

## Annotated Bibliography

### Interviews

Bowling, Kenneth R. Telephone interview. 23 Mar. 2018. I reached out to Professor Kenneth R. Bowling of George Washington University about conducting a telephone interview regarding my project. Bowling has an incredibly high level of expertise in this area and has perhaps written more about the Compromise of 1790 than any other author. He is a co-editor of the First Federal Congress Project, a multi-volume documentary history of the first federal congress. During my research, I made extensive use of the First Federal Congress Project's online exhibit as well as other sources authored by Bowling, including his journal article "Dinner at Jefferson's: A Note on Jacob E. Cooke's 'The Compromise of 1790,'" as well as his books *Birth of the Nation: The First Federal Congress* and *The Creation of Washington D.C.* (which he recommended to me during our interview). In our interview, I asked Professor Bowling several questions regarding (among other things) the political climate during Congress's second session, the importance of assumption, and finally whether or not the Compromise of 1790 really did secure the passage of the residence and assumption bills. Bowling discussed the deeply divided state of the nation and also explained why assumption was such a crucial component of Hamilton's financial plan. Finally, he helped clarify why the compromise really did make a difference in the final vote count for residence and assumption. In doing so, he pointed to several primary sources that supported his stance. His detailed explanation helped me better understand the importance of the Compromise of 1790, allowing me to boost my argument. He also recommended specific volumes of his Documentary History of the First Federal Congress to help deepen my research. All in all, my interview with Professor Bowling was an invaluable resource to this project.

### Primary Sources

An Act Making Provision for the Payment of the Debt of the United States. *Statutes at Large*, vol. 1, 4 Aug. 1790, pp. 138-44. *A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774 - 1875*, Library of Congress, [memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=001/llsl001.db&recNum=261](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=001/llsl001.db&recNum=261). Accessed 29 Mar. 2018. Ch. 34. This record of the Funding Act of 1790 was a vital to my research because it helped me better understand how the new funding system would impact the U.S. economy. Unlike the one from the Boston Athenaeum Library, this record of the Funding Act was easy accessible, allowing me to reference it several times throughout my research. For example, it showed me how assumption was incorporated into the funding plan, as well as how much debt was assumed from each state.

“Act of July 16, 1790 (D.C. Residency Act), 1 STAT 130, Which Established the District of Columbia as the Seat of Government.” *National Archives Catalog*, [catalog.archives.gov/id/299948](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/299948). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I included this hand-written version of the Residence Act in the Following Through page to provide the reader an interactive experience with the document.

*Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia*. Williamsburg, 1777. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/resource/rbpe.17802600/?sp=1](https://www.loc.gov/resource/rbpe.17802600/?sp=1). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. I used this primary source book of the Articles of Confederation in my political background page. I included it next to the Constitution to demonstrate the governmental shift that the United States experienced during the late 1780s.

Birch, William. *Bank of the United States, in Third Street Philadelphia*. 1804. *The Philadelphia Print Shop*. Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I included this primary source illustration of the First Bank of the United States in the Economic Legacy page, as this financial institution was one of the eventual consequences of the dinner-table bargain.

“By This Day’s Mail.” *The Federal Gazette* [Philadelphia], 16 Jan. 1790. *America’s Historical Newspapers*, [infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\\_product=EANX-K12&p\\_theme=ahnk12&p\\_nbid=E69L55BSMTUxOTMyNDkyNC40MTMwOTM6MT04Ondl c3Rvbmhz&p\\_action=doc&d\\_viewref=search&s\\_lastnonissuequeryname=10&p\\_queryname=10&p\\_docnum=1&toc=true&p\\_docref=v2:102260FB21316FC0@EANX-K12-102DEE2B9C8D36C8@2374860-102DEE2BDF609FC7@2-102DEE2CBB276B54](https://infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahnk12&p_nbid=E69L55BSMTUxOTMyNDkyNC40MTMwOTM6MT04Ondl c3Rvbmhz&p_action=doc&d_viewref=search&s_lastnonissuequeryname=10&p_queryname=10&p_docnum=1&toc=true&p_docref=v2:102260FB21316FC0@EANX-K12-102DEE2B9C8D36C8@2374860-102DEE2BDF609FC7@2-102DEE2CBB276B54). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. This primary source newspaper article includes an announcement saying that Hamilton had submitted his Report on Public Credit. I included this image in the Debt Crises page because Hamilton’s Report on Public Credit was written to solve the crises.

Cartwright, T., and George Beck. *George Town and Federal City, or City of Washington*. 1801. *Library of Congress*, [Congress.gov, www.loc.gov/item/2002695146/](https://www.loc.gov/item/2002695146/). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. I used this primary source illustration of Washington D.C. as the header background for the Residence page.

“Congress: House of Representatives.” *The Gazette of the United States* [New York], 24 Feb. 1790. *America’s Historical Newspapers*,  
[infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\\_product=EANX-K12&p\\_theme=ahn\\_p\\_k12&p\\_nbid=E69L55BSMTUxOTMyNDkyNC40MTMwOTM6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p\\_action=doc&d\\_viewref=search&s\\_lastnonissuequeryname=7&p\\_queryname=7&p\\_docnum=1&p\\_docref=v2:109216BF6CAD39B0@EANX-K12-1095B6087AD77618@2374899-1095B60944D1F2A0@0-1095B60A08D02E08@](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahn_p_k12&p_nbid=E69L55BSMTUxOTMyNDkyNC40MTMwOTM6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p_action=doc&d_viewref=search&s_lastnonissuequeryname=7&p_queryname=7&p_docnum=1&p_docref=v2:109216BF6CAD39B0@EANX-K12-1095B6087AD77618@2374899-1095B60944D1F2A0@0-1095B60A08D02E08@). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. This newspaper article provides a record of a debate in the House of Representatives eight days earlier over the issue of funding. It includes a detailed argument set forth by James Madison against Hamilton’s funding plan in which he calls for discrimination between the original and present holders of government securities. I used an excerpt from this article to illustrate Madison’s justification of debt discrimination.

“Congress: House of Representatives, Residence Bill.” *Salem Gazette*, 20 July 1790. *America’s Historical Newspapers*,  
[infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\\_product=EANX-K12&p\\_theme=ahn\\_p\\_k12&p\\_nbid=E68Y5ENYMTUyNjQzNzEzNy42MTg4ODg6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p\\_action=doc&s\\_lastnonissuequeryname=8&d\\_viewref=search&p\\_queryname=8&p\\_docnum=1&p\\_docref=v2:1080E7A4DF561C28@EANX-K12-1084F21449AAB370@2375045-1084F21482A323F0@1-1084F215459DA328@](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahn_p_k12&p_nbid=E68Y5ENYMTUyNjQzNzEzNy42MTg4ODg6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p_action=doc&s_lastnonissuequeryname=8&d_viewref=search&p_queryname=8&p_docnum=1&p_docref=v2:1080E7A4DF561C28@EANX-K12-1084F21449AAB370@2375045-1084F21482A323F0@1-1084F215459DA328@). Accessed 16 May 2018. This primary source newspaper excerpt includes an account of Congress’s debate around the residence bill. It states that the bill passed on July 10 in the House of Representatives by a vote of 32-29, and includes the names of the congressman that voted for each side. I included an image of this article in my timeline to represent the passage of the residence bill in the house.

“Congress of the United States.” *The New-York Journal*, 18 Feb. 1790. *America’s Historical Newspapers*,  
[infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\\_product=EANX-K12&p\\_theme=ahn\\_p\\_k12&p\\_nbid=M59R4ATIMTUxNjE0MTAzMi45ODc2NzoxOjg6d2VzdG9uaHM&p\\_action=doc&d\\_viewref=search&s\\_lastnonissuequeryname=2&p\\_queryname=2&p\\_docnum=11&toc=true&p\\_docref=v2:10DBE0D2462CD750@EANX-K12-10EF63456B1480E0@2374893-10EF634754CB2E60@3-10EF63498DB73330](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahn_p_k12&p_nbid=M59R4ATIMTUxNjE0MTAzMi45ODc2NzoxOjg6d2VzdG9uaHM&p_action=doc&d_viewref=search&s_lastnonissuequeryname=2&p_queryname=2&p_docnum=11&toc=true&p_docref=v2:10DBE0D2462CD750@EANX-K12-10EF63456B1480E0@2374893-10EF634754CB2E60@3-10EF63498DB73330). Accessed 29 Mar. 2018. This record of James Madison’s speech against Hamilton’s funding plan clearly illustrates Madison’s perspective on the issue of debt discrimination. Madison forms a crafty argument in which he calls for the government to compensate both the original and current holders of federal securities. From this source I took excerpts of Madison’s speech that highlighted the major aspects of his argument.

*Con-g-ss embark'd on board the ship Constitution of America bound to Conogochegue by way of Philadelphia.* 1790. *Library of Congress*, Congress.gov, [www.loc.gov/item/2008661718/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2008661718/). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. This cartoon depicts the ship of Congress being lured by the devil as it sails down river to Philadelphia. Awaiting the ship is a rocky cataract that spells inevitable danger. Robert Morris, who pushed for this move, is shown as an antagonistic character, which is how many furious New Yorkers saw him.

*Connecticut Courant* [Hartford]. 12 Apr. 1790. *America's Historical Newspapers*, [infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\\_product=EANX-K12&p\\_theme=ahnp\\_k12&p\\_nbid=M76S5CWYMTUyMjM1NzgzNi4zMjYxNjQ6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p\\_action=doc&s\\_lastnonissuequeryname=11&d\\_viewref=search&p\\_queryname=11&p\\_docnum=1&p\\_docref=v2:1080E0D856AD30E8@EANX-K12-1086599BA3A85F48@2374946-1086599EAA40E8E8@1-1086599FC19EBFC8@](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahnp_k12&p_nbid=M76S5CWYMTUyMjM1NzgzNi4zMjYxNjQ6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p_action=doc&s_lastnonissuequeryname=11&d_viewref=search&p_queryname=11&p_docnum=1&p_docref=v2:1080E0D856AD30E8@EANX-K12-1086599BA3A85F48@2374946-1086599EAA40E8E8@1-1086599FC19EBFC8@). Accessed 30 Mar. 2018. This primary source newspaper article includes congressional debate over the issue of assumption. I included a passage from this article describing Representative Stone's stance on assumption. Stone argues that the policy is unjust to the states that did a better job of paying off their debts. This was a stance held by many opponents of assumption.

*Continental Three Dollar Note.* 10 May 1775. *Colonial Currency*, U. Notre Dame, [coins.nd.edu/ColCurrency/CurrencyText/CC-05-10-75a.html](http://coins.nd.edu/ColCurrency/CurrencyText/CC-05-10-75a.html). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. This photograph of a Continental three dollar note shows what American currency was like before the federal government consolidated the nation's debt. I included this primary source image in the Funding the Debt menu.

"Death of Miss Assumption!" *New-Hampshire Spy*, 6 June 1790. *NewsBank*, [infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\\_product=EANX-K12&p\\_theme=ahnp\\_k12&p\\_nbid=X55Y59SMMTUxMjc2ODI0NS44Mjg5NTM6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p\\_action=doc&d\\_viewref=search&s\\_lastnonissuequeryname=7&p\\_queryname=7&p\\_docnum=8&p\\_docref=v2:10B5EE5A7820ED50@EANX-K12-10B652A42B15F010@2375007-10B652A434CF7090@0-10B652A4D795D398@](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahnp_k12&p_nbid=X55Y59SMMTUxMjc2ODI0NS44Mjg5NTM6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p_action=doc&d_viewref=search&s_lastnonissuequeryname=7&p_queryname=7&p_docnum=8&p_docref=v2:10B5EE5A7820ED50@EANX-K12-10B652A42B15F010@2375007-10B652A434CF7090@0-10B652A4D795D398@). Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This satirical newspaper article features a clever mockery of the April 22nd defeat of the assumption bill. I used this primary source to demonstrate the intense conflict spurred by Hamilton's funding system as well as the views of many that opposed assumption — that it would line the pockets of speculators and encourage unnecessary federal taxation.

Dorr, William S. *Slave Market of America*. American Anti-Slavery Society, 1836. *Library of Congress*, Congress.gov, [www.loc.gov/item/2008661294/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2008661294/). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. Map. This poster from the American Anti-Slavery Society criticizes the practice of slavery in the nation's capital, Washington D.C. One of the unfortunate consequences of the Compromise of 1790 was that the federal government would be seated in a slave-holding district. This complicated the issue of slavery in America and highlighted the hypocrisy of a nation that claimed to promote freedom.

Duties on Distilled Spirits Act. *Statutes at Large*, vol. 1, pp. 199-214. *A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774 - 1875*, Library of Congress, [memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. Ch. 15. The Duties on Distilled Spirits Act was a piece of legislation that was created during Congress's third session. It effectively reaffirmed the Compromise of 1790 by complementing the earlier Funding Act. With the state debts assumed, the federal government used this act to create additional sources of revenue. Therefore, it was a critical component of the compromise's economic legacy.

*Federalist Poster*. 1800. *Origins: Current Events in Historical Perspective*, Ohio State University, [origins.osu.edu/article/2116/images](http://origins.osu.edu/article/2116/images). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. This political cartoon from 1800 depicts two fighting Federalists and Democratic-Republicans that are destabilizing the liberty and prosperity of the United States. From above in heaven, George Washington reminds the fighting factions to preserve the pillars of Federalism, Republicanism, and Democracy. I included this political cartoon on my political background page because it demonstrates the intense political discord that marked much of the decade from 1790-1800.

Fenno, John. "Congress. House of Representatives. Thursday, April 22, 1790. On the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury." *Gazette of the United-States* [New York], 19 May 1790, pp. 457-58. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*, [chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030483/1790-05-19/ed-1/seq-1/](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030483/1790-05-19/ed-1/seq-1/). Accessed 29 Mar. 2018. This primary source account of James Madison's speech to Congress highlights his deep opposition to assumption. Madison argues that assumption is unjust to those states that did a better job of paying off their debts. I use several excerpts from his speech throughout my website.

"For the New York Journal." *The New-York Journal* [New York], 27 July 1790. *America's Historical Newspapers*, [infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\\_product=EANX-K12&p\\_theme=ahnp\\_k12&p\\_nbid=J5BR49VGMTUxOTE1NjQxNC4zMzQ4MzoxOjg6d2VzdG9](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahnp_k12&p_nbid=J5BR49VGMTUxOTE1NjQxNC4zMzQ4MzoxOjg6d2VzdG9)

uaHM&p\_action=doc&d\_viewref=search&s\_lastnonissuequeryname=12&p\_queryname=12&p\_docnum=1&toc=true&p\_docref=v2:10DBE0D2462CD750@EANX-K12-10EF62BA884D3A98@2375052-10EF62BBA120BE50@1-10EF62BD65714038. Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. This newspaper article is written by a New York editor angry over the Residence Act and its re-location of the capital. The editor hints that there was a bargain that resulted in the passage of assumption at the expense of the capital leaving New York. I used this article to show how infuriated many New Yorkers were by the Residence Act.

“From Alexander Hamilton to Robert Morris, [30 April 1781],” *Founders Online*, National Archives, last modified February 1, 2018, <http://founders.archives.gov/documents/Hamilton/01-02-02-1167>. [Original source: *The Papers of Alexander Hamilton*, vol. 2, 1779–1781, ed. Harold C. Syrett. New York: Columbia University Press, 1961, pp. 604–635.] In this letter to Robert Morris, Hamilton discusses his principle economic beliefs. I used a quote from this source in which Hamilton explains that a national debt will actually help the young nation prosper economically. This excerpt reveals a great deal about Hamilton’s political beliefs, which is why I include it in the Key Actors page.

“From James Madison to James Monroe, [25?] July 1790,” *Founders Online*, National Archives, last modified February 1, 2018, <http://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/01-13-02-0205>. [Original source: *The Papers of James Madison*, vol. 13, 20 January 1790?–?31 March 1791, ed. Charles F. Hobson and Robert A. Rutland. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1981, pp. 282–283.] In his letter to James Monroe, Madison discusses the recent activities of Congress regarding the assumption bill. He explains that although he is opposed to assumption, a compromise was needed to resolve the political crises. I use several excerpts from this correspondence regarding Madison’s belief in the necessity of compromise as well as assumption’s effect on Virginia.

“The Funding Act.” *The New-Hampshire Gazette* [Portsmouth], 12 Aug. 1790. *America’s Historical Newspapers*, [infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\\_product=EANX-K12&p\\_theme=ahnp\\_k12&p\\_nbid=H64G50PNMTUxOTM0NzI1MC4zNjkyNTU6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p\\_action=doc&s\\_lastnonissuequeryname=12&d\\_viewref=search&p\\_queryname=12&p\\_docnum=1&p\\_docref=v2:103709D225B248A8@EANX-K12-103CBA4FD8F7F211@2375068-103CBA5035F7DBE5@2-103CBA512554F986@The%20Funding%20Act](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahnp_k12&p_nbid=H64G50PNMTUxOTM0NzI1MC4zNjkyNTU6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p_action=doc&s_lastnonissuequeryname=12&d_viewref=search&p_queryname=12&p_docnum=1&p_docref=v2:103709D225B248A8@EANX-K12-103CBA4FD8F7F211@2375068-103CBA5035F7DBE5@2-103CBA512554F986@The%20Funding%20Act). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. This newspaper article announces that

President Washington signed the Funding Bill. I included this article in the Following Through page.

Hamilton, Alexander. "Address to the Public Creditors." *The Gazette of the United States* [New York], 1 Sept. 1790. *America's Historical Newspapers*, [infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\\_product=EANX-K12&p\\_theme=ahnk12&p\\_nbid=P65V52SPMTUxOTE1NjQxNC4zMzQ4MzoxOjg6d2VzdG9uaHM&p\\_action=doc&d\\_viewref=search&s\\_lastnonissuequeryname=14&p\\_queryname=14&p\\_docnum=2&p\\_docref=v2:109216BF6CAD39B0@EANX-K12-1095B01AA21DCF78@2375088-1095B0231EB0FAB8@2-1095B023ED724AE8@For%20the%20Gazette%20of%20the%20United%20States](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahnk12&p_nbid=P65V52SPMTUxOTE1NjQxNC4zMzQ4MzoxOjg6d2VzdG9uaHM&p_action=doc&d_viewref=search&s_lastnonissuequeryname=14&p_queryname=14&p_docnum=2&p_docref=v2:109216BF6CAD39B0@EANX-K12-1095B01AA21DCF78@2375088-1095B0231EB0FAB8@2-1095B023ED724AE8@For%20the%20Gazette%20of%20the%20United%20States). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. This newspaper article by Alexander Hamilton reassures the nation's public creditors that with the new funding system in place, they will enjoy the fruits of their investments. I included this source in the Economic Legacy page because Hamilton explains in this article that once government systems are put into place, they become extremely hard to undo.

---. "The Federalist No. 1." *The New-York Packet* [New York], 30 Oct. 1787. *America's Historical Newspapers*, [infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\\_product=EANX-K12&p\\_theme=ahnk12&p\\_nbid=E69L55BSMTUxOTMyNDkyNC40MTMwOTM6MT04Ondl3Rvbmhz&p\\_action=doc&s\\_lastnonissuequeryname=13&d\\_viewref=search&p\\_queryname=13&p\\_docnum=1&p\\_docref=v2:10C7BD9120DBB670@EANX-K12-10D37D47CE6DD900@2374051-10D37D4818153110@1-10D37D494F88BAF8@From%20the%20Independent%20Journal.%20the%20Federalist%2C%20No.%20I.%20to%20the%20People%20of%20the%20State%20of%20New-York](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahnk12&p_nbid=E69L55BSMTUxOTMyNDkyNC40MTMwOTM6MT04Ondl3Rvbmhz&p_action=doc&s_lastnonissuequeryname=13&d_viewref=search&p_queryname=13&p_docnum=1&p_docref=v2:10C7BD9120DBB670@EANX-K12-10D37D47CE6DD900@2374051-10D37D4818153110@1-10D37D494F88BAF8@From%20the%20Independent%20Journal.%20the%20Federalist%2C%20No.%20I.%20to%20the%20People%20of%20the%20State%20of%20New-York). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I include this primary source newspaper article of the Federalist No. 1, written by Hamilton, in the Key Actors page. One of Hamilton's biggest achievements in his political career was defending the Constitution and playing a central role in its ratification. He carried with him this conviction in an empowered federal government throughout his time in office.

---. *Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives Relative to a Provision for the Support of the Public Credit of the United States*. 14 Jan. 1790. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/resource/mss24612.021\\_0152\\_0178/?sp=1](http://www.loc.gov/resource/mss24612.021_0152_0178/?sp=1). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. Hamilton's First Report on Public Credit outlines his solution to the national debt crises. I included an image of the document's title pages in my timeline.

- “A History of American Currency.” *American Numismatic Society*, [numismatics.org/a-history-of-american-currency/](http://numismatics.org/a-history-of-american-currency/). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. This website showed the development of American currency overtime through various primary source images. From this source, I included a \$100 cashier’s check issued in 1796 from the First Bank of the United States in the Economic Legacy page.
- Jefferson, Thomas. “February 4, 1818, Introduction to the ‘Anas.’” 4 Feb. 1818. *Library of Congress*, [Congress.gov](http://Congress.gov), [www.loc.gov/resource/mtj1.050\\_0626\\_0644/?q=Thomas+Jefferson+1818&sp=12](http://www.loc.gov/resource/mtj1.050_0626_0644/?q=Thomas+Jefferson+1818&sp=12). Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This set of primary source documents features content from Jefferson’s diary, the Anas. I incorporated three pages from this collection, in which Jefferson recounts the Compromise of 1790, into my description of the dinner. I also used this source as evidence of Jefferson’s desire to later undermine his own role in the bargain, which serves as a testament to its economic legacy.
- Jefferson, Thomas. *Plan of the Federal District*. 1791. *Library of Congress*, [Congress.gov](http://Congress.gov), [www.loc.gov/exhibits/jefferson/images/vc102.jpg](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/jefferson/images/vc102.jpg). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. Map. This map by Thomas Jefferson outlines his plan for the new capital. I included this primary source in the Relocating the Capital page.
- . “Thomas Jefferson, 1790, Memorandum on Assumption of State Debts.” 1790. *Library of Congress*, [Congress.gov](http://Congress.gov), [www.loc.gov/item/mtjbib005113/](http://www.loc.gov/item/mtjbib005113/). Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. Memo. This primary source serves as a second account of the Compromise of 1790 from Thomas Jefferson’s perspective. He describes his run-in with Hamilton and the dinner that followed in a very similar manner to his later account in 1818. I included images of this document on the website and used quotes taken from it to describe the dinner. I also include quotes from this account to demonstrate how Jefferson’s reflection on the compromise revealed a great deal about its economic impact. Note: the same primary source excerpt from the National Archives lists the date of this document as 1792 and explains why. Thus I listed the date of this document as 1792 on my website.
- . “Thomas Jefferson to George Gilmer, July 25, 1790.” Received by George Gilmer, 25 July 1790. *Library of Congress*, [Congress.gov](http://Congress.gov), [www.loc.gov/resource/mtj1.012\\_0952\\_0953/?sp=1](http://www.loc.gov/resource/mtj1.012_0952_0953/?sp=1). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. Letter. In this letter to George Gilmer, Thomas Jefferson discusses the assumption of state debt and its impact on Virginia. He explains that the amount Virginia will have to pay in taxes to the federal government will be exactly equal to the amount of its debt that will be assumed. I included this primary source in my website because it shows the



importance of Virginia's debt resettlement, a dimension of the deal that is often ignored.

- . "Thomas Jefferson to George Mason, June 13, 1790." Received by George Mason, 13 June 1790. *Library of Congress*, Congress.gov, [www.loc.gov/resource/mtj1.012\\_0569\\_0570/?st=gallery](http://www.loc.gov/resource/mtj1.012_0569_0570/?st=gallery). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. Letter. In his letter to George Mason, Jefferson insists on the need for a compromise to settle the issues of assumption and residence. He also proposes a detailed solution the funding issue that I include in my website. This correspondence reveals that Jefferson was not as much of a stranger to these issues as he let on in his later accounts of the Compromise of 1790.
- . "Thomas Jefferson to George Washington, September 9, 1792." Received by George Washington, 9 Sept. 1792. *Library of Congress*, Congress.gov, [www.loc.gov/resource/mtj1.016\\_1102\\_1113/?sp=2&st=text](http://www.loc.gov/resource/mtj1.016_1102_1113/?sp=2&st=text). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. Letter. This primary source features correspondence between Thomas Jefferson and George Washington a few years after the Compromise of 1790. Jefferson explain to Washington that he considers the dinner-table bargain to be one of his biggest political mistakes. I included this primary source document in my website and used it to analyze Jefferson's reflection on the Compromise of 1790. I also used an excerpt from the document in which Jefferson differentiates his own views on the national debt from Hamilton's.
- . "Thomas Jefferson to James Monroe, June 20, 1790." Received by James Monroe, 20 June 1790. *Library of Congress*, Congress.gov, [www.loc.gov/item/mtjbib004819/](http://www.loc.gov/item/mtjbib004819/). Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. Letter. This primary source letter from Thomas Jefferson to James Monroe was written on or very close to the day of the dinner-table bargain. I included images of this document with corresponding quotes in my website to demonstrate Jefferson's view that a compromise was badly needed.
- L'enfant, Pierre Charles. *Map*. *Library of Congress*, Congress.gov. Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. Map. These primary source maps show Pierre Charles L'enfant's vision for the new federal district of Washington D.C. I included a few of these maps in the Relocating the Capital page.
- Maclay, William. "The Budget Opened." *The Independent Gazetteer* [Philadelphia], 6 Feb. 1790. *America's Historical Newspapers*, [infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\\_product=EANX-K12&p\\_theme=ahnp\\_k12&p\\_nbid=E69L55BSMTUxOTMyNDkyNC40MTMwOTM6MT04Ondl](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahnp_k12&p_nbid=E69L55BSMTUxOTMyNDkyNC40MTMwOTM6MT04Ondl)

c3Rvbmhz&p\_action=doc&d\_viewref=search&s\_lastnonissuequeryname=5&p\_queryname=5&p\_docnum=1&p\_docref=v2:1092161B1163DFB0@EANX-K12-1092259EB6324868@2374881-1092259EEF165240@1-109225A00C55AB48@Political%20the%20Budget%20Opened. Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. This newspaper article written by Senator William Maclay of Pennsylvania criticizes Hamilton's proposed funding system for attempting to corrupt the federal government and catering towards New York City. I included an excerpt from this newspaper in the debt discrimination page because it illustrates the reasons why so many Americans were against Hamilton's funding system.

---. *Journal of William Maclay, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1789-1791*. Library of Congress, Congress.gov, memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwmj.html. Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. Maclay's Journal contains the daily notes and observations of Senator William Maclay of Pennsylvania during his time in Congress. This is one of the only firsthand accounts that provides immense detail into the activities of the First Federal Congress. I used a variety of excerpts from Maclay's journal regarding the debate around Hamilton's funding system and the residence of the capital. His diary also described many of the political negotiations that took place leading up to the passage of the funding and residence acts, such as the formation of the Pennsylvania-Virginia alliance.

Madison, James. "The Federalist No. 10." *The New-York Packet* [New York], 23 Nov. 1787. *America's Historical Newspapers*, infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\_product=EANX-K12&p\_theme=ahn\_p\_k12&p\_nbid=H64G50PNMTUxOTM0NzI1MC4zNjkyNTU6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p\_action=doc&d\_viewref=search&s\_lastnonissuequeryname=2&p\_queryname=2&p\_docnum=3&toc=true&p\_docref=v2:10C7BD9120DBB670@EANX-K12-10D37D6668412148@2374075-10D37D66A7C8FF60@1. Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. Madison's Federalist No. 10 is one of his most well-known works and greatest political accomplishments. I include an excerpt from this primary source in Madison's section of the Key Actors page. This article demonstrates that at one point, Madison held strong nationalist convictions before eventually embracing a more sectional perspective on issues.

An Old Soldier. "Public Creditors." *The Independent Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser* [Boston], 25 Mar. 1790. *America's Historical Newspapers*, infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\_product=EANX-K12&p\_theme=ahn\_p\_k12&p\_nbid=E69L55BSMTUxOTMyNDkyNC40MTMwOTM6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p\_action=doc&s\_lastnonissuequeryname=4&d\_viewref=search&p\_query

yname=4&p\_docnum=2&p\_docref=v2:109E83A29E4EE558@EANX-K12-10B3C874C9F871C8@2374928-10B3C87501746FC0@1-10B3C87653053F58@Public%20Creditors.%20For%20the%20Independent%20Chronicle.%20Mr.%20Adams. Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. This primary source newspaper article argues for a policy of debt discrimination and criticizes Hamilton's funding plan for its injustice towards war veterans. The author is infuriated by the idea that speculators will make significant sums of money off government bonds while many veterans will be left with nothing. I used an excerpt from this article to show the arguments that many Americans made for the policy of debt discrimination.

*On the Erection of the Eleventh Pillar*. 2 Aug. 1788. *Library of Congress*, Congress.gov, [www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3a45782/](http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3a45782/). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. This primary source newspaper cartoon celebrates the ratification of the Constitution in eleven states, with each state being represented by a pillar. I used this cartoon in my political background page as a way to demonstrate the implementation of a new form of government in the United States.

Parkyns, George Isham. *Washington*. 1795. *Library of Congress*, Congress.gov, [www.loc.gov/item/2002695102/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2002695102/). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I include this primary source illustration of Washington D.C. in the residence page to illustrate how undeveloped the region was before it became the capital. Despite this, the Potomac River (where D.C. is located) became a popular location for the capital among southern states such as Virginia.

Peale, Charles Willson. *James Madison*. 1783. *U.S. Capital Visitor Center*, [www.visitthecapitol.gov/exhibitions/timeline/image/james-madison-charles-willson-peale-1783](http://www.visitthecapitol.gov/exhibitions/timeline/image/james-madison-charles-willson-peale-1783). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. I used this painting of James Madison in the Funding the Debt menu of my website because of Madison's central role in the debate over debt discrimination. I cropped the original image.

Peale, Rembrandt. *Thomas Jefferson*. *White House Historical Association*. Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I included this painting of Thomas Jefferson in the Key Actors page.

"Philadelphia, July 17." *The Independent Gazetteer* [Philadelphia], 17 July 1790. *America's Historical Newspapers*, [infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\\_product=EANX-K12&p\\_theme=ahnp\\_k12&p\\_nbid=W61J53HRMTUxNjA2MzQyNC44MjU1OTc6MTo4Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p\\_action=doc&d\\_viewref=search&s\\_lastnonissuequeryname=10&p\\_queryname=10&p\\_docnum=332&toc=true&p\\_docref=v2:1092161B1163DFB0@EANX-K1](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahnp_k12&p_nbid=W61J53HRMTUxNjA2MzQyNC44MjU1OTc6MTo4Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p_action=doc&d_viewref=search&s_lastnonissuequeryname=10&p_queryname=10&p_docnum=332&toc=true&p_docref=v2:1092161B1163DFB0@EANX-K1)

2-109225D2B8B89588@2375042-109225D308D8FFD8@2-109225D3EDA87A00. Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. This newspaper article announces that President Washington signed the Residence Bill. I included this article in the Following Through page.

“Proceedings of Congress: House of Representatives, Monday July 26.” *New-Hampshire Spy* [Portsmouth], 4 Aug. 1790. *America’s Historical Newspapers*, infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\_product=EANX-K12&p\_theme=ahnp\_k12&p\_nbid=E68Y5ENYMTUyNjQzNzEzNy42MTg4ODg6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p\_action=doc&s\_lastnonissuequeryname=5&d\_viewref=search&p\_queryname=5&p\_docnum=1&p\_docref=v2:10B5EE5A7820ED50@EANX-K12-10B652C4A8BCAA48@2375060-10B652C4E1786BA0@1-10B652C5DB685B80@. Accessed 16 May 2018. This primary source newspaper excerpt includes an account of Congress’s debate around the funding bill. It states that the bill passed on July 26 in the House of Representatives by a vote of 34-28, and includes the names of the congressman that voted for each side. I included an image of this article in my timeline to represent the passage of the funding bill in the house.

“Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives.” *The New-Jersey Journal* [Elizabethtown], 10 Feb. 1790. *America’s Historical Newspapers*, infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\_product=EANX-K12&p\_theme=ahnp\_k12&p\_nbid=K66B56VTMTUxODk4MDgzNy4yMjU2NT0xOjg6d2VzdG9uaHM&p\_docref=v2:107661F0956FDE88@EANX-K12-1079664ADAB0B3E0@2374885-1079664AE7303A00-1079664B94E58878. Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. This primary source newspaper article highlights Hamilton’s justification for the assumption of state debts. He sees the policy as indispensable to the creation of a credible and just funding system. I used an excerpt from this article to show the rationale behind Hamilton’s pro-assumption views.

*1792 Six Percent Loan*. 1792. *The Herbstman Collection*, Joe I. Herbstman Memorial Collection of American Finance., www.theherbstmancollection.com/revolutionary-era. Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. I used this image of a 1792 six percent bond from the federal government in the debt crises page of my website. I put this source next to a government bond from 1781 to demonstrate the consolidation of national debt that took place as a result of the Funding Act of 1790.

Trumbull, John. *Alexander Hamilton*. *National Portrait Gallery*. Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I included this painting of Alexander Hamilton in his section of the Key Actors page.

---. Alexander Hamilton. 1792. *WXXI Public Broadcasting*. Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I included this painting of Alexander Hamilton in my timeline.

United States. *Acts Passed at a Congress of the United States of America*. Edited by Francis Childs and John Swaine, Authority, 1790-1791. This primary source book was published in the years 1790-1791 by the United States government. It includes all of the laws passed during Congress's second and third sessions. Among these were the Residence Act, Funding Act, Duties on Distilled Spirits Act, and Bank Act. All of these acts were either direct consequences of the Compromise of 1790, as in the case of the first two, or eventual aspects of the deal's legacy, as in the case of the last two. I accessed this book in the Rare Books and Manuscripts Collection at the Boston Athenaeum Library. I took photos and included them throughout my website.

*The United States - A Black Business*. 1856. *PUNCH*, PUNCH Magazine Cartoon Archive, [punch.photoshelter.com/image/I0000WKzGkY89jDA](http://punch.photoshelter.com/image/I0000WKzGkY89jDA). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. This primary source cartoon from PUNCH Magazine illustrates the literal division of the United States that occurred as a result of the issue of slavery. I included it in the Precedent page because the Compromise of 1790 encouraged the U.S. to forge future compromises that only led to greater sectional division and eventually to Civil War.

US Constitution. *National Archives*, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, [www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution](http://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. I included these primary source images of the U.S. Constitution in my political background page to show that the U.S. had experienced tremendous political change during the late 1780s. I also used an excerpt from Section 1, Article 8 of the Constitution regarding Congress's power to choose a federal capital.

Vanderlyn, John. *James Madison*. 1816. *White House Historical Association*. Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I include this painting of James Madison in his section of the Key Actors page.

Washington, George. Letter to Marquis De la Luzern. 10 Aug. 1790. *Library of Congress*, [Congress.gov](http://Congress.gov). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. In his letter to Marquis de la Luzern, George Washington describes the great political discord that resulted from the issues of assumption and residence. I included this primary source document in the Averting Political Crises page because Washington highlights just how divided the nation was a result of these two issues.

A Watchman. "For the Worcester Magazine, to the Citizens of the United States." *The Worcester Magazine* [Worcester], 7 Feb. 1788. *America's Historical Newspapers*,

infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\_product=EANX-K12&p\_theme=ahnp\_k12&p\_nbid=E69L55BSMTUxOTMyNDkyNC40MTMwOTM6MT04Ondlc3Rvbmhz&p\_action=doc&d\_viewref=search&s\_lastnonissuequeryname=11&p\_queryname=11&p\_docnum=1&p\_docref=v2:10284A66F6BC7768@EANX-K12-102F3FF8CEF8B2CF@2374151-102F3FF9CFFBBFA8@11-102F3FFB54079EB8@For%20the%20Worcester%20Magazine.%20to%20the%20Citizens%20of%20the%20United%20States. Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. This primary source newspaper article attacks the U.S. Constitution and urges Americans to resist its ratification. I included this article in my political background page because it demonstrated that there had been heavy resistance to the Constitution and that such opposition likely still existed even after its ratification. Thus the political state of the U.S. continued to be divided and fragile.

*What Think Ye of Congress Now?* 1790. *Getty Images*. Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. This cartoon shows Robert Morris carrying Congress to Philadelphia, the location of the new temporary capital. It mocks the Residence Act and conveys the frustrations felt by many New Yorkers over the fact that they had lost the capital.

“Who Ought to Be Pleased with Funding of the National Debt?” *New-York Packet* [New York City], 25 Feb. 1790. *NewsBank*,  
infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p\_product=EANX-K12&p\_theme=ahnp\_k12&p\_nbid=N5BV50REMTUxMTM1MzIzMy44NzQ4MTE6MT0xMzoxNzMuMTQuMTY5LjI5&p\_action=timelinedoc&p\_docref=v2:10C7BD9120DBB670@EANX-K12-10D380FC78A42EE0@2374900-10D380FCAE087838@1-10D380FD987C8630@From+the+Maryland+Journal+%26%23038%3BC&d\_doctype=%22Who+Ought+to+Be+Pleased+with+Funding+of+the+National+Debt%3F%22. Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This primary source newspaper article allowed me to better understand the arguments in favor of assumption and the general funding system proposed by Hamilton. It outlines all parties that would benefit from the funding of the national debt and explains how. I included this newspaper article in my background page on assumption to demonstrate the conflicting viewpoints on the issue.

## **Secondary Sources**

*Alexander Hamilton*. *Library of Congress*, Congress.gov,  
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004672093/resource/cph.3a48412/?sid=c10bfd10b4ccd041ca48524c282c8c4d. Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. I included this illustration of Alexander Hamilton in the Funding the Debt menu because of his role in creating the federal funding system that spurred so much debate. I cropped the original image.

Art and Picture Collection, The New York Public Library. "The First Presidential Mansion, No. 1 Cherry Street." *The New York Public Library Digital Collections*. 1840 - 1870. <http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47e0-d465-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>

This illustration depicts President Washington's residence in New York City during the years 1789-1790. This is also where Hamilton and Jefferson ran into each other the day before their famous dinner-table bargain. I use this illustration in The Dinner page.

Asch, Chris Myers. "The grand bargain on debt that made D.C. a slave capital." *The Washington Post*, 21 July 2011, [www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/the-founders-grand-bargain-on-debt-that-made-dc-a-slavery-capital/2011/07/18/gIQAN1fNSI\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.a2fd40727186](http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/the-founders-grand-bargain-on-debt-that-made-dc-a-slavery-capital/2011/07/18/gIQAN1fNSI_story.html?utm_term=.a2fd40727186). Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This newspaper article from the Washington Post provided me with valuable insight about the precedent set by the Compromise of 1790 in regards to slavery. It explained how the placement of the capital in Washington D.C. strengthened the institution of slavery in the United States, which would ultimately prove disastrous. I used this information to support the final component of my argument regarding the compromises's precedent.

*Benj. Goodhue*. *New York Public Library*, [digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47da-2ae0-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99](http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47da-2ae0-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. I used this illustration of Benjamin Goodhue in the debt discrimination page of my website. He wrote a letter to Michael Hodge detailing the defeat of Madison's proposal of debt discrimination.

Bickford, Charlene Bangs, et al., editors. *Petition Histories and Non-legislative Official Documents*. John Hopkins UP, 2012. 21 vols. This secondary source book is part of the 21 volume Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, a multipart series that I used extensively in my research. Professor Kenneth R. Bowling, who I interviewed, is an author of this series and recommended this volume in particular for its detailed account of the issues of residence and funding. From this source, I included a petition from the citizens of Germantown concerning the seat of government in the Residence page of my website. This primary source evidence helped demonstrate how many cities and towns were fighting for the right to hold the nation's capital.

Bickford, Charlene Bangs, et al., editors. *Correspondence: Second Session 15 March-June 1790*. John Hopkins UP, 2012. 21 vols. This book includes a great deal of valuable, primary source correspondence from Congress's second session, specifically centered

around the issues of funding and residence. Among the documents that I used was a letter from Amicus to John Adams which clearly showed the perspective of those who supported assumption. I also included a quote in a letter by James Madison in which he explains the complexity of the issue of residence. Finally, I incorporated a reflection by Senator Rufus King of New York into my website because it highlighted Hamilton's role in preventing Massachusetts senators from joining an attempt to undercut the residence bill. This letter provides a very convincing and clear explanation of how Hamilton played a central role in assuring the bill's passage, which is an aspect of the Compromise of 1790 that is often subject to contention.

Bickford, Charlene Bangs, et al., editors. *Debates in the House of Representatives: Second Session April-August 1790*. John Hopkins UP, 2012. 21 vols. This book is a part of the 21 volume Documentary History of the First Federal Congress. It includes detailed accounts of the debates in the House of Representatives regarding the issues of funding and residence, which helped me develop my background pages on these issues. I was able to see the final vote counts on the residence and funding bills, as well as any motions made to alter those bills. Specifically, this book clearly demonstrated the shift in the votes of the southern congressman involved in the compromise from anti-assumption to pro-assumption. Finally, it also presented a piece of evidence that contradicted my argument slightly: a Massachusetts representative made an unsuccessful motion to change the location of the permanent seat of government to Germantown only a day before the bill's passage. Despite this, it was clear that no real significant deals were made involving Massachusetts to undercut the dinner-table bargain.

Bickford, Charlene Bangs, and Kenneth R. Bowling. *Birth of the Nation: The First Federal Congress 1789-1791*. Madison House Publishers, 1989. This book provides a detailed account of the issues that the First Federal Congress faced, among them the issue of locating the federal capital and funding the national debt. This source helped me tremendously in presenting the background issues of assumption and residence, as well as in creating my timeline. It also explained how Congress reaffirmed the Compromise of 1790 in its third session, which helped me analyze the compromise's economic consequences.

Bickford, Charlene Bangs, et al., editors. *Senate Legislative Journal*. John Hopkins UP, 2012. 21 vols. This book includes primary source accounts of the debates of the Senate around the issues of funding and residence. It also features the final vote counts for all the bills as well as any amendments made to them. This source was especially useful in allowing me to track the logrolling that occurred, as it showed



that Senator Charles Carroll of Maryland, who had previously opposed assumption, switched his vote to the positive, thereby allowing the measure to pass.

Bordewich, Fergus M. "Dinner at Jefferson's." *Washington: The Making of the American Capital*, HarperCollins Publishers, 2008, pp. 31-52. This secondary source book focuses on the creation and development of Washington D.C., the nation's capital. It includes a chapter dedicated to the dinner-table bargain that discusses the issues of funding and residence as well as their eventual resolution. I found the book's discussion about the legacy of slavery in the capital particularly useful, and included an excerpt on my website explaining why a southern capital prolonged the issue so significantly.

Bowling, Kenneth R. "Dinner at Jefferson's: A Note on Jacob E. Cooke's 'The Compromise of 1790.'" *The William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 28, no. 4, 1971, pp. 629-648. JSTOR, JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/1922191](http://www.jstor.org/stable/1922191). This journal article serves as a rebuttal of a previous work by Jacob E. Cooke, which argues around that assumption and residence were settled separately. Bowling's explanation of how the Compromise of 1790 did play an important role in resolving those issue proved invaluable to my project. It helped me develop my argument that the Compromise of 1790 was crucial in ending Congress's stalemate and preventing an early disunion.

Bowling, Kenneth R. *The Creation of Washington, D.C.* George Mason UP, 1991. This book was recommended to me by Kenneth R. Bowling during a phone call interview, as it offers one of the most detailed coverages of the Compromise of 1790 available. It discusses the divided state of the nation before the bargain and details the steps taken by Madison, Jefferson, and Hamilton (and other actors) to secure the residence and funding bills. I used this book to support my argument that the Compromise of 1790 played a critical role in alleviating the congressional gridlock centered around the issues of residence and assumption.

Brownlee, W. Elliot. "Hamilton's Economic Policies." *Dictionary of American History*, edited by Stanley I. Kutler, 3rd ed., vol. 4, Charles Scribner's Sons, 2003, pp. 87-91. *U.S. History in Context*, [http://libraries.state.ma.us/login?gwurl=http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/CX3401801839/UHIC?u=mclin\\_m\\_westonhs&xid=a4af07c2](http://libraries.state.ma.us/login?gwurl=http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/CX3401801839/UHIC?u=mclin_m_westonhs&xid=a4af07c2). Accessed 15 Jan. 2018. This online dictionary article provided me with detailed information regarding Hamilton's financial agenda, specifically his funding system. It helped me getter understand the main components of his funding plan and how he proposed to deal with the federal

and state debts. I used this information to create an outline of Hamilton's plan to restore national credit.

"Cabinet Battle #1." *YouTube*, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=dSYW61XQZeo](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dSYW61XQZeo). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I converted this video of the Cabinet Battle #1 song from the Hamilton Musical into an MP3. I included two clips from this song in the assumption background page to show the arguments that were made by those for and against the policy.

Cerami, Charles A. *Dinner at Mr. Jefferson's: Three Men, Five Great Wines, and the Evening That Changed America*. Hoboken, John Wiley & Sons, 2008. This book provided a detailed account of all aspects of the dinner-table bargain. Because it covers the entire event, from the background issues to the long-term consequences, this source helped me develop a strong understanding of the topic. It also showed me just how divided the nation was during the debates over assumption and residence and how political disunion was a real threat. Finally, this book corroborated the idea that the Compromise of 1790 played an important role in settling the congressional stalemate over assumption and residence, which was a key building block of my argument.

Chernow, Ron. *Alexander Hamilton*. New York, Penguin Books, 2004. This book provided me with valuable information on the debate over Hamilton's funding plan, including both the issues of assumption and debt-discrimination. It also helped me understand Hamilton's point of view in the midst of this political turmoil, thus helping me develop the Key Actors page. The book also analyzed Jefferson's accounts of the bargain and the question of why he seemed so regretful. This information helped me tremendously in showing how Jefferson's later reflection was a testament to the bargain's economic importance.

Clinton, Joshua D., and Adam Meirowitz. "The Fruit of Jefferson's Dinner Party: Roll Call Analysis of the Compromise of 1790 with Substantive and Relational Constraints." 21 May 2002. *Princeton University*, [www.princeton.edu/csdp/events/Meirowitz052202/meirowitz1.pdf](http://www.princeton.edu/csdp/events/Meirowitz052202/meirowitz1.pdf). Accessed 15 May 2018. Manuscript. This paper authored by two professors of the Universities of Stanford and Princeton provides a mathematical evaluation of whether a log roll (or political compromise) really did occur regarding the funding and residence bills. The conclusions do contradict my argument to a degree, as the authors state that the passage of the residence bill likely did not resolve the issue of assumption. However, they explain that the compromise itself was two-fold: the passage of residence helped

boost support for the funding bill, while the specific measure of assumption was settled by a deal involving the amount of interest paid to creditors. Thus this paper helped me understand a new perspective on the Compromise of 1790 and reconsider some aspects of my argument.

“The Compromise of 1790.” *Birth of the Nation: The First Federal Congress 1789-1791*, edited by Charlene Bangs Bickford, First Federal Congress Project, [www2.gwu.edu/~ffcp/exhibit/p14/index.html](http://www2.gwu.edu/~ffcp/exhibit/p14/index.html). Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This website was a very useful guide in my research because it provided me with a basic understanding of the Compromise of 1790 and its importance in preserving the Union. It included a variety of relevant primary source documents, such as a letter from Henry Lee of Virginia to James Madison, that I used to illustrate how the dinner-table bargain prevented an early sectional crisis.

Cooke, Jacob E. “Compromise of 1790.” *Dictionary of American History*, edited by Stanley I. Kutler, 3rd ed., vol. 2, Charles Scribner’s Sons, 2003, p. 330. *U.S. History in Context*, [http://libraries.state.ma.us/loggingurl=http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/CX3401800966/UHIC?u=mlyn\\_m\\_westonhs&xid=4035cc34](http://libraries.state.ma.us/loggingurl=http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/CX3401800966/UHIC?u=mlyn_m_westonhs&xid=4035cc34). Accessed 15 Jan. 2018. This online dictionary article provided a short and simple overview of the compromise of 1790. A valuable piece of information that I took away from this source was that Hamilton made further compensations to the South by offering increased credit to states with little or no debt. This was an additional dimension of the deal that is often ignored in the traditional accounts, but I made sure to include it in my website.

Cooke, Jacob E. “The Compromise of 1790.” *The William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 27, no. 4, 1970, pp. 524–545. JSTOR, JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/1919703](http://www.jstor.org/stable/1919703). This journal article contradicts the traditional accounts of the Compromise of 1790 by suggesting that the issues of assumption and residence were settled separately as opposed to together as part of a grande deal. Additionally, Cooke argues that the efforts of Hamilton, Madison, and Jefferson made little difference in the final congressional votes, but that instead the resettlement of state debt was their main achievement. While this article challenged my interpretation of the bargain, it helped me better explain the Pennsylvania-Virginia alliance in my website as well as the renegotiation of Virginia’s debt. This article forced me to weigh its arguments with the opposing one provided by other books and articles. In the end, I decided that there was convincing evidence showing that the bargain did make a difference in securing the passage of assumption and residence.

“The Dinner Table Bargain, June 1790.” *American Experience*, WGBH Educational Foundation, [www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/hamilton-dinner-table-bargain-june-1790/](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/hamilton-dinner-table-bargain-june-1790/). Accessed 15 May 2018. This online article provides a detailed explanation of the Compromise of 1790, particularly about how the passage of the funding and residence bills played out. It helped me explain the various nuances of the compromise which challenge the traditional account. For example, the article states that a variety of pre-negotiations took place before the actual dinner and that the Potomac-Philadelphia coalition already had the votes they needed to pass the residence bill (Hamilton’s main job was helping smooth out its passage). These were important details that I made sure to include in my website.

Ellis, Joseph J. *Founding Brothers: The Revolutionary Generation*. New York, Vintage Books, 2000. This book dedicates a chapter to the Compromise of 1790 that helped me understand the importance of the bargain in terms of its immediate and long-term consequences. It detailed the arguments given by both-sides of the funding issue and also highlighted the deep ideological differences between Hamilton, Madison, and Jefferson, thus helping me develop my background pages. Additionally, this book points out several flaws in Jefferson’s account of the bargain, such as the fact that he leaves out Virginia’s debt resettlement and the many pre-negotiations that took place.

*Federal Hall, Wall Street. New York Public Library*. Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. This illustration depicts Federal Hall in New York City, the seat of government from 1789-1791. I used this image in my timeline.

*First Bank of the United States. Wikipedia*, [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:FirstBankofUS00\\_crop.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:FirstBankofUS00_crop.jpg). Accessed 29 Mar. 2018. This photograph of the First Bank of the United States serves as the header background for the Economic Legacy page. The First Bank of the United States was one of pieces of legislation created during Congress’s third session that reaffirmed the Compromise of 1790.

Fratto, Tony. “Tony Fratto: A ‘Dinner Table Bargain’ for Europe?” *CNBC*, 25 May 2010, [www.cnbc.com/id/37334968](http://www.cnbc.com/id/37334968). Accessed 15 May 2018. I used this brief opinion article to better understand how the legacy of the Compromise of 1790 has remained relevant overtime. The author explains how the deal helped temporarily settle the massive divide that had overtaken the nation during Congress’s second session. It proved to be the most effective solution for the time being, easing sectional tensions between the North and South as well as cementing federal authority. This information

proved particularly useful to me when developing the Economic Legacy and Precedent pages.

“Funding the National Debt.” *Birth of the Nation: The First Federal Congress 1789-1791*, edited by Charlene Bangs Bickford, First Federal Congress Project, [www2.gwu.edu/~ffcp/exhibit/p14/index.html](http://www2.gwu.edu/~ffcp/exhibit/p14/index.html). Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This website provided valuable information regarding Hamilton’s First Report on Public Credit, its reception, and the debates that followed. I used this source to develop my background page on funding. It also provided me with several primary sources that I included in my website, such as a continental debt certificate from 1781, a memorial from the public creditors of Pennsylvania to the President and Congress, and a letter from Benjamin Goodhue to Michael Hodge etc.

Garber, Peter M. *Alexander Hamilton’s Market Based Debt Reduction Plan*. Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy, 1991. *The National Bureau of Economic Research*, [www.nber.org/papers/w3597](http://www.nber.org/papers/w3597). Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This working paper from the National Bureau of Economic Research provided with detailed information about the financial status of the United States before and after Hamilton’s funding system. It thus helped me better understand the various components of the debt plan, particularly the idea of refunding the domestic debt at par. I used this information to help develop the background information on funding and assumption in my website.

“Hamilton’s America | The Dinner Party Compromise of 1790.” *PBS LearningMedia*, PBS, [www.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/ham16.soc.ushis.compromise/hamiltons-america-the-dinner-party-compromise-of-1790/?#.Wo8T3maZOCR](http://www.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/ham16.soc.ushis.compromise/hamiltons-america-the-dinner-party-compromise-of-1790/?#.Wo8T3maZOCR). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. This website provided an informative video on the Compromise of 1790 that featured music from the Hamilton Musical as well as interviews with past Secretaries of the Treasury. I embedded this video on the home page of my website.

Highsmith, Carol M. *Thomas Jefferson’s Home “Monticello” in Charlottesville, Virginia*. 1980. *Library of Congress*, [Congress.gov](http://Congress.gov), [www.loc.gov/item/2011633053/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2011633053/). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I included this photograph of Jefferson’s home in Monticello in his section of the Key Actors page.

Holland, George. *A View of the Federal Hall of the City of New York*. 1847. *Library of Congress*, [Congress.gov](http://Congress.gov), [www.loc.gov/item/91481734/](http://www.loc.gov/item/91481734/). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. I include this illustration of federal hall in New York in the residence page. Federal hall served as the seat of government from 1789 until the end of 1790. New York City

was one of the main candidates for the national capital while the issue of residence was being debated.

Kratz, Jessie. "The Compromise of 1790." *The National Archives: Pieces of History*, 31 May 2015, [prologue.blogs.archives.gov/2015/05/31/the-compromise-of-1790/](http://prologue.blogs.archives.gov/2015/05/31/the-compromise-of-1790/). Accessed 15 May 2018. This article from the National Archives blog provided me with a brief background about the issues of assumption and residence, as well as how they were settled through compromise. Additionally, this webpage included a primary source image of the residence bill, as introduced on May 31, 1790, which I included in my timeline. This version of the bill left the location of the capital blank, which demonstrated the intense divide that existed over this issue.

Krulwich, Sara. *Hamilton: Cabinet Battle #1*. *The New York Times*. Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. Two photographs from the Hamilton Musical shows Hamilton and Jefferson arguing in a cabinet meeting over the assumption of state debts. I placed these image in the assumption page next to music clips from the Hamilton Musical.

Kurz & Allison Art Publishers. *Battle of Franklin, 1864*. 1891. *Library of Congress*, [Congress.gov](http://Congress.gov). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I use this image of a Civil War battle as the header background for the Precedent page. The Compromise of 1790 set a dangerous political precedent for future compromises. When slavery became the main issue of debate, Congress continued the strategy of compromise until it eventually led to the ultimate disaster: civil war.

Kurz & Allison-Art Publishers. *Storming Fort Wagner*. 1890. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/item/2012647346/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2012647346/). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. This illustration of the Civil War depicts Union soldiers storming a Confederate fort. I included this source in a slideshow on the Precedent page because the the ultimate result of the Compromises of 1790, 1820, and 1850 was the Civil War.

"Locating the United States Capital." *Birth of the Nation: The First Federal Congress 1789-1791*, edited by Charlene Bangs Bickford, First Federal Congress Project, <https://www2.gwu.edu/~ffcp/exhibit/p12/index.html>. Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This website was invaluable in helping me gain a better understanding of the issue of locating the national capital. I was able to apply information on how the issue progressed overtime into my timeline. This source also provided me with several locations that were considered for the capital that I presented in my background page on residence. Finally, the web guide also included various primary sources that I

incorporated into my website, such as an earlier draft of the residence bill and a letter from Thomas Dwight to Theodore Sedgwick.

Mason, George. "Objections to Proposed Federal Constitution." 18 June 1788.

*TeachingAmericanHistory.org*,

[teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/objections-to-the-constitution/](http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/objections-to-the-constitution/).

Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. Speech. This record of George Mason's speech in 1788 against the the U.S. Constitution provides valuable insight into the common objections of many Anti-Federalists to the new form of government. I included a quote from Mason's speech regarding his belief that the new government will descend into a monarchy or aristocracy. Such a statement demonstrates how unconfident many Americans were in the government set up by the Constitution.

Meacham, Jon. *Thomas Jefferson: The Art of Power*. New York, Random House, 2012.

This book helped me better understand Thomas Jefferson's role in the dinner-table bargain, particularly his fundamental desire for a compromise. It also gave me insight into just how ideologically opposed Hamilton and Jefferson were, which helped me develop the Key Actors page. The book also led me to a relevant primary source by providing a quote from Jefferson regarding the necessity of compromise.

Miranda, Lin Manuel. "The Room Where It Happens." *YouTube*,

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=WySzEXKUSZw](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WySzEXKUSZw). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I converted this YouTube video of The Room Where it Happens from Hamilton into an MP3 and included several clips through my website. These music clips correspond to different aspects of the Compromise of 1790.

NCC Staff. "An Important Historical Deal Forged at a Founding Fathers Dinner Party."

*National Constitution Center*, 16 July 2014,

[constitutioncenter.org/blog/an-important-historical-deal-forged-at-a-founding-fathers-dinner-party](http://constitutioncenter.org/blog/an-important-historical-deal-forged-at-a-founding-fathers-dinner-party). Accessed 15 May 2018.

"Republicans versus Federalists." *Sutori*,

[www.sutori.com/story/federalists-and-democratic-republicans](http://www.sutori.com/story/federalists-and-democratic-republicans). Accessed 22 Feb.

2018. Chart. This chart provides a useful comparison of the Democratic-Republican and Federalist parties that dominated American politics during the 1790s. It illustrates their ideological differences on several issues, such as Constitutional interpretation. I included this chart on the political background to show how political divisions led to the rise of the first two party system.

*Richard Bland Lee. Fairfax County Virginia.* Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I included this illustration of Richard Bland Lee in the Following Through page because he was one of the congressmen that switched to the pro-assumption side due to Madison's efforts.

Risjord, Norman K. "The Compromise of 1790: New Evidence on the Dinner Table Bargain." *The William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 33, no. 2, 1976, pp. 309–314. JSTOR, JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/1922168](http://www.jstor.org/stable/1922168). This journal article examines a previously uncovered piece of evidence regarding the Compromise of 1790—a letter from Jefferson to Tench Coxe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on June 6, 1790. This letter suggests that the negotiations surrounding Virginia's debt resettlement and assumption as a whole had already begun days earlier than the dinner-table bargain. Thus it confirms that Jefferson's later accounts glossed over many of the preliminary negotiations that took place (such as this one). I made sure to note the importance of this information when describing the dinner. Additionally, a footnote from this article disputes Jacob E. Cooke's premise that assumption and residence were settled separately, insisting that primary source accounts from William Maclay, Rufus King, and Jefferson clearly imply the opposite.

The Room Where it Happens. *Genius*, Genius Media Group, [genius.com/Lin-manuel-miranda-the-room-where-it-happens-lyrics](http://genius.com/Lin-manuel-miranda-the-room-where-it-happens-lyrics). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. This GIF shows a scene from the Hamilton Musical during the song The Room Where it Happens, which focuses on the Compromise of 1790. I use this GIF as a header background for The Dinner page and also include it in my timeline.

Rosenthal, Albert. *George Mason*. 1888. *Library of Congress*, [Congress.gov, memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/fawbib:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(apc0009\)\)](http://Congress.gov/memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/fawbib:@field(DOCID+@lit(apc0009))). Accessed 22 Feb. 2018. I included this illustration of George Mason in my political background page because Mason was an Anti-Federalist that strongly opposed the new Constitution. He believed that the new government would lead to tyranny and continued to oppose it even when ratification seemed inevitable. His deep opposition to the new form of government illustrated the political tension that continued to build up through the late 1780s.

"Shifting Political Landscapes during Lincoln's Presidency." *PBS*, [www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/lincolns-political-landscape/](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/lincolns-political-landscape/). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. This webpage described the two great American compromises that followed the dinner-table bargain: the Compromises of 1820 and 1850. I used a map from this website that showed the results of the Compromise of 1820.



Strickland, William. *Susquehanna River Ferry*. 1812. *The Center on Congress at Indiana University*, Trustees of Indiana University, [tpscongress.org/impact-of-congress/gallery/nations-capital.html](https://tpscongress.org/impact-of-congress/gallery/nations-capital.html). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I include this illustration of the Susquehanna River in the residence page because this location came very close to being the federal capital in 1789. The Susquehanna River was considered a primary candidates for the capital location throughout the debate over residence.

Stuart, Gilbert. *James Madison, Fourth President of the United States*. 1828. *Library of Congress*, [Congress.gov, www.loc.gov/resource/ppmsca.19166/](http://www.loc.gov/resource/ppmsca.19166/). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I included this illustration of James Madison in my timeline.

Sutter, Erin. "The Compromise That Created Our Capital." *TeachingAmericanHistory.org*, Ashbrook Center, 15 July 2012, [teachingamericanhistory.org/past-programs/hfotw/07152012-2/](https://teachingamericanhistory.org/past-programs/hfotw/07152012-2/). Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This online article provides a useful summary of the Compromise of 1790 and explains how the issues of assumption and residence were connected. This was one of the first source that I consulted and it helped me gain a preliminary understanding of the compromise. It helped me understand how the passage of assumption complimented the rest of Hamilton's financial system, such as the national bank.

West, William Edward. *Henry Lee*. *Wikipedia*, [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_Lee\\_III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Lee_III). Accessed 23 Feb. 2018. I included this painting of Henry Lee III of Virginia next to a letter that he sent to James Madison.

Wood, Gordon S. *Empire of Liberty: A History of the Early Republic*. New York, Oxford University, 2009. This book helped me understand the details of Hamilton's First Report on Public Credit and what it entailed for the U.S. economy. It also explained how Hamilton's subsequent economic measures, such as the national bank, would complement his funding system. Finally, it provided me with helpful statistics showing how the federal government's economic power grew through the 1790s. I used this information to argue that the bargain had a tremendous long-term economic impact on the United States.