Trickett's Tickets

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Introduction

This is the biography of colonial emigrant bookbinder William Trickett (ca. 1738–1780), the only American whose ticketed bindings can be found among the records of the Continental Congress, the first government of the United States of America (USA). Trickett was a stationer, a Freemason, and may have been a Patriot during the Revolutionary War.¹ As of 2017, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) retains probably the largest collection of Trickett bindings. Biographical information about Trickett, combined with his well-preserved handiwork, e.g., his distinct style of using tickets, tools, and materials to construct and decorate the covers of the books he sold, help to unravel a mystery, and what was once thought to be an impossible task, that of identifying who bound-by-hand blankbooks that now contain the USA’s earliest manuscript records.² Presented in this essay are Trickett’s five “tickets,” a type of trade or business card attached inside his bindings, serving as a signature. Ticketed Trickett bindings help to attribute some of NARA’s twenty-nine additional, but ticketless, originals to him. The significant content captured in Trickett’s blankbooks includes the Founders’ real-time minute entries, indicating the USA’s declaration of independence from Britain.³ These bindings should be preserved as artifacts and are as American as the words contained within.⁴

¹ In this instance, a Patriot refers to an American colonist who rebelled against the British in 1776. The American Revolution lasted from 1775 to 1783.
² This essay is dedicated to the memory of Willman (1920–2010) and Carol (1929–2016) Spawn. I adopted the methodology they developed over sixty years, that of connecting biographical facts about bookbinders with the material features they leave behind on the books they made and decorated. Later, Tom Kinsella joined their efforts. They encouraged my work and taught me their techniques. In addition to providing me with numerous photocopies of their articles, they shared a six-page document of unpublished Trickett research with me, referred to herein as “Spawn’s unpublished research.”
William Trickett in London (1718–1773)

William Trickett lived in London for the first thirty-five years of his short life. His baptism was recorded as occurring at Blackfriars, on 14 January 1718 in St. Ann’s Parish. He was one of at least seven children in the William and Elizabeth (Cotton) Trickett family. At age fifteen, young Trickett was formally apprenticed to his father William Sr., who was a London stationer. The seven-year, two-month legal agreement began on 6 February 1731 and lasted until 1 April 1760. The training indenture bound Trickett to a forbidding code of conduct, which precluded marriage among other restrictions including the consumption of alcohol. On 17 September 1760, seven months after he was released from his apprenticeship agreement, bachelor William Trickett wed “spinsters” Susanna Lewis at St. Sepulchre in Holborn. Susanna Trickett died of unknown causes within a year.

According to the parish Marriage Allegation records – banns – a little over a year later on 11 October 1761, Trickett, twenty-three, widower, with his witness “John Doe” of St. Sepulchre parish, married spinster Sarah Stansbury, also twenty-three, at St. Mary the Virgin in Islington. The banns record bore the signatures of the bridal couple and their witnesses, her younger brother Joseph and father Samuel Stansbury. Trickett applied for the banns and bond on the same day, only three days before the nuptials.

For twenty years, Trickett lived and worked in Snow Hill with his wife from 1761 to 1773. Evidence of his shop location is found in his tickets. Illustrated in Fig. 1 is what may be Trickett’s earliest ticket, an engraved, calligraphic design that identifies the location of his shop as opposite Cock Lane, a street just south of Smithfield meat market:

William Trickett | VELLUM BINDER and STATIONER, | Opposite Cock Lane | Snow Hill | LONDON. | Where Gentleman, Merchants, & Shopkeepers, may | be Supply’d with all sorts of Accompount Books and Stationary Wares on the lowest Terms; | N.B. Sells Bibles & Common Prayer Books."


16. “First seen in America in the mid-eighteenth century, tickets were used throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century…. They were affixed inside the covers of books, most frequently to the upper left corner of the front pastedown…” Spaw, Wilman and Thomas E. Kinsella. American Signed Bindings Through 1876, Pennsylvania and Delaware: New Castle and Bryn Mawr, Oak Knoll Press & Bryn Mawr College Library, 2007, 26. Also see British Museum Collection Online, Trade Card, Museum number: Franks 14399, Prints and Drawing Department. See Website URL in Bibliography.

18. An historic spelling of the word stannery is found consistently throughout the early primary sources cited in this paper and remains so in direct quotations.
Trickett probably began inserting tickets into the printed books he bound as early as 1761. In addition to placing tickets in books, advertisements in newspapers were a common way for binders to self-promote. The classified notice in the Public Advertiser dated 10 January 1761 describes some of the miscellany he sold in addition to his hand-bound books in his stationer’s shop.

The Grand ELIXIR of EASE. This safe and pleasant Medicine gives immediate Relief to all Persons afflicted with the most violent Pains of the Stone, (many Stones of a large Size having been brought away by means thereof) also in Cases of the Gravel, Colic, or any sudden Disorder of the Bowels, its Efficacy is great and speedy. It may be taken at any Time, the Quantity of a large Tea-Cup full at once.

It has been many Years used in a private Family in the above Complaints, with great Success; and is now, by the Desire of those who have found Benefit by it, and for the Public Good, sold at 2 s. [?] the Bottle, each Bottle being sealed with these Words. (Elixir of Ease.) It will keep its Virtue for Years in any Climate, and is an excellent and useful Medicine for such as travel Abroad.

It is sold at Archer’s Elixir Warehouse near London-stone; at Mr. [ ] Basire’s, the Sign of the Parrot in Bell-yard, Temple Bar; at Mr. [ ] Trickett’s Stationer, facing the End of Cock-lane, on Snow-hill; and at Mr. Spier’s, Bookbinder, in Scadcol-lane.

The London Poll Book and Electoral Register of 1768 placed Trickett in Snow Hill through the late 1760s and listed him as one of approximately 198 stationers in his Parish who voted in that election period.

William and Sarah Trickett in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (ca. 1774–1780)

It appears that William and Sarah Trickett emigrated from England to the American colonies sometime late in 1773 or very early in 1774. It may be that they chose to relocate to Philadelphia to be near Sarah’s brother Joseph Stansbury and his wife Sara Ogier Stansbury who settled there in 1767.

Philadelphia may have been an appealing destination to Trickett because it was the second largest center for book trade in colonial America by the early 1700s, as well as the second largest city in the British Empire.

The Tricketts were born in Bristol and Dublin, the next largest cities in the British Isles, were smaller than the Quaker City.


23. Joseph was an “English-born Loyalist poet, [who] came to Philadelphia (1767), where during the Revolution he was in high favor with the British as an urbane and witty satirist of the patriots. Although he opposed the Revolution he did not, like the other major Loyalist poet Jonathan Odell, become virulent or descend to invective, but chose instead with gay humor to show the foibles and inconsistencies of the patriots.” Hart, James D. and Phillip W. Leininger. The Oxford Companion to American Literature. 6th ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995, 651.


26. “After a lusty growth in the decade preceding the Revolution, by 1779 Philadelphia’s population of 14,000–18,000 was second in the British realm only to London. The latter had 750,000 residents, but Bristol and Dublin, the next largest cities in the British Isles, were smaller than the Quaker City.”

Fig. 1. Snow Hill, London, ticket; engraved, calligraphic design. Courtesy British Museum, Department of Prints and Drawings. Bequeathed by: Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks. HxW: 4 x 5⅛ in.

19. Trickett’s ticket was identified in a copy of John Fox’s Book of Martyrs, printed in London on 15 January 1766 by John Fuller, with a label inside the upper left cover which read: “Will Trickett, Stationer, opposite Cock Lane, Snow Hill, London”. This ticket may help to date the British Museum’s Snow Hill ticket by Trickett which is dissociated from its original binding; the wording of the two tickets is similar.

in Philadelphia by the first of the new year 1774. We know this because on 3 January, Sarah joined the First Baptist Church and presented a letter written on her behalf from a Dr. Gifford to pastor William Rogers. Trickett set up his stationer’s shop at 5 South Front Street, a few blocks from his brother-in-law’s import china store, which was located at Second and Market Streets. Trickett’s shop functioned similarly to a modern-day convenience store that had available pre-made blankbooks and supplies for writing.

Perhaps the earliest local newspaper advertisement for Trickett’s business can be found in the Pennsylvania Ledger, dated 28 January 1774. The advertisement he placed in Benjamin Franklin’s newspaper the Pennsylvania Gazette on 15 June 1774 boasted of the quality materials he used to make books and highlighted his skills to make a variety of affordable binding styles with swiftness, as well as offering stationery supplies:

WILLIAM TRICKETT | STATIONER, from LONDON, opposite Blackhorse-alley, in | FRONT-STREET, near Market-street, and at his shop, back of the said house, in WATER-STREET, PHILADELPHIA | MAKES all kinds of accompt books, in the best man- | ner, bound in leather and vellum, or with Russia bands | and ruled to any pattern, where merchants and others may be supplied with single books, or complete sets, at the shortest notice; he keeps a neat assortment of books, ready made | together with stationary wares of all kinds, and flatters him-self, the goodness and cheapness of his work will recommend | him to the future favours of those who please to employ him.

According to newspaper advertisements identified and transcribed by Spawn, Trickett referred to himself as a bookbinder for the first time in Philadelphia in a 9 November 1774 listing in the Pennsylvania Journal and stopped indicating he was from London after his 8 February 1775 advertisement in the same paper.

28. Thomas listed a “Catalogue of Booksellers in the Colonies, from the First Settlement of the Country to the Commencement of the Revolutionary War, in 1775.” It included the entry for Trickett, “1773. William Trichet, an Englishman, bound and sold books, at No. 5 South Front street. He was in business about eight years.” Thomas’s book includes a list of newspapers and early publications printed in the Colonies. Thomas, History of Printing, II:239.


31. Spawn cites this newspaper in his unpublished Trickett research, but I was unable to locate it in the Library of Congress’s database or on Accessible Archives.

32. Pennsylvania Gazette, 15 June 1774: 1, Number 2573. From Spawn’s unpublished Trickett research.

33. Pennsylvania Journal, 9 November 1774 and 8 November 1775. Spawn cited these in his unpublished research, but I was unable to locate them in the Library of Congress’s database or on Accessible Archives.
Trickett’s Philadelphia Tickets Figs. 3–6. 

Presented here are four tickets Trickett used in Philadelphia. The ticket illustrated in Fig. 1 may be one of his earliest or latest. It is included first in the chronology of tickets because—unlike the others—it only lists descriptions of currency-conversion tables he sold rather than promoting his bookbinding talents and varied wares.

Tables. | Shewing ... the Value of any Sum | from One Penny Sterling to £10,000 – | From. one Dollar to 10,000 Dollars – | AND | From. One to 10,000. Guineas – | | Calculated. – | In the different Currencies – | of – | Pennsylvania. and N. York. – | | Sold. by Willm: Trickett. Stationer. | four Doors below the Coffee House | In front Street | Philadelphia.34

Sewing-hole evidence retained along the lengthy right edge suggests it was attached to a thin marbled-paper front cover of a side-stabbed blank or printed book that was later separated from its text block.35 While the abbreviation of Trickett’s first name, “Willm” is a detail similar in style to his Snow Hill ticket, this one emphasizes that he sold conversion tables in his Philadelphia shop, a line item listed in the inventory of his premises taken in 1780 at the time of his death.36 However, Trickett does not indicate he is from London, a fact he does state in his early Philadelphia newspaper advertisements and subsequent ticket.

Trickett’s tickets in NARA bindings Figs. 4–6.

It is rare to find a ticketed volume in a colonial American binding before 1800 in a collection, let alone ten, executed in three different designs by the same binder.37 Trickett’s ten ticketed bindings at NARA constitute an important record in the history of bookbinding in colonial America because one can be confident about their provenance; the US government has always been their custodian.38 39 Spawn’s research on colonial American bookbindings indicated


35. Thanks to Julia Miller for noticing the sewing evidence in the image; I have not examined this ticket in person.

36. See Appendix 7: Trickett’s House and Shop Inventory Found in the Letters of Administration.

37. In a letter given in 2009, Spawn described his efforts while working over 30 years as a conservator and bookbinding historian at the American Philosophical Society. There he surveyed 175,000 early American bindings. Of those he found that only four books had binders’ tickets. By 2009, he developed the ability to recognize the craftsmanship of binders working before 1800 in twenty-two US cities. Spawn, Willman. Bookbinding in Colonial America before 1800. Video-recording of a public lecture given at NARA, 16 April 2009: <https://youtube/PaC5kIyXm8k>; accessed 30 March 2017, minutes 39:13 and 7:19. In Spawn, Willman. “Identifying Eighteenth Century American Bookbinders.” Guild of Book Workers Journal 17, nos. 1, 2, 3 (1978–1979): 25–26. “I worked for the Library of the American Philosophical Society, which is strong in eighteenth century imprints, many of them still in their original bindings... It was not until 1935/1936, when I supervised the oiling of all the leather-bound books in the Library... Naturally I had hoped to find some clue...such as a binder’s ticket or even a signature. To my great disappointment, I found only three binder’s tickets in American imprints” and “It is certainly fortunate for my study that I have not had to rely solely on binder’s tickets, for I now estimate that in Philadelphia, at any rate, they were used only by a dozen binders, and most of these were stationers in business near the end of the eighteenth century. Spawn, ‘Identifying,’ 18–19.


that tickets were used sparingly. That is why he felt it was so significant that NARA had ten volumes with Trickett tickets. Perhaps Trickett intentionally added tickets to these potentially important bindings intended to be used by the Continental Congress, a group of very influential and prosperous men.

According to the evidence found on NARA’s Trickett bindings, he updated his tickets at least three times between 1776 and 1780. Examples of these tickets can be found at NARA in the Papers of the Continental Congress and the Records for the Bureau of the Public Debt. Several entries made into the minute books known as the Rough Journals (RJ) of the colonies’ earliest government, the Continental Congress, indicate that the Congress purchased supplies from Trickett. Irish-born emigrant Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, generalized those entries, simply referring to them as “stationery.” The tickets in the volumes help prove that the blank journals were included in that generalization.

The next two tickets, Figs. 4 and 5, are entirely set in type, a dramatic change in style from the previous two engraved tickets, see Figs. 1 and 5. It appears that Trickett began placing the smaller of the two type-set tickets in the blank journals he sold by at least mid-March 1776; see Fig. 4. One can be fairly confident about assigning a date to this ticket since the month, day, and year appear as the first entry in the NARA Continental Congress minutes book, known as RJ Volume 2, carrying a Trickett ticket; the entries would have been written contemporaneously. Trickett’s earliest NARA ticket appears to have the same address

42. Other early government account-record entries listed the purchase of journals, which presumably are referring to blank ones; see Appendix 4.
43. Trickett’s tickets, e.g., the small type-set design, Fig. 4, are found in the RJs of the Continental Congress as early as 14 March 1776. RJ Volume 2, Fig. 7. The title of these journals indicate that the information within is contemporary. Conversely, two Continental Congress journals, ticketed by Trickett, contain copies of letters or transcriptions of letters that predate the fabrication of Trickett’s bindings. For example, President John Hancock’s letterbook, Volume 1, has a ticket, and these letters are dated 1775. The text, in this instance, may or may not be contemporaneous with the binding. Another example, the Transmission Letters from Major General Horatio Gates contains textual information dating from 1775 to 1788; see Figs. 8 a–b. This binding has the Trickett Freemason ticket for his bindery as the one listed in his advertisement placed in Franklin’s newspaper the Pennsylvania Gazette on 15 June 1774; however, the wording changed slightly from opposite to facing Black Horse Alley. This ticket was likely printed by one of the nearby Patriot printers: Irish emigrant John Dunlap, Scottish emigrant and bookbinder Robert Aitken, or American-born William Bradford. The ticket publicized information about Trickett’s binding in it. This Freemason ticket could not have been used by Trickett until he became a Master Mason in December 1779, which indicates that the blankbook was bought at a later date and filled with information copied from an earlier time: see Freemason section. An image of 14 March 1776 entry in RJ Volume 2 can be found at https://www.fold3.com/image/446/453868; accessed 10 March 2017.
44. John Dunlap was printer to the Continental Congress and his work included the first printed version of the Declaration of Independence. This printed document, known as the “Dunlap Broadside,” was folded and adhered to the page in the minute volume with starch-wafer seals contemporary to the 4 July 1776 entry in the Continental Congress RJ Volume 3: “Drafted for the most part by Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration of Independence justified breaking the colonial ties to Great Britain by providing a basic philosophy of government and a list of grievances against the Crown.” National Archives Catalog, Dunlap Broadside: https://catalog.archives.gov/id/301682; accessed 10 March 2017. Dunlap also printed the Declaration of Independence on the front page of his newspaper, Dunlap’s Pennsylvania Packet 5, no. 246, 8 July 1776. Willman and Carol Spawn’s 1965 article describes their research methodology and explains that Robert Aitken was not only a printer and publisher but a prolific bookbinder. “The Aitken Shop. Identification of an 18th Century Bindery and Its Tools.” Based on a paper given to the Bibliographical Society of America, held 14 July 1963 at the Newberry Library. Separate from the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America 57 (fourth quarter, 1963): 432–437. Aitken was a “Scottish-born printer and publisher, settled in America (1771). His most famous publishing venture was the Aitken Bible (New Testament, 1777; complete edition, 1781), the first complete English-language Bible printed in America. Prior to the Revolution the English held a monopoly on the Bible by prohibiting its publication outside the mother country.

41. See Appendix 1: William Trickett’s Ticketed Bindings at NARA.
40. “Of the approximately 150 binders at work in Philadelphia during the eighteenth century, only a dozen used tickets, and certainly not in every volume that they bound. Placement of tickets was time consuming; expediency called for their use only in volumes that binders wanted to be noticed....” Spawn and Kinsella, Ticketed, 1999, 8.

Ticketed Bookbindings from Nineteenth-Century Britain. New Castle, Del., and Bryn Mawr, Penn.: Oak Knoll Press and Bryn Mawr College Library, 1999. John Hancock’s letterbooks were donated to the Massachusetts Historical Society in 13 November 1827 by Mrs. Dorothy Scott. I am not sure when the Historical Society gave the books to the US government. There is a notation and bookplate indicating this information inside the front cover of each of the two books. By 1835 they were included in the State Department inventory of the Papers of the Continental Congress (PCC), compiled by clerk William A. Weaver. He assigned items numbers 1–194, which are used today; Hancock’s letterbooks are 11a and 11b. The PCC was transferred to the Library of Congress in 1905 and later to the NARA in 1951. Index – Journals of the Continental Congress, 1.

45. The PCC was transferred to the Library of Congress in 1905 and later to the NARA in 1951. Index – Journals of the Continental Congress, 1.
location, gave a detailed list of the shop contents, and stated the quality and affordability of his merchandise. Fig. 4.

WILLIAM TRICKETT, | STATIONER & BOOKBINDER from London, | Facing Black-horse Alley, in Front-street, near | Market-street, Philadelphia, | Makes all Sorts of ACCOUNT BOOKS, bound | in Leather or Vellum, in the best Manner. | A neat Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen’s | Pocket-books and Cases, with or without Furni- | true, with Silver or Common Locks; Playing | Cards; a great Choice of Message Cards; great | Variety of Paper Hangings; Stationary Wares | of all Kinds, &c. at the most reasonable Prices.45, 46

Trickett’s shop moved to various locations on Front Street, all within a few blocks of Bradford’s heavily frequented London Coffee House, around which were located Stansbury’s china shop, as well as other printer and bookbinder shops, e.g., those of Aitken, Bradford, and Dunlap.47 Two of Trickett’s customers were General George Washington and John Adams. Both men would have traveled to Philadelphia to attend the Continental Congress sessions. Each owned at least one binding with Trickett’s small type-set ticket in it.

45. Ticket inserted in Rough Journal Volume 2, 14 March–24 May 1776. Papers of the Continental Congress, Rough Journals, 1774–1789. The ticket in Rough Journal Volume 2 provides material evidence to support the attribution to Trickett of approximately six volumes bound in the same style, including the Rough Journal Volume 1 (the volume with the 4 July 1776 entry), volumes that lack tickets and identifying tool marks. The books are bound in a common style, and it is difficult to assign attribution without the presence of a ticket: quarter-parchment spines, marbled sides, and laced-case construction. See Fig. 7 and Appendix 2, Binding Style 7.

46. Interestingly, the tops of type-set letters appear at the bottom of all the tickets, other text from another type-set message, “D or B or P or R,” “L,” then “H or U,” ending with “W N.”

47. The “London Coffee House” was at the southwest corner of Front and Market (also called High) Streets. Hundreds of people flocked there daily to drink coffee...and to socialize.... The Coffee House quickly became the center of business and political life in Philadelphia and the site of auctions that sold carriages, foodstuffs, horses and enslaved Africans and African-Americans.... Opened by William Bradford in 1754, the London Coffee House was built with funds provided by more than 200 Philadelphia merchants, and it soon became their meeting place. Here merchants, shipmasters and others talked business and made deals that they often sealed with nothing more than a simple handshake. The governor and other officials also frequented the coffee house, where they held court in their own private booths. City residents came to get the latest news and to buy tickets for concerts, lectures and other public events. The coffee house was also a destination for weary travelers from other colonies, and countries, and for the businessmen and curious onlookers attending the auctions held regularly outside its front doors. “London Coffee House Historical Marker”: <http://explorehistory.com/hmarker.php?markerId=:A1-A12>; accessed 30 March 2017.

Using two bindings ticketed by Trickett for comparison, one owned by Washington in the collections of the Boston Athenæum and the other at the Houghton Library, it is possible to at least tentatively attribute similar bindings in NARA’s holdings that could be Trickett’s work, e.g., they all feature pointed sewing support tail ends, but the NARA volumes lack tickets, tinted color added to their parchment covers, furniture, and cover drawings. One of Washington’s copies of Thomas Hanson’s Prussian Evolutions, in the Boston Athenæum, appears to have been custom-bound by Trickett and is replete with features that must have cost more money to execute: a full-parchment binding tinted a blue-green color, two decorated fore-edge metal clasps with catch plates, pen and ink drawings on the upper and lower covers – executed and even signed with his initials. “W.T.” in ink on the drawing on the upper cover. Figs. 10a–c. The Houghton Library’s copy of Prussian Evolutions is identical to the Boston Athenæum’s copy, including Trickett’s two signing techniques, handwritten initials, and inserted ticket added inside the upper cover, adhered to the middle of the board.48, 49, 50 The original owner of the Houghton Library copy is not known.51

48. The Prussian evolutions in actual engagements: both in platoons, sub, and grand-divisions; explaining, all the different evolutions, and manoeuvres, in firing, standing, advancing, and retreating, which were exhibited [sic] before his present Majesty, May 8, 1769; and before John Duke of Argyle, on the links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1772. With some additions, since that time, explained with thirty folio copper-plates. To which is added, the Prussian manual exercise; also the theory and some practices of gunnery. By Thomas Hanson, adjutant to the 3d Battalion, and teacher of part of the American militia. Philadelphia: Printed for the author, by J. Douglass MacDougall, printer, book-binder and stationer, at his shop in Chestnut-Street, three doors below Second Street, [1773]. This book is in the Washington Collection Wa. 7, the Boston Athenæum, <http://cdm.bostonathenaeum.org/cdm/ref/collection/p16657coll2/id/2>; accessed 30 March 2017.

49. “Though not unique, this binding is a particularly unusual and ambitious example for 18th-century Philadelphia. Before being used to cover the book, the vellum was irregularly stained with blue.... This was such an eccentric binding that it has often drawn attention.... Washington must have felt that this was a useful book, since he bought eight copies.” Cushing identified an article in the Boston Evening Transcript (21 February 1912, part 1, 3), which described the Washington Library, and he also noticed that Trickett initialed the drawing. Cushing, Stanley E. The George Washington Library Collection. Boston: Boston Athenæum, 1997, 40.

50. Spawn did not cite the Boston Athenæum’s ticketed copy in his unpublished research. Surely if he had seen it, he would have called attention to the drawing on the front and back covers, details Spawn would have noticed. The Athenæum’s director wrote the foreword for Cushing’s catalog, expressing their thanks to Spawn for his assistance and advice. Stanley Cushing indicated that Spawn did visit the Athenæum, as did Hannah French. Both conducted research there (personal communication, April 2017). Spawn may have been focused on identifying and capturing tool impressions on book covers to prove his methodology about identifying bookbinders based on such marks. See Appendix 2: Trickett’s Binding Formats and Appendix 3: Trickett’s Finishing Tools and their Marks on some of NARA’s Ticketed Bindings.

The binding style found on these two bindings shows Trickett also bound printed books, and that he used furniture—a detail he boasts about in his advertisements; the drawings show he was also a talented draftsman. One additional interesting note regarding the unusual blue-green parchment Trickett used to bind these two Prussian Evolutions relates to the fact that one can trace his use of the off-cuts. He repurposed the parchment waste, using the scraps—to too small to cover a book—as sewing supports and as the parchment spine piece, which can be seen on Volume 2 of John Hancock’s letterbook found at NARA; see Appendix 1.

In early 1776, less than a month before the colonies united and “just five days before the Virginia delegates to the Continental Congress moved a momentous resolution of independence” from England, American-born John Adams had written to his wife Abigail, also American-born, to let her know he had walked into a stationer’s shop and had purchased two blankbooks, affording them the opportunity to copy the letters they wrote to each other before sending them; he sent her a journal with no Trickett ticket in it, but the one he purchased for himself was ticketed in this first design style inserted inside.44 Adams’s letter helps us date this style ticket found in this journal and Prussian Evolutions bindings, respectively. According to Lyman Butterfield, “John Adams’ purchase...from William Trickett was...the first conscious act toward the making of a matchless family archive. Adams was aware that he, like his country, was on the threshold of great events.”55

Trickett’s next ticket design, his largest, Fig. 5, was also set entirely in type, similar in style to the smaller ticket; see Fig. 4. One cannot be certain when the ticket change took place or whether it occurred before or during the British occupation in Philadelphia. This ticket lists in great detail the different styles of ledger bindings and blankbooks, as well as other items not made by Trickett, all available for purchase in his shop “at a lowest prices.” Trickett dropped “from London” from the description.

WILLIAM TRICKETT, | STATIONER AND BOOK-BINDER, | At his House, [above crossed out text in red ink: Next Door to the Coffee house] in Front-street. | Facing Black Horse Alley, and in Water St. | Philadelphia; | Makes and SELLS, | all Sorts of ACCOUNT BOOKS, at the lowest Prices, etc.; | LEDGERS, bound in leather or vellum, with Russia bands; Journals; Day-books; Cash-books; Invoice-books; Bill-books; and Sea- journals ruled to any pattern; Receipt-books; Cyphering-Books; and | Copy-books; he has also, Spelling-books; Testaments; Bibles, Superfine | Scaling-wax; Wafers of different sizes; Pewter and led [lead] Ink-stands; Pounce | and Pounce-boxes; Ink-glasses; Paper and leather Ink-cases; Ladies | Erwec and Gentlemens Morocco and Spanish Cases, with silver and steel | Locks and Clasps; Playing-cards; Message-cards, ornamented and plain; | blue, purple, and white Bonnet-boards; A variety of good Writing-paper; | Slates and Slate-pencils; Pens; Quills, and other Articles. BOOKS | of all Sorts clas’d d in the neatest Manner. | N.B. Ready MONEY for Linen RAGS.57
Unlike any of his other tickets, Trickett apparently updated portions of this one by hand, crossing out words to indicate his change in address in red ink, presumably because he moved or because of a printing error. The former reason may be more likely, since the corrected location in red matches the exact location on his final ticket, see Fig. 6.58 There place after Trickett’s death in September 1780. See Appendix 1.

58. Spawn documented this ticket in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In Spawn’s unpublished research, his citation reads: “the ticket is located loose in Misc. Box 9c, Business Cards” and it appears to have been removed from the Levi Hollingsworth Ledger D, 1779–1780. The printed address on this ticket is crossed out — written in is: “Next Door to the Coffee House in Front-Street.” One can only speculate when Trickett moved.

is evidence that this ticket, free from corrections, may be in a letterbook in the Library of Congress’s collection of George Washington’s Papers; some of which were transcribed letters organized by his private secretary Lieutenant Colonel Richard Varick.59

Patriot Trickett?
Was William Trickett an American Patriot? He was certainly an American citizen, since he was living in Philadelphia when the Declaration of Independence was signed on 4 July 1776. But did he also support or even take part in the organized resistance to British rule? Presented here is some of the potential evidence for this question for future scholars to adjudicate. In the Pennsylvania Gazette on 11 February 1776, Trickett advertised that his shop, along with that of William and Thomas Bradford (owners of the London Coffee House), bookbinder

59. At the Library of Congress, there are letterbooks of Washington’s, which contain copy correspondence from his time as Commander of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War and made by Richard Varick at Washington’s direction in 1781–1785. Annotated transcriptions of the letters are available online. Contained in letterbook 14 — a letterbook that has Trickett’s large type-set ticket in it — is a copy of a letter from George Washington to Varick dated Philadelphia, 31 December 1781, which reads: “The [blank] Books shall be put in hand and forwarded to you as they are finished.” If Trickett died in September 1780, 15 months before the date of Washington’s letter to Varick, how could Washington have been waiting for the blankbooks — ones Varick needed to begin the carrying out of the task of overseeing the copying of Washington’s letters into letterbooks — when Trickett’s ticket is inside one of them? Here are a few suggestions. First, the government must have had on hand a supply of unused blankbooks. Second, bookbinder William Woodhouse purchased Trickett’s shop after his death, which presumably would have included Trickett’s stock of unsold blank books. If Woodhouse was filling this order for Washington for blankbooks, perhaps he used some of Trickett’s unsold stock to fill the order. For example, Trickett may have completed the forwarding of the books, which presumably would have included inserting the ticket inside the upper front cover but perhaps had not tooled decorations on the outside of the covers, leaving that for Woodhouse to complete and send off to fill the order. One could tell by viewing the original bindings and studying the decorative tool impressions made on the covers; the two bookbinders would have had distinct styles even if Woodhouse used some of Trickett’s tools to decorate the bindings. See the section in this essay, Joseph Stansbury and Sarah Stansbury Trickett after William’s death. The annotator (from the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division) of Washington’s letter to Varick explained that when Washington referred to “Books,” he was in fact referring to “The blank books in which Varick’s copyists transcribed Washington’s letters. They were folio volumes, approximately 14¾ by 9¾ inches, with approximately 200 to 250 folios in each. They were bound in undressed sheep with blind tooling and laced parchment backs. A few of them have small parchment corners. They were made by William Trickett, stationer and bookbinder, ‘at his House, in Front-street, facing Black-horse Alley, and in Water-street in the lower Part of said House, Philadelphia.’” This citation in the Varick Transcripts is interesting because the Trickett ticket wording is from the large type-set design. Fig. 5, and the annotator’s footnote to the transcribed letter does not indicate that any part of the address had been crossed out. The author has not examined these original Washington or Varick letterbooks housed at the Library of Congress. Washington, George. George Washington Papers, Series 3, Subseries 3B, Varick Transcripts, 1775–1785, Letterbook 14, 120–121. Retrieved from the Library of Congress: <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/mss/mgw/mgwwb/014/014.pdf>; accessed 30 March 2017.
William Woodhouse, and others, had an additional title to offer for sale: that of British-born philosopher Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* – one of the first publications to advocate for the independence of the American colonies from Britain. Shortly afterward, the Continental Congress secretary Charles Thomson wrote the Congress minutes in Rough Journal Volume 1, beginning on 14 March 1776; this journal bears Trickett’s small, type-set ticket; see Fig. 4. Would selling supplies to the Continental Congress be enough to call Trickett a Patriot? Within the pages of the Continental Congress RJ volumes – the very books Trickett bound – are recorded the motions passed to pay him. Trickett supplied the young government with stationery during the turbulent years of the Revolutionary War, including the entire time the British had occupied Philadelphia. He waited for more than eighteen months for the Continental Congress to compensate him, which happened in late January 1779.

Trickett appears to have refrained from advertising in the Philadelphia newspapers from 15 March 1776 to 13 March 1778, perhaps due to the military occupation. Were shops like Trickett’s open during the occupation? The politically charged atmosphere must have been a challenge for families with members who had differences of opinions. At that point during the Revolutionary War, on two separate occasions beginning in October 1776, Trickett’s brother-in-law, Joseph Stansbury, the man who witnessed Trickett’s wedding fifteen years earlier, was arrested for being a Loyalist and for singing “God Save the King.” Eight months later, on 27 June 1777, a William Trickett, “one of the foreign born,” took the Oath of Allegiance, pledging loyalty to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Oath of Allegiance, enacted on 13 June 1777, stated that “The Legislature, by a general militia law passed...[required]...that all white male inhabitants of the State...above the age of eighteen years...shall, before the 1st day of the ensuing July...take and subscribe before some justice of the peace an oath to...renew and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, king of Great Britain...[and to be]...faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.” A William Trickett from Philadelphia was also listed as a volunteer in the Fourth Battalion (presumably of the Continental Army) of Captain Jeremiah Fisher’s Company, for a tour in 1777 during the British occupation. However, no records for a William Trickett regarding payments, absences, or tours are known.

Trickett updated his final ticket to reflect his official Master Mason status. The design reverted to the engraved, calligraphic style witnessed in his earlier ticket manifestations; see Figs. 1, 3. He included ten Masonic symbols – some which could have only been used by an official member of the Masonic order, presumably to let others know of his fraternal association. It reads:

- William Trickett | Stationer, and Book-Binder, | in Front Street, next Door, to the Coffee House, | PHILADELPHIA, | Makes & Sells all sorts of merchants Acco. | Books, Bound in the nearest & Best Manner, | Where Store keepers, may be Supplied with | all Sorts of Stationary Ware, at the most | reasonable rates NB: The Highest Price is | Given for Clean Linnen Rags.

This Freemason ticket design relays Trickett’s most succinct message. The meaning associated with one of the Masonic symbols on the ticket, the compass and square, may help to date it. The symbols, particularly the tools, remind the Freemason how to behave.  

1. The thirteen stars represent the thirteen American colonies.  
2. The “All-Seeing Eye is a symbol of watchfulness and the eye of the Grand Architect.”

sure he’s a good person, and that his family has no objection to his joining. Then it reports back to the lodge, which only then votes on him.” Email communication, March 2017, with Dr. Glenys Waldman, Librarian, The Masonic Library and Museum of Pennsylvania, from March 2011–2017.

68. No records were found for William Trickett in either Box 2122 or Box 2129 (for 4th battalion Philadelphia) in the Department of War Pension Claim Records and indexes. Record Group 93. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

69. No record for William Trickett was found, and only one record listed a Richard Trickett. Revolutionary War Pension Files (a.k.a. Widow’s Claims in Records of the Veterans Administration), 1775–1917. Record Group 15. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

70. Thanks to NARA archivist Jane Fitzgerald who kindly consulted several NARA indexes and records in Record Group 93 (Department of War) and Record Group 15 (Revolutionary War Pension Claim Records, a.k.a., Widow’s Claims in Records of the Veterans Administration), 1775–1917, and found no evidence about William Trickett.

71. See Appendix 5.


73. For more information about Trickett and Freemasonry, see Appendix 5. ‘One is ’entered’, thus an Entered Apprentice ‘passed’ to the [second degree or] Fellowcraft / Fellow Craft and ‘raised’ a Master Mason [third degree]. Those are the traditional verbs, having to do with the ritual involved.... The significance of the petition being laid on the books means that when a man is proposed for membership, no action is taken in lodge right away, but a group from the lodge visits him and makes
Suave Mechanicals: IV

3–4. Sun and Moon show the “Sun” as the source of material light and reminds the Mason of that intellectual light of which he is in constant search. As the sun rules the day, so does the moon govern the night; as the sun regulates our years, so does the moon mark the passing months. These symbols in Masonry are known as the ‘Lesser Lights.’

5. “The Level is a symbol of equality.” (That is, to meet and act on the level.)

6. “The twenty-four inch gauge...is divided by marks into twenty-four parts each one inch in length...to measure his time so that...he may devote eight hours to the service of God and a worthy distressed Brother, eight hours to his usual vocation, and eight hours to refreshment and sleep.... The Masonic essence of the lesson is ability, preparedness and readiness, recalling the suggestion of William Shakespeare to the workmen in Julius Caesar (act 1, scene 1, line 3), ‘Where is thy leather apron and thy rule? What dost thou with thy best apparel on?’

7. The Square and Compasses “is the Universal Symbol of Freemasonry...and is accepted as the Masonic emblem from the beginning of the 18th Century...the square illustrates our duties to our neighborhood and Brother, so the compasses give that additional light which is to instruct us in the duty we owe to ourselves – the great, imperative duty of circumscribing our passions, and keeping our desires within due bounds.... [Compasses] are the most prominent emblem of virtue, the true and only measure of a Freemason’s life and conduct. In the earliest rituals of the eighteenth century, the compasses are described as a part of the furniture of the Lodge, and are said to belong to the Master.... The square is a symbol of morality and is one of the most important symbols in Freemasonry.”

8. Trowel “is the symbol of spreading the cement of brotherly love and affection; that cement which unites us into one sacred band...among whom no contention should ever exist.”

9. “The true form of the gavel is that of the stonemason’s hammer.... The gavel of the Master is also called a Hiram, because, like the architect, it governs the Craft and keeps order in the Lodge, as he did in the Temple.”

10. There is an unidentified tool below the sun. This could be a ruler.

Thus, Trickett’s final ticket design, Fig. 6, includes the compass and square and, in accordance with Freemason tradition, that symbolizes that Brother Trickett had been raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. This achievement allowed him to use this tool symbolism in his Freemason ticket for the last nine months of his life, from 11 December 1779 until his death in late August or early September 1780.

The Death of “Our Stationer” and Our “Worthy Brother Trickett”

Two Philadelphia communities reacted to the death of William Trickett as one of their dearly departed members: his Continental Congress associates and his Masonic brethren. Trickett died at age forty-two, sometime after 12 August 1780 (the date of the last meeting he attended at Lodge 2) and before early September.77, 78 On 9 September 1780, his Letters of Administration, the document that functioned as his last will and testament to settle his estate because he had not prepared a will, were filed. The bond was co-administered to “Sarah Trickett, Wid[ow], and her brother Joseph Stansbury.” Also present were Richard Wells, merchant, and attorney Ashton Humphreys.79 The Letters of Administration created...
upon Trickett’s death included an inventory of Trickett’s premises at Front Street, which was performed by Robert Atikin and James Reynolds.80 Ten days after the date on the Letters of Administration papers, news of Trickett’s death had spread. In a letter dated 19 September 1780, James Lovell wrote to Samuel Holten, both were Continental Congress delegates, and relayed the news from Philadelphia that “Tricket[t] our Stationer” had died.81 In 1781, Sarah Trickett received a pension from the Freemasons; they referred to William in their minutes as “Worthy Brother Trickett.”84

Joseph Stansbury and Sarah Stansbury Trickett after William’s Death

Joseph Stansbury moved himself and his family, including his widowed sister Sarah, several times beginning around the time of Trickett’s death in September 1780. Trickett’s death occurred just weeks before Benedict Arnold’s traitorous behavior was exposed on 23 September 1780, also revealing that Stansbury aided in that betrayal.85 Sarah sold the house, and transcribed the last two pages of the Letters of Administration document that listed the items in the front and back shop rooms. I transcribed it in its entirety in Appendix 7.

I am not certain if the James Reynolds referred to is the James Reynolds (1757–?), former commissary officer in the American Revolution, married to Maria who was Alexander Hamilton’s mistress: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_Reynolds>; accessed 30 March 2017; or the James Reynolds (1759–1815) married to Abigail Knapp: <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=12917817>; accessed 30 March 2017.


See Appendix 6: Transcription of John Lovell’s Letter to Samuel Holten.86

Philadelphia Freemasons’ Lodge No. 4 Minute Book Corrected, No. 119, 1770 –1785, entry 22 July 1781, 148. Philadelphia Freemasons’ Lodge No. 4 Minute Book Corrected, No. 119, 1770 –1785, entry 22 January 1782, 154. See Appendix 5. Spawn believed that Trickett died from yellow fever and that Sarah returned to London to collect his pension. Spawn, Bookbinder in Colonial America, minute 1735.


Sarah was listed as a widow in both the Philadelphia 1781 tax roll and much later in the 1792 Lively List.86 About a year after William Trickett’s death, on 28 December 1781, Sarah petitioned to and was granted permission by the Supreme Executive Council of Philadelphia to relocate to New York City where her brother Joseph was formally exiled with his family.87 In August 1783, although Stansbury “tolerantly tried to forget differences of opinion after the war, destroyed his earlier political verse, and wrote some conciliatory lines, the erstwhile rebel temporarily imprisoned him, causing him to flee to Nova Scotia,” and a month later, on 25 September, while in Halifax, he wrote a letter requesting land for himself, his wife, their eight children, two servants, and sister Sarah Trickett, all as refugees.88 “Not until 1793 was he able to return in safety to the U.S.”89 Sarah remained a member of Joseph’s family until her death in late 1809 or early 1810.90 Sarah’s sister, Mary Collins, administered Sarah’s

86. “When W. Woodhouse removed to No. 6 Front Street, he purchased of the widow of the late Wm Trickett the residue of stationary, &c, on hand.” This information was noted in Spawn’s unpublished research. N.B. Brown misspells Trickett as “Tichet.” Brown, H. Glenn and Maude O. Brown, “A Directory of the Book Arts and Book Trade in Philadelphia to 1820 including Painters and Engravers.” Bulletin of the New York Public Library 54 (1950): 227.

87. When Spawn visited the NARA in 2009, among other things, he brought an image of a Woodhouse Freemason ticket that resembled Trickett’s. After Spawn saw the NARA Trickett Freemason design the first time, he shared his speculation that perhaps Woodhouse had access to the engraving of Trickett’s Freemason ticket, had Trickett’s last name burnished out on the plate, and re-engraved with his own. It appears that the moon and all-seeing eye were also altered at this time. The image of Woodhouse’s ticket is in Willman ‘Wm Trickett the residue of stationary, &c’ on hand. DMHC 1817. Brown, H. Glenn and Maude O. Brown, “A Directory of the Book Arts and Book Trade in Philadelphia to 1820 including Painters and Engravers.” Bulletin of the New York Public Library 54 (1950): 227.

88. Spawn indicated in his unpublished research that French found the 1792 Livery List that included widows: Mrs. Sarah Trickett, America.


91. Hart and Leininger, Oxford Companion, 651.

92. Sarah Trickett was buried in the Baptist Church on Gold Street, New York. Mary Collins’s birth

Philadelphia binders because he lived there and since there was a “wealth of eighteenth century document before 1800. By 1965, Spawn had already identified 35 binders. Spawn, Willman and Carol Spawn.

98. Spawn believed this to be true based on the bookbinders he had identified working in Philadelphia and commonplace books, and many more items.93 It also listed all the items one would have expected to find in a stationer’s shop: blank paper in a variety of sizes (demy, post, and foolscap), as well as inks, sealing wax, quills, wafer seals, lead pencils, slate pencils, and blankbooks.96

Trickett’s Front Shop by 1780
In addition to information listed in Trickett’s various advertisements and tickets, one can almost visualize what Trickett’s premises, including his “front” shop and bindery, must have looked like by the itemized list of the contents (and their value) of his living and working quarters found in the official inventory attached to Trickett’s Letters of Administration. His front-shop stock included checker boards, the World Upside Down chapbooks, children’s and commonplace books, and many more items.93 It also listed all the items one would have expected to find in a stationer’s shop: blank paper in a variety of sizes (demy, post, and foolscap), as well as inks, sealing wax, quills, wafer seals, lead pencils, slate pencils, and blankbooks.96

Trickett’s Back Shop
The inventory lists the contents of Trickett’s bindery, where he bound books by hand (referred to in the Letters of Administration as being in the “back shop”): his bookbinding tools, some of which consisted of six decorative tool rolls, a box of letters and finishing tools (presumably stamps and fillets), dressed and undressed quills, and thirteen unfinished books – six in demy, three in folio, and four in foolscap.93 According to Spawn, based on the inventory list, it appears that the shop was a small, one-man operation.98

and death dates were not researched. Wines, Descendants of John Stansbury, 3.
94. Wines, Descendants of John Stansbury, 3.
95. Letters of Administration. See Appendix 7.
96. Demy: from 15⅝ x 20¾ in. to 17⅝ x 21¾ in. (39.4 x 50.8 cm. to 44.1 x 55.9 cm.); post: 15⅝ x 20 in. (39.4 x 50.8 cm.); and foolscap: from 15⅝ x 16⅝ in. to 14 x 18¾ in. (39.4 x 42.7 cm.) refer to old English paper sizes. The proposed sizes are those defined by the British Association of Paper Historians: <http://baph.org.uk/reference/papersizes.html>; accessed 30 March 2017.
97. Letters of Administration. See Appendix 7. NARA’s nine Trickett tooled bindings – four ticketed and five attributed – have evidence of six different rolls and two stamps used to decorate the reverse-leather-binding covers. See Appendix 3.

Conclusion
The life of William Trickett has been partially uncovered through access to archival records in conjunction with studying his well-preserved bindings and their tickets. These details shed light on a relatively unknown contributor to the work of the Continental Congress and his part in the building of colonial America. These books may have been in cheap bindings at the time but must now be considered artifactual treasures, adding meaning to the valuable text recorded on their pages. The original bindings on NARA records reveal that perhaps the Continental Congress chose to do business with others who appeared to support the formation of a new and independent country, NARA Journals were handmade by emigrant binders, such as William Trickett, who may have been acquaintances with and in some cases also Masonic brothers of the Founding Fathers. Many of these bindings have yet to be researched and are unsigned, yet have tool marks that are similar to ones used by Robert Aitken and his daughter Jane who bound for Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson; Stephen Potts, Franklin’s binder and friend; and Frederick Mayo, Thomas Jefferson’s last binder. More information gleaned from the physical evidence on these bindings would contribute to the study of the materiality of blankbooks and to the scholarship of American history, especially its early written, official records. The colonial American bindings at NARA may be one of the largest and least studied of the collections. The other large collections are at the American Antiquarian Society, the American Philosophical Society, the Boston Athenaeum, and The Library Company of Philadelphia. Preserved tool marks on bindings can help to attribute them when they lack tickets. Unfortunately, these covers are deteriorating because of the inherently damaging nature of the reverse-leather skins used to cover them. Preserving original stationers’ bindings intact is an important consideration for book conservators, archivists, librarians, historians, curators, and scholars. Hand-bound volumes are our witnesses from a specific historic moment; if we alter them, they lose their voice. Trickett’s bindings protect the words of freedom and independence that began to define the new country that would come to be called the United States; these books, like the texts within, were made in the USA.
Appendix 1. William Trickett’s Ticketed Bindings at NARA. Figs. 4–6.

Papers of the Continental Congress 1774–1789. Record Group 360. National Archives Building, Washington D.C. N.B., the following website provides access free-of-charge to the digitized microfilm images of the Papers of the Continental Congress (https://www.fold3.com/browse/246/hrRUxq6R>). Unfortunately, the inside boards – where Trickett’s tickets were affixed to the bindings – do not appear online.

Small type-set ticket design. Fig. 4.

Item 1 Rough Journals, 1774–1789
1. Rough Journal Volume 2, 14 Mar 1776–24 May 1776 Fig. 7
2. Rough Journal Volume 9, 14 Apr 1777–23 Jul 1777

Item 2 Transcript Journals, 1775–1779
3. Transcript Journal Volume 4, 14 May 1776–6 Aug 1776
4. Transcript Journal Volume 5, 7 Aug 1776–5 Feb 1777

Item 112–b
5. President Letterbook John Hancock Volume 1, 1775–1776 (see fn’s. 39, 41)
6. President Letterbook John Hancock Volume 2, 1776–1777

Item 8
7. Secret Journal 8a, 25 Apr 1776–1785

Large type-set design. Fig. 5.

Item 175
8. Copies of Ordinances of the Confederation Congress, 1781–1788

Freemason engraved, calligraphic design. Fig. 6.

Item 171
9. Transcript of letters from Major General Horatio Gates, 1775–1781 Figs. 8a–b


Appendix 2. Trickett’s Binding Formats. Figs. 7 through 10a–f

The thirty-nine NARA bindings attributed to Trickett can be categorized into seven styles; five of the seven styles have tickets, while two do not. Typical material and structural elements found on Trickett bindings that show his process are pointed ends (tails) on sewing supports and the addition of extended-patch spine linings made of strips of cream or colored woven cloth.

Other details found on Trickett’s bindings, typical for books in this period, include the use of stiff boards; uneven turn-ins; leather or parchment remnants affixed to board corners for added strength; solid-blue-paper or decorative, nonpareil-marbled-paper sides. Their text blocks are composed of ruled or blank leaves sewn with either all-along sewing or a combination of side-stabbed sections then sewn onto sewing supports (for large book structures). The text-block edges were trimmed and sometimes sprinkled with red/orange pigmented paste. The endpaper sections were sewn with the text blocks with the first and last leaves cut and pasted down to the inside of the boards followed by the second to the last leaves adhered overall to create the pastedown. Trickett used parchment, reverse-leather or reverse-alum-tawed skin as a covering material. He used decorated metal tools to blind tool the covers, the turn-ins, the board edges, or the spine; see Table 1 in Appendix 3. The prices of some of the Journals can be found written on the inside of the front covers.

100. Between 2010–2013, I examined approximately 100 colonial American bindings among NARA’s holdings. There are possibly hundreds of volumes – possibly with tickets – that are yet to be discovered.
101. Two binding styles are attributed to Trickett by his handiwork only: Binding style #5 (large portrait): whip-stitched sections, sewn on cords, full-reverse-alum-tawed skin with decorated blind-tooled sides; the example has his decorated tool impressions. Binding style #6: sewn on cords, quarter-leather spine, parchment or leather corners, nonpareil marbled or blue-paper sides because of association; the latter bindings are attributed to Trickett by association. They are made with similar materials as the other letterbooks and are interspersed with the Trickett ticketed bindings in the Continental Congress Rough Journals volumes at NARA.

102. Note that the Houghton Library’s copy of Prussian Evolutions in Actual Engagements has a lower extended spine liner of dark-green textile.
103. This essay refers to the reverse-skins as reverse-leather. Spawn refers to the leather from this time period as sheep and Etherington and Roberts call it reverse-calf. The author did not test the skins to figure out which animal they were. The skins are peeling, which tends to be a characteristic found with sheepskin. “The leather for this style of binding, as for almost every other binding produced in the eighteenth century to the time of the Revolution, was sheep, a coarser and less elegant material than calf. Sheep was undoubtedly cheaper, whether local or imported, and reasonably durable. At least in the early part of the [eighteenth] century, when calf was used, it was imported as was morocco...[and] was used once in a great while on very special bindings such as presentation prayer books.” Spawn, Bookbinding in America, 51–52.
104. Reverse-calf is defined as, “A calfskin finished on the flesh side by light buffing. The skin is used flesh side out. Reverse-calf was sometimes used in place of suede leather as a covering material for ledgers and blank books during the latter 18th and early 19th centuries. Also called ‘rough calf.’” Roberts and Etherington, Bookbinding, 218.

105. For examples, the following five NARA bindings with Trickett tickets have their prices recorded.
Examples of Trickett’s ticketed (and two unticketed) bindings are organized below by the seven binding styles. Styles 1 and 4 are described in detail because the author was responsible for conserving the unticketed Rough Journal Volume 3 – a semi-laced-case journal (Style 1) – in 2010, and the large reverse-leather binding (Style 4) with the Freemason ticket came to the author’s attention coincidentally a year earlier, during a routine boxing project. The interaction with both bindings initiated this study. The other styles are described in less detail or simply noted.

**Binding Style 1.** Semi-laced case, sewn on parchment supports, tails split and one half laced through parchment spine cover, extended patch spine liners, parchment or leather reinforced board corners, solid-blue-paper or nonpareil-marbled-paper sides.106

**Binding Style 2.** Semi-laced case, sewn on parchment supports, tails split and one half laced through parchment spine cover, extended patch spine liners, parchment or leather corners, reverse-leather or reverse-alum-tawed skin with decorated blind-tooled sides.

**Binding Style 3.** Full reverse-leather, decorated blind-tooled sides.

**Binding Style 4.** Large landscape: side-stabbed sections, sewn on parchment supports, full-reverse-leather with decorated blind-tooled sides.

**Binding Style 5.** Large portrait: side-stabbed or whipstitched sections, sewn on six cords, full-reverse-alum-tawed skin with decorated blind-tooled sides (not ticketed, attributed to Trickett based on tool marks and design).

**Binding Style 6.** Sewn on cords, leather on spine and board corners, solid-blue-paper or nonpareil-marbled-paper sides (not ticketed, attributed to Trickett by association).

**Binding Style 7.** Semi-laced case, sewn on supports, tails split and one half laced through full parchment at shoulder of spine cover, full-limp-parchment cover, with or without clasps.

The prices are in shillings/pence: 1 pound = 20 shillings; 1 shilling = 12 pence. The value of £1 in 1776 is equivalent to approximately $160.00 in 2017 (<https://www.uwyo.edu/numimage/currency.htm>; accessed 8 June 2017). 1.) Continental Congress RJ Volume 2: 7 shillings/6 pence; 2.) Continental Congress RJ Volume 9: 11 shillings; 3.) Continental Congress RJ 8 Secret Journal 8a: 10 shillings; 4.) Continental Congress President [John Hancock] Volume 1: 9 shillings; 5.) Continental Congress President [John Hancock] Volume: 11 shillings. Spawn pointed out the prices when he visited NARA in 2010. The prices tend to be written on the upper corner of the front-board pastedown, an area that may be lost if the boards were covered/reinforced with inherently acidic material, such as leather. 106. See Appendix 9. Instructions about How to Make William Trickett’s Semi-Laced-Case Journal for the fabrication details of this structure.

**Binding Style 1.** Fig. 7.
Semi-laced case, sewn through the fold on parchment supports, tails split and one half laced through parchment spine cover, extended patch spine liners, parchment or leather reinforced board corners, solid-blue-paper or nonpareil-marbled-paper sides.

Examples of the binding style illustrated in Fig. 7 can be found on six of Trickett’s ticketed NARA bindings, as well as one from the Massachusetts Historical Society, listed below. The bindings are ticketed with the small type-set design illustrated in Fig. 4. Measurements are given HxWxTh.

**Items 1.1–1.6 are found in the Papers of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789. Record Group 360. NARA. Measurement for 1.1: 12¼ x 8½ x 1 in. (31.8 x 21.6 x 2.5 cm.)**

1.1. Item 1. Rough Journal Volume 2, 14 Mar–24 Jul 1776. Fig. 7.
1.2. Item 1. Rough Journal Volume 9, 14 Apr 1777–23 Jul 1777 (rebound, cover retained).
1.4. Item 12a. President Letterbook John Hancock Volume 1, 1775–1776.

Item 1.7 belongs to the Massachusetts Historical Society


**Binding Style 2.**
Semi-laced case, sewn through the fold on parchment supports, tails split and one half laced through parchment spine cover, extended patch spine liners, parchment or leather corners, reverse-leather or reverse-alum-tawed skin with decorated blind-tooled sides.

This variation differs from the first binding style in that the reverse-leather covers the front and back sides instead of paper. Examples can be found on two ticketed Trickett bindings in the Papers of the Continental Congress 1774–1789. Record Group 360. National Archives Building, Washington D.C. Example 2.1 has the small type-set ticket (Fig. 4) inserted, while 2.2 has the large type-set ticket design (Fig. 5).

2.2. Item 175. Ordinance Book 175 (1782–1788). Copies of Ordinances of the Confederation Congress, 1781–1788. Papers of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789 (this binding has worked endbands). Measurements: 15 x 10 x 2½ in. (38.1 x 25.4 x 6.35 cm.)
2.4. President’s Letterbooks, Samuel Huntington, 1780–1783 (reverse-alum-tawed sides, not ticketed, attributed to Trickett).
Binding Style 3. Figs. 8a–b.
Full reverse-leather, decorated blind-tooled sides.

This third binding style tends to be comprised of twenty or more sections sewn through the fold onto flat parchment sewing supports. There is a wider portion, about a half-inch (1.27 cm.) long and cut to an angle at the tip, and the shorter portion visible underneath the pastedown. The endpaper sections are sewn along with the text block and create the pastedown, front and back. The binding is covered in full reverse-leather and blind tooled on the sides and turn-ins, board edges, or spine.

3.1 Item 171. Letterbook Transcript letters from Major Horatio Gates (1775–1781). Measurements: 12 3/4 x 8 1/4 x 1 3/4 in. (32.4 x 21.0 x 4.4 cm.) Figs. 8a–b. The volume has a Freemason, engraved, calligraphic-design ticket; see Fig. 5.

3.2 Item 169. Washington’s Letters, 1 January 1777–28 August 1777, Volume 3 (not ticketed, attributed to Trickett).


Binding Style 4.
Large landscape: side-stabbed sections, sewn on parchment supports, full-reverse-leather with decorated blind-tooled sides. Figs. 9 and 11a–e.

There is one example in the NARA holdings where Trickett used reverse-leather to cover a large oblong format (landscape) ledger binding – it is the most important ticketed Trickett binding in this study because of the tooling evidence on the cover (Figs. 11b–e), the Freemason ticket found within (see 4.1, below), and because it is the only NARA ticketed binding that is not found in the Papers of the Continental Congress records. Assuming the ticket was attached to the binding by Trickett, its presence indicates that the binding was made in the last nine months of Trickett’s life and also shows eight of the ornamental metal tools he used at that time in his career to decorate it. In Spawn’s opinion, this binding is the largest known Trickett tooled binding, employing the longest length of six of his rolls and two stamps. Spawn felt this was significant because, for example, a tool roll may have been twelve inches in circumference. The width of the board on this binding measures 15 3/4 in. (40 cm.), which offers the possibility that the roll completed one revolution and began to repeat itself. Spawn looked for imperfections in the metal roll which would have transferred into the decorated blind-tooled pattern and began to use those imperfections as a way to recognize Trickett’s tool on other bindings and distinguish him from other binders who may have had tools with similar designs.107 The eight sections that make up the text block are comprised of twenty

107. “The comparison becomes difficult in the case of decorative rolls. Once the visible differences have been eliminated, there may still be left two rolls of striking similarity... Because the tools are cut by hand and because it is difficult to construct the repeats so that the first and last unit join perfectly, there are always small adjustments and compensations that occur. If a comparison of the divider pattern [the 10-point divider tool Spawn used to study the tool marks in detail] of the two rolls reveals that there is indeed an irregularity present in one and not the other, then they must be
large, single-ruled sheets of paper, which were side-stabbed into sections. Those sections were sewn onto four wide parchment supports.

4.1. Entry 259, Volume 923, Box 1, NC 120, Records of the State Loan Offices and of the Second Bank of the United States, Maryland Records, Accounts Current, 1780–1790. Records of the Bureau of Public Debt, 1775–1976. Record Group 53. National Archives at College Park, Maryland. Records of the Bureau of Public Debt, 1775–1976. Record Group 53. NARA. Measurements: 12⅞ x 15¾ x 1 in. (32.4 x 40.0 x 2.54 cm.) Fig. 9 and 11a–e.

two different rolls.” Spawn, Bookbinding in America, 31. As a result of this research, this is the first Trickett binding at NARA to be classified as a vault item based on the significance of its binding and (less so) for the significance of its contents. This rare specimen – Trickett’s largest decorated binding with tooled impressions from six rolls and two stamps, which is possibly the only extant ticketed binding of its kind – requires permission from the custodial archival unit to access the volume. The late Kathy Ludwig, Senior Conservator at NARA, helped identify the details of this binding, and Patricia Anderson, Archivist at NARA, helped to change the status of this binding from general stacks to vault storage.
Binding Style 5.
Large portrait: side-stabbed or whipstitched sections, sewn on cords, full-reverse-alum-tawed skin with decorated blind-tooled sides (no ticket, attributed to Trickett based on tool marks and design).

Trickett appears to have bound single sheets of paper in a large rectangular format (portrait) ledger book, though no ticket found in a book of this format. These sheets were gathered into sections, and later sewn onto cords. One such letterbook attributed to Trickett’s handiwork was bound in reverse-alum-tawed skin and blind tooled with five rolls and one stamp.

5.1. Item 11. Record Book of the Committee to Headquarters, 1780. Papers of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789. Record Group 360. NARA. (Not ticketed, attributed to Trickett.) Measurements: 16½ x 12½ x 2 in. (42.0 x 30.5 x 5.0 cm.)

Binding Style 6.
Sewn on cords, leather on spine and board corners, solid-blue-paper or nonpareil-marbled-paper sides (not ticketed, attributed to Trickett).

These are nine bindings comprised of six to twelve sections sewn through the fold on linen or hemp cords. No doubt Trickett had leather remnants he must have used to cover spines, such as the ones found on these bindings, though no ticketed binding has yet been identified. Leather remnants fortified the board corners at the fore edges of the front and back boards, before the pale-blue-paper or nonpareil-marbled-paper covers were added.


Binding Style 7. Figs. 10a–g.
Semi-laced case, sewn on supports, tails split and one half laced through parchment at shoulder of spine cover, full-limp-parchment cover, with or without clasps.

Trickett’s technique of sewing on parchment supports, splitting the tails to lace through the cover to help attach it to the text block, are demonstrated in Binding Style 1. This style shows that Trickett bound books in full parchment and that he also fashioned clasps and catch plates to use at the fore edges to aid in keeping the text block tight and the binding closed, preventing the parchment covers from warping. The two ticketed imprints 7.1 and 7.2 help to attribute and date similar NARA unticketed, unattributed, full-parchment-cover bindings; one difference is that those NARA bindings do not have clasps.

108. Trickett advertises “furniture” in his small type-set Philadelphia ticket (Fig. 4) and “claped bindings” in his large type-set Philadelphia ticket (Fig. 5). For more about furniture, see fn. 52.

Fig. 10c. Detail. Fore-edge clasp.

Fig. 10d. Detail. Trickett’s initials (W.T.) on the lower right of the drawing on the upper cover. Fig. 10e. Detail. Clasp attachment and drawing on lower cover.
Appendix 3. *Trickett’s Finishing Tools and their Marks on some of NARA’s Ticketed Bindings.*

The impressions of seven of Trickett’s decorated tools are preserved in nine of NARA’s bindings. The four ticketed NARA volumes help to attribute five additional tooled treasures to Trickett. This essay introduces four rolls and three stamps used by Trickett to decorate his binding covers that are found on NARA bindings. American binding historian Hannah French—who adopted Willman Spawn’s methodology—has published research on a binder named Caleb Buglass, whom French believed used some of Trickett’s rolls passed down to him from William Woodhouse. Trickett’s tool marks on NARA’s tooled bindings match at least one, possibly two, of French’s tool impression attributions to him, while two other rolls are not found on NARA bindings.

All of the NARA tooled bindings by Trickett were made with reverse-leather or reversed-alum-tawed skin. This material was relatively cheap (compared to skins used for fine bindings, such as polished calf or moroccan goat), strong, and hid imperfections in the skin—a material perfect for utilitarian blank books used as journals and ledgers.

Trickett used a combination of four or more rolls and stamps on each of the nine tooled NARA bindings. The tool use is indicated in Table 1 for NARA’s four ticketed Trickett bindings and five others attributed to him.

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113. See Appendix 2.

114. Hannah Dustin French (1907–1993) was a long-time friend and colleague of Carol and Willman Spawn, and she willed her archive to Willman when she died. Her archive is included in his and is now housed at the American Philosophical Society. If that archive contains the rubbings made by French of the Buglass bindings or other Trickett bindings, it may be possible to compare the chevron and cat-tooth rolls that she documented to the tool marks on the NARA bindings. This work could verify that French had identified three of Trickett’s rolls.

115. French, Hannah D., *Early American Bookbinding by Hand 1636–1820*, Portland, Me.: Southworth-Anthoensen Press, 1941, 83–88 and Appendices C–E: Caleb Buglass: Rolls. “Trickett’s tools may have been acquired, after his death by [William] Woodhouse when he moved to the Trickett property,” 83; and “These attributions, which have been made with the aid of Willman Spawn, show that a binder’s work cannot be identified by the tool impressions; the way he uses them, the style of his work, and his technique must also be considered,” 84. See also French, Hannah D. “Caleb Buglass, Binder of the Proposed Book of Common Prayer, Philadelphia, 1786.” *Winterthur Portfolio* 6 (1970):15–32.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roll (R)</th>
<th>Stamp (S)</th>
<th>Item 2</th>
<th>Item 175</th>
<th>Item 171</th>
<th>Maryland Record</th>
<th>R2 53</th>
<th>Item 11</th>
<th>Item 15</th>
<th>Item 169</th>
<th>Item 189</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>Sm cat’s tooth</td>
<td>T34</td>
<td>Sm?</td>
<td>T3 or T5</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>Sm?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>LG cat’s tooth</td>
<td>T35</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>Narrow leaf</td>
<td>T46</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4</td>
<td>Chevron</td>
<td>T51</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes (run-in)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5</td>
<td>Chevron</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R6</td>
<td>Wide floral</td>
<td>Filigree</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R7</td>
<td>Triple-line</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes (spine)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R8</td>
<td>Dashed line</td>
<td>Scallop circle leaf</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S9</td>
<td>Large floral</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
<td>yes?</td>
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<tr>
<td>S10</td>
<td>Sm round flower w/ stem</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S11</td>
<td>Sm pointed flower w/ stem</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. NARA’s Trickett Bindings with Decorative Tooling Rolls and Stamps.

This table lists the 6 rolls and 3 stamps found on the four ticketed and five unticketed NARA bindings attributed to Trickett. For more information about the items, see Appendix 2.
Capturing tool marks Figs. 11a–e.

The reverse-leather used by Trickett and other colonial binders and found on NARA volumes is an inherently acidic material that peels and powders as it degrades.¹²² This aging threatens the ability to capture accurate data about the tool marks that are needed to conduct successful tool-impression studies. The tool marks will become more difficult to identify, especially the small imperfections in the metal rolls that left behind impressions on the surface of the leather covers. In his lifetime, Spawn created reliefs of the tooled surfaces of the binding covers – he referred to them as rubbings – of more than 20,000 bindings.¹²³ The benefit of his technique was a one-to-one ratio record of the cover – a detail that Spawn needed to accurately measure and compare tool marks.

In 2009, a collaboration with NARA imaging specialist Sheri Hill began, which involves experimenting with digital-imaging cameras, lighting, setups, and post-processing techniques to capture tool impressions that initially augmented Spawn’s rubbing technique, providing him with more precise data. For Figs. 11b–e, imaging was performed using the Cruse CS 295 ST Synchron Table Scanner with a 80-mm lens. The RGB color image was isolated in the blue channel and converted to grayscale to accentuate contrast of tool impressions. Additional tonal adjustments were made to increase contrast. The second image in each pair was inverted in Photoshop to see if the reversed tonal values would yield additional tool details.

¹²² Spawn, Bookbinding in America, 31–32.
¹²³ Spawn and French’s rubbings may be found in Spawn’s archive now at the American Philosophical Society. Willman Spawn Papers, Call no. Ms Coll 170 (uncatalogued collection), American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. Accessioned 2014.

Fig. 11a. Sheri Hill, NARA imaging specialist setting up the upper cover, see Figs. 11b–e.
Fig. 11b. Maryland Records RG 53. Upper cover. Courtesy NARA.
Fig. 11c. Lower cover.

Fig. 11d. Detail. Upper cover, top corner.
In 2013, NARA’s conservators, archivists, and imaging specialists also collaborated with the Smithsonian experts to have the detached front covers of two of Trickett’s ticketed bindings (Record Group 53, Maryland Records and the Record Group 360, Item 171 Gates Letterbook) imaged at the Smithsonian’s Museum Conservation Institute by E. Keats Webb, Digital Imaging Specialist and Melvin J. Wachowiak, Senior Conservator. Webb and Wachowiak used the technique known as reflectance transformation imaging (RTI), a technology invented by Hewlett Packard Labs and developed by the non-profit organization Cultural Heritage Imaging. The results of both of these digital techniques are promising.

Spawn felt the drawback to any sort of hard copy fabricated by photocopy machines or printers was that the process shrinks the output by a minute amount, which affected the exact measurements Spawn needed to conduct this type of research. The hope was to scan the covers and to create the comparisons digitally – eventually migrating the entire study to digital precision. Some treatment considerations include the avoidance of applying consolidant directly onto the leather, e.g., coatings to reduce the powdering effect of the degrading leather, or lifting the leather to perform treatments underneath (rebacking). The coating affects the imaging techniques and the lifting affects the ability to capture precise tooling measurements. The need for continuing this tool image-capture work is still present.


126. Tooling on reverse-skins can be difficult to do well and can also appear to the naked eye to be shallower and less well-defined than tooling done on the hair side of calf. With this in mind, the results from RTI (not shown) are excellent in terms of clarity. Sheri Hill’s experimental imaging with NARA’s equipment also shows promising results when the RTI setup is not available, see Figs. 11b–e.
Appendix 4. Trickett’s Accounts in Chronological Order.
During the six years in Philadelphia, Trickett established himself as a stationer, bookbinder, and Freemason brother, and what follows are references to his accounts. Also included in this list of thirty account payments to William Trickett are payments that Sarah Trickett received after his death.

1776


RJ Volume 3, 14 March–24 July 1776

RJ Volume 4, 25 July–17 October 1776

1777

Pennsylvania] State Navy Board, Board of Claims
4. 8 April 1777: “State Navy Board, April 8th, 1777….As Order on William Webb to William Trickett, for nine pounds, in full, for Stationery supplied Capt. Richards, 9 [pounds?],” Minutes of the Board of War, Volume 1, 14 March–7 August 1777, Harrisburg: Clarence M. Busch State Printer of Pennsylvania 1876, p. 12: <https://archive.org/stream/pennsylvaniaser201harruoft/pennsylvaniaser201harruoft_djvu.txt>; accessed 30 March 2017. N.B. This is a printed transcription of the record and I did not view original for verification.


RJ Volume 21, 25 February–27 April 1779

RJ Volume 22, 28 April–6 July 1779

RJ Volume 22, 28 April–6 July 1779
10. Thursday, 13 May 1779: “The commissioners report…. That there is due to William Trickett for stationary for the use of the Secretary’s office two hundred and fifty two dollars and 42/90ths. ordered that the said accounts be paid…. [N.B. This report, dated May 10, is in the Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 116, III, folio 105] Ordered That the said accounts be paid,” p. 54: <https://www.fold3.com/image/246/406189>; accessed 30 March 2017.

1778

No accounts found.

1779

7. Wednesday, 20 January 1779: “In consequence of an adjustment by the commissioners of claims, the Auditor General reports… That there is due to William Trickett[? for stationary he furnished for the use of Congress and/ the treasury office the sum of 102 dollars,” p. 289: <https://www.fold3.com/image/246/338673>; accessed 30 March 2017.

1779

No accounts found.
Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania

12. Saturday, 4 September 1779: "That there is due to William Trickett[...] for stationary supplied the treasury [page 57] and the paymaster general's office, the sum of nine hundred and ten dollars and 30/90... Ordered, That the said accounts be paid," pp. 36–37: <https://www.fold3.com/image/146/407697> and <https://www.fold3.com/image/146/407701>; both accessed 30 March 2017.128


1780

Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania

14. 2 March 1780: "An Order was drawn on the Treasurer in favour of William Trickett, for the sum of fifty-nine pounds five shillings, amount of his account for binding sundry, Books, and for Quills, Ink, & ca., for the use of the Council."129

15. "Friday April 7, 1780...an Order was drawn on the Treasurer, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-two pounds, the amount of his account for binding Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet for the years 1778–1779, and for sundry other articles for the use of the Council," Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Volume 12, p. 509: <https://www.fold3.com/image/1081728?term=Trickett>; accessed 30 March 2017. N.B. This is digitized image of a transcription of the record; I did not view original for verification.

War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records, 1709–1915. Record Group 93. NARA.


17. 13 April 1780: "Item #45.... Order in favor of William Trickett for Eight Hundred and fifty four pounds in full of the following...

2.10 Quire of Elephant bound the broad way in Leather 48.70.0

2. Five quires short Royal ruled q Lines bound in d Alphabet 135.00.0

2. Two demy books bound 119.00.0

2. Demy journal bound in Leather 112.10.0 for the use of the United States in Colonel B. Flower in GMS (SP) Department $5,4.00.00 [20 cents left off in the ms version]."


18. 18 April 1780: #128, long list here, including General Quarter Master journals for Colonel B. Flowers, M.F. M #53, Roll 39 (pay order on this date one of two different sized journals rebound into one nineteenth-century binding), p. 21.


19.3. #20455, p. 6 (is a large ledger page loose, #114, p. 8, a rebound account book).

19.4. #144, p. 2 (is a large ledger binding rebound).

Paymaster General and commissioner for Army Accounts, and Records Relating to Investigations of Treasury offices, Papers of Paymaster Pierce

20. 20 June 1780 listed: "1 July brought forth for payment. For stationary. Letters and reports 1780–1781."


War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records. Record Group 93, NARA.

22. 26 September 1780 RG 93: "Cash...pd. [Sarah] Trickett for 1 quire large paper, 100 quills, 1 ppr ink powder 50 pounds 2 shillings 6 pence, #117." This entry pays Sarah Trickett for stationary for first time. N.B. There are two different versions of the same bill at NARA located.


22.2. 18 September 1780, box 22, #12014, Numbered Book #114: Record of Receipts & Disbursements, Commissary General of Military Stores Department, 22 March 1780–7 October 1781, p. 19.


23. 26 October 26 1780: "Thursday October 26th, 1780.... Present Hn’ble Mr. McKean, Mr. Walker & Mr. Matlack.... It was proposed, that the accotts. of Sweers should be ordered from the Treasury, Mr. Geddis having informed the Committee, that the Treasury had refused him the accounts on his application without the orders of the Committee. Mr. Nicholson said he had now brought the accounts – On which Mr. Geddis, observed, that it was very hard that a clerk of the office should be furnished with the account and he (Geddis) refused, and by that means prevented from the means of making his defence.... The mode of stating the account of Colo. Sweers being examined and the charge of P[artiality] made against Watkins, French & Lukens and it appears clearly to be strictly correct and in the special instant before us the only possible correct mode and in the stile [sic] of an accomptant. See also the Defence in the double determination of the Treasury 1 July 1780: "(a Copy) Note. The 2 quire of Paper does not contain the dates of the reference, therefore – Ordered That the Treasury do furnish the Committee with a list of the Accotts, referred to the Chambers of accost – in order that the Committee may judge of the neglect. Proceedings regarding an inquiry into Board of Treasury – Note. The 2 quire of Paper in Tricket[t]s accotts. not d[eliver][e]d, 20 November 1780," p. 340.


25. 18 November 1780: "Proceedings regarding an inquiry into Board of Treasury.... Mr. Hopkinsons, Mr. Gibsons & Mr. Tricketts acotts. were mentioned, 18 November 1780," p. 325.

26. 20 November 1780: "1st of December last – by which, he says, it will appear how far they have done their duty. On examination the list exhibited [sic] does not contain the dates of the reference, therefore – Ordered That the Treasury do furnish the Committee with a list of the Accotts, referred to the Chambers of accost – in order that the Committee may judge of the neglect. Proceedings regarding an inquiry into Board of Treasury – Note. The 2 quire of Paper in Tricket[t]s accotts. not d[eliver][e]d, 20 November 1780," p. 340.


1781

Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania

28. 2 January 1781: "In favour of the Executives of the estate of William Trickett, deceased, for the sum of eight shillings, State money, amount of their account for 2 quire of fools cap, half-bound, for the use of the council," Minutes of the Supreme Council, Volume 12, pp. 588–589, <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/1085077> and <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/10814087>; accessed 16 March 2017. N.B. This is a printed transcription of the record; I did not view original for verification.

**Morris, Robert, Diary**

29. 16 June 1781 entry: “Issued a Warrant on Mr Swanwick in favour of Mrs Trickett for £16.11/ hard Money in payment of Books and Stationary for my Office.”

War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records. Record Group 93. Roll 188. Supply Records. Various Books of Samuel Hodgdon, Commissary General of Military Stores Department. Record of Money Received and Disbursements, October 1781–October 1788, Volume 96. NARA.


**Appendix 5. TRICKETT AND FREEMASONRY.**

Seventeen minute-book entries from Philadelphia Freemason Lodges No. 4 and No. 2 mention Trickett by name.

Philadelphia Freemason Lodge No. 4 Minute Book Corrected, No. 119, 1770–1785. The Masonic Library and Museum of Pennsylvania. N.B. The page numbers were penciled in later.

**Trickett’s Attendance Lodge No. 4 Minute Book**

1. Tuesday 26 June 1779, 110: Philadelphia Freemason Lodge No. 4 Minute Book Corrected, No. 119, 1770–1785. “William Trickett Petition’d, order’d to lye on the Books/Lodge Clos’d at 11 O’Clock.” The transaction is also noted in the rough minute book.

2. Tuesday 27 July 1779, 112: “Mass.rs James Pickering and William Trickett were/ also Ballotted for and approved of.”

3. Tuesday 28 July 1779, 113: Emergency meeting, transactions, “James Pickering, and/ William Trickett were Initiated and paid their dues./ Lodge Clos’d at 3oClock [sic].”

4. 24 August 1779, 113.

5. 17 September 1779, 114.

6. 28 September 1779, 114, pays dues: “Subscription viz.d W.m Trickett L 50..__..__.”

7. 23 November 1779, 117.

8. 25 November 1779, 118, Emergency meeting, transactions: “B.rs Trickett and Thompson Passe’d Fellow Crafts… Lodge Clos’d at ½ past 10 ‘oClock.” N.B. Trickett is not listed as being in attendance.

9. Thursday, 11 December 1779, 118, at an emergency meeting: “Transactions B.rs Dade and Trickett were Rais’d to the Sublime degree of Master Masons.”

10. Saturday, 12 August 1780, 112. ‘Trickett’ last meeting at Lodge No. 4. He is listed as one of those present, “Trickett S.[enior] D.[eacon].” This was an emergency meeting.

132. “The word sublime is from the Latin Sublimis, meaning lofty, an allusion properly expressive of the teaching in the final symbolic ceremony of our ancient Craft. The Third Degree is called the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason, in reference to the exalted lessons that it teaches of God and of a future life…. As an Entered Apprentice, the Mason was taught those elementary instructions which were to fit him for further advancement in his profession, just as the youth is supplied with that rudimentary education which is to prepare him for entering on the active duties of life; as a Fellow Craft, he is directed to continue his investigations in the science of the Institution, and to labor diligently in the tasks it prescribes, just as the man is required to enlarge his mind by the acquisition of new ideas, and to extend his usefulness to his fellow creatures; but, as a Master Mason, he is taught the last, the most important, and the most necessary of truths, that having been faithful to all his trusts, he is at last to die, and to receive the reward of his fidelity.” <http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/masonicmuseum/glossary/glossary_s.htm>; accessed 30 March 2017.
Trickett not present 22 August 1780, 132.
No mention of Trickett’s, death 26 September 1780, 133.

Mention of Trickett after his death, Lodge No. 4 Minute Book
1. 24 July 1781, 148: “The Worshipful Exhibited an account of our late Worthy Brother Trickett’s against this Lodge, agreed that the Committee of the Lodge do meet and Liquidate that and also all other Accounts against the Lodge.” About twenty-six meetings took place between this meeting and the last meeting Trickett attended, and this is the first record of Trickett’s death in the minute books.
2. 22 January 1782, 154: “Resolv’d that as soon as convenient, the Worshipful together with Br Alexander Boyle, do Settle and Liquidate the Widow Trickett’s account against our Lodge, and that the Worshipful do give an Order on the Treasurer for Such Balance as Shall appear to be Justly due to her.”

Trickett’s Attendance Lodge No. 2 Minute Book
Philadelphia Freemason Lodge No. 2. Minute book, No. 107. 1772–1781, The Masonic Library and Museum of Pennsylvania. N.B. The page numbers were penciled in later. This is the lodge where William Bradford served as the grand master when Trickett rose to the ranks of Master Mason and where John Dunlap was an active member before the American Revolution in the late 1760s.
1. Tuesday 10 August 1779, 94: “Visitors/Bro Trickett.”
2. 8 February 1780, 116.
3. 1 March 1780, 119.
4. 11 April 1780 [1780], 122.
5. 23 June 1780 [1780], 126.

Appendix 6. Transcription of John Lovell’s letter to Samuel Holten.

Sep’t. 19th 1780.

Dear Sir
Not being certain whether Danvers is Sheldon’s present Residence I take the Freedom to trouble you with the inclosed[,] I am not well enough to go out in the Rain but I do not apprehend that I have any of the prevalent maladies of this City fixed upon me--; a putrid Fever--; a Dysentery -- or an unusual Remittent, something resembling the Fever -- & Ague. We have no news; but, Poverty abundant. The Post however cannot fail to give you some as Rodney is at New York, and French Ships have been seen on the Coast. President Reed’s Lady has been buried this morning. She and Mr. Brynnen[sp?] the great musician were taken off by the Dysentary. Mr. Hodge, who was in France connected with the famous Cutter, was returning with 13 others from 5th Carolina and died at Bohemia 40 miles off having survived all the others. Tricket[t] our Stationer and Monsr. Damon our Brussels news monger are gone also; in short, 30 died on the night that/ Damon did. –I hope you have better air and better Water than we; to say nothing of Wine as I am not in Capacity to draw any Comparisons about so strange a Liquor. We are in the Labyrinths of Vermont and are also driven to be contriving how to buy some Portion of that western World which the Big Knife pretends to give to us.

Give my Compliments to Mr. Gerry to whom I shall write by Col. Wigglesworth the Bearer of his Letter & order to me.

Yours affectionately James Lovell
Honble. M’r Holten

N.B. NYPL only provides a digital image of the recto of the first page of the letter. There is a seal tear at the center fore edge, presumably evidence that the letter was once letterlocked, this is, it was folded and secured to become its own envelope. This particular letter falls into the letterlocking category referred to as “fold, tuck and adhere.” It appears to have been a self-closing envelope secured shut with an adhesive such as a starch wafer seal or sealing wax.133

### Table 2. Inventory of the Goods and Effects of Mr William Trickett deceas’d taken September 9th 1780.

(£ = pound, s = shilling, d = pence)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[location] in the Parlor</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Looking Glass</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Mahogany dining Table</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Mahogany Stand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Jappand Tea Table</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Windsor Chairs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pair of brass Fire dogs, Shovel and Tongs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Pictures fram’d, &amp; glaiz’d, Land &amp; Sea Storms</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five ditto of Heads</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven small ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirteen pieces of ornamental China</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Mahogany Brackett</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three China Bowles</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighteen China Plates</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three China dishes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three China Mugs</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighteen Wine Glasses</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Case of Bottles</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sett of Cast. en’s Silver tops</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[location] One pair of Stairs front Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Looking Glass, broke</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Mahog.: Chest, upon Chest of drawers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Poplar Table</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine Pictures fram’d &amp; glaiz’d, of heads</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight small ditto</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five peices ornamental China</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Tea Potts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two rush bottom Chairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried forward</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Unit(s)</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value (£)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pair of Window curtains</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Mahogany plate Box</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty three OZ: 2 dec: 8 fif: 0z Silver plate...a</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A large Chest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Beauties of Nature 6 Vols Sec:</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pair of Stairs back room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Bedstead &amp; sacking bottom</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feather Bed bolster &amp; Pillow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pair of Sheets &amp; Coverlid</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A white Cotton Counterpain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Elbow Chair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five rush bottom ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine small Pictures fram’d &amp; glai’d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One ditto, Rev’d M’ Piggot fram’d</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A small Looking Glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sundry weaving Apparel</strong></td>
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<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[location] ditto small Room</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Pine table</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Hair Trunk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A portmanteau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Sword &amp; Target</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A draught Board</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[location] Room over the Kitchen</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A both Bedstead feather Bed, &amp; bolster</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Bedstead &amp; sacking bottom</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A set of furniture to ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Iron bound Trunk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A parcel of undress’d Quills</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[location] Two pair of Stairs Room</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Bedstead &amp; sacking bottom</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Feather Bed and Bolster</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pair of Sheets and Coverlid</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carried forward</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>109 14 6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Brought forward £ 109 14 6
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Type paper/size; author's guess at the column labels)</th>
<th>(paper or binding size)</th>
<th>(binding style)</th>
<th>[plain or ruled]</th>
<th>[# of quires]</th>
<th>[quires]</th>
<th>[Q]n?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Broad folio
| fools-capp
| half bound
| ru'd
| 3 quires
| Three 18 |
| " " whole d
| " 3 " Six 1 16 |
| " " whole d
| " 4 " One 8 |
| " " half d
| plain 4 
| Three 12 |
| " " Russia band
| ru'd Journ: 6 qre
| One 18 |
| " " whole bound
| d
| 5 quire One 15 |
| " " ditto
| " 4 " One 12 |
| " " Pott ditto
| ru'd 3 " One 7 |
| " " half d
| plain 3 " Two 9 |
| " " whole d
| " 4 " Three 18 |
| " " ditto
| ru'd 4 " Three 18 |
| " " half d
| " 3 " One 4 6 |
| " " whole d
| " 3 " One 5 |
| " " half d
| " 4 " Three 18 |
| " " ditto
| plain 5 " One 7 6 |
| " " whole d
| ru'd 5 " Two 16 |
| " " ditto
| " 6 " One 9 |
| " " ditto
| plain 3 
| One 4 6 |
| " " ditto
| Journ: 5 " Two 15 |
| " " ditto
| Ledger 5 
| One 7 6 |
| " " half d
| Journ: 5 
| One 7 6 |
| " " Medium d
| plain 3 
| One 15 |
| " " " whole bound
| " 3 " Three 2 5 |

| " " half d
| ru'd 2 " One 10 |
| " " ditto
| plain 4 " One 13 |
| " " half d
| ru'd 3 " One 10 |
| Folio Cap
| Q:to ditto plain 1 1/2 Four 8 |
| " " ru'd 2 " Two 8 |

Carried forward £ 160 9 3

[page 5]

Brought forward £

A Feather Bed and Bolster 5 10
A Camp Table 7 6
Four Coverlids 3
One Pair Blanket 15
Three pair Sheets 2 5
Four Table Cloths 1 2 6
Three Napkins, & three Towels 10

[location]
In the Kitchen

A Pair of Iron fire dogs, Shovel & tongs 10
Two Brass Candlesticks 5
Four Iron ditto 4
Eight flat Irons 10
Three Iron Potts 15
Two brass Kettles 1 5
### A Copper Tea Kettle
7 6

### Six Queens Ware dishes
10

### Thirty ditto Plates
7 6

### A Gridiron
2 6

### Two Jappan’d Waiters much worn
15

### An Iron dripping Pan & Chafing dish
3 9

### Two Pine Tables
10

### Sundry pieces of Tinware
10

### Five rush Bottom Chairs
12 6

### Two Towling (?) pieces, one broke
1 10

### Sundry Tubs & Pails
10

### Sundry Crokery Ware
10

### [location] In the Front Shop *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quire</th>
<th>Ruled</th>
<th>Plain</th>
<th>Half bound</th>
<th>Whole bound</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Folio Fools Cap</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto demy plain</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto ruled</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto ruled</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto ruled</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Willman Spawn in his unpublished papers mentions the following through to the end. I have adjusted the text so that it is transcribed from the original. Spawn must have added up the paper and recorded them as "ruled & plain paper about 17–0–0 Ruled & plain paper ½ bound & whole bound, about 71–0–0." This paper is listed in the other rooms of the house other than the front and back shops.

### Broad Folio fools-cap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1/2 bound</th>
<th>1 bound</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fools Cap</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto plain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto ruled</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 6</td>
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</table>

### In the Front Shop *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quire</th>
<th>Ruled</th>
<th>Plain</th>
<th>Half bound</th>
<th>Whole bound</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ink powder</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seventy two papers</td>
<td>1 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plain message cards</td>
<td></td>
<td>Twenty one packs</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
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<td>d.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Seventy-nine boxes</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Ink</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Quarts</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plum leads</td>
<td>Thirty three N°</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Pens</td>
<td>Three Hundred</td>
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<td>Cards second hand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spelling Books</td>
<td>Three N°</td>
<td>4 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col: Allen's Narratives</td>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>2 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Memorable Accidents</td>
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<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
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<td>** * * Leather</td>
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<td>Ink Glasses</td>
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<td>Fifty</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chequer Boards</td>
<td>Nine-teen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Books of the World upside down</td>
<td>Twenty</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Carried forward</td>
<td>£ 176 2 9</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Brought forward</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Militia sermons</td>
<td>Eleven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Memoran:° Books</td>
<td>Five</td>
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<td>Nine</td>
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<td>Hundred</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>India Ink</td>
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<td>Russia leather</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass Files</td>
<td>Four N:o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Lamp</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demy Paper</td>
<td>Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post ditto</td>
<td>Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fools Cap d:o</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper in broken fourteen quires</td>
<td>Quires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphabets</td>
<td>Two N:o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beam &amp; Scales</td>
<td>One pair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillyards</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin pens</td>
<td>Sixty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartridge Paper</td>
<td>Five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pounce</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Wax</td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sealing Wax</td>
<td>Half d:o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[location] In the Back Shop</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standing Press, Boards &amp; Pins</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box of Letters &amp; finishing Tools</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass Rollers</td>
<td>Six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polishing Irons</td>
<td>Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>° Teeth</td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Rule</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beating Hammer</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racking ditto</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodkins</td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scraping Iron</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Dividers</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Carried forward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compasses</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knives</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shears small</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto Squaring</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flyers</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cutting Presses</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ploughs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto knives</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d:o pins</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Stove</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahogany Rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fools cap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tying Up Boards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clasps Brass</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clasping tools</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fools cap Paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demy Books, undress'd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folio Books, dress'd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fools cap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Mill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble Stone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rags</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quills dress'd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old peices Vellum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat, compleat with Oars &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundrys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental @ 60 Ex'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robt. Aitken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Reynolds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 8. Table 3. Birth and Death Dates for Many Individuals Mentioned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>A Few Facts about</th>
<th>Birth/Death Date*</th>
<th>Birth city, state, country</th>
<th>Age**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abigail Adams</td>
<td>FF, closest advisor and wife of John Adams</td>
<td>1744–1818</td>
<td>Quincy, Mass.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Adams</td>
<td>FF, Lawyer, 2nd U.S. Pres</td>
<td>1735–1826</td>
<td>Braintree, Mass.</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Aitken</td>
<td>Binder, printer, Patriot</td>
<td>1734–1802</td>
<td>Dalkeith, Scotland</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Aitken</td>
<td>Daughter of Robert Aitken</td>
<td>1764–1832</td>
<td>Paisley, Scotland</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bradford, Jr</td>
<td>CC Printer, General, FM</td>
<td>1719–1791</td>
<td>New York, N.Y.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dunlap</td>
<td>Printer, FM, 1st printer Declaration of Independence</td>
<td>1747–1812</td>
<td>County Tyrone, Ireland</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Franklin</td>
<td>FF, Printer, 1st Postmaster</td>
<td>1706–1790</td>
<td>Boston, Mass.</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Hancock</td>
<td>FF, Pres of CC, 4th U.S. Pres</td>
<td>1737–1793</td>
<td>Braintree, Mass.</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Holten</td>
<td>Mass. CC delegate, physician</td>
<td>1738–1816</td>
<td>Danvers, Mass.</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Lovell</td>
<td>Mass. CC delegate, educator</td>
<td>1734–1814</td>
<td>Boston, Mass.</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Morris</td>
<td>Senator, 2nd most powerful after George Washington</td>
<td>1734–1806</td>
<td>Liverpool, England</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Thomson</td>
<td>FF, CC Secretary</td>
<td>1729–1824</td>
<td>Goregade, Ireland</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Trickett</td>
<td>Binder for CC, FM</td>
<td>1738–1780</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Stansbury Trickett</td>
<td>Wife of Trickett, Joseph Stansbury’s Sister</td>
<td>1737–1809</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Woodhouse</td>
<td>FM, Bookbinder, inventor</td>
<td>1740–1795</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CC: Continental Congress  •  FM: Freemason  •  FF: Founding Father

* The old Julian Calendar and the New Gregorian Calendar. The new Calendar was adopted by Great Britain and the colonies in 1752. To bring the calendar in line with the solar year, it added 11 days and began the new year in January rather than March.

** Age on 4 July 1776.


In Trickett’s laced-case-style stationer’s binding, the cover and text block are created separately and connect to form a well-engineered, economical, and quick structure to fabricate. The following is gleaned from the well-preserved details found on RJ Volume 3, the binding that contains the infamous July 4th 1776 entry from the Continental Congress minutes.136 This binding is similar to Trickett’s ticketed RJ Volumes listed in Appendix 2, Binding Style 1, and allowed me to figure out Trickett’s binding techniques to create the model. The instructions follow.

Text block

For RJ volume 3, Trickett folded in half forty-four sheets of a Western, medium-weight, handmade, antique-laid paper to create the eighty-eight leaves of the text block.137 The same two countermarks and watermarks appear throughout the text block,138 The bifolia were gathered into six sections and sewn through the fold, all-along, onto four flat parchment sewing supports each ⅜-in. (1.6-cm.) wide, to form the text block. The first and last sections consist of six quired bifolia.139 The remaining four sections are comprised of eight quired bifolia creating sixteen leaves in each section.

The sections were sewn with a medium-weight, natural-colored “s” twist thread, which does not appear to have been waxed. At the centerfold of each section, there are two different exit holes on either side of the parchment sewing support and do not appear to have been waxed. In Trickett’s laced-case-style stationer’s binding, the cover and text block are created separately and connect to form a well-engineered, economical, and quick structure to fabricate. The following is gleaned from the well-preserved details found on RJ Volume 3, the binding that contains the infamous July 4th 1776 entry from the Continental Congress minutes.136 This binding is similar to Trickett’s ticketed RJ Volumes listed in Appendix 2, Binding Style 1, and allowed me to figure out Trickett’s binding techniques to create the model. The instructions follow.

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Trickett consistently used five mechanisms to add strength across the hinge and joint areas where the cover connects to the text block – an area also prone to stress, strain, and subsequent breaks as the boards flex open and closed.

1. After the text block was sewn, Trickett adhered three extended-patch spine-lining strips of a cream-colored woven textile to the back of the text-block spine between the sewing supports.

2. After sewing, the portion of the parchment sewing support tails that extended on either side of the text block were cut into two long halves. The portion intended to lace through the parchment cover at the shoulder was given pointed tips and laced through slits in the parchment spine cover, while the other remained on the inside of the cover. Other RJ Volumes bound in this style have thicker, i.e., more pages, text blocks. For those bindings, Trickett cut the sewing support tails into three strips and laced two through the case at each sewing station.

3. Once both portions of each split tail were reunited, they were pasted to the inside of the front and back boards, respectively, and lie next to each other across the hinge. The panels of the extended-patch linings were adhered to the inside of the boards, front and back.

The fourth and fifth mechanisms involve the end pages that were sewn with the text block.

4. The first and the last leaf of the text block, respectively, were trimmed to approximately one quarter their size, creating stubs that adhered over the sewing support tails and the extended spine linings already attached inside the front and back covers, respectively.

5. The second leaves in the first and last sections of the text block, respectively, were pasted out and adhered to the inside of each board to create the pastedown.

Cover

Parchment remnants were used to create spine cover – the area of the book that endures the highest levels of stress and strain from opening and closing the book. The boards were attached to the spine cover and trimmed to create squares. Leather or parchment remnants were adhered to the fore-edge corners of the boards to add extra protection. Solid-blue or nonpareil-marbled papers cover the front and back boards, and provide some color to these utilitarian blank journals. The marbled-paper turn-ins were extended around the ⅛-in. (3.2-mm.) thick boards

Further explanation:

Pre-punched, which may indicate that Trickett sewed quickly and possibly not on a frame. Original trimmed edges appear to be intact. There is no evidence of endbands or edge treatments. There are no blank flyleaves or blank leaves in the RJ Volume 3. Other volumes in this binding style are comprised of between six and twelve sections.

Several of the pages were dog-eared at one time and unfolded throughout all of the Continental Congress Rough, Transcript, and Secret Journals. Some of the dog-eared pages may have been folded by Trickett (the second and third sections in RJ Volume 3) to aid in finding the center section when sewing.
and pasted to the inside. Their edges can be seen beneath the pastedown paper on the inside covers, and the strengthening attachments can be seen as well, adhered across the hinge, i.e., pointed tails, cloth liners, etc.

Why make a model? What is a simulacrum?
A model of an original bound volume helps the conservator to understand how a book functions and subsequently fails. A simulacrum is a model that replicates a specific artifact and mimics details unique to the original. It is also a location to record notes about the original, e.g., watermarks, tears, detached papers, repairs.

Tools & Equipment
1. cutting surface, bone folder, knife, needle, ruler, weights

Materials for cover
1. Parchment for spine cover (should extend onto front and back boards one third of the width and height for turn-ins).
2. Paper to line the flesh side of the parchment for spine cover.
3. Leather remnants big enough to cover the four fore-edge board corners.
4. Binders boards: ⅛-in. (3.18-mm.) thick x 2; covers should be cut slightly larger than folded sheets of paper to allow for a ¼-in. square.

Materials for text block
5. Paper for text block, antique laid, 44 sheets, grain long (for ease, this can be comprised of either 8.5 x 11 or A4 sheets of paper folded in half to create bifolia).
6. Marbled paper for cover sides.
7. Sewing thread, medium weight, soft, not waxed.
8. Cloth strips the width between sewing supports and 6-in. (15.25-cm.) long x 3 extended spine strips.
9. Parchment strips ¾-in. (6.5-mm.) wide and 6-in. (15.25-cm.) long x 4 for sewing supports.
11. Red starch wafers x 4. (Use spring-roll wrapper and color with red permanent marker, or purchase from Brien Beidler at <http://www.Beidlermade.com>.)
12. Have on hand 1) polyester-film sheets (Mylar, Melinex), 2) blotters, 3) non-woven polyester sheets (Hollytex, Reemay) to create moisture barriers between steps to attach cover to text block.

Preliminary Step
1. Line the flesh side of the parchment for the spine cover with paper using starch paste; dry under weight or in a press overnight. Lining the parchment with paper makes it more manageable and dimensionally stable.
fits snug into the cover. Repeat on the other side.

16. Attach the non-pointed tails of the supports to the inside of the front cover with paste and let dry under weight. Repeat on the other side.

17. Attach the pointed support tails to the inside of the front cover with paste and dry under weight. Repeat on the other side.

18. Attach the textile spine-liner extensions to the inside of the front and back boards with paste. Let dry. (Optional for demonstration purposes: If you would like to leave the board attachment visible, attach the back board tails with double-sided tape and do not paste down the pastedown stub and pastedown paper.

19. Cut off three quarters of the first leaf of the first section, creating the stub. Paste the stub over the sewing supports on the board. Let dry under weight. Repeat at the back section.

20. Trim the board fore edges, if needed, leaving a ¼-in. square.

21. Pare leather pieces for the board corners around all its edges, attach at each board corner with paste, and let dry.

22. Trim the marbled paper corners at the fore edge, attach to boards with paste, and let dry overnight.

23. Paste out the entire second page of the first section with paste and attach to the inside of the front cover over the stub, creating the front pastedown. Insert the moisture barriers between the text block and the cover, close the book, and dry under weight overnight. Repeat on the other side.

24. Print out the facsimile of the Dunlap Broadside of July 4th, 1776, fold it, and using red-starch wafers, adhere the top left edge of the broadside to the lower half of page 94. See video to see how this is done: <http://preservearchives.tumblr.com/post/26489551295/senior-book-conservator-jana-dambrogio-made-this>; accessed 20 March 2017.

Appendix 10. Trickett’s Genealogy Details.

1. According to London Metropolitan Archives, St Ann Blackfriars, baptismal entries, William and Elizabeth (Cotton) Trickett’s names were associated with the baptisms of the following individuals, in addition to William. N.B., the misspelled names are incorrect transcriptions: Mary Frickstts (b. 28 September 1729), Elizabeth (b. 19 March 1731); Philip (b. 11 August 1734), Hinfield Trickett[s] (b. 1 June 1736), Jane (b. 18 September 1737), and John (b. 25 December 1741). London Metropolitan Archives, St Ann Blackfriars: <http://bit.ly/TrickettAppendix10_1>; accessed 19 July 2017.


3. According to FamilySearch wikipage, Marriage, Allegations, Bonds and Licences in England and Wales, “The bond, sworn ‘by two sufficient witnesses’, one of whom was usually the groom, his father or a friend, pledged to forfeit a large sum of money (ranging from £40 to £200), if there was any consanguinity (a relationship within the prohibited degrees) between the parties or any pre-contract to another person. The large sum of money to be forfeit was intended to underline the serious nature of the oath, and it should not be thought that the couple had these funds at their disposal.” <http://bit.ly/TrickettAppendix10_3>; accessed 19 July 2017.

4. “The second bondsman soon became a formality, any convenient person acting. Later the second bondsman was often completely fictitious, names like John Doe and Richard Row being used.” <http://bit.ly/TrickettAppendix10_4>; accessed 19 July 2017. The Oxford English Dictionary states that John Doe is “the name given to the fictitious lessee of the plaintiff, in the (now obsolete in the UK) mixed action of ejectment, the fictitious defendant being called Richard Roe.” The OED further states and that “spinster” refers to an unmarried woman, typically an older woman beyond the usual age for marriage.

5. A printed version of Trickett’s polling register for his parish or rectory was referred to as a “Livery of London.” It lists the individuals in alphabetical order and has column titles, including Companies (the person’s profession), their Names and Places of Abode, which are followed by seven columns, each labeled with a capital letter: “H. L. G. B. T. P. W.” I was not able to locate a key for the abbreviations. Among the paint-stainers, salters, skinners, and vinters, “William Trickett, Snow Hill” is listed in the “T’s” with four other stationers. There

6. Dr. Gifford’s first name is not known.

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Dr. Daniel Starza Smith, Lecturer in Early Modern English Literature (1500–1700), Department of English, King’s College, London; and my family and friends.

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Fig. 2. Courtesy of Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. “Scale ca. 1:5,000. Oriented with north toward the upper right. Shows name and location of important buildings and wharf facilities. Inset: A chart of Delaware Bay and River, from the original by Mr. Fisher of Philadelphia, 1776 [ca. 1:700,000]. Vault AACR2. Call number: G3824. P5 1776. E1 Vault Copy 1 hand col., American maps, v. 6, no. 16. Copy 3; Geography & Map Reading Room (Madison, LMBo1). c.3 Temporarily shelved at Geography & Map Reading Room (Madison, LMBo1).”

Fig. 3. Courtesy Winterthur Library; Joseph Downs Collection of Manuscripts and Printed Ephemera. Call Number: Col. 9, Accession number: 96597.


Fig. 11a. Author.

Figs. 12a–b. Photography by Emily Hista Cohen.

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