

## *Early Printing in Georgetown (Potomak)\** 1789-1800

BY FREDERICK RICHMOND GOFF

CHANCELLOR James Kent of New York, as a young man in the employ and in the company of James Greenleaf, one of the earliest speculators in Washington property, paid a visit to Georgetown during December of 1793. While there he composed a brief but descriptive account of the community which is of high interest.

George-Town which as well as Alexandria is included in the federal District tho neither belong to the City of Washington is a pleasant Village situated on the waving Hills on the N. side of the Potomack & about 1 mile W. of the President's House in the City—a small stream called Rock-Creek seperating this Town from the City. This Town has a fine view of the Potomack. It has a beautiful appearance from the S. side of the River, & the Hills on the back of the Town which are improved & improving with handsome Country Seats & which in some Situations will now sell for 50 guineas an acre, command a noble View of the Town, of the City of Washington & of the Potomack quite down to Alexandria. Mason's Island in front of the E. End of the Town adds much to the Beauty of the view. The Houses are exceedingly well built of Brick. The Town may contain 150 families & between 30 & 40 very good brick Buildings. At the Peace this Place had not above 1 doz. Houses. Tho the Wharfs are few & indifferent I observed 2 ships here, & am told that George-Town on an average ships annually 8,000 HHds of Tobacco—From 150 to 160,000 bbls. of Flour, & between 3 & 400,000 Bushels of Wheat, & that Alexandria doubles it as to both the latter

\*The text of this introduction has been published in a slightly different form, in volume LI-LII of the *Records of The Columbia Historical Society of Washington, D. C. 1951-1952* (Washington, 1955), pp. 103-114.

articles, tho in Tobacco George-Town more nearly rivals it, as its Inspection is better &c—George-Town is incorporated—has a Goal & small market, the Streets are pretty regular, tho the Hills are waving. There is a little Presby. Church partly finished, & a plain brick Roman Chapel at the W. End with a clumsy Steeple to it. They have an Academy here under the Direction of a President & vice-President who are Romish Priests. The House now used is a large square 2 Story brick building on a most salubrious & commanding Eminence at the W. End of the Town—a new Building is begun near the same place—Tho the Academy is but of two years old they have now between 80 & 90 Scholars drawn from all quarters, & principally from Roman Catholic families. The Protestants don't relish it. 3 Boys came with me from Phil. This academy contemplates to give Degrees. It gives great attention to the Scholars. A Physician visits them daily, & it is growing rapidly. George-Town is larger now, & has more trade than Baltimore had in 1775. A view from George-Town up the Potomack is as rugged as up the Hudson from Poghkeepsie. The little Falls are 2 miles west. The 3 Locks there will be finished next Spring. The canal which is compleated is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles long. I was on the spot—At the Great Falls a Canal is already cut near a mile thro a Solid Rock, 8 feet deep—£20,000 already expended on these upper falls, the Locks will be completed in 2 years & beyond them the Navigation is clear to Fort Cumberland. One night while I was at George-Town the Potomack from being free of Ice was shut next morning. A Causeway wide &  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile long & a Stone Bridge of 3 arches leads from George-Town to the *City of Washington*. They were built by the commissioners of the federal district & cost £13,000.<sup>1</sup>

Since George-Town, Patomak (in varying forms spelled Patowmack, Potowmac, Potomack, or Potomac) was established in 1751, Chancellor Kent's rather pleasing picture reveals how this flourishing tobacco port had developed in forty-years' time. Earlier in his account he mentions that "George-Town has a Press." The first press, in fact, had been introduced to this community four years before in 1789. Prior to that time there had been apparently little need for a printing press. The community was near to

<sup>1</sup> Quoted from the original manuscript account as it appears in James Kent's annotated copy of Tobias Lear's *Observations on the River Potomack* (New York, 1793), acquired by the Library of Congress in 1951.

Alexandria across the river and through stage-coach kept in close communion with Baltimore. Whatever books the inhabitants required were readily imported, and whatever job printing was necessary could be done out-of-town. We do not know what prompted the first printer to set up a press, but the first hint that a Printing Office had been opened in Georgetown is provided through the following advertisement in the issue for April 14, 1789, of Willam Goddard's Baltimore newspaper, the *Maryland Journal*:

*To whom it may concern*

Whereas the Subscriber commenced *partnership* with a certain *Charles Frierer*, in a Printing-Office in *George-Town*, Patowmack River; and whereas the said *Frierer*, at sundry Times, violated the Articles of our Agreement, he thinks it necessary to forewarn the Public from paying or settling any Matter or Business whatsoever, with the said *Frierer*, or to trust the Concern with any Article or Sum of Money without a written Order from the Subscriber.

*Christian Kramer*

*George-Town, April 12, 1789.*

From this notice which was repeated in two subsequent issues (April 17, and April 24),<sup>2</sup> we know that a certain Charles F(r)ierer had opened a printing office in Georgetown with Christian Kramer as partner. Their relationship apparently had not been a pleasant one, but how little we would know of many printers from the time of Gutenberg to the present day except through their adversities. Whether or not Fierer and Kramer ever printed jointly any broad-side or pamphlet has not been established, for no evidence is forthcoming. As a matter of fact the earliest piece of printing that has survived which can definitely be shown to have been printed within the present boundaries of the District of Columbia is the issue of April 23, 1789, of *The Times and The Potowmack Packet*, the sole surviving copy of

<sup>2</sup> In the two subsequent issues Frierer's name is correctly spelled "Fierer."

which is now in the Library of Congress. Described as "Volume I, Number 11," we have reason to suppose that the first number had appeared on February 12, since it appeared regularly on Thursday of each week. At this late date it seems unlikely that any of the first ten numbers have survived, but the issue of April 23 is fortunately one of more than passing interest. On two inner pages there are two references to President Washington, one detailing his arrival in Georgetown on April 16 en route to New York, where he was to take the oath of office as President on April 30, and the other quoting his address "To the Mayor, Corporation, and Citizens of Alexandria," one of his more eloquent speeches—which may very likely represent its earliest publication. The phraseology of the conclusion, so expressive of Washington's emotional feelings at that time, parallels in feeling and sentiment the moving farewell speech that President Lincoln in 1861 addressed to his neighbors in Springfield, Illinois:

All that now remains for me is to commit myself and you to the protection of that beneficent being, who on a former occasion hath happily brought us together, after a long time and distressing separation—Perhaps the same gracious Providence will again indulge us with the same heart-felt felicity—But words, my fellow citizens, fail me: *unutterable sensations must then be left to more expressive silence; while, from an aching heart, I bid you all, my affectionate friends, and kind neighbours, farewell.*<sup>3</sup>

Just beneath this interesting piece of Washingtoniana in *The Patowmack Packet* there appears a letter addressed to the printer as Major Charles Fierer. The title of "Major" refers to Georgetown's first printer's services during the Revolution. As a Hessian officer known as Ensign "Führer," he had been captured by the Americans at the Battle of

<sup>3</sup> Actually quoted from the manuscript of the address in the handwriting of William Jackson found in the Washington Papers in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress (Letter Book XXIX, No. 2).

Trenton, at Christmastime of 1776; he was later taken to Dumfries, Virginia, and in the spring of 1778 he was released. Fierer did not return to join his regiment in New York but deserted and joined Washington's forces. He saw active service in the Southern campaign and was injured in 1781. After his injury he returned to Europe, but by 1788 he was back in this country at Norfolk and had anglicized his name to Fierer.<sup>4</sup> He continued to print and publish *The Times and The Patowmack Packet* until number 124, dated July 6, 1791, which is the latest issue that has survived. Some time after December of 1789 the name of Thomas Updike Fosdick was joined with his as co-publisher. Later they moved to Dumfries, where during the month of September of 1791 they established and jointly published another newspaper, titled *The Virginia Gazette, and Agricultural Repository*. Their partnership was soon dissolved, but Fierer continued to publish this newspaper until December of 1793, one year before his death. There is no certain record that Fierer published any broadsides, pamphlets, or books while residing and operating a printing office in Georgetown, but it is likely that he did so since he advertised in certain issues of his paper that in his office "Printing in its different Branches is performed with Care, Elegance and Expedition."

The late Douglas C. McMurtrie believed that a broadside entitled *The Expostulations of Potowmac*, and dated November 20, 1789, was printed by Fierer at Georgetown in 1789 and therefore is "regarded as the earliest extant specimen of printing from the District of Columbia press other than the newspaper."<sup>5</sup> Mr. McMurtrie based the proof of his statement on the fact that typographically the

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Alice H. Lerch, "A Printer Soldier of Fortune," in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXX, Part 2 (1936), pp. 91-103.

<sup>5</sup> Douglas C. McMurtrie, *A History of Printing in the United States* (New York, 1936), II, 256.

broadside is so similar to *The Times and The Patowmack Packet*. Personally I find this evidence unsatisfactory. While neither can claim any merit as distinguished pieces of printing, they do not seem to manifest sufficient points of typographical similarity to establish this fact with conviction. Another disturbing factor is the difference in the spelling of the word Potomac—"Pa" with a final "k" in the newspaper and "Po" without the "k" in the broadside. As a matter of incidental information the spelling of "Potomac" found in the broadside seems to be the spelling that was generally used in West Virginia. Typographical comparison with a broadside of 1791, *The Charter of the Town of Woodstock*, printed at Martinsburg by N. Willis, and a reference in the *Expostulations* to Thomas Cressop (*i.e.* Cresap), who resided in the westernmost part of Maryland, furnish additional strong support for the West Virginian origin of this broadside, which regardless of its uncertain background is a vigorous defense of the Potomac basin in preference to that of the Susquehanna as a site for the nation's capital. There are two copies in the Library of Congress, one of which belonged formerly to James Madison. A third copy is owned by the Henry E. Huntington Library.

Our candidate for the earliest extant specimen of printing from a Georgetown press other than the newspaper is the printed text of a circular letter headed "George-Town, November 6, 1790," which Opie Lindsay addressed to potential subscribers of *The George-Town Weekly Ledger* and *The Virginia Herald and Fredericksburg Advertiser*. Lindsay also used the occasion to announce the establishment of a post "from Fredericksburg, through the Counties of King George, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Lancaster, and Richmond, with a view of . . . accomodating the Public, in the Conveyance of Letters, and Circulation of Newspapers." With reasonable assurance this has been assigned to the press

of Matthias Day and William Hancock, the founders of the second printing establishment in Georgetown and printers and publishers of *The George-Town Weekly Ledger*, the first issue of which appeared on April 17, 1790. The only copy that has been traced is in the possession of the Library of Congress. Originally this copy had been dispatched through the mail to the Honorable Robert Carter, Nomony, Westmoreland, Virginia.

As far as we now know the earliest book to be printed in Georgetown,<sup>6</sup> and this possesses an undisputed background, is entitled *Two Sermons, on the Certain and Final Perseverance of the Saints* delivered by Stephen Bloomer Balch, the rector at that time of the Georgetown Presbyterian Church; and where incidentally he served as pastor for 52 years, his services ending with his death in 1833. The text of the sermons, which occupy 63 pages, was printed "for the author" by Day and Hancock. The Reverend Mr. Balch's well-printed book contains his dedication in a rather expansive manner "To the Inhabitants of George-Town, but especially To the Author's Hearers." This dedication is dated February 1, 1791, a fact worth while to mention since there is another Georgetown book dated 1791, which most certainly appeared later the same year. It is entitled the *Controversy between the Reverend John Thayer, Catholic Missionary of Boston and the Reverend George Lesslie, Pastor of a Church in Washington New Hampshire*. The essence of this controversy was a series of letters written by Thayer and Lesslie that appeared in several issues of *The Essex*

<sup>6</sup> *Poor Robin's Almanack, or the Maryland Ephemeris for the year of Our Lord, 1790* is advertised in the issue of *The Times and The Patowmack Packet* for November 25, 1789, as "Just Published, And to be Sold at this Office." No copy of such an almanac has been located, and the advertisement does not intimate that Georgetown was the place of printing. We prefer, therefore, to adopt the suggestion made by Joseph T. Wheeler in *The Maryland Press 1777-1790* (Baltimore, 1938) that since Matthias Bartgis published an almanac for 1788 with this same title at Frederick-Town, it is very likely that Bartgis was responsible for the printing of this later edition at the same place.

*Journal & New-Hampshire Packet*, published at Newburyport in Massachusetts, from March to October of 1791. Since the text of the controversy could not have been printed until late in 1791, it is assumed that it was printed later than the Reverend Mr. Balch's *Two Sermons*. The only copy located of the *Controversy* is in the possession of the Georgetown University Library.<sup>7</sup> It quite appropriately belongs there since the Reverend Mr. John Thayer (1758-1815) was the first American divine to be converted to Catholicism. The printer of this 1791 collected editions of the *Controversy* was Alexander Doyle, who succeeded Day and Hancock as publisher of *The George-Town Weekly Ledger* during August or September of 1791.

In one of the advertisements appearing in the issue of *The George-Town Weekly Ledger* for Saturday, February 4, 1792, the printer announces that there has just been published and is now available for sale "A neat pocket volume of the Devout Christian's Vade Mecum . . . adapted to the *Roman Catholic Church in America*." This undoubtedly refers to a 1792 edition of the *Vade Mecum*, printed and published at Philadelphia by Mathew Carey. Father Parsons in his *Early Catholic Americana* records such an edition but locates no copy.<sup>8</sup> This is one example of many of books being made available for sale in Georgetown produced by printers from other communities. It does serve to emphasize an interest and a probable demand in Georgetown for Catholic devotional writings. Another instance of this is an edition of *The Pious Guide to Prayer and Devotion*, prepared by the Jesuit Fathers at Georgetown College and printed in 1792 by James Doyle, the brother and successor of Alexander, who had become publisher of *The George-Town Weekly Ledger* in August or September of 1791. A copy of

<sup>7</sup> Wilfrid Parsons, *Early Catholic Americana* (New York, 1939), no. 99.

<sup>8</sup> *Op. cit.*, no. 104.

this devotional treatise, owned by a private collector, Mr. John Edwards of Washington, contains three appropriate copper plate engravings. Whether or not they belong to the book has not been established, but they were inserted at least prior to November 18, 1798—a date which is written on two of them.

Later in 1792 James Doyle printed *The Potomac Almanac, Or, The Washington Ephemeris For The Year Of Our Lord 1793*. This was advertised in the December 15, 1792, issue of *The George-Town Weekly Ledger*, which James Doyle had taken over from his brother during the spring of 1792. Only two copies of *The Potomac Almanac* have been located, one in the Library of Congress and the other only recently acquired for the Library of the University of Virginia. In addition to the customary monthly calendars there is included in it a great deal of additional material of local interest. In "A Letter from the Alleghany Philosopher," this anonymous observer describes a recent journey to the City of Washington where he stayed with Mr. Andrew Ellicott. He also refers to the good farm houses where he was entertained with the greatest hospitality being particularly delighted with the good sense and beauty of the *females* "whose roseate bloom and elegance of figure," he gallantly concedes, "are not exceeded in any country in the world." Also present is Mr. Jefferson's frequently quoted description of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, which first appeared in his *Notes on The State of Virginia* (Paris, 1785). This account commences: "The passage of the Potomac through the blue ridge is one of the most stupendous scenes in nature," and concludes: "This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic." The spot from which Thomas Jefferson made this observation at Harpers Ferry is now known as Jefferson's Rock and will properly be marked in the new National Park, which has been

established in that neighborhood. Another article of interest contains a committee report of the Potomac Company detailing the improvements to navigation that have been completed.

Between 1793 and 1801 sixteen more Georgetown imprints are recorded; two important new journals were established during the period. *The Columbian Chronicle* was first published by Samuel Hanson in 1793 and continued until 1796, when Mr. Hanson joined with Charles Green and David English to form Green, English & Company. As a semi-weekly this concern published *The Centinel of Liberty, and George-Town Advertiser* from May 24, 1796, to November 14, 1800.<sup>9</sup> Among the books belonging to this period are several devotional and theological works—James Doyle's edition of *A Short Abridgement of Christian Doctrine* (1793); *A Discourse Concerning Faith as the Condition of the Gospel Covenant* (1796); and Samuel Knox's *The Scriptural Doctrine of Future Punishment Vindicated* [1797], the last two from the press of Green, English & Company. That same year Green, English & Company printed another pamphlet, Bryan Lord Fairfax's *Strictures on the Second Part of the Age of Reason*.

In 1798 there appeared a three-page prospectus of the "College of George-Town."<sup>10</sup> A Spanish translation probably prepared for distribution in the West Indies in order to attract potential students, is also known to exist, but only a fragment in the Georgetown University Library can now

<sup>9</sup> As a country edition of this paper Green and English issued a weekly, entitled *The Centinel, & Country Gazette*. On November 14, 1800, *The Centinel of Liberty* was discontinued, but the same publishers, Green and English, established on November 18 a new journal, entitled *The Museum and Washington and George-Town Daily Advertiser*. Three other newspapers which fall later within our period are *The Cabinet*, established on August 26, 1800, and *The Friend of the People*, of which no copy is located, both published by James Lyon, and *The Washington Federalist*, established on September 25, 1800, and published by William A. Rind.

<sup>10</sup> Parsons, *op. cit.*, no. 189.

be located. Another imprint of importance in the educational history of Georgetown is a broadside in the Library of Congress issued "At a Meeting of a number of Inhabitants of the Territory of Columbia, on the 4th of February 1794." This meeting of which Robert Peter, the mayor of Georgetown, served as chairman, adopted a resolution "That a Seminary of Learning, to be called by the name of . . . . . College, be established in the City of Washington, on the heights near Rock-Creek." To this end they proposed that subscriptions at \$20 per share be solicited to the amount of \$50,000. Among the trustees proposed to administer the fund appear the names of Daniel Carroll, Robert Peter, Benjamin Stoddert, all of Maryland, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Wythe, and Edmund Randolph of Virginia, and the Reverend Mr. William Smith, Robert Morris, and Samuel Blodget, of Pennsylvania. The proposition seems to have been abortive, and our knowledge of the proposal itself for the establishment of a national university at this early date derives solely from the Library's seemingly unique copy.

Late in 1797 Green, English & Company issued *The Maryland & Virginia Almanac*. Typographically this is an attractive publication and of interest for several other reasons. The title-page indicates that among the contents is the text of Benjamin Franklin's *Way to Wealth* filled with its homespun American humor familiar to all. In the imprint the statement is made that this was printed for the Reverend Mr. Mason L. Weems. This, of course, is the same Parson Weems who was to achieve a lasting reputation for his biography of George Washington. This almanac is of particular interest for it relates to Weems' career as an itinerant bookseller. In a letter, dated August 14, 1797, which Weems wrote from Georgetown to Mathew Carey, the Philadelphia printer and publisher, he explains the cir-

cumstances attending the publication of this *Maryland & Virginia Almanac*. "I am getting under way a large edition and a handsome one too, of Dr. Franklins Almanac, I call it Dr. Franklins because it will be enriched with his famous *Way to Wealth* &[c]. As a good Patriot, I suppose you will give the undertaking the right hand of fellowship. You may have any number you please in exchange for such little chap books & Pamphlets as I shall approve. Tho considerably larger than the common Almanac it shall be put at the usual Philadelphia price 3/9 per doz. In this low ebb of Money, occasioned by the bad steering of our *brave* political pilots, nothing can keep afloat but Almanacs & such little skiffs. Shod this be the case much longer, I mean to have the whole Ocean covered with Almanacs next season. There shall be the Lover's Almanac, the *Devils Almanac*, and I don't know what else."<sup>11</sup>

There is another Georgetown link between Parson Weems and Green & English, since these Georgetown printers were responsible for the printing of the second edition of Weems' most famous book, *A History of the Life and Death, Virtues and Exploits of General George Washington*. Although undated, it is ascribed by Mrs. Skeel in her Weems bibliography to the year 1800.<sup>12</sup>

To conclude this investigation and survey mention must be made if only for its timeliness of an anonymous undated work printed at "The Cabinet Office" in Georgetown<sup>13</sup> entitled *Enquiries Into The Necessity Or Expediency of*

<sup>11</sup> E. E. F. Skeel, ed., *Mason Locke Weems, His Work and Ways* (New York, 1929), II, 85.

<sup>12</sup> Skeel, *op. cit.*, I, 6, no. 2.

<sup>13</sup> C. S. Brigham, *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers 1690-1820* (Worcester, 1947), p. 87. Mr. Brigham believes that "The Cabinet Office" of James Lyon was located in Georgetown rather than Washington on the strength of the advertisements and reading notices appearing in *The Cabinet* itself. An advertisement in the issue of January 5, 1801, reading "All Communication from abroad for the Editor of the Cabinet must be sent to the Post Office, in George-Town, District of Columbia," supports the Georgetown location since there was also a post office in the city of Washington proper at this time.

*Assuming Exclusive Legislation Over the District of Columbia.*

One copy of the pamphlet—one of four known—was formerly owned by President Jefferson and constitutes a part of the Jefferson Library which is housed in the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress. The date of 1800 has been suggested through a note of A. B. Woodward in his fifth number of *Epaminondas*, dated January 15, 1801, in which he stated he had “met with a production, entitled ‘Enquiries into the necessity or expedience of assuming exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia. . . .’” It should be noted that “a production” could refer with equal validity either to the pamphlet or to its serial publication in *The Cabinet*, commencing with the issue of January 5, 1801, and concluding on January 9, 1801. Since priority has not been definitely established, the possibility should be indicated that the pamphlet might very easily have been printed in 1801 after being first published serially. Regardless of the date, however, certain passages from the *Enquiries* are of particular interest to those now living in the District of Columbia, for the author deprecates the situation which has reduced the inhabitants of the District to political disfranchisement. “We are,” he goes on to lament, “to be governed by laws, in the making of which, we have no participation . . . we are reduced to the mortifying situation, of being subject to laws, made, or to be made, by we know not whom; by agents, not of our choice, in no degree responsible to us, who from their situation, and the circumstance of having other constituents to serve, are not likely to be very tender of our rights or very much alive to our interests.” Wasn’t it Voltaire who said “The more things change, the more they remain the same”?

The conclusions to be drawn from this early period of Georgetown printing are few and hardly startling. Twenty-six titles, including nine newspapers, comprise the output

of the press from 1789 to 1801. The early printers obviously were not successful. One newspaper floundered after another, each editor believing he would succeed where his predecessor had failed. Job printing seems to have been negligible. Local almanacs, that stock in trade of all printers of that period, likewise did not flourish, and as Parson Weems' statement was doubtless true, "nothing can keep afloat but Almanacs," one cannot help but express compassion for that dauntless group of pioneer printers whose only successful publications appeared to be Catholic devotional tracts which the College and local Catholic citizens supported. And even in this limited field of publication, the local printers could hardly compete successfully with Mathew Carey's output in Philadelphia.

## Georgetown Imprints 1789-1800

### Key to Location Symbols

CsMh	Henry E. Huntington Library	N	New York State Library
DGU	Georgetown University Library	NBLiHi	Long Island Historical Society
DLC	U.S. Library of Congress	NN	New York Public Library
DWP	Public Library of the District of Columbia, Georgetown Branch	NBuHi	Buffalo Historical Society
GU	University of Georgia, Athens	NjP	Princeton University
MBAat	Boston Athenaeum	OSW	Wittenberg College
MH	Harvard University	PHi	Historical Society of Penn- sylvania
MWA	American Antiquarian Society	PPL	Library Company of Phila- delphia
MdBE	Enoch Pratt Library	PPPrHi	Presbyterian Historical Society
MdBS	St. Mary's Seminary	RPJCB	John Carter Brown Library
MdHi	Maryland Historical Society	Vi	Virginia State Library
MdW	Woodstock College	WHi	State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin
MiU-C	University of Michigan, William L. Clements Library		

### 1789

The [cut] Times./And The/Patowmack Packet./(February 12, 1789-  
July 6, 1791, Nos. 1-124). George-Town: Charles Fierer [later Charles  
Fierer and Thomas U. Fosdick]. Weekly. 1

Brigham, *History . . . of American Newspapers*, p. 95.

Evans 22184 [1789], 22935 [1790], 23833 [1791].

Wheeler, *The Maryland Press*, 516a [1789], 542a [1790].

DLC (Apr. 23, 1789).

MWA (Oct. 14, Nov. 25, 1789; Apr. 21, May 12-26, June 23, 30, July  
21-Aug. 18, Sept. 8-29, Oct. 13-27, Nov. 17, Dec. 22, 1790; Feb. 2,  
16, Apr. 6, 1791).

MH (July 6, 1791).

### 1790

The George-Town Weekly Ledger. (April 17, 1790-October 5, 1793,  
Nos. 1-182). George-Town: [Potowmack] Printed and published by  
M. Day and W. Hancock, for the Proprietor [later published by Alex-  
ander Doyle and still later by James Doyle]. Weekly. 2

Brigham, *History . . . of American Newspapers*, p. 97.

Wheeler, *The Maryland Press*, 526a [1790].

Evans 22528 [1790]; 23408 [1791]; 24348 [1792]; 25535 [1793].

MWA (May 1, 15, June 5, 26, July 10, Aug. 14, Sept. 4, 11, Dec. 11, 1790; Mar. 19, Apr. 9, May 14, June 18, 25, with supplements, Aug. 6, 1791; Jan. 28, Feb. 4, Mar. 31, Dec. 15, 1792; Aug. 24, 1793).

MH (June 18–July 2, 23, Sept. 17, Oct. 1, Nov. 26, 1791).

DLC (Feb. 18, Mar. 31, Sept. 22, 1792, Feb. 16, Oct. 5, 1793).

WHi (July 28, 1792).

Lindsay, Opie.

George-Town, November 6, 1790./Sir,/Having established a Post from Fredericks-/burg, through the Counties of King George, Westmoreland, Nor-/thumberland, Lancaster, and Richmond, with a view of pro-/moting my Interest, and accomodating the Public, in the Con-/veyance of Letters and Circulation of Newspapers, I hope I shall meet with your Friendship and Assistance in the Prosecu-/tion of the same; And in obtaining Subscribers to the George-/Town Weekly Ledger, (published in Maryland) and the Fre-/dericksburg Herald, (published in Virginia.) . . . Opie Lindsay./N. B. Gentlemen who would wish to become Subscribers to/either of the above-mentioned Newspapers may depend upon/being regularly furnished by the above Conveyance./ [Georgetown: Printed by M. Day and W. Hancock, 1790.] 3

4 to. 2 leaves. Verso of first and entire second leaf blank. Leaf measures:

9 x 7½ inches.

Wheeler, *The Maryland Press*, no. 528a.

DLC.

The Times and the Patowmack Packet. See entry under 1789.

1791

Balch, Stephen Bloomer.

Two Sermons,/On The/Certain and Final/Perseverance of the Saints./[rule]/By/Stephen Bloomer Balch, A. M./Pastor of The/Presbyterian Congrfgation (*sic*),/George-Town./[rule]/Psalm XCII. 12./The Righteous Shall Fourish Like A/Palm-Tree; He Shall Grow Like/ A Cedar In Lebanon./[double rule]/George-Town: Printed, For The Author, By/M. Day and W. Hancock./M.DCC.XCI./ 4

8 vo. [A]–H<sup>4</sup>. iv, [5]–63 p. Leaf measures: 7½ x 4½ inches.

Evans 23143.

DLC (t-p. and p. 63 in facsimile).

NjP.

PPPrHi.

Reprinted in 1907 in *Balch Genealogica* by Thomas Willing Balch (Philadelphia, Allen, Lane and Scott), pp. 125–176.

The George-Town Weekly Ledger. See entry under 1790.

The/News-Carrier's Address/To The/Subscribers/Of the/ George-Town Weekly Ledger./For January 1, 1792./Kind patrons your News-Boy with/heart most sincere,/ . . . And more fervently wish you a Happy New Year./[Georgetown: Alexander Doyle, 1791.] 5

Folio broadside. Leaf measures: 12 x 8 inches.

DLC.

Thayer, John.

Controversy/Between/The Reverend John Thayer,/Catholic Missionary,/Of Boston,/And/The Reverend George Lesslie,/Pastor of a Church,/in Washington, New-Hampshire./[double rule]/ George-Town: [Potowmack]/Printed by Alexander Doyle. 1791./ 6

12 mo. A-C<sup>6</sup>, [D<sup>1</sup>]. 37 p. Leaf measures: 6 $\frac{7}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

Parsons, *Early Catholic Americana*, 99.

DGU.

The Times and the Patowmack Packet. See entry under 1789.

#### 1792

The George-Town Weekly Ledger. See entry under 1790.

The/Pious Guide/To/Prayer/And/Devotion./Containing/Vari-ous Practices Of Piety Calculated To An-/SwerThe Various Demands Of The Differ-/ent Devout Members Of The/Roman Catholic Church./[rule]/ "Let my prayer be directed as incense in thy sight."/Psalm 140. v. 2./[rule]/Permissu Superiorum./[double rule]/George-Town: (Potowmack)/Printed By James Doyle./[rule]/M.DCC.XCII./ 7

12 mo. [A]-Z<sup>6</sup>, Aa-Bb<sup>6</sup> (Bb<sup>6</sup>, blank). iv, [12], 282 p.

1 folding table. Leaf measures: 6 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Evans 24695.

Parsons, *Early Catholic Americana*, 107 (including 108).

C<sup>Sm</sup>H (lacking pp. 271-272).

DGU (2 copies; the second copy comprises only pp. 12-280).

DWP, Georgetown Branch (lacking folding table, and pp. 93-116, 273-276).

PHi (lacking pp. 175-176).

John Edwards (with three engravings inserted between pp. [12]-[13], 142-143, and 174-175).

The Times and the Patowmack Packet. See entry under 1789.

The/Potomak/Almanac,/Or, The/Washington/Ephemeris/For The Year of Our Lord/1793,/Being The First After Leap-Year./[rule]/Containing/The Motions of the Sun and Moon, the true places/and aspects of the Planets . . . [eleven lines of text]/Note. The Astronomical part of this work is/adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of the City/of Washington;—but will, without sensible error,/serve the neighboring States./[double rule]/George-Town, (Potomak)/Printed and Sold by James Doyle./ 8

Entire title-page enclosed in double-ruled border.

8vo. [A]–E<sup>4</sup>. 20 leaves. Leaf measures: 6 x ¾ inches.

Evans 24706.

DLC, ViU.

Advertised in *The George-Town Weekly Ledger*, December 15, 1792.

#### 1793

The/Columbian/[shield]/Chronicle. (December 3, 1793–May 10, 1796, Nos. 1–251). George-Town: Printed by Samuel Hanson [later by Hanson and Briggs, then by Hanson and James Priestly, and later by Samuel Hanson, alone] Semi-weekly. 9

Brigham, *History . . . of American Newspapers*, p. 88.

Evans 25319 [1793], 26788 [1794], 28452 [1795], 30250 [1796].

DLC (Feb. 25, Mar. 25, 1794).

GU (June 26, 1795).

MH (Feb. 3, Mar. 3, 6, May 12, 22, June 2, 12, 19–July 7, 17, 21, 28, Aug. 4, 11, 14, 21, 25, Sept. 8, Oct. 6, 1795; Jan. 8, 19, Feb. 24, Mar. 4, Apr. 1, 8, 12, 26, May 3, 10, 1796).

MWA (Dec. 3, 1793; May 20, July 15, Aug. 22, 1794; Jan. 20, 23, June 23, 1795).

NBuHi (Sept. 30, Oct. 10, 1794).

WHi (Mar. 13, 1795).

The George-Town Weekly Ledger. See entry under 1790.

A Short/Abridgement/of/Christian Doctrine,/Newly Revised for the Use of the/Catholic Church in the United States of America./To which is added,/a short daily exercise./The twelfth edition, with approbation./Georgetown:/Printed by James Doyle./M.DCC.XCIII./ 10

12 mo. ? B<sup>8</sup>, C<sup>8</sup>. 22 leaves. Leaf measures: 4¾ x 3¾ inches.

Parsons, *Early Catholic Americana*, 116.

DGU (lacks t-p. and half-title [?]).

The copy credited by Parsons to St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore cannot now be located. Line endings and capitalization taken from Parsons.

Amoureux, M.

A Short And Practical Treatise/On the culture of the Wine-Grapes in the United States of America,/Adapted to those States situated to the southward of 41 degrees of/North latitude./A desire to promote the culture of the wine-grapes in a soil and climate so well qualified for it in every res-/pect, as those of most parts. . . . Georgetown: Printed by Hanson & Briggs, opposite Dr. Smith's./[1794] 11

Folio broadsheet. Leaf measures: 14 $\frac{7}{8}$  x 8 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

The author enclosed a copy of this in a letter addressed to George Washington, dated at Georgetown, November 10, 1794.

DLC (2 copies, one formerly owned by George Washington, the other by Thomas Jefferson).

1794

At a meeting of a number of Inhabitants of the Territory/of Columbia, on the 4th of February, 1794,/Robert Peter in the Chair./The meeting, impressed with the importance of li-/beral Education to the people of Free Govern-/ments . . . [14 lines] Resolved,/That a Seminary of Learning, to be called by the/name of [blank] College be established in the City/of Washington, on the heights near Rock-Creek . . . [signed:] Robert Peter, Chairman. [Georgetown: Samuel Hanson, 1794]. 12

Folio Broadside. Leaf measures: 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 11 $\frac{9}{16}$  inches.

DLC.

The Columbian Chronicle. See entry under 1793.

1795

The Columbian Chronicle. See entry under 1793.

1796

The Centinel of Liberty, And George-Town Advertiser. (May 24, 1796-November 14, 1800) (Vol. 1, no. 1-Vol. 5, no. 89). George-Town, (Potomak): Green, English & Co. Semi-weekly. 13

Brigham, *History . . . of American Newspapers*, p. 88.

Evans 30176 [1796], 31928 [1797], 33506 [1798], 35290 [1799], 37115 [1800].

DGU (May 31, 1796).

DLC (June 24, 1796, Dec. 25, 1798; Jan. 4, 1799–Nov. 14, 1800).

MH (May 27, June 7, 17, 28, July 1, 8–15, 22, 29–Aug. 12, 19, 26, 30, Sept. 6, 23, 30, Oct. 7, 14, 21, 29, Nov. 11, 18, 22, 29, Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23, 1796; Jan. 6, 13, 17, 24, 27, June 2, Aug. 22, Sept. 15, Oct. 10, 13, Nov. 17, 21, 1797; Feb. 20, Mar. 2, 1798).

MWA (Dec. 29, 1796; Apr. 15, 25, May 2, 16, July 11, Aug. 18, Sept. 1, 12, 19, 1797; Jan. 2, 5, 16, 23, Feb. 2, 6, Mar. 12, June 15, 1798; Jan. 8, Dec. 24, 1799).

MdBE (Apr. 25, 1797).

NN (Jan. 25, Mar. 1, 1799).

PPL (May 31, June 7, 10, 14, 17, 1796).

A country edition of this newspaper was established under the title:

The Centinel, & County Gazette. (May 27, 1796–November 1800).  
(Vol. 1, no. 1– ) George-Town (Potomak): Green, English, & Co.

14

Brigham, *History . . . of American Newspapers*, p. [87].

Evans 30174 [1796], 31926 [1797], 33503 [1798], 37112 [1800].

MH (June 30, July 7, Aug. 11, Sept. 1, 8, 29, 1797; Mar. 2, 1798).

MWA (Jan. 5, 1798).

MdBE (Oct. 6, 1797).

Schenectady County Historical Society (Jan. 10–Mar. 21, 1800).

The Columbian Chronicle. See entry under 1793.

A/Discourse/Concerning/Faith as the Condition/of the/ Gospel  
Covenant,/And as the Instrument whereby Salvation is/Wrought in  
the Heart by Divine Power./With an Appendix Containing Some  
Remarks on/Mr. Locke's Paraphrase and Notes on St. Paul's/Epistles./  
[line]/George-Town:/From the Press of/Green, English, & Co./M,  
DCCXCVI.

15

8 vo. [4], 5–60 p. Leaf measures: 7½ x 4½ inches.

Evans 32050.

MWA.

1797

The Centinel, & County Gazette. See entry under 1796.

The Centinel of Liberty, And George-Town Advertiser. See entry under 1796.

Fairfax, Bryan.

Strictures/on the/Second Part/of the/Age of Reason./[*thick-thin rule*]/George-Town:/From the press of Green, English, & Co./M, DCC, XCVII. 16

12 mo. [A]-G<sup>6</sup>, H<sup>4</sup>. 91 p. Leaf measures: 6½ x 4 inches.

Evans 32105.

Sabin 92856.

NN (lacks pp. 17-20).

PHi.

Unverified: OSW.

Knox, Samuel.

The/Scriptural Doctrine/Of/Future Punishment Vindicated,/In A/Discourse/From These Words,/"And these shall go away into everlasting pu-/nishment but the righteous into Life eternal."/Math. XXV, & 46th./[*rule*]/To Which/Are Prefixed Some Prefatory Strictures On/The Lately Avowed Religious Principles Of/Joseph Priestley, . . . /Particularly/In A Discourse Delivered By Him In The Church/Of The Universalists, In Philadelphia, And/Published In 1796.—Entitled "Unitarianism/Explained And Defended" &c./[*rule*]/By Samuel Knox. M. A. Minister Of The Gos-/pel, At Bladensburgh, Maryland/[*rule*]/[*4-line quotation*]/II Ep. of Peter Chap. II v. I./[*rule*]/George-Town:/Printed by Green, English & Co. [1797]. 17

12 mo. 25, (1), 23 p. Leaf measures: 7½ x 4½ inches. The second pagination of 23 pages contains: A/Discourse/On The/Duration/Of The/Future Punishment/Of The/Wicked.

Evans 32342.

DWP, Georgetown Branch (autograph on t-p: Mr. Richd. Saltstonstall).

MdHi.

MWA.

Unverified: OSW.

The/Maryland & Virginia/Almanac;/Or/Washington Ephemeris:/For The Year Of Our Lord,/1798;/Being The Second After Leap-Year./

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of/Washington; and consequently to the/States above mentioned./-Containing-/ . . . [16 lines in two columns]/Likewise,/The Way to Wealth, Advice to young Tradesmen/and several useful Tables./[line]/George-Town:/Printed By Green, English, & Co. For The/Rev. Mason L. Weems./ 18

8 vo. 16 leaves. Leaf measures: 7 x 4 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

Entire title-page enclosed in single line of type ornaments.

Evans 31869.

Skeel, *Mason Locke Weems*, No. 236.

DLC.

MWA.

The author's preface to the reader is signed "Isaac Briggs" and dated 7th of the second month, 1797.

— George-Town:/Printed by Green, English, & Co./ 19

Evans 31868.

Vi.

#### 1798

The Centinel, & County Gazette. See entry under 1796.

The Centinel of Liberty, And George-Town Advertiser. See entry under 1796.

[*Caption title*] College of George-Town, (Potomack) in the State/of Maryland, United States of America. (*At end:*) George-Town, January 1st, 1798. Wm. Du Bourg, President/of the College. 20

Sm. fol. 3 p. Leaf measures: 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

Prospectus of the College.

Parsons, *Early Catholic Americana*, 189.

DGU (2 copies; in the second copy the name of Leonard Neale has been written above that of Du Bourg, which has been crossed out.)

[*Caption title*: Colegio de George-Town, (Potomack) en el Estado de Maryland, Estados Unidos de America.] (*At end:*) George-Town, 1<sup>o</sup> de Enero, 1798. 21

Sm. fol. 3 p. Leaf measures: 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

DGU (fragment).

A small portion of the lower half of page 3, measuring 6 x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, survives as a fly leaf in an edition of a Greek-Latin edition of the

*Epistolæ et Evangelia dierum dominicarum, et festorum anni præcipuorum ad usum scholarum* (Paris: Apud Colas 1786); this is preserved in the Archives of Georgetown University.

## 1799

The Centinel, & County Gazette. See entry under 1796.

The Centinel of Liberty, And George-Town and Washington Advertiser. See entry under 1796.

[The Maryland & Virginia Almanac For the Year of our Lord 1800; Being one of the Centurial Years, and therefore not a Leap Year. Georgetown: Printed by Green, English, & Co.]. 22

Evans 35235.

No copy located.

Advertised as "now in the press and will soon be ready for sale" in *The Centinel of Liberty*, October 11, 1799.

## 1800

The Cabinet. (August 26, 1800-March 6, 1801) (Nos. 1-113). District of Columbia [*i.e.* Georgetown]: J[ames] Lyon. Tri-weekly and daily. 23  
Brigham, *History . . . of American Newspapers*, p. [87].

Evans 37075.

Mr. Brigham believes that *The Cabinet* was printed in Georgetown rather than Washington on the strength of the advertisements and reading notices appearing in it. An advertisement in the issue of January 5, 1801, reading "All Communications from abroad for the Editor of the Cabinet must be sent to the Post Office in George-Town, District of Columbia" supports the Georgetown location since there was also a post office in the city of Washington proper at that time.

DLC (Jan. 5, Mar. 4, 1801).

MWA (Dec. 30, 1800; Feb. 4, Mar. 4, 1801).

N (Aug. 26-Oct. 14, Nov. 20, Dec. 4, 6-12, 15-17, 19-24, 27-31, 1800; Jan. 2-9, 27, 30, 1801).

NBLiHi (Dec. 12, 18, 1800).

A country edition of this newspaper was published weekly.

PHi (Mar. 6, 1801).

The Centinel, & County Gazette. See entry under 1796.

The Centinel of Liberty, or Georgetown and Washington Advertiser. See entry under 1796.

Enquiries/Into/The Necessity Or Expediency/Of/Assuming/Exclusive Legislation/Over/The District of Columbia:/Respectfully submitted to the Members of Congress,/[/line]/By A Private Citizen Of The District./[/line]/From The Cabinet Office./ [1800?] **24**

16 mo. 27 p. Leaf measures: 6¾ x 4½ inches.

Evans 37372.

Sowerby, *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson*, 3255.

DLC (2 copies, one of which was Thomas Jefferson's).

MWA.

PHi.

James Lyon published *The Cabinet* at Georgetown from August 26, 1800, to October 21, 1801. A. B. Woodward in a note, dated January 15, 1801, in *Epaminondas On The Government Of The Territory Of Columbia, No. V.* (Georgetown, 1801), states he has "met with a production, entitled 'Enquiries into the necessity or expediency of assuming exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia . . .'" This reference could refer with equal validity either to the pamphlet or to its serial publication in *The Cabinet*, commencing with the issue of January 5, 1801, and concluding on January 9. Since priority has not been definitely established, the possibility should be indicated that the pamphlet might very plausibly have been printed in 1801 after being first published serially. Reprinted in the Columbia Historical Society *Records*, VIII (1905), 141-157.

[The Friend of the People. Georgetown: James Lyon, Aug.-Nov. 1800.] **25**

Brigham, *History . . . of American Newspapers*, p. 91.

Evans 37469.

No copy located.

The Museum and Washington and George-Town Daily Advertiser. (Nov. 18, 1800-Jan. 22, 1802) (Vol. 1, no. 1-Vol. 2, no. 10). Georgetown: Green and English. Daily and tri-weekly. **26**

Brigham, *History . . . of American Newspapers*, p. 92.

Evans 38021.

DLC (Nov. 18, 1800-Jan. 22, 1802).

MWA (Nov. 18, 1800; Jan. 7, 1801).

MdHi (Dec. 9, 29, 1800; Jan. 16-Sept. 4, 21, Oct. 16-30, Nov. 9, 27-Dec. 11, 1801; Jan. 4, 1802).

Annapolis, Md., Land Office, Chancery Papers (Dec. 31, 1800).

A country edition of this newspaper was published weekly.

Washington Federalist. (Sept. 25, 1800-June 20, 1809). Washington [*i.e.* Georgetown]: Printed by William Alexander Rind [later by Rind and Prentiss, still later by William A. Rind & Co., then by William A. Rind]. Tri-weekly, daily and semi-weekly. 27

Brigham, *History . . . of American Newspapers*. p. 95.

Evans 39014.

DLC (Oct. 30; Nov. 4, 8, 24-28; Dec. 1-5, 9-12, 15-19, 22-23, 31, 1800).

MH (Oct. 7, 21; Nov. 28, Dec. 24, 31, 1800).

MWA (Sept. 25, 30, Oct. 7-Dec. 31, 1800).

MiU-C (Nov. 28, 1800).

NHi (Oct. 23, Nov. 28, Dec. 10, 17, 19, 22, 23, 31, 1800).

WHi (Oct. 30-Dec. 31, 1800, broken file).

*N.B.* For the holdings of subsequent years, consult Brigham.

A country issue of this newspaper was frequently published.

Weems, Mason Locke.

A/History,/Of The Life And Death, Virtues,/And Exploits,/Of/  
General George Washington;/Dedicated/To/Mrs. Washington;/And  
containing a great many curious and valuable Anecdotes,/tending to  
throw much light on the private as/well as public life and character, of/  
That Very Extraordinary Man:/The Whole/Happily Calculated To  
Furnish A Feast Of True/Washingtonian Entertainment And/Improve-  
ment,/Both To Ourselves And Our Children./[*rule*]/6 lines of quotations]/  
[*rule*]/Printed For The Rev. M. L. Weems,/Of Lodge No. 50, Dumfries,/  
By/Green & English, George-Town./(Price 2s. 3d. only.)/[1800]. 28

8 vo. iv, 80 p. Leaf measures:  $7\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Evans 39061.

Skeel, *Mason Locke Weems*, 2.

CSmH.

MBAt.

NN.

PHi.

RPJCB.

## Doubtful Georgetown Imprints

1789

The Expostulations of Potowmac;/As my interests were treated with great/indifference in an august Assembly,/lately, by gentlemen, whose connexions I/conceived to be under obligations to me . . . [signed] Potowmac./Waters of Potowmac, Nov. 20, 1789. [Martinsburg (?): Printed by N. Willis (?), 1789].

Folio broadsheet, printed in three columns. Leaf measures:  $11\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

Evans 22076.

Wheeler, *The Maryland Press*, no. 498 a.

McMurtrie, *A History of Printing in the U. S.*, II, 256.

CSmH.

DLC (2 copies).

The late Douglas C. McMurtrie believed that this broadside was printed by Charles Fierer at Georgetown in 1789 and therefore regarded it "as the earliest extant specimen of printing from the District of Columbia press other than the newspaper," (*i.e. The Times and The Patowmack Packet*). Mr. McMurtrie based the proof of his statement on the fact that typographically the broadside is so similar to *The Times and Potowmack Packet*, but this evidence is not conclusive. While neither can claim any merit as distinguished pieces of printing, they do not seem to manifest sufficient points of typographical similarity to establish this fact with conviction. Another disturbing factor is the difference in the spelling of the word Potomac—"Pa" with a final "k" in the newspaper and "Po" without the "k" in the broadside. As a matter of incidental information the spelling of "Potowmac" found in the broadside seems to be the spelling that was generally used in West Virginia. Typographical comparison with a broadside of 1791, *The Charter of the Town of Woodstock*, printed at Martinsburg by N. Willis, and a reference in the *Expostulations* to Thomas Cressop (*i.e. Cresap*), who resided in the westernmost part of Maryland, furnish additional strong support for the West Virginian origin of this broadside which regardless of its uncertain background is a vigorous defense of the Potomac basin as a site for the nation's capital. One of the copies in the Library of Congress belonged to James Madison.

[Poor Robin's Almanack, or the Maryland Ephemeris for the Year

of Our Lord, 1790. Frederick-Town (?): Printed by Matthias Bartgis (?), 1789].

Evans 22808.

Wheeler, *The Maryland Press*, no. 512a.

No copy located.

Advertised as "Just Published, And to be Sold at this Office, Wholesale and Retail" in *The Times and The Patowmack Packet* for November 25, 1789. This advertisement does not indicate that Georgetown was necessarily the place of printing. Mr. Wheeler in fact has suggested Frederick-Town as the place of printing since Bartgis published an almanac for 1788 with the same title as this later edition.

1793

[Thayer, John

Controversy between Rev. John Thayer, Catholic Missionary of Boston and Rev. George Leslie, pastor of a church in Washington, New Hampshire.

Georgetown: Printed by Alexander Doyle, 1793.]

Evans 26251.

No copy located. Probably confused with the edition of 1791.

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The History of Printing in the United States. Chicago, 1929.

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Early Catholic Americana; a List of Books and Other Works by Catholic Authors in the United States 1729-1830. New York, 1939.

Sabin, Joseph.

A Dictionary of Books Relating to America. 29 vol. New York, 1868-1936.

Skeel

Mason Locke Weems, his Work and Ways . . . Edited by Emily Ellsworth Ford Skeel. New York, 1929.

Wheeler, Joseph Towne.

The Maryland Press, 1777-1790. Baltimore, 1938.

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