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The Library has recently received from Mr. Henry N. Paul a gift of forty-five interesting and valuable books, to be added to the collection of the Horace Howard Furness Memorial.

An important part of the gift is made up of eighteen Restoration and early eighteenth-century editions of Shakespeare's plays and stage adaptations of them. The earliest is the Dryden-Davenant *Tempest* of 1670; the latest, a *Macbeth* of 1710. With these additions, our collection of Restoration stage versions is nearly complete. Long despised by literary critics as sacrilegious perversions of the plays, these Restoration adaptations have recently been studied more objectively and more charitably for the light they throw on the history of Shakespeare on the stage, and on the taste which called them forth. Their importance to the history of Shakespeare's vogue makes them a valuable addition to a Shakespeare library.

An interesting part of Mr. Paul's gift is the first American printings of Shakespeare—*Hamlet* and *Twelfth Night*, Boston, 1794. These texts were printed to be sold at the theater where the Powell troupe, the first company to perform in Boston, was acting. They antedate by two years the first complete American edition of Shakespeare published at Philadelphia under the aegis of Joseph Hopkinson in 1795-6.

Edward Phillips's *Theatrum Poetarum*, 1675, and Giles Jacob's *Poetical Register*, 1719, also included, contain early lives and critical appreciations of Shakespeare. *Poems on Af*
fairs of State, volume iv, 1707, contains the earliest eighteenth-century reprints of Venus and Adonis and Lucrece. Several plays with prompter's notes are also included in Mr. Paul's gift.

Another interesting portion consists of fifteen volumes, most of them of Shakespeare's plays, printed at The Hague by Thomas Johnson, 1710-30. These volumes include all of the plays of Shakespeare issued in Johnson's Collection of the Best English Plays, (12 volumes), of which only one complete set of the first printing is known to exist. The interesting story of Johnson's publications, issued with a T. J. monogram which the casual book-buyer would not be likely to distinguish from that of Jacob Tonson, the aggressive London bookseller who claimed ownership of the copyrights to all of Shakespeare's plays, is not well known. Mr. Paul has done more to recover it than any one else and it will be detailed fully in the long-awaited bibliography of eighteenth-century editions of Shakespeare which he and Dr. Dawson of the Folger Library will some day publish. In the meantime, the facilities for studying the interesting textual variants in Johnson's editions are available in our library.

The donor of these books, a lifelong student of Shakespeare and dean of the Shakspere Society of Philadelphia, has befriended our library in various ways before now and has a place of his own in our grateful appreciation. The Friends of the Library will recall the thoughtful paper on The Tempest which he read at a meeting on November 14, 1938. An attorney who has turned to the study of Shakespeare, and especially of the editions of his plays, as an avocation, Mr. Paul has made himself so thoroughly a master of the subject that many professional scholars have been glad to draw on his fund of knowledge. His collection of American editions of Shakespeare, the greater part of which he has presented to
the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, is the most nearly complete ever assembled. Mr. Paul belongs to the same class of students of Shakespeare as did Dr. Furness himself and carries on the tradition which the latter established in Philadelphia. As he himself is aware, it is peculiarly fitting that some of his books should become a permanent part of the Furness Memorial, where their association interest as well as their intrinsic usefulness will be recognized and remembered.
A DOCTOR LOOKS AT FRANCE, IN 1845

(A continuation of the manuscript diary of Dr. J. H. Causten, Jr., the opening pages of which—published in our March issue—describe his crossing of the Atlantic and landing in Havre.)

Feeling very hungry for the excitement of preparing for landing had not allowed us to eat any breakfast, we went into the Dining room, and called for something for lunch, a bill of fare of sixteen octavo pages was presented to us, which was rather too much to choose from, as it quite confused, but finding after turning it over that a lobster sallad was one of the articles we called for that dish with bread and butter: a small table was soon set, with apparatus for two, and as it gives a good idea of french style I may as well describe it. A plate, knife, fork and spoon, napkin and bread for each. Casters in which are vinegar, oil, Anchovy sauce, Walnut and mushroom catsup; a jar of mustard and a vase of salt, and another of pepper. Then came the lobster beautifully prepared and tastefully arranged with anchovies, water-cresses, lettuce and cabbage; you were left to choose your own taste in preparing condiments, and are asked what wine or other liquer you prefer, a bill of fare of wines, liquers and malts being also handed: we chose a little brandy, and a vessel about the size of a vinegar cruet was brought to us, and we commenced eating and with such zest that everything was soon despatched. We were told that dinner would be served at the table d'hote at half past five, and asked if we would dine there or in our own room; we chose the former as most agreeable and least expensive; and sallied out to see the town, as it was only a little past eleven in the morning.
The most striking object which presents itself to the mind of an American on landing in France is the immense number of military that meet you at every turn. Their uniform most generally consists of a pair of crimson pantaloons, blue coat and small round military cap, with a pompoon of scarlet: and a belt and small sword. You meet at every turn a couple, and generally there are as many as twenty within view at once. Our first object was to reach the high ground environing Havre on the north; we walked therefore towards that direction; we passed up the rue de Paris to the Theatre in front of which is a boulevard of small beech trees with benches and seats scattered around, and is a place of great resort in fine weather for the people of the town to meet, to partake of ices from the Cafés in the vicinity, to chat and see the amusements of the days. Passing onward we reached the old church of Notre Dame, which was commenced in the sixteenth century and completed in 1681. Tis a small low very antique looking building, nearly surrounded by a grave yard. The church was not open at the time so we could not enter; the graves in the yard were mostly headed with black wooden crosses, on the arms of which were hung wreaths of natural flowers, or of artificials; and the tops converted into flower beds, which with their rich blossoms gave a very beautiful appearance. Continuing our walk we crossed a wooden bridge thrown over the parapet walls of the fortifications and ditches and found ourselves at the declivity of the high (word omitted?), which we ascended by steps, or stairs of stone to the number of perhaps a hundred and fifty. Here we reached a large space of table land, covered with verdure and sprinkled with beautiful country houses, with elegant lawns in front, covered with flowers, of every hue. A very beautiful species of the flowering thorn, having large clusters of red flowers, and attaining the size of an ordinary apple tree, presented a very rich and luzuriant
appearance; and the sweet odor of its flowers combined with the rose, geranium, heliotrope, and many others new to me, tended to give the whole the character of a fairy scene, especially as we had just landed from a sea voyage, and had not seen a flower for weeks. Turning our view southward, we beheld the town which seemed much larger than from the sea, a forest of masts belting it towards the river and the fortifications defining its outline towards us: to the right was the sea stretching out beyond the limits of vision and to the south west the bold high grounds of the southern bank of the Seine; on every side the fields covered with verdure and flowers, among which the bright scarlet poppy figured profusely, together with the daisy, ragged robin, laburnum with its beautiful pendant yellow blossoms and a countless variety of other most showy floral productions. Altogether it was the most beautiful scene that I had beheld for a long time: and but that our time was limited we could have spent several hours in contemplating its charms. The houses of Havre are constructed of a hard kind of Horn-stone—some pieces of which present all the characters of chalcedony. I picked up a few pieces and could have easily filled my pockets with beautiful specimens.

Returning to the city, we saw several of the women of Havre with the antique Norman cap of white muslin which stands up at least a foot above their heads, and seems to be three caps one put on after the other: it is very becoming, and neat. The horses of Normandy are enormous, and draw most extraordinary loads: I observed one drawing in a cart or waggon fourteen bales of cotton; and he did not seem to be distressed. The Norman horses are not mutilated: Their collars are extravagantly large having the hames of wood with projections of about a foot on each side, to protect the horse from injury should he come in contact with a vehicle of any kind;
the collar would ward off the blow from his body. The ass is much used in Normandy as a beast of burden. They are very small, and look as though they could carry but small burthens, but their powers of endurance are very great; they are usually laden with panniers which reach nearly to the ground, and the driver, generally a woman, takes her seat between them, so that the animal is almost hid from the view, and they trot very fast. The ass is much used in Normandy as a beast of burden. They are very small, and look as though they could carry but small burthens, but their powers of endurance are very great; they are usually laden with panniers which reach nearly to the ground, and the driver, generally a woman, takes her seat between them, so that the animal is almost hid from the view, and they trot very fast. The ass is much used in Normandy as a beast of burden. They are very small, and look as though they could carry but small burthens, but their powers of endurance are very great; they are usually laden with panniers which reach nearly to the ground, and the driver, generally a woman, takes her seat between them, so that the animal is almost hid from the view, and they trot very fast. The ass is much used in Normandy as a beast of burden. They are very small, and look as though they could carry but small burthens, but their powers of endurance are very great; they are usually laden with panniers which reach nearly to the ground, and the driver, generally a woman, takes her seat between them, so that the animal is almost hid from the view, and they trot very fast. The ass is much used in Normandy as a beast of burden. They are very small, and look as though they could carry but small burthens, but their powers of endurance are very great; they are usually laden with panniers which reach nearly to the ground, and the driver, generally a woman, takes her seat between them, so that the animal is almost hid from the view, and they trot very fast. The ass is much used in Normandy as a beast of burden. They are very small, and look as though they could carry but small burthens, but their powers of endurance are very great; they are usually laden with panniers which reach nearly to the ground, and the driver, generally a woman, takes her seat between them, so that the animal is almost hid from the view, and they trot very fast. The ass is much used in Normandy as a beast of burden. They are very small, and look as though they could carry but small burthens, but their powers of endurance are very great; they are usually laden with panniers which reach nearly to the ground, and the driver, generally a woman, takes her seat between them, so that the animal is almost hid from the view, and they trot very fast.

The children in Havre all seemed to be very small, no youth, but the extremes of childhood and adults: whether it was that after twelve or fourteen the youth put on a mature appearance or what, I cannot say, but I saw nothing but children apparently of all ages up to ten, and then grown people.

Passing through the town to clear our luggage at the Custom House, we were much amused at seeing the Chiffonniers or rag and paper gatherers collecting their supplies. They have a large basket strapped on the back, and shaped like a potato-hamper; in their hand they carry a short stick, armed with an iron hook with which they rake and examine all the dirt in the street, dexterously catching up the rags and paper by the hook and throwing it by a sleight of hand over their head into the basket. The custom house being situated near the water or quay afforded us an opportunity of observing the vast difference in the depth of the harbour during the flow and ebb of the tide. When we entered in the morning at ten o'clock there was thirty feet of water in the dock, and ebb tide having supervened, we now at four o'clock found most of the vessels upon the dry sands of the bottom of the quay, and we could have walked from one to another to the number of twenty without wetting our feet; such great difference in the appearance of the quay could not fail to be very remarkable, and is owing to the immense ebb and flow of the tide. On the 18th April 1796, the English admiral Sir Sidney Smith, wishing to seize a privateer at anchor in this port was drawn by
the current into the Seine, and taken prisoner. There are four other docks or basins in Havre, besides the one just mentioned called Vauban, which are not so large. Its commerce is carried on by four to five hundred vessels of every tonnage.

From the quay we entered the custom house, where we found our trunks had been conveyed from the vessel: our keys were demanded, and we were asked if we had any tobacco, cigars, or other dutiable article. Fortunately we had none, having given the remains of our cigars, which were very bad, to the mate of the vessel: having received our keys and paid a franc for the examination we went to the Hotel and prepared for dinner; at half past five we went into the dining room where dinner was served in the French style. There was nothing on the table but the table furniture, a bottle of claret for each guest, and the dessert of fruit and nuts: the substantial being in the kitchen, directly adjoining. Soup was served first, pretty good; then boiled fish; boiled beef and potatoes, roast mutton and peas; boiled chicken and some other vegetable; and then salad, somewhat like our lettuce, but less bitter, and more pleasant tasted. A plate of each is brought to each person successively, and he takes it or declines it as he pleases: if he decline, he waits for the next course. Then follows the dessert, of pudding and pastry, with the apples and fruit, and a finger bowl, which is the signal that dinner is over: and you find that you have been at least an hour at table. After dinner we found our captain in the court yard, who introduced us to Capt. Crawford of the Silvie de Grasse, who proposed a walk; we went down to the fashionable promenade, a pier extending about a hundred yards from the mouth of the quay into the sea, with a small light house on the extremity; it is built of the horn stone found in the vicinity, of which all the houses in Havre are constructed, is some twenty feet above high water, and protected by the walls on each side being three feet higher.
than the pavement: Capt. Crawford told me that during bad weather the sea breaks over this pier and completely sweeps it, rendering it dangerous for any others than sailors to make an attempt to walk upon it. We found the pier covered with people; women with caps on; soldiers in abundance, and every variety of costume: the red pantaloon being common however to all.

We remained upon the pier merely long enough to gather a general idea of the appearance of the people, and then walked down to see the walls of the town, which commence near the pier and extend upon the west, north and eastern, sides of the town, the south being protected by the river; these walls are about thirty feet high, constructed of solid masonry having on their outside a wide and deep ditch, at present dry, but which can be filled with water very readily: they form part of the military constructions of Napoleon, and are worthy of him; at several points which he deemed the most accessible, there are double walls with a deep moat between them. On the southern part of the town washed by the waters of the Seine is the famous tower of François 1st full of historical souvenirs. It is a round building with facets of circular and diamond shaped projections, about fifty feet in height, and of the most solid construction, but now fast falling into ruins from neglect. Here it was that the roi-chevalier was magnificently feasted by the citizens of Havre—the banquet having cost thirty livres, an immense sum for that period, about 1530. From its battlements was thrown the missive which mortally wounded the grand-uncle of the famous Cardinal Richelieu, who laid siege to la Rochelle. Near this tower is the site of the Citadelle, an edifice constructed by the same Cardinal Richelieu, in which were imprisoned, by the orders of Cardinal Mazarin, his successor in the premiership, under the regency of Anne of Austria, the princes of Condé, Conti, and de
Longueville, accused of treason. This edifice has been recently destroyed to make room for modern improvements.

Further in the heart of the town is the new Hotel de Ville, built in 1753; the entrance door is ornamented with an escutcheon bearing the Salamander surrounded by flowers, surmounted by fleurs de lys: these are the arms which François 1st gave to the town. The Custom house or Douane, is a building of neat construction, designed by Nicholas Lecarpentier, a distinguished architect of Rouen in 1754. The Palais de Justice, or Court house, is also a neat handsome, building, but presents nothing remarkable. The Bibliothèque publique or Public Library is also a neat building, having the market in front. The number of books is about twelve thousand; the most attractive object of curiosity in this building is a beautiful marble bust of Bernardin de Saint Pierre, who was a native of this city, and well known from his pathetic romance of Paul and Virginia. We also saw the house in which he was born, which was a great deal like the generality of the houses in Havre, and nothing to distinguish it but this interesting incident.

After rambling nearly all over the town until quite fatigued, we accepted Capt. Crawford’s invitation to enter a café and take a cup of coffee. We found the coffee of France excellent, very strong, and served neatly. A cup and saucer holding a pint is brought to you, and you are asked if you will have it “noir” or “au lait,” that is black or with milk; if the latter, the waiter brings a large milk pitcher of boiling milk with which he half fills the cup, pours in about an ordinary tea cup full of coffee, and runs the cup over with the milk—a plate of sugar is set before you and you are asked if you will have a petit verre, or a little cordial glass of brandy, which is taken without water. The whole cost is fifteen sous. All around you at tables are seated parties of gentlemen with their refresh-
ments before them, some reading the newspapers, some talking, some pulling each others ears, or whiskers, or more playing dominoes; indeed they seem more like grown up children, "pleased with a rattle," than anything to which I can compare them.

At ten o'clock we returned to our hotel, and on comparing notes found we had seen as much of Havre as we could find to interest and as the steamboat for Rouen would start the next morning and afford us an opportunity to attend mass in the Cathedral the following day, we determined to go to that famous old city at once. We therefore retired to our chamber, and opening our trunks, found our writing materials, and for the first time since leaving our own shores, had the pleasure of writing to the dear ones at home, and enjoying the only substitute in our power for conversation with them. Midnight came just as we had concluded our letters, which we sealed, and enclosed in a note to Capt. Wheedon, requesting him to put them aboard the Sylvie de Grasse, which was to sail on the following Monday: and we then took a look at our room. The most striking feature was the floor, which was paved in hexagonal tiles or bricks, no wooden floor as we usually see at home; the bedsteads were as the french bedsteads usually are, the curtains being suspended in canopy from the ceiling; there was but little furniture, but that elegant in its simplicity. The windows open from top to bottom, with a tremendous iron bolt extending also from top to bottom with hooks at each end, which when the bolt is turned catch into a cavity and perfectly secure it from any attempts from the outside. A very large mirror, a clock, a secretary, and chest of drawers, with a centre table and chairs completed the furniture. We retired to bed, fatigued with the variety of scenes through which we had passed and though heartily, dreadfully tired, twas a long time before I got to sleep, as I missed the motion
of the vessel, which had become habitual and almost necessary, and my sleep was disturbed and uneasy so that I awoke at five o'clock, without the least inclination to remain longer in bed, rose, shaved, and was nearly dressed before my friend Stone shewed any signs of wakefulness.

We descended to the coffee room, ordered Coffee, Bread, butter and eggs for two, for breakfast is never served for all the guests at once, and leaving our letters at the bar, and settling our account, after breakfast, we walked down to the Steamboat which was to take us to Rouen, and to start at eight o'clock; we reached the boat a few minutes before eight, and having purchased our tickets, (ten francs each) and seen our baggage properly disposed of we took our seats on the quarter-deck, and looked at our fellow passengers. One group attracted our particular attention, composed of a mother, grandmother, two daughters and a son; they were English named Mc something but I could not learn the name. The mother was a large, and had been in early life a pretty woman, reminding me in her general appearance of Mrs. Joshua Pierce; the old lady appeared to be about seventy-five, very homely, and was the only one of the party who attempted to speak French, of which she made sad havoc—and the young people, who appeared to be about the age of twenty to twenty-five, were three of the least favored in beauty I have seen for a very long time, and their garb was in real English travelling on the continent style, i.e. the worst in their wardrobe. Their conversation led me to suppose that the mother and daughters and son were making their first visit to France, and that the old lady had been here before, perhaps in early days, and now took the part of interpreter and cicerone. Several other English people were on board, and a great many French: on the forward deck, which costs half-price, was also a great many people, among whom was one of the most forward of our
steerage passengers who had crossed the Atlantic with us—he saluted us very familiarly, to which we paid no attention, and shewed him the cold shoulder, which hint he took at once, and did not speak to us again: I confess I felt rather pained to treat him in that manner, but remembering the old saw, "tell me with whom you are, and I will tell you who you are," is in full vigor in France for my own sake I felt bound to do so. We were obliged to wait until nine o'clock, before the tide had risen high enough to permit us to leave the quay; this hour was the most tedious I have ever spent, waiting, all ready for our departure, until the tide, which like time, waits for no man, had sluggishly lifted our vessel high enough to float out of the harbor without risk. At last we had the pleasure of hearing the bell ring for the last time, and seeing the helmsman take his post at the wheel, and the boat move along at a snails pace, threading her way between the many vessels moored in the harbor till we reached the pier and were in fact in the river Seine.
The memory of no American statesman has been better served by his official writings than was Hamilton's. In September, 1789, he became Secretary of the Treasury, and in January, 1795, he relinquished the office. Between these dates there appeared in rapid succession the reports that contributed largely to his contemporary fame and toward an encomium sometimes so ardent as to make Henry Cabot Lodge seem conservative in saying, "We look in vain for a man who, in an equal space of time, has produced such direct and lasting effects upon our institutions and our history." While Adams and Jefferson were still living, the anonymous compiler of Hamilton's most important official reports wrote, in 1821, "The 'official reports' of the first Secretary of the Treasury will form a sort of text-book for his successors through distant ages."

The National Archives possess no set of original printed editions of Hamilton's reports. The New York Public Library and other libraries have good sets of varying completeness. In the Library of the New York Historical Society is the collection of them owned by Oliver Wolcott, Hamilton's successor in office. And now in the University of Pennsylvania Library there has been uncovered what appears to be Hamilton's own collection of his reports. These are contained in two volumes, which include also a few of the significant contemporary reports of Jefferson, Knox, and Randolph, and, more important, the manuscript of a lost report by Thomas
Scott on the public lands. This report was submitted to Hamilton and never thereafter saw the light of day.

There can be little doubt that these volumes constitute Hamilton’s official collection. At the end of the first volume is a list of Contents of that volume in Hamilton’s hand. In the other volume there is, in addition to the manuscript report submitted to him, a copy in his hand of certain resolutions of the Continental Congress concerning the public lands.

Oliver Wolcott’s set of the reports was probably among the materials he rescued from the fire at the Treasury Department. Hamilton’s may have been preserved from destruction by Henry Kuhl in his offices of Chief Clerk in the Comptroller’s Office under Hamilton, Assistant Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and Cashier of the Farmers’ and Mechanics’ Bank of Philadelphia; for Kuhl’s name, probably an autograph, appears at the head of the first volume, on the title-page of the famous Report on the Public Credit. It is not known how the volumes came to the University of Pennsylvania Library. Of the printed material in the collection more than half of the pieces can reasonably be designated as either outstanding or important documents of our early national administration.

The manuscript of Scott’s Report provides the first official statement to the Congress of the United States under the Constitution concerning the land claims and unclaimed lands in the Northwest Territory. It was made by Thomas Scott of Pennsylvania on June 15, 1789. The present writer knows of no other manuscript copy nor any printed edition. While apparently of no great import in itself it gave rise to the report by Hamilton on a public land office, which in turn was a direct incitement of the request of Congress for the report by Jefferson on southwestern and northwestern lands, a printed copy of which is in this collection.
II.

SCOTT'S AND JEFFERSON'S REPORTS

The reports of Scott and Jefferson in these volumes present a view of the northwestern lands that for authority, adequacy, and conciseness will not be surpassed.

The manuscript of Scott's Report bears the caption: "The Committee appointed to consider the State of the unappropriated lands in the Western Territory, and report thereupon, Report . . ." It is written on thirteen pages of English book paper, folded upward at the bottom to fit the volume, and interleaved with blanks. The hand, flourishing like that of a scribe, is yet to be identified. The document is at least presque unique. A copy may yet appear among Hamilton, Jefferson, Sherman, or Huntington papers, or somewhere among land company material, but there is no copy among the papers of the first Congress in the custody of the Clerk of the House, nor in the National Archives; nor is any indexed in the Mere Ness index of 85,000 cards at the University of Illinois for documents in Washington archives on the Northwest Territory, nor in the smaller collection of related cards in the Library of Congress. The text does not appear in American State Papers nor in the Annals of Congress nor the Journals of the House of Representatives. Above all, it does not appear in Carter's Territorial Papers. It has been cited as appearing in the Annals of Congress, but it is not there.

In Annals\(^1\), 1st Congress, volume 1 (1834), column 453, under date of Monday, June 15, 1789, the reference reads as follows: "Western Lands. Mr. Scott, from the committee to consider the state of the unappropriated lands in the Western territory, reported. This report contained a very particular

\(^1\) *Debates and Proceedings; compiled by Joseph Gales*. Washington, Gales and Seaton, 1834.
geographical account of that country. Ordered, That this report be referred to a Committee of the Whole upon the state of the Union.” Under date of Monday, July 13, 1789, columns 622-632 contain the debate of the Committee of the Whole House upon the report, or rather, apparently, on a resolution, previously debated in May, of Thomas Scott of Pennsylvania for the Committee on the western territory:

“Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act of Congress should pass for establishment of a Land Office, and to regulate the terms of granting vacant and unappropriated lands in the Western territory.” And finally came the disposition of the Report which cast it into our Hamilton Treasury Volumes. On January 20, 1790, the resolution was laid on the table, but Alexander Hamilton was directed to report a plan for a land office and the report of the Scott committee was referred to him for his consideration. The net results were the report of Hamilton, July 20, 1790, on a plan for disposing of the public lands (a plan that like the earlier one of Jefferson failed of final accomplishment) and the report of Jefferson, November 8, 1791.

Jefferson’s Report consists of eight printed pages. It was mutilated in the Ford and Memorial editions of his works, the portion on the northwestern lands being omitted entirely, al-

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2 For Thomas Scott, consult Biographical Dictionary of Congress, and the several publications written under the direction of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey. The other members of Scott’s committee making the report were Benjamin Huntington and Roger Sherman. A different committee headed by Scott, was appointed for consideration of Scott’s resolution on a land office.


though the entire text was available to the editors. It has since been printed in full in Carter’s Territorial Papers.

Scott was ordered “to consider the state of the unappropriated lands in the Western territory”; Jefferson was ordered to report an estimate “of the quantity and situation of the lands not claimed by the Indians, nor granted to, nor claimed by, any citizens of the United States, within the territory ceded to the United States by the State of North Carolina, and within the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio.” In Jefferson’s Report as originally separately printed and contained in the Hamilton Treasury Volumes pages 3-5 concern the southwestern lands ceded by North Carolina, and pages 5-8 are on the northwestern lands.

Scott devoted himself to a formal, impersonal, detailed description, mainly in chronological order, of the several rights and grants contained in the territory, with their stipulated acreage, together with the actual sums derived by the United States or due to it from each. Jefferson, writing a personalized, wordy, more readable, but less precise statement, treated of the boundaries and supposed acreage of the several claims, reservations and grants, “from which results the residuary unclaimed mass, whereupon any land law the Legislature may think proper to pass may operate immediately, and without obstruction.” But Jefferson was not concerned with the income derived from the land. Following the terms of the Congressional resolution he defined first the Indian claims, then those of citizens, first those reserved by States and then those of individual citizens, an entirely logical sequence. There is nothing in Jefferson’s Report to indicate that he made any use of Scott’s Report; how could he, since it was buried by Hamilton? But there is a probable allusion to Hamilton’s Report when he speaks of “Some of these claims, being already under a special reference, by order of Congress . . .”
A detailed comparison of the two reports would be too extensive for the present article. It is sufficient to say that Scott begins with the cession by New York in 1781, delineates the boundaries of the United States set by the Treaty of Paris, treats of the cession by Virginia in 1784 with the reservation in favor of Clarke and his soldiers, a contingent reservation for the Virginia troops, and a reservation in favor of "the Kaskaskias," mentions the Massachusetts cession of 1785 and outlines that of Connecticut, goes on to treat of the Indian treaties of 1784 and 1785 in relation to the Connecticut cession, and takes up the sale of the Seven Ranges, the Cutler and Sargent grant, the Symmes grant, that to Flint and Parker, the sale to Pennsylvania, the Congressional reservations of 1788 in favor of "the Kaskaskias," and the Morgan contract. Jefferson treats of many, but not all, of these; and he supplies various details and reservations not cited by Scott.

Summing up, Scott reports that sales have been made "to the amount of 4,936,864 15/90 Dollars," and Jefferson says that "there remain at the disposal of the United States upwards of twenty-one millions of acres, in this north-western quarter."

III.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES

The collection comprises 46 pieces, 13 in volume I, 33 in volume II. They date from May, 1785, to April, 1794. The arrangement of the documents in the volumes is not perfectly chronological, although aside from those on the public lands there was a tendency to make it so. In the following list, aimed at identification of the issues rather than clarification of the works, the pieces are given in the order of occurrence. Each title is much abbreviated, showing the first and the significant words, sometimes from the caption or the epistolary intro-
duction. The imprint is given in full when on the page bearing the title but is abbreviated in curves if printed elsewhere in the publication; in this case (C & S) indicates Childs and Swaine, the usual printers. Imprints or portions supplied from Evans's *American Bibliography* or other outside source are given, usually abbreviated, in square brackets. The Evans citation numbers are in brackets when identification of the issues is in doubt. Seven of the printed pieces have not been found in Evans, but some of these are known elsewhere.


No. 2. Hamilton. Treasury Department, March 4, 1790. In obedience to the order of the House . . . The Secretary of the Treasury, respectfully reports, That . . . the funds . . . payment of interest on the debts of the individual States . . . (N. Y., C & S) 1790, 3p. Evans 23003.


No. 4. Osgood. General Post-Office, New-York, January 20, 1790. Sir, In obedience to the orders of the Supreme Executive, I have the honor of laying before you such remarks . . . the department of the post-office . . . (N. Y., C & S, 1790) 7p. Evans 22978.

No. 5. Jefferson: Apr. 14, 1790. The Secretary of State, to whom was referred . . . the letter of John H. Mitchell . . . for supplying the United States with Copper Coinage . . . (N. Y., C & S, 1790) 2p. Evans 23001.

Childs and John Swaine. MDCCXC. 22p. Postscript on page 22 is dated January 10, 1791. “Errata” list of 7 lines follows. [Evans 22994 to 22997, and 23910]

No. 7. Hamilton Treasury Department, December 13, 1790. In obedience to the order of the House . . . requiring the Secretary of the Treasury . . . such further provision . . . for establishing the Public Credit—the said Secretary respectfully reports . . . [N. Y.] (C & S) 1790 7p. Evans 23005.

No. 8. Hamilton Treasury Department, December 13, 1790. In obedience to the order of the House . . . requiring the Secretary of the Treasury . . . such further provision . . . for establishing the Public Credit—the said Secretary further respectfully reports. That from a conviction (as suggested in his Report No. I, herewith presented) that a National Bank . . . [N-Y. (C & S)] 1790 22p. Evans 23006.


No. 10. Hamilton Treasury Department, January 6, 1791. Sir, I have the honor to inform you . . . the formation of several returns . . . had been commenced at the Treasury . . . One of those returns, being a general Abstract of the Duties on the Tonnage . . . is herein transmitted . . . [Second title:] Treasury department, January 7, 1791. Sir, in addition to the papers transmitted yesterday, I have the honor to enclose you two Abstracts of the duties on Imports . . . [Phila?] C & S, 1791 2 leaves & inserted leaf (the latter oblong & folded). Evans 23926. Although Hamilton lists no. 10 as two items, as does Ford, it was numbered for the binder as one piece, and a pristine copy in the New York Public Library proves it to be a bibliographical unit.

No. 11. Hamilton Treasury Department, February 15, 1791. Sir, I do myself the honor to transmit through you . . . a general return of the Exports . . . ending on the 30th of September last . . . [Phila., John Fenno, 1791] 4 p. Evans 23927.

No. 12. Hamilton: Jan. 28, 1791 The Secretary of the Treasury having attentively considered the Subject . . . relatively to the Establishment of a Mint . . . [Phila] (C & S) 1791 22p. [Evans 23920]


No. 3. Hamilton  Treasury Department, March 16, 1792. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to a resolution of the House . . . the best mode of raising the Additional Supplies requisite for the ensuing year, respectfully submits the following Report . . . Philadelphia (C & S) 1792 8p. Evans 24940.


No. 8. The Committee appointed to prepare and report a plan for the reduction of the Public Debt, Report... Phila. 1794. 2 leaves & oblong folded leaf. The latter leaf, "Table exhibiting...", is dated December 27th, 1794. Not in Evans.

No. 9. Hamilton. Treasury Department, January 6, 1791. Sir I have the honor to transmit to you a Report... relative to Appropriations of Money... Phila. C & S 1791. 12p. Evans 23925.

No. 10. Hamilton: Nov. 4, 1791. Estimate of the Expenditures for the Civil List of the United States... for the year 1792... Phila. (C & S) 1791. 20p. Evans 23895.

No. 11. Hamilton: Nov. 14, 1792. Estimate of the Expenditures for the Civil List of the United States... for the year 1793... Phila 1793. 26p. (including folded or double leaf as p. 21). Evans 26349.


No. 13. Hamilton. Treasury Department, January 23, 1792. Sir, I have the honor to send herewith a Report... Phila C & S 1792. 4p. Evans 24937.


No. 16. Hamilton: March 28, 1792. Return of Duties on Imports and Tonnage; also on Exports... Phila. Printed by Childs and Swaine 1792. 1 leaf, 9p., & 4 folded tables. Last table, signed by Tench Coxe, is dated April 12th, 1792. Evans 24928.

No. 18. In the House of Representatives of the United States, Tuesday the 8th of May, 1792. Mr. Fitzsimons, from the Committee appointed to enquire into ... Major General St. Clair, reported ... Phila C & S 1792. 13p. Evans 24909.


No. 23. / Congress of the United States. / In Senate, February 10th, 1794. / 1 The Committee of elections to whom was referred the petition of / 2 Conrad Laub and others against the election of the Honorable / 3 Albert Gallatin as a Senator of the United States for the State of Penn- / 4 sylvania—report, that they have ... Phila (Printed by John Fenno) 1794. 4jp. Not in Evans.

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No. 24] In the House of Representatives, Monday, February 24, 1794. Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to examine the state of the treasury department . . . Phila (C & S) 1794 6p. Not in Evans.


No. 26. Hamilton: Nov. 19, 1792] The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom was referred the several petitions in the list hereunto annexed specified—Respectfully makes the following report thereupon . . . Phila C & S 1792 2jp. Evans 24931.


No. 30. Hamilton] Treasury Department, July 20th, 1790. In Obedience to the Order of the House . . . of the Twentieth of January last, The Secretary of the Treasury Respectfully Reports, That in the formation of a plan for the Disposition of the Vacant Lands of the

