

EARLY AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Selected Newspaper Descriptions by State



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CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT [Hartford] **AMERICAN MERCURY** (1784-1820)

After the Revolution, newspapers began to appear in rapid succession in Connecticut. Of the eight papers started in the 1780's, however, only two still were active a generation later. One of these was the American Mercury, begun at Hartford on July 12, 1784, by Joel Barlow and Elisha Babcock. The Mercury had a contemporary reputation for outspokenness and for many years was the state's leading reform paper. It was a champion of Jeffersonianism after a short time and helped to secure legal equality for all religious sects.

CONNECTICUT [Hartford] **CONNECTICUT COURANT** (1764-1820)

Thomas Green, the eldest son of the printer Samuel Green of New Haven, moved to Hartford, which had no newspaper or printer at the time, to establish the Connecticut Courant on Oct. 29, 1764. The Courant, the third newspaper in the colony, was published weekly on Tuesdays on a sheet of pot size paper. Today it is the oldest continuously published newspaper in the United States. In 1767 Green left Hartford for New Haven to establish the Connecticut Journal, eventually selling his interest in the Courant to his partner, Ebenezer Watson, in 1771.

Isaiah Thomas commented that after New York was in the control of the British forces, the Connecticut Courant was "of much consequence, the number of copies at least equal to that of any other paper printed on the continent." In 1778 the Courant claimed circulation of more than 8,000. When paper became so scarce that some issues were printed on wrapping paper before and during the Revolution, Watson built his own paper mill. In September of 1777 Hannah Watson assumed control of the paper after the death of her husband.

CONNECTICUT [Hartford] **CONNECTICUT MIRROR** (1809 - 1832)

Charles Hosmer established this weekly newspaper on July 1, 1809. In advance of his first publication, Hosmer acknowledges that there are already newspapers in Hartford, but says his paper "...will be zealously devoted to the Federal politics of the nation, and to the great essential interests of the Commercial States."

After working with a number of partners, he sold the Mirror to Benjamin Hamlen, stating in the issue of May 20, 1816, that because of ill health he found it necessary to make the transfer.

Simeon Lincoln, born in New Britain, Ct., on April 2, 1790, together with William L. Stone acquired the Mirror on October 19, 1818.

On October 4, 1823, Lincoln (by now working without William Stone) relinquished the paper, and

starting with the issue of February 25, 1822, the paper was "conducted by John Gardiner Calkins Brainard and published by Penfield Beach Goodsell and John Hubbard Wells."

From January 3, 1829 until the last issue, vol. 23, no. 1224, December 15, 1832, the paper was established by George F. Olmstead. Thereafter, the Mirror merged with the American Mercury and continued as such.

CONNECTICUT [Hartford] **HARTFORD GAZETTE** (1794-1795)

Established as a semi-weekly by Lazarus Beach and Roger Storrs, the first issue appeared on January 13, 1794. The size was a small four page quarto. Although an eight page paper was promised in the first issue, it was denied in the second as a report error. The paper remained four pages.

The publishers did keep the rest of their promises and the Gazette was printed on "good paper and [in] handsome type...." The paper also contained delightful, important, and useful information. It presented a high percentage of original material, especially considering how common it was to reprint articles from other newspapers.

By October, 1794, Storrs (the member with previous newspaper publishing experience) no longer appeared in the imprint, and Beach was joined by Ira Jones.

The paper had been enlarged to folio size the previous July, and with the February 19, 1795 issue, the Gazette became a weekly. The paper lasted just one more month, ending on March 19 with issue number 118. Beach and Jones moved their press to Newfield and the next month established the American Telegraphe.

CONNECTICUT [Hartford] **TIMES** (1817-1820)

This weekly paper was established by Frederick D. Bolles and John M. Niles on January 1, 1817. The prospectus states: "The publishers have no hesitancy in declaring, that their [political] principles are those of REPUBLICANISM ..." They went on to state that of the nine [actually there were eleven] papers being published in the state at the time, six were Federalist and they estimated that more than 15,000 copies of these Federalist papers were circulated each week. On the other hand, they estimated only about 4,000 Republican papers were issued in the same time. The prospectus also promised to promote the interest of agriculture, manufacturing, commerce and the arts, and "every species of lawful industry."

Although neither Bolles nor Niles seemed to have had any printing experience prior to the Times, they produced a very neat looking paper. The paper was printed from good type, using many faces and styles and a variety of interesting cuts. Their diligence went so far as to correct some rather small errors.

CONNECTICUT [Litchfield]
LITCHFIELD JOURNAL (1818)
LITCHFIELD REPUBLICAN (1819-1820)

In January of 1814, Isaiah Bunce began his first newspaper enterprise at Ballston Spa, New York. Politically, the Saratoga Journal was Democratic, the party then opposed to the Federal party. Then, in 1816 the Saratoga Courier was established at Ballston Spa, reducing the patronage of the Journal and leading to its death in February of 1818.

On March 11, 1818, exactly one month after the demise of his first paper, Isaiah Bunce established the Litchfield Journal at Litchfield, Connecticut. The earliest issue located is April 8, no.5.

Bunce, feeling he had "overpoliticized" with the Democratic Journal, sought to achieve financial success by creating a "neutral" paper. This should have proven successful, especially since no newspaper had been published in Litchfield since 1809. But on October 20 Bunce gave up. He explained: "Will a paper in this place, embracing no political discussion, receive sufficient encouragement to warrant the publisher in its continuance? I think... the Litchfield Journal [has] received a fair experiment...in the negative."

Then, on May 12, 1819, Bunce began his Litchfield Republican. In the earliest located issue, May 19, he announced his political affiliations and stated that this would be a Republican paper in principle and purpose as well as in name. The paper became a strong supporter of the recently adopted state constitution. He did, however, often quote from the opposing Federalist paper, the Hartford Mirror.

CONNECTICUT [Litchfield]
LITCHFIELD GAZETTE (1808-1809)

A weekly newspaper established by Charles Hosmer and Oliver Goodwin on March 16, 1808.

In their Proposal, Hosmer and Goodwin stated, "On the subject of POLITICS, no man who duly regards the best interest of the country, can, in times like these, stand on neutral ground. To profess neutrality ... would be not only to incur suspicion, but to deserve it. On this point, therefore, the editors wish to be explicit: Their political principles are decidedly FEDERALIST..... An impartial view is not to be expected from their press."

The Gazette, an obvious replacement for another Federalist paper, the Litchfield Monitor (which had ceased publication in 1807), continued only until they won their goals in the election of 1809.

The Gazette, although only briefly published, had been exceptionally well designed and printed. For further information concerning Charles Hosmer, see the (Hartford) Connecticut Mirror. (Sold with Witness 1805-1807)

CONNECTICUT [Litchfield]
WITNESS (1805-1807)

In 1805, an elaborate political rally called the "Festivals" was held by the Democrats in Litchfield. Timothy Ashley was sent to be the editor of a new weekly paper, entitled the Witness, starting on August 14 of that year.

Ashley was not found to be sensational enough, so he was joined by Selleck Osborn to help carry the day for the Democrats. Together they managed to create a tremendous stir. Osborn went so far as to goad a Federalist storekeeper to the point that he was attacked by the man's son. This incident was, of course, played to the hilt in the Witness.

Finally both Osborn and Ashley were jailed on libel charges. Ashley apparently recanted and was freed, but Osborn chose to become a political martyr. A committee of Democrats was formed to report on the jail's conditions. The reports were regular bulletins in the Witness. A Festival was planned in Osborn's honor where the first toast was, "Selleck Osborn! the Later Daniel in the lions' den. He is teaching his persecutors that the beasts cannot devour him."

The work of the Witness was complete. The Democrats won their desired notoriety and votes. The paper ceased with the June 24, 1807 issue. (Sold with Litchfield Gazette 1808-1809)

CONNECTICUT [Middletown]
MIDDLESEX GAZETTE (1785-1820)

The Middlesex Gazette was established by Moses H. Woodward and Thomas Green on November 8, 1785, in the flourishing river port of Middletown, Connecticut. Considerable space was devoted to literature and poetry, besides the usual variety of news items culled from other journals. It was a Federalist paper, often critical of Jefferson and the Democratic movement. Political consideration never crowded out of its columns other subjects of a social nature such as the articles on the evils of liquor by Dr. Benjamin Rush, champion of the early temperance movement. Woodward published the paper from June 20, 1789 to Oct. 6, 1797, when he resigned the business to Tertius Dunning.

CONNECTICUT [New Haven]
NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE (1784-1786)
NEW-HAVEN CHRONICLE (1786-1787)
NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, and
CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE (1786-1789)

The New-Haven Gazette was established on May 13, 1784, by Josiah Meigs, Daniel Bowen, and Eleutheros Dana. The firm was dissolved and Bowen left to form the New-Haven Chronicle beginning with the issue of April 18, 1786. Meigs and Dana stayed together and established the New Haven Gazette, and Connecticut Magazine, which began on February 16, 1786.

Josiah Meigs was born in Middletown, Ct., on August 21, 1757, was graduated from Yale in 1778

and served as a teacher until 1784. Meanwhile, he had been admitted to the New Haven bar in 1783. He was City Clerk there from 1784 to 1789 and in 1789 opened a law practice in Bermuda which he continued until 1794. He was president of the University of Georgia at Athens, Ga., 1801-1810; Surveyor-General of the United States, 1812-1814, and Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States at Washington, D.C., 1814-1822. He died in Washington on September 4, 1822.

CONNECTICUT [New London]
NEW LONDON SUMMARY (1758-1763)

The New London Summary was established as a weekly on August 8, 1758, according to p. 307 of the History of Printing by Isaiah Thomas, 2nd edition (edited by Marcus A. McCorison, published by Weathervane Books, 1970).

The earliest issue located is of September 29, 1758, No. 8. The paper was published by "the second" Timothy Green, with the title of The New-London Summary, or, the Weekly Advertiser. The title later was changed to The New-London Summary.

The last issue located is of September 23, 1763, No. 268. It was discontinued with this issue or soon after this, as Green died on October 3.

CONNECTICUT [Norwich]
COURIER 1796-1820

At first entitled The Chelsea Courier, this weekly newspaper was established on November 30, 1796, by Thomas Hubbard.

The paper, in addition to presenting the "regular" news such as foreign and domestic, also gave marine and shipping news, including valuable meteorological observations.

In May 1798, Hubbard changed the name of the paper to the Courier. With the issue of November 20, 1805, Russell Hubbard, Thomas' son, became the publisher. They continued together in the book trade, and advertised their wares in the Courier. On March 22, 1809, Russell changed the name of the paper to Norwich Courier. In February of 1817, Russell took Theophilus R. Marvin in as co-publisher, but in February of 1819, Hubbard was again the sole publisher and remained as such until after 1820. The Courier itself continued into the 20th century.

From the very beginning, Hubbard seemed to pay great attention to fires in the paper's columns. Nearly every issue for the first six months of the existence of the Courier covered not only local fires, but fires from wherever news came. Finding that this type of news did nothing to hurt circulation of the paper, Hubbard went on later to report on murders, drownings, and a battle with a bear at Norwich.

CONNECTICUT [Norwich]
NORWICH PACKET (1773-1802)

Alexander and James Robertson and John Trumbull established this weekly Oct. 7, 1773. The

partnership was dissolved when Trumbull announced his Whig affiliation. Trumbull published the paper under various titles: The Norwich Packet and the Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island Weekly Advertiser; The Norwich Packet, and the Weekly Advertiser; The Norwich-Packet, or, the Country Journal; until Feb. 9, 1802 after which the title was changed to The Connecticut Centinel.

CONNECTICUT
 [Stonington]
 [Stonington-port]
JOURNAL OF THE TIMES (1798-1799)
PATRIOT (1801-1803)

Samuel Trumbull began the Journal of the Times in Stonington, CT October 10, 1798. In the beginning, the paper was a smaller size than he would have liked (the difficulty of getting press, types and paper in those times). One supplement during this period has been located. The paper was enlarged to demi-folio on January 2, 1798. The last issue of the Journal of the Times located is September 17, 1799, number 50, volume 1. On October 8, Trumbull began a continuation of this paper with publication of the Impartial Journal.

The Patriot, a weekly newspaper, was established July 24, 1801 by Samuel Trumbull. It ran concurrently with the Impartial Journal. The full title of the paper was The Patriot, or Scourge of Aristocracy. The paper was octavo with a format like that of a magazine. It was, however, considered a newspaper as it included current news.

The Patriot was anti-Federalist. "TO PATRONS...Friends of Aristocracy, the natural enemy of Liberty [have tried] to diffuse the principles of Republicanism...and...have endeavored to crush the Patriot..."

Volume 1 was completed July 30, 1802. More than six months later, on February 11, 1803, Trumbull published the first issue of volume 2. That is the last issue located.

DELAWARE

DELAWARE [Wilmington]
AMERICAN WATCHMAN (1809-1820)

The American Watchman, a Republican paper that opposed the Federalist Delaware Gazette, was established as a semi-weekly by James Wilson on August 2, 1809. While it was not one of the earliest Delaware newspapers, it had the longest continuous run of any Delaware paper through 1820.

Wilson, born in Maryland on August 24, 1764, learned the printing business working at the Delaware Gazette. He sold the Watchman to Selleck Osborn in 1817.

Osborn, born in Connecticut in 1783, had established a newspaper in Litchfield, CT in 1805 at the invitation of the Democrats. Litchfield was, at

that time, a stronghold of the Federalists. After spending a year in jail on a libel charge, Osborn joined the U.S. Army for a seven year stint. He then spent a few years in Bennington, VT before acquiring the Watchman.

With his first issue (July 19, 1817), Osborn started a new series, but stated in the Proposal, "... that the politics of this paper will continue to be of the genuine old Democratic Republican character." He reorganized the paper, giving it a more crisp look, and improved the composition.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [Georgetown]
COURIER (1812)
SENATOR (1814)
METROPOLITAN (1820)

The Courier, established as a weekly by Benjamin Parks, became a semiweekly with no. 23. With the reelection of Madison the work of the paper was completed and the last located issue, no. 36, probably was indeed its last. The paper was completely unknown to Brigham.

The Senator started on January 1, 1814 as a triweekly. Its publisher was Ebenezer H. Cummins. Its reporting was mostly devoted to the happenings in the Senate. Cummins was never able to maintain his triweekly publication schedule and on April 23 he published an extra that stated he intended to reorganize his establishment. Seemingly the paper was never published again.

On January 20, 1820, William Rind, Jr. established the Metropolitan. The first issue was a "specimen" and the second did not appear until February 5. Thereafter, Rind promised, the paper would appear every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It was Rind's intention to publish the paper daily when Congress was in session, but he apparently found it too expensive and complex to do so. Having taken subscriptions in advance, he later had to promise refunds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [Georgetown]
INDEPENDENT AMERICAN (1809-1811)

This newspaper was established early in July, 1809, by Edgar Paterson as a tri-weekly. At present, the earliest located issue is that of July 11, 1809, Vol. 1, No. 5.

The paper probably was known at first as the Independent American and Columbian Advertiser, as indicated on the first known issue. The issue of October 3, 1809, shortened the title to the Independent American.

Starting with the issue of October 6, 1810, the paper was published by John Thomas and Thomas Leakin. From July 7 to December 11, 1810, the paper was issued as a semi-weekly, and from December 13 on again as a tri-weekly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [Georgetown]
NATIONAL MESSENGER (1817-1820)

The first issue of this tri-weekly (October 27, 1817 - new series, Vol. 1, No. 1) was published by James C. Dunn & Co. [James C. Dunn and William A. Rind, Jr.]. Rind soon withdrew from the firm and the paper was published by Dunn and Company with the issue of December 14, 1818.

James Dunn started as a printer and publisher in Georgetown in 1812. He published several other newspapers besides the Messenger: Washington Theologian, 1823-1828; Theological Repository, 1829-1830; African Repository, 1827-1839; American Spectator, 1831-1832; Native American, 1837-1840.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [Georgetown]
OLIO (1802-1803)

The Olio ("a compound of various ingredients") was established as a weekly on July 1, 1802, by Benjamin Parks & Co.

In his proposal, Parks' plan was for the paper to contain 416 numbered pages to the volume (or 8 pages per issue), that it would be in quarto form on a sheet of royal size, and would sell for two dollars and 50 cents a year.

The proposal further decreed that this little paper would be "unequivocally Federal"!

Parks became the sole publisher with the issue of December 23, 1803. The last located issue is that of August 4, 1803, volume 2, number 6. According to an advertisement in the Georgetown Columbian Repository of September 30, 1803 signed by Parks, the Olio was discontinued in that month.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [Washington]
CITY OF WASHINGTON GAZETTE (1817-1820)

Published by Jonathan Elliott as a daily and as a tri-weekly "for the country," this paper was established (per Brigham) on October 27, 1817, as a continuation of Elliott's Washington City Weekly Gazette. The earliest located issue, however, is that of November 12, 1817. As this issue is designated Volume III, New Series, No. 1, this may have been the first.

The existence of the tri-weekly edition, in any case, presents us with an excellent opportunity. Since there are a number of unlocated issues of the daily edition, we have attempted to fill in from the tri-weekly edition for continuity. The tri-weekly edition is easily recognized. It does not carry a "regular" masthead. Rather, it has a column heading on each page.

The City of Washington Gazette was what could be called the "grown-up" version of an earlier Elliot newspaper, the Washington City Weekly Gazette. The earlier paper appeared not only less frequently, but was tiny in comparison - quarto size. The later paper showed further signs of maturity. Elliot hired two stenographers, one for each branch of the

legislature. This was supposed to insure accurate reporting of congressional proceedings, but their support of the Republican cause was not disguised.

The paper continued until February, 1827 under name changes. Jonathan Elliot went on to publish and edit several papers, and died in Washington on March 12, 1846.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [Washington]
DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER (1813-1820)

On January 1, 1813, the Daily National Intelligencer began daily publication in addition to the tri-weekly, National Intelligencer, which was mailed throughout the country. Joseph Gales was responsible for most of the Intelligencer's editorials in support of the United States Bank, free education, and Clay's "American system." William W. Seaton, as editor, was conservative, nationalistic, and free from partisanship. The publication continued after 1820. (see also the National Intelligencer)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [Washington]
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER (1800-1812)

At President Jefferson's invitation, Samuel Harrison Smith followed the government from Philadelphia to Washington. Once there, he continued his Universal Gazette and began a tri-weekly, the National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser. Smith supported Jefferson on all issues and his paper was the official reporter for his administration.

Smith retired in 1810 due to ill health. The paper was sold to Joseph Gales, Jr. who reported congressional proceedings for Smith and had become his partner in 1809. William W. Seaton, Gales' brother-in-law, joined the firm in 1812. (see also the Daily National Intelligencer)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [Washington]
SPIRIT OF 'SEVENTY-SIX (1809-1811)

The Spirit of 'Seventy-Six was a semi-weekly newspaper first started in Richmond, Virginia, in September, 1808. The first issue located carrying the Washington [D.C.] imprint was Volume 2, Number 24 of December 29, 1809. The Spirit of 'Seventy-Six was one of the Quid papers (typified in part by its lack of advertising) which opposed both Madison and Jefferson and wanted a return to a "pure" state of Republicanism. In effect, the Quids formed the first third party in America.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [Washington]
WASHINGTON CITY WEEKLY GAZETTE (1815-1817)

This paper began with the issue of November 25, 1815. Published by Jonathan Elliot, it was quarto size and paged, consisting of eight pages an issue.

This little paper, which didn't carry advertising, was replete with news: Frontier disputes, constitutional

questions, extensive weekly congressional reports, "original dissertations," and other information from gossip to statistics, from Republican propaganda to hard fact.

In April, 1817, Elliot announced that a daily paper would be established the following October. It would be called the City of Washington Gazette. Thus, the last issue of the Weekly Gazette occurred on October 18, 1817.

GEORGIA

GEORGIA [Milledgeville]
MILLEDGEVILLE REPUBLICAN (1816)
REFLECTOR (1817-1819)

The Reflector was established by John B. Hines on November 12, 1817. Hines had been a publisher of the Telescope in South Carolina earlier that year and was one of the publishers in Milledgeville for the Georgia Journal. He worked with that paper from February 1819 to September 1822.

The last located issue of the Reflector is of February 2, 1819. Hines died at Dublin, Ga., on September 14, 1822.

The Republican was established on February 21, 1816, by Walter Jones and Pleasant R. Hightower. Unfortunately, only two issues of this paper have come to light. They are Vol. 1 No. 5 and 6, March 20, 27, 1816. Jones and Hightower also shared in publication of the Georgia Argus in Milledgeville from 1814 to 1816.

Milledgeville was named in honor of a governor of Georgia, John Milledge [1802 - 1806]. In December, 1804, with a population of about 1300 or 1500, half of those slaves, Milledgeville was declared by the legislature to be the seat of government for the state of Georgia and continued to be the capital until 1868.

GEORGIA [Savannah]
GEORGIA GAZETTE (1763 -1770)

This was the first newspaper in Georgia. It lasted only as long as the Royal government gave it support. It was established on April 7, 1763 by James Johnston. With the issue of November 21, 1765, the Georgia Gazette was suspended on account of the stamp-act, and not revived until May 21, 1766.

INDIANA

INDIANA [Brookville]
BROOKVILLE ENQUIRER (1819- 1820)

Brookville, located on the Whitewater River, was settled by 1804, when Amos Butler came to live there. In 1816 the first newspaper, The Plain Dealer, was attempted. It ceased publication some

time later and was taken over by John Scott and Company, which established the Enquirer on February 5, 1819, under the title of The Brookville Enquirer, and Indiana Telegraph.

John Scott, born in Cumberland County, Pa. in 1793, had problems with the Enquirer from the start. In the very first issue an advertisement appeared: "Stop the runaway...an apprentice to the Printing Business named James Knight..." The bottom of the ad was signed "John Scott". This advertisement was continued in issue after issue.

With the issue of October 1, 1819, Bethuel F. Morris, who had been with the Plain Dealer, gained control of the Enquirer. Scott went on to publish newspapers in Centerville and Logansport, Ind. The Enquirer continued to be published until the mid-1820's.

KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY

[Danville]	PEOPLE'S FRIEND (1818-1819)
[Frankfort]	KENTUCKY JOURNAL (1795)
[Georgetown]	TELEGRAPH (1811-1813)
[Lancaster]	POLITICAL THEATRE (1808-1810)
[Maysville]	EAGLE (1814-1820)
[Paris]	INSTRUCTOR (1818)
[Richmond]	GLOBE (1809-1810)
[Russellville]	WEEKLY MESSENGER (1814-1820)
[Washington]	REPUBLICAN AUXILIARY (1806-1810)
	UNION (1814-1820)

This collection of newspapers contains the issues that have been located. They are as follows: The People's Friend, volume 1, number 20. The paper was apparently a weekly and the Kentucky Journal, December 5, 1795, the first issue. For the Telegraph one issue in 1811 and four issues in 1813 have been located. Located for the Political Theatre is the July 26, 1809 issue. The title appears in Thomas's list of 1810. For the Eagle January 19, 1815, volume 1, number 34 is the first located issue. Although the paper is known to have existed after 1820, the last located issue is that of March 27, 1818. Only the first issue of the Instructor has been found. Four issues of the Globe have been located. The first is volume 1, number 12. The Weekly Messenger was probably established in January, 1814. The first located issue is January 26, 1819 (new series volume 6, number 4). The only issue located for the Republican Auxiliary is number 52 of volume 1. The earliest located issue of the Union is that of March 8, 1814, the last located is the May 9, 1817 issue. However, the paper must have continued until after 1820.

KENTUCKY

[Danville]	MIRROR (1804)
[Russellville]	MIRROR (1806-1812)

The Mirror of 1804 was established by John Adams on September 3. It was printed "at the house belonging to Mr. William Owens." Only two issues of this paper have ever been found. It is possible, however, that the paper existed after 1804 as it was over two years until another paper of the same name was established by Adams in Russellville.

John Adams and William Mitchell established the "second" Mirror on November 1, 1806. Mitchell withdrew from the operation on March 20, 1807 and Adams published the paper alone. Although another Kentucky paper printed an account of the cessation of the Mirror in 1809, the new publisher's name, Ira Woodruff & Co., appears in Thomas' list of 1810.

No issues for 1810 or 1811 have been found, nor has the only 1812 issue located by Brigham. The last located issue is that of January 5, 1809, the only known issue published in that year.

MAINE

MAINE [Portland]	EASTERN ARGUS (1803-1820)
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This weekly Democratic-Republican paper was established on September 8, 1803, by Calvin Day and Nathaniel Willis, Jr. On November 8, 1804, Day retired and on January 7, 1808, Willis admitted Francis Douglas into the firm. Douglas died as the result of a self-inflicted shooting accident on September 3, 1820, and the paper passed to Thomas Todd and Susan Douglas with the issue of November 2, 1820. Some time earlier Willis had left the Argus to become a grocery store merchant. His leaving probably was due at least in part to the time he spent in jail "because of the freedom with which he uttered his sentiments."

MARYLAND

MARYLAND [Baltimore]	BALTIMORE DAILY INTELLIGENCER (1793-1794)
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David Graham had come to Baltimore from Philadelphia to found the city's first successful daily newspaper in October, 1791. Although this was not the first daily newspaper in America, it certainly was among the early ones. Other communities were unable to support daily papers until much later. Boston, for example, with a population larger than Baltimore, did not acquire a successful daily newspaper until 1813.

MARYLAND [Baltimore]	BALTIMORE EVENING POST (1792-1793)
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This daily newspaper was established on July 13, 1792, by Philip Edwards, with the title of The Baltimore Evening Post. By the end of the month, Edwards changed the name of the paper to The Baltimore Evening Post and Daily Advertiser.

Before the end of October, he again changed the title, to The Baltimore Morning Post and Daily Advertiser, stating that he thought a morning paper would better serve the needs of his customers. This scheme lasted only for two issues, and on October 25, Edwards issued a morning and an evening edition, shortening its title to The Baltimore Evening Post.

He claimed that not only was his paper a daily, but that it was "double the size of any other paper attempted in the State." The last issue located, with the title of The Baltimore Evening Post, was that for October 21, 1793, volume 2, number 378.

MARYLAND [Baltimore]*

AMERICAN FARMER (1819-1820)

BALTIMORE RECORDER (1810)

PALLADIUM OF FREEDOM (1787)

(Sold as one unit with Cumberland, Fredericktown, and Rockville, Maryland papers.) See asterisked (*) units

The American Farmer was a weekly of quarto size and had a title page and an index. It contained some local news and death notices putting it into the category of a newspaper.

Only one issue of the Baltimore Recorder has been located. It is number 2 of volume 1. The same is true of the Palladium of Freedom. Issue 6 of volume 1.

MARYLAND [Cumberland]*

AMERICAN EAGLE (1809)

CUMBERLAND GAZETTE (1814)

CUMBERLAND IMPARTIALIST (1808-1809)

(Sold as one unit with Baltimore, Fredericktown, and Rockville, Maryland papers.) See asterisked (*) units

The American Eagle was published for only a short while. The only known issue is for February 15, 1809, volume 1, number 2.

Volume 1, number 28 is the only known issue of the Cumberland Gazette. It was published on July 21, 1814.

The Cumberland Impartialist must have been established in 1808 since the only issue located is number 52 of volume 1, January 21, 1809. This may have been the last issue since the publisher immediately started The American Eagle.

MARYLAND [Fredericktown]*

BARTGIS'S MARYLANDISCHE ZEITUNG (1785-1789)

FREIHEITSBOTHE (1810)

GENERAL STAATSBOTHE (1810-1813)

(Sold as one unit with Baltimore, Cumberland, and Rockville, Maryland papers.) See asterisked (*) units

The only copy of Bartgis's Marylandische Zeitung located is that of February 18, 1789, number 89. If, as Brigham suggests, the paper was published bi-weekly, it was established in 1785.

The only located issue of the Freiheitsbothe is the one for April 14, 1810. It is number 2 of volume 1.

Judging from the only known copy of the General Staatsbothe, the weekly was established in 1810. The copy available is that of December 27, 1811, volume 2, number 91.

MARYLAND [Rockville]*

CENTINEL OF FREEDOM (1820)

TRUE AMERICAN (1820+)

(Sold as one unit with Baltimore, Cumberland, and Fredericktown, Maryland papers.) See asterisked (*) units.

The Centinel was established on January 7, 1820, however, the only known issue located is that of January 14, number 2 of the first volume.

Although the True American seems to have been established in 1820, the only issue located is for March 10, 1824.

MARYLAND [Hagerstown]

HAGERS-TOWN GAZETTE (1809-1814)

While this weekly newspaper was established on May 16, 1809, by William Brown, the first located issue is of May 23, 1809 (Vol. 1, No. 2).

Although not extremely successful, it obviously was somewhat of a threat to the already established Hagerstown newspaper. Witness this instance of somewhat humorous character assassination in a September, 1809, issue of the Herald: "Billy Brown is certainly a poor thing. He neither knows how to write, spell, print, or talk. Although a friend of order, good government, and religion, it appears from his last paper that he does not look at his catechism even on the Sabbath." Soon after, the Herald got a chance to be even more vindictive when Brown was the victim of someone who had been offended by his paper. In the issue of September 20, 1809, the Herald exclaims: "Halloo, Billy! How do you feel after the caning you got last evening!!!"

However, Brown and the Gazette continued probably until 1814, although the last located issue is of June 15, 1813.

MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS [Barre]

BARRE PATRIOT (1844-1855)

The Patriot was established as a weekly on July 26, 1844 by Nahum F. Bryant and J. Henry Hill. Nahum, a supporter of the Whig party, established his paper to rival the Barre Gazette published by his brother, Walter.

Although the Bryant brothers were political rivals, they did not allow their differences to obscure opportunities to advance their financial positions. The brothers frequently advertised their services as attorneys in each others papers. Both found it convenient to have their newspaper offices in the Barre Colonnade.

The Patriot carried a great deal of political news, but often the first page was given over to material of intellectual or literary import such as The Catskill Mountains by Washington Irving or The Crystal Palace by Horace Greely. Inside pages included news from everywhere - including local news and that from surrounding towns. California was of great interest and frequent articles appeared.

After a succession of printers, proprietors and publishers, the paper ended up in the hands of J. Henry Goddard. In an extra dated November 30, 1855 (number 20, volume 12), Goddard stated that the paper was sold to Nahum Bryant (who by now also controlled his brother's paper) and that in the future, subscribers to the Patriot would receive copies of the Gazette.

MASSACHUSETTS [Barre]
FARMER'S GAZETTE (1834-1835)
BARRE GAZETTE (1835-1862)

The Barre Gazette was established in May 1834, by C.C.P. Thompson, and until the end of 1835 was published under the title of the Farmer's Gazette. It was at first devoted to farming interests.

A limited amount of space was used for local news in its early days. The first page of the four-page weekly was almost always devoted mainly to stories of fiction; the second page ran an editorial and articles of agricultural interest; the third page, advertisements, deaths and marriages; and the fourth had articles from other papers. This page later gave way almost entirely to advertisements.

The paper was established as politically neutral, but by its fourth year it began to show a tendency to participate in political questions. Although Thompson maintained that editorially it remained neutral, he later stated that it was impossible to maintain a neutral sheet. He promised though, that in addition to more political news, he would continue to print stories and other articles of world news and the paper would continue to "appeal to women."

In August of 1862 an extra appeared in which is described a "Great Fire In Barre. The Colonnade [a large building complex where the Gazette was published] In Ashes."

The paper recovered, however, and continues to the present time.

MASSACHUSETTS [Barre]
WACHUSETT STAR (1847-1848)

The Wachusett Star, a weekly paper, was established on November 23, 1847. It was published and edited by Nahum F. Bryant and P. Emory Aldrich who were also involved with the Barre Patriot. The

printer was Albert Tyler. Recognizing the need for a paper which was unconnected politically, Bryant and Aldrich set up the Star as a neutral sheet.

By the thirty-first week, however, the publishers found that there were more difficulties than they thought in issuing a neutral and a party paper from the same press. Their law practices took up a great deal of time, as did the editorial work on the other paper. Consequently, they found the Star suffering editorially. More and more the paper was becoming politically polarized, defeating its original purpose. The paper ended on June 20, 1848.

The Star has been virtually unknown until now, and is not listed in "Gregory". It was made available through the efforts of Theresa R. Percy, librarian at the Old Sturbridge Village Research Library, and through the generosity and cooperation of James E. Sullivan, director of the Barre Public Library.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
AMERICAN APOLLO (1792-1794)
FEDERAL ORRERY (1794-1796)

The Apollo was established on January 6, 1792 by Joseph Belknap and Alexander Young as a weekly. Until the end of September that year, each issue contained eight or twelve octavo pages and included a separately paged issue of the publications of the newly-formed Massachusetts Historical Society.

With the advent of volume 2, a more "conventional" newspaper format was adopted. The Apollo, having changed to folio size, continued, with literary leanings, until the end of 1794. By this time, the paper was being published by Belknap and by Thomas Hall. The Belknap/Young partnership had been dissolved in May, 1792.

The Orrery was a semi-weekly which was established on October 20, 1794. As a part of its masthead, it carried the line, "Edited by Thomas Paine." It was printed by Ezra Weld and William Greenough and later by Alexander Martin. With the issue of April 21, 1796, Paine sold the paper to Benjamin Sweetser who became both editor and publisher.

The paper promoted the interests of the Federalist Party along with the reporting of local news. The last issue with this title was on October 31, 1796.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
BOSTON CHRONICLE (1767-1770)
MASSACHUSETTS SPY (1770-1775)
CENSOR (1771-1772)

These three papers are illustrative of the range of political opinion during the years of turmoil prior to the Revolution. One was sponsored by the Committee of Correspondence, another expressed the views of the moderates and the third spoke for the Royal Government.

The Massachusetts Spy was founded by Zechariah Fowle and Isaiah Thomas, who had been

apprenticed to Fowle at the age of six. After only a few months, Fowle withdrew from the Spy. Thomas, one of the most colorful, successful and important American journalists of the 18th century, was born in Boston on January 19, 1749. During his extremely active life he worked as a printer, bookseller, publisher, etc., in, among others, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Portsmouth, N.H., Boston, Charleston, S.C., Newburyport, Springfield, Worcester and Salem, Mass., Londonderry, N.H., Baltimore, Walpole, N.H., Albany and Troy, N.Y., Windsor and Rutland, Vt.

The Spy became the most inflammatory newspaper in the colonies.

Thomas founded the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester on Oct. 24, 1812, and died in Worcester on April 4, 1831.

The Boston Chronicle was a well printed and edited paper that became Boston's first semi-weekly in its second year. It was established on December 21, 1767, by two Scottish printers, John Mein and John Fleming.

The Censor was established by Ezekiel Russell on November 23, 1771. Russell, born in Boston, was apprenticed to his brother John. During its brief existence, the Censor was supported by those in favor of the British Government. The last issue is that of May 2, 1772.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
BOSTON MIRROR (1808-1810)
SCOURGE (1811)
SATIRIST (1812)
IDIOT (1817-1819)
KALEIDOSCOPE (1818-1819)

The Boston Mirror was established by Edward Oliver and Isaac Munroe on October 22, 1808. The weekly was meant as a substitute for another newspaper, The Times, and a magazine, The Emerald. When the partnership failed, Oliver became the sole publisher. He discontinued the Mirror on July 10, 1810.

Merrill Butler established The Scourge on August 10, 1811. It was edited under the pseudonym of "Tim Touchstone." The issue of November 30 reported an attack on Butler by one James L. Edwards. In December, the editor was sentenced to prison for libel. The paper continued until December 28, 1811, the last issue located.

The Satirist was established on January 16, 1812 by James L. Edwards. It was edited under the pseudonym of "Lodowick Lash'em." Issued irregularly, there were thirteen issues between January 16 and May 9. With the April 20 issue, the name was changed to The Boston Satirist, or Weekly Museum.

The weekly Idiot was established on January 10, 1818. Published by "Samuel Simpleton" a pseudonym for Henry Trumbull, the Idiot was discontinued with the issue of January 2, 1819. It was purchased by the Kaleidoscope.

Published by Abraham Hews, Jr. and Sylvester T. Goss, the Kaleidoscope was edited by Nathaniel H.

Wright. The first issue located was of December 12, 1818. With the absorption of the Idiot, the paper changed its name to Boston Kaleidoscope and Literary Rambler. The last located issue is that of November 6, 1819.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER (1813-1820)

The "Boston Daily Advertiser," the first successful daily in New England, was established Mar. 3, 1813, published by Wm. W. Clapp, and edited by Horatio Biglow. Nathan Hale, nephew of the patriot who was hanged as a spy during the Revolution, became publisher with the issue of April 7, 1814. The "Boston Daily Advertiser" was mainly mercantile in nature with few of its columns carrying news. Nathan Hale was a political independent.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
BOSTON EVENING-POST (1735-1775)
 (Sold with BOSTON POST-BOY, 1734-1775)

The first issue of this paper established by Thomas Fleet and entitled The Boston Evening-Post was on August 18, 1735, and was labeled No. 203. The second issue of this weekly, however, on August 25, was issued as No. 2. Thereafter the numbering was continuous. Thomas Fleet died on July 21, 1758, and an issue dated three days later was published by his sons Thomas and John.

In defiance of the Stamp Act, issues from November 4, 1756, to May 19, 1766, did not name the publishers in the imprint. The paper was discontinued with the issue of April 24, 1775, No. 2065.

Isaiah Thomas states that the Post was the best written paper of its day.

With the issue of March 19, 1751, an embellished crown-and-heart device began to be used in the masthead. Several variations of this theme continued to be used throughout the rest of the life of the paper.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
BOSTON GAZETTE (1719-1798)

This weekly, the second newspaper in the Colonies, first was printed for William Brooker by James Franklin, who later founded the "New England Courant." Samuel Kneeland, who for many years had been the printer of the "Boston Gazette", became the proprietor, with Timothy Green, in October of 1741. Kneeland and Green changed the title to "The Boston Gazette, or, Weekly Journal." Benjamin Edes and John Gill then purchased the paper and with the issue of April 7, 1755, began new volume numbering and altered the title to "The Boston-Gazette, or Country Journal". The paper gave support and encouragement to the Patriots in unwavering opposition to the British policy.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]

BOSTON GAZETTE (1800-1820)

(Sold with BOSTON PRICE-CURRENT, 1795-1798 and RUSSELL'S GAZETTE, 1798-1800)

In some listings, this "Boston Gazette" and the earlier paper of the same name (see above) are treated as one continuing publication. This is in error. The earlier "Boston Gazette" suspended publication with the issue of September 17, 1798. Before then, however, on June 7 of the same year, John Russell had changed the name of a paper he had been issuing since Sept. 7, 1795, from "Boston Price-Current" to "Russell's Gazette". The latter paper appeared under that name until it became the "Boston Gazette" on Oct. 9, 1800. Thus the two "gazettes" are clearly two separate and distinct publications.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]

BOSTON INTELLIGENCER (1816-1820)

This paper was a continuation of the Boston Evening Gazette. The first issue with the new title of Boston Intelligencer, and the Morning & Evening Advertiser was that of August 17, 1816, vol. 3, no. 1.

The paper was begun by William Burdick & Co., but Burdick relinquished proprietorship with the issue of January 4, 1817. It was not until March 8 that another proprietor, William W. Clapp, was noted.

In the first issue, the publisher promised to print the paper twice a week and said that he expected to add several editors to his staff. However, the paper never really became a semi-weekly.

On October 24, 1818, the format of the paper was redesigned. The masthead was changed, the number of columns went from five to six, and the type was improved. The biggest change, however, was the publication of two editions. Most of the news and advertisements for the editions were the same, but just enough was changed to justify large letters on an inside page reading, SECOND EDITION. [Both editions are included in the Readex publication.]

With several changes in names and editors the paper continued on into the 20th century, ending with the title of the Saturday Evening Gazette.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]

BOSTON NEWS-LETTER (1704-1776)

The News-Letter was the first regularly published newspaper in the British Colonies of North America. It was established on April 24, 1704, was published by John Campbell and printed by Bartholomew Green. The News-Letter was called the "court gazette", was "published by authority", and was noted for its pro-British sympathies. The paper went through a succession of printers and publishers ending with Margaret Draper, the widow of publisher Richard Draper and one of at least nine women printers during this period.

A long and sometimes bitter struggle occurred between the News-Letter and the [Boston] Massachusetts Spy from 1770 to 1775. The papers

opposed each other not only on political grounds but on many other grounds as well, even though Isaiah Thomas of the Spy had once referred to the original printer of the News-Letter, Bartholomew Green, as "the most distinguished printer ... in this country".

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]

BOSTON PATRIOT (1809 - 1820)

The Boston Patriot was established March 3, 1809, by David Everett and Isaac Munroe as a semi-weekly publication devoted to the Democratic party. In 1811 Ebenezer French joined Munroe as publisher and Everett was listed as editor. At the beginning of 1812 Everett, who had served as clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1810 to 1812 during the administration of Governor Elbridge Gerry, left the Patriot to edit the Boston Yankee and Pilot published by Benjamin True and Thomas Rowe. With the issue of January 1, 1814, Davis C. Ballard purchased the paper and changed the title in 1816 to Boston Patriot and Morning Advertiser. Edmund Wright, Jr., joined Ballard and they purchased the Independent Chronicle which they consolidated with the Patriot. Ballard and Wright thereafter published two papers, the daily Independent Chronicle & Boston Patriot (for the country) which was published semi-weekly as a continuation of the Chronicle. After the death of Ballard in 1820 the paper was continued by Wright.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]

BOSTON POST-BOY (1734-1775)

(Sold with BOSTON EVENING POST, 1735-1775)

This weekly was established in 1734, although the exact date is uncertain. The earliest located issue is of April 21, 1735, and it is numbered 23. Therefore, the first issue should have been on November 18, 1734. But in his book History of Printing, Isaiah Thomas says that publication began in October, 1734.

Issue No. 23 was called The Boston Weekly Post-Boy and was printed for Ellis Huske, though no printer is named. Thomas states that he was informed that John Bushell printed the paper for a short time.

The Post-Boy (the name having changed to this with the issue of June 11, 1750) was suspended for a period beginning perhaps at the end of 1754 and was not revived until the issue of August 22, 1757, by John Green and Joseph Russell (Huske having died in 1755).

The Post-Boy is considered by many to have been the most eloquent of the Loyalist papers in the years between the Stamp Act and the Revolution.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]

BOSTON PRICE-CURRENT (1795-1798)

(Sold with BOSTON GAZETTE, 1800-1820 and RUSSELL'S GAZETTE, 1798-1800)

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN (1819-1820)

The Watchman, a weekly Baptist newspaper, was established on May 29, 1819 by Benjamin True and Equality Weston. It was published at the office of the Yankee at 78 State Street in Boston.

The paper reported on missionary work abroad from Rangoon, Burma to Canton, China, and on work at home. Marriage and death notices were also of great importance to this paper.

Many articles on Indians were part of the paper. Space was also given to the problems of slavery. Advertisements were not included in the paper until December 4, 1819 when its size was enlarged to folio.

The Watchman continued into the 20th century.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
CONTINENTAL JOURNAL (1776-1787)

This weekly paper was established on May 30, 1776, by John Gill, who had been in partnership with Benjamin Edes of the Boston Gazette. That partnership lasted 20 years but ended with the beginning of British hostilities in 1775. Gill sold the Journal to James D. Griffith, who began publishing it with the issue of April 28, 1785.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
COURIER (1795-1796)
POLAR STAR (1796-1797)
FEDERAL GAZETTE (1798)

The Courier was a semi-weekly newspaper established on July 1, 1795, by Benjamin Sweetser and William Burdick. Sweetser became the sole publisher with the issue of December 9, 1795. Due to the office having been burned, the last issue of this paper was March 5, 1796.

The Polar Star, edited by John D. Burk, a "talented and vigorous writer", was Boston's first daily newspaper. After being indicted for libeling President Adams, Burk went into hiding for two years to escape deportation to Ireland. He was later killed in a duel in Virginia.

The Federal Gazette was established as a daily on January 1, 1798, by Caleb Parry Wayne. With the issue of March 8 the paper changed from its daily status to one of semi-weekly.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
DAILY ADVERTISER (1809)
FREDONIAN (1810)
PILOT (1812-1813)

The first issue of the quarto sized Daily Advertiser, established by Benjamin Parks, was June 5, 1809. For years this was the only known issue. Recently the American Antiquarian Society located issues through

July 31, 1809, number 47. The last located issue implied that the paper would continue. According to Brigham, the Daily Advertiser was the last newspaper published by Parks, who published at least five others during his career.

The Fredonian was a weekly paper established February 20, 1810 and published for the editors by Eleazer G. House. The last issue of the Fredonian included the following statement. "Business had been dull, political divisions alarming, and prospects discouraging when it was determined to commence a paper....The spring is now opening with more agreeable prospects - No embargo, no non-intercourse; no...coalition." Therefore, an improving business climate encouraged the editors to invest in more lucrative enterprises. Publication ceased with the May 15, 1810 issue.

The Pilot, a semi-weekly, was established on September 25, 1812. The paper was printed by Benjamin True and Thomas Rowe; it was published by David Everett. All three were also involved in the publication of the weekly Boston Yankee. As much of the material in both papers was the same, little encouragement was given to the Pilot (especially at a cost of \$4 a year, with the Yankee only \$2!) The paper was discontinued after the issue of January 16, 1813.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL (1784-1790)
COLUMBIAN CENTINAL (1790-1820)

The Massachusetts Centinel was established as a quarto sized paper on March 24, 1784 by William Warden and Benjamin Russell. When Warden died on March 22, 1786, at the age of 25, the paper size was changed to folio with the next issue.

The name of the paper was changed to the Columbian Centinel on June 16, 1790, after vigorous arguments in its columns in favor of adopting a new Constitution. This resulted in wide recognition of the Centinel as the leading Federalist paper not only in New England, but also farther south and west. The new name helped the paper acquire more "national" and less strictly regional readership. It also resulted in giving the paper top circulation, with more than 4000 around the year 1800.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
NEW-ENGLAND COURANT (1721-1727)
(Sold with WEEKLY REHEARSAL)

James Franklin established this weekly newspaper on August 2, 1721. James Franklin as editor often gave offense to the General Court. In due time the court ordered both his imprisonment and the suppression of his paper. At length, with the issue of February 11, 1723, the paper was published in the name of his brother Benjamin Franklin. Benjamin, the younger brother of James Franklin, served his apprenticeship as a printer on the Courant and this is where Benjamin's earliest

known writings appeared under the name of Silence Dogood. For an interesting account of the early issues of this paper, see the Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings Volume 57, pages 336-353.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
NEW-ENGLAND WEEKLY JOURNAL (1727-1741)

The New-England Weekly Journal was a weekly paper established by Samuel Kneeland on March 27, 1727. With the issue of July 3 of that year, Timothy Green joined the firm. Upon admission of Green into the partnership, Kneeland left Green to manage the printing business while he opened a bookshop. Although Kneeland had little or nothing to do with the operation of the paper during this period, the imprint continued to be, 'Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green'. After several years Kneeland returned to the printing house and resumed an active part.

"Judge Danforth and the Rev. Mather Byles, the elder, it is said, were the principal editors of the Journal and often corrected the press. Mr. Byles, it is also said, wrote many of the poetical essays in that paper." (History of Printing in America, by 1. Thomas.) In addition to being a literary paper, the Journal was the first newspaper to have a system of correspondents in neighboring towns.

On October 13, 1741, the paper was discontinued. Two days later, Hannah Boydell, the proprietor of the Boston Gazette, died and for a small sum Kneeland and Green were able to acquire it. They incorporated it with their Journal, changing the title to The Boston Gazette, or New England Weekly Journal. For a number of years before this, both Kneeland and Green had been the printers for the Gazette. Kneeland before starting the Journal and Green concurrently with the Journal.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
RUSSELL'S GAZETTE (1798-1800)
 (Sold with BOSTON GAZETTE, 1800-1820 and BOSTON PRICE-CURRENT 1795-1798)

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
WEEKLY REHEARSAL (1731-1735)
 (Sold with NEW-ENGLAND COURANT)

This weekly newspaper was established on September 27, 1731, and was printed by J[ohn] Draper. It "was carried on at the expense of some gentlemen who formed themselves into a political or literary club, and wrote for it. At the head of it was the late Jeremy Gridley, Esq., who was the real editor of the paper", according to Isaiah Thomas in the 1874 edition of his History of Printing. With the issue of August 21, 1732, the paper was printed by Thomas Fleet, who had come to Boston from England in 1712.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston]
YANKEE (1812-1820)

On the third day of January, 1812, Benjamin True and Thomas Rowe began publishing the Yankee as a newspaper. The editor was David Everett.

By the end of the next year, True and Rowe had dissolved their partnership and Rowe and Joshua Hooper, Jr. became partners. This partnership was dissolved at the end of 1815, and the paper was published solely by Rowe until February 2, 1816, when the partnership was resumed. The partnership was again dissolved in January of 1817, and again Rowe went it alone until May, 1818 when he disposed of the paper to his old partner Benjamin True and Equality Weston. The last issue of this paper was on January 20, 1820, volume 9, number 5.

At the time that the Yankee began, there were no less than seven other newspapers in the city of Boston. Most of them were Federalist papers, so True and Rowe must have felt that there was sufficient call for another Republican sheet. The Yankee also reported domestic, foreign, and agricultural news.

MASSACHUSETTS [Boston/Worcester]
BOSTON EVENING POST (1781-1784)
AMERICAN HERALD (1784-1788)
AMERICAN HERALD (1788-1789)

This newspaper remained in the hands of a single publisher through out its life, concentrating on news rather than party strife. The paper was established on October 20, 1781, by Edward E. Powars under the title, The Boston Evening-Post: and the General Advertiser. Powars proceeded to change the title of his weekly to The American Herald: and the General Advertiser on January 19, 1784, volume 3, number 117. With the April 5, 1784, issue the title was shortened to The American Herald. A Nathaniel Willis joined Powars in the publishing venture on April 26, 1784, but apparently his tenure was short. On September 20, 1784, the title was once again shortened to American Herald; however, by September 14, 1788, the issue carried the title The American Herald: and Federal Recorder. Throughout 1788, the word The was alternately omitted and included in the title. The newspaper became a semi-weekly on February 28, 1788. It discontinued publishing in Boston with volume 7, number 367, on June 30, 1788.

The American Herald moved to Worcester and was re-established on August 21, 1788, as a weekly with volume 8, number 368 under the title, The American Herald: and the Worcester Recorder. It ceased publication on October 8, 1789.

MASSACHUSETTS [Charlestown]
AMERICAN RECORDER (1785-1787)

Established by John Wincoll Alien and Thomas Croade Gushing on December 9, 1785, the American Recorder was never a popular or successful paper. The paper switched from a semi-weekly to a weekly in August of 1786, although the

publishers tried to remedy this by enlarging the size of the paper.

Cushing left the firm the following month (a very fortunate occurrence as he went on to start the Salem Gazette). Allen carried on the Recorder alone, but in less than a year was forced to inform his subscribers that they would, in the future, receive copies of the Massachusetts Gazette.

Competition with some six other papers being published in Boston and a seemingly complete lack of advertisers doomed the American Recorder from the first.

MASSACHUSETTS [New Bedford]
COLUMBIAN COURIER (1798-1805)

Abraham Shearman, Jr. was apprenticed to John Spooner, publisher of the first New Bedford newspaper, at age fifteen. He started his own paper on December 8, 1798 at 21 years of age. The paper, the Columbian Courier was published weekly with the intent of informing readers about the proceedings of Congress, mercantile and marine matters and local news.

The paper had a distinctive masthead, "... a striking oval woodcut, representing a maritime city, ships, wharves, and the like; and a ship and a sloop, both under sail, coming into port... (also represented) was a courier on horseback, riding at great speed ... all with important news ... ," indicating how busy this great whaling center already found itself.

Shearman, a devoted Quaker, discontinued the Courier with the issue of March 1, 1805 to avoid dealing with an embittered political atmosphere. He devoted the rest of his days to the Society of Friends.

MASSACHUSETTS [New Bedford]
MEDLEY (1792-1799)

The Medley, or Newbedford Marine Journal was a weekly that began on November 27, 1792. It was published by John Spooner "at his office near Botch's Wharf."

Spooner was born in 1770 in New London, CT. His uncles, Alden and Judah Paddock Spooner, were prominent printers in New Hampshire and Vermont. John was probably apprenticed to one or both of them. He can be found as the publisher of the Vermont Windsor Morning Ray in 1791-1792.

The Medley was a 16 column folio. It was devoted to miscellany, marine news, political news, and foreign events. The paper became an important source of marine intelligence, reporting more than arrivals and departures. One such report was the launching of the frigate CONSTITUTION.

Although the business as a whole seemed to flourish, Spooner appears to have had great difficulty collecting from his subscribers. This, coupled with competition from Abraham Shearman, Jr., a former apprentice, caused Spooner to relinquish his interest in the printing business with the issue of October 18, 1799.

MASSACHUSETTS [New Bedford]
OLD COLONY GAZETTE (1808-1811)
NEW BEDFORD GAZETTE (1811-1812)

The Old Colony Gazette was established by Elijah Billings and [?] Tucker as a weekly. As a Democratic Republican paper, it was set up to rival the New-Bedford Mercury.

While Brigham was not able to locate many issues of the Gazette, he did correctly assume that the firm dissolved in June or July of 1809 and that Billings published the paper alone.

The microfilm edition contains all but one issue of the paper. The last issue printed by Billings was that of April 13, 1810. Thereafter the paper was printed by David Hollis at a new location. The October 11, 1811 issue stated that the paper had been sold. The new publisher, Joseph Gleason, Jr., changed its name to the New-Bedford Gazette.

The New-Bedford Gazette, a weekly, was established with the issue of Oct. 18, 1811, by Joseph Gleason, Junior. In all respects, the paper was a continuation of the Old Colony Gazette, but with new volume numbering. Even most of the advertisements were transfers directly from the Old Colony Gazette.

The paper was mildly anti-Federalist until the campaign of 1812. It was then that Gleason came out strongly in support of the candidacy of Elbridge Gerry for Governor and William King for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. During the campaign each issue of the Gazette gave more and more space to the Republican cause.

The support was to no avail. According to figures published in the paper itself, the net Federalist gain in the campaign was 108 positions. For some reason, however, the number of advertisers nearly doubled after the campaign - perhaps coincidentally, perhaps not.

MASSACHUSETTS [Newburyport]
ESSEX JOURNAL (1773-1777)
ESSEX JOURNAL (1784-1794)

The distinguished American printer and founder of the American Antiquarian Society, Isaiah Thomas, established this weekly as a partnership with Henry-Walter Tinges, a former apprentice. Thomas equipped Tinges with a press and supplies and sent him to Newburyport to start The Essex Journal and Merrimack Packet: or, the Massachusetts and New Hampshire General Advertiser on Dec. 4, 1773. Thomas withdrew from the firm in August of 1774 and a new firm of H.W. Tinges and Ezra Hunt was formed.

Because of scarcity of paper on June 30, 1775, the size was reduced to one page. The title changed at this time to The Essex Journal: or the Massachusetts and New-Hampshire General Advertiser &c. John Mycall joined the firm after Hunt withdrew in July of 1775. Tinges then withdrew from the firm in January of 1776. Mycall published the paper until it was discontinued with the issue of

Feb. 13, 1777. John Mycall later re-established publication of the paper with the issue of July 9, 1784 under the title The Essex Journal and the Massachusetts and New Hampshire General Advertiser. In December of 1786 the title became The Essex Journal & New Hampshire Packet and continued under this title until the issue of April 2, 1794 when it was succeeded by the Morning Star.

MASSACHUSETTS [Newburyport]
NEW-ENGLAND REPERTORY (1803-1804)

The Repertory was established as a semi-weekly on July 6, 1803, published for John Park by John Barnard.

The paper was decidedly federalist and adhered very closely to the "party line." Other content included the latest inventions, important biographies, meteorological notes, natural history, marine news and more.

With the issue of September 3, 1803, only John Park remains on the imprint. The paper prospered under Park. The Louisiana Purchase was often reported on. (The federalists thought that fifteen million dollars was an exorbitant price.)

With the issue of January 21, 1804, Park announced that he was moving his paper to Boston where he hoped to develop a wider readership. He did, and this last Newburyport issue was number 57 of volume 1.

MASSACHUSETTS [Pittsfield]
SUN (1800-1820)

This paper was established by Phinehas Allen on September 16, 1800, at the invitation of his uncle, the Reverend Mr. Thomas Allen. Until this time, all four Pittsfield papers had been of federalist politics. Since the Reverend Allen was a strong Jeffersonian republican, and since his nephew Phinehas had experience as a printer [first apprenticed to printer William Butler, then as a journeyman printer in Springfield] the time was right, and so the paper began.

The first number bore the motto, "Here All may scribble with unbound sway, If they will do it in a DECENT way." The motto, however, disappeared after two numbers, and the paper went on to be dominated by politics.

MASSACHUSETTS [Salem]
IMPARTIAL REGISTER (1800-1801)
SALEM REGISTER (1802-1807)
ESSEX REGISTER (1807-1820)

William Carlton first established this semi-weekly May 12, 1800 with the title "The Impartial Register." Dec. 31, 1801 the title was changed to "The Salem Register" and continued without change of volume numbering. Carlton, an able editor, was imprisoned briefly for libel in accusing Timothy Pickering of taking bribes from Great Britain. In 1805 after Carlton died at thirty-four, the paper was published briefly by his

widow Elizabeth. After July 16, 1807 it continued semi-weekly publication as the "Essex Register".

MASSACHUSETTS [Salem]
SALEM MERCURY (1786-1789)
SALEM GAZETTE (1790-1820)

The Salem Mercury began on Oct. 14, 1786, when John Danby and Thomas C. Cushing brought out the first number. On Jan. 5, 1790, the name was changed to the Salem Gazette.

Cushing, a native of Hingham, Mass., after his apprenticeship with Samuel Hall, was only 22 years old when he started the paper with Danby. Danby, born in Boston, was 34 years old. He withdrew from the paper on Oct. 6, 1789, and opened a book store.

Harvard University can thank Carlton and the Rev. Dr. William Bentley for its fine early newspaper collection known as the Ebeling File. Professor Ebeling of Hamburg was preparing a history and geography of America. Carlton and Bentley sent files of many American newspapers, along with other data, to Ebeling in exchange for German books. In 1818, the newspapers, and other materials were purchased by Israel Thorndike of Boston and presented to Harvard.

MASSACHUSETTS [Salem/Boston]
SALEM GAZETTE (1781-1785)
MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE (1785-1788)

After April 4, 1776 Samuel Hall moved his New England Chronicle from Cambridge to Boston, then sold the paper in June of that year. Five years later, Oct. 18, 1781, Hall began publication of the Salem Gazette. The levying of a heavy tax on advertising influenced Hall to transfer this paper from Salem to Boston where he established The Massachusetts Gazette with the issue of Nov. 28, 1785, as well as setting up a printing house. While in Salem, the columns of the paper contained much news of the sea, and its advertisements ran largely to the sale of ships taken as prizes by the privateers of the port. Change of name and removal to Boston made it into a more general newspaper.

MASSACHUSETTS [Stockbridge]
BERKSHIRE STAR (1815-1820)

The first issue of this paper was November 30, 1815. It was printed by Milo Smith for R[ichard] H. Ashley. The firm R. H. Ashley & Co. was dissolved on September 1, 1817. On September 18, the imprint became "published by Charles Webster", and continued so until after 1820.

Richard Henry Ashley was born in Stockbridge on February 3, 1787. He graduated from Williams College in 1808 and from West Point in 1811. He served in the U.S. Army from 1811 to 1815 and again from 1817 to 1819. In 1822 he moved to Canaan, New York, where he taught until his death in 1856. Milo Smith also was born in Stockbridge

ca. 1784. Charles Webster, born in West Hartford, Conn., on May 23, 1787, was the publisher of the Waterford Gazette, in Waterford, NY, from 1812-1815.

**MASSACHUSETTS [Stockbridge]
POLITICAL ATLAS (1807-1808)**

Cornelius Sturtevant, Jr. began publication of the Atlas on February 14, 1807. Sturtevant and his paper stalwartly supported the Federalist cause.

When Caleb Strong ran for governor, the Atlas was known to give more than one of its four pages over to his endorsement. Despite all efforts, Strong lost his bid to James Sullivan.

Sturtevant was born in 1771 in Plymouth, MA. He was apprenticed to Henry Blake & Company, printers in Keene, NH. It was in Keene that he started his first paper. Later he started a second in Putney, VT.

Brigham's bibliography originally located this paper only through the issue of December 12, 1807. The AAS and the Stockbridge Library Association have acquired runs through July 22, 1808. Brigham, in his Additions and Corrections, put the last issue at this date.

Readex used the two sets cited above to compile the microfilm edition.

**MASSACHUSETTS [Worcester]
NATIONAL AEGIS (1801-1820)**

This weekly newspaper was established on December 2, 1801, edited by "Hector Ironside" [Francis Blake] and published by Robert Johnson. With the issue of December 30, Sewall Goodridge replaced Johnson. In a manuscript at the American Antiquarian Society, William Lincoln claims that Blake was editor until March, 1804, although his name disappears from the imprint by June 1, 1803. In any case, he was succeeded by Edward Bangs. After a short period Bangs was replaced by Samuel Cotting with the issue of October 23, 1805. Later that year, the former editor, Francis Blake ("Ironside") attached most of the printing apparatus of the Aegis, and it wasn't until March 12, 1806, that the paper made its appearance again.

On July 6, 1806, Cotting took away some of the printing apparatus and began printing on a new press in another office, using the name The National Aegis. Because of his actions, for a time thereafter two papers were published with the same volume numbering. One was called National Aegis, printed for the proprietors, the other called The National Aegis, published by Samuel Cotting. At a meeting on September 4, 1806, it was resolved that National Aegis was the real paper, and that Cotting's was spurious.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

**NEW HAMPSHIRE [Amherst]
FARMER'S CABINET (1802-1820)**

The Cabinet, founded by Joseph Gushing on November 11, 1802, was sold to Richard Boylston on October 17, 1809. The Cabinet remained neutral at a time when most papers engaged in political controversy.

Cushing, born in Hingham, Mass., on January 23, 1781, was the editor of the Village Messenger in Amherst from January 9, 1796, through April 18, 1797.

Richard Boylston was born in Springfield, Mass., on August 2, 1782. He continued to publish the Cabinet until Jan. 1, 1851, longer than any other printer had been connected with the press in New Hampshire up to that time.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE [Concord]
AMERICAN PATRIOT (1808-1809)
NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT (1809-1820)**

On October 1, 1808, the American Patriot was established by William Hoyt, Jr., who after only 26 issues, sold the press to Isaac Hill. With the first issue of April 18, 1809, Hill continued the numbering, but changed the title to the New-Hampshire Patriot. The Patriot was destined to exert great influence on the politics of New Hampshire. Hill, a Jeffersonian, attracted the party leaders by his articles, and received government printing and mail contracts as evidence of the party's appreciation.

On April 16, 1811, Hill took his brother Walter into partnership, and the firm became known as 1. & W.R. Hill. Walter retired from the firm with the issue of August 29, 1815, because of ill health, leaving Isaac the sole proprietor. Jacob B. Moore came into partnership with Hill starting with the issue of January 5, 1819, when the firm was called Jacob B. Moore & Co., but changed to Hill & Moore on January 12, 1819. The title was changed to New-Hampshire Patriot and State Gazette on February 2, 1819. Hill was to serve as United States Senator in 1831, and Governor of New Hampshire in 1836.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE [Concord]
CONCORD HERALD (1790-1794)
COURIER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (1794-1805)**

On January 6, 1790, George Hough established this weekly newspaper with the title of The Concord Herald, and Newhampshire Intelligencer. With the issue of January 19, 1791, the title was changed to Hough's Concord Herald, but later in 1791 the title changed to Concord Herald. In 1794 the title changed to Courier of New Hampshire, and continued thus until the issue of October 30, 1805 (Vol. 16, No. 44).

According to Notes Toward A History of The American Newspaper, written by William Nelson, (Charles F. Hartman, New York, 1918), the paper was "... neatly printed on a thin fashionable sheet of blueish cast. This was the first newspaper in

Concord, and was supposed to start under favorable circumstances, as a town house was erected at the time, a one-story building with a spacious hall through the center, and two large rooms for the accommodation of the 'Great and General Court,' the north room for the House of Representatives and the south room for the Senate. The prospective growth and influence of Concord induced Mr. Hough to open a printing office and to commence his newspaper."

NEW HAMPSHIRE [Concord]
CONCORD OBSERVER (1819-1821)

The Concord Observer, a weekly, was begun on January 4, 1819, by George Hough. Hough had been a publisher of the Vermont Journal (1783-1788) and later printed the first newspaper in Concord, New Hampshire.

The Observer was mainly of a religious nature, the first of its kind to appear in New Hampshire. It reported on tract societies, missionary and Bible societies, etc.

The paper printed lists of marriages and deaths in almost every issue. Some of the lists were very long, including over a hundred names. They provided details such as ages, places, and the cause of death.

The Concord Observer continued until April, 1822 when Hough sold it to John W. Shepard. Shepard changed the name to the New Hampshire Repository, but retained the religious features.

NEW HAMPSHIRE [Hanover]
AMERICAN (1816-1817)

On February 7, 1816, David Watson, Jr. began the American. Watson's sense of humor reveals much about him and his contemporaries. In the initial issue, he tells how he was able to locate the needed equipment to start his paper. The press and types had been found at Walpole. Although it had been used to print a Democratic newspaper, it had done so only a short time. Watson implied that the press had not been used in this way long enough to be seriously contaminated. Furthermore, the press was brought part way to Hanover on the Sabbath. Watson declared that it was not his fault and that he had disapproved, not wanting to offend his neighbors. In spite of this transgression, he felt that the types could still be used to print good moral and political sentiments.

David Watson, born in Kennebunk, Maine, November 1788, came to Hanover with a solid background in the printing field. From 1802 to 1809 he had been apprenticed to the printing firm of Thomas and Andrews in Boston. From 1810 to 1814 he had formed a partnership with Thomas G. Bangs, also in Boston.

The last located issue of the American is April 2, 1817, volume 2, number 9.

NEW HAMPSHIRE [Portsmouth]
NEW HAMPSHIRE SPY (1786-1793)

Almost exactly 30 years after the beginning of printing in New Hampshire (which, incidentally, also was at Portsmouth and also was a newspaper) the New-Hampshire Spy was established by George Jerry Osborne on October 24, 1786. Osborne had been in partnership with John Melcher in publishing another newspaper. The composite Readex edition of the Spy is made possible through the cooperation of the American Antiquarian Society, Library of Congress, Wisconsin Historical Society, Harvard University (Houghton Library), New Hampshire Historical Society, New York Historical Society, and others. Despite the generous institutions, a few issues of the Spy continue to remain elusive. When such issues are located (as is the usual Readex policy) copy will be supplied to those who have purchased the paper.

NEW HAMPSHIRE [Portsmouth]
ORACLE OF THE DAY (1793-1799)
UNITED STATES ORACLE (1800-1803)

The Oracle of the Day was established on June 4, 1793, by Charles Peirce as a semi-weekly. With the issue of January 2, 1796, the sheet-size was enlarged and the paper became a weekly. The last issue with this title was on December 28, 1799, Vol. 10, No. 11.

The United States Oracle was a continuation of the Oracle of the Day without a change in numbering. The first issue, entitled the United States Oracle of the Day, appeared on January 4, 1800 (Vol. 10, No. 12).

The Oracle was "... decidedly Federalist (15 Mar. 1800) but a heavy preponderance of advertisements left little room for partisan material." (D.H. Fischer, The Revolution of American Conservatism.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE [Portsmouth]
POLITICAL STAR (1804)
WAR JOURNAL (1813)
PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE (1816-1817)
ORACLE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE (1817)

The Political Star was a weekly established June 28, 1804 by John Whitelock. The first issue apologized for the lack of political matter advertisements exceeded expectations, and the news was sacrificed. Supposedly politically neutral, we find however "An Independent Voter"- "You are called upon...to vote.... Rally your whole force for the Republican Ticket - The Feds are rummaging every corner for a vote - Be alive and on the alert...we shall beat them hallow." The last issue located is November 8, 1804.

The War Journal was a weekly paper begun on March 12, 1813 by Gideon Beck and David Foster. The War Journal tried to live up to its name by chronicling the war with Great Britain. For example, it described the loss of the Growler and the Eagle, two armed sloops patrolling Lake Champlain. Claiming that many of their subscribers were

federalists, the paper nevertheless leaned towards republicanism. The last issue was December 10, 1813.

Established on September 24, 1816, the People's Advocate was a weekly electioneering sheet which immediately made-known its stand. "The object of the People's Advocate is to promote the true interest of Republicanism." Only later was it revealed that William Weeks printed the paper "for the editors." With the fifth issue, it was enlarged from quartoto folio, and on November 19, it became a regular newspaper published by Weeks and Daniel P. Drown. The Advocate was discontinued after the May 17, 1817 issue.

Probably established May 22, 1817 and issued weekly, the Oracle of New-Hampshire was published by Samuel Whidden. The Oracle leaned toward sensationalism. It reported on earthquakes, duels, highway robberies, a dreadful murder, a mad dog, and a premature internment. The last located issue of the Oracle is September 11, 1817.

NEW HAMPSHIRE [Walpole/Portsmouth]
NEW-HAMPSHIRE JOURNAL (1793-1797)
FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM (1797-1810)
NEW-HAMPSHIRE MERCURY (1784-1788)

Isaiah Thomas owned the Journal which later became the Weekly museum. He was fortunate in his choice of editors and could take pride in his share in one of the most widely read literary papers of its day. The Mercury was established in 1784 by Robert Gerrish, a former partner of Daniel Fowle who owned the New Hampshire Gazette, and for most of its career, was one of two papers in the thriving seaport of Portsmouth.

NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY [Bridgeton]
WASHINGTON WHIG (1815-1820)
EAST-JERSEY REPUBLICAN (1816)

In 1815, a political association composed of Democrats and called the Washington Whig Society, set up in opposition to a Washington Benevolent Society formed by Federalists, established a newspaper in Bridgeton, New Jersey, called the Washington Whig. It was published by a printer named Peter Hay, beginning on July 24, 1815. With the issue of January 20, 1817, William Schultz became the publisher and continued until the last issue of 1820. The paper continued then under another publisher. In April of 1816, another paper was started in Bridgeton called the East-Jersey Republican, published by Nathaniel L. Coombes.

NEW JERSEY [Burlington]
BURLINGTON ADVERTISER (1790-1791)

Less than a year after Burlington's most illustrious literary native, James Fennimore Cooper, was born,

The Burlington Advertiser and Political Intelligencer began. Volume 1, number 1 of this weekly was published on April 13, 1790.

Twelve years had elapsed since the previous newspaper had been published in Burlington, perhaps because of its proximity to Philadelphia. Issac Neale and Daniel Lawrence, however, saw a need for an agricultural, if not a political, newspaper.

During the paper's first year, one of its outstanding features was a monthly meteorological summary in chart form. By the second volume, however, this was done away with in favor of Tide Tables and Prices current from both Philadelphia and Burlington. Agricultural information was reported less and less, an indication that Burlington was rapidly changing.

Lawrence withdrew from the paper on April 12, 1791. He moved to Philadelphia and continued in the printing business until 1806. In July Neale printed a statement that he had "purchased Mr. Lawrence's share in the Office." He continued the Advertiser until December 13, 1791.

NEW JERSEY [Burlington/Trenton]
NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE (1777-1786)

This weekly was established by Isaac Collins on December 5, 1777. With the issue of March 4, 1778 (Vol. 1, No. 4), the paper was moved to Trenton.

No issues were printed for July 7, 14 and 21 in 1779 because there were so many unpaid subscription bills. With the issue of July 16, 1783 (Vol. 6, No. 290), the Gazette publisher found it necessary to suspend publication again for the same reason, but this time for much longer. Publication was not resumed until December 9 (Vol. 7, No. 291).

Collins tried to make it clear to his "patrons" that he was not in the news business for the money: "... that motives of patriotism rather than private advantage have influenced him [Collins] to proceed thus far."

NEW JERSEY [Mount Pleasant]
JERSEY CHRONICLE (1795-1796)

Established as a weekly on May 2, 1795 by Philip Freneau at "Mount Pleasant, near Middletown-Point, Monmouth, N. Jersey." Although Freneau is now primarily known as a poet, he did not give space to poetry in the Chronicle until it was well underway.

Freneau was a well known Republican and in constant battle with the Federalists. He identified himself with the common man and wrote for him. His first issue encouraged his readers to emancipate themselves "from the shackles of despotism."

Philip Freneau was born in New York City in 1752. He became the editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser and also wrote for many other papers including the Freeman's Journal, the Pennsylvania

Evening Post, the Columbian Herald, and for his brother's paper, the Charleston City Gazette.

NEW JERSEY [Newark]
CENTINEL of FREEDOM (1796-1820)

This weekly newspaper was established on October 5, 1796 by Daniel Dodge & Co. Like most of the other people connected with this paper, Dodge probably was born in New Jersey, but just when is uncertain. On October 4, 1797, the firm name was changed to Aaron Pennington & Daniel Dodge, then the paper was sold to Jabez Parkhurst & Samuel Pennington, with the issue of October 1799; on December 31, 1799, Parkhurst retired, and the paper then was published by Samuel Pennington and Stephen Gould. When Gould retired and the firm was dissolved on May 3, 1803, the paper continued to be published by Samuel Pennington. Under various titles, the Centinel continued into the early part of the twentieth century.

NEW JERSEY [Woodbury]
CONSTITUTION (1834-1945)

The Constitution, first issued in Woodbury, N.J., on August 19, 1834, and finally suspended on April 25, 1945, had an unbroken run of 111 years under the same title and under the ownership/direction of just two families. The paper was founded by August S. Barber, then a young printer barely out of his apprenticeship. Barber filled the dual roles of editor and publisher until the early 1890's, when he handed over the direction of the paper to his son, A.S. Barber, Jr. Nelson W. Sparks, acting for the Barber estate, operated The Constitution for two years after the death of the younger Barber - until Louis W. and William H. Albright bought the paper and its plant in 1902. From then until its termination in 1945, the paper's affairs were handled first by Louis Albright, then by his brother and finally by the latter's widow, Ella B. Albright.

When publication ceased, The Constitution stood unchallenged as the oldest newspaper in New Jersey's Gloucester County.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK [Albany]
BALANCE (1809-1811)

Having moved to Albany, Harry Croswell and Jonathan Frary established The Balance, and New-York State Journal. It succeeded the Republican Crisis, and was a continuation of The Balance which they had published in Hudson. In the first issue published in Albany on Jan. 4, 1809, Croswell continued his bitter attacks on the Jeffersonians, and in an editorial titled "To the Public," wrote, "...according to the wretched sycophants, who conduct the government presses, the administration can do no wrong! - And do you expect such conduct

from us, as your printers? Do you wish us to flatter your foibles, compliment your errors, or conceal your faults? If you do, dismiss us at once; for we shall never give you satisfaction: For, although we have the strongest faith in your wisdom and integrity, yet we candidly tell you that you have done wrong, and notwithstanding all the lessons of experience, we do not believe it absolutely impossible for you to do wrong again." With the issue of July 3, 1810, the partnership with Frary was dissolved, and Croswell became sole owner. A change in title was made with the issue of January 1, 1811, to The Balance and State Journal. Encouraged by promises of Federalist support, Croswell moved to Albany. The promises were not kept, and, harassed by libel suits, debts accumulated, and Croswell was finally jailed by a Federalist creditor. For a short time he was forced to edit The Balance while confined to jail limits. The Balance ceased publication with the issue of December 24, 1811. Croswell gave up his career as a journalist and turned to the ministry, being ordained deacon in the Episcopal church on May 8, 1814.

NEW YORK [Albany]
GUARDIAN (1807-1808)
GEOGRAPHICAL & MILITARY MUSEUM (1814)

The Guardian was published by Obadiah Van Benthuyzen and William Wood. Although a magazine in appearance, Brigham considered it a newspaper because it included current news, death notices, and advertisements. Regular columns were Biographical Notes, Literary Intelligence, and "Scrapiana." A Weekly Summary of Foreign & Domestic News was also presented.

The paper continued only through volume 1, issue 52. In an embittered farewell, the publishers commented on the lack of higher aspirations of the inhabitants of Albany, complaining about "the niggardly support given to a paper unconnected with politics, ... devoted to literary subjects, and published at a price cheaper than dog's meat."

Samuel R. Brown established the Museum on February 5, 1814. It was quarto size with eight pages to an issue.

Brown, whose first newspaper was in Johnstown, New York, listed some 23 distributors for the Museum, including publishers in New York City, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

The paper gave detailed accounts of geographical areas, reported on the War of 1812 and other military events such as the war in France.

NEW YORK [Ballston Spa]
BALLSTON SPA GAZETTE (1821-1825)

The Ballston Spa Gazette was first published on October 17, 1821, by Janes Comstock, who already was known as an experienced newspaper publisher. Born in Boston in 1786, he had come to Ballston Spa in 1803. On July 10, 1810, he began

his first newspaper, the Independent American. This paper lasted until 1818, when he began the People's Watch-Tower. The Watch-Tower was bought out in October, 1820, by Horatio Gates Spafford, who then started the Saratoga Farmer. Spafford moved to Albany in 1822, but first disposed of his paper to its former proprietor, Comstock. Thus, on the day that the farmer ended, the Gazette began.

Although the paper continued until 1847, almost none of it was known to exist until very recently when a nearly complete run from 1821 to 1825 was discovered at the New York State Library. The paper is important in that it is an excellent example of a rather long run of a major rural weekly.

NEW YORK [Ballston Spa]
INDEPENDENT AMERICAN (1808-1818)

The Independent American, a weekly newspaper, was established on September 27, 1808 by William Child.

The Independent American, a strong supporter of Federalism, was setup in opposition to the Saratoga Advertiser, a paper with which Child had been associated for a short time. The American was totally devoted to the Federalist party, constantly boosting its cause.

With issue of July 10, 1810, James Comstock and Isaac Bates began publishing the paper for Child. In October, Comstock dissolved the partnership with Bates, and then the paper was published for Child by Comstock. Comstock became the sole publisher in June 1811, and continued its publication until May 6, 1818.

To Child goes the honor of being both the first newspaper publisher and the first book publisher in Saratoga County. It was at Ballston Spa that he and Increase Child began the Saratoga Register in 1798. Between the Register and the American, William published four other newspapers in Ballston Spa and in Johnstown, New York.

In the last issue of the Independent American, Comstock stated that, "The Election in this Country has resulted in complete triumph ... The PEOPLE'S TICKET has succeeded by an overwhelming majority .. A new era has thus commenced in politics." Comstock " .. thought proper accordingly to change the style of his paper... " He therefore decided to begin a new paper with the title of The People's Watch-Tower.

NEW YORK [Cherry Valley]
OTSEGO REPUBLICAN PRESS (1812-1813)
CHERRY-VALLEY GAZETTE (1818-1820)

Two months after the village of Cherry Valley was incorporated, the first newspaper was published there. On August 14, 1812, Israel W. Clark and Edward B. Crandel began the Otsego Republican Press, a weekly paper dedicated to the Republican cause and in opposition to the Cooperstown Federalist.

The paper frequently reported on the War of 1812, often at length.

The last issue of the paper appeared on August 6, 1813, when Clark accepted the editorship of the Otsego Herald in Cooperstown.

The Cherry-Valley Gazette was the first newspaper to be published in Cherry Valley, NY after the demise of the Otsego Republican Press. It was begun as a weekly on October 8, 1818 by Lemuel and Bethel Todd.

The first item to be dealt with by the paper was a long denouncement of slavery. Subsequently, however, an advertisement appeared in the paper: "For sale. A healthy negro girl, aged 19 - Inquire of the Printer." Considering the lack of slave holding in the community, this ad was quite unusual. In fact, the ad ran for months without a buyer.

The paper succeeded handsomely and continued until February 5, 1833.

NEW YORK [Cooperstown]
IMPARTIAL OBSERVER (1808-1809)
FEDERALIST (1809-1817)
FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (1817-1820)

The Impartial Observer was established by William Andrews, publisher, and printed by John H. and Henry Prentiss. Andrews retired on March 25, 1809, and John Prentiss became the publisher. The Observer was devoted to the Federalist cause and contained mostly political news. To make the paper's political persuasion perfectly clear, the name was changed, on June 3, 1809, to the Cooperstown Federalist (as cited by Brigham).

At the end of 1809, John Prentiss took his brother, Henry, into the partnership. In 1813, Henry retired. During 1817, the title was changed to The Freeman's Journal, and Otsego County Advertiser. The earliest issue located for this title was that of November 30, 1818 and by that time the publisher had changed to John J. Lapon. About a year later, John Prentiss again became the publisher and shortened the title to The Freeman's Journal.

Prentiss continued to publish the Journal until January, 1849.

NEW YORK [Cooperstown]
OTSEGO HERALD (1795-1820)

This weekly was established on April 3, 1795, by Elihu Phinney with the title of The Otsego Herald; or, Western Advertiser, later shortened to Otsego Herald.

On April 3, 1807, Cooperstown (named for Judge William Cooper, father of James Fenimore Cooper) was incorporated as Otsego. Accordingly, Otsego replaced Cooperstown in the imprint.

Elihu Phinney was born in New Milford, Ct., on July 14, 1756. He kept a store and inn in New Canaan, Ct., from 1786-1791. Then, probably in June, 1794, he began a newspaper in Canaan called the Columbian Mercury, and Canaan Repositor of Rural Knowledge. He started several

other newspapers while still publishing the Herald: the Telescope in Herkimer, N.Y., which ran from 1801 to 1804, and the Olive Branch in Sherburne, N.Y., which ran from 1806 to 1807. He was a public spirited man who had served in the United States Revolution, and from 1796 to 1802 held the position of County Associate Judge.

Elihu Phinney died in Cooperstown on July 12, 1813.

NEW YORK [Hudson]
BALANCE (1801-1808)
WASP (1802-1803)

The Balance and Columbian Repository was established May 21, 1801, by Ezra Sampson, George Chittenden, and Harry Crosswell. With the issue of Jan. 3, 1804, the firm was dissolved and the paper was published by Crosswell. On Jan. 5, 1808, the title was shortened to The Balance, and a partnership formed with Jonathan Frary.

Crosswell, a militant Federalist, also printed in Hudson the Wasp for the editor "Robert Rusticoat," undoubtedly a pseudonym for Crosswell. His caustic pen in the Wasp caused him to be indicted for libel. Although he was defended by Alexander Hamilton and William Van Ness, the verdict, a foregone conclusion, was guilty. The Wasp ceased publication after only twelve issues. The Balance continued to be published in Hudson as a Federalist newspaper, Crosswell's writing having little restraint and few scruples.

NEW YORK [Hudson]
NORTHERN WHIG (1809-1820)

When Harry Crosswell and Jonathan Frary left Hudson and moved their printing establishment to Albany, NY, Francis Stebbins began the weekly paper the Northern Whig.

Founded on the remnants of the Balance, Stebbins was able to acquire the advertisers of the Crosswell-Frary paper. Stebbins disposed of the paper in 1815 to William L. Stone who later went on to publish the (Hartford, CT) Mirror. In 1817, Richard L. Corss was admitted to the partnership, and in 1819, he became the publisher.

The Whig had a large circulation, "... and it was considered one of the ablest Federalist papers in the state." Among its contributors were such outstanding Federalists as Elisha Williams, William W. Van Ness, and Thomas P. Grosvenor.

The paper was confident in party affiliation. In the issue of Feb. 5, 1815, they published an article entitled, "Federalism Run Mad!," in which they chastised fellow Federalists in Albany for honoring Peter Porter, the "Bobadil and Van Bladder of the west!" This was unusual in that the Federalists rarely criticized each other, unlike the Republicans who often fought among themselves.

NEW YORK [Mount Pleasant]
WESTCHESTER HERALD (1818-1820)

This weekly newspaper was established on January 15, 1818. The Herald was at first printed by J.A. Cameron for Stephen Addington who was probably also the editor.

After only about a month of publication, the paper was printed by Stephen Marshall for Addington, and then in the next issue, February 24, the title was shortened to the Westchester Herald from the original Westchester Herald and Farmer's Register. Marshall was active in producing the Herald until April 26, 1825. At that time he relinquished the paper to Caleb Roscoe of New York who worked with the paper until its end in 1857.

Meanwhile, on October 19, 1819, Joshua Brooks became the proprietor and Marshall continued as the printer.

The Herald, which established itself as a paper for farmers and reported agricultural news, also reported on domestic and foreign affairs and on politics. A typical issue had articles and advertisements: a bank robbery of about 200,000 dollars, "A Pleasant Employment-Benjamin Tiffin, Bug Destroyer begs leave to offer his services ... "; an article about visitors who came from New York City for relaxation from the cares and stress of business during each summer; news from England and elsewhere; a recipe for making cider and for preserving it for years to come.

NEW YORK [New York]
AMERICAN (1819-1820)

This paper was established as a semi-weekly on March 3, 1819. In the beginning, no publishers' names were imprinted, but the paper carried the statement that "This Paper will be conducted by an association of young men." It was later revealed elsewhere that the paper was started by Charles King, James A. Hamilton, and Johnston Verplanck, all related to well-known Federalist politicians.

The American was set up as an anti-Clintonian instrument to oppose New York Governor DeWitt Clinton. It was the publishers' intention to "purify" the Federalist party at the same time, and to re-establish some of the old Federalist principles.

With the issue of March 6, 1819, Jonathan Seymour was listed as the printer. Then, after the issue of March 1, 1820, the paper became a daily; it was printed by John M. Elliot for the Proprietor.

After the American became a daily, the original semi-weekly continued as a country edition. The paper continued publication until 1845.

NEW YORK [New York]
AMERICAN CITIZEN (1800-1810)

David Denniston, a cousin of DeWitt Clinton, established the daily American Citizen and General Advertiser March 10, 1800. It was a continuation of the Argus, although it had a new title and volume numbering. James Cheetham, the able editor, became a partner of the firm in May of 1801.

Cheetham, whose style of writing was lucid and sparkling, supported the Clinton faction against Burr and became a bitter political enemy of Burr. It was Cheetham who first suggested that Burr had not dealt honorably in his efforts to obtain the presidency in 1800. Burr once sued for libel. There were many libel suits brought against the Citizen; once as many as fourteen were pending.

NEW YORK [New York]
AMERICAN MINERVA (1793-1796)
THE MINERVA (1796-1797)

After Noah Webster, Jun., completed his first speller, *The American Spelling Book*, the problem of copyright presented itself, for at that time the federal government had no authority in the matter and none of the newly established states had enacted copyright laws. Webster began agitation which led to legislative provision for an American copyright law and which took him into politics, making him an ardent Federalist. He and George Bunce launched the daily paper. "The American Minerva, Patroness of Peace, Commerce and the Liberal Arts," Dec. 9, 1793, established for the purpose of vindicating and supporting the policy of President Washington. With the issue of May 2, 1796, the title was changed to "The Minerva" which continued without change of volume numbering.

NEW YORK [New York]
COURIER (1815-1817)

The Courier, at first titled the Courier and Mercantile Advertiser, was begun on January 10, 1815 by Barent Gardenier. The first issue located for micropublication was number 6, January 16. The next was May 16, number 101. All but nine of the subsequent issues were found and included in the microfilm edition. Sometime between January 16 and May 6, the title changed to New-York Courier and the firm changed to Gardenier and Buell.

The paper was set up as a Federalist organ. Historian David Hackett Fischer considers the Courier to be an "electioneering paper." The paper does not, however, conform to Fischer's first criterion, that of little, if any, advertising. The "Anniversary Issue" of January 9, 1816 stated that the editors expected political support in the form of advertisements...that they got! This issue contained over 200 advertisements.

On Nov. 17, 1815 the paper was published by Abraham Asten and edited by Gardenier. Abraham Vosburgh was added to the firm on January 10, 1816. With the February 19, 1817 issue, Theodore Dwight took the paper over.

NEW YORK [New York]
DAILY ADVERTISER (1807)

According to an editorial in the first issue, dated August 4, 1807, this paper was conducted by James A. (Sheton) Bayard and Samuel Bayard. The paper,

under another title, had been edited by Stephen C. Carpenter. The Bayards were probably associated with the paper as much for their Federalist allegiance as their editorial skills.

The first issue of the Advertiser contained some 154 different ads, occupying about 75% of the paper. The range of goods and services was tremendous, including the famous frigate the *Constellation*, offered for sale after two voyages "complete with original armaments."

The paper continued until December 31. It was then purchased by John J. Negrin who changed to a bi-lingual publication, *L'Oracle and Daily Advertiser*.

NEW YORK [New York]
HERALD (1794 - 1797)

The Herald, semi-weekly, was established on June 4, 1797, by George Bunce and Noah Webster, Jr. With the May 4, 1796 issue, the partnership was dissolved, and the paper was published by George Folliet Hopkins, Joseph Dudley Webb, and Noah Webster, Jr.

This paper was intended for country people. The daily edition (the Minerva, begun by Bunce and Webster as the American Minerva in 1793) was "too expensive for men of moderate circumstances, and (that) a great part of the expense is incurred in a useless and cumbersome load of advertisements...", useful for merchants and traders in the city but not for country readers.

George Bunce, born about 1764, died in New York on September 18, 1817. George Hopkins was born in Amenia, N.Y. on June 1, 1769. Before coming to the Herald, he published several papers in Trenton and New Brunswick. Afterwards he published several papers in New York and one in Ohio. Joseph Webb, also involved as a publisher of the Minerva, had been a clerk in the firm of Bunce & Co. (George Bunce and Noah Webster).

Noah Webster, perhaps best known as a lexicographer, was born in West Hartford, Ct., on October 16, 1758. After graduating from Yale in 1778, he was admitted to the bar in 1781. The next year he taught school in Goshen, Ct., and then practiced law in Hartford from 1789 to 1793. He died in New Haven on May 28, 1843.

The Herald, as well as the Minerva, enjoyed a wide circulation: "...subscribers are scattered from Philadelphia to Boston, and from the Atlantic to Canada..."

NEW YORK [New York]
IMPARTIAL GAZETTEER (1788)
NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM (1788-1817)

The Impartial Gazetteer was a weekly established on May 17, 1788, by John Harrison and Stephen Purdy, Jr. The full title was *The Impartial Gazetteer*, and *Saturday Evening's Post*, and was of quarto size. The last issue of this title was on

September 13, 1788, after which the name was changed to the New-York Weekly Museum.

Without a change of numbering from the above title, the New York Weekly Museum's first issue was published on September 20, 1788 and continued the form and policies of the Gazetteer. After May 1791, the paper was published by Harrison alone. Because of the yellow fever epidemic, the Museum was suspended from September 8 to November 10, 1789 and from August 13 to November 5, 1803.

Harrison died on August 13, 1804, and the paper was then published for the "Proprietor." A year and a half later the "Proprietor" was revealed to be Margaret Harrison, widow of John Harrison. Upon Mrs. Harrison's death the paper was published by her son, Charles. He published the paper "for his own benefit and that of his Orphan Brothers and Sisters."

The paper was aimed at a female audience and published what was thought to be of interest, or "proper" for women. Much was of a moralistic or light nature. Other pages carried marriage announcements, death notices, "letters to the editor," and advertisements. The ads were for the theatre, education, and fine clothing. The paper also carried some shipping news, anecdotes, and poetry. About two columns per issue were devoted to current news.

On May 9, 1812 James Oram announced that he had purchased the Museum. In May 1815 Oram changed the format to octavo and called it the New-York Weekly Museum, or Polite Repository, of Amusement and Instruction. The last issue was April 26, 1817, volume 5, number 26.

NEW YORK [New York]
INDEPENDENT JOURNAL (1783-1788)

Begun as a weekly on November 17, 1783 by Charles Webster and John M'Lean, at No. 32 Maiden-Lane. In the first issue the editors apologized for its inelegant appearance, which can now be seen as plain but charming. Its "intelligence" was pointed and useful. For example, an item dealing with counterfeit dollars not only warned readers, but pointed out 16 precise anomalies distinguishing the fake from the genuine.

The readership thought it a worthwhile paper and by the end of December, the editors announced that the paper would be published twice a week. The Journal had numerous agents, strategically located in bookbinderies, coffee houses, and printers' establishments in Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, and New York City.

Advertisements reflected the busy life of Maiden-Lane. A doctor advertised that he would pay two guineas each for front teeth...it was later explained that he claimed he could transplant them.

NEW YORK [New York]
INDEPENDENT REFLECTOR (1752-1753)

The Reflector was established on November 30, 1752 by James Parker. The paper dealt with many subjects: essays, most of which were written by

William Livingston; the effects of an absolute and a limited monarchy; the taxes levied on "strong liquors"; the divisions created by political parties, and "Passive-Obedience and Non-Resistance."

Considering the Reflector's subject matter, it is not surprising that the British suppressed it with the 52nd issue. Parker subsequently published a title page and a 31 page "Preface" dated January 19, 1753. The "Preface" stated that the paper was "Printed (until tyrannically suppressed...)" It also included more than 50 additional subjects Parker had planned to deal with in future issues.

James Parker continued as a printer for more than twenty years after the suppression of the Independent Reflector. He worked in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. During this time he also became the postmaster of New Haven, CT, the Librarian of the Library of the Corporation of New York, a Judge in Middlesex, NJ, and finally, Comptroller and Secretary of the Post Office for the Northern District of the British Colonies. Parker died in Burlington, NJ on July 2, 1770.

NEW YORK [New York]
MOTT and HURTIN'S NEW-YORK WEEKLY CHRONICLE (1795)
NEW-YORK WEEKLY CHRONICLE (1795)

Mott and Hurtin's was a weekly established on January 1, 1795 by Jacob S. Mott and William Hurtin, Jr. It reported on all of the usual matters, and was greatly interested in the affairs of the young and in women's rights.

Mott and Hurtin ended their partnership after 16 issues and Hurtin formed a new alliance with Andrew Commardinger. The newspaper's name was changed to the New-York Weekly Chronicle. The paper thus continued with little change in policy, appearance, or format. The last located issue is number 40, published on October 1. Two weeks later Commardinger died in a yellow fever epidemic. Hurtin continued as a printer and later became publisher of the (Goshen, NY) Goshen Repository.

NEW YORK [New York]
NATIONAL ADVOCATE (1812-1820)

The Advocate was established as a daily newspaper on December 15, 1812. It was published by George White and edited by a brilliant Rhode Island lawyer and newspaperman, Henry Wheaton.

Wheaton had been recruited for the job by Albert Gallatin, a cultured and educated politician and diplomat. The paper was published by Naphtali Phillips, Proprietor.

When the New York Columbian fell into disfavor in the campaign of 1812, the National Advocate was quickly founded to become the Republican and the Tammany organ. Tammany, which began as a social and benevolent organization before the

Revolution, evolved into a political arm of the Jeffersonian administration.

Starting on July 21, 1815, Andrew Caldwell Mitchell became the editor. Mitchell retired in 1817 and Mordecai M. Noah, another distinguished newspaperman, became editor.

During 1815-1816, DeWitt Clinton proposed to build a canal across upper New York state. The Erie Canal became a political issue, and Clinton thought that he could rescue a career that had almost been destroyed by Tammany. For four years, Tammany had opposed the canal, but once it was built, editor Noah spoke of it proudly, and Tammany behaved as though the canal was theirs.

NEW YORK [New York]

NEW-YORK CHRONICLE (1769-1770)

CONSTITUTIONAL GAZETTE (1775-1776)

The New-York Chronicle, a quarto of 8 pages with pagination, was begun as a weekly on May 8, 1769 by Alexander and James Robertson. Twenty-nine issues later, the paper was reduced to four pages and published twice a week. After the change to four pages, the paper lasted for only eleven more issues, ending with no. 40, on January 4, 1770. With the failure of the Chronicle, the Robertsons, who were Loyalists, moved to Albany and then to Norwich, Connecticut, where they continued to publish. They returned to New York City after the British took possession.

The Constitutional Gazette was begun on August 2, 1775 by John Anderson. The earliest issue located for micropublication was no. 3, August 9. Until August 23, the issues were broadsides. Beginning with this issue, the size of the paper was reduced, but it was printed in four pages. In addition to the expected political and military intelligence, the Gazette contained other valuable information. The issue of July 31, 1776 carried a lengthy plea for nurses, both male and female, who could offer their services to the New York General Hospital.

NEW YORK [New York]

NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER (1817-1820)

This publication was established on April 9, 1817, by John W. Walker for Theodore Dwight. With the issue of July 29, 1817, Dwight took Walker into partnership, with Dwight as editor and Walker as printer. With the July 8, 1818, issue, William B. Townsend was added to the firm.

Following the provenance of some early newspapers can be confusing, for example:

From 1815 to 1817, the Albany Daily Advertiser was published for Theodore Dwight by John W. Walker. In March, 1817, it consolidated with the Albany Gazette and adopted the volume numbering of the Advertiser, changing from a semi-weekly to a daily. Walker and Dwight also had a semi-weekly edition of the Advertiser in Albany during this period. Dwight sold his entire plant to the Albany-Gazette, but his semiweekly edition was continued at New

York by the New-York Advertiser, and this was the semi-weekly edition of the New York Daily Advertiser. To complicate matters further, in the first issue of the New York Advertiser, it stated that it was a union of the Albany Advertiser and the New York Courier. Actually, the Courier was taken over by Theodore Dwight with the issue of February 19, 1817, and the last issue of this paper appeared on April 8 of that year. Since the Albany Advertiser was in fact absorbed by the Albany Gazette, the statement about the Advertiser and the Courier really concerned only the publishers and not the papers per se.

The New-York Advertiser was just that, an advertising medium. The paper continued publication until October 31, 1836, when it was followed by the (semi-weekly) New York Express, published from November 3, 1836, through 1879.

NEW YORK [New York]

NEW YORK GAZETTE [Weyman's] (1759-1767)

The Gazette was established by William Weyman with the prospectus dated February 16, 1759. Weyman had been a printer and bookseller in New York for some time when in January, 1753, James Parker of the New-York Gazette, or Weekly Post Boy, took him into partnership. They worked together until 1759, when they quarreled and the partnership ended. It was at this point that Weyman started his own Gazette.

NEW YORK [New York]

NEW-YORK GAZETTE and WEEKLY MERCURY (1768-1783)

The first issue with the title of New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury was February 1, 1768, No. 848. It was conducted by Hugh Gaine, who until then had published a paper called the New-York Mercury.

In September, 1776, just before the British occupation of New York, Gaine moved the paper to Newark, New Jersey, where it was published starting on September 21, continuing the numbering from New York (No. 1301) followed by six more issues in Newark.

Meanwhile, the British needed a newspaper in New York. They engaged Ambrose Serle to take charge of the printing. Serle continued the same title and the same numbering system, and even retained the imprint, "Printed by Hugh Gaine." On October 7, however, Gaine's name was omitted from the imprint. Soon Gaine embraced the Royalist cause and returned to New York to resume his paper. Starting with the issue of November 11, 1776, his name again appears in the imprint.

NEW YORK [New York]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or General Advertiser (1766-1776)

John Holt began publication of this weekly newspaper at New York on October 16, 1766, after an earlier abortive attempt. The October 16 issue bore No. 1241.

Holt, born in Williamsburg, Va., in 1721, moved to Connecticut and became assistant postmaster to James Parker in New Haven in 1754. The next year he, Parker and Thomas Green began to publish a paper there called the Connecticut Gazette which ran until 1760. At this point Holt was admitted to Parker's paper in New York, the New York Gazette, or Weekly Post-Boy, which he stayed with until he began the New-York Journal.

The last issue published in New York was for August 29, 1776, No. 1756, because of the British occupation of the city. Holt moved in 1777 for a short time to Kingston, N.Y., and the Journal was published there from July 7 to October 6. A few days after he moved again, the British burned the town. In 1778, he reestablished the Journal in Poughkeepsie, where he continued it until 1782.

NEW YORK [New York]
NEW YORK MERCURY (1752-1768)

Established on August 3, 1752, this weekly was printed by Hugh Gaine. The earliest issue located thus far is of August 31, 1752, No. 5. Gaine himself stated 13 years after the paper's beginning that the Mercury began publication on August 8.

Gaine was allowed to stay in New York after the Revolution but was compelled to relinquish publication of his paper, retaining the printing and bookselling business. He died in New York on April 25, 1807.

NEW YORK [New York]
NEW-YORK WEEKLY JOURNAL (1733-1751)

The Journal was established on November 5, 1733, by John Peter Zenger, although the first issue is dated erroneously October 5, 1733. Zenger, born in Germany in 1697, came to New York and was apprenticed to printer William Bradford from 1711 to 1719. Zenger set up his paper with the help of some prominent New Yorkers in opposition to the provincial administration and its newspaper, Bradford's New York Gazette. In 1734 J. P. Zenger was arrested, imprisoned and held nearly incommunicado for about ten months. The charge: seditious libel, after his published claim that some actions of the governor of New York were arbitrary and tyrannical. No paper was issued for November 11, 1734 and in the issue of the 25th Zenger apologized for its lack, saying that he had been arrested, "and Imprisoned in the common Goal of this City,..." and that he had been given only ... "the Liberty of Speaking through the Hole of the Door" to his wife.

A trial finally was held in 1735. Zenger was acquitted when his defense attorney, Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, was able to establish the basic doctrine underlying freedom of the press; truth is an absolute defence in libel cases.

NEW YORK [New York]
ORACLE (1808)
OBSERVATEUR IMPARTIAL (1808)

The Oracle was established on January 1, 1808 by John J. Negrin. The full title of the paper was L'Oracle and Daily Advertiser. It was subtitled L'Echo Du Jour. It succeeded The Daily Advertiser, which had been published by James and Samuel Bayard until the issue of December 31, 1807.

The Oracle was to be a leading mercantile and literary intelligencer for the "metropolis of the United States," New York City. In order to realize this, Mr. Negrin used not only English, but also French, the "international" language of the time in this and all his newspapers. The last issue with this title was September 10, 1808, number 212.

The Observateur Impartial was supposed to have been a semi-weekly newspaper. The only located issue, however, is February 6, 1808, the first one published. The paper was printed by W. Turner & Co. for the editors at the Minerva Press. Of a large quarto size, it had 8 pages to the issue. Four pages were printed in French, and four in English. This issue stated that the next issue would be February 13, and would then appear semi-weekly.

NEW YORK [New York]
PEOPLE'S FRIEND (1806-1807)

Established on September 1, 1806, with the title The People's Friend & Daily Advertiser, this paper was published for the Proprietor, Stephen C. Carpenter, by Jacob Frank.

According to the prospectus, Carpenter was proprietor and then editor of the (South Carolina) Charleston Courier. Within it he says, "The Americans have within their grasp more means of happiness than any other people upon earth." They should be willing to "lay down their fire-brands and meet each other with the olive-branch." To accomplish this Carpenter would direct his labors to "preserve inviolate the present Federal Republican Constitution of America, ... and above all, to infuse into the nation a sense of its own dignity."

Carpenter acquired the paper when he bought out the Daily Advertiser. While the Friend was at least 75% advertisements, Carpenter managed to include information including his (and his backers') political views.

In the issue of November 10, 1806, Jacob Frank's name is omitted as printer. The next issue cites Lazarus Beach as printer and publisher. John H. Prentiss became the printer on March 13, 1807. On June 5th, Carpenter withdrew as editor and announced that the paper was for sale.

NEW YORK [New York]
PRISONER OF HOPE (1800)
POLITICAL BULLETIN (1810-1811)
EXILE (1817-1818)

The Prisoner of Hope was established on May 3, 1800 as a weekly. It was supposedly published in the interest of "The Society of the Relief of Distressed Prisoners" but covered mostly general interest topics. William Sing was the "Conductor" of the paper. He moved to semi-weekly publication on May 21, but reverted to a weekly on August 9. While proceeds from the paper were to go to the Society, the Prisoner lasted only until August 23.

John Hardcastle established the Political Bulletin on December 22, 1810. It was a semi-weekly with definite political opinions. "We shall undertake to prove, in time, that the federalists of the Washington School are a band of rebels, whigs, and republicans...." On January 12, 1811, the paper became a weekly.

The Exile was devoted mainly to Irish interests. Its founder, Walter Cox, had previously published in Ireland. Soon after beginning the Exile, Cox started to receive hate mail advising him to "remove himself and his establishment to Maryland."

**NEW YORK [New York]
REGISTER OF THE TIMES (1796-1798)**

This weekly paper was established on June 3, 1796. It was published by Cornelius C. VanAlen & Co.

With the issue of January 27, 1797, the paper was printed by John Crscookes and Robert Saunders for John I. Johnson. By April 7 of that year, it was printed by John Crookes for Johnson.

The Times was published every Friday morning at 60 Wall Street. It bore the motto "Venerate the Plough." While it called itself the country edition of the Diary, it never contained much agricultural information. Rather, it concerned itself with foreign news. Following the pattern of country newspapers, however, it carried little advertising.

Probably the outstanding characteristic of this paper is that it may have been edited by Philip Freneau. In his Jersey Chronicle, Freneau, the "poet of the Revolution," printed a proposal for "A Gazette for the Country" to be entitled the Register of the Times. This appeared in the last two issues of the Chronicle. About a month later the Times appeared.

**NEW YORK [New York]
RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK GAZETEER (1773-1775)**

**RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK GAZETTE (1777)
RIVINGTON'S NEW YORK LOYAL GAZETTE (1777)**

ROYAL GAZETTE (1777-1783)

RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK GAZETTE (1783)

James Rivington, born in London on August 17, 1724, worked there as a printer and publisher from 1742 to 1760. In that year he decided to come to America after the firm of Rivington, Fletcher & Co. went bankrupt, probably because of Rivington's extravagant life style.

He arrived in Philadelphia in September, 1760, and, using his wife Elizabeth's annuity, opened a book store. Later that year he opened another book store in New York and another in Boston in 1762.

Rivington was a favorite target of the Whig press, even though he claimed that his editorial policy was to print both sides of important issues. However, he made no real attempt to hide his true allegiance, as with the issue of August 25, 1774, in which he ridiculed Benjamin Franklin's snake device as a "Snake in the Grass." Many other examples can be cited, but his attitude can be summed up best by a statement from 29 Baltimore subscribers who warned that if he continued, he would be tarred and feathered.

Rivington did continue, however, until a Whig faction from Connecticut, The Sons of Liberty, destroyed his printing establishment in 1776. He immediately set sail for England on the ship Sampson. He returned to New York in 1777, having been appointed as the King's printer in the colony. The Gazette was resumed in October with a new official policy favoring the Loyalist interests.

**NEW YORK [New York]
SHAMROCK (1810-1817)**

"The Shamrock; or, Hibernian Chronicle," was established Dec. 15, 1810, published by Edward Gillespy and printed by George Largin and Thomas Thompson. It was a newspaper devoted to Irish interests. Gillespy wrote in the first issue, "At a period like the present, when IRELAND, as a part of the British Empire, participates in the consequences of the destructive War so long devastating Continental Europe, a rapid succession of momentous events pass unheard of by many on this side the Atlantic, who are warmly interested in the fate of their native land." During the seven years of the paper's existence, there were many changes in publishers and printers.

**NEW YORK [New York]
WEEKLY VISITOR (1817-1820)**

This paper was established by Alexander Ming on November 1, 1817 with the title of The Weekly Visitor, and Ladies' Museum. Although in appearance the Visitor is more in line with a magazine, it meets Brigham's requirements as a newspaper: it carried current news, marriage notices and death notices. The Visitor was octavo size with sixteen numbered pages.

In addition to "newsworthy" information, the paper also contained reports on drama, fashion, music and art. It carried biographies (usually of women) and serialized short stories. A great deal of poetry also appeared, some by such well known poets as Seleck Osborne and Thomas Moore. Most, however, were signed by initials, first name, or pseudonymously.

NEW YORK [Plattsburgh]

REPUBLICAN (1811-1820)

The Plattsburgh Republican, a weekly, was established on April 12, 1811. It was printed by Linus Junius Reynolds "for the Proprietors." The first editor was Melancton Smith II.

By October of 1811, the paper was being printed by Heman Cady and Azariah Cutting Flagg. In November, Flagg was the sole printer and continued in this capacity until 1825. Flagg was made the editor in 1813. At that time the title was changed to the Plattsburgh Republican.

Flagg was a believer in "Free speech, Free labor, and Free men." He was also strongly anti-slavery. A lieutenant and quartermaster in the New York Militia, Flagg helped defend Plattsburgh during the War of 1812.

**NEW YORK [Utica]
PATROL** (1815-1816)

Established by Asahel Seward and William Williams on January 5, 1815, this paper was supposed to be published every Thursday. It appeared, however, most often on Mondays. Thus the paper sometimes appeared twice in the same week, the second "edition" containing new information.

From the start, the publishers promised not to become involved in party politics. "There are now two firm, high-toned political papers printed in this village.... We choose rather to extinguish than fan the coals of political contention..."

The Patrol began printing "Speeches, Proclamations, Important Biographies, Missionary Notices, and Bible Society Discourses." Within four months, though, they were printing articles such as "Anecdote of a Sailor" or "Bite of a Mad Dog." Later they reported on unusual storms, ghosts, murder trials, and other "Astonishing Natural Phenomenon" and "Dreadful Calamities."

Apparently the paper did quite well, the subscribers accepting the journalistic diet offered by Seward and Williams. On January 1, 1816 the paper united with the Utica Patriot to form the Utica Patriot and Patrol.

**NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA
[New York, Philadelphia]
GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES** (1789-1804)

This semi-weekly paper, published by John Fenno, began at New York on April 15, 1789. The last issue at New York was number 53 of volume 2, October 13, 1790. The paper then moved to Philadelphia and the first issue there was dated November 3, 1790. It is most probable that Fenno moved the paper from New York to Philadelphia because the nation's capital moved from New York to Philadelphia at about the same time.

John Fenno died during a yellow fever epidemic on September 14, 1798, and his son, John W. Fenno, became publisher on September 17. Over the next six years the paper passed through several hands.

Under Fenno the Gazette was probably the most Federalist newspaper of the times.

NORTH CAROLINA**NORTH CAROLINA [New Bern]
MORNING HERALD** (1807-1808)
NEWBERN HERALD (1809-1810)
TRUE REPUBLICAN (1810-1811)

The Morning Herald was established as a weekly probably in March, 1807 by Thomas Watson and Salmon Hall.

The earliest issue located is that of Sept. 17, 1807, vol. 1, no. 29. Only six other issues have been found. Early in 1809 the title was changed to the Newbern Herald and the numbering system continued from the Morning Herald. The earliest issue located of the new title is of Jan. 20, 1809, and it is no. 99.

After the partnership dissolved (see the issue of Mar. 2, 1809) the paper was published by Thomas Watson alone. Salmon Hall operated a bookstore and advertised his wares in the Herald.

In March, Watson changed the title to The True Republican, and Newbern Weekly Advertiser. Again, the numbering system was retained from the last two titles as evidenced by the earliest located issue, Apr. 2, 1810, vol. 4, no. 161.

The last located issue appeared for Aug. 7, 1811. It was no. 230 of vol. 5.

From its beginning until almost the end, the paper was crudely and carelessly produced. Near its end the format was changed, types improved and graphics art added to produce a charming and well organized paper.

OHIO**OHIO [Chillicothe]
WEEKLY RECORDER** (1814-1820)

This paper, established on July 5, 1814 by John Andrews, in its beginning was quarto size, with eight numbered pages to each issue. A title page was provided and an index was included in the last issue of each year so that if subscribers wished to, they could have the papers bound together in book form. Although the paper was primarily of a religious nature (religious news occupied the first three and sometimes the first four of the eight pages) there still was ample space for local news, obituaries, etc.

**OHIO [Williamsburg]
WESTERN AMERICAN** (1814-1816)

The Western American, a weekly paper, was published by David Morris and George Ely. The first issue appeared on July 29, 1814, and was printed

at "Williamsburgh." Morris was probably the editorial head of this Republican newspaper, and Ely the financier.

With the issue of September 16, 1815, Morris became the sole publisher. He continued the paper until the issue of September 7, 1816. Morris explained that he had to abandon the publication due to illness, unpaid subscriptions, and a changing political climate.

Until recently, only a handful of issues were known to exist. Then, the Clermont County Genealogical Society in Batavia, Ohio learned of a file for sale by an Austin, Texas rare book dealer. Readex is grateful to the Genealogical Society for allowing us to add this paper to our Early American Newspaper Collection and for letting us include the names-index they created for the paper.

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA [Brownsville] **AMERICAN TELEGRAPH** (1814-1818)

This weekly newspaper was established on November 9, 1814 by John Bouvier, who was born in Candognan, Dept. of Gard, France, in 1787.

Brownsville and the adjacent town of Bridgeport were so closely united that both names even appear in the masthead of the Telegraph. The paper itself may have been located in Bridgeport and not in Brownsville. In the issue of June 7, 1815, this advertisement appeared: "Proposals by John Bouvier, At the office of the American Telegraph, Bridgeport, near Brownsville, Fayette County (Penn.)..."

Although Bouvier is thought perhaps to have been a Federalist, he tried to keep his paper neutral. This may have accounted for the rather widespread use of his journal by advertisers. Ads came not only from Bridgeport and Brownsville, but from Smithfield, Bedford, Pittsburgh, Perryopolis, and as far east as Philadelphia and Washington D.C.

PENNSYLVANIA [Carlisle] **CARLISLE GAZETTE** (1785-1817)

George Kline and George Reynolds established this weekly newspaper on August 10, 1785, with the title of The Carlisle Gazette, and the Western Repository of Knowledge. George Kline became sole publisher with the issue of August 3, 1791, and in 1794 changed the title to Kline's Carlisle Weekly Gazette.

The final issue of the Gazette, typical of the paper, reported on a murder, an earthquake, Indian warfare, an explosion, a robbery, a treaty, a case of bigamy, the sale of a man's wife for 350 dollars, and more, all on its usual four small pages!

PENNSYLVANIA [Chestnut Hill] **CHESTNUTHILLER WOCHENSCHRIFT** (1790-1794)

Samuel Saur, the youngest of Christoph Saur's ten children, made his debut as printer and publisher on establishing Der Chestnuthiller Wochenschrift in Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania. The first issue appeared on December 15, 1790, and was to last until 1794, although the last known issue is that of August 20, 1793. Saur moved to Philadelphia in 1794, and to Baltimore in 1794 or 1795 where he was a printer and also operated a type foundry.

PENNSYLVANIA [Easton] **PENNSYLVANIA HERALD** (1808-1810)

A weekly paper established on August 10, 1808, by Christian J. Hutter, with the full title of the Pennsylvania Herald, and Easton Intelligencer.

In 1805, a group of Republicans joined the Federalists to oppose the established Republican Party in its attempt to change the State Constitution. The group called itself Constitutional Republicans. Known to the opposition as the "Quids," it decided to run its own candidate for governor. The Herald was one of the few papers to support the candidate, John Spayd. Although Spayd lost the election, the Herald continued to support Constitutional Republican principles until August, 1810.

The final issue was that of August 1, volume 2, number 52. Huytter, in the final issue, stated that the Herald would be replaced by an English/German paper to be called the People's Instructor. It began just one week after the demise of the Herald.

PENNSYLVANIA [Lancaster] **WAHRE AMERIKANER** (1804-1811)

This German-language newspaper was established on November 10, 1804, as a weekly and was published by the brothers Henrich and Benjamin Grimier.

The quarto sized paper was published beyond 1820, according to "Brigham", but Readex has not been able to locate any substantial holdings beyond 1811. We would be most grateful if anyone could lead us to this missing material. However, according to Daniel Miller in Early German American Newspapers, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1911, Der Wahre Amerikaner was suspended from 1817 to 1828. Der Wahre Amerikaner was a Democratic political organ, and had its influence on the German speaking population of Lancaster.

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia] [Lebanon/Reading] **AMERIKANISCHER BEOBACHTER** (1808-1811) **WELTBOTHE** (1809-1820)

The German influence in Pennsylvania is strongly supported by the number of German-language

newspapers published there. The first, *Philadelphische Zeitung*, was published by Benjamin Franklin in 1732. There were no less than 40 German newspapers in Pennsylvania before 1809.

The *Amerikanischer Beobachter* (American Observer) was established by Conrad Zentler on September 9, 1808. The paper was devoted to trade and agriculture. Zentler published books and pamphlets as well; many were of a religious nature dealing with the Moravian Church and the Zion Lutheran Church. Although Brigham states that the last issue of *Beobachter* was August 12, 1811, in *Early German Newspapers*, Daniel Miller says that the paper began in 1808 and continued for four years.

The *Weltbothe* (World Messenger) was probably started on January 3, 1809 by Heinrich Sage. The earliest located issue is February 14. Most German newspapers were fiercely Democratic and the *Weltbothe* was no exception. Although Brigham states that the paper was moved to Reading in July, 1810, no imprints from Sage's Reading press have been found with dates before 1811. The earliest Reading issue of *Weltbothe* to be found is that of February 5, 1812.

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia]

AMERICAN WEEKLY MERCURY (1719-1749)

This weekly newspaper was established on December 22, 1719, and printed and sold by Andrew Bradford and John Copson. On June 9, 1720, the paper announced that it was printed and sold by Bradford and also could be obtained from Copson in Philadelphia and from William Bradford (Andrew's printer-publisher father) in New York. Andrew Bradford died on November 24, 1742, after which the paper was printed by his widow, Cornelia.

The *Mercury* began just one day after the *Boston Gazette* issued its first number. This makes it the first newspaper outside of Boston and the third continuous paper in the colonies (Frank Luther Mott, *American Journalism*, Macmillan Co., 1972).

Bradford had his differences with the Pennsylvania authorities. When Bradford published an essay on liberty and hereditary powers, he was arrested. But the authorities, being unsure of their ground, dropped the matter. Their actions encouraged Bradford and the *Mercury* began to publish many articles and essays on political liberty.

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia]

CAREY'S UNITED STATES RECORDER (1798)
CONSTITUTIONAL DIARY (1799-1800)

The *Recorder* was established on January 23, 1798, by James Carey. It was a tri-weekly and ran only until number 94, August 30. This abortive ending was totally unexpected since he had just moved his office from Carter's Alley to 16 Chestnut St. on August 2.

Over a year later, Carey established the *Constitutional Diary*. It survived through 54 issues as a daily paper.

James Carey was born in Dublin, Ireland, of well-to-do parents. He was the brother of the more famous publisher, Matthew Carey. They collaborated on several books, among them *The Haunted Priory* (printed by J. Carey for Matthew Carey, Philadelphia, 1794), *Letters From A Father To His Son* (printed for Matthew [sic] Carey by James Carey, Philadelphia, 1796).

Although Carey's attempts at newspaper publishing were not very successful, he is now considered to have been one of the very first professional reporters at the time he started his work in Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia]

DUNLAP'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER
(1791-1795)

The *Advertiser*, a daily newspaper, was the continuation of *The Pennsylvania Packet*, and *Daily Advertiser*. The first issue with the new title appeared on January 1, 1791, the paper having been enlarged to super-royal size (perhaps the first of so large a size on the continent) in five columns. This issue was numbered 3720 and the paper was published by John Dunlap.

Dunlap was born at Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, ca. 1747. It was there that he was apprenticed at Gray's printing works. When he came to America, he was apprenticed to his uncle, William Dunlap, at Philadelphia as a printer.

The yellow fever caused the *Advertiser* to be suspended from September 14 to December 2, 1793. With the issue of December 9, 1793, the partnership of Dunlap and David C. Claypoole resumed and the title of the paper changed to Dunlap and Claypoole's *American Daily Advertiser*. After Dunlap retired at the end of 1795, the paper continued under a new title as Claypoole's *American Daily Advertiser*.

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia]

GENERAL ADVERTISER (1790-1794)

The *General Advertiser*, and *Political, Commercial, Agricultural and Literary Journal* was established Oct. 1, 1790, by Benjamin Franklin Bache, with press and types reputed to have been given him by his distinguished grandfather, Benjamin Franklin. Young Bache had accompanied Franklin to Europe, studied in Geneva, worked at the Paris printing house of Didot and, upon his return to America, attended college in Philadelphia. The charge for the daily *Advertiser* was five dollars per year, two dollars for the weekly edition. Bache's Republican paper was catholic in scope, carrying extended accounts of European affairs, and reporting the proceedings of Congress and the papers of the chief executive. On Sept. 27, 1793, Bache suspended the *General Advertiser* because

of a yellow fever epidemic. After Nov. 7, 1794, he continued the General Advertiser as the Aurora General Advertiser.

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia]
INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER (1782-1796)

This paper was established as a weekly on April 13, 1782, by Eleazer Oswald. In September it became a semi-weekly, but soon reverted to a weekly. On October 7, 1786, the paper was reduced in size and changed to a daily. As of January 16, 1790, it again became a weekly, having already reverted to the larger format with the issue of October 7, 1789. With the last change to a weekly, the full title was changed from The Independent Gazetteer, Or The Chronicle of Freedom to, The Independent Gazetteer, and Agricultural Repository. Finally, it became a semi-weekly again, and the title was shortened to The Independent Gazetteer, a title it retained until the last issue, that of September 10, 1796, No. 1807.

Eleazer Oswald was born in Falmouth, England, in 1755. He came to America and was apprenticed to John Holt, a printer in New York. There he met Elizabeth, daughter of John Holt and in 1771 they were married. When Eleazer Oswald died in New York on September 30, 1795, his widow took over publication of the Gazetteer.

In American Journalism, Frank Luther Mott refers to "Eleazer Oswald, the fiery Jacobinical editor, soldier, and duelist - one of the few American sympathizers with the French revolutionary party who fought in the Republican army". In addition to his Independent Gazetteer, Oswald managed to retain connections with the New York Journal at the same time.

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia]
NATIONAL GAZETTE (1791-1793)
LEVEL OF EUROPE (1794-1796)
PHILADELPHIA MINERVA (1795-1798)

The National Gazette, a semi-weekly, was published and edited by the poet Philip Freneau from October, 1791, to October, 1793. Freneau had been brought to Philadelphia by Thomas Jefferson and by his long time friend and former classmate at Princeton (then known as the College of New Jersey), James Madison. Freneau had been well educated at home by tutors and was able to enter the college as a sophomore at the age of 15. At the time of his graduation, he was already a poet and a dedicated Whig.

The Gazette was a strong Republican paper bitterly opposed to Hamilton and the Federalist Party. On May 23, 1793, Jefferson wrote of Freneau: "His paper has saved our constitution which was galloping fast into monarchy, and has been checked by no means so powerfully as by that paper." The paper was in opposition to John Fenno's Federalist Gazette of the United States.

In 1798 Freneau ended his editorial career and returned to the sea where he had spent many of his early years. He knew the sea as no other American poet had known it. He was considered to be the foremost American poet for many years until supplanted by William Cullen Bryant.

The Level of Europe, edited by Philip Egron and printed by William W. Woodward, was first published with the issue of October 1, 1794. The paper was mainly devoted to commerce, meteorology and political economy. It was printed in alternate columns of English and French.

The Philadelphia Minerva was a weekly established by Archibald Woodruff, born in Elizabethtown, N.J. on December 25, 1773, and William Pechin, born in Philadelphia also in 1773. The paper was established on February 7, 1795 and was chiefly literary in style. However, it also carried local news, marriage and death records, and advertisements. After July 7, 1798, the paper was purchased by Samuel F. Bradford. He changed the title of the Minerva to The Dessert to the True American and issued it as a literary weekly supplement to his daily paper, the True American and Commercial Advertiser.

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia]
PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE (1767-1774)

This weekly was established on January 26, 1767, by William Goddard. Starting with the first issue of Vol. 2, the Chronicle was changed from a folio to an eight-page quarto. Benjamin Towne became a partner on November 20, 1769, and on January 29, 1770, the paper resumed folio size.

With the issue of July 16, 1770, Goddard became the sole owner and in the issue of July 23 gave an account of the trouble he had had with his partner.

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia]
PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST (1775-1784)

The Pennsylvania Evening Post, published three times a week by Benjamin Towne, began on January 24, 1775. Towne set it up as a rival to James Humphreys' Pennsylvania Ledger. As reported by Isaiah Thomas, "...Humphreys was attacked by a writer in Towne's paper under the signature of A Tory. Not knowing what might be the consequence of these assaults,...Humphreys discontinued his paper..." Ironically, it was the very paper Humphreys had loaned to Towne on which the Evening Post was printed.

During the British occupation of Philadelphia, Towne published the paper as pro-Royalist. It was at this time that Humphreys renewed the Ledger.

After the departure of the British on June 18, 1778, Towne's paper changed politics and took up the patriot cause. All of this caused his patrons to lose confidence in him, and although he was allowed to continue his business without molestation, his paper never regained its former following. It had become, however, the first daily

newspaper published in America and was the first paper to print the Declaration of Independence.

"Towne was not deficient in intellect and was a decent work-man. He was a 'bon vivant', but he did not possess the art of accumulating and retaining wealth." At the end of his newspaper career, he was seen on the streets of Philadelphia hawking his papers himself. He died on July 8, 1793.

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia]

PENNSYLVANIA LEDGER (1775-1778)

James Humphreys, Jr., had been apprenticed to William Bradford before he opened his own printing business in Philadelphia. On Jan. 28, 1774 he began publication of *The Pennsylvania Ledger: or the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey Weekly Advertiser* which carried a cut of the King's arms with the title, and announced that the paper would be conducted with political impartiality. It appeared as a weekly until after Dec. 3, 1777 when it was published semi-weekly with a shorter title, *The Pennsylvania Ledger: or the Philadelphia Market-Day Advertiser*.

Humphreys had at one time been a clerk in the Court of Chancery and had, as a qualification, taken an oath of allegiance to the British king. As a consequence of that oath he refused to bear arms for his country against the king and was denounced as a Tory in a number of articles which appeared in Benjamin Towne's rival paper, *The Evening Post*. Humphreys then suspended his paper from Nov. 30, 1776 to Oct. 10, 1777 when British troops neared the city. In 1778, just prior to the evacuation of Philadelphia, he closed the paper on May 23 and followed the army to New York.

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia]

PORCUPINE'S GAZETTE (1797-1800)

This strongly Federalist paper was begun as a daily on March 4, 1797, by William Cobbett. Cobbett, who served in the British Army from 1783 to 1791, found it best to leave England after he had exposed a system of graft which was being used by army officers. After arriving in Philadelphia and establishing himself as a teacher, he soon found that his temperament remained the same as before and he could not simply ignore all of the controversy that swirled around him in Philadelphia. He tried pamphleteering but found this to be unsatisfying to his needs and so established the *Gazette*. It began as a handsomely produced paper but, as too often happened, the appearance quickly deteriorated because of poor quality paper, worn and inferior types and generally bad printing practices. The writing, however, continued to be excellent, and Cobbett is considered one of the great English satirists.

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia]

TICKLER (1807-1813)

The *Tickler*, published by George Helmbold, Jr., was edited under the pseudonym of "Toby Scratch'em, J.R.S." In one of William McCulloch's letters to Isaiah Thomas regarding corrections and additions to Thomas' *History of Printing*, McCulloch wrote, "I mentioned in my other communication that the *Tickler* was a filthy vehicle of abuse. You have perhaps been appraised, since that, by the public papers, that the vending of it has been prohibited in the city of New York. I believe it is now defunct. Twice or thrice did the editor fail, and wrong his creditors".

PENNSYLVANIA [Philadelphia]

UNIVERSAL GAZETTE (1797)

UNIVERSAL GAZETTE (1797-1800)

The *Universal Gazette*, published weekly by Andrew Brown, was established on January 5, 1797. Only the first issue of this paper is known, and it is probably the only one ever published. Brown had intended that this would be the weekly edition of his daily paper, *The Philadelphia Gazette*. However, on January 28, he, his wife and three of their children were involved in a fire, which resulted in Brown's death on February 4. His son Andrew Jr. continued the *Philadelphia Gazette*, but not the *Universal Gazette*.

The second *Universal Gazette*, in no way connected with the first, was established on November 16, 1797 by Samuel Harrison Smith. It was a weekly and ran until September 11, 1800, volume 2, number 148.

S.H. Smith was born in Philadelphia in 1772 and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1787 at the age of 15. He began newspaper publishing in Philadelphia in 1796 with *The New World*, a small paper, but one which was published every morning and evening. This unique device caused Isaiah Thomas to refer to Smith as "ingenious."

In 1800 Smith moved to Washington, D.C., where for ten years he was a publisher of the *National Intelligencer*, a very important paper. Here he became known as "Mr. Silky-Milky," and the paper as Mr. Silky-Milky Smith's *National Smoothing Plane*.

PENNSYLVANIA [Reading]

READINGER ADLER (1796-1820)

A well-printed weekly German language newspaper, this was established by Jacob Schneider and George Gerrish (or Gerrish), with the title *Der Unpartheyische Reading Adler*. A preliminary sample issue appeared November 29, 1796, and was numbered No. 1.

According to David Hackett Fischer in *The Revolution of American Conservatism* (Harper Torchbooks, 1965) the Adler was "decidedly Republican."

PENNSYLVANIA [Sunbury]

NORTHUMBERLAN REPUBLICANER (1812-1818)

NORDWESTLICHE POST (1818-1822)

Under the title of Der Republicaner, this weekly was established by John G. Jungman on August 12, 1812, following a preliminary Extra dated August 5, 1812. On August 22, 1812, the title was changed to Northumberl. Republicaner. Starting with the issue of November 27, 1813, it became the Northumberl. Republicaner. und Northumberland, Union und Columbia Counties Adverteiser, and continued under that title until the final issue of January 2, 1818. On November 13, 1818, Jungman established the Nordwestliche Post which existed until after 1820.

PENNSYLVANIA [Washington]

HERALD of LIBERTY (1798-1802)

Published by John Israel, The Herald of Liberty was the second of at least seven newspapers in Washington, Pennsylvania prior to 1821.

Israel apologized to his readers because his Republican weekly was published on Mondays. In order to include "fresh" news, he had to work on the Sabbath. Israel explained that this was necessary because the mails carrying the news were delivered on Friday and Saturday.

Nearly all of the published issues of the Herald have been located. The last being that of January 18, 1802. Israel announced in the Tree of Liberty (another of his papers) that the Herald was suspended on February 1, 1802.

PENNSYLVANIA [Westchester]

VILLAGE RECORD (1818-1820)

The Record was a continuation of the Chester and Delaware Federalist. On January 7, 1818, the publisher, Charles Miner, changed the title to the Village Record, or Chester and Delaware Federalist.

Under the pseudonym, John Harwood, Miner wrote essays for the Record. These important literary contributions become known as the Harwood Papers.

Miner was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and to the U.S. Congress. A far sighted individual, he was an early proponent of anthracite coal, canals, and foresaw the importance of railroads. He also worked to abolish slavery.

Charles Miner, a close friend of President Adams, Henry Clay, and other leaders of his day, was considered one of the most original and influential Pennsylvania editors of the 19th century. The Record was "one of the best known provincial weeklies in the country."

RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND [Newport]

RHODE ISLAND GAZETTE (1732-1733)

GAZETTE FRANCOISE (1780-1781)

NEWPORT HERALD (1787-1791)

The Rhode Island Gazette was established by James Franklin as a weekly with the issue of Sept. 27, 1732, on the first press to be brought to Rhode Island.

The Gazette Francoise, the first French newspaper in the Colonies, was a weekly, established with the issue of Nov. 17, 1780. It was printed on a printing press known as L'Imprimerie Royale de l'Escadre which was brought from France on board one of the ships of the fleet carrying Rochambeau's expeditionary forces to Newport.

The Newport Herald was established Mar. 1, 1787 by Peter Edes. It contained foreign and domestic news along with some literary essays.

RHODE ISLAND [Newport]

RHODE-ISLAND MUSEUM (1794)

COMPANION (1798-1799)

GUARDIAN of LIBERTY (1800-1801)

The Rhode-Island Museum was established on July 7, 1794 by Henry C. Southwick & Co. The first issue contains an apology for using large type. The printers, however, "hope it will in some Measure be compensated by the Easment it will be to the Eyes of Ladies and Gentlemen advanced in Years."

The Museum was apolitical. It lasted for only about six months.

Havila and Oliver Farnsworth established The Companion; and Commercial Centinel on May 2, 1798. The title changed to the Weekly Companion; and Commercial Centinel on September 15. With volume 2, the size of the paper was reduced and the title shortened to Weekly Companion. The last issue, number 13 of volume 2, occurred on July 20, 1799.

Oliver Farnsworth, unable to stay out of newspaper publishing, started the Guardian on October 3, 1800. While the Weekly Companion had Federalist leanings, the Guardian was "decidedly Republican."

In the masthead, Farnsworth listed himself as "Printer to the Honorable Assembly." He later changed this to "Printer to the State."

RHODE ISLAND [Newport]

RHODE-ISLAND REPUBLICAN (1809-1820)

In the fall of 1808 a group of Newport Republicans issued a pamphlet of five pages under the caption of Republican Association, soliciting funds to establish a newspaper in Newport. The paper was established on March 22, 1809, by William Simons [Sr.]. He published the Republican for 16 years. Later he was a publisher at Providence until 1830 and an editor until his death on March 6, 1845.

There was no question as to the political loyalties of the Republican, and in 1812 Simons published a strong and "documented" pamphlet of 48 pages (Shaw-Shoemaker 25259). It was "from the press of

the Rhode-Island Republican" and begins, "At the General Republican Convention of Delegates from all the Towns of this State ..." It is interesting to be able to view this newspaper from our point in time and to see how, as it lost its youthful zeal, it gradually became more sophisticated both in appearance and content.

RHODE ISLAND [Providence]
PROVIDENCE GAZETTE (1762-1825)

The oldest newspaper printed in the Providence Plantation is the Providence Gazette. Its first issue appeared on October 20, 1762 and its last on October 8, 1825. The Readex edition also contains the prospectus which is dated August 31, 1762. The Gazette is a "source of authentic information on a variety of historical subjects ...", such as Stephen Hopkins' Historical Account of the Planting and Growth of Providence. The paper was begun by William Goddard when he was 22 years old. Goddard, who was born in New London, Connecticut, had been apprenticed to the printer James Parker in New York City.

RHODE ISLAND [Providence]
AMERICAN (1808-1809)
RHODE-ISLAND AMERICAN (1809-1833)

The American began in 1808 as a semi-weekly, published by William W. Dunham and David Hawkins, Jr. Several management and ownership changes occurred until April, 1814, when William G. Goddard entered the partnership. Goddard was the son of a publisher of the earliest Providence newspaper.

Goddard edited the American for about ten years, and under his direction the paper flourished. When he retired in 1825, the American consolidated with the Providence Gazette, the paper Goddard's father had started in 1762.

The paper, now called the Rhode-Island American and Providence Gazette, was published by Francis Y. Carlile and H.H. Brown. After a year and a half the partnership dissolved and Carlile continued the paper alone. In 1827, the Microcosm, published as a weekly since June 10, 1825 by Walter R. Danforth, was purchased. It continued as a weekly and consisted of the principal articles from the American and Gazette.

On July 21, 1829, another paper, the Cadet and Statesman, united with the American. Carlile now had a partner, Daniel Mowry, 3rd, and the paper changed its name to the Rhode Island American, Statesman and Providence Gazette. The partners also began to issue Providence's first daily, the Providence Daily Advertiser.

In January, 1831, the name of the paper was simplified to the Rhode Island American and Gazette.

RHODE ISLAND [Providence]
STATE GAZETTE (1796)
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL (1799-1801)
RHODE-ISLAND FARMER (1804-1805)

The Gazette was a semi-weekly which was begun on January 4, 1796, by Joseph Fry. The full title was State Gazette, and Town and Country Advertiser. Although the paper was quite small, about 9-3/4" x 12", and contained the usual four pages, it managed to include a rather surprising amount of information. The Gazette appears to have lasted only until vol. 1, no. 52, July 2, 1796.

The Providence Journal, and Town and Country Advertiser was established by John Carter, Jr. on January 2, 1799. This weekly newspaper reported on domestic and foreign news, politics, literature, and shipping. It ran advertisements, a regular poetry column, and essays for merchants, farmers, and mechanics. Then, according to an article in the issue of April 17, 1799, the editor was appointed printer of the laws of the United States, for Rhode Island. He promised to devote "one half sheet weekly to the publication of the laws ... folded into a pamphlet, unmixed with any other matter."

The Farmer was established as a weekly newspaper on August 9, 1804. It was printed "for the Editors and Proprietors" by David Heaton and Benoni Williams. W.R. Staples, in his Annals of the Town of Providence, 1843, states that the paper was reputedly edited by Amos Hopkins.

David Heaton was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, on July 15, 1771. It is thought that he may have been a merchant there ca. 1796-1797, as he did engage in this sort of livelihood in Providence from 1799 to 1800. Then, from 1800-1811, he was a bookseller, publisher and printer in Providence.

RHODE ISLAND [Providence]
UNITED STATES CHRONICLE (1784-1804)

A nicely printed prospectus was issued previous to the first appearance of this weekly on January 1, 1784. Until the issue of February 21 the full title was The United States Chronicle: Political, Commercial, and Historical. With this issue the title was shortened to The United States Chronicle.

Bennett Wheeler, the paper's founder, was born in Halifax, N.S., Canada on October 14, 1756, and it was there that he learned the art of printing. Moving to Providence, R.I., in 1776, he continued in printing and became a journeyman in 1778. In 1779 he began to publish the American Journal at Providence and continued this newspaper until 1781.

With the issue of January 5, 1804, Wheeler retired from the Chronicle and the paper was published for his son, John Wheeler. However, John was unsuccessful and the paper expired with the issue of May 17, 1804 (Vol. 21, No. 1060). Bennett Wheeler was a general store keeper until his death on April 13, 1806.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA [Charleston]

SOUTH-CAROLINA WEEKLY GAZETTE (1783-1786)

CHARLESTON MORNING POST (1786-1787)

The Weekly Gazette was established on February 15, 1783 by Nathan Childs. With the issue of March 29, Robert Bruce was taken into partnership.

The paper was a success and about a year after it began, it became a semi-weekly. The name was changed to the South-Carolina Gazette, and Public Advertiser. Another partner, John M'lver, was taken into the firm as the work load increased. For a short time the paper became a tri weekly, but soon reverted to twice a week status.

On January 14, 1786, the decision was made to publish on a daily basis. With the first issue, on January 18, the name was changed to The Charleston Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser. At this time, the firm was composed of Nathan Childs, John M'lver and Robert Haswell (a convert from a rival paper). The last issue of the Post was on November 5, 1787.

Charleston was very active in newspaper publishing. Before the Gazette, over nine papers had already come and gone, the first over 50 years before the Gazette.

SOUTH CAROLINA [Charleston]
ORACLE (1807)

This paper was established by John J. Negrin on January 1, 1807 with the complete title being L'Oracle, Francais-Americain. The paper was usually printed in alternating columns of French and English. Begun as a semi weekly of folio size, the Oracle changed to a tri-weekly of quarto size, published only in French. With the issue of July 7, the paper reverted back to alternating French and English columns. By November, it was issued irregularly. The last known issue was dated December 8, volume 1, number 136.

Probably the most important function of the Oracle, aside from its linguistic contributions, was its frequent printing of "Bulletins" of the Grand Army's activities and operations.

Little is known about Negrin except that he probably lived in Paris before 1800 and that he may have been a Freemason.

SOUTH CAROLINA [Charleston]
SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE and GENERAL ADVERTISER (1783-1785)

Shortly after the British agreed to leave Charleston, John Miller arrived in Philadelphia from England. Miller had turned his interests to agriculture. Confronted with the news of the British evacuation, he was sent by Congress to "Charles-town" to become its printer.

The paper was meant to be a semi-weekly, but its first two months were erratic. The number of pages, the frequency of the extras, and the size varied greatly. When Miller established a circulating library due to the "devastation made in gentlemen's private

libraries, in the Gothic, savage and wanton wish of the British Army, to exterminate all knowledge," his circulation and advertising increased. To keep up with demand, Miller promised to employ enough boys to deliver the paper "before or at breakfast."

On April 4, 1785, Miller turned the paper over to C. Say. The last known issue was that of July 26. (William L. King in his book on Charleston newspapers says Miller sold to [Ann] Timothy and [William] Mason and moved to Pendleton.)

TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE [Carthage]
WESTERN EXPRESS (1808)
CARTHAGE GAZETTE (1808-1817)

Although only issue 9 of volume 1 has been located for this paper, it probably was established by Samuel Miller on September 26, 1808. The Express must have continued until at least January, 1809 because references to it are found in the Carthage Gazette. The paper is mentioned in the Gazette as "... replete with the bitterest invectives and billingsgate falsehoods that ever disgraced a Federal pen ..."

William Moore established this paper on August 13, 1808, shortly before Samuel Miller began the Western Express. The full title was Carthage Gazette; and Friend of the People. Moore had been convinced by James Lyon to be this Republican paper's editor (see Vermont Farmer's Liberty and Virginia Alexandria Expositor, etc.).

In 1812, Colonel Moore was joined in partnership by John B. Hood. Later in the year, this partnership was dissolved and the paper was published for William Moore by Xenophon J. Gaines.

In 1809, Moore ran a "Paper Mill Lottery" to raise money to build a paper mill on Charles' Creek in Warren County. The scheme must have succeeded because in the March 11, 1811 issue Moore announced its operation.

VERMONT

VERMONT [Bellows Falls]
VERMONT INTELLIGENCER (1817-1820)

This weekly was established on January 1, 1817, with the title of Vermont Intelligencer, & Bellows Falls Advertiser. It was edited by Thomas Green Fessenden and published by Bill Blake & Co. Blake, "chief business man of the village", decided to publish the paper in conjunction with his paper-making and printing establishment.

Thomas G. Fessenden, "the versatile eccentric", born on April 22, 1771 in Walpole, N.H., attended Dartmouth College from 1792 to 1796. He continued his education by studying law and then

went to England, where he lived and wrote from 1801 to 1804.

In his last years, Fessenden was editor of three agricultural newspapers, edited several agricultural handbooks, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature (having been elected in 1835 on the Whig ticket), incorporated the Massachusetts Silk Company, continued to practice law, became a charter member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and its counselor in 1836. He was granted several patents: in 1827 for an alcohol stove; in 1830 for a steam heating device. He died in Boston on November 11, 1837.

VERMONT [Middlebury]
MIDDLEBURY MERCURY (1801-1810)

This weekly paper was established on December 16, 1801, by Joseph Dennison Huntington and John Fitch.

Both men were born in Windham, Ct., Huntington on October 28, 1778. It is not known when Fitch was born, nor when he died. We do know, however, that Fitch retired on May 7, 1806, and that Huntington became the sole publisher.

At the time the Mercury was established, Middlebury College already was in existence, having begun by a charter from the Vermont legislature in 1800. By the time the Mercury went out of existence in 1810 with the July 4 issue, Middlebury also boasted of several Masonic Lodges, the Medical Society had proposed a Medical Library, and many other activities were taking place.

When Dunham and Pomroy decided to establish the Washingtonian at Windsor in 1810, Huntington thought that there wasn't enough call for two papers in the area, and said he felt the new paper soon would have a state-wide circulation. In fact, he encouraged his patrons to take up the new paper.

VERMONT [Montpelier]
VERMONT PRECURSOR (1806-1807)

The Precursor, a weekly, was established on November 22, 1806. It was "Published by Clark Brown, for Him and Josiah Parks."

This paper had several unusual features. One was the announcement of marriages and deaths, often somewhat cryptic. Such as: "Married - Mr. James Patterson, aged 81, to Amia Campbell, aged 20, after a courtship of 2 hours." Stretching credibility past the limit is: "Died - In Swansea, Mr. David George... in the act of disengaging a sole fish from a net, when the fish made a spring down his throat and choked him."

Usually, however, the paper was quite sober and reported the news as best it could. The publishers had a genuine interest in the art of printing. They often included interesting articles about printers and printing.

Parks left the paper on March 9, 1807 (although he seemingly did not retire as Brigham stated). The paper was purchased by Samuel Goss on July 3,

1807. Some of the paper's patrons wanted the name changed, "... on account of (Precursor) being a bad word to pronounce, and its etymology not familiar." Goss changed the title to The Watchman.

VERMONT [Peacham]
GREEN MOUNTAIN PATRIOT (1798-1807,
1809-1810)

On February 23, 1798, Amos Farley and Samuel Goss established the Green Mountain Patriot. Farley and Goss, both born in 1776 in Hollis, New Hampshire, were apprenticed to Leonard Worcester, the well known printer, at Worcester, Massachusetts. Worcester, also born in Hollis, taught Farley and Goss the printing business from 1791 to 1797. Shortly after the Patriot was established, Worcester became the first minister of Peacham, and so the lives of Farley, Goss and Worcester continued to touch each other.

For many years it was believed the paper had resumed publication in August of 1809. But these issues were not actually known to exist until they were discovered recently by the Readex Early American Newspaper editors. These issues have been added to the Readex edition, undoubtedly making this the most complete known set of this paper.

VERMONT [Rutland]
HERALD of VERMONT (1792)
FARMERS' LIBRARY (1793-1794)
VERMONT MERCURY (1802-1804)

The Herald of Vermont, or, Rutland Courier was a weekly established by Anthony Haswell on June 25, 1792. Although the motto of the paper was, "Let sentiment FLOW FREE, and CANDOUR guide - We own no PARTY, and espouse NO SIDE," Haswell was a well-known Jeffersonian.

The Farmers' Library, another weekly, was established by James Lyon on April 1, 1793. The paper frequently contained articles that pitted Colonel Matthew Lyon (James' father) against the Federalist Nathaniel Chipman. About a year after the paper began, Lyon changed the masthead to read, "A Republican Paper, by James Lyon."

The Vermont Mercury was a weekly published by Stephen Hodgman. The first located issue is number 5 (March 29, 1802). By April 12, the word "Republican" appeared above the title. The political content of the paper was, however, not strong. The Vermont Mercury concerned itself more with "temporal" and "human interest" matters.

VERMONT [Rutland]
VERMONT COURIER (1808-1810)

This weekly paper was established on July 25, 1808 by Thomas M. Pomroy. It was strongly Federalist. The first statement in the first issue began, "on commencing the publication of a political Journal,... the Editor professes an

attachment to the politics beloved by WASHINGTON ..."

Besides its extensive political reporting (the first article was often entitled "Political" and ran more than one page) the Courier also reported on agriculture, foreign and domestic news, and contained anecdotes.

As more and more advertising crept into the paper, most noticeably on page one, the format changed. The paper appeared better printed and more sophisticated. As the paper became recognized more as an advertiser than as a courier, it reverted back to its former self.

The Courier lasted until volume 2, number 98, dated May 30, 1810. Two months later Pomroy joined Josiah Dunham at Windsor, Vermont to help start the even more politically potent Washingtonian.

VERMONT [Windsor]
POST-BOY (1805-1807)

This weekly was established on January 1, 1805. The original title was The Post-Boy and Vermont & New-Hampshire Federal Courier - a formidable name for such a tiny paper. The paper was quarto, had pagination, and eight pages to an issue. Nahum Mower was the publisher. In 1801 Mower began the Windsor Federal Gazette in Windsor, Vt. He ran it under this title until the end of 1804, the following week changing the name, the format and the numbering to the Post-Boy...

Mower declared under "Post-Boys Political Creed": "We believe that a REPUBLICAN is better than a DEMOCRATIC system of government: because that, consults the happiness of THE WHOLE PEOPLE; while this, only seeks to gratify ... pride, arrogance and licentiousness . . ."

With volume 2, no. 1, January 7, 1806, Mower shortened the title to The Post-Boy, (he left the comma in for one issue and changed it to a period the next). Ironically, this was from a man who claimed he could print just about anything as long as, "... the language is decent and the grammatical construction correct ..."

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA [Alexandria]
ALEXANDRIA EXPOSITOR (1802-1807)

James Lyon and Richard Dimore started this newspaper on November 26, 1802. Although it was first published as a tri-weekly, it was issued daily by the end of 1803. On March 4, 1805 the paper returned to a tri-weekly status and was published solely by Dimore.

Late in 1803 a country edition was issued. All known issues of both the regular and country editions are included in the Readex microfilm.

The Expositor was a well ordered, if somewhat poorly executed paper. It was packed with news from

everywhere and about everything. The paper was based on strong Republican principles.

The paper was most likely financed and controlled by James Lyon's well known father, Matthew Lyon. The Expositor was but one of many papers James Lyon was involved with during his life.

Richard Dimore was born in Norwich, England in 1765. He was a member of the Washington Printing and Bookselling Company with Lyon and others. Dimore and Lyon also published the American Literary Advertiser between 1802 and 1804.

VIRGINIA [Alexandria]
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE (1808-1820)

Samuel Snowdon and Mathew Brown established the Alexandria Advertiser and Commercial Intelligencer as a daily of quarto size Dec. 8, 1800 in Alexandria. On July 11, 1808, Snowdon changed the title of the Advertiser to the Alexandria Daily Gazette, Commercial and Political, which was published daily until September of 1813 when it was issued as a tri-weekly.

When the British forces attacked Alexandria, publication was suspended from Aug. 19, 1815 to Sept. 8, 1815. After Nov. 19, 1815, Snowdon resumed daily publication of the paper. Beginning Sept. 9, 1808 a tri-weekly edition of the Gazette was published for country subscribers.

VIRGINIA [Alexandria]
ALEXANDRIA TIMES (1797-1802)

John V. Thomas and James D. Westcott established this daily newspaper on August 10, 1797, with the title of The Times. Alexandria Advertiser. With the issue of April 17, 1799, the title changed to The Times; and District of Columbia Daily Advertiser.

When Thomas retired, the publishers became John and James D. Westcott. That partnership was dissolved and the paper was published by J. D. Westcott beginning with the issue of May 3, 1802. The paper was discontinued on July 31, 1802, with Vol. 8, No. 1641.

James Diament Westcott was born in New Jersey in 1775. From 1795 to 1796 he published the Argus in Bridgeton, N.J. and in 1802 he published the Columbian Advertiser in Alexandria. He was a member of the New Jersey State legislature for Cumberland County, was vice president of the New Jersey Council, and President-Judge of the New Jersey Court of Common Pleas. He was Secretary of State of New Jersey from 1831 to 1841. He died in Trenton on March 2, 1841.

John Thomas was a printer, bookseller and bookbinder in Alexandria (Va.), ca. 1799-1803. He died on May 15, 1823.

VIRGINIA [Alexandria]
COLUMBIAN ADVERTISER (1802)

The Columbian Advertiser; and Commercial, Mechanic, and Agricultural Gazette, published three times a week, was established on August 2, 1802 by James D. Westcott. It began just two days after the last issue of Westcott's former paper, The Times. Prominent among the advertisements, on the first page of the first issue, is an ad for the Book and Stationary Store at the printing office of John Westcott, James Westcott's former partner at The Times.

Brigham states that the issue of November 22, 1802 (the last one located) was either the last issue or the next to last.

VIRGINIA [Leesburg]

TRUE AMERICAN (1798-1800)

WASHINGTONIAN (1808-1820)

GENIUS of LIBERTY (1817-1820)

The True American, a weekly, was probably established by Patrick M'Intyre in November of 1798. The only known issue is of December 30, 1800, and it is number 110 of volume 3. Brigham lists this paper as being published until 1800, but it may have continued until 1808 when M'Intyre started his next newspaper at Leesburg.

It was most likely in December of 1808 that M'Intyre began the Washingtonian. The first known issue is of February 6, 1810, volume 2, number 6. The last located issue is of July 16, 1811, but there is a reference to the paper in the March 24, 1817 issue of the Alexandria Gazette. In all there are twelve known issues before 1821, but the paper continued (with mergers and title changes) until 1902.

The Genius of Liberty was established as a weekly on January 11, 1817 by Samuel B. T. Caldwell. It supported the Republican cause as outlined in the first issue.

From February until April 15 in its first year, the paper was printed by Cyrus R. Saunders. Late in 1819 Caldwell gave over the press to Brook W. Sower, and in so doing excused himself for the "disoriented and...badly executed paper" but said that "in applying the lash of satire to the vices, follies and foibles of the age..." he never shrank and was able to castigate "those grumbling quacks" by whom he had been assailed. With this, off he went "to visit the western country," and seemingly, was never heard from again. The Genius of Liberty continued, probably until 1841.

VIRGINIA [Norfolk]

AMERICAN BEACON (1815-1820)

The Beacon was established as a daily newspaper on August 7, 1815, by [Capt.] Hamilton Shields and Samuel Shepherd [Esq.]. As Norfolk was an important seaport, it is not surprising that much marine news is found in the paper. Advertising also reflected the busy seafaring activities of the area. With the issue of August 26, 1816, the paper was transferred to William C. Shields, Seymour P. Charlton and Hamilton Shields. On January 1, 1820,

Henry Ashburn took over the holdings of Charlton. The paper continued probably until 1861.

VIRGINIA [Richmond]

ENQUIRER (1804-1820)

On Jan. 10, 1804, Thomas Ritchie and William W. Worsley purchased the discontinued Examiner from Skelton Jones, and on May 9, 1804, established the Enquirer. Encouraged by Jefferson, the Enquirer became one of the leading newspapers in the South. On July 30, 1805, the partnership with Worsley was dissolved, and Ritchie became the sole publisher, remaining so until March 3, 1820, when Claiborne W. Gooch was taken into the paper. Ritchie, a shrewd newspaperman and social leader in Richmond, became one of the leading Jeffersonian Republican editors in the country, and made the Enquirer one of the most powerful regional newspapers of the period. Jefferson wrote to Ritchie in 1818, "It is long since I have ceased to read any newspaper but yours, and I shall continue to read no other." The Richmond Enquirer, the name having been changed on September 20, 1815, was under Ritchie's direction for forty-one years until 1845 when he went to Washington to edit the Union, the national organ for President Polk.

WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA [Charlestown]

FARMER'S REPOSITORY (1808-1820)

This paper was established on April 1, 1808, by Richard Williams and William Brown. After only about a year, Brown left the firm and Williams became the sole publisher on April 7, 1809. He continued until after 1820.

In the prospectus of the Farmer's Repository Williams states that they decided to publish this paper because "Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. relinquished the plan of the Farmer's Museum, [so] the subscriber proposes to publish the above mentioned paper ..."

The Repository was published at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia which later became West Virginia after Virginia seceded in 1861.