

Furnishings Plan
Benjamin Franklin Bache's Aurora Subscription Office
322 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA

- d. Evidence of Original Furnishings
- e. Description of Recommended Furnishings With Cost Estimates
- f. Special Installation, Maintenance and Protection Recommendations

Researched and written by:
Doris Devine Fanelli
Assistant Curator
Independence National Historical Park
May, 1977

Floor Plans and Elevations
Jane B. Kolter
Exhibits Specialist

John C. Milley
Supervisory Curator

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
d. Evidence of Original Furnishings	3
e. Descriptions of Furnishings with cost estimates	22
f. Special installation, maintenance and protection recommendations	40
Bibliography	41
Appendix A - Excerpts from William Duane's inventory	43
Appendix B - Examples of classified notices in the <u>Aurora</u> or <u>General Advertiser</u>	45
Appendix C - Inventory of Alexander Purdie's printing office	46
Appendix D - Cartoons	
Appendix E - Books printed or sold by Bache or Bache & Duane	47
Appendix F - Sample list of used books sold by Bache	58
Appendix G - Nomenclature of Bache's newspaper	62

INTRODUCTION

From 1792 until 1801, the nation's opposition press was dominated by Benjamin Franklin Bache's Aurora newspaper. Bache, his partner William Duane, and his wife, Margaret Hartman Bache figure immeasurably not only in the history of American journalism but in the establishment of one of our nation's civil liberties--freedom of the press.

Young Bache was the scourge of Washington's and Adams' administrations. In the course of his brief career, Benjamin Franklin's grandson crusaded indefatigably against the Federalist government. He scooped the Jay Treaty and the Tallyrand letter, decried the Sedition Acts and exposed bureaucratic corruption. Upon his death in 1798, Bache's widow wrote his obituary and capably became one of the early women newspaper publishers in America.

In 1800 Margaret Bache married William Duane who assumed the Aurora editorship and continued the outspoken line of the tabloid. Like his predecessors, Duane braved law suits and physical violence in order to preserve the public's rights to a knowledge of governmental affairs and to a dissenting press.

It is fitting that the work areas of these courageous newspapermen should be reconstructed as a part of the Franklin Court project by the

National Park Service for the nation's Bicentennial celebration.

The visitors to 322 Market Street should be reminded that the struggle for American freedoms lasted long after 1776. This report is a furnishings plan for that office, along with an annotated list of books printed or sold by Bache and Duane.

While the furniture is that which would be common to any eighteenth century office, the impact of Benjamin Franklin Bache's journalistic achievements will be revealed by the printed documents. The Aurora office will testify to the manner in which another of Bache's grandfather's carefully laid schemes reached fruition.

This study was originally begun in 1974 by W. Joan Marshall, Interpretive Specialist. I am grateful for her generosity in sharing her notecards on this project with me, specifically those which tabulated Aurora advertisements. Throughout this project, I have relied heavily on historian John D. R. Platt's masterful report, The Home and Office of Benjamin Franklin Bache which thoroughly depicts Bache's relationship to the Federalist era. I would also like to acknowledge Nancy S. Cramer's assistance in compiling data and furnishings at the beginning of this assignment and Assistant Curator Robert L. Giannini's assistance in the implementation of this furnishings plan. I am very grateful to Gloria J. McLean for typing this report.

d. Evidence of Original Furnishings

In lieu of a separate report prepared by the Park Historian, section d, Evidence of Original Furnishings, has been included in this volume of the Furnishings Report. Section d has been prepared by Doris D. Fanelli of the curatorial staff with the approval of Historian Martin I. Yoelson.

d. Evidence of Original Furnishings

With American journalism in its infancy, the eighteenth century was a very exciting time to be a newspaper man. Freedom of the press and the right to criticize without being judged seditious, tenets that subsequent generations of newsmen fought to uphold, were only being defined in Benjamin Bache's era. When one compares young Bache's paper with its contemporaries, it can readily be seen that his was in the vanguard of an experimental movement to legitimize the opposition press. The Aurora editorials bristled with dissent from the Federalist establishment and helped to increase the Jeffersonian Democrats' following. When one considers the brevity of Bache's career and his youth, his accomplishments are even more astounding.

The eighteenth-century American newspaper office was, at best, an enigmatic place. Journalistic style and methods of production had not reached the level of sophistication and standardization that today's presses have achieved. Perusal of the various early tabloids prompts the deduction that the subscription office--if indeed there was such a room at all--had as many variations as there were newspapers. The small press frequently kept its print shop and office in the same space. A larger newspaper, such as the Virginia Gazette, performed

more diverse functions. It was also, for example, the local Post Office. In addition, the owners also maintained commerce in books and stationary. The following notice appeared in the paper concerning Dixon and Hunter's proposed continuation of Purdie and Dixon's partnership:

As the Partnership of Purdie & Dixon will expire the 18th Instant, we think it necessary to inform the Publick that THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE WILL be printed by us from the first of next Month, upon good Paper and new Type, assuring them no Pains or Expense shall be wanting to make the Gazette as useful and entertaining as ever, and that our Press shall be as free as any in America. Our constant Study will be to give Satisfaction to all Customers for any Thing in our Business, and Orders from the Country shall be punctually complied with, either for BOOKS, STATIONARY, or PRINTING WORK. We beg Leave to send our Papers regularly to the old Subscribers: If any Gentlemen choose to discontinue their Subscriptions at the End of the Year, we request the Favour of them to 1st let us know by that Time. We are

The Publick's obedient Servants,
JOHN DIXON
WILLIAM HUNTER.¹

One would assume that these varied transactions necessitated either a space in the print shop set aside for business, or a separate room or building. In Bache's case, insurance surveys and primary references locate the print shop in Franklin Court. The front room of 320 Market Street was maintained as a separate subscription office.

Unfortunately, Benjamin Franklin Bache left no inventory of his subscription office. Inventories of other newspapers have survived and have been consulted as contemporary references for this project. William Duane's inventory of his Calcutta, India office and the

inventory of Alexander Purdie's Virginia office have been appended to this report. Duane's is of particular interest as he was later Bache's partner, then editor of the Aurora and husband of Bache's widow.

Cartoons and prints from the period illustrating various business and mercantile establishments have also been examined. A series of cartoons demonstrating the type and placement of furnishings will be found in Appendix D of this report.

In the absence of primary descriptions of the furnishings, American newspapers--in particular the Aurora--have been reviewed for references to the types of functions their offices performed. One thesis may be postulated with regard to furnishing newspaper offices: The objects would have been selected out of necessity with an eye to functionalism, not from desire to project social status as in a private home, a religious or governmental building. In the Aurora office, the furniture was secondary; it was the papers themselves as well as broadsides, advertisements, letters, prints and books that were the essential furnishings which not only reflected the opinions of its owner, but gave the room its unique character. It is important, therefore, first to investigate what functions Bache's tabloid and its' contemporaries performed in order to have justification for what furnishings were in his office.

Listed below are functions that were performed by most late eighteenth-century newspaper offices or the Aurora office in particular that would dictate the necessity of certain specific furnishings in the refurnished room.

I. Rags

Negotiating the purchase of rags might have been a duty of the newspaper office manager. Benjamin Franklin had an interest in a paper mill at College Landing, Virginia during his days as a printer.² This mill was operated by the owner of the Virginia Gazette, William Parks, who advertised in his tabloid for rags in 1745:

THE Printer hereof, having a Paper-Mill now at Work, near Williamsburg, desires all Persons to save their old Linnen Rags; for which he will give ready Money, in Proportion to their Fineness.³

In addition to making a capital investment in the venture, Franklin sold rags to Parks and received paper from him in return.

The Connecticut Courant also advertised for rags:

RAGS

Though of small value to the families who may collect them, will amount to something--and if not more than sufficient to purchase a Bible or Testament, will however, be better than to sweep them out of doors into the fire. Flour may as well be produced without wheat, as paper without rags. It therefore behoves every friend to his country, to contribute his endeavors to promote the paper manufactory. It not only retains money in the country, but employs great numbers of its inhabitants. The Printers hereof will give a generous price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.⁴

Undoubtedly, one of the furnishings of the Aurora office was a notice requesting rags and possibly an accompanying price list. Perhaps

even a bundle of rags left temporarily for the manager's inspection would be a valid furnishing.

II. BOOK SALES

One central theme running through all the American newspapers was their book sales. Whether they wrote, printed or published themselves (as many did) or merely sold other printer's works, the eighteenth century newspaperman engaged most actively in the book trade. An English dictionary defined a bookseller as "...one who trades in books, whether he prints them himself, or gives them to be printed by others... The publication of books depend much on the taste and disposition of booksellers."⁵

The Virginia Gazette supplied local schools with books as well as the reading public:

Mr Wm Parks intending to open a Booksellers Shop in this Town, and having proposed to furnish the Students of this College, [William & Mary] with Such Books at a reasonable price as the Masters Shall direct him to send off and likewise to take all the School Books now in the College, and pay 35 pr Ct on the Sterling cost to make it Currency, his proposals are Unanimously agreed to.⁶

In addition to printing, binding and selling his own wares, the newspaper owner frequently sold other printers' publications.

The Connecticut Courant advertised subscriptions to The American Magazine "...taken by Hudson and Goodwin, who will deliver the numbers as published."⁷

His grandfather was perhaps the strongest single influence on Benjamin Franklin Bache's character and career. Not only did Benjamin Franklin give his grandson an excellent European education which greatly influenced the young man's personal ideologies; Franklin also provided Bache with the foundation skills for a successful printing business and the capital and equipment necessary to pursue it. Franklin also willed his grandson "...Such and so many of my books as I shall mark on the ...catalogue," and, 'My share in the Library Company.'⁸ Bache inherited his grandfather's bibliophilism. The Aurora's book trade must have generated considerable revenue. Almost every issue of the newspaper contained an advertisement for books. Bache sold books not only from his own press, but from every major Philadelphia printer and publisher. He also sold secondhand books, and foreign language editions, especially French.⁹ There is no lack of primary evidence for the placement of specific books and pamphlets in the refurnished subscription office.

III. SUBSCRIPTION PRACTICES

Not only did the eighteenth-century newspaper office sell subscriptions to its periodicals; it also obtained written promises from the public to purchase books and prints in advance of their publication. If the readership's response to a proposed edition was insufficient,

the proposal was abandoned. The following notice which appeared in the Virginia Gazette specifically describes the conditions for a proposed book:

Proposals for Printing by Subscription

A Compleat Body of the LAWS of Virginia with the Titles of all such Laws as have been from Time to Time repealed: And, with useful Marginal Notes and References, To which will be added, an exact Table on the Whole,
CONDITIONS

- I. That it is supposed the Work will contain about 160 Sheets, in Folio.
- II. That the Book will be printed on a beautiful Letter and Paper, of the same Size as the last Edition.
- III. That it will be neatly bound and lettered.
- IV. That the Subscriber's Names will be prefixed to the Book.
- V. That the Price to Subscribers, will be One Guinea, to be printed and bound.
- VI. That there will be no more copies printed than are for the Use of the Public, and the Subscribers.

Those who are to inclinable to subscribe are desired to send their Names to the Printer, that they may be inserted in the Book.¹⁰

At his Aurora office, Bache also accepted subscribers for special editions such as:

PROPOSALS FOR Publishing
By Subscription
A COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM OF NEW AND OLD
HUSBANDRY

Bache described his proposed publication and noted that the book would go into print as soon as he received five hundred subscribers. This particular advertisement is interesting because it reveals

that one did not have to go to the newspaper office to
subscribe to an edition:

N.B. Books for the purpose of Subscribers to enter their names will be left at the Merchant's Coffee-house in Second Street, at Mr. Pelosi's Coffee-House in Market street, at Mr. Inskip's Stage-Office in Arch-street, Mr. Crukshank, No. 91, Market-street, Mr. Young, No. 52 South Second street, Mr. Dobson, No. 41 South Second Street, and at the different printers of newspapers in Philadelphia.¹¹

These subscription books were probably picked-up by the newsboys when they delivered their papers for Bache. Below are several other entries excerpted from various issues of the Aurora that are typical of the types of subscriptions offered:

A Digest of the Bankrupt Law by Thomas Cooper of Northumberland.
December 29, 1800.

Third Volume of Dallas Reports of Cases Ruled and Adjudged...
December 30, 1800.

Barlow's Letter--Barlow's Second Letter to his Fellow Citizens
8¢ December 9, 1800.

The Prospect Before Us Part II by I. Thomas Callender. December 3, 1800. "All the new political publications of the continent on either side of public questions may be had at this office, and orders for quantities will be attended to on the customary terms of business. December 3, 1800."

The Speeches of Charles Pinckney, Esq. in Congress on subject of having impartial juries, by lot in all the Federal Courts...50¢
December 1, 1800.

Rush light (last publication of Peter Porcupine) 25¢
November 20, 1811.

Answer to Alexander Hamilton...Pub. by Johnson and Stryker, N.Y. December 1, 1800.

PRO BOND PUBLICO. Hamilton's last letter and his amorous vindictive. 50¢. November 3, 1800.

Letter to Gen. Hamilton occasioned by letter to J. Adams from a Federalist (supposed to be by Noah Webster) November 11, 1800

The Constitution, added to it the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution...\$1. November 20, 1800.

The subscription method was also employed for editions of popular prints:

proposal for publishing full length portrait of Thomas Jefferson, Esq submitted by George Helmbold engraving will be done from Portrait taken by eminent portrait painter for this purpose--& executed by 1st rate engravers. 22" length 14" breadth to match Stuarts print of Washington price to subscribers \$6.00--pd. on delivery--c. 5 months subscriptions received by publisher at 72 Race St, Aurora office... Specimen of engraver's abilities may be seen at publishers or Aurora office...Also, of the painting, will be added in a few days."12

From the above entry, it is obvious that prints were also an important furnishing of the Aurora office.

IV. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Acting as an intermediary for classified advertisements seems to have been another task of the Aurora office staff. Not every eighteenth century tabloid acted as agent between the advertiser and the applicant. Few ads in the Virginia Gazette or the

Connecticut Courant advise the reader to make inquiries at the newspaper. In the Aurora, however, some classified ads requested the reader to address his reply to the attention of the advertiser at the newspaper office. Other notices instructed the reader to actually inquire at the office. Lost and found items could be retrieved at the office. Following is a typical ad:

Was Found, On Third Day Last, A Band Box, Containing some valuable property. The owner is requested to call at the office of the Aurora, and receive the same, paying the expence of advertising. Nov. 5th dtf 13

Other examples of how the office functioned as a classified ads clearing house are:

WANTED

A Plain Woman Cook
Enquire at the office of the General Advertiser
Nov. 12 14

WANTED

A woman of good character to do the common business of a family--Enquire of the Printer
Sept. 17, 1792 d.t.f.15

TO BE LET

A front Cellar, 50 by 40 feet of south exposure, floored and perfectly dry.
Enquire at the Office of the General Advertiser
October 19 end.5t.16

V. JOB PRINTING

Many newspaper publishers took advantage of their printing facilities and sold a variety of printed office stationary at their offices. The Virginia Gazette, on October 17, 1792, advertised, "Blank Bonds, Bills of Exchange, and Bills of Lading for sale at this Office."

On August 6, 1789, Benjamin Bache was authorized by the Bank of North America to print specie tickets:

Agreeable to a Resolution of a Board of Directors of the Bank of North America this day made, you are requested, and hereby fully authorized to print for the Use of the said Bank a Number of Tickets of the Denomination of Three Ninetieths of a Dollar equal to three Pence Specie, And a certain number of Tickets of the denomination of One Ninetieth part of a Dollar, equal to One Penny Specie, by which the Bank promises to pay to the Bearer, on demand, The Sums Therein severally mentioned.¹⁷

Bache also began printing bank checks and selling them at his office:

BANK CHECKS
Neatly Executed, on good Paper, for Sale at the Office
of the GENERAL ADVERTISER¹⁸

Samples of the blank stationary were probably kept at the Aurora office where customers could examine them and place orders.

VI. STATIONARY SUPPLIES

Bache frequently advertised that he sold unprinted stationary supplies. The following list of stationary for sale by a bookseller

appeared in the Virginia Gazette in 1792:

Paper of every size and quality
Blank books, a large assortment of,
Shop and bonnet paper,
Maps and letter files,
Quills, wafers and sealing wax,
Slates and pencils, black lead pencils,
Ink powder and ink cakes-
Ink glasses and ink stands, a variety of,
Pocket books, Morrocco, and black leather¹⁹

While the Bache office might not have had quite so extensive an inventory, (shop paper and leather wallets might not have been sold there) this advertisement does give a basic list of the types of paper goods in demand in the eighteenth century. A selection of paper large enough to meet the demands of the retail trade would require storage space. The room itself has two breast closets which offer some storage space. However, reason dictates that Bache must have had free-standing book cases or shelving to store his wares in this small shop. The quantity of items in the office and its small dimensions, justifies the presence of additional storage space.

VII. POLITICAL MEETINGS

Besides the plethora of books, stationary, newspapers and other related objects, an area had to be set aside for the political meetings Bache held in his shop.

It was Benjamin Bache himself who said, "Whoever forms one political party necessarily forms two." It was predictable that the Washington administration would have its dissidents. Bache was one of them. He utilized his press as a strong voice of opposition. The Aurora was by no means the only dissenting press in the last decade of the eighteenth century. Philip Foner estimates the total number of left-wing tabloids in America to have been around thirty.²⁰ Eleazer Oswald's, Independent Gazeteer, Henry Kammerer's, Philadelphische Correspondang, and Philip Freneau's National Gazette were the other Philadelphia papers included in that figure. It can be safely assumed that those and other radical publications--as well as many of the Federalist ones--were subscribed to by Bache. In Freneau's Gazette, he described the need for "...establishing constitutional societies in every part of the United States, for the purpose of watching over the rights of the people, and giving an early alarm in case of governmental encroachments thereupon."²¹ The incarnation of Freneau's idea was the Democratic Republican Society of Pennsylvania.

The impetus for the organization of the largest such Society in America (315 members) was the arrival of Citizen Genet, First minister of the French Republic to America. John Bach McMaster described how, "Within a week after Genet entered Philadelphia, a

few shrewd politicians...made haste to form a club after the manner of the Jacobin clubs at Paris, drew up a Constitution and called themselves the Democratic Society."²² Membership in this watch-dog organization comprised a large cross-section of the local population from the trade, mercantile and even elite classes. Benjamin Franklin Bache was an active member of the Society's Corresponding Committee along with Hugh Freguson, Michael Leib and Samuel Bryan. This committee met to draft circular letters to the Society's members and the general public. Bache also leant his printer's skills to publish the organization's political tracts.

It is quite possible that Bache's small committee met in his newspaper office on occasions. A notice in the Aurora after Bache's death and the Society's disbandment, advised a similar group, the "Republican Committee of Arrangement for City and Liberties of Philadelphia to meet tonight at the Aurora Office, Franklin Court."²³ As editor of the Aurora Bache revealed his ardent belief in using the Republic of France as a model for the American government:

Upon the establishment of overthrow of liberty in France probably will depend the permanency of the Republic in the new world. It is not very absurd to suppose that if complete success attends the arms of the combined powers, that they will endeavor directly or indirectly totally to extinguish the fire of freedom in every part of the globe;--hence this country is much deeper concerned in the politics of the European world than might appear to a superficial observer.²⁴

These strong sentiments certainly justify the presence of pro-Republican French and American literature at the office. Furthermore, if meetings were held there, some type of seating accommodations would have been provided.

d. Evidence of Original Furnishings--Notes

¹The Virginia Gazette, (Williamsburg), Purdie & Dixon, publishers, December 1, 1774 as cited in Mary Goodwin. The Printing Office: Block 18 Lot #48. Unpublished report by Colonial Williamsburg, 1952.

²Goodwin, ibid., V.

³Virginia Gazette, (Williamsburg), April 11-18, 1745, as cited in Goodwin, ibid., V.

⁴Connecticut Courant. (Hartford), January 26, 1789, 1.

⁵A New and Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; Comprehending All The Branches of Useful Knowledge. London: Printed for W. Owen, at Homer's Head, in Fleet Street, 1763. I, 348-49, as cited in Goodwin, op. cit., B.

⁶Journals of the Meetings of the President and Masters of William and Mary College, p. 23. January 25th 1742 (Ms Journal in College Archives) as cited in Goodwin, op. cit., V.

⁷The Connecticut Courant, (Hartford), Hudson and Goodwin publishers January 28, 1788, 1. From Microfilm Collection at Independence National Historical Park (hereafter referred to as INHP), Reel 425. It is interesting to note that newspaper printers operated on a barter system as well as using more conventional mediums of exchange. Hudson and Goodwin also published the following notice in their February 4, 1788 issue:

All persons indebted to the Printers hereof, either on Book or Note, are requested to make payment--Those who have contracted to pay in Grain, Flax, Wood, &c are desired to fulfil their engagements.

⁸Reprinted in Carl Van Doren, Benjamin Franklin's Autobiographical Writings. (New York, 1945), 688-92, as cited in Platt, John D. R., "The Home and Office of Benjamin Franklin Bache (Americas First Modern Newsman)," Office of History and Historic Architecture, National Park Service (Washington, D.C., 1970), 64.

⁹General Advertiser, (Philadelphia), Benjamin Franklin Bache, publisher. January 20, 1792. In this issue, the following booksellers or printers had advertisements: John Cary, Joseph Crukshank, William Young, Matthew Carey, Rice and Company, Thomas Dobson, Robert Campbell, and John Poor. In the November 22, 1798 Aurora, Bache advertised "Valuable Books at the Aurora Office, Of which the following is a catalogue, will be sold under prime cost, for cash, Being the property of a

d. Evidence of Original Furnishings--Notes (continued)

gentleman going to Europe." For a sample listing of used books sold by Bache, see Appendix F. The November 6, 1798 General Advertiser contained a notice for "Lately Imported, To be had at the Aurora Office; Collection Complete Des Oeuvres De L'Abbe De Mably, in fifteen large volumes, 8vo. Printed by Desbriere, Paris. Price, Bound and Lettered, 15 Dolls. In Blue Boards, 11 Dolls."

¹⁰Virginia Gazette, (Williamsburg), January 31, 1751. From microfilm #525, Reel 1, at The American Philosophical Society. It is interesting to note that nowhere in any eighteenth-century publication has this writer found a newspaper office referred to as a "subscription" office. This seems to be a twentieth-century term.

¹¹General Advertiser, (Philadelphia), February 22, 1792.

¹²General Advertiser, (Philadelphia), December 2, 1800. Duane listed subscription and advertising terms in the December 1, 1800 issue of this newspaper as follows:

...price of Early Aurora \$8 per annum 1/2 to be paid in advance...price of Country Aurora published twice a week \$5 per annum paid in advance
Advertisements are placed in Aurora at 50¢ per square the first insertive and 25 for each continuance.

¹³General Advertiser, (Philadelphia), Tuesday, November 6, 1798. No. 2393.

¹⁴General Advertiser, op. cit., November 23, 1792.

¹⁵General Advertiser, op. cit., September 17, 1792.

¹⁶General Advertiser, op. cit., November 19, 1792.

¹⁷Thomas Willing to Benjamin Franklin Bache, August 6, 1789, Franklin Papers 36, 2, item 167, American Philosophical Society Library, as quoted in Platt, ibid., 61-62.

¹⁸General Advertiser. Ibid., June 25, 1792.

¹⁹Virginia Gazette, October 17, 1792. Microfilm Reel 33, INHP. Ad for "M. Prichard Bookseller and Stationer."

²⁰Foner, Philip S. The Democratic-Republican Societies, 1790-1800. A Documentary Sourcebook of Constitutions, Declarations, Addresses, Resolutions and Toasts. Greenwood Press (Westport, CT, 1976); 8.

²¹Foner, op. cit., 3. Freneau's National Gazette was discontinued in 1793 for financial reasons.

d. Evidence of Original Furnishings--Notes (continued)

²²John Bach McMaster, History of the People of the United States. (New York; 1921), 2: 109, as quoted in Foner, op. cit., 6.

²³Aurora. May 21, 1799. P. 3, col. 3.

²⁴American Daily Advertiser (Philadelphia), August 2, 1794, Aurora (Philadelphia), July 26, 1793, as cited in Foner, op. cit., 22, 46.

e. Descriptions of furnishings with cost estimates

To simplify the following section of this report, it has been organized in outline form. Objects have been grouped by standard catagories employed by the National Park Service for catalogue and inventory purposes. Within the catagories, each object is given a detailed description with specific recommendations for its placement in the room. Justification for selection of the object immediately follows its description. Primary references will preceed secondary ones. Finally, a list of all the objects and their estimated costs, keyed to a floor plan and elevation will be placed at the end of this chapter. It is important to note that prices listed reflect current antiques market prices for 1977. Because this market is highly inflationary, a 1-5% per year increase should be added to all prices listed. Unless otherwise indicated none of the pieces in this plan are original to the occupants or to the room.

I. Documents, Books, Pamphlets, Broadsides, Prints, etc.

A. Issues of the Aurora and the General Advertiser

These issues of Bache's newspaper (or reproductions of the original issues) should be placed:

1. on the walls of the office for current reference.
2. on the counter as if being sold as single copies.
3. in the breast closets, bound back issues for reference.
4. stacked on the floor, tied in bundles as if ready for newsboys to pick them up.

B. Issues of Other Newspapers

Authentic or reproductions of contemporary American tabloids, especially Philadelphia papers, may be used. Bache demonstrated awareness of his competitors by frequently citing entries in rival journals. A selection of these issues should be placed on one of the chairs in the office.

C. Books, Pamphlets Printed or Sold by Bache, or Bache and Duane

A complete list of publications printed by Bache may be seen in Appendix E. Bache probably kept a small stock of his wares in the subscription office for daily sales and stored the rest in one of the rooms of the print shop. It is quite likely that one of the duties of Margaret Bache, who presided over the office, was to answer mail requests for publications. One of the books or pamphlets may be placed on the counter with a square of plain paper as if it was being wrapped for mailing; others may be stacked in the breast closets or beneath the counter. Appendix F is but one example of items sold at the Aurora office. Perusal of the paper's back issues would yield other titles that would be suitable for Bache's used book sales.

D. Prints

These would have been prints on display at the office for potential subscribers. The subscription procedure is explained in Part c, above. Prints mentioned in Bache's paper should be hung on the walls of the office. While it is doubtful that the original proofs were framed, it is recommended that those in the refurnished office be framed for protection.

E. Ledgers, Daybooks

These books should be bound in leather or in cloth with leather spines. Naturally, these cannot be Bache's actual books; they should be facsimilies of what he might have used. In a letter to Tench Coxe, after Bache's death, William Duane noted that, "I never looked into Mr. B's regular books it was out of my province."¹ Since Duane enjoyed the status of partner with Bache, his statement implied that Bache himself did the major bookkeeping. Daily transactions in the office would have been noted in a day book. Such a book should be placed on the counter. Two ledgers may be kept on the desk as it is probable that some bookkeeping of a minor nature was done in the subscription office. Peter J. Parker noted that Bache used a system of venture accounting which allowed the print shop and the newspaper to be treated as separate enterprises.² It seems the transactions that occurred in the subscription office involved both those areas; therefore, two ledgers on the desk could best illustrate the eighteenth-century printer's accounting system. For examples of ledgers and daybooks, see the illustrations in Appendix D.

F. Subscription Books

Bound books similar to those specified in Item E above. These books should be displayed on the counter, in readiness for subscribers of various proposed publications to enter their names. This practice is explained in part d, above.

G. Advertisements, Broadside

These should be reproductions of original Bache material, made by our Print Shop. Illustrations 1, 2, 9 and 11 show the manner in which businesses affixed broadsides to their walls.

H. Facsimilies of Letters

It is recommended that eighteenth-century models be used to make facsimilies of letters. Reproduction, hand-laid paper may be folded to the shape and size of a letter, addressed in eighteenth-century script and sealed with wax. Because of the great number of letters required to adequately fill the office, and the wear to which they would be subjected, this method is justifiable. The Aurora office would have received mail for subscriptions and for its classified ads service. The letters should be divided among the desk, the counter, the pigeon holes and the letter holder. See illustrations 3 and 4.

I. Stationary Supplies

Reproductions of eighteenth-century stationary supplies should include paper, ink, sealing wax, bound notebooks, quills, wafers, slates and pencils. The supplies may be stored in the closet or under the counter. The bookseller's inventory in part d as well as Aurora advertisements may be consulted for suitable items.

J. Thermidorian Calendar

"The Revolutionary Calendar began the day on which the French Republic came into existence, September 22, (1792). Thus, September 22 would be New Year's Day, and the month became Vendemaire (Vintage). The other months in order were Brumaire (Fog), Frimaire (Sleet), Nivose (Snow), Pluviose (Rain), Ventose (Wind), Germinal (Seed), Floreal (Blossom), Prairial (Pasture), Messidor (Harvest), Thermidore or Fervidore (Heat), and Fructidor (Fruit). These twelve months of 30 days each left five days for festivals and six every fourth year.³

A reproduction of this intriguing chart should be hung on the wall of the subscription office. Bache printed a "Calendrier Republicain Pour L'An V [1797] De la Republique Francais, et le xxxi De L'Independence Americaine. Philadelphia, De l'Imprimerie de BENJ. Franklin Bache, No 112 rue de Marche [1796]."⁴

K. Type Sample Sheets

Reproductions of sheets illustrating the kinds of type and ornamental cuts owned by Bache can be made in our Print Shop. These sheets were necessary equipment for the Aurora office salesperson who also functioned as a printer's representatives on occasion. They were probably stored under the counter. Examples of Benjamin Bache's type specimen sheets may be seen in J. C. Oswald's Benjamin Franklin Printer. According to Platt, Bache also owned Latin, Greek and Hebrew types.⁵

L. Maps

Charts of Philadelphia, its streets and post roads, and of all areas served by the newspaper should be kept in the office. One map may be framed and hung on the chimney breast. Since one wall of this room will be glass, there is a critical shortage of wall space. However, the walls of the subscription office were undoubtedly crowded in Bache's era. Illustrations 4 and 7 show the placement of maps on the walls of offices.

II. Furniture

A. Chairs

Three Philadelphia, bamboo-turned Windsor armchairs are recommended, one near the desk at the front of the office and two grouped near the fireplace. Duane listed, "Twelve odd Chairs" under "Office Furniture" in his Calcutta inventory (see Appendix G); Alexander Purdie's enumeration noted "1 odd Windsor Chair" (see Appendix C). As meetings were held in the office (see Part d, above), some seating must have been provided.

B. Clerk's Stool

A high stool used for bracing one's back at the double slant top desk is recommended. The Purdie inventory listed "1 stool." Illustration⁶ provides a clear view of this type of three-legged stool and demonstrates the manner in which a clerk used it; illustration 5 shows that not everyone sat while working at a high desk. Only one stool is recommended so that the visitor might see the various ways in which a clerk approached his work.

C. Slant-Top Desk

A locally-made, slant-top desk for secretarial work would have been a necessary item in the subscription office. Because of the lack of space, it should be placed parallel to the West wall. A clerk's desk seems to have been a necessity in an eighteenth-century office. William Duane listed "Two Office Desks old--," and Alexander Purdie also kept, "1 Double Writing Desk" in his office. Illustration 6 shows an example of a suitable type of double, slant-top desk; numbers 2, 5, and 7 show equally appropriate styles in the single variety.

D. Counter

Because the Aurora office functioned as a mercantile establishment as well as an office, a counter is recommended. This should be a reproduction, whose prototype may be drawn from details in illustrations 8, 10, and 11.⁶ Placed near the door of the office, perpendicular to the East wall, it can divide the work area from the customers. Shelves built into the counter can serve as additional storage space.

E. Pigeonholes

Acting as an intermediary for classified advertisements was an important part of the salesperson's duties in the office. It is likely that pigeonholes were employed to save time. A set reproduced after the ones in Congress Hall are recommended for the West wall, above the desk.

F. Steps

Alexander Purdie's inventory enumerates, "1 pr Steps." These were undoubtedly designed as an aid in book retrieval. His grandfather invented an ingenious library chair with built-in steps; Bache would probably have followed Franklin's example and utilized small, portable steps in his office. A person of small stature would then have no difficulty retrieving books from the higher shelves of the breast closets.

G. Breast Closets

These built-in wooden cupboards on either side of the chimney breast would have been used for storage of books and supplies. The right hand one is slated to be used as an entry to the modern air circulation system which is concealed behind the room. The doors will, therefore, remain closed. The doors to the left hand one should be kept open to show the visitor the purpose of the cabinet and to reinforce the impression that this was a busy, active office.

III. Heating and Lighting Devices

A. Franklin Stove

For obvious reasons, a Franklin stove is necessary for the fireplace. A reproduction of a stove made at a local furnace is recommended.

B. Andirons, Shovel, Tongs

Wrought iron fireplace equipment is necessary to complete the stove's appearance. Tools used in the office were not as elaborate as those in the private home. A very simple pair of penny-footed andirons with a brass flame finial is recommended. The shovel and tongs need not match one another, nor the andirons. It is quite possible that the remainders of broken or cast-off sets were relegated to the office.

C. Tinder Box, Bellows, Brush

Additional aids for starting, and maintaining the fire and cleaning the hearth should be arranged around the fireplace. A brush and

bellows were standard equipment, mentioned in almost every eighteenth-century inventory. The salesperson might not have been able to leave the office to get coals to rekindle the fire if it happened to die out; hence, a tinder box is also recommended. Again, none of these items should be too elaborate.

D. Candlesticks

For lighting, four steel hogscraper candlesticks are recommended. One stick should be placed on the desk (see illustration 7), one on the counter, and two on the mantle.

E. Candlebox

A painted tin candlebox that can be hung on the wall is suggested as a storage place for fresh candles.

IV Ceramics

A. Pitcher and Mug

A Pennsylvania redware pitcher and mug are recommended. These may be placed on a corner of the counter. On April 6, 1792, Benjamin Bache enthusiastically told his friend, Le Veillard, "...every day... even Sundays, never a day at home, I am incessantly taken up with the business on the run."⁷

Indeed, running one of the most topical presses in the country did consume much of Bache's time. A pitcher of water and a mug would be necessary for refreshment during the long hours of work and again for evening meetings (see Illustration 1).⁸

V. Writing Accessories

A. Quill Pens

Reproductions will be adequate.

B. Quill Cutter

A device for cutting and sharpening the points of the pens would be necessary. It may be placed on the desk.

C. Pewter and Ceramic Inkwells

The pewter may be English or local; the ceramic should be locally-made, Pennsylvania redware. A variety of sizes and styles may be used. The counter should have one or two inkwells placed on it, and there should be one on the top of the double desk (see illustration 6). Another inkwell may be placed on one side of the desk as more than one color of ink was used. For suitable styles, see illustrations 2, 6, 7, and 10.

D. Sand Shaker

Sand was commonly employed as an agent for absorbing excess ink on documents. A pewter sand shaker may be placed on the desk. The Purdie inventory (see Appendix C) lists, "2 ink stands and sand box;" this verifies the suspicion that a sand box or shaker was not needed for every inkwell.

E. Letter Sorter

A small metal device for sorting letters was a frequent furnishing in offices. Usually partitioned into three or four sections, each of which could hold at least a dozen letters, this object could be hung on a wall. See illustrations 3 and 4 for suitable examples.

F. Pencils and Wooden Pencil Box

These objects would have been useful at the counter and at the desk.

G. Slate and Slate Pencils

A small slate would have been useful for making a temporary sign or for quick figuring. Reproductions are available.

VI. Tools and Utensils

A. Screw Press

A device for making two copies of a document. There was probably one in the subscription office, and a period piece representing the original should be placed on the counter. There was, "1 screw press compleat," in Alexander Purdie's office (see Appendix C).

B. Folding Ruler and Straight Edge

Measuring equipment for estimating lines of type for customers would have been a necessity. With these tools, the client and salesperson could develop a sample advertisement or notice for the paper. McCarty and Davis listed a "brass ruler" in their 1816 daybook.⁹ The rulers should be kept on the counter.

C. Pen Knife

A small knife would have been used for cutting string, trimming wicks, etc. It should be kept on the desk.

D. Lost and Found Items

Objects corresponding to those mentioned in Aurora advertisements as being redeemable at the subscription office should be placed in the breast closet. The following, excerpted from the January 4, 1792 edition of the General Advertiser, is an example: "...silver watch case lost, reward if left at Printing Office." If this object ever was returned, it is likely that it would have been locked in the closet for safe-keeping until its owner could be contacted. Even the presence of a dog can be justified: "lost dog, if found leave at this printing office or 169 N. 2nd St."¹⁰

E. Mock-up Packages

Packages left at the office to be claimed through the classified ad service, or orders for books and supplies wrapped to go would have been kept in the subscription office. It is suggested that this aspect of the trade be represented by "props" or false packages wrapped to resemble those in eighteenth-century prints. Boxes of various shapes may be wrapped in reproduction laid paper and tied with string. Old books, too damaged to be salvaged, can also be wrapped and stacked on the pigeon holes, under the counter, even on the floor. See illustration 2 for an example.

F. Scissors

At least two pairs of scissors would have been necessary in the Aurora office. Eighteenth-century sheers from England, should be used.

G. Tin Cups

Extra, inexpensive drinking cups would have been useful for visitors to the office.

VII. Physical Aids

A. Spectacles and Case

These reading aids should be placed on one of the desks. It is likely that one of the Bache employees, or the Bache's themselves wore glasses.

B. Wooden Cudgel

It is predictable that the outspoken tone of Bache's paper would provoke an equally direct reaction against the author. During the last year of his life, Bache was the victim of several assaults and his home and office were stoned by mobs. Julian Nimcivetz recorded the activities of a group of Federalist supporters: "...Drunk with wine they go to serenade at the windows of the President; they then go to break those of the printer Bache..."¹¹ Resentment against Bache was high. William Cobbett called him "Lightening-rod junior,"¹² and the Gazette of the United States editorialized: "Bache is advised to lay aside the great Herculean club he has heretofore carried; its weight must be fatiguing to the poor wretch..."¹³ Although Bache remained fearless in print ("They honored me with imprecations and threats; the only notice I could be proud to receive from them.")¹⁴ his effort at self-defense, if somewhat comic, is understandable. This club provides an excellent interpretive point. Although there is scant description of the original, a reproduction, crudely-turned cudgel is recommended, placed on the mantle of the subscription office where it will draw the visitor's attention.

VIII. Chests, Containers, Boxes

A. Money Box

Although the day's receipts were probably kept in a safe, a smaller box (wooden, with hinged lid and a lock) for the continuous cash transactions that occurred in the subscription office would have been necessary. The container could have been kept under the counter and brought out as needed during the day; it then would have been stored in the breast closet at night.

B. Safe

The safe may be a sturdy metal box with hinged lid and a lock. The receipts from the business day would have been kept in a safe that was small enough to lock inside the breast closet at night. Valuable lost and found items would probably also have been kept there. Illustration 1 shows one type of safe or strong box that would be suitable.

C. Leather Fire Bucket

This was an necessity for a public room. As Bache's grandfather was highly instrumental in establishing the insurance system in America, it is a good interpretive point.

D. Wooden Documents Chests

Two small, painted pine chests for additional storage space should be added to the furnishings. These stored documents and functioned as modern file cabinets for letter storage. The chests may be stacked to conserve space, like the ones in illustration 6.

E. Spit Box

A wooden spit box filled with sand would have been necessary in a public room. One should be placed on the floor in front of the counter, for the public's convenience.

IX. Smoking and Snuff Accessories

A. Clay Pipes

One or two reproduction clay pipes may be placed on the desk and the counter. The visitor will be reminded that this was a busy, active office, sometimes quite crowded with customers and associates. While it is not known whether Bache or Duane smoked, certainly one of the visitors to the office would have.

B. Brass Snuff Box and Brass Tobacco Box

Snuff-taking was much more common in the eighteenth century than it is today. Small brass boxes decorated with engraving and repoussé work should be placed on the mantle and on the desk.

C. Pipe Tongs

This wrought-iron instrument was used to take hot coals out of the fire for lighting a pipe. It should be placed on the mantle.

X. Textiles

A. Wool Shawl

This should be a reproduction, hand-woven woolen shawl, draped over the back of one of the chairs behind the counter. The purpose of this "prop" is to remind the visitor of the presence of Margaret Bache who assisted her husband in operating the newspaper. The night of Bache's death (seven days after the birth of their son) she published his obituary in which she declared her intentions of continuing Bache's journalistic crusade. Mrs. Bache became one of the earliest women publishers in America. "If you know [sic] her, you would like her very much," Bache wrote to his friend about his bride in 1792, "you'll like her, without knowing her."¹⁵ It is hoped that the visitor to the Aurora office feels the same sentiments towards Margaret Bache. One can hold nothing but admiration for a woman who, widowed with four small sons, knowing the adversities under which her husband worked, would risk her life to further his cause.

B. Leather Apron

A reproduction leather printer's apron should be hung in the corner. This would remind the visitor of the close communication that existed between the subscription office and the print shop.

C. Tapes

Half-inch wide, woven tapes were used in the eighteenth century to secure bundles of papers. It is suggested that several yards of reproduction tapes be acquired to wrap and tie bundles of reproduction newspapers (see above Item 4, I, A.). Illustration 1 is an excellent example of how these groups of papers were secured.

XI. Floors

It is recommended that the floors of the Aurora office be left bare. Many of the popular floor coverings of the eighteenth century would not have withstood the wear a floor covering in such a public place would incur; they were also too costly to justify their use in an office. It is recommended that the new, random-width pine floor be allowed to acquire its own patina.

XII. Window Hangings

Because the office is situated at street level with two windows facing what was once the city's busiest market area, ventian blinds are recommended. These may be reproduction blinds, like the others in the Park which were copied after the originals at Arch Street Meeting.

e. Descriptions of furnishings with cost estimates--Footnotes

¹Peter J. Parker, "The Revival of the Aurora: A Letter to Tench Coxe," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography [hereafter referred to as PMHB], October, 1972, XCVI, No. 4, 524.

²Parker, op. cit., 523.

³Platt, op. cit., 77.

⁴Charles Evans, American Bibliography. A Chronological Dictionary of All Books, Pamphlets and Periodical Publications Printed in the United States of America from the Genesis of Printing in 1639 Down to and Including the Year 1820 With Bibliographical and Biographical Notes, [hereafter referred to as American Bibliography], Chicago: Blakely Press, 1903-59), #30150.

⁵John C. Oswald, Benjamin Franklin Printer, (Doubleday, Page & Co. for The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, 1926), 158-159.

⁶I am grateful to restoration architect, Penelope H. Batcheler for her advice and patient assistance in designing the counter that is in the Aurora office.

⁷ALS Benjamin Franklin Bache to Le Veillard, April 6, 1792, Franklin Papers, Pierpont Morgan Library, as quoted in Platt, op. cit., 73.

⁸In addition to being a member of the Democratic Society discussed in Section d of this report, Bache was also a member of the Library Company and of the American Philosophical Society. Before his marriage, he was one of the managers of the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly.

⁹M S McCarty and Davis Day Book (1 April 1816--23 March 1818), Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

¹⁰General Advertiser, (Philadelphia), January 4 and January 18, 1792.

¹¹Metchie J. E. Budka, transl., Under Their Vine and Fig Tree: Travels Through America in 1797-1799, 1805, (Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz), auth. (Newark, N.J., 1965), 67.

¹²Porcupine's Gazette, June 1798 as noted in James M. Smith, "The Aurora and the Alier and Sedition Laws," PMHB, LXXVII, (1953), 12. Smith demonstrates that Bache was one of the specific targets who prompted the creation of those laws in 1798.

¹³Gazette of the United States, (Philadelphia), August 9, 1798, p. 3.

¹⁴Aurora, May 9, 1798.

¹⁵ALS Benjamin Franklin Bache to Le Veillard, as cited in Platt, op. cit., 73.

Objects Keyed to Floor Plan and Elevation

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
<u>North Wall (left to right):</u>	
2 Pair reproduction venetian blinds @ \$150.00	\$ 300.00
Handbills advertising items for sale at office	Supplied by Print Shop
<u>East Wall (left to right):</u>	
Counter - reproduced by INHP Maintenance Shop	350.00
<u>On the counter top:</u>	
Reproduction issues of <u>Aurora</u>	Supplied by Print Shop
Book sold by Benjamin Franklin Bache	45.00
Reproduction laid paper	.50
Reproduction day book	20.00
Reproduction subscription book	20.00
Facsimilies of letters	3.00
Redware pitcher, Pennsylvania, 1780-90	125.00
Redware mug, Pennsylvania, 1780-90	125.00
4 Reproduction quill pens @.10	.40
1 Ceramic inkwell, Pennsylvania redware	100.00
1 Pewter inkwell, English or American	625.00
2 Lead pencils, reproduction @.50	1.00
1 Reproduction slate	2.00
1 Reproduction slate pencil	.50
Screw press	725.00
Folding ruler	125.00
Straight edge	125.00

<u>On the counter top (continued):</u>		<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Scissors, English, c. 1790		65.00
Money box		40.00
Clay pipe, reproduction		5.00
Cloth tape for tying bundles	20 yd. @ .30 yd.	6.00
1 Hogscraper candlestick		60.00
<u>Under the counter :</u>		
Books, pamphlets printed or sold by Bache or Bache and Duane		
1 Dozen blank notebooks	@ .50	6.00
1 Dozen packages powdered ink, red and black	@ .50	6.00
2 Dozen quill pens	@ .10	2.40
100 Sheets reproduction laid paper cut to various sizes	@ .50	50.00
1 Dozen sticks sealing wax	@ .50	6.00
3 Packages sealing wafers	@ \$1.00	3.00
2 Slates	@ \$2.00	4.00
2 Slate pencils	@ .50	1.00
1 Dozen lead pencils	@ .50	6.00
1 Dozen copies Thermidorian calender		Reproduced by Print Shop
1 Set type sample sheets		Reproduced by Print Shop
3 Mock-up packages	@ .50	1.50
1 Philadelphia windsor chair, c. 1780-1800		1,000.00
1 Reproduction hand-woven wool shawl		60.00

Under the counter (continued):

2 Reproduction issues of U.S. newspaper, c. 1790-98	Reproduced by Print Shop
1 Philadelphia windsor chair, c. 1780-1790	1,000.00
2 Pine documents chests, Pennsylvania @\$400.00	800.00

South Wall (left to right):

Breast closet

Books and pamphlets printed or sold by Bache or Bache and Duane

Bound issues of the Aurora and General Advertiser

Used books known to have been sold by Bache

Safe	300.00
------	--------

Map of Philadelphia (framed)	850.00
------------------------------	--------

Letter holder (metal)	150.00
-----------------------	--------

On the Mantle:

Wooden cudgel (reproduction made at Park's Maintenance Shop)	5.00
---	------

2 Steel hogscraper candlesticks @\$60.00	120.00
--	--------

Tin cup	25.00
---------	-------

Tinder box	75.00
------------	-------

Pipe tongs	85.00
------------	-------

Franklin stove (reproduction)	500.00
-------------------------------	--------

Andirons, wrought iron, penny feet with brass finial	600.00
--	--------

Fireplace shovel, wrought iron, brass finial	50.00
--	-------

Fireplace tongs, wrought iron, brass finial	50.00
---	-------

Bellows	375.00
---------	--------

Fireplace brush	125.00
-----------------	--------

Estimated Cost

On the Mantle (continued):

Candlebox - painted tin 250.00

On door of right breast closet - reproduction

Leather printer's apron 200.00

Leather fire bucket-hanging from ceiling in corner 275.00

West Wall (left-to-right):

Thermidorian calendar

Reproduced by
Print Shop

Steps - reproductions made by INHP
Maintenance Shop

60.00

Pigeon holes - reproduction made by INHP
Maintenance Shop

100.00

3 Mock-up packages, made by Museum Staff @ .50

1.50

60 Facsimilies of letters distributed among pigeon holes

6.00

1 Clerk's stool, INHP Collection

1 Double slant-top desk, INHP Collection

2 Ledgers (reproductions) @\$30.00

60.00

6 Facsimilies of letters

.60

3 Sheets reproduction laid paper @ .50

1.50

5 Quill pens - reproductions @ .10

.50

1 Stick reproduction sealing wax

.50

2 Lead pencils @ .50

1.00

1 Hogscraper candlestick

60.00

Quill cutter

85.00

1 Pewter inkwell, English or American

375.00

1 Redware inkwell, Pennsylvania

100.00

Estimated Cost

West Wall (continued):

1 Pewter sand shaker, English or American	275.00
1 Pen knife, English	200.00
1 Pair scissors, English	65.00
1 Pair spectacles and spectacle case	300.00
1 Clay pipe (reproduction)	5.00
1 Brass snuff box, English	250.00
1 Brass tobacco box, English	575.00
1 Framed print of Thomas Jefferson	375.00
1 Philadelphia windsor chair, c. 1780-1800	1,000.00
1 Spit box with sand	100.00

Broadsides and advertisements, reproduced from original
Aurora by our Print Shop.

f. Special installation, maintenance and protection recommendations

In general, many maintenance duties such as installation and regulation of a climate control system and lighting have already been determined by the architects in the Historic Structures Report. This section will discuss special considerations for the Aurora office which the general report may have omitted.

Special sheets of UF-2 glass should be installed in the windows to protect the historic objects in the room from light damage.

The Museum Office at Independence Park has a maintenance policy of thoroughly cleaning every historic building twice a year. This practice should include the Aurora office. At those times, everything should be removed from the office, the floors washed and oiled, the ceiling, walls, and woodwork washed and repainted if necessary, all objects carefully examined for wear and given conservation treatment where needed, cleaned and polished. The office should be dusted weekly and watched for any unforeseen problems. All maintenance of the museum objects should be performed by trained technicians.

During the Bicentennial, the Aurora office was used as a sales shop for items printed by the Print Shop at 320 Market Street. If this becomes a standard practice each summer, it is recommended that a trained museum curator reviews the placement of objects with an eye to possible thefts and vulnerability to damage.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Manuscripts and Unpublished Sources

Bache, Benjamin Franklin. Will, 1798. Typescript copy in Independence National Historical Park card file of original, Mason Collection, Franklin Pps., Yale University.

Duane, William. Inventory of Home and Print Shop, Province of Bengal, India, 1794. MS in American Philosophical Society.

Goodwin, Mary. The Printing Office: Block 18, Colonial Lot #48. Unpublished report by Colonial Williamsburg, 1952.

McCarty & Davis Day Book, 1 April 1816-23 March 1818, MS Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Periodicals

The Aurora, 1794-1820. The American Philosophical Society Collection.

The Connecticut Courant, 1764-1798. Microfilm Reels 421-426, Independence National Historical Park.

Fay, Bernard, "Benjamin Franklin Bache, A Democratic Leader of the Eighteenth Century," Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, New Series, Vol. 40, Pt. 2 (October, 1930), 277-304.

General Advertiser, 1790-1794, American Philosophical Society Collection.

Marsh, Philip M. "John Beckley, Mystery Man of the Early Jeffersonians" PMHB, LXXII, No. 1 (1948), 54-69.

Parker, Peter J. "The Revival of the Aurora: A Letter to Tench Coxe," PMHB, XCVI, No. 4. (October, 1972), 521-525.

Smith, James M. "The Aurora and the Alien and Sedition Laws," PMHB, LXXVII, No. 1 (1953), 3-23.

Stow, Frederick D. Esq. contributor. "Personal Recollections of Benjamin Franklin" by Robert Carr, Historical Magazine, IV, 2d Series, (August, 1868), 59-60.

Virginia Gazette, 1736-1751. Microfilm No. 525, Reel 1, American Philosophical Society, 1737-1780, Reels 438-443, Independence National Historical Park.

Published Sources

Brigham, Clarence S. History and Bibliography of American Newspapers 1690-1820. American Antiquarian Society Worcester, Mass.: 1947 , II.

Batterfield, Lyman H., ed., Letters of Benjamin Rush, Princeton: 1951 , I.

Evans, Charles. American Bibliography. A Chronological Dictionary of All Books, Pamphlets and Periodical Publications Printed in the United States of America from the Genesis of Printing in 1639 Down to and Including the Year 1820 With Bibliographical and Biographical Notes. New York: P. Smith, 1941-59.

Fay, Bernard. The Two Franklins: Fathers of American Democracy. Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1933 .

Foner, Philip S. The Democratic Republican Societies, 1790-1800. A Documentary Sourcebook of Constitutions, Declaration, Addresses, Resolutions and Toasts. Westport CT: Greenwood Press, 1976.

Jones, Thomas Roy Printing in America and American Type Founders. New York: 1948.

"Lewis Walpole Collection of Prints," Lewis Walpole Library, Farmington, CT. Microfilm Reels 496-501, Independence National Historical Park.

Niemcewicz, Julian Ursyn. Under Their Vine and Fig Tree: Travels Through North America in 1794-1799, 1805. Metchie J. E. Budka, transl. Newark, N.J.; 1965.

Aswald, John C. Benjamin Franklin, Printer Doubleday, Page & Co. for The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, (1926).

_____. Printing In America. New York: 1937.

Platt, John D. R. The Home and Office of Benjamin Franklin Bache (America's First Modern Newsman). Washington, D.C.: Office of History and Historic Architecture, National Park Service, 1970.

Stewart, Donald H. The Opposition Press of the Federalist Period. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1969.

Thomas, Isiah. The History of Printing in America. Worcester: 1810.

Watson, John F. Annals of Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania, in the Olden Time...Enlarged With Many Additions, by Willis P. Hazard. Philadelphia: 1877, I.

Wroth, Lawrence C. The Colonial Printer, 2 ed., rev. Charlottesville, VA.: Dominion Books, 1964.

THE AURORA OFFICE
Appendix A

Excerpts from an Inventory of William Duane's Home and Office in India; typescript of original Ms copy at the American Philosophical Society.

To all Persons to whom these Presents may come, I William Duane of the United States of America, now a resident in the Province of Bengal, Printer, send greetings;--Know Ye that I the said William Duane for and in Consideration of the Sum of Thirteen Thousand Siccee Rupees of good and lawful Money of Bengal by me at Sundry times borrowed from Edward Shaw, Esqr at [] before the compleating and Delivery of these Presents, the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowlege, and thereof and therefrom and of and from every Part thereof I do hereby freely acquit, Exonerate, and discharge the said Edward Shaw, Esqr for ever by these Presents: And also, for divers other good Causes and Considerations are hereunto especially moving, Have granted bargained, sold, assigned, transferred and set over, All that and all those the Several Articles of My Printing Office, with all and Singular the Types Presses, [], Cases, Phrases, troughs, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Stones, Racks, and Furniture and every the Materials Ink and other apparatus, together with the right & title in the Property of the Newspaper called "The Indian World" and the Monies due thereunto, and also the Household and other furniture herein all particularly specified and expressed and Set forth in the Possession of the Said Edward Shaw, Esqr how being, by virtue of One Silver Spoon by me the said William Duane to the Said Edward Shaw, Esqr delivered, on the ensealing and delivery of these presents, in the Name of the Whole, Viz.--

Printing Office

One Crane Printing Press
One Barrell of Printing
Ink
One [] Do
One [] Do
One Swinging Trough

Three Binders Presses
One Do Bench
A Set of Do Brass Tools
Fourteen Double Frames
One Small Single Do

Two [] Stones
Eighty two Pair
of Cases
Eighteen Letter
Boards
Four Case Racks
Four Frame Galleys

end of first page

Types

Office Furniture

A Large Office Almira for
Types, etc.

A Table in Press Room

Two Do Boys Room

An old Teak Bureau Do

Twelve odd Chairs Do

Eight Fount Cases, in &
out of Repair

Two Office Desks old-

One large excellent Table

Another redwood, good Do

Appendix B

Examples of Classified notices in the Aurora or General Advertiser

Was found on the 30th of October last, near the Gulph Mill, in Chester County, a pair of Fuller's Shears, The Owner, by enquiring at this Printing Office may be informed where to get them again, on proving property & paying chagds.

General Advertiser, January 4, 1792

for sale--healthy mulatto woman, c. 30 yrs. understands house work, good cook, fit for town & country, registered according to law. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

General Advertiser, January 4, 1792

Lodging wanted--in a respectable private family--when gentleman can be accomodated in a room handsomely furnished, Enquire at Office of the General Advertiser.

man seeking employment, lists credential, merchants who would give employment apply to the Editor of General Advertiser
January 5, 1792, General Advertiser

man desires board and lodging in private family; inquire at this Office.
January 10, 1792, General Advertiser

Wanted at this Office, A STEADY COMPOSITOR
General Advertiser, January 19, 1792

Wanted at this Office, to serve as an apprentice to the Printing Business, a smart active Youth, about 14 years of age, who can read and write.
February 13, 1792, General Advertiser

WANTED, A MAN SERVANT, Who understands, HOUSE WORK AND COMMON COOKING, To attend in a small family, Enquire at the office of the General Advertiser
General Advertiser, December 4, 1792

WANTED, An Apprentice to the Printing-business A LAD, from 12 to 14 years of age, Enquire at this office.
General Advertiser, December 11, 1792

"WANTS A SITUATION" AS a Waiting Man to a Single Gentleman as Steward on board a vessel, a person who under stands the Portuguese, Spanish and English languages--Also, shaving, and dressing hair Enquire at the Office of the Aurora
Aurora, December 31, 1800

Appendix C
Alexander Purdie's Printing Office

From research report on Alexander Purdie House (1941), Block 9, Lot 24, (pages 14-17) as quoted in Goodwin, op. cit., LII. According to Goodwin, "The following items, listed at the end of the inventory, were probably in the Printing-Office:

1 Double Writing Desk	[£] 20. . .
1 Grate, Fender, blower & Table	6. . .
22 Sheets parchment £13.4, 1 table 40/	15. 4. .
1 Odd Windsor Chair, 1 work bench	1. 4. .
1 Midnight Modern Conversation	. 6. .
1 Pine Table, 1 stool, 1 pr Steps	2. . .
1 Lot Books £ 15.15 1 do £ 2.18	18. 13. .
1 Lot of books £4.10 Woods Institutes £5	9. 10. .
4 Large Church Prayer books	12. . .
10 Years Gazettes	10. . .
A Lot of Music £5. pr. Scales & Wts £4.10	9. . .
2 Ink stands and sand box	1. 10. .
1 Mattress and bedstead	10. . .
40 lbs. lamp black £80 2 trucks 40/	82. . .
2 Press stones £10 4 stools 24/	11. 4. .
2 Presses Compleat £150, 500 lb. Types £12.10	162. 10. .
8 Walnut cases and 4 frames	20. . .
6 Chases & 4 composing sticks	18. . .
1 pr. Bellows, 1 pr. Shears, 1 doz. Gallies	7. 4. .
1 Imposing stone and Frame	8. 10. .
1 pr. Dogs, 1 pr. Tongs, 1 Axe, 1 Trunk	4. 12. .
2 Water Jugs, 2 Ink Pots	1. 10. .
1 Screw press compleat	12. . .
2 Casks with Linseed Oil	24. . .
1 Pine Table	1. 10. .
1 Lye Trough & Water box	3. . .
1 Iron Slab and 1 pine Table	3. 10. .
3 Blankets 1 Counterpane	15. . .
1 Bolster 1 pillow 1 bed quilt	6. . .
2 Whips 40/ 2 Stools 40/	4. . .
2 Coffee pots 1 Chocolate pot	9. . . 3



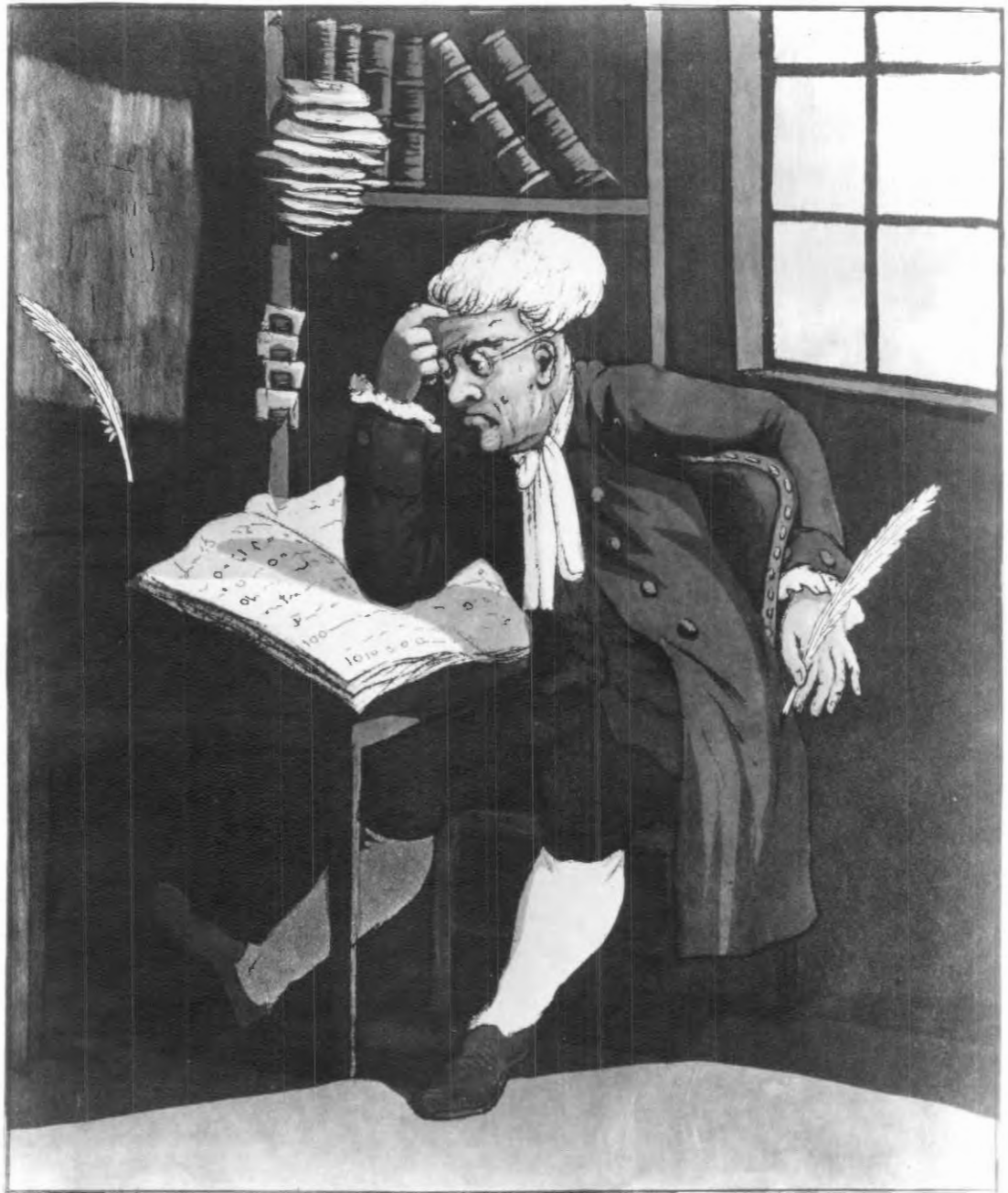
1. "Paul Pry's peep into Chancery," pub. June, 1826 by S. W. Tores, London. Courtesy of Library of Congress.

Although hyperbole is employed in the drawing of this and the other illustrations, several facts about offices may be garnered from the print's fanciful tone: The manner in which packets of letters or papers were bundled; the chest or safe with its sturdy lock; and the decanter and tumbler for the harried clerk's refreshment.



2. "Statute Hall or the Modern Register Office," pub. April 10, 1769 by M. Darby, London. Courtesy of Library of Congress.

Noteworthy here are the slant-top desk and accessories; the notices tacked to the walls, and the manner in which the box that the woman in the foreground is carrying has been wrapped.



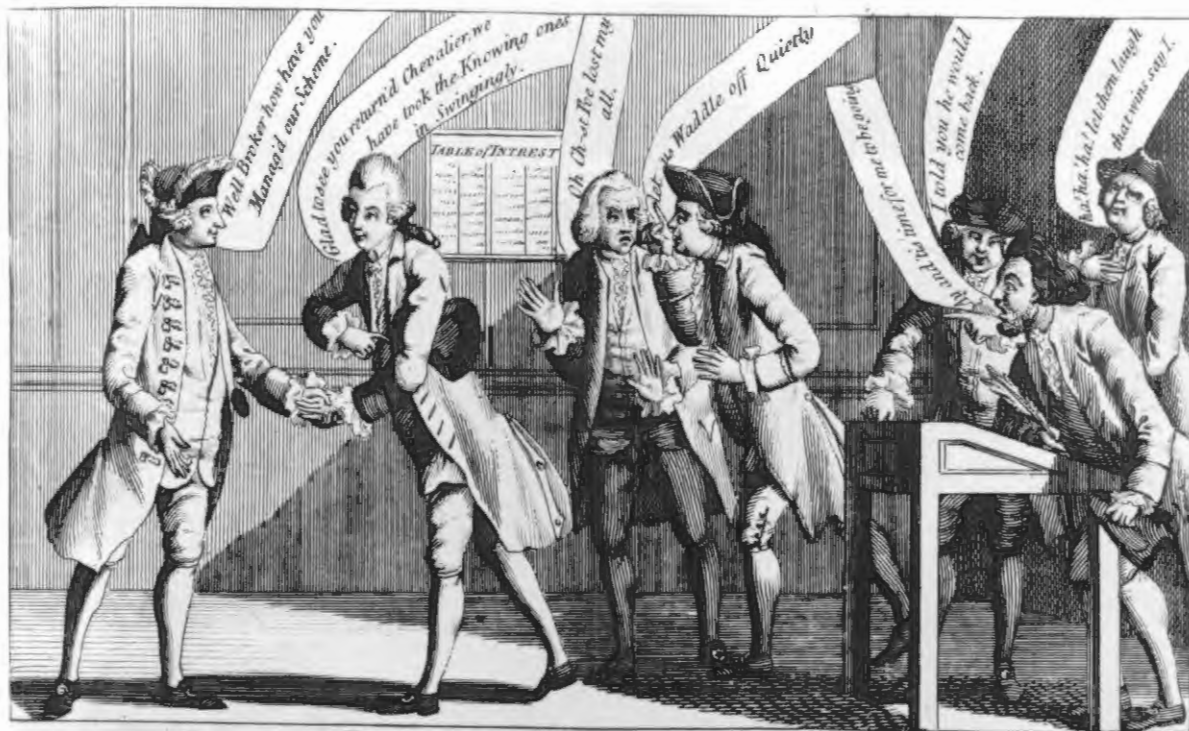
Woodward del.

London: pub. by W. Holland, 87 in Oxford Street, Jan. 30, 1798.

BAD DEBTS.

3. "Bad Debts" from "Comforts of the Counting House," Plate 2, pub. January 30, 1798 by W. Holland, London. Courtesy of the Library of Congress

This print conveniently shows several important compliments of an eighteenth-century office. The two types of letter holders, the manner in which the shelved ledgers are bound, what seems to be a notice on the wall, and the desk are all important elements of the subscription office furnishings.



Chevalier D-E-n returned or the Stock-Brokers outwitted.

5. "Chavalier D E n returned, or the Stock-Brokers outwitted."
Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

In this print, the clerk is standing at his desk instead of sitting in a chair, or leaning against a stool. Note also the notice posted on the wall.



6. "Consolation," pub. December 15, 1795 by Laurie & Whittle, London.
Courtesy of The Lewis Walpole Library.

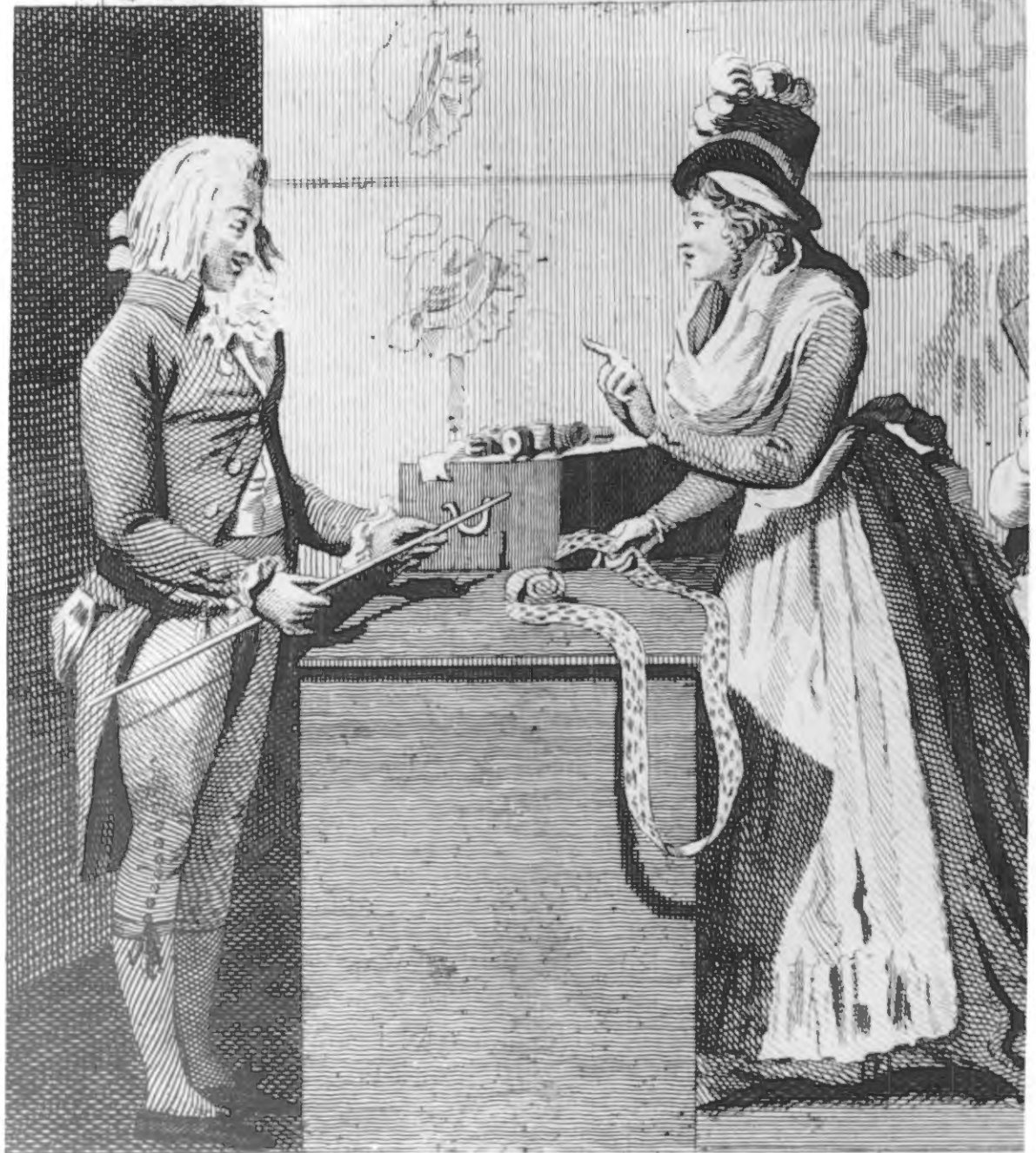
The double slant-top desk in this print is very similar to the one intended for the Aurora office. A clerk's stool, like those in this illustration, is also recommended. To conserve space in the subscription office, the document chests may be stacked as shown here.



7. "The Night Constable Watchman," pub. September, 1785, by D. W. Tores, London. Courtesy of The Lewis Walpole Library.

This print illustrates the placement of objects on the top of the desk. A candle and small inkstand should be on the Aurora office desk. Note also the map on the wall.

THE MAN MILLINER.



8. "The Man Milliner," pub. December 16, 1793 by Robert Saver & Co., London. Courtesy of The Lewis Walpole Library.

The proportions of the counter in this illustration can serve as a prototype for the one at 322 Market Street.

WONDERFUL MAGAZINE.



D^r VE ——— D ——— N ,

*A remarkable Walking Bookseller Quack Doctor &c. &c.
hawking Old Books as Moses do Old Cloaths.*

9. "Dr Ve ——— D ——— N," pub. by C. Johnson, London, n.d.
Courtesy of The Lewis Walpole Library.

The arrangement of objects in this curious gentleman's cabinet is an excellent prototype for the breast closet in Bache's office. Hopefully, the effect will be that of an unplanned amalgam rather than a calculated display. Also of note here are the signs advertising the bookseller's wares.



10. "The Sinking Fund," pub. April 9, 1799 by Robert Wilkinson, London. Courtesy of The Lewis Walpole Library. Here is another example of a suitable counter.



11. "To the subscribers of the Lottery Magazine...", London, 1777. Courtesy of The Lewis Walpole Library. Note the style of counter used in this shop, and the manner in which notices are posted on the wall.

Appendix E

Books Printed by or sold by Bache or Bache & Duane

Evans No.

1788

- 20945 Barbauld, Anna Letitia Aikin. Hymns in Prose, for Children.
By the author of Lessons for Children. Phila.: Printed by
B. F. Bache, 1788.
- 20946 Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons for Children, From Two to Four
Years Old. Part I. With Alterations, Suited to the American
Climate, By a Lady. Phila.: Printed by B. F. Bache, 1788.
- 20947 Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons for Children of Four Years Old.
Part II. With Alterations, Suited to the American Climate.
- 20948 Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons for Children, From Four to Five
Years Old. Part III. With Alterations, Suited to the American
Climate by a Lady. Phila.: Printed by B. F. Bache, 1788.
Originally Sold for 11 Shillings/volume; unbound half a dollar.
- 21268 Moral and Entertaining Labyrinth, Phila.: Printed by B. F. Bache,
1788, "An Amusing Puzzle."

1789

- 21683 Biblia. Old Testament. Selectae E Veteri Testamento Et E Profania
Scriptoribus Historiae; Quibes Sunt Acljuncta Catonis Moralia
Didticha. Et G. Lillii Paedagogica Monita; Old Usum Scholarum
Hejus Continentis, Cum Professoum Et Curatorum Hujus Civitatis
Scholarum, Nec Nom Collegiorum New Jersey Et Washington Vulgo
Dictorum. Approbatione Impressa Ut Et A J. Davidson, A.M. In
Academia Philadelphiensi Lit. Human. Professore Studiose Revisa.
Philadelphia: Impressis Et Typsis Benjamini Franklin Bache,
M,DCC,LXXXIX.
- 21771 Cordier, Mathurin. Quaedam Ex Colloquiis Corderii, Fabulis
Aesojsi, & Colloquiis Erasmi Selectae With English Translation as
Literal as Possible; By H. Cilarke, Teacher of the Latin Language.
To Which are added a Few of Erasmus' Familiar Colloquia; Without
Translation. Intended for the Use of Schools on this Continent.
Approved of and Recommended by the Professors and Trustees of the
University of Pennsylvania, Of the College and Academy and Also of
the Episcopal Academy, Both of Philadelphia, of Princeton College

Evans No.

in New Jersey, and of Washington College in Maryland; And For Them Printed, Under the Direction of Mr. James Davidson, Professor of Humanity in the College of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache, M,DCC,LXXXIX.

- 22150 Smith, William Proposals for Printing by Subscription A Body of Sermons, Upon the Most Important Branches of Practical Christianity. Phila.: Printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache, M,DCC,LXXXIX.

1790

- 22522 The General Advertiser, And Political, Commercial, Agricultural and Literary Journal. Truth, Decency, Utility. Weekly No. 1. Daily No. 1. Friday, October 1. Published daily, by Benj. Franklin Bache, up Franklin Court, in Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia, 1790.

1791

- 23376 Fisher, Miers. Brief of the titles of Robert Morris, Esq.... Phila.: Printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache, 1791.
- 23405 The General Advertiser....Numb. 80. Saturday, January 1. Published (daily) by Benj. Franklin Bache....
- 24799 Smith, William. Eulogium on Benjamin Franklin.... Printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache, 1792.

1793

- 25496 France, Republic. The Correspondence Between Citizen Genet, Minister of the French Republic; To The United States of North America; And the Officers of The Federal Government; To Which Are Prefixed the Instructions From The Constituted Authorities of France To The Said Minister. All From Authentic Documents. Phila.: Printed and Sold by Benjamin Franklin Bache, No. 112 Market Street.
- 25533 General Advertiser Num. 706. Tuesday January 1. Published (daily) by Benj. Franklin Bache at No. 112 Market Street, between Third and Fourth.

1794

- 26592 Aurora [cut] General Advertiser Num. 1224. Saturday November 8.... Published (daily) by Benj. Franklin Bache, at No. 112, Market-Street.... In continuation of the General Advertiser.

Evans No.

1794

- 26993 France, Republic. Correspondence Entre Le Citozen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiaire De La Republique Franzaise Pres Les Stats-Unis, Et Les Membres Du Government Federal, Precedes Des Instructions Donnees A Ce Ministre, Par Les Autorites Constituees De La France. Tiree Des Originaux. Philadelphie, De l'Imprimerie de Benjamin Franklin Bache, rue du Grand-Marche No. 112. M,DCC,XCIV.
- 26999 France, Republic. National Convention. Collection of the Heroic & Civic Actions of the French Republicans. Laid Before the National Convention, In the name of its Committee of Public Instruction, By Leonard Bourdon, Deputed by the Department of the Loiret. Published by Order of the National Convention. Translated by H. P. Nugent. Philadelphia: Printed and Sold [by Benjamin Franklin Bache] at No. 112 Market-Street.
- 2700 National Convention. Report on the Means of Compleating and Distributing the National Library. Made in the Name of the Committee of Public Instruction, The 22d Germinal, Second Year of the Republic [11 April, 1794]. Gregoires [Tranlated from an Authentic Original]. Philadelphia: Printed and sold [by Benjamin Franklin Bache] at 112, Market-Street, MDCCXCIV.
- 27001 National Convention. Report of the Organization of National Schools to Complete a Republican Education. Made in the Name of the Committee of Public Instruction. The 24th Germinal, Second Year of the Republic. [April 13, 1794]. By Bouquier [Translated from an Authentic Original]. Philadelphia: Printed and sold [by Benjamin Franklin Bache] at No. 112, Market-Street, MDCCXCIV.
- 27002 National Convention. Report Upon the Principles of Political Morality Which are to Form the Basis of the Administration of the Interior Congress of the Republic. Made in the Name of the Committee of Public Safety, the 18th Pluviose, Second Year of the Republic [February 6th, 1794]. By Maxmilien Rebespierre. Translated from a copy, printed by the Order of the Convention]. Printed and sold [by Benjamin Franklin Bache] at No. 112, Market-Street, Philadelphia, MDCCXCIV.
- 27038 GENERAL Advertiser, Num. 957, Wednesday, January 1, [-Num] 1222. Friday, November 7, 1794]. Published (daily) by Benj. Franklin Bache, at No. 112 Market-Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia, 1794, fol. Beginning November 8th, the word Aurora enclosed in a cut representing an aurora with the motto, Surgo ut prosim, divided the title, and was the name this newspaper was generally known by thereafter.

Evans No.

- 27664 ST. ANDRE, Jean Bon. A Summary Journal of the cruise undertaken for the purpose of Protecting the Chesapeake convoy, By the Fleet of the French Republic, commanded by Rear Admiral Villaret; the Journal kept by Day By the Representative of the People, Jean Bon St. Andre, on Board the Flag ship La Montagne, and contains much information on the State of The French Navy and an Exact Relation of the Two Naval actions between the Fleets of France and England. Translated from the French [By H. P. Nugent]. Philadelphia: Printed and sold [by Benjamin Franklin Bache] at No. 112, Market-Street, 1794.
- 28119 WOLCOT, John. Pindariana, or Peter's Portfolio. Containing Tale, Fable, Translation, Ode, Elegy, Reform, song, Pastoral Letters; with Extracts From Tragedy, Comedy, Opera, &c. By Peter Pindar, Esq. [Seven lines of Quotations]. Philadelphia, Printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache, 1794. 83rd Pennsylvania District Copyright, issued to Benjamin Franklin Bache, as Proprietor, 24 January, 1795.

1795

- 28219 AURORA [cut] General Advertiser. Surgo Ut Prosim. Num. 1269, Thursday, January 1, [-Num. 1579 Thursday, December 31, 1795]. Published (daily) by Benj. Franklin Bache, No. 112 Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia, 1795.
- 28693 FRANCE, Republic. Constitution De La Republique Francaise, Proposee Au Puple Francais, Par La Convention Nationale. Philadelphia: Imprine par Benj. Franklin Bache, No. 112, Rue de Marche, 1795.
- 28694 FRANCE, Republic, continued.
Constitution of the French Republic, offered to the French People, by the National Convention and Ratified by the People in Primary Assemblies Met. Translated from a correct French Journal. Philadelphia; printed and sold by Benj. Franklin Bache, No. 112, Market-Street, 1795.
- 28969 LETTERS From General Washington to Several of His Friends, in June and July, 1776; in which is set forth, an interesting view of American Politics, at That important period. Philadelphia: Republished at the Federal Press [By Benjamin Franklin Bache], 1795. These are the same spurious Letters which were industriously circulated in 1778 by James Rivington, and which Washington then declared to be forgeries, and were now republished because of his attitude on Jay's Treaty. The supposed author of the Letters is said to be John Randolph, Attorney General of Virginia under Lord

Evans No.

Dunmore, at whose home in Scotland he lived for a time after he expatriated himself during the Revolutionary War, and died in London in 1784. The Boston edition mentioned in the Preface is imaginary.

- 29267 The AGE OF REASON. Part the Second. Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology. By Thomas Paine, author of the works entitled Common Sense. Rights of Man, Parts First and Second -- The First Part of the Age of Reason, -- and Dissertations on First Principles of Government. [Philadelphia]. Printed by Benj. Franklin Bache, for the author. [October], MDCCXCV.

- 29743 UNITED STATES, continued.
 [Authentic] Treaty of Amity, Commerce & Navigation, Between His Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America. By their President, with the advice and consent of their Senate. Philadelphia: Printed by Benj. Franklin Bache, No. 112, Market-Street, [July 1, 1795]. Printed, without authority, from a copy sent by Senator Stevens Thomson Mason of Virginia, to Bache, "That the people should no longer be left in doubt about it." And sent by express to every great town in the Union.

- 29744 [Authentic] Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, Between His Britannick Majesty, and the United States of America. By their President, with the advice and consent of their Senate. Philadelphia: Printed by Benj. Franklin Bache, No. 112, Market-Street, [1795].

1796

- 30005 AURORA [cut] General Advertiser, Surgo ut Prosim. Num. 1580, Friday, January 1, [---Num. 1879, Saturday, December 31, 1796]. Published (daily) by Benj. Franklin Bache, No. 112 Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia, 1796.
- 30150 CALENDRIER Republicain Pour L'an v [1797] De la Republique Francais, et le xxxi De L'Independence Americaine. Philadelphia, De l'Imprimerie de BENJ. Franklin Bache, No. 112 rue de Marche [1796].
- 30257 CONDORCET, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marques de 1793-1794. Outlines of an historical view of the progress of the human mind; being a posthumous work of the late M. De Condorcet [translated from the French]. Philadelphia: Printed by Lang and Ustick for M. Carey, H. & P. Rice & Co., J. Ormrod, B. F. Bache, and J. Fellows, New-York. M,DCC,XCVL. pp. 293, portrait 12mo.

Evans No.

1796

- 30942 The Age of Reason, Part the Second, being an investigation of True and Fabulous Theology. By Thomas Paine, author of the works entitled Common Sense, _____ Rights of Man, parts First and Second, _____ The First Part of the Age of Reason, _____ and Dissertations on First Principles of Government. [Philadelphia] printed by [Benjamin Franklin Bache] for booksellers. MDCCXCVI, pp. vii (100) 9vo. 131st Pennsylvania District copyright, issued to Benjamin Franklin Bache, as proprietor, 6 April, 1796. Editions of this Part were advertised by George Keatingee, No. 149 Market Street, Baltimore, and by John West, No. 75 Cornhill, Boston, perhaps with their imprints. "The following latest works of Thomas Paine, are published at the office of the Aurora, No. 112 Market Street. The editions are published under the eye of the author, and are therefore correct." Age of Reason, 1st Part. Age of Reason, 2d Part. Dissertations on the First Principles of Government. Decline and fall of the English System of Finance.
- 30945 The Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance. By Thomas Paine, author of Common Sense, The Rights of Man, Age of Reason. &c. Philadelphia, printed by John Page, No. 67 Mulberry Street, for Benjamin Franklin Bache, No. 112 High Street, 1796. pp. (2) (33). 8vo.
- 30946 The Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance. Half title. Heading; The Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance. By Thomas Paine, author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, Age of Reason, &c. Philadelphia, printed by John Page, No. 67 Mulberry Street, for Benj. Franklin Bache, No. 112 High Street, 1796. pp. (2) (33)-(40). 8vo. Second Heading; Speech of Thomas Paine, as delivered in the Convention July 7, 1795. Wherein he alludes to the preceding work. pp. (33)-(40).
- 30951 Letter to George Washington, President of the United States of America. Of Affairs Public and Private, By Thomas Paine, author of the Works entitled, Common Sense, Rights of Man, Age of Reason, &c. Philadelphia, Printed by Benj. Franklin Bache, No. 112 Market Street, 1796. [Entered according to Law]. pp. (2) (76) (1) 8vo. Reprinted in Baltimore and London, in 1797; and in New York in 1802. 169th Pennsylvania District Copyright, issued to Benjamin Franklin Bache, as Proprietor, 18 November 1796. Contains a list of his books.

- 30983 Public Notice. Friday the Fourth Day of November Next, is the Day Appointed by Law, for the People to Meet at their Respective places of Election to choose by Written Tickets Fifteen Election on behalf of This State, of a President and Vice President of the United States . . . Electors. Thomas McKean [and fourteen others]. Extract from a letter from Thomas Paine, dated Paris, July 30, 1796. [Thirty lines]. [Philadelphia: Printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache, 1796]. Broadside, 8vo.
- 31314 Treziulney, A Letter to Washington by Jasper Dwight of Vermone. Printed at Philadelphia for the Author by Ben. Franklin Bache, and sold by the bookseller, Dec. 1796. pp. (48) 8vo.
- 31315 Treziulney, continued.
 A Letter to George Washington, President of the United States: containing Strictures of his Address of the Seventeenth of September, 1796, Notifying His Relinquishment of the Presidential Office, by Jasper Dwight, of Vermont. Printed at Philadelphia, for the Author [Benjamin Franklin], and sold by the Booksellers, Dec. 1796.
- 31320 Tucker, St. George. Continued.
 The Probabionary Odes of Jonathan Pindar, Esq. A Cousin of Peter's, and Candidate for the Post of Poet Laureat Elect to the C.U.S., Part Second. With Notes Critical and Explanatory, by Christopher Clearlight, Esq. [two Lines from Latin] HOR. pp. (2), (49)-103. The Address to the author of the Notes, in part Second, is signed Timothy Touchpenny. The first part was printed in Freneau's "National Gazette" in June, July and August 1793, and has sometimes been attributed to Philip Freneau. 148th Pennsylvania District Copyright issued to Benjamin Franklin Bache as Proprietor, 1 September 1796.
- 31351 UNITED STATES, continued.
 Debates in the House of Representatives of the United States, During the First Session of the Fourth Congress. Part 1, Upon the Constitutional Powers of the House, with Respect to Treaties. Philadelphia: Printed for Benj. Franklin Bache, by Biore and Madan. Sold at 112, Market Street, 1796. pp. (386) 8vo.

- 31352 Debates in the House of Representatives of the United States during the First Session of the Fourth Congress, Part II. Upon the Subject of the British Treaty. Philadelphia: Printed for Benj. Franklin Bache by Bioren and Madan. Sold at 112 Market Street, 1796. pp. (362). 8vo. Reprinted in a second edition in Philadelphia, 1808.
- 31353 Debates in the House of Representatives of the United States during the First Session of the Fourth Congress, upon the Constitutional Powers of the House with respect to Treaties, and Upon the Subject of the British Treaty. Philadelphia, Printed for Benj. Franklin Bache, by Bioren and Madan. Sold at 112, Market-Street, 1796. pp. (8), 8vo.

- 31756 AURORA [cut] General Advertiser. Surgo Ut Probin. Num. 1880. Monday, January 2, [--Num. 2173. Saturday, December 30, 1797]. Published (daily) by Benj. Franklin Bache, No. 112, Market Street between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia, 1797. Fol.

- 31759 BACHE, Benjamin Franklin
Remarks Occasioned by the Late Conduct of Mr. Washington, as President of the United States. M,DCC,XCVI. Philadelphia: Printed for Benjamin Franklin Bache, No. 112 Market-Street. 1797.
[Copyright secured according to Law]. pp. [iv], [84]. 8vo.
185th Pennsylvania District Copyright, issued to Benjamin Franklin Bache, as Proprietor, 23, June, 1797.
- 31760 BACHE's Philadelphia Aurora No. I. Monday, April 3, and Tuesday, April 4, [--No. 117. Friday, December 29, and Saturday, December 30, 1797]. Published (tri-weekly) by Benj. Franklin Bache, No. 112 Market Street, 1797. fol. Established, as a tri-weekly edition of the Aurora, by Benjamin Franklin Bache, and continued under this title, without numbering, to March 10, 1800, when title was changed by Bache's successor, William Duane to The Philadelphia Aurora, and this page heading changed to Aurora, for the Country, as a column heading, in November, 1800. From June, 1817, the column heading was Aurora, only, beyond the period of this work. The editorial changes were the same as in the daily paper.
- 31904 CALENDRIER Republican Pour L'an vi [1798] DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, ET LE XXIIME DE L'indépendance Americaine. Embelli D'un Portrait de Bonaparte [twenty four lines cut]. Philadelphia l'implements de Benjamin Franklin Bache, No. 112 Rue de Marche. [1797]. pp. (48), portrait 48mo.

Evans No.

- 32115 Fauchet, Jean Antoine Joseph. A Sketch of our present state of our Political relations with the United States of North America. By Joseph Fauchet, ex-Minister of the French Republic at Philadelphia. Translated by the editor of the Aurora. [Benjamin Franklin Bache]. Philadelphia, Printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache, No. 112 Market Street, M,DCC,XCVII. pp. [31], 8vo.
- 32491 Monroe, James. A View of the Conduct of the Executive, in the Foreign Affairs of the United States, connected with the Missions of the French Republic, during the years 1794, 5, and 6. By James Monroe, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic. Illustrated by his instructions and Correspondence and other authentic documents. Philadelphia: Printed by and for Benj. Franklin Bache, MDCCXCVII. pp. (4) lxvi, 407, 8vo.
- 32630 Agrarian Justice, Opposed to Agrarian Law, and to Agrarian Monopoly. Being a plan for Meliorating the condition of Man, by creating in every nation, a National Fund, to pay to every person, when arrived at the age of twenty one years, the sum of Fifteen pounds Sterling, to enable him or her to begin the World! And also, Ten pounds Sterling per annum during life to every person now living of the age of fifty years, and to all others when they shall arrive at that age, to enable them to live in old age without wretchedness, and go decently out of this world. By Thomas Paine, author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, Age of Reason, &c. &c. Philadelphia: Printed by R. Folwell, for Benjamin Francklin Bache. [1797]. pp. (32). 8vo.
- 33249 Wouves, P. R. Tabkeausyllabique et STEG Nographique. Enregistre Conformement A LaLot. Philadelphia: De l'Imprimerie de Benjamin Franklin Bache, No. 112 rue fr Marche. pp. (16). 4to. Second title: A Syllibical and Steganographical Table. Entered according to law. Philadelphia: Printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache, No. 112, Market Street, [1797]. The French and English texts on opposite columns. 192nd Pennsylvania District Copyright, issued to P. R. Wouves as author, 9 November 1797.
- 33259 YRUJO, Philip Fatis. Letters of Verus, addressed to the Native American. Philadelphia: Printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache. M,DCCXCVII. pp. (vi), 75. 8vo.
- 33260 Letters de Verus, Adresees au Native American. [Philadelphia: De l'Impremerie de Benjamin Franklin Bache]. --1797--pp. v, 68. 12mo.

- 33339 AURORA [cut] General Advertiser. Surgo ut Prosim. Num. 2174. Monday, January 1, [--Num. 2441. Monday, December 31, 1798]. Published daily by Benj. Franklin Bache, No. 112 Market Street between third and fourth Streets, Philadelphia, 1798. fol. Benjamin Franklin Bache died of Yellow Fever September 10th and publication was suspended to November 1st, when his widow Margaret Markoe Bache, resumed publication, with William Duane as editor, after November 14th, the imprint reading: "Published (daily) for the heirs of Benj. Franklin Bache."
- 33347 Bache's Philadelphia Aurora. No. 118. Monday, January 1, and Tuesday January 2nd, [--No.--. Friday, December 28, and Saturday, December 29, 1798]. Published (tri-weekly) by Benj. Franklin Bache, No. 112 Market Street, 1798. fol. Owing to the death of Bache, from Yellow Fever, publication was suspended from September 11th to November 2nd, when publication was resumed by William Duane "for the heirs of Benj. Franklin Bache."
- 33647 Duane, William. A Caution; or, Reflections on the Present Contest between France and Great-Britain. [Philadelphia]. Printed for Benjamin Franklin Bache, No. 112, Market Street. M,DCC,XCVIII. pp. [14] 8vo. Contains, An Ode on the French Revolution, Dated January 25, 1798.
- 33648 Truth will Out! The Foul Charges of the Tories against the Editor of the Aurora Repelled by positive proof and Plain Truth and his Base caluminators put to shame [Price--two cents]. [Philadelphia: Printed at the Aurora Office 1798]. pp. (2). [12], 8vo. There is a second impression with a type ornament at the foot of page 12.
- 33776 A Correct Copy of the Speech of Albert Gallatin, Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States on the First [of March] instant upon the Foreign Intercourse Bill: To which is added, a Note, comparing the Funding System of the United States, with that of Great-Britain. Philadelphia: Printed by B. F. Bache, 1798.
- 34011 Logan, George. An Address of the Natural and Social Order of the World, as intended to produce Universal good; delivered before the Tammany Society, at their Anniversary on the 12th of May, 1798. Faire le Bien c'est le Recevoir, by George Logan. Philadelphia, printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache, [1798]. pp. [12] 8vo.

Evans No.

34050 Martin, Alexander. A New Scene Interesting to the Citizens of the United States of America, addition to the Historical Play of Columbus, by a Senator of the United States. Magnus Ab Integro Seculorum Nascitur Ordo. --Vir. Lately performed with Applause at the New Theatre in Philadelphia. [Philadelphia:] Printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache. M.DCCXCVIII. p. 12 12mo.

34051 _____ A New Scene Interesting to the Citizens of the United States of America, Additional to the Historical Play of Columbus, by Alexander Martin. L.L.D. Late Governor of the State of North Carolina, and now Senator of the United States therefrom. [one line of Latin from] Vir. [Lately performed with applause at the New Theatre in Philadelphia]. Philadelphia: Printed [by Benjamin Franklin Bache] for Thomas Condie, No. 20 Carter's Alley. 1798. p. [8,] 8vo.

1799

35124 Aurora [cut] General Advertiser. Surgo ut Prosim. Num. 2442. Tuesday, January 1. [--Num. 2735. December 31, 1799]. Published (daily) for Benj. Franklin Bache, at 112 Market between Third and Fourth Streets. Philadelphia, 1799. fol. Because of the Yellow Fever in Philadelphia, the Aurora was published at Bristo., from August 30th, to October 19, 1799.

35132 Bache's Philadelphia Aurora, Wednesday, January 2d, and Thursday, January, 3, [--Monday December 30th and Tuesday, December 31, 1799]. Published (tri-weekly) for the heirs of Benj. Franklin Bache, at 112 Market Street, 1799. fol. Owing to the Yellow Fever Epidemic in Philadelphia, publication was made at Bristol, from August 30th, to October 21st, 1799.

From Bristol's Index Supplement to Evans [1971, p. 147]

B7304 Phila., July, 1790. Proposal for publishing a news-paper, to be entitled the Daily Advertiser... [Phila., B. F. Bache, 1790]. Broadside 33 x 21 cm.

B7452 Acte Donnant pouvoir aux aubains ... Passe en loi ... le mercredi, onze de fevrier ... Philadelphia, B. Franklin Bache [1790]. Broadside 23 x 18.5 cm.

B8684 Godneau, Henri Francois. Oration upon religious worship, delivered by Citizen Godneau ... before the representatives of the people. Tallion and Yzabeau, on the 20th of November, 1793... Phila., Printed and sold by B.F. Bache at No. 112 Market Street [1794].

LeBreton, pamphlet on the treatment of venereal disease by M. LeBreton on South Street. Not printed by Bache, but available at General Advertiser's office (Jan. 9, 1792).

THE AURORA OFFICE
Appendix F

Sample List of Used Books Sold By Benjamin Franklin Bache in the
Aurora Office From The General Advertiser. Monday, November 5, 1798

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS,
SECOND HAND

But generally in excellent condition

	Doll.	Cts.
Born and Ferver's Travels	1	25
Nicholson's chemistry,	2	25
Melmoth's Essays,		5
Daniel's History of France, 5 vol. (scarce)	7	50
Addison's Works, 4 vol.	6	
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vol. 3vo.	5	
do. 12 ni,	3	75
Clarke's Homer,	3	75
Hume's history of England, 3 vol. with heads of the kings finely engraved by W. Shapp, Hollowday, Thorn, Stewart, &c.	13	50
Franklin's Miscellanies	2	
Goldsmith's history of Greece, 2 vol.	1	25
St. John's American Farmer's letters 2 copies		60
Montesquieu's Works, 4 vol.	6	
History of the marquis de Cressy		75
Boultel's letters on Ireland, 2 vol. in one	1	75
Morse's Geography	2	50
Johnson's Poetical works,	1	
Laws of the United States,	1	33
Vertol's history of Sweden and Portugal,	2	75
Hewel's Letters	2	
Miss Williams letters on the French revolution,	3	
Pope's Homer,	4	
A vol. of pamphlets,		80
A collection of poems.		25
Holy Bible,	3	50
Astronomical tables 4to.		2
Carey's American Museum 13 vols.	14	50
Chesterfield's Miscellaneous works, 3 do.	4	50
Dryden's Miscellanies, 4 vol. (elegant)	5	50
The duty of a partisan officer, by De Icney,	1	25
Lawrence's poems,		62 1/3
A Collection of Novels, vols. 1st. 4th. 5th. 60 cents each.		

	Doll.	Cts.
Rabaur's history of the French revolution,		67
Buchan's Domestic Medecine, 2 copies	1	75
Guibert's Tactics	2	75
ot.ke's [sic] reflection on the French revolution		75
Hale's Common Law	2	40
Constitutions of America	1	
Hawkesworth's voyages, 2 vols.	2	
Georgical Essays, 3 vols.	2	50
Necke's Finances, 1st volume,	1	
Hogan's state trials		
Granville Sh_p on Slavery, &c		75
Worrall's bibliotheca legum Augliae, 2 vol.	1	75
Seneca's morals,	1	75
Nixon's prosody		50
Riche on the Works of Nature,		37
Hitchcock's Domestic education 2 vols.	1	50
Gentleman's magazine from the year '31 to 69, inclusive (3 years wanting) 29 volumes	29	
_____, odd volumes,	3	
Donham's Astro and Phisics Theology, 1st. vol.	1	
Commerce and Luxury,		25
The Works of Nathaniel Lardner, containing among other articles, "The credibility of Gospel history,:" in 11 large 8 volumes,	24	
Pearce's Sermons, 4 vols.	6	50
Pyle's Sermons, 4 vols.	7	
Family Lectures, or a copious collection of sermons from the most celebrated divines,	3	
Domestic Divinity, another valuable collection	3	
Percival's Essays,	4	
Percival Pott's works, 3 vols.	6	
Gazophylacium Medicophysicum, 4to	2	
Simson's Mathematical Essays,	1	
Procter's commentaries on Euclid, 2 vols., 4to	4	
Lilly's practical conveyancer, folio,	2	
Leges Waliicae ecclesiastices et civiles, folio	2	
Cowell's law dictionary, folio,	2	50
Gerardi Noodt, jurisconsulti, opera folio,	1	50
Brimmемanni commentarius, in codicem, Justinianum,	1	50
Models of conversation for persons of polite education	1	
Hutchison's enquiry into the origin of our ideas of Beauty and virtue,	1	12 1/2
Taylor's Plato,	2	
Riley's historical pocket library		
Burnet's doctrina antiqua de rerum originibus,	1	25
Geography of England		66

	Doll.	Cts.
Blancardi lexicon novum medicum;	1	
Fresnoy's method of studying history, geography and chronology, 2 vols.	2	25
Complete history of the Turks from the foundation of the empire to the year 1718, 3 vols.	5	
Eylos Irwin's adventures	1	40
Erasmus Philips's Miscellaneous works,		75
Charle oix's history of Paraguay, 2 vols.	4	
Answer to a book entitled a true picture of the Anabaptists,		37
Simpkin's letters		75
Gregory's comparative view of the faculties of man with those of the animal world		27
Jacob's review of the Statutes, ancient and modern,		75
Clergyman's law, 2 vols.		50
Barr, on Tunbridge wells,	1	

A VALUABLE COLLECTION
of the
GREEK AND LATIN
CLASSICS,

SPLENDIDLY printed at Deux Ponts, under the superintendence of a society of men of letters, in 1780, '81, '82, and '83, with notes of different readings and other notes, and the lives and heads of the several writers, &c.

The edition is composed of the following authors and will be sold together at the rate of a dollar and 75 cents per volume.

Cicero, vol.	13
Plato, with the latin translation of Ficinus	12
Livy,	13
Seneca,	6
Pliny,	5
Quintilian,	4
Plautus,	4
Tacitus,	4
Ovid	3
Martial,	2
Quintus Curtius.	2
Marcellinus	2
Auius Gellius,	2
Virgil,	2
Caesar,	2
Sailust,	1
Justin,	1
Ausonius,	1
Lucan,	1
Horace,	1
Cornelius Cesus,	1
C.S. Italicus,	1
Cornelius Nepos,	1
Lucretius,	1
Phoe Irus P. Syrus, &c.	1
Claudian,	1
Carullus, Tibullus, Propertius, &C. Callius	1
V. Flaccus,	1
P. Statius,	1
V. Maximus,	1
Peisius Fiaccus, & Juvenal,	1
Suetonius,	1
V. Paterculus,	1
Florus and Ampelius.	1
Laciantius,	2
Six historians of the Augustan Age,	2
Ancient writers on Agriculture,	3

Volumes 102.

Nomenclature of Bache's Newspaper
Appendix G

Throughout this report, references have been made to the Aurora and the General Advertiser interchangeably. To allay any confusion from this practice, the following explanation of when Bache used a specific title has been appended.

From Clarence S. Brigham's History and Bibliography of American Newspapers 1690-1820, pp. 891-892.

[Philadelphia] General Advertiser, 1790-1794

Daily. Established Oct. 1, 1790, by Benj. Franklin Bache, with the title of the "General Advertiser, and Political, Commercial, Agricultural and Literary Journal." With the issue of Jan. 1, 1791, the title was altered to "The General Advertiser and Political, Commercial and Literary Journal," and with that of Aug. 16, 1791, to "General Advertiser." Publication was suspended from Sept. 27 to Nov. 23, 1793, on account of the yellow fever. The last issue with this title was that of Nov. 7, 1794, no. 1223, after which the word "Aurora" was centered above the title, to read "Aurora. General Advertiser." For the file from Nov. 8, 1794, see under "Aurora."

[Philadelphia] Aurora, 1794-1820

Daily. A Continuation, without change of volume numbering, of the "General Advertiser," the word "Aurora" being centered above the title, to read "Aurora. General Advertiser." The first issue with the changed title was that of Nov. 8, 1794, no. 1224, published by Benj. Franklin Bache. Bache died in the yellow fever epidemic, Sept. 10, 1798, and the paper was suspended from Sept. 11 to Oct. 31, inclusive. It was resumed with the issue of Nov. 1, 1798, published for Margaret H. Bache, his widow, but with the issue of Nov. 14, 1798, it was published for the heirs of Benj. Franklin Bache. Because of the fever epidemic in Philadelphia, the paper was published at Bristol, about twenty miles from Philadelphia, from Aug. 30 to Oct. 19, 1799. With the issue of Mar. 8, 1800, William Duane, who had been serving as editor since Bache's death, became the publisher (see also letter of Duane in "N. E. Hist. Geneal. Register," vol. 25, p. 386). Again because of the fever epidemic the paper was removed, and published at Frankford, about four miles from Philadelphia, Aug. 10 to Oct. 30, 1802. With the issue of Nov. 3, 1807, his son became associated in the management, and the paper was published by William J. Duane and Co., which with the issue of Jan. 2, 1809,

became Duane and Co. With the issue of May 15, 1810, the name of William Duane appeared alone in the imprint. William Duane was appointed Adjutant-General in 1813, and with the issue of May 4, 1813, resigned the paper of James Wilson. Wilson went out to Steubenville, Ohio, where he bought the "Western Herald" in April, 1815. Upon Duane's return in 1815, he again assumed the proprietorship and with the issue of June 17, 1815, the paper was printed for William Duane, and was so continued until after 1820.

A tri-weekly edition of the Aurora was also published, although it is not known how early it was established, as none of the issues bore volume numbering. The earliest issue located is that of June 14, 1797, entitled "Bache's Philadelphia Aurora." With the issue of Nov. 7, 1800, the full page heading was given up, and a column heading "Aurora, for the Country" adopted. With the issue of June 2, 1817, the column heading became simply "Aurora." The tri-weekly was continued until after 1820. Although there was no publisher's imprint, the editorial changes were the same as in the daily paper.

A weekly edition was also published, the first issue being that of June 19, 1810, entitled "Aurora Weekly." This was continued until after 1820, the editorial changes being the same as in the daily.