1 and state 2 sheets have the same setting.

‖‖23-10 SANDERSON, JOHN, 1783–1844.

Biography of the signers to the Declaration of Independence by John Sanderson[.] [Illus. of coiled serpent.] Philadelphia. Published by R. W. Pomeroy[.] J. Maxwell printer. 1823.

Title (v.2): _____. by John Sanderson[.] [Illus. of coiled serpent.] 1823.
Title (v.3): _____. by John Sanderson[]. [Illus. of coiled serpent.] 1823.
Title (v.4): _____. by John Sanderson[]. [Illus. of coiled serpent.] 1823.
Title (v.5): Biography of the signers to the Declaration of Independence[]. [Illus. of woman with sword.] Philadelphia. Published by R. W. Pomeroy[]. J. Maxwell printer. 1824.
Title (v.6): _____. [Illus. of woman with sword.] 1824
Title (v.7): _____. [Illus. of woman with sword.] 1827.
Title (v.8): _____. [Illus. of woman with sword.] 1827.
Title (v.9): _____. [Illus. of woman with sword.] 1827.

Half Title (v.2): ______. By John Sanderson. Vol. II.
Half Title (v.3): ______. By Robert Waln, Jr. Vol. III.
Half Title (v.4): ______. By Robert Waln, Jr. Vol. IV.
Half Title (v.5): ______. By Robert Waln, Jr. Vol. V.
Half Title (v.6): ______. By Robert Waln, Jr. Vol. VI.
Half Title (v.7): Biography of the signers to the Declaration of Independence. Vol. VII.
Half Title (v.8): ______. Vol. VIII.
Half Title (v.9): ______. Vol. IX.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: A(3 ll.) B–2K4 2L(3 ll.); 134 leaves; pp. [2]
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§ Plate 1, facing p. 7: engr. port. of Benjamin Franklin; plate 2, facing p. 161: engr. port. of George Wythe; plate 3, facing p. 187: engr. port. of Francis Hopkinson; plate 4, facing p. 207: engr. port. of Robert Treat Paine.

Vol. 3: [I] title; [2] blank; I half title; 2 copyright; 3 publisher’s note admonishing Mr. Sanderson and announcing that Mr. Robert Waln, Jr. has assumed his duties; 4 blank; 5 contents; 6 blank; 7 div. title: “Edward Rutledge.”; 8 blank; 9–47 text; 48 blank; 49 div. title:

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§ Plate 1, facing p. 9: engr. port. of Edward Rutledge; plate 2, facing p. 63: engr. port. of Oliver Wolcott; plate 3, facing p. 169: engr. port. of Philip Livingston; plate 4, facing p. 199: engr. port. of Roger Sherman.


§ Plate 1, facing p. 3: engr. port. of Thos. Heyward Junr.; plate 2, facing p. 21: engr. port. of George Read; plate 3, facing p. 131: engr. port. of William Floyd; plate 4, facing p. 173: engr. port. of George Clymer; plate 5, facing p. 249: engr. port. of Benjamin Rush.


§ Plate 1, facing p. 7: engr. port. of Thomas Lynch Junr.; plate 2, facing p. 101: engr. port. of John Witherspoon; plate 3, facing p. 189: engr. port. of Robert Morris.

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§ Plate 1, facing p. 7: engr. port. of Arthur Middleton; plate 2, facing p. 65: engr. port. of Francis Lewis; plate 3, facing p. 113: engr. port. of James Wilson; plate 4, facing p. 263: engr. port. of Thomas M’Kean.


§ Plate 1, facing p. 9: engr. port. of Thomas Jefferson; plate 2, facing p. 239: engr. port. of Charles Carroll; plate 3, facing p. 309: engr. port. of Joseph Hewes.


§ Plate 1, facing p. 7: engr. port. of Elbridge Gerry; plate 2, facing p. 175: engr. port. of William Paca; plate 3, facing p. 203: engr. port. of John Adams.


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The DLC copy lacks the following plates: Hopkinson & Paine, v.2; Wilson, v.6; Gerry & Adams, v.8; Chase, v.9.

References: ACS guide; NUC NS 0103364 & NS 0103365; Sabin 76398; Shoemaker 14043.

Sources: ACS (reel 224); DLC (v.1-2 & 4-9, lacks v.3); GBS (v.7 only); PC*.

Notes: Second edition (v.1-2) & first edition (v.3-9), copyrighted.

Unusual because the Declaration of Independence is printed twice in one work, although in different volumes. A copy of the final edited version adopted by the Continental Congress is reprinted in volume one (pp. ccxx–ccxxvi), followed by a facsimile copy of the handwritten signatures of the signers to the Declaration (plates 1–4). A copy of Jefferson’s original draft — presented to the Continental Congress June 28th, 1776 — is reprinted in volume seven (pp. 29–37), and is preceded by these words: “The Declaration in its original form, compared with that which was subsequently given to the world, is a document of such interest, and seems indeed so peculiarly proper to be inserted in a memoir of its illustrious author, that we subjoin it; marking in italics the words which were erased by Congress, and introducing between brackets, the additions and substitutions that were made, before it received the final sanction of that assembly.” — v.7, p. 29.
“Some copies were printed on large paper....The volumes are numbered on the half-titles.”—Sabin 76426.

John Sanderson’s name appears as author on the title pages of Vols. I–IV; there is no author’s name on the title pages of Vols. V–IX. John Sanderson’s name appears as editor on the half-title pages of Vols. I–II; Robert Waln’s name appears as editor on the half-title pages of Vols. III–VI; there is no editor’s name on the half-title pages of Vols. VII–IX. The reason why John Sanderson’s name does not appear on the title pages and half-title pages for all nine volumes is explained in the following newspaper article: “The Late John Sanderson. The enterprising publishing firm of Messrs. Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., of Philadelphia, have just issued a new edition of the Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, by the late John Sanderson. The volume is not only commendable for elegance and good taste in the mechanical department, but for the judicious editorial care of Judge Conrad. It reflects credit on all parties concerned. The editor, in the preface, we observe, attributes the fact of Mr. Sanderson’s name not appearing upon the title-page of the first edition, to the well-known modestly of that gifted man. There is a little bit of painful literary history, however, connected with this business, that will show that another and very different reason was at the bottom of the omission. Mr. Sanderson, thirty years ago, taught a classical school in Philadelphia. The little leisure left him from scholastic duties, was spent in literary labors, and at the suggestion of friends who estimated his labors at the fair level, to which his diffidence refused to lay claim, he was induced to undertake the preparation of a great national biography of the Signers. His intentions were warmly seconded by Messrs. Jefferson and Adams, who furnished a large portion of the material; while the rest was obtained by the fullest and freest communication with the surviving friends of the illustrious subjects. The facts embodied in the work are due to the widest research, and to the labors of all the great public men of the day. Sanderson arranged with Mr. Ralph W. Pomeroy to act as his publisher. Two or three volumes had been actually printed, with the name of the author on the title-page, when exhausted funds put a stop to the work. The paper-makers were clamorous for money, which the luckless author was unable to procure; and one bright day,
when absorbed in the labors of his school, he was seized by the Sheriff and carried off to the County Prison, upon what the lawyers call a ca. sa. In the debtors' jail, Sanderson lay for a twelvemonth [a year]. His printed volumes passed into the hands of creditors, who likewise sequestrated his private papers, confiding them to the charge of a gentleman who has latterly [at a subsequent time] earned an extremely unenviable reputation as an American agent abroad. The new editor, then at the head of a literary coterie that ruled everything in Philadelphia, at once caused the name of Sanderson to be removed from the title, substituted his own, and the work, which from its very nationality was destined to make the reputation of its composers, passed with those who had no personal locations of information as the result of Mr. Walsh's labors. Sanderson only escaped from jail to find the Virgilian epigram realized, and another enjoying the laurels solely due to his own modest but indefatigable toils. We furnish this amendment to the statement of Judge Conrad, as the merest justice to poor Sanderson. It may be relied upon as correct, for it came from his own lips, a short time previous to his death. It is but another supplement to the "Calamities of Authors." The writer of the "American in Paris" needs, perhaps, no better claim to respect among the literary guild; but his more general and permanent repute will rest, after all, upon the "Lives of the Signers", and his title to the authorship should accordingly be stated as clearly as possible."— The New York Times, March 15, 1852.


Collation: Single sheet, printed on the recto, measuring 65 x 52 cm.

Contents: The recto contains a center rectangle consisting of 12 almanack pages (January – December, 1824), arranged in 3 rows and 4 columns, and is surrounded at the top by the title, on the left and right sides by a first and second portions of the text of the Declaration of Independence, and on the bottom by the remaining portion of the
Declaration of Independence
text of the Declaration, as well as the imprint. The whole is surrounded by a printed scroll border with dingbats at the corners and an eagle motif at the center top. The verso is blank.

References: Drake 3884; Shoemaker 14104.

Source: MWA*.

Notes: The only known copy is held by MWA. MWA has cataloged this item as both a broadside and an almanac. However, unlike a broadside, typically posted for a short time, the sheet almanack would be posted for upwards to a year. The sheet almanack defines a special category of printed matter, and therefore, it is listed in the checklist.

†23-12 [Snowden, Richard], d. 1825.
The history of the American Revolution; in scripture style. To which is added, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States of America, and the interesting farewell address of General Washington. Frederick County, Md. Printed and published by Matthias Bartgis, at Pleasant Dale Paper Mill. 1823.

States: two.

State 2: 12°: )^6 A−2B^6; 156 leaves; pp. i−xii l−300 [unn. pp. i−iii v 1 208−209 217 241 265 275; misnumbering 286 as “986”]; plate.

Contents: State 1: i title; ii copyright; iii−iv a note “To the public”: detailing reasons why “every person therefore ought to have this work in possession”, signed, bottom p. iv, “M. Bartgis, August 4, 1823.”; v−xii contents; 1−207 text; 208 blank; 209−216 Declaration of Independence; 217−240 Constitution of the U.S. and amendments to the Constitution; 241−264 Washington’s farewell address.
§ Plate, frontispiece facing title: woodcut port. of “G. Washington.”
State 2: i−xii l−264 same as state 1; 265−274 Maryland declaration of rights; 275−300 constitution of Maryland.
§ Plate: same as state 1.
References: State 1: NUC NS 0668579. State 2: NUC NS 0668580; Sabin 85595; Shoemaker 14151.

Sources: State 1: PC*; PPL; ViHi. State 2: DLC; PC*.


Bartgis was the publisher and author of the introduction. The book was published anonymously; Richard Snowden was the book’s author. For information about Richard Snowden, see item 05-11.

†23-13 United States. Continental Congress.


Title (v.2): __________. Volume II: From January 1, 1777, to July 31, 1778, inclusive.

Title (v.3): __________. Volume III: From August 1, 1778, to March 30, 1782, inclusive.

Title (v.4): __________. Volume IV: From April 1, 1782, to November 1, 1788, inclusive. Also, the journal of the committee of the states, from the 1st Friday in June, to the 1st Friday in August, 1784.

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: π(1 l.) 1 4 2–73 4 74 2 73–75 4 76 2 [repeating signatures 73 & 74]; 309 leaves; pp. [2], 1–588 i–xxvi [unn. pp. 1 50 136 479 i; misnumbering 207 as “270”, 213 as “113”, 337 as “347”].


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317 as “217”, 501 as “500”, 645 as “467”, 835 as “83”, ²xlíx as “²xllxíx”


References: NUC NU 0149312; Sabin 15546; Shoemaker 14545.

Sources: DLC; GBS (v.1-2 & v.4); GBS (v.3)*; PC (v.1-2 & v.4)*.

Notes: A new edition in four volumes, following the 1800-1801 edition in thirteen volumes. Each volume is separately indexed. The edition is known as the Public Journals of the Continental Congress or the Journals of the American Congress.

†23-14 Virginia. Laws, etc.

The statutes at large; being a collection of all the laws of Virginia, from the first session of the legislature, in the year 1619. Published pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed on the fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and eight. Volume I. By William Waller Hening. [Four lines from Priestley.] New-York: Printed for the editor, by R. & W. & G. Bartow. — 1823.

Title (v.2): __________. Volume II.
Title (v.4): __________. Volume IV. [Five lines from Priestley.]

Title (v.5): __________. Volume V. [Five lines from Priestley.]

Collation: Vol. 1: 8°: \( \pi A^4 \) B–C\(^4\), A–3W\(^4\) 3X\(^4\) 3Y–4C\(^4\) [24-letter register includes W and W, but omits U]; 312 leaves; pp. \( i–x x i i i l 6–7, 9, 57, 119, 121, 137, 145, 147, 178, 230, 322, 339, 358, 363, 386, 404, 429, 553\); misnumbering 321 as “323”, 346 as “643”, 509 as “50”, 540 as “450”, 554–560 as “xxvi–xxxii”].

Vol. 2: 8°: \( A^4 \) B–4G\(^4\) 4H(1 l.); 305 leaves; pp \( i–v i i i 9–612 \) [unn. pp. \( i–i v i i i l 9 17, 33, 40, 149, 163, 180, 195–196, 208, 214, 224, 229, 249, 255, 264, 270, 277, 286, 291, 293, 303, 311, 326, 341, 366, 407, 433, 458, 490, 509, 584–585; omitting 41 and 50 in the numbering].


Vol. 5: 8°: \( A^4 \) B–4C\(^4\) D(1 l.) [24 letter register includes W throughout; includes 2V and 3V, and omits 2U and 3U]; 301 leaves; pp. \( i–v i i i 9–568 573–603 \) [3] [unn. pp. \( i–v i i i v i i i 9 566–567 573\); pages with section headings corresponding to sessions also unnumbered; omitting 569–572 in the numbering].

Vols. 6–13: see first edition 1809.

Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii certification and errata; iii–xxii preface to the first edition; xxiii–xxiv preface to the second edition; l–2 contents; 3–5 governors of VA during the period comprised in this volume; 6 blank; 7–8 resolution of the convention of VA, instructing their representatives in Congress to propose a Declaration of
Declaration of Independence


Vol. 2: i title; ii certification and errata; iii–vi preface; vii–viii list of governors of VA during the period comprised in this volume; 9–583 text; 584 blank; 585–612 index.


Vol. 5: i title; ii certification; iii–vi preface; vii list of governors of Virginia, during the period comprised in this volume; viii an act concerning the publication of the “statutes at large”, authorizing at least 800, but not greater than 1000 copies of each volume to be printed; 9–565 laws VA; 566 blank; 567–568 proclamation repealing certain acts; 573–603 index; [I]–[2] blank; [3] errata.

Vols. 6–13: see first edition 1809 (item 09-04).

References: NUC NV 0188372 & NV 0188376 & NV 0188380; Sabin 31339.

Sources: DLC (v. 1-13 first edition); GBS (v.1); PC (v.1-5 2d ed., v.6-13 1st ed.)*.

Notes: A set of 13 volumes comprised of volumes 1–5 (second edition) and volumes 6–13 (first edition).

The 13 volumes of statutes were reprinted by the University Press of Virginia in 1969. Volume one contains a prefatory note “To the facsimile reprint” which provides important additional information about Hening’s compilation. It states, in part, that “When Hening compiled and printed the Virginia Statutes, he was fulfilling a long-cherished desire of Thomas Jefferson, who, over the years, assembled both manuscript and scarce printed acts to the end
that these and other acts not in his collection might ‘be printed at the public expense; an edition of all the laws ever passed by our legislatures that can now be found.’ When Hening started his work, Jefferson generously sent him his extensive collection of manuscript and printed laws. In addition, Hening secured some manuscript copies of acts that were prepared and sent to the county courts before a printing press was established in Virginia.”

The dates of publication of volumes in the original first and second editions are as follows:

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For additional information, see item 09-04.

1824

†24-01 CONNECTICUT. LAWS, ETC.

The public statute laws of the state of Connecticut, as revised and enacted by the general assembly, in May, 1821, with the acts of
Declaration of Independence

the three subsequent sessions incorporated; to which are prefixed the
Declaration of Independence, the constitution of Connecticut.
Prepared and published under the authority of the general assembly.
Hartford: Published by H. Huntington, Jr. Benjamin H. Norton [5
dots.] printer. 1824.

2d Title: The public statute laws of the state of Connecticut, passed
since the session of the general assembly, in 1824. Published under the
direction and superintendence of the secretary of state. Hartford: H.
Huntington, Jr. [Line of 9 dots.] 1826.

States: two.

Collation: State 1: 8°: 12 2−60 61(1 l.); 239 leaves; pp. i−xii 1−469
[unn. pp. i−v 1 20 33 444−445; omitting 193−196 in the numbering].
State 2: 8°: 12 2−60 61 2, 21−41 2; 256 leaves; pp. i−xii 1−470 [2]
471−502 [unn. pp. i−v 1 20 33 444−445; omitting 193−196 in the
numbering].

Contents: State 1: i title; ii copyright; iii “advertisement:” describing
a resolution of the general assembly, May, 1824, authorizing the
printing of a new edition of the revised statutes; iv blank; v−xii
preface; l−5 Declaration of Independence; 5−19 Constitution of the
U.S. and amendments to the Constitution; 20−32 1818 constitution of
CT; 33−443 statutes of CT; 444 blank; 445−469 index.
State 2: i−xii 1−469 same as state 1; 470 blank; [1]−[2] blank; 471 2d
title; 472 publisher’s advertisement for The Connecticut Civil Officer,
by John M. Niles; 473−484 laws for the session of 1825; 485−502 laws
for the session of 1826 (with an index to the principal matters in the
acts of 1825 & 1826, pp. 500−502).

References: w/o ref. to state: Sabin 15780; Shoemaker 15845. State
1: NUC NC 0637840. State 2: NUC NC 0637839.

Sources: State 1: DLC*. State 2: PC*.

Notes: Revised edition of 1824, following the revision of 1821,
copyrighted and “prepared and published under the authority of the
general assembly.”

There are two variant states. State 1 has 469 pages, and ends
with the index. State 2 is the same as state 1, but has The public statute laws of the state of Connecticut, passed since the session of the general assembly, in 1824. bound in following the index.

The book contains the so-called “missing thirteenth amendment” to the U.S. Constitution.” For further information, see The freeman’s guide, 1812 (item 12-02).

At a session of the general assembly, May, 1824, a resolution was passed naming Seth P. Beers, Thomas Day, and Lemuel Whitman a committee to superintend the printing of a new edition of the revised statutes. The advertisement (p. iii) states that the committee was instructed to correct any typographical errors discovered in the 1821 edition and to incorporate with them the public acts since passed [i.e., the acts passed at the sessions of 1822, 1823 and 1824], and to make such additions in the index as they may deem necessary and proper.

The advertisement goes on to say that “In pursuance of the powers above specified, the undersigned [Beers, Day, and Whitman] have prepared the present edition of the statutes. All the provisions of a public and permanent nature, passed since the late revision [of 1821], have been inserted in the body of the Code...A new index, intended to be more particular and complete than the former one, has been compiled, by the publisher, under our direction. [signed] Seth P. Beers, Thomas Day, Lemuel Whitman. Hartford, November 1, 1824.”

Seth P. Beers (1781−1862) was a student of the Litchfield Law School from 1803 to 1805, when he was admitted to the bar and began a law practice in Litchfield, Conn. He was state’s attorney for the county 1820−1825. He was a representative from the town of Litchfield, in the legislature, 1820−1823. At the session of 1821 he was chosen clerk of the House, and in May 1822 and 1823, was chosen speaker. In 1824, he was elected a state senator, and while a member of that body was appointed assistant commissioner of the school fund of Connecticut, and was appointed commissioner in 1825, serving until 1849.

For biographical information about Thomas Day and Lemuel Whitman, see item 21-03.
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†24-02 The CONSTITUTIONS of the United States of America; with the latest amendments: also the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, with the federal Constitution. Lexington, Ky. Printed and published by Thomas T. Skillman. 1824.

Collation: 12⁰: I⁶ 2–41⁶ 42² [missigning 25 as “21”]; 248 leaves; pp. 1–495 [I] [unn. pp. 1–3 8; misnumbering 205 as “305”, 272 as “27”, 308 as “803”, 332 as “32”, 368 as “668”].


References: NUC NC 0652552; Shoemaker 15850.

Source: PC*.

Notes: Another edition with the same collation and pagination as the 1823 edition, but with a different setting. Contains the most current of each state constitution.

†24-03 Gould, M. T. C., 1792–1860.

The analytic guide, and authentic key to the art of short hand writing; by which the language of a public speaker may be recorded as fast as delivered, in a style at once beautiful and legible. Being a compilation from the latest European and American publications, with sundry improvements, adapted to the present state of literature in the United States. By M. T. C. Gould, stenographer. Third edition. New-Haven: T. G. Woodward and Co. printers, no. 4, Glebe Building. 1824.

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Contents: i title; ii copyright; iii advertisement; iv blank; v–xi introduction; xii explanation of the plates and general instructions; 13–33 text (with an extract from President Washington’s speech to the first Congress, April 30th, 1789, pp. 21–24, Declaration of Independence, pp. 25–30) 34 recommendations: from Rev. Andrew Yates, D. D. Prof. of moral philosophy at Union College and from J. V. N. Yates, secretary of state and superintendent of common schools, in the S. of N.Y.; 35 recommendations: from Aaron Clark, many years clerk of the assembly of the state of New York, and from 100 gentlemen at Union, Williams and Hamilton Colleges; 36 recommendations: from 80 students at Yale College.


References: NUC NG 0355161; Shoemaker 16327.

Source: DLC*.

Notes: Third edition, copyrighted. For information about M.T.C. Gould, see the 1823 first edition (item 23-07).

‡24-04 Gould, M. T. C., 1792–1860.

The analytic guide, and authentic key to the art of short hand writing; by which the language of a public speaker may be recorded as
Declaration of Independence


**Contents:** i title; ii copyright; iii–ix introduction; 10–33 text (with an extract from President Washington’s speech to the first American Congress, April 30, 1789, pp. 19–22, and the Declaration of Independence, pp. 23–28); 34–36 recommendations.


**References:** NUC NG 0355162; Shoemaker 16328.

**Source:** CtY*.

**Notes:** Fourth edition, copyrighted. A fifth edition was published in 1826. For information about M.T.C. Gould, see the 1823 first edition (item 23-07).
†24-05a Grimshaw, William, 1782–1852.  
History of the United States, from their first settlement as colonies, to  
the cession of Florida, in eighteen hundred and twenty-one:  
comprising, every important political event; with a progressive view  
of the aborigines; population, religion, agriculture, and commerce; of  
the arts, sciences, and literature; occasional biographies of the most  
remarkable colonists, writers and philosophers, warriors and  
statesmen; and a copious alphabetical index. By William Grimshaw,  
Stereotyped for the author, by J. Howe. [7 dots.] 1824.  

302–303].  

Grimshaw’s History of England, and History of the United States.”;  
5–301 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 120–124); 302  
blank; 303–308 index.  

References: NUC NG 0528076; Shoemaker 16351.  

Sources: MiU-C; MWA; PC*.  

Notes: Fourth edition. For information about William Grimshaw, see  
item 21-05.  

24-05b Grimshaw, William, 1782–1852.  
Questions adapted to Grimshaw’s History of the United  
States: revised and improved. Philadelphia: Stereotyped for the  
author, by J. Howe. 1824. [Line of seven dots.] Price—twenty-five  
cents.  

Collation: 12°: A–G6; 42 leaves; pp. 1–84 [unn. pp. 1–3;  

Contents: 1 title; 2 copyright; 3–84 text.  

Reference: Shoemaker 16353.  

Shoemaker 16353 is a reference to both Grimshaw’s Questions and his Key.
Declaration of Independence

Source: DLC*.

Notes: The text consists of a list of 1486 questions. Each question is preceded by two figures: a note at the top of p. 3 explains their purpose, viz. “The figures in the first column denote the number of the question; those in the second, refer to the page of the History, from which the student is to frame the answer.”

The DLC copy is hard bound, with paper-covered boards. The front cover is a repeat of the title page. The rear cover says: “For sale by the principal booksellers: Grimshaw’s history of the United States, price $1.00; with a book of questions, 25 cents, and a key, 50 cents. Grimshaw’s history of England, price $1.00; for which, questions and a key are preparing. Grimshaw’s etymological dictionary, containing the derivations and definitions of words from the Greek, Latin, and French languages; and all the generally used technical and polite phrases, adopted from the French and Latin.—Price $1.50.

For information about William Grimshaw, see item 21-05.

24-05c Grimshaw, William, 1782–1852.


Collation: 12°: A−F⁶; 36 leaves; pp. 1−72 [unn. pp. 1−3; misnumbering 25−26 as “35−36”, 35−36 as “25−26”].

Contents: 1 title; 2 copyright; 3−84 text.

References: NUC NG 0528105; Shoemaker 16352.

Source: DLC*.

Notes: The text consists of a list of 1486 answers.

Each answer is preceded by two figures: a note at the top of p. 3 explains their purpose, viz. “The figures in the first column denote the number of the answer, corresponding with the question; those in the second, refer to the page of the History, from which the answer is framed.”
The DLC copy is hard bound, with paper-covered boards. The front cover is a repeat of the title page, with the words “Fifty Cents.” added at the bottom.

For information about William Grimshaw, see item 21-05.

†24-06 INDIANA. LAWS, ETC.

The revised laws of Indiana, adopted and enacted by the general assembly at their eighth session. To which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the U. S., the constitution of the state of Indiana, and sundry other documents, connected with the political history of the territory and state of Indiana. Arranged and published by authority of the general assembly. Corydon: Printed by Carpenter and Douglass. [11 dots.] 1824.

Collation: 8°: A⁴ B−3F⁴ 3G(3 ll.) [24-letter register includes W throughout]; 219 leaves; pp. 1–438 [unn. pp. 1–3 55 429].

Contents: 1 title; 2 blank; 3–7 Declaration of Independence; 7–20 Constitution of the U.S. and amendments to the Constitution; 20–23 acts of Virginia regarding the cession of the N.W. Territory; 23–29 ordinance of Congress for the government of the territory of the U.S. northwest of the River Ohio; 29–30 act of Congress to provide for the government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio; 30–33 act of Congress to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a constitution and state government; 33–34 ordinance by the representatives of the people of the territory of Indiana; 34–54 constitution of Indiana; 55–428 revised laws of Indiana; 429–438 index.

References: NUC NI 0067049; Sabin 34545; Shoemaker 16661.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: First edition of the revised laws, followed by similar revisions in 1831, 1838, 1843, etc. The laws were published under the authority of An act authorizing the printing of sundry private acts by their titles, and reprinting sundry statutes, and for other purposes approved January
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31, 1824.— see pp. 300–309.

The book contains the so-called “missing thirteenth amendment” to the U.S. Constitution.” For further information, see The freeman’s guide, 1812.

Saturday Morning, July 3, 1824, $2 per annum. 12 1-2 cents single no.
[Louisville, Kentucky.]

Collation: 4°: No signatures; unpaginated; 4 pages per issue except for the first issue which had 2 pages; two columns per page.


References: AP index; ULS.

Source: AP19 (reel 136)*.

Notes: Title varies. Four pages per issue, two columns per page; the first issue appears to have had only two pages. “Established April 17, 1824 in Louisville, Kentucky [as The Microscope] by “Tim Tickler, Jr. Esq.”, the title was changed on Oct. 30, 1824 to The Microscope and General Advertiser. This 4-page weekly proposed to suppress vice and “to shoot folly as it flies.” As a result of its activities, the office was raided and destroyed and the Microscope was then moved to New Albany, Indiana. In October of 1824 the title was enlarged to The Microscope and General Advertiser and the contents were expanded to include foreign and domestic news, legal notices, election results, miscellaneous items, and advertising.”— American Periodicals, index.
Though announced as a weekly, occasionally two numbers were issued and some weeks none was issued.

†24-08 Miller, J. R., historian.

The history of Great Britain from the death of George II. to the coronation of George IV. Designed as a continuation of Hume and Smollett. London: Published by Jones & Company, 3, Acton Place, Kingsland Road. 1824.

Collation: 8°: π(1 l.) a² b² B−3L⁴ 3M² 3N⁴ 3O²; 237 leaves; pp. i−x I−464 [unn. pp. i−iii l 452 453]; plate.

Contents: i title; ii printers imprint: “Glasgow: Andrew & John M. Duncan, printers to the university.”; iii−x contents; I−448 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 101−102); 449−451 notes (with the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, Paris 3 Sept. 1783, pp. 449−450, and printer’s imprint, bottom page 451); 452 blank; 453−464 index to Miller’s reign of George III.


Reference: NUC NM 0588413.

Source: PP*.

Notes: First edition. Little is known about J. R. Miller, except that he was a historian. See also item 25-03.

†24-09 Morse, Jedidiah, 1761−1826.

Annals of the American Revolution; or a record of the causes and events which produced, and terminated in the establishment and independence of the American Republic. Interspersed with numerous appropriate documents and anecdotes. To which is prefixed a summary account of the first settlement of the country, and some of the principal Indian wars which have at successive periods afflicted its inhabitants. To which is added, remarks on the principles and
comparative advantages of the Constitution of our national government: and an appendix; containing biography of the principal military officers, who were instrumental in achieving our independence. Compiled from a mass of authentic documents, and arranged in chronological and historical order, by Jedidiah Morse, D. D. author of the American universal gazetteer. Hartford: [Oliver D. Cooke & Sons.] 1824.


References: Howes M840a; NUC NM 0799468 & NM 0799470; Sabin 50927; Shoemaker 17233.

Sources: DLC; GBS; PC*.

Notes: First edition. Jedidiah Morse (1761−1826) was born in Connecticut, and educated at Yale during the American Revolution. After graduation, he stayed on to study theology, and he supported himself by forming a girls’ school. He became an educator, geographer, clergyman and naturalist. At age 23, he wrote a geography book for his students. He was made pastor of a Congregational Church in Charlestown, Massachusetts. For the next 13 years, he gathered geographical data from mapmakers, explorers, and geographers, and in 1796, he published the American Gazetteer, which included 7 large foldout maps and 7000 articles on various places. He also wrote extensively in support of orthodox Calvinism.
and against the rising tide of liberal Unitarianism. He was a founder
of the Andover Theological Seminary. In 1820, returning to Yale, he
accepted an appointment from the Secretary of War to do a major
study of American Indians. For two years, he traveled from one
Indian nation to another, describing each tribe. The result was the
well-known Report to the Secretary of War of the United States, on
Indian Affairs (1822). His other works include Geography made easy
(1784) and A compendious history of New England (1804). His son,
Samuel F. B. Morse, developed a telegraph system in 1837.

†24-10a Pickering, Timothy, 1745–1829.
A review of the correspondence between the Hon. John
Adams, late president of the United States, and the late Wm.
Cunningham, Esq. Beginning in 1803, and ending in 1812. By
Timothy Pickering. Salem: Published by Cushing and Appleton. John
D. Cushing, Printer. 1824.

9 183].

bottom p. [4]); 1–8 introduction; 9–182 text; 183–197 appendix (with
the Declaration of Independence in 2 columns, Mr. Jefferson’s draught
of the Declaration placed in the left-hand column and the Declaration,
as amended and adopted by Congress, in the right-hand column, pp.
168–195).

References: NUC NP 0346904; Sabin 62658; Shoemaker 17635.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: First edition, with 197 pages. Timothy Pickering (1745–1829)
was a politician from Massachusetts. He was appointed by George
Washington as adjutant general of the U.S. Army in 1777, and served
as quartermaster general 1780–1785. After moving to Pennsylvania,
he became a member of the Pennsylvania State constitutional
convention 1789-1790. He was a special government agent on missions
to the Indians and was appointed Postmaster General in the
administration of President George Washington in 1791. He served as Secretary of War in 1795. Most notably, he served as Secretary of State 1795-1800. Returning to Massachusetts in 1802, he was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Federalist in 1803 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dwight Foster, and was reelected and served from March 4, 1803, to March 3, 1811. He was elected as a Federalist to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses (March 4, 1813–March 3, 1817).

Pickering returned to Salem in 1820. His last years were spent there as one of the town’s leading citizens, although he still occasionally was involved in political controversy. In 1823, when letters between John Adams and William Cunningham were published in Correspondence between the Hon. John Adams, late president of the United States, and the late Wm. Cunningham, Esq., Pickering wrote a rebuttal of many of the statements made in them, which were published in A review of the correspondence between the Hon. John Adams (1824).

†24-10b PICKERING, TIMOTHY, 1745–1829.

1st Title: Correspondence between the Hon. John Adams, late president of the United States, and the late Wm. Cunningham, Esq. beginning in 1803, and ending in 1812. Boston: Published by E. M. Cunningham, son of the late Wm. Cunningham, Esq. True and Greene, printers………..Merchants’ Hall. [Line of 15 dots.] 1823.


Contents: i 1st title; ii copyright; iii–x introduction; 1–219 text; 220 errata; [I] 2d title; [2] copyright; [3]–[4] contents (with errata bottom

**References**: not located.

**Sources**: GBS*; PWcT; ViU; ViW.

**Notes**: Two separate but closely connected works bound together and sold as a single volume. Each work was also bound and sold separately.

“Between the years 1803 and 1812, a private correspondence was carried on by John Adams with William Cunningham, a friend and kinsman. It was strictly confidential in its nature, Mr. Adams enjoining that it should not reach the public; at any rate, not in his lifetime. In it he expressed, in his most unguarded and unrestrained manner, the harshest sentiments towards several public men with whom he had been at variance, and in particularly bitter terms in reference to Colonel Pickering. The son of Cunningham, to whom the papers had come on the death of his father, prevailed on by some motives and inducements not explained, allowed them to be published in 1823. Colonel Pickering had no knowledge of the existence of this correspondence, until he read it in print. Its character, and the manner in which he was assailed and represented in it, impelled him to notice [respond to] it; and in 1824, appeared his *Review of the Correspondence between the Honorable John Adams, late President of the United States, and the late William Cunningham, Esq.* This was a production of great ability, and considering his age, then on the verge of eighty years, most remarkable. It occupies one hundred and forty compactly printed pages, and displays his faculties and spirit wholly unabated. [Actually, the first edition had 197 pages; the second edition had 140 pages.] It is animated, forcible, perspicuous, and pungent in its style; full of historical political reminiscences, anecdotes, and narratives, illustrating men and events; and is a source of invaluable information respecting the party conflicts that so violently agitated the period it covered. As was to be expected,
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it is severe and resentful, in commenting upon the charges and hostile representations directed at him in the course of the Correspondence….Perhaps no political publication of the kind ever produced a deeper or wider sensation than Colonel Pickering’s Review of the Adams and Cunningham correspondence. The first edition was immediately exhausted; it was circulated all over the country and filled the columns of newspapers. For years it afforded topics for political discussion.”— The Life of Timothy Pickering. Because the Correspondence and the Review of the correspondence were so closely connected, it is supposed that the publisher of the Review acquired some number of copies of the Correspondence, which were bound together with copies of the first edition of the Review, and sold as a single unit in 1824. A number of such copies have survived. Copies of the Correspondence bound together with the second edition of the Review are not located.

For information about Timothy Pickering, see item 24-10a.

†24-11 Pickering, Timothy, 1745–1829.


References: NUC NP 0346905; Sabin 62658; Shoemaker 17636.

Sources: DLC; PC*. 

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www.USDeclarationOfIndependence.com
Notes: Second edition with 140 pages, and a new setting. The first edition was also bound with the Correspondence between the Hon. John Adams, late president of the United States, and the later Wm. Cunningham, Esq. (Boston: 1823). Examples have been located in contemporary bindings.

However, the second edition does not appear to have been similarly bound with the Correspondence.

For information about Timothy Pickering, see the 1824 first edition (item 24-10a).

†24-12 Rogers, Thomas J., 1781–1832.

A new American biographical dictionary; or, remembrancer of the departed heroes, sages, and statesman, of America. Confined exclusively to those who have signalized themselves in either capacity, in the Revolutionary War which obtained the independence of their country. Third edition; with important alterations and additions. Compiled by Thomas J. Rogers. Whether we consider the intrinsic gallantry of our Revolutionary heroes and statesmen, the sufferings they endured, or the inestimable value of the blessings they obtained, no nation has prouder examples to appeal to than the American people: no nation was ever called on by stronger obligations of gratitude, to honor their characters and to consecrate their memories. Easton, Penn: Printed and published by Thomas J. Rogers. [11 dots.] 1824.


References: Howes R420; NUC NR 0378114; Sabin 72736; Shoemaker 17847.
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Sources: DLC; GBS; PC*.

Notes: Third edition, “considerably enlarged”, with a new setting. The new edition has 156 biographies; the 1823 edition had 37.

†24-13 STETSON, ISAAC.

The universal writer; or, short-hand shortened, being the most correct, easy, speedy and legible method ever yet discovered, whereby more may be written in one hour, than in eighty minutes by any other system hitherto published: An attention to which, by this method, any person may qualify himself, in a short time, to note down the language of a public speaker in a style both beautiful and legible, word by word, as fast as delivered, and may likewise read it distinctly at any distance of time after it is written. Compiled and improved from the latest London and American publications. By Isaac Stetson, professor of stenography. Philadelphia: Printed by John Young, 34, North Third-St. 1824.

Collation: 12°: 1−36 4(3 ll.); 21 leaves; pp. i−x 11−42 [unn. pp. i−iii 11−12 15−16 21 25−26 36]; 4 plates.

Contents: i title; ii copyright; iii−ix introduction; x author’s address “To masters of academies and other seminaries of learning” and others; 11 “The Excellency and utility of short-hand”; 12 “Of this epitome of stenography”; 13−29 text; 30−35 Declaration of Independence; 36−41 author’s address “To the learner”; 42 testimonial praising Stetson’s course of lectures.


References: NUC NS 0920003; Shoemaker 18091.

Source: GBS*.
Notes: First edition. Stetson is described as a “professor of stenography.” His book, published in 1824, a year after Marcus Gould’s book on short-hand first appeared (1823), was largely a “copy-cat” book. Although, his short-hand method was different from Gould’s. Stetson claimed that his method was superior, saying: “more may be written in one hour, than in eighty minutes by any other system.” While his method was novel, the composition of his book was not. The titles of Stetson’s four plates — plate 1: “Specimen of joining”; plate 2: “Prepositions and terminations”; plate 3: “Declaration of Independence”; and plate 4: “Continued” — were exactly the same as the titles on Gould’s plates 4, 3, 8 and 9. He also copied Gould’s use of the Declaration of Independence as a text to illustrate his method of short-hand.

†24-14 STETSON, ISAAC.

The universal writer; or, short-hand shortened, being the most correct, easy, speedy and legible method ever yet discovered, whereby, more may be written in one hour, than in eighty minutes by any other system hitherto published: An attention to which, by this method, any person may qualify himself, in a short time, to note down the language of a public speaker in a style both beautiful and legible, word by word, as fast as delivered, and may likewise read it distinctly at any distance of time after it is written. Compiled and improved from the latest London and American publications. Second edition. By Isaac Stetson, professor of stenography. New York: Printed by Dood and Manter, no. 1, Thames-St. [Line of 7 dots.] 1824.

The “cover-title has imprint: New York, S. King, 1824.” — see NUC NS 0920004.


Contents: i title; ii copyright; iii−xiii introduction; 14 author’s address “To masters of academies of learning” and others; 15 “Of this epitome of stenography”; 16 “The excellency and utility of short-hand”; 17−33 text; 34–43 Declaration of Independence; 44–49 author’s address “To the learner.”
Declaration of Independence


References: NUC NS 0920004; Shoemaker 18092.

Sources: N; PC*.

Notes: Second edition, with a new setting, following the first edition of the same year. For information about the Isaac Stetson, see the first edition (item 24-13).

†24-15 Williams, Samuel, 1743–1817.


Collation: 12°: 1−176; 102 leaves; pp. i−xii 13−204 [unn. pp. i−iii vii 13 176−177].

Contents: i title; ii copyright; iii−vi preface; vii−xii contents; 13−175 text (with the Declaration of Independence, pp. 71−76); 176 blank; 177−204 appendix (with the Constitution of the U.S. and amendments to the Constitution, pp. 191−204).

References: NUC NW 0330613; Sabin 104347; Shoemaker 19291.

Sources: DLC; PC*.


The book also contains the so-called “missing thirteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution.” For further information, see The freeman’s guide, 1812 (item 12-02). According to the preface, the work “was written as early as the year 1795; but was never before
published, except in the monthly numbers of a periodical work of that day.” Sabin conjectured that the place of publication was *The Rural Magazine: or, Vermont Repository*, Jan-Dec., 1795.

Samuel Williams (1743–1817), clergyman, naturalist, and for a time, was the Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard College. Williams was educated at Harvard, where he taught mathematics and natural history for eight years. In 1788, the governor of Massachusetts appointed him surveyor of the state’s western boundary. He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Rutland, Vermont, as well as the editor of a local newspaper, the *Rutland Herald*. His most important achievement was the book titled *The natural and civil history of Vermont* (1794). Besides the present work, his other publications include *A discourse delivered before his Excellency Thomas Chittenden, etc.* (1794), *A discourse on the love of our country* (1775), *The influence of Christianity on civil society* (1780), *The love of our country represented and urged in a discourse* (1792), *The moral principles and blessing of society* (1812), *Sketches of the war, between the United States and the British Isles* (1815), and *Questions adapted to Williams’ History of the American Revolution: for the use of schools* (1827).

1825

†25-01 *The constitutions of the United States of America; with the latest amendments: also the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, with the federal Constitution. Lexington, Ky.*

Printed and published by Thomas T. Skillman. 1825.

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References: NUC NC 0652553; Shoemaker 20180.

Sources: MWA; PC*.

Notes: Another edition with the same collation and pagination as the 1823 and 1824 editions, but with a different setting. Contains the most current of each state constitution.

†25-02 The genius of universal emancipation, and Baltimore courier. Benjamin Lundy editor. [Two lines of quotation from the Declaration of Independence.] Vol. I. No. 1 [-52]. Baltimore, July 4th, 1825 [- September 2, 1826].

Collation: χ1–χ524; 208 leaves; pp. 1–416 [first page of each issue is unnumbered].

52 numbers, no signatures, paged continuously, with two columns per page.


References: AP index; ULS.
Sources: AP19; AP19 (reel 108)*.

Notes: “Title varies. Numbering irregular. Superseded by Genius of liberty. Edited by B. Lundy. For information about B. Lundy, see item 22-01.

‡25-03 Hume, David & Thomas Smollett & J. R. Miller.

The history of England, from the invasion of Julius Caesar, to the revolution in 1688. By David Hume, Esq. London: Published by Jones & Company, 3, Acton Place, Kingsland Road. 1825.


Title (v.3): The history of Great Britain from the death of George II. to the coronation of George IV. Designed as a continuation of Hume and Smollett. By J. R. Miller. London: Published by Jones & Company, 3, Acton Place, Kingsland Road. 1825.

The words “By J. R. Miller.” are not present in the title of the 1824 edition of volume three.


Contents: Vol. 1: i title; ii blank; iii–vi autobiography of David Hume; vii–xii contents; 1–873 text; 874–912 notes to the first volume; 913–992 index to Hume.

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James I, Charles I, James II, Charles II, and William & Mary, with
caption “Engraved by Mr. Page. From a design, by Smirke, Esqr. R.
A. London. Published by Jones & Co. Feby. 14, 1824.”; plate 13,
facing p. 712: engr. port. of Cromwell, with caption “Engraved by Mr.
J. Rogers. From the admired painting by R. Smirke, Esqr. R. A.”
[lacking the imprint which may have been close-cut from the bottom
of the page].

Vol. 2: i title; ii printers imprint: “Glasgow: Andrew & John M.
Duncan, printers to the university.”; iii–xiii contents to Smollett;
xiv–xvi life of Dr. Smollett; 1–562 text; 563–586 notes; 587–618
index to Smollett.

§ Plate 1, frontispiece) facing the recto of plate 2: engraved port. of
“Tobias Smollett M.D. Engraved by Mr. Page. From an original
painting. London. Published by Jones & Co. July 9, 1825.”; plate 2,
with recto facing plate 1 & verso facing title: an engraved title page
“The history of England, from the Revolution to the death of George
the second. By T. Smollett, M. D. Complete in one volume, with
portraits &c. [Illus. entitled] Death of General Wolfe. Engraved by
Mr. R. Cooper, from a painting by B. West, Esqr. R. A. London.
Published by Jones & Co. 3, Acton Place, Kingsland Road. 1825.”;
plate 3, facing p. 16, engr. port. of “William & Mary. Engraved by Mr.
J. Rogers. From an original drawing. London. Published by Jones &
Co. Novr. 10, 1824.”; plate 4, facing p. 102: engr. port. of Anne,
princess of Denmark, with caption “Engraved by Mr. J. Rogers, from
a drawing by S. Drummond. London, Published by Jones & Co. Augt.
25, 1824.”; plate 5, facing p. 184: engr. port. of “George I. Engraved
by Mr. Rogers from a painting by Thornhill. London, published by
Jones & Co. Ocrtr. 9, 1824.”; plate 6, facing p. 224: engr. port. of
“George II. Engraved by Mr. Rogers. From a painting by Sir Godfrey
Kneller. London, Published by Jones & Co. Ocrtr. 1, 1824.”

Vol. 3: i title; ii–x 1–464 same as item 24-08.

§ Plate 1, frontispiece facing title: port. of “George III. Engraved by
Mr. J. Rogers, from a painting by Sir Wm. Beechy, Knt. R. A.
397: an engraved port. of “George the Fourth. London, published by
Jones & Co. May 14, 1825.”
Plate 2 is not present in the 1824 edition of volume three held by PP, the 1825 edition of volume three held by DLC, or the 1825 edition of volume three available on Google Book Search.

The plates in the personal copy of volumes one and two compare to the DLC copy, as follows: **Vol. 1**: Plate 1: the same; plate 2, recto facing plate 1 & verso facing title: engraved title page entitled “The history of England, by David Hume Esquire. [Illus. of the] Battle of Agincourt. London. Published by Jones & Co. Warwick Square.”; plate 3, facing p. 16: the same, except the words “Engraved by J. Rogers…Jones & Co. 1824” are replaced by “London. Published by Jones & Co. 3, Warwick Square, & 3, Acton Place, Kingsland Road. Novr. 10, 1823.”; plate 4 lacking; plate 5 lacking; plate 6 the same; plate 7 has the following additional words “London, published by Jones & Co. April, 1824.” at the bottom of the page, which appear to have been close-cut from the bottom of the page in the DLC copy; plate 8 lacking; plate 9 lacking; plate 10 lacking; plate 11 the same, except the port. reads “Mary Queen of Scots” instead of “Mary”; plate 12 the same; plate 13 lacking.


**References**: NUC NM 0588414 (v.3); Sabin 49034.

**Sources**: DLC (v.1 & v.2)*; DLC (v.3); GBS (v.2 & v.3); PC (v.1 & v.2); PC (v.3)*.

**Notes**: A set of three volumes. Volume three is a reissue using the sheets from the 1824 edition, but with (1) a new imprint date of 1825, (2) the words “By J. R. Miller.” added in the title, and (3) one additional plate. Except for the title leaf, which has a new setting, the remainder of the sheets have the same setting as the 1824 edition. The third volume is complete unto itself, and is found singularly or together with the other two volumes.

“David Hume (1711–1776) was a Scottish philosopher, economist, historian and an important figure in Western philosophy and the Scottish Enlightenment. His *History of England* was the standard work on English history for many years.”—Wikipedia.

“Tobias Smollett (1721–1771) was a Scottish author, best known for his picaresque novels [having to do with sharp-witted vagabonds or rogues], such as *The adventures of Roderick Random* (1748) and *The adventures of Peregrin Pickle* (1753).”—Wikipedia.
regarded *A complete history of England* as his major work, which took from 1757 to 1765 to write.

Little is known of J. R. Miller, except that he was a historian.


**Title** (v.2): __________. **Vol. II.**


**Contents:** **Vol. 1:** 1 title; 2 copyright; 3 dedication: “To Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Charles Carroll, surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence”; 4 blank; 5–253 text; 254 blank; 255–299 appendix (with the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, together with passages omitted by Congress printed in italics, and substitutions given at the bottom of each page, pp. 275–280).


**References:** Gephart 13819; Howes L215; NUC NL 0199521 & NL 0199522; Sabin 39787; Shoemaker 21184.

**Sources:** DLC; GBS; PC*.

**Notes:** First edition. The two volumes were sometimes bound individually and sometimes bound together as two volumes in one.

Richard Henry Lee (1732–1794) was an American statesman.
from Virginia best known for proposing the motion in the Second Continental Congress calling for the colonies’ independence from Great Britain. He also served as the sixth president of the United States in Congress assembled under the Articles of Confederation and U.S. Senator from Virginia 1789 to 1792. He was born in Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was educated in England, and returned to Virginia in 1752 where he began a law practice. He was the great uncle of Robert E. Lee — Wikipedia. The correspondents include Washington, S. Adams, Dickinson, and Jefferson.

The Memoir of the life of Richard Henry Lee “written by the grandson of the man whose chief claim to fame is that he moved the resolution for independence in the Continental Congress, shows little knowledge on the part of the author as to what is needed in biography. Certain parts of Lee’s life are treated with satisfactory fullness, but others are slurred, and in some cases entirely omitted, notably Lee’s part in the local politics of Virginia during the Revolution, in which he was an important factor; and in the Conway cabal against Washington. As a biography, therefore, it can be dismissed with little attention, but the appendix of vol. 1, and the whole of vol. 2, printed some hundred and fifty letters to and from Lee, which, in the absence of any collection of the Lee papers, make it a work of distinct value. It is to be noted, however, that there are traces of editing in the printing of these letters, the text not being wholly reliable.”— Larned, The literature of American history.

†25-05 MAINE. CONSTITUTION.

The constitution of the state of Maine, and that of the United States. Published for the use of schools, by order of the legislature. Portland: Printed by Todd and Smith, printers to the state. 1825.

Collation: 12°: 1−46; 24 leaves; pp. 1−48 [unn. pp. 1−3 29].

Contents: 1 title; 2 an act authorizing 10,000 copies of the book to be printed, distributed, used and read in schools throughout the state; 3−28 1820 constitution of ME; 29−45 Constitution of the U.S., related
resolutions, and the amendments to the Constitution; 45–48 Declaration of Independence.

**References:** NUC NM 0129582; Shoemaker 21303.

**Sources:** DLC; PC*.

**Notes:** First edition. The book contains the so-called “missing thirteenth amendment” to the U.S. Constitution.” It is the book that sparked a controversy over the “missing thirteenth amendment.” For further information, see *The freeman’s guide*, 1812 (item 12-02).

†25-06 MISSOURI. LAWS, ETC.

Laws of the state of Missouri; revised and digested by authority of the general assembly. In two volumes. With an appendix. Vol. I. Published according to an act of the general assembly, passed 21st February, 1825. St. Louis: Printed by E. Charless, for the state. [Two parallel lines of 13 dots.] 1825.


**Collation:** Vol. 1: 8°: π⁴ A–3M⁴ 3N(3 ll.) [24-letter register includes V throughout]; 247 leaves; pp. i–viii 1–486 [unn. pp. i–iii 1 43 71; misnumbering 445 as “485”].


**Contents:** Vol. 1: i title; ii blank; iii–viii contents; 1–5 “The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America with printed signatures grouped by state.”; 5–14 Articles of Confederation, done at Philadelphia, July 9, 1778; 14–28 Constitution of the United States with resolutions in convention; 28–31 amendments to the Constitution; 31–34 treaty of cession between the U.S. and the French republic; 35–39 an act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories, dated 6
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March 1820; 40–42 an ordinance declaring the assent of the people of the state of Missouri, by their representatives in convention assembled, to certain conditions and provision in the act of congress 6 March, 1820; 43–65 constitution of the state of Missouri; 65–67 amendments to the state constitution; 67–70 resolutions pertaining to the admission of Missouri into the Union; 71–486 statute laws of the state of Missouri.


References: NUC NM 0645186; Sabin 49604; Shoemaker 21482.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: First edition, revised, and “published according to an act of the general assembly.” The work was preceded by several editions of the Acts passed by the General Assembly beginning in 1813, and by Geyer’s A digest of the laws of Missouri territory (1818), none of which reprinted the Declaration of Independence.

The book contains the so-called “missing thirteenth amendment” to the U.S. Constitution.” For further information, see The freeman’s guide, 1812 (item 12-02).

On February 21st, 1825, the general assembly passed An act to provide for the publication and distribution of the revised laws of this state (v.2, pp. 493–501). The act says, in part: “That there shall be published an edition of fifteen hundred copies of the revised laws of this state, which shall contain the following acts, to wit:” The list included the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the U.S., a treaty of cession, an act authorizing a convention, an ordinance declaring assent to propositions, the state constitution with amendments, resolutions for admission, a solemn act declaring assent, a proclamation, and a list (by name) of statute laws of Missouri, acts passed at session 1824-5, an appendix to contain certain acts of Congress, and a collection of approved forms for magistrates. The act directed that the edition shall
be published under the superintendence of one fit and proper person, to be appointed by the governor, with the responsibility to make proper marginal notes of the contents of each section or clause, and a full and complete index to the whole.

The Laws were printed by Edward Charless, son of Joseph and successor to the Charless firm. Joseph Charless established the first printing press west of the Mississippi River, and created the first Missouri imprint in 1808. Meriwether Lewis, governor for the territory of Louisiana, was instrumental in bringing Charless to St. Louis, the territorial capital, and there Charless launched his weekly newspaper, the Missouri Gazette, on July 12, 1808. He also published the first laws of the territory of Louisiana, in 1808.

†25-07 Royer, John.

The monument of patriotism, being a collection of biographical sketches of the lives and characters of some of those men who signed the independence of America; and brief sketches of many other eminent statesmen, also, generals and heroes who fought and bled in the Revolutionary War, and also, the most prominent characters of the late war with Great Britain. To which is annexed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and George Washington’s farewell address. An eulogium on the character of General George Washington. Compiled from the most authentic and approved authors, by John Royer. A new edition. Pottstown: Published by John Royer, 1825.


References: NUC NR 0486821; Sabin 73840; Shoemaker 22153.

Sources: DLC; GBS; PC*.
Notes: First edition. Although called “a new edition”, no previous edition has been located. The NUC cites only the new edition of 1825. Sabin and Shoemaker mention only the new edition.

In the preface, Royer writes: “The names of Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, convey to the mind more just and distinct ideas of exalted patriotism, of distinguished public services, and of real greatness, than could be done by any titles which could have been given them.” Biographies are given for George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, David Rittenhouse, Patrick Henry, John Hancock, Joseph Warren, Anthony Wayne, Daniel Morgan, Charles Lee, Benedict Arnold, Paul Jones, William Bainbridge, David Porter, James Lawrence, Thomas Macdonough, Stephen Decatur, Zebulon Pike, William Henry Harrison, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Gilbert Motier Marques de Lafayette, of which 12 are not found in Rogers’ New American Biographical Dictionary, 1824 (item 24-12).

Royer was a printer in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. In 1821, he published a Pottstown newspaper called The Advocate.

†25-08 The speeches, addresses and messages, of the several presidents of the United States, at the openings of Congress and at their respective inaugurations. Also, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and Washington’s farewell address to his fellow-citizens. Embracing an official summary of the national events of the first half century of the Union. Embellished with miniature likenesses of the presidents, and fac similes of the sages of the Revolution, signers to the Declaration of Independence.
Philadelphia: Published by Robert Desilver, no. 110, Walnut-Street. [13 dots.] Thomas Town, printer. 1825.


Contents: i title; ii blank; iii–iv contents; 1–6 Declaration of Independence; 7–28 Constitution of the U.S. and the amendments to
the Constitution; 29–536 text (with Washington’s farewell address, pp. 94–115).


References: NUC NU 0232202; Sabin 89198; Shoemaker 23128.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: First edition. The book contains speeches, addresses, and messages of Presidents George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and John Quincy Adams. Plates 2–5 are the same as plates 1–4 in volume one of Robertson’s History of America, 1822 (item 22-04).

†25-09 VERMONT. LAWS, ETC.

The laws of Vermont, of a publick and permanent nature: coming down to, and including, the year 1824. To which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the constitutions of the United States and of Vermont. Compiled, by authority of the legislature, by Wm. Slade, Jun. Windsor: Published for the state, by Simeon Ide. 1825.


Contents: i title; ii blank; iii–vii compiler’s report; viii contents; 9–13 Declaration of Independence; 14–21 Articles of Confederation, done at Philadelphia, July 9, 1778; 22 blank; 23–54 Constitution of
Declaration of Independence

the U.S.; 55−686 Laws; 687−692 list of acts repealed; 692−696 list of unrepealed acts; 697−756 index (with errata, bottom p. 756).

References: NUC NV 0113573; Shoemaker 23153.

Sources: DLC; PC*.

Notes: Revised edition “compiled, by authority of the legislature”, following the edition of the Laws of the state of Vermont (1808–1817), items 08-03a & 08-03b.

On Nov. 6th, 1823, the legislature passed An act, providing for compiling and re-printing the laws of this state, in which William Slade was appointed to make a compilation of the laws of Vermont. — compiler’s report, p. iii. Slade explained the arrangement used in the compilation, and the steps followed in preparing the compilation, in a “Compiler’s Report” annexed to the compilation (pp. iii–vii).

On Nov. 18th, 1824, the legislature passed An act, to provide for printing the laws of the state (pp. 681–682), which said, in part: “That the governour…is authorized to appoint an agent, to contract…for printing the laws of this state, as compiled by William Slade, Jun. Esq. [and]…that it shall be the duty of such agent…to contract for printing and binding three thousand copies of said compilation.”

William Slade Jr. (1786–1859) was an American Whig and Anti-Masonic politician. Born in Cornwall, Vermont, he graduated from Middlebury College in 1807; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1810 and commenced practice in Middlebury. He engaged in editorial work; he established and was the editor of the Columbian Patriot 1814–1816. He was secretary of state of Vermont 1815–1822; judge of the Addison County Court; clerk in the Department of State, Washington, D.C. from 1823 to 1829. He served as a member of Congress from 1831 to 1843; reporter of decisions of the Vermont state supreme court in 1843 and 1844; governor of Vermont 1844–1846, and corresponding secretary of the Board of National Popular Education 1846–1859.
†25-10 Washington, George, Pres. U.S.

Collation: 12°: lacks signatures; 54 leaves; pp. 1–108 [unn. pp. 1–5 35 75].


References: Sabin 101846A; Shoemaker 21217.

Source: PC*.

Notes: First edition, with pictorial boards. The front cover vignette is that of Washington seated on his horse, waving to the crowd of people. The front cover text includes the words “embellished with engravings”, although the illustrations look more like woodcuts. Sabin gives the questionable publication date as “1825?”

This is an abridgement of Weems’ work [The life of George Washington], and I think it was published about 1825.” Private letter of W. U. Lewisson quoted to Mrs. Skeel’s “Mason Locke Weems”, vol. 1, 1929, p. 77. — see Sabin 101846A.
Appendix
A Checklist of American Newspapers Printing the U.S. Declaration of Independence, 1776-1825

The checklist is arranged alphabetically by state and by newspaper title within state. The list contains 134 different newspaper titles, each representing a separate checklist entry. There are 272 separate newspaper issues, each reprinting the Declaration of Independence.

Each checklist entry consists of a newspaper title, a city of publication, a date of publication, pages and column numbers on which the Declaration of Independence is printed, and a source symbol (preceded by the symbol †) specifying a library holding an actual copy of the cited newspaper or a media collection containing a photographic copy of the newspaper issue.

Source Symbols:

AA    Accessible Archives Inc. (media collection).
AHN   America’s Historical Newspapers, containing Early American Newspapers Series I and II (media collection).
DLC(M) Library of Congress (microfilm copy).
DLC(P) Library of Congress (paper copy).
MWA(P) American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, MA (paper copy).
MWA(M) American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, MA (microfilm copy).
NhHi(P) New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, NH (paper copy).
PC    Personal Copy (paper copy).
19N   19th Century Newspapers (media collection).
Appendix

Contemporary Newspaper Printings of the Declaration of Independence

July 8 Philadelphia, Dunlap’s Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser.
July 9 Philadelphia, Heinrich Millers Pennsylvanischer Staatsbote.
July 9 Baltimore, Dunlap’s Maryland Gazette, or, the Baltimore General Advertiser.
July 10 Baltimore, Maryland Journal, and the Baltimore Advertiser.
July 11 New York, New York Journal; or the General Advertiser.
July 11 Annapolis, Maryland Gazette.
July 15 Norwich, Norwich Packet and the Weekly Advertiser.
July 16 Salem, American Gazette.
July 17 Worcester, Massachusetts Spy or, American Oracle of Liberty.
July 18 Boston, Continental Journal, and Weekly Advertiser.
July 18 Newport, The Newport Mercury Extraordinary.
July 20 Williamsburg, Virginia Gazette [Dixon and Hunter].
July 26 Williamsburg, Virginia Gazette [Purdie].

Note: A July 19th Williamsburg printing in the Virginia Gazette [Purdie] contains only extracts of the Declaration. The above list is taken from Michael Walsh’s article entitled Contemporary broadside editions of the Declaration of Independence.
Arkansas

The Arkansas Gazette.
Little Rock (Arkansas Territory).
– July 2, 1822 p.3 c.1-2 † AHN

Connecticut

American Mercury.
Hartford.
– July 9, 1801 p.1 c.1-3 † PC
– July 5, 1804 p.1 c.4-5 & p.2 c.1 † AHN
– July 12, 1810 p.2 c.4-5 & p.3 c.1 † AHN, PC

American Sentinel.
Middletown.
– July 6, 1825 p.2 c.3 & p.3 c.1 † AHN

The Connecticut Courant and Hartford Weekly Intelligencer.
Hartford.
– July 15, 1776 p.2 c.1-3 † 19N

The Connecticut Gazette and the Universal Intelligencer.
New London.
– July 12, 1776 p.2 c.2-3 † 19N

The Connecticut Journal.
New Haven.
– July 17, 1776 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN

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Norwich Packet and the Weekly Advertiser.
Norwich.
– July 8–15, 1776 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN

True Republican.
New London.
– July 1, 1807 p.1 c.2-4 † AHN

The Witness.
Litchfield.
– July 9, 1806 p.1 c.4 & p.2 c.1-2 † AHN

Delaware

American Watchman.
Wilmington.
– July 2, 1814 p.3 c.1-2 † AHN
– July 2, 1817 p.2 c.1-3 † AHN

American Watchman and Delaware Republican.
Wilmington.
– July 4, 1810 p.2 c.2-4. † AHN
– July 4, 1812 p.1 c.2-3. † AHN

Delaware Gazette and Peninsula Advertiser.
Wilmington.
– Sept. 30, 1816 p.1 c.1-3 † AHN
District of Columbia

City of Washington Gazette.
Washington City.
– July 3, 1820  p.3 c.2-3 † AHN

The Courier.
Washington City.
– July 9, 1812  p.1 c.1-2 † AHN

The National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser.
Washington City.
– July 3, 1801  p.1 c.3-4 & p.2 c.1-2 † 19N, AHN, PC
– July 4, 1803  p.3 c.1-3 † 19N, AHN
– July 3, 1805  p.2 c.5 & p.3 c.1 † 19N, AHN
– July 2, 1806  p.3 c.1-3 † 19N, AHN
– July 3, 1807  p.2 c.4-5 & p.3 c.1 † 19N, AHN
– July 4, 1808  p.2 c.3-4 † 19N, AHN, PC
– July 4, 1811  p.1 c.1-2 † 19N, AHN

Daily National Intelligencer.
Washington City.
– July 4, 1814  p.2 c.1-2 † 19N, AHN
– July 4, 1815  p.2 c.5 & p.3 c.1 † 19N, AHN, PC
– July 4, 1816  p.2 c.4-5 & p.3 c.1 † 19N, AHN
– July 4, 1817  p.2 c.4-5 † 19N, AHN
– July 4, 1818  p.2 c.4-5 † 19N, AHN
– July 5, 1819  p.2 c.4-5 † 19N, AHN
– July 4, 1820  p.3 c.2-3 † 19N, AHN, PC
– July 4, 1821  p.2 c.1-2 † 19N
– July 4, 1822  p.2 c.1-2 † 19N
– July 4, 1823  p.2 c.1-2 † 19N
– July 4, 1825  p.2 c.1-2 † 19N
Appendix

Washington Expositor.
Washington City.
– July 2, 1808 p.1 c.2-3 & p.2 c.1-3 † AHN

Washington Gazette.
Washington City.
– July 3, 1821 p.2 c.4 & p.3 c.1 † AHN

Washington Republican and Congressional Examiner.
Washington City.
– July 5, 1823 p.3 c.2-3 † PC

Illinois

Edwardsville Spectator.
Edwardsville.
– July 3, 1819 p.2 c.5 & p.3 c.1 † AHN
– July 4, 1820 p.1 c.1-2 † AHN
– June 26, 1821 p.1 c.1-2 † AHN
– June 28, 1823 p.3 c.2-3 † AHN

Maine

Eastern Argus.
Portland.
– June 28, 1805 p.4 c.1 (double wide) † AHN, PC
– June 30, 1808 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN

The Lincoln Intelligencer.
Wiscasset.
– July 4, 1822 p.3 c.3-4 † AHN

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**Maryland**

The Baltimore Daily Intelligencer.
Baltimore

– August 16, 1794 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN

Baltimore Patriot & Evening Advertiser.
Baltimore.

– July 3, 1813 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN
– July 5, 1814 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN
– July 3, 1815 p.2 c.1-3 † AHN
– July 3, 1816* p.2 c.1-2 † AHN
* The Declaration appears to have been clipped out.

Baltimore Patriot & Mercantile Advertiser.
Baltimore.

– July 3, 1817 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN
– July 3, 1818 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN
– July 3, 1819 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN
– July 3, 1820 p.2 c.1-3 † AHN
– July 3, 1822 p.2 c.4-5 † AHN
– July 3, 1823 p.2 c.4-5 † AHN
– July 3, 1824 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN

Dunlap’s Maryland Gazette, or, the Baltimore General Advertiser.
Baltimore.

– July 9, 1776 p.2 c.2-3 † MWA(P)

Hagers-Town Gazette.
Hagers-Town.

– July 4, 1809 p.2 c.1-3 † AHN
Appendix

Maryland Gazette.
Annapolis.
– July 11, 1776        p. 2 c.1-2 † MWA(P)

The Maryland Herald, and Hager’s-Town Weekly Advertiser.
Hagerstown.
– July 4, 1804        p.1 c.2-4 † AHN

Maryland Journal, and the Baltimore Advertiser.
Baltimore.
– July 10, 1776        p.1 c.1-3 & p.2 c.1 † DLC(P)*
* DLC newspaper and periodical room, box 8, folder 11.

Mechanic’s Gazette, and Merchants Daily Advertiser.
Baltimore.
– July 3, 1815        p.2 c.1-3 † AHN

Republican Star.
Easton.
– July 4, 1809        p.1 c.1-3 † AHN

Republican Star or Eastern Shore General Advertiser.
Hagerstown (AHN index gives Halifax as the place of publication.)
– July 4, 1804        p.1 c.2-4 † AHN

Republican Star and General Advertiser.
Easton.
– July 2, 1822        p.2 c.2-3 † AHN
– July 1, 1823        p.2 c.2-3 † AHN

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Massachusetts

American Gazette.
Salem.
– July 16, 1776 p.1 c.1-3 & p.4 c.1-2 † AHN

Watertown.
– July 22, 1776 p.1 c.1-3 † 19N

Boston Patriot.
Boston.
– July 4, 1820 p.2 c.3-4 † AHN

Columbian Centinel.
Boston.
– July 4, 1821 p.1 c.4 † AHN, PC

Columbian Minerva.
Dedham.
– July 6, 1802 p.3 c.1-3 † AHN

Continental Journal, and Weekly Advertiser.
Boston.
– July 18, 1776 p.1 c.1-3 † AHN

The Democrat.
Boston.
– July 3, 1805 p.4 c.1 † AHN
– July 2, 1806 p.2 c.2-4 † AHN
### Appendix

**Essex Journal and New-Hampshire Packet.**
Newburyport.
- July 19, 1776 p.1 c.1-3 † AHN

**Essex Register.**
Salem.
- July 2, 1808 p.1 c.2-4 † AHN
- July 4, 1810 p.1 c.1-2 † AHN
- July 7, 1823 p.2 c.5-6 & p.3 c.1 † AHN

**The Independent Chronicle.**
Boston.
- July 5, 1802 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN
- July 4, 1803 p.1 c.1-2 (ea. double wide) † AHN
- July 5, 1804 p.2 c.4 † AHN
- July 4, 1805 p.1 c.3-4 † AHN

**Independent Chronicle.**
Boston,
- July 3, 1806 p.1 c.3-4 † AHN, PC
- July 6, 1807 p.2 c.3-4 † AHN
- July 4, 1808 p.1 c.4-5 † AHN
- July 3, 1809 p.1 c.4-5 † AHN, PC
- July 2, 1810 p.1 c.3-4 † AHN, PC
- July 4, 1811 p.1 c.5 & p.2 c.1 † AHN
- July 2, 1812 p.1 c.4-5 † AHN, PC
- July 5, 1813 p.1 c.3-4 † AHN, PC
- July 4, 1814 p.1 c.3-4 & p.2 c.1 † AHN, PC
- July 3, 1815 p.1 c.3-5 † AHN
- July 4, 1816 p.1 c.2-4 † AHN
Independent Chronicle & Boston Patriot.
Boston.
– July 4, 1818 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN
– July 3, 1819 p.2 c.5-6 † AHN

Independent Chronicle and Boston Patriot.
Boston.
– July 4, 1820 p.2 c.3-4 † AHN
– July 4, 1823 p.2 c.1-2 † PC

Independent Whig.
Newburyport.
– July 4, 1810 p.1 c.3-4 & p.2 c.1 † AHN

Massachusetts Spy or, American Oracle of Liberty.
Worcester.
– July 17, 1776 p.1 c.1-3 † AHN

National Aegis.
Worcester.
– July 4, 1804 p.3 c.2-3 † AHN, PC
– July 3, 1805 p.3 c.1-2 † AHN
– July 4, 1810 p.3 c.2 † AHN
– July 3, 1811 p.2 c.4 & p.3 c.1-2 † AHN
– July 4, 1820 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN

The New-England Chronicle.
Boston.
– July 18, 1776 p.1 c.1-3 † AHN

Old Colony Gazette.
New Bedford.
– June 29, 1810 p.2 c.1-3 † AHN

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Republican Spy.
Northampton.
– July 17, 1804 p.4 c.3-4 † AHN
– July 9, 1805 p.3 c.2-3 † AHN

Salem Register.
Salem.
– July 4, 1805 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN
– July 3, 1806 p.2 c.1-3 † AHN

New Hampshire

Democratic Republican.
Walpole.
– July 4, 1812 p.1 c.1-3 † AHN

The Freeman’s Journal or New-Hampshire Gazette.
Portsmouth.
– July 20, 1776 p.4 c.1-3 † AHN

The New Hampshire Gazette.
Portsmouth.
– July 10, 1804 p.1 c.5 & p.2 c.1 † AHN
– July 12, 1808 p.1 c.3-4 † AHN

New Hampshire Gazette, or, Exeter Morning Chronicle. Extraordinary.
Exeter.
– July 16, 1776 p.1 c.1-3* † NhHi(P)

* A special one page issue on Tuesday; normally printed on Saturdays. A printer’s advertisement appears at the bottom of column 3.
New-Hampshire Patriot.
Concord.
– July 13, 1813 p.1 c.1-2 † AHN

New-Hampshire Patriot & State Gazette.
Concord.
– July 13, 1819 p.1 c.5-6 & p.2 c.1 † AHN, PC

New York

The Albany Argus.
Albany.
– July 4, 1820 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN

The Albany Register.
Albany.
– July 5, 1803 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN
– July 6, 1804 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN
– July 2, 1805 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN
– July 3, 1807 p.2 c.2-4 † AHN
– July 1, 1808 p.2 c.3-4 † AHN
– July 3, 1810 p.3 c.1-2 † AHN
– July 2, 1811 p.2 c.3-4 † AHN
– July 3, 1812 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN
– July 6, 1813 p.2 c.3-4 † AHN
– July 4, 1815 p.2 c.4-5 & p.3 c.1 † AHN
– July 2, 1816 p.2 c.5 & p.3 c.1 † AHN

American Citizen.
New York.
– July 4, 1803 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN
– July 4, 1804 p.2 c.5 & p.3 c.1-2 † AHN

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## Appendix

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<td>p.2 c.5 &amp; p.3 c.1</td>
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<td>p.2 c.4-5 &amp; p.3 c.1</td>
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### American Citizen and General Advertiser.

New York.

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<td>July 7, 1801</td>
<td>p.2 c.5 (first part)*</td>
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<td>July 8, 1801</td>
<td>p.2 c.3-4 (second part)</td>
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<td>July 5, 1802</td>
<td>p.2 c.2-4</td>
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* Published in two parts July 7th and 8th.

### The Bee.

Hudson.

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<td>June 28, 1811</td>
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<td>June 27, 1820</td>
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### The Columbian.

New York.

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<td>July 3, 1816</td>
<td>p.2 c.4-5</td>
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### The Constitutional Gazette.

New York.

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<td>July 10, 1776</td>
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The Military Monitor, and American Register.
New York.
– July 5, 1813 p.356 c.3 & p.357 c.1-3 & p.358 c.1 † AHN

The index to the American Periodicals 1741-1900 microfilm collection lists this work as a periodical.

Morning Chronicle.
New York.
– July 4, 1806 p.2 c.3-4 † AHN

The National Advocate.
New York.
– July 5, 1813 p.2 c.1-3 † AHN
– July 4, 1815 p.2 c.2-4 † AHN
– July 4, 1818 p.2 c.2-3 † 19N, AHN
– July 5, 1819 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN, PC
– July 4, 1820 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN

The New York Columbian.
New York.
– July 3, 1817 p.3 c.1-2 † AHN

New-York Courier.
New York.
– Sept. 14, 1816 p.2 c.1-3 † AHN

New York.
– July 15, 1776 p.1 c.1-2 † AHN
Appendix

New-York Journal; or the General Advertiser.
New York.
– July 11, 1776 p.1 (supplement) c.1-2 † AHN

New York.
– July 11, 1776 p.2 c.2-3 & p.3 c.1 † DLC (P)

The New-York Statesman.
New York.
– July 4, 1820 p.2 c.4-5 † AHN

Northern Whig.
Hudson.
– Sept 10, 1816 p.2 c.1-3 † AHN

Plattsburgh Republican.
Plattsburgh.
– July 4, 1818 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN
– June 29, 1822 p.1 c.1-3 † PC

Public Advertiser.
New York.
– July 3, 1807 p.2 c.2-4 † AHN
– July 2, 1808 p.2 c.1-3 † AHN
– July 4, 1809 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN
– April 24, 1810 p.2 c.1-3 † AHN
– July 4, 1811 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN
– July 4, 1812 p.2 c.3-5 † AHN

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www.USDeclarationOfIndependence.com
Republican Chronicle.
Ithaca.
- July 3, 1822 p.2 c.1-2 † AHN

Republican Messenger.
Sherburne.
- July 17, 1810 p.2 c.3-4 & p.3 c.1 † AHN

Republican Watch-Tower.
New York.
- July 6, 1800 p.1 c.3-4 † PC
- July 6, 1803 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN
- July 5, 1805 p.1 c.1-2 † AHN
- July 1, 1806 p.3 c.1-3 † AHN
- July 5, 1808 p.1 c.2-4 † AHN
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New York.
- July 6, 1816 p.322 c.1-3 & p.323 c.1 † AHN
- July 5, 1817 p.214 c.2-3 & p.215 c.1-3 † AHN, PC

Suffolk Gazette.
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- July 14, 1806 p.1 c.1-3 & p.2 c.1 † AHN

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- June 30, 1818 p.2 c.2-4 † AHN
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– July 10, 1812 p.3 c.2-4 † AHN

Raleigh Register, and North-Carolina Weekly Advertiser.
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Philadelphia,
– July 4, 1798 p.2 c.5 & p.3 c.1-2 † AHN
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Carey’s United States’ Recorder.
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Claypoole’s American Daily Advertiser.
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– July 4, 1797 p.1 c.1-3 † AHN
**The Democratic Press.**
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- July 3, 1807 p.3 c.1-3 † AHN
- July 2, 1825 p.2 c.3-4 † PC

**Dunlap’s American Daily Advertiser.**
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- July 4, 1791 p.2 c.4 & p.3 c.1-2 † AHN, PC
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**Dunlap and Claypoole’s American Daily Advertiser.**
Philadelphia.
- July 4, 1795 p.1 c.5 & p.2 c.1 † AHN

**Dunlap’s Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser.**
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- July 8, 1776 p.1 c.1-2 † AHN

**Franklin Gazette.**
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- July 4, 1818 p.2 c.2-3 † AHN
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**The Free Press.**
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(previously Wochentliche Pennsylvanische Staatsbote). In German.
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– July 4, 1806 p.3 c.1-3 † AHN
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The Pennsylvania Evening Post.
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Pennsylvania Gazette.
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– July 10, 1776 p.1 c.1-2 † DLC(M), AA
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