

*Publishing in Boston, 1726-1757:
The Accounts of Daniel Henchman*

BY ROLLO G. SILVER

BECAUSE they spoke of themselves as booksellers, it is somewhat difficult to remember that certain members of the colonial Boston book trade were also publishers. They secured the manuscript, contracted for the printing, paid for the production, and marketed the finished work which bore their imprint on the title-page. The history of American publishing begins with these bookseller-publishers, one of whom was Daniel Henchman.

About 1711, soon after he reached the age of twenty-one, Daniel Henchman began the selling of books and stationery in Boston. He spent the next fifty years in a variety of mercantile pursuits. Not only did he trade in many commodities—agricultural, aquatic, alcoholic—but he also, in partnership with four other Bostonians, built the first paper mill in New England. Nevertheless, his bookselling and publishing activities remained his major interest. By the time of his death in 1761, he had acquired a handsome estate as well as a reputation which led Isaiah Thomas to declare that Henchman “was the most eminent and enterprising bookseller that appeared in Boston, or, indeed, in all British America, before the year 1775.”¹

Henchman's daughter, Lydia, married Thomas Hancock who left his estate to his nephew John Hancock, the patriot. It is probably because of this circumstance that

¹ Isaiah Thomas, *The History of Printing in America* (Albany, 1874), II, 217.

some of Henchman's business records are part of the Hancock Papers, now in the Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. These records include some of his ledgers, bills, correspondence, and memoranda. Having been written before the advent—or is it deluge?—of auditors and accountants, they lack the accuracy, completeness, and clarity which a present-day investigator would desire. However, an examination of the papers reveals some documents, particularly bills from printers for books he published, which provide new facts about publishing in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, a period for which there has been a paucity of information.²

The bills from John Draper, Rogers & Fowle, and Samuel Kneeland contain proof of publication of hitherto unknown and still unlocated books and pamphlets. Therefore, the texts are summarized in an appendix. However, analysis of these bills and other documents results in new light on several facets of eighteenth-century publishing.

In these papers, for instance, one glimpses the beginning of a definite relationship between author and publisher. The emoluments of authorship have always been meager if not non-existent, and the progress to payment of royalties has been gradual. The early American printer, possessing the most effective method of communication in his time, did not have to pay for the material he used. And so, as Ford pointed out, "Cotton Mather, who hovered round the bookshops desiring to have his matter put to press, makes no mention of any returns or 'royalties.'"³ Nor is there any reference to royalties in the Henchman documents. Hench-

² For much aid in the examination of these papers, I am indebted to Mr. Robert W. Lovett, Head of the Manuscript Division and Archives, Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. Grateful acknowledgment is also made to the Baker Library for permission to quote from the documents.

³ Worthington C. Ford, *The Boston Book Market, 1679-1700* (Boston, 1917), p. 28.

man, however, did not entirely neglect the author. In some memoranda of 1735 and 1736, he calculated the costs of several of his publications. Five hundred copies of Hull Abbot's Artillery Company sermon, *Jehovah's Character as a Man of War*, were printed, but in his calculations for a selling price, Henchman figured for an edition of 450 copies. The remaining copies are accounted for in the statement: "the author 50." A similar note, "50 for Author," appears in the calculations for Peter Clark's Artillery Company sermon, *Christian Bravery*, which was also printed in an edition of five hundred copies. Other calculations are not as specific, yet imply the same procedure. The enlargement of Peter Clark's Lecture sermon, *A Sinners Prayer for Converting Grace*, was calculated as 950 copies although a thousand were printed. And John Prentice's Election sermon, *Pure and Undefined Religion*, was calculated at 460 copies although five hundred were printed. On the other hand, Edward Wigglesworth's Harvard lectures, *A Seasonable Caveat*, and reprints such as Lionel Slater's *Instructions for the Cultivating and Raising of Flax and Hemp* or Thomas Shepard's *Sincere Convert* were calculated at the entire edition. Thus some sort of provision for the author, though not yet standardized, began to appear in our publishing practice. Wigglesworth may or may not have received copies of his work, but Abbot and Clark certainly received copies of their works, to the extent of as much as ten per cent of the edition. The seemingly short step from payment in kind to payment in currency was not taken immediately; a half-century probably passed before this happened and almost a century before authorship became a profession.

By comparing the date of delivery on the title-page of a sermon with the date of the bill for its printing, the approximate speed of publication can be determined. A cursory inspection would lead one to conclude that sermons pub-

lished by Henschman usually appeared within three to six weeks after delivery, but a more minute examination reveals additional information. Many of the sermons of that time related to contemporary events and it was this news element which made them saleable. Such sermons published by Henschman apparently received priority and were rushed through the press. Joseph Sewall's earthquake sermon, delivered on October 30, 1727, was billed to Henschman in November, 1727; Thomas Prince's *Earthquakes the Works of God*, containing two sermons delivered on the second and ninth of November, was billed in December; William Shurtleff's sermon on the execution of two criminals, preached December 27, 1739, was billed in January, 1739/40. Sermons of political significance, sometimes printed on official order, received similar expedition. Joseph Sewall's sermon in the Council Chamber, December 3, 1740, appeared in print soon after December twentieth; the bill for John Prentice's Election sermon of May 28, 1735, is dated June 20, 1735. But less newsworthy sermons seldom achieved such rapid publication; they usually appeared four to six weeks after delivery, sometimes even later. Thomas Paine preached at Samuel Willard's ordination at Biddeford on September 30, 1730, but his sermon was not in print until June, 1731, a delay which may have been caused by distance. Two more typical examples may be cited: John Greenwood's sermon at the ordination of Nathan Stone at Southborough on October 21, 1730, was printed in December and Joseph Sewall's sermon at South Church on February 26, 1741/2, was billed on April 2. This slower pace probably provided time for Henschman to negotiate with the sponsor so that the prospective sale would be large enough to pay for publication. However, sermons on earthquakes and on executions of criminals, particularly female, sold quite readily and in greater quantity. They

were, as Holmes observed, the "murder specials" of that period.⁴

Although it is not possible to ascertain total sales for each sermon, the size of the printing is stated in several bills. The first printing of Prince's earthquake sermons consisted of one thousand copies, and within two months another thousand were printed. Shurtleff's sermon on the two criminals also appeared in an edition of a thousand copies, as did Benjamin Colman's funeral sermon on Samuel Holden. For sermons of more restricted interest, such as those of the Artillery Company in 1735 and 1736, five hundred copies sufficed. By 1741, the market increased. In that year, Joseph Sewall's four sermons, *The Holy Spirit*, were printed in fifteen hundred copies and, in the following year, Joseph Emerson's *Wisdom Is Justified Of All Her Children* was issued in the same amount.

Educational texts, of course, achieved even larger editions. In 1731, Samuel Kneeland supplied Henschman with twenty-five hundred primers. Unfortunately, not all of Henschman's bills for primers have been preserved, but there is another for two thousand in 1757. In March, 1739/40, John Draper printed two thousand copies of "Dixon's Spelling Book" (Henry Dixon's *English Instructor*). The figure of two thousand seems to be the standard printing for any successful book. An edition of one thousand of Thomas Shepard's *Sincere Convert* was printed in June, 1735, and precisely seven years later, the size of a new edition was two thousand. An edition of one thousand copies of "Songs of Praise" in April, 1740, preceded the printing of two thousand in September, 1741. Similarly, the 1740 edition of Joseph Alleine's *Alarm to Unconverted Sinners* and the 1741/2 edition of Isaac Watts' *Hymns* each

⁴Thomas J. Holmes, *Increase Mather. A Bibliography of his Works* (Cleveland, 1931), II, 627.

totaled two thousand, as did the 1742 edition of John Bunyan's *Doctrine of the Law and Grace Unfolded*.

Though religious and educational literature bulked large in the product of the eighteenth-century published, one item of staple production far outsold any other domestic title. The bills to Henschman for Nathaniel Ames' almanacs, "Printed by John Draper, for the Booksellers," would make a present-day publisher envious. In 1740, Draper billed Henschman for seven thousand copies of the edition for 1741. That this was a conservative order is proved by the fact that subsequent bills were even larger. Draper sold Henschman eight thousand copies of each of the editions for 1742, 1743, and 1748, and it can properly be presumed that bills for editions of other years have been lost. One need hardly cite any other evidence of the importance of the almanac in colonial culture. When it is remembered that these are only the sales of one printer to one bookseller, it is clear that the almanac, with its assortment of information and entertainment, was the vade mecum of the colonist.

In discussing the costs of printing and publishing, two significant points must be remembered. First, that the colonial printer of the 1730's did not maintain a rigid price schedule. His price for printing a sheet did not vary according to format or sometimes even in number of sheets printed. This practice of charging the same for folios as for small octavos prevailed on both sides of the Atlantic. As Wroth has already stated, it existed in London and it was not until about twenty years later that Franklin prepared a more precise scale.⁵ Second, during the first half of the Eighteenth Century the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay suffered a currency inflation which raised prices approximately ten-fold.⁶ As Henschman's bills make mani-

⁵ Lawrence C. Wroth, *The Colonial Printer* (Portland, Me., 1938), p. 180.

⁶ *A Brief Account of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Paper Currency in New England* (Boston, 1749).

fest, printing prices changed from year to year in accordance with the decline of the currency. This rapid rise in prices precludes generalizations and necessitates many more detailed studies than would otherwise be called for. Other colonies, it may be noted, fared better; in the province of Pennsylvania, for instance, the currency remained stable. "Franklin's claim, that there had been no advance in the price of the necessaries of life," Macfarlane affirmed, "is reasonably true up to 1750."⁷

A striking example of the inflation presents itself in Draper's bills for the copy and printing of eight thousand almanacs. Henchman paid £35 for the almanac for 1742, £45 for the almanac for 1743, and £66 for the almanac for 1748. In six years, the price almost doubled. Furthermore, prices for printing had already been rising for many years. In 1730, Henchman paid Samuel Kneeland £1 for printing a ream of bonds; ten years later, he paid Rogers & Fowle £2 for a similar job. To cite one more comparison, in 1728 John Draper charged 55s a sheet for printing the two sheets of Thomas Prince's sermon on the death of Cotton Mather; in 1740, printing two and a half sheets of a sermon by William Shurtleff cost 85s a sheet—a rate which Draper also charged for printing the eight sheets of Benjamin Colman's *Humble Discourse on the Incomprehensibleness of God*. With these facts in mind, printing costs can be considered.

Occasionally, a work was printed for a predetermined fee, as when John Draper printed Alleine's *Alarm to Unconverted Sinners* in 1727 for £40 "as per Agreement." More frequently, titles which had a steady sale were printed and sold to Henchman at a price per thousand. In 1731, Samuel Kneeland charged Henchman £3 per thousand for

⁷ C. W. Macfarlane, "Pennsylvania Paper Currency," *Annals Amer. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci.*, VIII (1896), 67.

printing twenty-five hundred primers. In 1741, John Draper charged 7/10/0 for printing fifteen hundred copies of Thomas Wilcocks' *Choice Drop of Honey*, a rate of £5 per thousand.

Usually, of course, the printing of books and pamphlets was billed at the cost per thousand sheets. However, there is some evidence that if less than a thousand were printed, the price remained the same. John Draper's prices in 1727 and 1728 seem to range between 50s and 60s. A few years later, in 1730 and 1731, Samuel Kneeland was still charging about 45s, but by 1735 both printers had raised their prices to a rate of 60s. Five years later, Draper charged between 80s and 90s. In 1742, he as well as Rogers & Fowle were getting £7 and £8.

These prices may be compared with those charged by Benjamin Franklin. While Kneeland was charging about 45s and Draper a little more, Franklin got 25s and 26s. In 1735, prices in Boston rose to 60s, but Franklin's prices, based upon a more stable currency, held.⁸ In 1730, the price for £100 sterling in Philadelphia was between £150 and £155; five years later it was between £160 and £165.⁹ In Boston, meanwhile, prices had risen about thirty per cent.

Printing charges constituted only a part of Henschman's expenses; as a publisher, he also bought the paper and paid for the binding. In a series of memoranda, he recorded the costs of several publications and these notes serve to delineate the financial allocations of an early American publisher. In 1735, Henschman published Peter Clark's sermon, *A Sinners Prayer for Converting Grace*. The printer received £18 for one thousand copies, the paper cost £30, the stitching £10, for a total cost of £58. As previously

⁸ Franklin's prices may be found in George S. Eddy, *Account Books kept by Benjamin Franklin, 1728-1739* (New York, 1928), pp. 22-29.

⁹ Anne Bezanson, Robert D. Gray, and Miriam Hussey, *Prices in Colonial Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, 1935), p. 431.

mentioned, Henchman calculated the cost for 950 copies—approximately $14\frac{3}{4}d$. According to his journals, he sold one copy for $2/6$, six copies for $12s$, ten for $\text{£}1$, a dozen for $1/4/0$. As soon as he sold about 575 copies, the production cost was covered. If he sold 750 copies, his profit came to about thirty per cent of his investment.

In the same year, he published Lionel Slater's *Instructions for the Cultivating and Raising of Flax and Hemp*. Printing 750 copies cost $14/12/6$, the paper cost $18/15/0$, stitching $7/10/0$, for a total production cost of $40/17/6$, or approximately $13d$ per copy. The journals show that three hundred copies were sold to Governor Belcher for $\text{£}25$, a sale which was probably arranged before publication. This left the publisher with 450 copies which he sold at $2s$ per copy retail and $\text{£}1$ per dozen wholesale. When sixteen dozen were sold, his costs were covered and by the time three hundred copies were sold, he made about twenty-five per cent on his investment.

The immediate sale of a part of the edition also occurred in 1735 during the publication of Thomas Shepard's *Sincere Convert*. One thousand copies cost $94/15/4$ (printing, $22/10/0$; paper, $30/12/0$; binding, $41/13/4$). Three hundred copies went to Thomas Noble, of New York, for $\text{£}40$, or $2/8$ per copy. This price was slightly above Henchman's wholesale price; other journal entries record copies sold at $1/10/0$ per dozen. At any rate, after Noble's purchase Henchman possessed seven hundred copies at a production cost of little more than $\text{£}54$. If six hundred were sold, his profit approximated $\text{£}25$.

The three examples cited show a good possibility for profit even though the entire edition was not exhausted. When editions were sold out, the profits were even greater.

Sometimes Henchman published an item for a corporate body which bought the entire edition. John Prentice's

Election sermon of 1735, for instance, bears Henschman's name in the imprint, but the Province paid for it. Samuel Kneeland charged £6 for printing five hundred copies. The paper cost 6/16/0, the stitching 3/15/0, making a total of 16/11/0, or approximately 8d per copy. Henschman then computed the price of 430 copies at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d—19/5/2, added 1/11/3 for thirty copies in marble paper at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, and submitted the bill to the Province for the total—20/16/5.¹⁰ If one assumes that the remaining forty copies were not sold, but given to Prentice, Henschman earned 4/5/5 on the transaction.

Henschman's mark-up can best be demonstrated by the following table:

Author	Title	Year	Production	Wholesale		
			Cost Per Volume	Price Per Dozen		
			d	£	s	d
Wigglesworth	<i>Seasonable Caveat</i>	1735	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	12	—
Abbot	<i>Jehovah's Character</i>	1735	12	—	15	—
Slater	<i>Instructions</i>	1735	13	1	—	—
Clark	<i>Christian Bravery</i>	1736	14	—	18	—
Clark	<i>Sinners Prayer</i>	1735	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4	—
Stoddard	<i>Guide to Christ</i>	1735	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6	—
Shepard	<i>Sincere Convert</i>	1735	23	1	10	—

Henschman apparently knew what constituted a fair profit and he did not attempt to vary his mark-up greatly. If a copy cost him a shilling, he sold it for fifteen shillings a dozen. If it cost almost two shillings, he sold it for thirty shillings a dozen. Here, certainly, is a businesslike approach to the fortunes of publishing.

From time to time, Henschman issued books in partnership with other publishers; the names of John Phillips, Joseph Edwards, and Thomas Hancock appear in joint imprints or in separate imprints of the same edition. In

¹⁰ Massachusetts Archives, CXXIV, 37.

such instances, each of the publishers was billed by the printer for his portion of the printing charges. Thus, in 1728, Henchman paid John Draper 25s a sheet for Jane-way's *Token for Children* which was also published by Thomas Hancock; in the following year, he paid only 22s a sheet for his share (750 copies) of Thomas Vincent's *Explicatory Catechism*, published with John Phillips and Thomas Hancock. And that is probably why Henchman paid Samuel Kneeland only 28s a sheet for printing a catechism in 1730. Joint publication, arranged by either the printer or the booksellers, had existed for many years. One of the most interesting examples of this is Increase Mather's *Discourse Concerning Faith* (1710) which appeared with separate imprints of five of the seven booksellers in Boston.¹¹

When discussing Henchman, Isaiah Thomas stated that "several books were printed for him in London, which were sent over in sheets."¹² One of these items must have been a book of tables. In February, 1750, he wished to reprint it and therefore sent copy to his London agent, John Rowe. On May 1, 1750, Rowe replied:

As to what you write in Yours of the 2d February about the Book of Tables which you desire me to get printed for you, you are mistaken in saying that I got it printed for you some Years ago, for I am very certain that it was not done by me, so that you & Mr Hancock must have employd some other person in that Affair, I have received the Copy which you sent by Mr Allen & take it to be only part of a Book called Hatton's Comes Commercii, the Copy of which is the property of several Booksellers here, who if they should know that I was concern'd in printing it, would be justly offended with me, & might put me to Trouble & Expence by commencing a Law Suit against me. I must therefore desire to be excusd from undertaking an Affair which I think I cant justifie.

¹¹ Holmes, I, 164.

¹² Thomas, II, 217.

But Henchman insisted that the work be done. On March 20, 1752, Rowe sought a compromise:

As to what you mention about the Book of Tables which you desir'd me to get printed for you, I can say no more than I have already done, Viz. that I think I can't justifie myself in undertaking it. I can't find upon looking back into our Books that Mr Sheafe or I were ever concern'd in doing it, but if we were, I am satisfied that we were ignorant that any Booksellers had a share in the Copy. Having been lately inform'd that the proprietors of Hatton's Comes Commercii were going to print a new Edition of that Book, I shew'd your Book of Tables to one of them & he says that he will propose to the other partners to print off 3000 of them & will let me know their Answer in a few Days, he is of Opinion that they will be able to sell them as cheap or cheaper than I can get it done.

Since no copies of the proposed edition have been located, it is not possible to supply a definite conclusion to this episode. But it is included to emphasize the fact that some items bearing an American imprint were printed on the other side of the ocean.

That Henchman was able to combine business and charity is proven by the statement on the title page of *Some Observations on the Reverend Mr. Whitefield*: "Printed for the benefit of the Orphan House in Georgia." John Draper's bill for printing this item is dated April 7, 1740. In Whitefield's account of the money received, Mr. Henchman is listed as having contributed 19s on October 9, 1740.¹⁸ It is a matter of regret, to one person at least, that Henchman did not add another shilling to make it an even pound.

Henchman's abilities as a businessman are impressive indeed. Very seldom was a printer paid with money; the barter system, particularly for a merchant with a stock the size and variety of Henchman's, provided a sweetening for the ledgers. John Draper's bills, for example, are listed

¹⁸ George Whitefield, *An Account of Money Received and Disbursed for the Orphan-House in Georgia* (London, 1741), p. 31.

in parallel columns. In one column are the charges for printing; in the other, credits for paper, printing type, printing ink, cheese, wheat, corn, books—even a 126 lb. hog. Selling Draper about as much as the printing charges covered, Henchman obtained his printing at the lowest rate possible.

Whether his contemporaries were as astute remains to be determined. But the Henchman papers do show that, in the first half of the eighteenth century, book publishing in Boston could be conducted efficiently and successfully. When Isaiah Thomas referred to Henchman's enterprise, he was, as usual, correct.

Appendix

Bills from Printers to Daniel Henchman

The following bills, with the exception noted, are in the Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. Wherever possible, the Evans number or a reference to a copy of the work is inserted in brackets after the title.

I.

[From John Draper]

		£	s	d
1726	For Printing Mr. Webb's Sermons on Death [2823] qt 22 Sheets & $\frac{1}{2}$ att 45/-	50	12	6
1727				
June 13th	For Printing Mr. Allein's Alarm [Copy in AAS] qt 42 Sheets in 12mo as per Agreement	40	—	—
Nov.	For Printing Mr. Sewall's Sermon on the Earthquake [2954] a Sheet & $\frac{3}{4}$ att 50/-	4	7	6
Dec.	For Printing Mr. Prince's Ditto [2945] qt 3 Sheets and $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1000 on large Paper, att 60/-	10	10	—
1727/8				
Jan. 30th	For Printing the 2d Edition of Ditto [2946]	10	10	—
March 25	For Printing Mr. Prince's Sermon on Dr. Cotton Mather, [3094] 2 Sheets att 55/	5	10	—
April 20	For Printing Mr. Gay's Lecture Sermons [3029] 4 Sheets & $\frac{1}{2}$ att 50/-	11	5	—
July 23	For Printing Mr. Byles's Poems on His Excellency Gov. Burnett [3004]	1	5	—
Aug. 7	For Printing 750 Token for Children [3042] qt 5 Sheets & $\frac{1}{2}$ 12mo att 25/-	6	17	6

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THE ACCOUNTS OF DANIEL HENCHMAN

31

1729

August 1	For Printing 750 of Vincent's Catechism, [3229] 20 Sheets & $\frac{1}{2}$ Octavo att 22/-	22	11	—
		£163	8	6
Dec. 25	For Printing your part of the Psalter [3255]	22	—	—
		185	8	6

2.

[From Samuel Kneeland]

December

1730	To printing 1000 Proof Catechisms, at 28s per 1000 3 Sheets	£04	04	00
	To printing 1500 of Dr. Watt's Divine Songs, [Copy in AAS] 2 Sheets, at 30s per Thousand	£04	10	00
	To printing a Ream of Counter Bonds	£01	00	00
	To printing Mr. Greenwood's Sermon, at the Ordination of Mr. Stone, [3427] 2 Sheets & half, at 42s.6 per Sheet	£05	06	03
Feb. 1730, 1.	To printing Mr. Byles's Present for Children	£04	00	00
	To printing your part of Mr. Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, [3391] 750	£11	05	00
June 1731.	To printing Mr. Paine's Sermon at Mr. Willard's Ordination, [3460] 3 Sheets & half, at 45s per Sheet	07	17	06
	To printing for you 2500 Primers, at, £3. per Thousand	07	10	00
August 1731	To printing your part of a Book, Intituled, The &c. [3470]	08	05	00
	To printing your part of Bunyan's Sighs &c.	09	12	06
	To printing Mr. Edward's Lecture Sermon, [3415] 2 Sheets	04	05	00
		£67	15	03

To printing for 1500 of the &c. 127 Sheets & half, at 3£ a Sheet	382	10	00
To setting up the first Sheets of the &c. and several others	191	5	—

3.

[From Samuel Kneeland]

To printing the Election Sermon by Mr. Prentice, [3952] 2 Sheets, at 3£ per Sheet	£06	—	00
[Beneath entry and above Kneeland's signature for payment:] Boston June. 20. 1735.			

4.

[From Samuel Kneeland]

To printing 1000 of Communicants Companion, a Sheet & half, at 3£ 5s per Sheet	£04	17	06
Boston, Octob. 2d. 1735.			

5.

[From John Draper]

1739/40			
January	To printing Mr. Shurtleff's Sermon upon the Execution of two Criminals [4599] qt 2 Sheets & $\frac{1}{2}$, @ 85/ 1000	10	12 6
Feb. 11th	To printing Dr. Colman's Sermon on the wither'd Hand, [4491] 1000 qt 1 Sheet & $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 —
March 13th	To printing 1000 proof Catechisms [4625?]	9	15 —
	To printing Dixon's Spelling Book, qt 9 Sheets 2000, at 60/ per 1000 a Sheet	54	— —
April 1st	To printing Songs of Praise, &c. qt 7 Sheets and $\frac{1}{4}$ th 1000	29	— —

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	7th	To printing Observations on Mr. Whitefield and his Opposers [4602]	9	— —
June	14th	To printing Dr. Colman's Sermons on the Incomprehensibleness of God, [4489] qt 8 Sheets, @ 85/	34	— —
Aug.	16th	To printing Mr. Loring's Sermons on the New-Birth, [Copy in AAS] qt 4 Sheets, 1500	21	— —
Sept.	26th	To printing Allein's Alarm, qt 15 Sheets and $\frac{1}{2}$ 2000, at 70/ per 1000 a Sheet	108	10 —
		To printing Dr. Colman's Sermon on the Death of Samuel Holden [4488] [part of text destroyed] Sheets 1000 at 90/	18	— —
Dec.	12th	[text destroyed] the first Part of Mr. [Whitefield's?] Life [4629?] qt 2 Sheets [text destroyed]	18	15 —
	2 [2?]	[text destroyed] Dr. Sewall's [text destroyed] in the Council Chamber [4597?] [text destroyed] & $\frac{1}{2}$ at 80/	10	— —
		To Copy & printing 7000 Ames's Almanacks for 1741 [4469]	29	5 —
1740/1				
Jan.	16th	To printing another Impression of Mr. [Whitefield's?] Life, 2 Sheets & $\frac{1}{2}$ 1500	15	5 —
	31st	To printing Mr. Mayhew's Book about the Lord's Supper, [4754] a Sheet & $\frac{1}{2}$ 750	6	15 —
Feb.	20th	To printing Mr. Tennent's Sermon on the Righteousness of the Scribes &c. [4821] 1 Sheet & $\frac{1}{2}$	6	15 —
March		To printing Choice Drop of Honey [4867] 1500	7	10 —

34	AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY	[April,
May 16th	To printing Dr. Sewall's Sermons on the Spirit's Convictions &c [4803] 6 Sheets 1500	39 — —
Sept. 5th	To printing Songs of Praise &c. qt 6 Sheets & $\frac{1}{3}$ d 2000, @ 80/ 1000	50 13 4
22d	To printing 12 Quire of Deeds on both Sides for Records	2 10 —
	To printing a Ream of Deeds	2 — —
Dec. 20th	To Copy & printing 8000 Ames's Almanacks for 1742 [4667]	35 — —
1742		
March 26th	To printing your part of the Psalter [4892]	88 — —
April 14th	To printing Select Hymns, qt 7 Sheets & $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7£ - 10s per sheet at 1500	52 10 —
		<u>£663 00 10</u>

6.

[From Rogers & Fowle¹]

Boston Sept. 23d 1741

To printing Mr. Whitefield's 22 Sermons on various Subjects, [4860] containing 16 Sheets and an half at £10 per Sheet	£165 0 0
To printing a Sermon on the Eternity of Hell Torment	
To another on the Indwelling of the Spirit [4858]	
To another on What think ye of Christ [4861]	£14 0 0
	<u>£179 0 0</u>
Deducting for abatement on the Single Sermons	9
	<u>£170 0 0</u>

7.

[From Rogers & Fowle]

1740

To printing two Reams and half of Blanks	5 0 0
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¹This bill is in the Boston Public Library where, during the preparation of this paper, it was located by John Alden.

	To printing the first half Sheet of the Life of God in the Soul of Man [4797?]	2	0	0
	To printing Mr. Whitefield's twenty two Sermons and some Single ones	170	0	0
	To printing a Ream of Bonds	2	0	0
	To printing Mr. Gregory's Sermon [4992] and 750 the first half Sheet over again	22	0	0
Feb. 15				
1741/2	To printing Watts's Hymns 2000 at eight Pounds per Sheet 14 Sheets and half	116	0	0
April 2	To printing Dr. Sewall's [5055] 2 Sheets	13	0	0
		<hr/>		
		330	0	0

8.

[From John Draper]

		£		
1742				
June 25th	To printing Shepherd's Sincere Convert, [5058] qt 7 Sheets & $\frac{1}{2}$ 2000 @ 100/ per 1000 a Sheet	75	—	—
July 9th	To printing Mr. McGregore's Sermon on the Trial of the Spirit, [4993] with the Appendix, qt 3 Sheets & $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 7£	22	15	—
Aug. 17th	To printing 2 Reams & half of Bonds	5	—	—
Sept. 17th	To printing Mr. Bunyan's Book upon the two Covts. [4905] qt 9 Sheets & half. 2000	99	15	—
24th	To printing Mr. Emerson's Sermon, Wisdom justified &c. [4943] @ 7£ 1500	14	—	—
Dec.	To Copy & printing 8000 Ames's Almanacks, for 1743 [4878]	45	—	—
Feb. 9th	To printing Dr. Wright's Discourse on the New-Birth [5096] qt 7 Sheets & $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8£	60	—	—
	To printing one Sheet of Vincent's Catechism	6	—	—
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		£327	10	—

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