APPENDIX C.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

NEWSPAPER PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is not pretended that the following chronology of the early history of the newspaper press in the several states is complete, but simply that it approximates completeness more nearly than any previous publication, and therefore forms the starting point for a comprehensive chronology of the press. Not even a skeleton chronology is here supplied of the press in the states of Colorado, Florida, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, or West Virginia; and in several other states, notably those of New England, the dates are conspicuously scant and unsatisfactory. At the same time, the student of these pages will observe that in the accompanying catalogue of the American periodical press as it existed in the census year a great number of additional dates are given which it was not deemed necessary to duplicate in this chronology, but which wholly supply its deficiencies so far as they relate to publications which continued to be in existence in 1890. The catalogue and the chronology must therefore be taken together. Efforts were made in each of the states above named to obtain the outline history of the newspaper press, but without success. Undoubtedly the data exist for supplying this deficiency, in part at least. The importance of the information, as constituting the necessary basis of the permanent history of the American press, will not be disputed; and the special agent making this report will be glad to receive at his home in Utica, New York; any communications supplying missing links in this chronology, or correcting errors that may appear herein.

ALABAMA.

Area, 61,540 square miles; population, 1,263,505; 69 counties—newspapers published in 55. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 82; in 1850, 60; 1860, 96; 1870, 88; 1880, 135. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 6; weeklies, 108; tri-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 7; semi-monthlies, 2. In each of 37 towns one paper was published; in 29, two; in 5, three; in 2, four; and in 4, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1812.—Printing was introduced at Huntsville. The following comprise a portion of the early newspapers: 1814.—The Madison Gazette, established at Huntsville.
1814.—The Halcyon, at Saint Stephens.

ARKANSAS.

Area, 63,645 square miles; population, 802,525; 74 counties—newspapers published in 61. The total number of newspapers and periodicals in 1840 was 9; in 1850, 9; 1860, 37; 1870, 56; 1880, 117. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 6; weeklies, 104; semi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 2; semi-monthlies, 4. In each of 61 towns one paper was published; in 35, two; in 3, three; in 3, four; and in 2, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

William E. Woodruff, born on Long Island, went to Arkansas in 1819, the same year in which it was erected into a territory, and settled at Arkansas Post, then the site of the territorial government. On November 90, of that year, he issued here the first number of the Arkansas Gazette, with an edition of less than one hundred. This paper was the first printed in Arkansas, the fifth started west of the Mississippi river and the oldest one published continuously under the same name. There were then two newspapers at Saint Louis, one at Cape Girardeau, one at Natchitoches, Louisiana, and one for a short time at Nacogdoches, Texas. The Arkansas Gazette, the Western Methodist, also of Little Rock, the Van Buren Press, the Des Arc Citizen, and the Jacksonport Herald are the only Arkansas newspapers enumerated in the accompanying catalogue which claim an origin previous to the war. That event wiped out of existence the great body of the newspapers in this as well as other southern states, and the journals established subsequently are as a rule not older than the decade.
THE NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS.

CALIFORNIA.

Area, 155,880 square miles; population, 864,684; 53 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1850 was 7; in 1860, 151; 1870, 201; 1880, 361. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 55; weeklies, 320; semi-weeklies, 11; tri-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 78; semi-monthlies, 6; quarterlies, 2. In each of 59 towns one paper was published; in 29, two; in 5, three; in 7, four; and in 12, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1846.—Printing was introduced at Monterey. A few of the earlier newspapers are enumerated as follows:
1846, August 15.—The Californian, established at Monterey, by Calton & Sample. Printed in quarto form, two columns to a page.
1847, January 9.—The Star, at San Francisco, by Samuel Brannan.


1890.—The Connecticut Mirror, at Hartford.

The following papers were published on the site of the Daily Courant, printed at Hartford:
1831.—The Hartford Courier, at Hartford. Succeeded in 1858 by the National American.
1835.—The Patriot and Democrat. In 1840 merged with the State Eagle and called the Patriot and Eagle. Suspended in 1842.
1834, December.—The Connecticut Courant, at Hartford, by Thomas Green; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Still published daily and weekly.
1873, October.—The Norwich Packet, at Norwich, by Robertson & Trumbull; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended in 1804. a Compiled from an address by J. F. Babcock, of New Haven, delivered at Middletown June 20, 1855.

CONNECTICUT.

Area, 4,845 square miles; population, 623,700; 8 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 11; in 1818, 13; 1840, 33; 1850, 45; 1860, 55; 1870, 71; 1880, 159. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 17; weeklies, 69; semi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 15; semi-monthlies, 5; tri-monthlies, 1; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 1. In each of 30 towns one paper was published; in 9, two; in 3, three; in 4, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1790.—Printing was introduced at New London. The following papers are among those first established: (a)
1804, December.—The Connecticut Courant, at Hartford, by Thomas Green; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Still published daily and weekly.
1873, October.—The Norwich Packet, at Norwich, by Robertson & Trumbull; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended in 1804.

a Compiled from an address by J. F. Babcock, of New Haven, delivered at Middletown June 20, 1855.

DELAWARE.

Area, 1,980 square miles; population, 148,608; 3 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 3; in 1840, 6; 1850, 10; 1860, 14; 1870, 17; 1880, 26. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 5; weeklies, 20; monthlies, 1. In each of 6 towns one paper was published; in 3, two; and in 1, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1762.—Printing was introduced at Wilmington.

1784.—The Wilmington Courant, established at Wilmington, by James Adams. Published six months.
1784.—The Wilmington Gazette, established as a weekly. In now published daily and weekly.
1797.—The Wilmington Courant, at Wilmington, by James Adams. Published two or three years.
1838.—The Delaware Register (monthly), at Dover, by William Haf- ferton.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Area, 60 square miles; population, 177,634. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 6; in 1840, 14; 1850, 28; 1860, 13; 1870, 22; 1880, 44. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 5; weeklies, 23; monthlies, 15; quarterlies, 1.

EARLY HISTORY.

1796, June 11.—The Washington Gazette, established at Washington, by Benjamin Moore; semi-weekly.
1800.—The Washington Advertiser.
1900, October 31.—The National Intelligencer and Washington Adver-
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

tier, by Samuel H. Smith, tri-weekly, as the organ of Jefferson’s administration. Joseph Gales, jr., became one of the publishers in 1810, and in 1812 William W. Sexton joined the firm, which was known as Gales & Sexton. Suspended publication in 1866.

1822.—The National Journal, by Thomas L. McKinnie; in 1823 it was owned and edited by Peter Force.

1826.—The United States Telegraph, by Duff Green, as the organ of President Jackson’s administration.

1830, December.—The Globe, by Francis P. Blair, superseded the Telegraph as the organ of the administration of Jackson. In 1836 its appearance passed to the Union, but the Globe, thereafter known as the Congressional Globe, became the publisher of the official debates, under a contract awarded to Blair & Rivers in 1846. Now the Congressional Record, published by Congress.


1836.—The Reformation, by Duff Green. Succeeded by the Chronicle in 1838.

1841.—The Independent, by Edward N. Johnston, Joseph Segar, and J. H. Plesanta.

1842.—The Madisonian, edited first by Thomas Allen, then by John Jones; the organ of President Tyler.

1845.—The Union, by Thomas Ritchie and John F. Heiss. There were five papers published at Washington in this year: the Union, the Constitution, the United States Journal, the Globe, and the National Intelligencer.


1847.—The National Era, by Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, as the organ of the anti-slavery party.

1848.—The Republic.


GEORGIA.

Area, 58,880 square miles; population, 1,542,180; 137 counties—newspapers published in 100. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 13; in 1840, 34; 1850, 51; 1860, 105; 1870, 110; 1880, 900. The publications during 1860 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailes, 16; weeklys, 183; semi-weeklys, 3; tri-weeklys, 4; monthlys, 11; semi-monthlys, 3. In each of 76 towns one paper was published; in 17, two; in 8, three; in 2, four; and in 6, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1762.—Printing was introduced at Savannah.

1763, April 17.—The Georgia Gazette, established at Savannah, by James Johnston; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Publication suspended after 1764.

1783.—The Augusta Chronicle, at Augusta, by J. E. Smith. Afterward consolidated with the Constitutionalist and called the Chronicle and Constitutionalist. Still published, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1785.—The Savannah Republican, at Savannah, by Lyon & Morse. Suspended after 1792.


1809.—The Georgia Journal, at Milledgeville, by Sexton Grantland. Afterward removed to Macon and united with the Messenger as the Journal and Messenger.

1818.—The Savannah Georgian, at Savannah, by a society.

1819.—The Milledgeville Recorder. Still published.

1830.—The Southern Recorder, at Milledgeville, by Grantland & Orme. Now published as the Union and Recorder.

1832.—The Patriot. ———. In 1837 united with the Statesman, and called the Statesman and Patriot, by E. H. Barrett.

1832, March 18.—The Georgia Messenger, at Macon, by Matthew Robertson. Afterward consolidated with the Telegraph, and called the Telegraph and Messenger. Still published, daily, semi-weekly, and weekly. (The date of the establishment of the Messenger is given by the publishers as 1826.)

1823, July.—The Constitutionalist, at Augusta, by William J. Bruce. Afterward consolidated with the Chronicle.

1824.—The Columbian Spectator, at Athens, by P. Robinson. In 1827 changed to the Athenian.

1825.—The Georgia Statesman, at ———. Consolidated with the Patriot in 1827.

1826.—The Hancock Advertiser, at Hancock, by J. P. Norton.

1828.—The Macon Telegraph, at Macon, by M. Bartlett. Afterward consolidated with the Messenger.

1829, May.—The Georgia Courier, at ———, by Brantly & Clarke.

1827.—The Columbus Enquirer, at Columbus, by M. B. Lamar. Now published as the Enquirer-Sun, daily and weekly.

1827.—The Jackson Republican, at McDonough, by ———. Minor.

1828.—The Rural Cabinet, at ———, by P. Robinson.

1828.—The Savannah Mercury, at Savannah, by C. E. Bartlett.

1829.—The Darien Phoenix, at Darien.

ILLINOIS.

Area, 56,000 square miles; population, 3,077,671; 103 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 55; in 1850, 107; 1860, 288; 1870, 505; 1880, 1,017. The publications during 1860 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailes, 74; weeklys, 756; semi-weeklys, 17; tri-weeklys, 6; bi-weeklys, 3; monthlys, 118; semi-monthlys, 18; tri-monthlys, 1; quarterlys, 21; semi-annuums, 1. In each of 170 towns one paper was published; in 93, two; in 37, three; in 19, four; and in 28, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1815.—Printing was introduced at Kaskaskia. The following is a list of early publications by counties: (a)

ADAMS COUNTY.

1835.—The Quincy Argus and Daily Land Register, established at Quincy, by John E. Pettit & Co. Now issued as the weekly edition of the Daily Herald.

Compiled from an address delivered before the Franklin Society, at Chicago, January 20, 1870, by Henry L. Boss.
ILLINOIS—Continued.

1836, December.—The Illinois Magazine, at Vandalia.
1836, December.—The Illinois Advocate, removed from Edwardsville to Vandalia, by J. Y. Sawyer. Suspended April 4, 1836.
1836.—The Vandalia Free Press, at Vandalia, by William Hodge. Published several years.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
1860.—The Benton Democrat, at Benton, by A. & G. Sells.

FULTON COUNTY.
1838, January.—The Canton Herald, at Canton, by P. Stone.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

HANCOCK COUNTY.
1836, June.—The Carthagenian, at Carthage, by an association. Suspended in 1837.
1838.—The Times and Scouros, monthly (Mormon), at Nauvoo, by Smith & Robinson.
1842.—The Way (Mormon), at Nauvoo, by W. Smith. Afterward changed to the Nauvoo Neighbor, and in 1846 to the Hancock Eagle. Soon after suspended.
1844.—The New Citizen (anti-Mormon), at Nauvoo. Afterward changed to the Hancock Patriot. Suspended in 1850.
1851.—The Warsaw Weekly Express, at Warsaw, by T. Gregg. Suspended in 1854.
1853.—The Hancock Democrat, at La Harpe. Soon after removed to Carthage and called the Carthage Republican. Still published.
1856.—The Augustan Times, at Augusta, by L. S. Grove. Published about one year.
1857.—The Plymouth Locomotive, at Plymouth, by a company. Suspended in 1858.
Of twenty-four publications established in Hancock county between 1830 and 1860 only two were published at the latter date.

JERSEY COUNTY.
1827.—The Bookwoodman, at Grafton, by John Russell.

JO DAVIES COUNTY.
1832.—The Galatiaan, at Galena, by Dr. Philpoo.
1856, January.—The Galena Courier, at Galena, by Seal & Crouch, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

KANE COUNTY.
1845–46, winter of.—The Fox River Advocate, at Geneva, by Thomas & Hough. Published a few months.
1846.—The Prairie Messenger, at Saint Charles. Suspended in 1847.

KNOX COUNTY.
1844.—The Knox Intelligencer, at Galesburg, by Charles R. Fish.
1849.—The Northwestern Gazetteer, at Galesburg, by Southwick Davis.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

MADISON COUNTY.
1819, May.—The Edwardsville Spectator, at Edwardsville, by H. Warren. Published several years.
1822, September 14.—The Star of the West, at Edwardsville, by Miller & Stine. In 1823 it changed to the Illinois Republican. Suspended in August, 1824.
1839.—The Illinois Corrector, at Edwardsville, by R. K. Fleming.
1839, January.—The Alton Spectator, at Alton, by Edward Breath.
1836.—The Illinois Temperance Herald, at Alton, by A. W. Corey, monthly. Published several years.
1836.—The Western Pioneer and Baptist Standard Bear, removed from Rock Spring, Saint Clair County, to Upper Alton, by A. Smith & Co. Afterward changed to the Western Pioneer.
1836.—The Observer (religious), removed from Saint Louis to Alton, by Rev. E. P. Lovejoy. The press was destroyed three times by the upholders of slavery. A mémoire on receipt of the fourth in November, 1837, in which Mr. Lovejoy was killed.
1838.—The Western Weekly Mirror, at Edwardsville, by James Ruggles.
1840, March.—The Sovereign People, at Edwardsville, by James Ruggles.
1853.—The Madison Enquirer, at Edwardsville, by Theodore Terry.
1855, January 1.—The Daily Evening Democrat.
1861.—The Madison Weekly Press, at Edwardsville, by Theodoro Terry.
1861.—The Ladies’ Pearl, at Alton, by Logan & Brown, monthly.

MADISON COUNTY.
1861.—The Lacaon Intelligencer, at Lacaon.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
1830.—The Prairie Beacon, at Hillaboro", by Charles Clapp.

MORGAN COUNTY.
1835.—Liberty’s Sentinel, at Jacksonville, by J. B. Folks.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.
1845, April 14.—The Ogle County Banner, by R. P. Kuhfeld. Suspended in 1850.
CHRONICAL HISTORY.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

1830, April.—The Mount Morris Gazette, at Mount Morris, by J. F. Grosh.

1851, May.—The Ogle County Gazette, at Oregon, by R. C. Burshell. In 1852 changed to the Ogle County Republican. Still published.

1855.—The Northwestern Republican, at Mount Morris, by Atwood & Williams. In 1859 changed to the Independent Watchman, and published several years.

1858, October.—The Lane Leader, at Lane (now Rochelle), by J. R. Howlett.

PEORIA COUNTY.


1837.—The Peoria Register and Northwestern Gazetteer, at Peoria, by S. H. Davis.


RANCHOPE COUNTY.

1815.—The Illinois Intelligencer (first in the state), at Kaskaskia, by Mathew Duncan. In 1820 removed to Vandalia.

1823.—The Kaskaskia Republican, at Kaskaskia.

1823, January.—The Republican Advocate, at Kaskaskia, by R. K. Fleming.

1822.—The Randolph Free Press, at Kaskaskia, by R. K. Fleming.

SAINT CLAIR COUNTY.

1828.—The Western News, at Belleville, by Dr. J. Green.

1830, April 24.—The Pioneer of the Valley of the Mississippi, at Rock Spring, by Thomas P. Green. Afterward changed to the Western Pioneer. In 1831 united with the Western Baptist (established about 1829) and called the Pioneer and Western Baptist. In 1835 changed to the Pioneer. Removed to Alton in 1836.

1837.—The Representative and Belleville News, at Belleville, by E. S. Cropley.

1842, March 5.—The American Bottom Reporter, at Illinolastown, by Vital, Jarrett & Co.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

1837, February 27.—The Sangamo Spectator, at Springfield, by H. Warren.

1839.—The Sangamo Journal, at Springfield, by Mr. Meredith.


1836.—The Illinois State Register, removed from Vandalia to Springfield. Now published daily and weekly.

Area, 35,910 square miles; population, 1,975,301; 92 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 1; in 1840, 73; 1850, 197; 1860, 156; 1870, 293; 1880, 467. The publications during 1890 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 40; weeklies, 399; semi-weeklies, 1; tri-weeklies, 3; bi-weeklies, 1; monthly, 27; semi-monthlies, 5. In each of 58 towns one paper was published; in 43, two; in 26, three; in 16, four; and in 16, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1804.—Printing was introduced at Vincennes. The following is a list of the early publications in the state by counties: (c)

ADAMS COUNTY.

The Amulet, established at Decatur. (Date of establishment and name of publisher unknown.)

ALLEN COUNTY.

1833.—The Fort Wayne Sentinel, at Fort Wayne, by Thomas Tigar and S. Y. B. Noel.

STEVENVEN COUNTY.


UNION COUNTY.

1840, September 13.—The Jonesboro' Gazzette and Southern Illinois Refractor, at Jonesboro', by Finley & Evans. Still published.

1860, April.—The Union County Record, at Anna, by W. H. Mitchell. Published several months.

1860, August 22.—The Union Democrat, at Jonesboro', by A. H. Marshalk. Removed to Anna the following November.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

1840, May 5.—The Rock River Express, at Rockford, by B. J. Gray. Published one year.


1853, June.—The Rock River Democrat, at Rockford, by Benjamin Holt. Consolidated with the Register in 1866.

1854.—The Spirit Advocate (spiritual), at Rockford, monthly. Suspended in 1855.

1855, February.—The Rockford Register, at Rockford, by E. C. Dougherty. Still published.

1856, May 27.—The Rockton Gazette, at Rockton, by H. W. Phelps. Removed to Burlington, Wisconsin, in April, 1856.


1859, May 7.—The Pecatonica Independent established at Pecatonics, by J. E. Duncan.

1859, September.—The Rock River Mirror, at Rockford, by Allen Gibson.

1877.—The Daily Register, at Rockford. Still published.

INeDiana.

1831.—Columbus Chronicle, at Columbus, by Lawson L. Dunkin.

BENTON COUNTY.


1871.—The Benton County Herald, at Fowler, by D. McA. Williams. The Bowell Leader, at Boswell, by C. Gault.

BOONE COUNTY.

1852.—The Lebanon Pioneer, at Lebanon, by A. C. Jackson.

BROWN COUNTY.

The Jacksonian, at Nashville. (Date and name of publisher unknown.)

CARROLL COUNTY.

1845.—The Delphi Oracle, at Delphi, by Robert C. Green.

CASS COUNTY.

1829, August.—The Polkawatonic and Miami Times, at Logansport, by John Scott.

Prepared by W. H. H. Terrell, secretary of the State Historical Society.
INDIANA—Continued.

CLARK COUNTY.

Papers published at Charlestown and Jeffersonville, but dates and names of publishers unknown.

CLAY COUNTY.


CLINTON COUNTY.

1839. — The Frankfort Argus, at Frankfort, by Casterlin & Piles.

CRAFORD COUNTY.

The Crawford County Democrat and Crawford County Republican, at Leavenworth. (Date of establishment and publishers' names unknown.)

DAVIES COUNTY.

1840. — The Democrat, at Washington, by W. Young.  

DEARBORN COUNTY.


DECATER COUNTY.


DE KALB COUNTY.

The Waterloo Press, the Republican, at Auburn, the Courier, at Auburn, the News, at Garrett. (Dates and publishers unknown.)

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1849. — The Muscietan, at Muscie. (Publisher unknown.)

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

1848. — The Signal (German), at Huntington. (Publisher unknown.)

1868. — Jasper Courier, at Jasper, by Clemens Doane.

ELKHART COUNTY.


FAYETTE COUNTY.

1826. — The Connerville Observer, at Connersville, by Reach & Sample.

FLOYD COUNTY.

A newspaper was published at New Albany at an early day. (No report of its date or publisher.)

FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

1839. — The Western Constellation, at Covington, by Conningore & Snyder.  
1873. — The People's Paper, at Veedersburg, by J. H. Spease; removed to Atiica.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1819. — The Brookville Enquirer and Indiana Gassetter, at Brookville, by John A. Scott & Co.

FULTON COUNTY.


GRAY COUNTY.


1844. — The Missionary Gazette, at Marion, by D. W. Jones.

1860. — The Jonesboro' News, at Jonesboro', by the Jonesboro' News Club.

GREENE COUNTY.

1855. — The Greene County Times, at Bloomfield, by E. Roe.

1873. — The Worthington Sun, at Worthington, by W. H. Osborn.

1875. — The Owensburg Observer, at Owensburg, by Mr. Sleeth.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

1822. — The Little Western, at Noblesville, by Henry Emmons.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

The Greenfield Reveille, at Greenfield, by James and Jonathan Hunt. (Date unknown.)

HARRISON COUNTY.

1814. — The Corydon Gazette, at Corydon.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

1845. — The Danville Advertiser, at Danville, by Dr. H. C. Todd.

HENRY COUNTY.

1831. — The Knightstown Sun, at Knightstown, by Mr. Grant.

1841. — The Indiana Courier, at New Castle, by J. W. Grubbs.

1874. — The Spiceland Reporter, at Spiceland, by F. Ratliff.

HOWARD COUNTY.


1856. — The Howard Tribune, at Kokomo, by James Beard.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

1846. — The Republican Eagle, at Huntington, by Mr. Smith.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Papers published at Brownstown and Seymour. A paper was published at Rockford about 1850 by Dr. J. R. Monroe; now published at Seymour.

JASPER COUNTY.

1854. — The Jasper Banner, at Renselner, by John McCarthy.

JAY COUNTY.


JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1815. — The Republican Banner, at Madison, by William Hendricks.

JENNINGS COUNTY.

1838. — The Vernon Visitor, by Randall & Comer.

1880. — The Plain Dealer, at North Vernon.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1845. — The Franklin Jefferson, at Franklin, by H. C. Allison.

1874. — The Edinburg Courier, at Edinburg, by Brown & Bro.

KNOX COUNTY.


1895. — The Western Sun, at Vincennes, by Elihu Stout. Now issued daily and weekly.

1819. — The Vincennes Gazette, at Vincennes.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

1845. — The Kosciusko Republican, at Monoeut, by Charles L. Murray. — The Wabash Democrat, at Warsaw, by D. R. Pershing and Dr. S. B. Crichtfield. (Date unknown.)

The Pierceton Reveille, at Pierceton. (Date and publisher unknown.)

LAKE COUNTY.


LA PORTE COUNTY.


LAWRENCE COUNTY.


MADISON COUNTY.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

INDIANA—Continued.

MARION COUNTY.
1829, January 23.—The Indianapolis Gazette, at Indianapolis, by George Smith and Samuel Bolton.

MARSHALL COUNTY.
1861, June.—The Plymouth Pilot, at Plymouth, by John Q. Howell.

MARTIN COUNTY.
1859.—The Comet, at Dover Hill, by Mr. Hinkle.

MIAMI COUNTY.
1837, July 23.—The Peru Forester, at Peru, by Samuel Pike.

MONROE COUNTY.
1835.—The Indiana Gazette and Literary Advocate, at Bloomington, by Jesse Brandon.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
1832.—The Crawfordsville Record, at Crawfordsville, by Wade & Bryant.

MORGAN COUNTY.
The Morgan County Gazette. (Date of establishment and publisher unknown.)

NEWTON COUNTY.
1860, September.—The Newton Chronicle, at Kentland, by Cowen & Schoonover.

NOBLE COUNTY.
The New Era, at Albion, by S. C. Alford; the Standard, at Kendallville; the National Banner, at Rome City. (Dates of establishment and publishers unknown.)

OHIO COUNTY.
The Rising Sun Recorder and the Saturday News, at Rising Sun. (Dates of establishment and publishers unknown.)

OREGON COUNTY.
1831.—The Paoli Times, at Paoli, by Dr. William A. Bowles.

OWEN COUNTY.
1843.—The Comet, at Spencer, by I. F. Lytle.
1843.—The Spencer Chronicle, at Spencer, by Joseph Reed.

PARKER COUNTY.
The Rockville Republican, at Rockville, by Marts & Clark. (Date unknown.)

PERRY COUNTY.
The Caswell Reporter, at Casselton, by Hunt & Mason; the Tell City Commercial, at Tell City, by W. P. Knight. (Dates of establishment unknown.)

PIKE COUNTY.
1854.—The Patriarch, at Petersburg, by John Evans.

PORTER COUNTY.
1843.—The Porter County Republican, at Valparaiso, by James S. Castle.

POSHY COUNTY.

PULASKI COUNTY.
1854.—The Winamac Democrat, at Winamac, by B. F. Thomas.

PUTNAM COUNTY.
1830.—The Hoosier, at Greencastle, by Mr. Childs.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.
The Winchester Herald and the Winchester Journal, at Winchester.

RIPPLEY COUNTY.
1893.—The Intelligencer, at Versailles, by B. B. Root.
1867.—The Osgood Times, at Osgood, by James McDonald.

RUSH COUNTY.
1832.—The Indiana Herald and Gazetteer, at Rushville.

SAINT JOSEPH COUNTY.
1831.—The Northwestern Pioneer, at South Bend, by John D. and Joseph H. Defres.

SCOTT COUNTY.
The Western Eagle, at Lexington, by Jacob Rhoads. (Date of establishment unknown.)

SHELBY COUNTY.
1832.—The Shelbyville Argus, at Shelbyville, by William H. Haslet.

SPENCER COUNTY.
The Rockport Democrat, by R. S. Hicks, and the Rockport Gazette, by T. J. Langdon. (Dates of establishment unknown.)

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
The Sullivan Union and the Sullivan Democrat, at Sullivan.

SWITZERLAND COUNTY.
The Vevay Review, at Vevay.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.
The La Fayette Journal, by John B. Beamman. (Date of establishment unknown.)

TIPTON COUNTY.
1835.—The Tipton County Democrat, at Tipton, by A. M. Vickrey.

UNION COUNTY.
The Liberty Herald, at Liberty, by John W. Short. (Date of establishment unknown.)

VERMILLION COUNTY.
1838.—The Perryville Banner, at Perryville, by John R. Jones.
1853.—The Olive Branch, at Newport, by James Hood and Andrew J. Adams.
1874.—The Clinton Exponent, at Clinton, by S. B. Blackledge.

VIGO COUNTY.
1823, July 21.—The Western Register and Terre Haute Advertiser, at Terre Haute, by John W. Osborn.

WARREN COUNTY.
1846.—The Upper Wabash Argus, at Wabash, by Moses Scott.
1866.—The North Manchester Republican, at North Manchester, by M. E. Pleas.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
The Salem Democrat; the Salem Whig.
INDIANA—Continued.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1831.—The Weekly Intelligencer, at Richmond, by Elijah Lacy. Papers were also established at Cambridge City and Centreville.

WELLS COUNTY.

1847.—The Republican Bugle, at Bluffton, by T. Smith.

KANSAS.

Area, 81,700 square miles; population, 906,069; 104 counties—newspapers published in 83. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1860 was 27; in 1870, 97; 1880, 347. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Daily, 25; weekly, 510; semi-weekly, 4; tri-weekly, 1; bi-weekly, 1; monthly, 72; semi-monthly, 1; quarterly, 1. In each of 103 towns one paper was published; in 45, two; in 16, three; in 7, four; and in 10, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY. (d)

1854.—Printing introduced. (4)

Newspapers established in each county, as follows:

ALLEN COUNTY.

1864, November 16.—The Humboldt Herald, at Humboldt, by Joseph Bond. Published less than a year.

1886, April 13.—The Humboldt Union, at Humboldt, by W. T. McElroy. Still published.

1887, January 5.—The Allen County Courant, at Jola, by W. H. Johnson. In 1888 changed to the Neosho Valley Register, in August, 1870, to the Kansas State Register, and in December, 1870, again changed to the Neosho Valley Register. In 1875 changed to the Jolza Register. Still published.

1870, October 27.—The Southern Kansas Statesman, at Humboldt, by Berry & Campbell. Suspended in May, 1872.

1873, November.—The Rural Kansas, at Humboldt, by D. B. Emmert; monthly. Published one year.

1877, October 11.—The Inter-State, at Humboldt, by Dunn & Baker. Still published.

Compiled from the First Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture, 1878.

In 1884, or twenty years before the organization of the territory of Kansas, Rev. Joseph Meeker, missionary to the Ottawa and other Indian tribes, brought an old-fashioned press and printing material to the old mission farm of the Baptists, five miles east of the present site of Ottawa, Franklin county. Mr. Meeker published a small missionary paper in the English and Cherokee languages. He also wrote and published several Sunday school books in the Indian tongue, a book of the code of laws of the Ottawas, a hymn book, and several school books.

IOWA.

Area, 55,475 square miles; population, 1,624,615; 99 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1860 was 4; in 1865, 29; 1869, 125; 1870, 283; 1880, 669. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Daily, 30; weekly, 500; semi-weekly, 3; tri-weekly, 1; bi-weekly, 2; monthly, 31; semi-monthly, 2; quarterly, 4. In each of 140 towns one paper was published; in 61, two; in 33, three; in 10, four; and in 21, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY. (c)

1839, May 11.—Printing was introduced at Dubuque. The publications prior to 1842 were as follows: (a)


1837, June 3.—The Iowa News, at Dubuque, by Russell & Constell.

1837, July 8.—The Western Adventurer, at Montrose, by Thomas Gregg.

1837, July 8.—The Wisconsin Territorial Gazette, at Burlington, by Clark & Jacobs. Now published as the Burlington Gazette.

1837, September.—The Western Emigrant and Historian, at Montrose, by Thomas Gregg; monthly, 10 pages. But three numbers were issued.

A compiled by John Springer, of Iowa City.


1838, August 4.—The Iowa Sun, at Davenport, by Andrew Logan. Now published as the Davenport Democrat.

1840, October 23.—The Iowa Standard, at Bloomington (now Muscatine), by William Cum.

1840, October 27.—The Bloomington Herald, at Bloomington (now Muscatine), by Thomas Hughes.

1841, May 23.—The Fort Madison Courier, at Fort Madison, by R. W. Albright.

1841, June 10.—The Iowa City Standard, at Iowa City, by William Cum. Now published as the Iowa City Republican.

1841, July.—The Miner's Express, at Dubuque, by Avery Thomas.

1841, July 30.—The Iowa City Argus, at Iowa City, by Nathan Jackson.

1841, August 26.—The Davenport Gazette, at Davenport, by Alfred Saunders. The first steam press in Iowa was used in this office in 1855. The daily (first in the state) was established October 16, 1854. Still published.

1841, December 3.—The Iowa Capital Reporter, at Iowa City, by Hughes & Van Antwerp. Now published as the Iowa State Press.

KANSAS.

ANDERSON COUNTY.


1866, October.—The Anderson County Expositor, at Garnett, by W. H. Johnson. Published a short time.


ATCHISON COUNTY.


1857, July.—The Kansas Zeilang, at Atchison, by Dr. Charles F. Keb. In 1858 removed to Leavenworth.

1857, September 13.—The Sunner Gazette, at Sumner, by Con Broch. Suspended August 27, 1859.

1859, The Western Spy, at Sumner, by Baxter & McBride. Published a short time.

1860, June 4.—The Union, at Atchison, by D. O. Chase. Suspended in 1864.


1862, November 29.—The Democrat Standard, at Atchison, by W. J. Marion. Published three months.


KANSAS—Continued.


1873, April 27.—The *Globe*, at Atchison, by a stock company; daily and weekly. Suspended December 14, 1873.

1874, February 14.—The *Courier* (German), at Atchison, by Edward Fleischer. Still published.


1878, March 1.—The *Atchison Banner*, at Atchison, by C. F. Kurth & Co.

BARTON COUNTY.

1873.—The *Barton County Progress*, at Great Bend, by H. P. Shults. Published one year.

1874.—The *Great Bend Register*, at Great Bend, by a company. Still published.

1876.—The *Indan Tribune*, at Great Bend, by C. P. Townsley. Still published.

1877, July.—The *Arkansas Valley Democrat*, at Great Bend, by a company. Still published.

BOURBON COUNTY.

1855, August.—The *Southern Kansas*, at Fort Scott.

1857.—The *Fort Scott Democrat*, at Fort Scott, by J. E. Jones.

1862.—The *Western Volunteer*, at Fort Scott, by E. K. Smith. Soon after changed to the *Fort Scott Bulletin*. In 1863 consolidated with the *Monitor*.


1886.—The *Fort Scott Press*, at Fort Scott, by Hayward Brothers. Subsequently removed to Girard and called the *Girard Press*. Still published.

1889.—The *Fort Scott Evening Post*, at Fort Scott, by Edward Schiller. Published a short time.

1870.—The *Fort Scott Telegram*, at Fort Scott, by William Coffey. Suspended in 1871.

1870.—The *Fort Scott Democrat*, at Fort Scott, by Goode Brothers. In 1873 changed to the *Pioneer*; in February, 1875, united with the *Border Sentinel* and called the *Flower and Sentinel*; in September, 1875, changed to the *Herald*. Still published.

1875.—The *Emigrant's Guide*, at Fort Scott, by C. Rollin Camp; monthly.

1875.—The *Rise of the Cross* (Baptist), at Fort Scott, by Judson Sibley. Published two years.

1877, October.—The *Bourbon County Democrat*, at Fort Scott, by John Forbes.

1877.—The *New Century* (temperance), at Fort Scott, by Rev. J. F. Finley.

1877.—The *Colored Citizen*, at Fort Scott, by Eagleson Brothers. In 1878 removed to Topeka.

BROWN COUNTY.

1861.—The *Brown County Union*, at Hiawatha, by Dr. P. G. Parker. Published less than a year.

1864, August 20.—The *Union Sentinel*, at Hiawatha, by H. P. Stebbins. October 1, 1870, consolidated with the *Dispatch*.

1870, April 30.—The *Hiawatha Dispatch*, at Hiawatha, by A. N. Ruley. Still published.

1874, June.—The *Brown County Advocate*, at Hiawatha, by Davis & Watson. In October, 1875, changed to the *Kansas Herald*. Still published.

BUTLER COUNTY.

1870, March 4.—The *Walnut Valley Times*, at El Dorado, by T. B. Murdock. Still published.

1870.—The *Crexcent*, at Augusta, by Putnam & Perry. Afterward changed to the *Augusta Republican*. Subsequently removed to McPherson county.


CHAPEL COUNTY.


1869.—The *Kansas Central Index*, at Cottonwood Falls, by Beck, Follet & McClure. Removed to Wichita in January, 1871.

1886.—The *Chase County Banner*, at Cottonwood Falls, by S. N. Wood. Suspended in April, 1870.

1871, February 6.—The *Chase County Leader*, at Cottonwood Falls, by W. A. Morgan. Still published.

1874, October 26.—The *Chase County Courant*, at Cottonwood Falls, by Martin & Timmons. Still published.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1879, June.—The *Wilde Awake*, at Sedan, by Joseph Mount. Suspended in September, 1879.

1875, August.—The *Chautauqua Journal*, at Sedan, by Kelly & Turner. Still published.

1875, November.—The *Chautauqua News*, at Peru, by Moore & Son.

1876, October.—The *Cedarale Blade*, at Cedarale, by Allison. Suspended in December, 1877.

1878, May 24.—The *Cedarale Times*, at Cedarale, by P. H. Albright.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.


1868, October.—The *Cherokee Sentinel*, at Baxter Springs, by Cotter & Holbrook.

1869, October 29.—The *Workingman's Journal*, at Columbus, by a company. In October, 1874, changed to the *Columbus Journal*. Suspended in February, 1875.

1874.—The *Baxter Springs Republican*, at Baxter Springs. In 1877 removed to Columbus and consolidated with the *Columbus Courier*.

1874, October.—The *Columbus Courier*, at Columbus, by J. E. Dowell. Still published.

1875.—The *Columbus Avalanche*, at Columbus, by J. N. Lee. Afterward changed to the *Columbus Democrat*. In January, 1877, removed to Webb City, Missouri.

1877.—The *Columbus Vidette*, at Columbus, by G. W. B. Hoffman. In May, 1878, changed to the *Border Star*. Still published.

1877.—The *Galena Minn*er, at Galena, by Lee & McDowell. Still published.

1877.—The *Mining Echo*, at Empire City, by Hadley & Murphy. Still published.

CLAY COUNTY.

1871, August 20.—The *Clay County Independent*, at Clay Center, by Huston & Downer. In 1873 changed to the *Clay County Dispatch*. Still published.

CLOUD COUNTY.

1870.—The *Republican Valley Empire*, at Clyde, by Henry Bucking- ham. In 1871 removed to Concordia and called the *Concordia Empire*. Still published.

1871.—The *Wakchum*, at Clyde, by Mark J. Kelley. Removed to Concordia in 1876 and called the *Concordia Expositor*. Still published.

COFFEE COUNTY.

1887.—The *Ottumwa Journal*, at Ottumwa, by Jonatha Lynn. Published a short time.
KANSAS—Continued.


1841, June.—The Hanging Expositor, at Hamplin, by I. E. Olney. In 1845 removed to Garnett.


1874.—The Voice of the People, at Burlington, by Peter Bell.


COWLEY COUNTY.


1870, August 24.—The Arkansas City Traveler, at Arkansas City, by M. G. Mains. Still published.

1872, September 12.—The Telegram, at Tuscola, by W. M. Allison. Soon after removed to Winfield. Still published as the Cowley County Telegram.


1874, November 18.—The Pion and Arrow, at Winfield, by J. M. Alexander. In February, 1876, changed to the Cowley County Democrat. Suspended in a short time.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.


1870, July 31.—The People's Vindicator, at Girard, by Crisp & Lindsey. Suspended in November, 1870.

1873, March 12.—The Girard Phoenix, at Girard, by W. W. Goodale. Published at Cherokee from May to September, 1874. Subsequently removed to Columbus.

1875, June 28.—The Cherokee Index, at Cherokee, by Mary A. Spring. In September, 1877, removed to Columbus.

1875, August 6.—The Crawford County News, at Girard, by Fulton & Calvert. Still published.

1877, May 13.—The Young Cherokee, at Girard, by Webb & St. Clair. In 1877 removed to Short Creek and called the Mining Echo.

1877, October 6.—The Cherokee Banner, at Cherokee, by H. H. Webb.

1873, July 4.—The Temperance Herald, at Cherokee, by St. Clair & Moore.


DAVIS COUNTY.

1858, June.—The Junction City Sentinel, at Junction City, by B. H. Keyser. In July, 1859, changed to the Kansas Statesman. Suspended in September, 1859, but revived as the Frontier Guide. In September, 1861, changed to the Kansas Frontier. Suspended in March, 1862.

1861, September 23.—The Smoky Hill and Republican Union, at Junction City, by W. G. Kingsbury. In 1864 changed to the Courier. Suspended, but shortly revived as the Junction City Union. Still published.

1868, July 17.—The Junction City Avalanche, at Junction City, by A. S. Ruling. Suspended in October, 1868.

1873, August 14.—The Junction City Tribune, at Junction City, by Farley & Alford. Still published.

DICKINSON COUNTY.


1874, January.—The Solomon Gazette, at Solomon City, by Campbell & Fuller. In 1876 removed to Enterprise, and in 1878 to Abilene. Now published as the Abilene Gazette.

DONIPHAN COUNTY.

1856.—The Doniphan Constitutionalist, at Doniphan, by Thomas J. Key. Suspended in July, 1856.

1857, June.—The Era, at Geary City. Suspended in 1858.


1858.—The Crusader of Freedom, at Doniphan, by James Redpath. Published a short time.

1858.—The Palermo Leader, at Palermo, by Emery & Perham. Published two years.


1858.—The Troy Democrat, at Troy, by Joseph Thompson. Published a short time.

1858.—The Highlander, at Highland, by Faulkner & Seaver. Published a few months.

1858, July.—The Iowa Point Enquirer, at Iowa Point, by T. J. Key. Published a short time.

1859.—The Dispatch, at Iowa Point, by Watrous & Biggers. Suspended in 1860.

1870.—The Doniphan County Dispatch, at Troy, by J. W. Biggers. Published a short time.

1860.—The Doniphan Post, at Doniphan, by G. & W. Rees. Suspended in 1861.

1869.—The Doniphan County Patriot, at Troy, by Dr. E. H. Grant. In 1864 merged in the Investigator.

1884.—The Doniphan County Soldier, at Troy, by H. S. Dodge. Published a few months.

1864, February.—The Troy Investigator, at Troy, by a company. Published less than a year.

1865.—The Troy Register, at Troy, by J. H. Hunt. In April, 1867, removed to Wathena. Suspended in 1877.

1882, November.—The Doniphan County Republican, at Troy, by C. G. Bridges. Suspended in June, 1876.

1871, May.—The Doniphan Democrat, at Doniphan, by J. J. Rimkett. Published about a year.

1873, August.—The White Cloud Leader, at White Cloud, by Yard & Overholt. Published two months.


1878, January.—The Highland Sentinel, by George P. Hamm. Still published.

1878, February.—The Wathena Advance, at Wathena, by E. A. Davis. Suspended June 7, 1879.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

1854, October 21.—The Herald of Freedom, dated Wakarusa, Kansas, but printed in Pennsylvania. Second number published in Lawrence, January 6, 1855. Office destroyed in May, 1854, and paper suspended; revived the following November, and continued until 1859.

1855, January.—The Kansas Free State, at Lawrence, by Miller & Elliott. Office destroyed and paper suspended May 21, 1856.

1885, January 6.—The Kansas Tribune, at Lawrence, by John Spear. In November, 1855, removed to Topeka. Established at Lawrence January 1, 1853. Office destroyed and paper suspended August 21, 1858; revived in November, 1858, as a daily and weekly. Still published.


1857, May 29.—The Lawrence Republican, at Lawrence, by Norman Allen. Office destroyed and paper suspended August 21, 1858; revived February 1, 1858. In March, 1859, united with the State Journal.
KANSAS—Continued.


EDWARDS COUNTY.


ELK COUNTY.

1870.—The Elk Falls Examiner, at Elk Falls, by C. L. Goodrich. Published about one year. 1870, September.—The Howard County Leader (established at Longton). Removed to Elk Falls in 1874. Removed to Howard in 1876. 1873.—The Howard County Messenger, at Howard City, by Kelly & Turner. In about one year removed to Bostom, and continued a few months. 1873.—The Journal, at Elk Falls, by Ward & Fyle. Upon the division of Howard County removed to Sedan. Still published. 1874, November.—The Courier. Removed from Elk City to Longton, by A. B. Steinberger. At the end of one year removed to Howard. 1875.—The Beacon, at Howard City, by A. B. Steinberger. Published several months. 1875.—The Censorial, at Howard City, by W. E. Doud. In six months removed to Eureka, Greenwood county. 1877.—The Kansas Rural, at Elk Falls, by J. A. Somerby. Published four months. 1877, November 22.—The Courier and Ledger, at Howard City, consolidated and called the Courier-Ledger. Now published as the Courier. 1878, January 22.—The Weekly Examiner, at Elk Falls, by C. A. Gitchell. Removed to Howard City the following March. Suspended July 12, 1878. 1878, July 24.—The Industrial Journal, at Howard City, by Van Hyatt & Somerby. Still published.

ELLIS COUNTY.


ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

1898, April.—The Ellsworth Advance, at Ellsworth, by P. H. Hubbell. Published six months. 1878.—The Ellsworth Advertiser, at Ellsworth, by Wilson & Campbell. Published two months.

FORD COUNTY.


FRANKLIN COUNTY.


GREENWOOD COUNTY.


HARPER COUNTY.


HARVEY COUNTY.


JACKSON COUNTY.

1858.—The Cricket, at Holton, by T. G. Walters. (a) Published two months.
KANSAS—Continued.


1868, May.—The Jackson Democrat, at Holton, by a company. In 1869 changed to The Holton Leader, and continued one year.

1870, April 13.—The Holton Express. In 1874 united with the News, and called the Express and News. In 1875 consolidated with Recorder.

1875, June 4.—The Nebawaka Chief, at Nebawaka, by George S. Irwin. In 1874 removed to Hinmaton, Brown county.

1875, March 2.—The Recorder, at Holton, by Shiner & LaThe. March 26, 1875, united with the Express, and called the Recorder and Express. In January, 1877, changed to Recorder. Still published.

1878, January 10.—The Holton Signal, at Holton, by Fairchild & Sargent. Still published.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1868, May.—The Grasshopper, by J. A. Cody. Published four months; afterward revived, and called the Crescent; continued a few months.

1868.—The Osawatomie Independant, at Osawatomie, by J. W. Roberts. Still published.


1897.—The Jefferson County Democrat, at Osawatomie, by Stafford & Neihart. Published two months; revived in September, 1877, and continued as the Statesman until December, 1888.


1876, December 19.—The Perryville Times, at Perryville, by H. G. Evans. In 1874 removed to Saint Mary's.


1873, October 9.—The Osawatomie Sickle and Sheaf, at Osawatomie, by Williams & Wilson. Now published as the Sickle.

JEWELL COUNTY.

1873, March 30.—The Jewell City Clarion, at Jewell City, by Day & Jenkins. May 1, 1873, changed to the Jewell County Diamond. In April, 1876, united with the Jewell County Monitor, removed to Jewell City, and called the Monitor-Diamond. Now published at Jewell City.

1874, May 19.—The Jewell County Monitor, at Jewell Center, by Frank Kirk. In April, 1878, united with the Diamond.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1859.—The Kansas Tribune, at Olathe, by Francis & Davis. Suspended in 1861.

1859, September 8.—The Olathe Herald, at Olathe, by Giffen & DeVinny. Suspended in August, 1861.

1861, May 9.—The Olathe Mirror, at Olathe, by John Francis. Afterward united with the News Letter, and called the Mirror and News Letter. Still published.

1867, October 9.—The Kansas Central, at Olathe, by W. F. Goble. In September, 1868, changed to the Johnson County Democrat.


1870, December 7.—The Spring Hill Enterprise, at Spring Hill, by Buel & Sgaison. In 1873 changed to the Western Progress. In 1874 removed to Olathe.

1878, April 13.—The Kansas State Register, at Spring Hill, by C. F. Hyde.

LABETTE COUNTY.

1888, April.—The Eagle, at Jacksonville, by B. K. Land.

1893.—The Osage Register, at Oswego, by C. R. Trayk.


1871, June.—The Parsons Sun, at Parsons, by Reynolds & Perry. Still published.

1874, April 9.—The Parsons Eagle, at Parsons, by J. B. Lamb. Still published.

1876.—The Herald, at Chetopa, by Hibbett & Frye. Suspended in 1877.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.


1864, November.—The Kickapoo Pioneer, at Kickapoo, by A. B. Henderson. Published three years.

1865, March.—The Territorial Register, by Sevier & Delahay. Suspended December 22, 1865.


1857, March 7.—The Times, at Leavenworth, by a company. Daily established February 15, 1858. In September, 1868, united with the Conservative, and called the Times and Conservative. Latter part of title afterward dropped. Still published daily and weekly.

1888, September. —The Kansas Zitauy, removed from Atchison to Leavenworth, by C. F. Kob. Daily established in September, 1863, with the Journal March 1, 1868, and called the Kansas States Zingau. Suspended April 1, 1890.

1890.—L'Eauau de Kansas (French), at Leavenworth, by Frank Barclay. Published a short time.

1890.—The Daily Dispatch, at Leavenworth, by Prescott & White. Published less than a year.

1861, January 28.—The Leavenworth Conservative, at Leavenworth by Dr. R. Anthony; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. In September, 1868, consolidated with the Times.


1861, September 18.—The Evening Bulletin, at Leavenworth, by a company; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. In November, 1871, consolidated with the Times.

1865, March 1.—The Kansas Journal, at Leavenworth, by Soussman & Kemp. Consolidated with the Zingau March 1, 1868.

1869, October 3.—The Leavenworth Commercial, at Leavenworth, by Prescott, Evans & Collahan; daily and weekly. In 1872 merged in the Times.

1867, June.—The Leavenworth Medical Herald, at Leavenworth, by Loga & Singh; monthly. Suspended in 1876.

1898.—The Evening Call, at Leavenworth, by Clarke & McMichael. Suspended in 1873.

1899, April 1.—The Free Press, at Leavenworth, by John M. Haberlein. Still published, daily and weekly.

1871, May.—The Doniphan Democrat, at Doniphan. Published less than a year; revived shortly afterward as the Herald. Subsequently removed to Leavenworth, and continued about two years.

1873.—The Home Record, at Leavenworth, by a society; monthly. Still published.

1873.—The Appeal, at Leavenworth, by Embry & Co; daily. Changed to weekly in 1877. Now published as the Appeal and Tribune.

1877, April 22.—The Public Press, at Leavenworth, by H. B. Horn. Still published.

1878, May.—The Western Homestead, at Leavenworth, by W. S. Burke. Still published.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

1872.—The Lincoln County News, at Lincoln Center, by Buzick & Barnhart. Subsequently changed to the Lincoln County Patriot. Suspended in 1875.

1874.—The Lincoln County Farmer, at Lincoln Center, by F. H. Barnhart. Published six months.
1874, December 2.—The Western Democrat, at Lincoln Center, by F. M. Beatty. Succeeded in June, 1875, by the Saline Valley Register. Still published.

LINN COUNTY.

1859, April 1.—The Linn County Herald, at Mound City, by Jonathan Lyman. In April, 1860, changed to the Mound City Report. In 1861 removed to Mansfield and called the Mansfield Shield and Banner. Suspended in 1862.

1864, April 1.—The Border Sentinel, at Mound City, by J. T. & J. D. Snoddy. Removed to Fort Scott in 1874.

1866—The Linn County Press, by A. B. Bowman. Removed to Summer county in 1871.


1875, April 1.—The Linn County Enterprise, at Mound City, by J. J. McCollum. Suspended in November, 1875.

1876, February 1.—The Linn County Clarion, at Mound City, by Cannon & Van Buskirk. Still published.

LYON COUNTY.


1869, August 20.—The Americus Sentinel, at Americus, by T. C. Hill. Published one year.

1871, June.—The Emporia Ledger, at Emporia, by a company. Still published.

1877, September 27.—The Hartford Enterprise, at Hartford, by Clark & McCray. Still published.

1878, April 10.—The Emporia Sun, at Emporia, by J. M. Davis. Still published.

M'CPherson County.


1874, July 7.—The Farmers Advocate, at McPherson. In 1875 removed to Salina.

1876, August 9.—The Freeman, at McPherson, by Clark & McCray. Still published.

MARION COUNTY.

1869, September.—The Western News, at Marion Center, by A. W. Robinson. In 1871 changed to the Western Giant, and later to Marion County Record. Still published.


1873, May 1.—The Peabody Gazette, at Peabody, by J. P. Church. Still published.


MARRIOTT COUNTY.

1857, December 18.—The Palmetto Kansas, at Marysville, by J. E. Clardy. Published seven months.


1861.—The Big Blue Union, at Marysville, by G. D. Swearingen. Suspended in December, 1865.

1863.—The Constitutional Gazetteer, at Marysville, by P. H. Peters. Published a short time.

1864.—The Enterprise, at Marysville, by Baker, Peters & Magill. Removed to Irving in 1868 and called the Blue Valley Record. Published a few months.


1871, July 4.—The Blue Rapids Times, at Blue Rapids, by Campbell & Tibbetts. Still published.

1875.—The Blue Valley Gazette, at Irving, by John Thomson. Still published.

1876, October 26.—The Frankfort Record, at Frankfort, by Campbell & Bros.

MIAMI COUNTY.

1857.—The Southern Kansas Enterprise, at Osawatomie, by Charles E. Griffiths. In July, 1860, removed to Paola, and afterward changed to the Argus. Removed to Iola in August, 1866, and soon after suspended.

1860, January 1.—The Paola Chief, at Paola, by W. B. & A. O. Wogstaff. Published six months.


1886.—The Advertiser, at Paola, by A. Gore. Suspended in 1870.


1870, September.—The Paola Gazette, at Fontana, by Jones & Wrayband. Suspended in 1872.


1876, June.—The Herald, at Louisburg, by E. F. Heister. Still published.

1878, August.—The Republican Citizen, at Paola, by Wickersham & Green. Still published.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

1871, April 5.—The Mirror, at Beloit, by A. B. Cornell. Published several months.

1872, April 11.—The Beloit Gazette, at Beloit, by Claffee & Johnson. Still published.

1897, August 10.—The Beloit Record, at Beloit, by Kelley & Bertram.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.


1870.—The Wastaria Vindicator, at Westaria, by McConnell & McIntyre.

1870, June.—The Parker Record, at Parker, by G. D. Baker.

1879, December.—The Kansas Democrat, at Independence, by M. V. B. Bennett.

1871, March.—The South Kansas Tribune, at Independence, by Humphrey & Yoo. Still published.

1872, April.—Rose's Paper, at Coffeyville, by E. G. Ross.

1872, May.—The Coffeyville Circular, at Coffeyville, by E. W. Perry.

1873.—The Coffeyville Courier, at Coffeyville, by Chatham & White.

1873.—The Cherrycville Herald, at Cherryvale.


1874.—The Osage Chief, at Independence, by Vanday & Clark.

1874.—The Elk City Courant, at Elk City, by Abe Steinberger.


MORRIS COUNTY.


1869, March.—The Council Grove Advertiser, at Council Grove, by W. H. Johnson. Published eighteen months.
KANSAS—Continued.

1870.—The Council Grove Democrat, at Council Grove, by S. M. Hays. In 1877 united with the Republican as Republican and Democrat. Now published as the Republican.

1871.—The Chronicle, at Council Grove, by H. R. Gregory. Published one year.

1873.—The Morris County Republican, at Council Grove, by J. E. Bradley. In 1877 united with the Democrat.

1878, January 1.—The Morris County Enterprise, at Parkesville, by McCray & Clark. Still published.

NEMAHIA COUNTY.


1870.—The Star of Kansas (French), by Jules Leroux; monthly. Removed to Fremont county, Iowa, in May, 1876.

1870, January 1.—The Independent Press, at Seneca, by an association. In 1873 changed to the Xopeniali. Suspended in 1874.

1874, May 7.—The Sabetha Advance, at Sabetha, by Larralere & Wright. Suspended in 1875.

1876, October 5.—The Nemaha County Republican, at Sabetha, by James P. Clough. Still published.

NEOSHO COUNTY.


1866, October 24.—The Neosho Valley Eagle, at Jacksonville, by B. K. Lamb. In 1871 removed to Erie, and called the Erie Republican; and soon after removed to Osage Mission, and called the Neosho County Journal. Still published.


1871, May 13.—The Tonga Herald, at Tonga, by E. B. Haines. Suspended May 1, 1872.

1871, August 18.—The Thayer Headlight, at Thayer, by C. T. Ewing. Still published.


1876, May 8.—The Neosho County Record, at Erie, by G. W. McMillan. Still published.

NORTON COUNTY.


1878, June.—The Norton County Advance, at Norton, by Pettigrew & Collins. Still published.

OSAGE COUNTY.

1863, September 28.—The Osage County Chronicle, at Burlingame, by M. M. Murdock. Still published.

1870.—The Osage County Observer, at Lyndon, by J. J. Johnson. Published one year.

1871, August.—The Sheaf, at Osage City, by Morgan & Cooper. In 1870 changed to the Osage City Free Press. Still published.

1872.—The Lyndon Signal, at Lyndon, by Bentley & Kirby. Published two years.

1874, September.—The Lyndon Times, at Lyndon, by Miller Brothers. Still published.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

1873, January.—The Osceola Weekly Times, at Osceola City, by a company. Suspended in November, 1874.

1875, January 6.—The Osceola County Farmer, at Osceola City, by P. H. Barnhart. Still published.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

1870, September.—The Solomon Valley Pioneer, at Lindsay. Suspended in May, 1873.

1871, January.—The Ottawa County Independent, at Minneapolis, by J. E. Wharten. Still published.

1874, October.—The Solomon Valley Mirror, at Minneapolis, by C. C. O'neill; monthly. Still published.

1875, August.—The Sentinel, at Minneapolis, by Hoyt & Cleoey. Still published.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

1872.—The Larned Press, at Larned, by W. G. Tompkins.

1876.—The Republican, at Larned. Published one year.

1878, April 1.—The Larned Enterprise, at Larned. Subsequently changed to the Chronoscope. Still published.

1878, November 27.—The Optic, at Larned, by H. H. Doyle. Still published.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

1873, August.—The Kirwin Chief, at Kirwin, by a company. Still published.

1876.—The Kirwin Progress, at Kirwin, by Professor Robinson. Suspended in 1878.

1877.—The Phillipsburg Advance, at Phillipsburg, by C. Dickew. Changed to the Phillips County Democrat in July, 1878.

1878.—The Phillips County Herald, at Phillipsburg, by Charles F. Jenkis.

POTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

1867, July 17.—The Potawatomie Gazette, at Louisville, by A. Sellers.

1868.—The Kansas Valley, at Wamego, by Clardy & O’Flanagan. In 1871 removed to Solomon City.

1869, May.—The Wamego Courier, at Wamego, by Mr. Jennings. Published several months.

1870.—The Kansas Register, at Louisville, by a company. Still published.

1870.—The Dispatch, at Wamego, by R. W. Jenkins. In 1871 removed to Neoschali, Nemaha county.

1870, October.—The Saint Mary’s Star, at Saint Mary’s. Subsequently changed to the Potawatomie Independent. Suspended shortly afterward.

1872.—The Wamego Blade, at Wamego, by R. E. Cunningham. In 1873 removed to Clay Center.

1873.—The Saint Mary’s Times, at Saint Mary’s, by O. L Seymour. In 1877 changed to the Saint Mary’s Democrat. Still published.


1878, January.—The Potteratkephie Chief, at Saint Mary’s.


RENO COUNTY.


1877, January.—The Hutchinson Interior, at Hutchinson, by H. M. Inman. Still published.

REPUBLIC COUNTY.


KANSAS—Continued.

RICE COUNTY.

1872.—The Rice County Herald, at Atlanta, by Frazier. Removed subsequently to Pease, and later to Hutchinson.
1876.—The Rice County Gazette, at Sterling, by Cowgill. Still published.

RILEY COUNTY.

1859, May.—The Western Kansas Express, at Manhattan, by G. F. De Vivaldi. In 1860 changed to the Manhattan Express, and in 1863 to the Independent. In 1888 consolidated with the Radical, and called the Manhattan Standard. In 1870 changed to the Nationalist. Still published.
1866, July.—The Kansas Radical, at Manhattan, by E. C. Manning. United with the Independent in 1868.
1876, April.—The Manhattan Enterprise, at Manhattan, by A. L. Ranyan. Still published.

ROCKS COUNTY.


RUSH COUNTY.

1874, December.—The Walnut Valley Standard, by W. P. Tomlinson. In 1877 removed to La Crosse, and afterward to Ellis, Ellis county.
1877, June.—The Rush County Progress, at Rush Center, by R. H. Mitchell. Subsequently removed to La Crosse.
1878, July 9.—The Blade, at Walnut City, by Gunn & Stambaugh. Still published.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

1873, April 23.—The Western Kansas Plaindealer, at Russell, by A. B. Cornell. Suspended in 1876.
1874, November 19.—The Russell County Record, at Russell, by Dollison Brothers. Still published.

SALINA COUNTY.

1874.—The Farmers’ Advocate, at Salina, by Allen Brothers. Now published as the News and Farmers’ Advocate.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

1870, August 13.—The Vindicator, at Wichita, by Sowers & Hutchinson. Suspended in 1872.
1877.—The Wichita Herald, at Wichita, by Robbins & Nixon.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

1855, July 4.—The Kansas Freeman, at Topeka, by E. C. K. Garvey. Suspended in 1856.
1855, September 16.—The Kansas Tribune, at Lawrence, by John Speer. Subsequently removed to Topeka. Suspended about 1858.
1860, June 20.—The Auburn Docket, at Auburn, by D. B. Emmert. Published one year.
1883, May 1.—The Kansas Farmer, at Topeka, by the State Agricultural Society; monthly. Removed to Lawrence in 1865, and in 1877 to Leavenworth. In 1873 again removed to Topeka. Still published.
1884, January 1.—The Kansas Educational Journal, at Topeka; monthly. Suspended in 1874.
1885, December 9.—The Topeka Leader, at Topeka, by Cummings & Darlingame. Merged in the Commonwealth in 1889.
1885, May 1.—The Commonwealth, at Topeka, by Prouty & Davis; daily and weekly. Still published.
1871.—The North Topeka Times, by C. Maynard. In 1870 merged in the Commonwealth.
1871, September 15.—The Kansas Statesman, at Topeka, by George Tauber. Published about one year.
1872.—The Kansas Monitor (Swedish), at Topeka. Published about one year.
1873, January.—The Kansas Magazine, at Topeka, by a company. Suspended in October, 1873.
1873, August 1.—The Topeka Bee, at Topeka, by J. C. Swayze; daily. Suspended from January 31, 1874, to January 7, 1875. Suspended in 1879.
1875.—The American Young Folks, at Topeka, by J. K. Hudson; monthly. Still published.
1875, January 29.—The Kansas Democrat, at Topeka, by Peacock & Sons. Still published.
1878, January 1.—The Courier, at Topeka, by Edward Fisheer. Still published.

SMITH COUNTY.

1873, November.—The Smith County Pioneer, at Cedarville, by W. D. Jenkins. Removed to Smith Center in 1873. Still published.

SOMERSEY COUNTY.

1876, August.—The Summer County Democrat, at Wellington, by Crawford & Edmonson.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

1869, April 1.—The Wabaunsee County Herald, at Alma, by Sellers & Bertram. In 1871 changed to the Alma Union, and in 1872 to the Wabaunsee County News. Still published.
1871.—The Landmark, at Eskridge, by E. H. Sandford. Published at Alma several months in 1874. Suspended about January, 1875.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.


WILSON COUNTY.

1876, January 20.—The Wilson County Courier, at Fredonia, by John R. Jennings. Suspended in December, 1870.
KANSAS—Continued.

1870, April 21.—The Guilford Citizen, at Guilford, by John S. Gilmore. Suspended October 27, 1870.
1870, November 13.—The Neodesha Citizen, at Neodesha. Published two years.
1870, December 24.—The Neodesha Enterprise, at Neodesha, by Berry & Campbell. Published a short time.
1873, June 8.—The Wilson County Citizen, at Fredonia, by John S. Gilmore. Still published.
1878, September 7.—The Fredonia Tribune, at Fredonia, by B. F. Bowen.

WOODYSON COUNTY.

1899, October.—The Frontier Democrat, at Neosho Falls, by I. B. Boyle. In January, 1870, changed to the Neosho Falls Advertiser, and in January, 1873, to the Woodson County Post. Still published.

KENTUCKY.

Area, 40,000 square miles; population, 1,648,698; 117 counties—newspapers published in 78. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 17; in 1840, 38; 1850, 63; 1860, 77; 1870, 92; 1880, 205. The publications in 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 11; weeklies, 160; semi-weeklies, 7; tri-weeklies, 2; semi-monthlies, 23; semi-monthlies, 2. In each of 50 towns one paper was published; in 24, two; in 4, three; in 4, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1786.—Printing was introduced at Lexington, by John Bradford. The following is a list of early publications by counties:

BOURBON COUNTY.

1809.—The Western Citizen, established at Paris. Still published.

BOYLE COUNTY.

1880.—The Daviess Review, at Danville, by Dr. Creekinridge and others.
1865.—The Kentucky Advocate, at Danville. Still published.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

—The Hopkinsville Gazette, at Hopkinsville.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

1837, August 18.—The Kentucky Gazette, at Lexington, by J. & F. Bradford. March 14, 1839, changed to the Kentucky Gazette. Published nearly seventy-five years.
1867.—The Kentucky Reporter, at Lexington, by Worsley & Overton. In 1839 consolidated with the Lexington Observer and called the Kentucky Reporter and Lexington Observer.
1845, June 3.—The True American, at Lexington, by C. M. Clay. Published a short time.
1846, October 6.—The Kentucky Statesman, at Lexington, by a company. Published thirteen years.
1850, June 23.—The Kentucky Gazette, at Lexington, by H. Gratz; semi-weekly. Still published.


WYANDOTTE COUNTY.

1857, April.—The Quindaro Chindown, at Quindaro, by Babb & Welden.
1857, May.—The Wyandotte Democrat, by J. A. Berry. Published eighteen months.
1858.—The Wyandotte Citizen, at Wyandotte City, by Ephraim Abbott. Succeeded in a few months by the Western Argus. Suspended in 1861.
1858, August 7.—The Wyandotte Gazette, at Wyandotte, by S. D. MacDonald. Still published.
1839.—The Kansas Tribune, at Quindaro, by Francis & Davis. Suspended in 1861.
1866, September 19.—Die Paakal (German), at Wyandotte, by Kastor, Fischer & Co. Suspended in January, 1868:
1872, January 4.—The Wyandotte Herald, at Wyandotte, by V. J. Lane. Still published.

FLEMING COUNTY.

—The Fleming Flag, at Flemingsburg.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1806, July.—The Western World, at Frankfort, by Wood & Street.
1850.—The Kentucky Yeoman, at Frankfort.

FULTON COUNTY.

—The Commercial Standard, at Hickman.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

—The Warsaw Herald, at Warsaw.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

—The Times, at Louisville; daily and weekly.
—The Union, at Louisville; daily.
—The Bulletin, at Louisville; daily.
—The Evening Express, at Louisville; daily.
—The Sunday Variety, at Louisville; weekly.
—The Kentucky New Era, at Louisville; semi-weekly.
—The Watchman and Evangelist, at Louisville.
—The Indian Advocate, at Louisville.
—The Christian Repository, at Louisville; monthly.
—The Bible Advocate, at Louisville; monthly.
—The Theological Medall, at Louisville; monthly.
—The Transylvania Medical Journal, at Louisville; monthly.
—The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery, at Louisville; monthly.
—The Southern Methodist Quarterly Review, at Louisville.
—The Spirit of the Age, at Louisville.
—The Examiner, at Louisville.
—The Louisville Dome, at Louisville, by Halderman & Bryant.
KENTUCKY—Continued.

1843.—The Louisville Courier. In 1863 the Journal, Courier, and Democrat were consolidated in the Louisville Courier-Journal, published by the Courier-Journal company.

1844.—The Louisville Democrat, at Louisville; daily, weekly, and triweekly.

1849.—The Advance, at Louisville, daily; weekly, 1851. Still published.

1858.—The Catholic Advocate, at Louisville. Still published.

KENTON COUNTY.

1833.—The Licking Valley Register, at Covington.

1839.—The Covington Intelligencer, at Covington.

LOGAN COUNTY.

1833.—The Russellville Herald, at Russellville.

MADISON COUNTY.

1829.—The Richmond Chronicle, at Richmond.

1833.—The Review, at Richmond.

MASON COUNTY.

1827—38.—The Maysville Herald, at Maysville.

1797-98.—The Kentucky Palladium, at Washington, by Beament & Hunter.

1819.—The Maysville Eagle, at Maysville. Still published.

SCOTT COUNTY.

1835.—The Georgetown Herald, at Georgetown.

LOUISIANA.

Area, 45,420 square miles; population, 936,549; 58 parishes—newspapers published in 53. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1850 was 1; in 1840, 26; 1850, 56; 1860, 81; 1870, 92; 1890, 112. The publications during 1850 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Daily, 13; weekly, 94; semi-weekly, 1; tri-weekly, 1; bi-weekly, 1; monthly, 2. In each of 44 towns one paper was published; in 12, two; in 9, three; and in 1, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1804.—Printing was introduced by the French, and La Moniteur established by — Fontaine.

1804, July 31.—The Louisiana Gazette, at New Orleans, by John Mowery; semi-weekly. (a)

1806-1819.—Moniteur de la Louisiana (French). (b)

1817.—The Louisiana Courier established (French and English).

1818-1824.—Louisiana Friend of Law, by J. Sceve. (b)

1810.—The Louisiana Gazette and New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, established by William Bruner.

1822.—Gazette de la Louisiana, by Charles G. Daly.

1822.—The New Orleans Price Current, by Cook, Young & Co.

1822-24.—Le Louisiana (French). (b)

1826.—The Louisiana Advertiser, by J. Brazzle.

1832.—New Orleans City Journal, by the city council.

1827.—L'Abbe de la Nouvelle Orleans, or the New Orleans Bee (French and English), by Jerome Bayou. Still published.

1832.—The Commercial Bulletin, by Putnam P. Ren.

1834-1839.—The New Orleans Appeal. (b)

a Nineteen subscribers, $10 per annum. b The files for the years specified are in the municipal archives at New Orleans. All were published in that city.

MAINE.

Area, 29,565 square miles; population, 645,936; 16 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 8; in 1840, 36; 1850, 49; 1860, 70; 1870, 65; 1890, 123. The publications during 1850 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Daily, 13; weekly, 92; semi-weekly, 1; tri-weekly, 1; bi-weekly, 1; monthly, 12; quarterlies, 1. In each of 33 towns one paper was published; in 11, two; in 2, three; in 1, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1793.—Printing introduced.

1795, January 1.—The Portland Gazette and Weekly Advertiser, established at Bangor, by Titcomb & White. See Cumberland county. (a)

1820.—Established at Portland. (a)

1842.—It was said in 1842 that the man was yet living who published the first paper in Maine, fifty-six years before. It was about the size of a sheet of foolscap, and made up of extracts from other papers, a fortnight and three weeks old, from New York and Boston, as the latest intelligence. Thomas has no allusion to this paper. We learn that a paper was established at Poland about the year 1789, the object of which was to advocate the separation of the province from Massachusetts and erect it into an independent state. The expenses of the government in each case were estimated at £3,530, which, if raised by poll-tax, would amount to 9d. on a poll. It was probably the paper above mentioned.—Bennett's Typographical Miscellany.
MAINE.—Continued.

The following is a list of the early publications by counties:

ANDROSOGGIN COUNTY.


1832.—The Panoplist, at Lewiston, by Dr. Young. Published one year.

1832, May.—The Democrat Advocate, at Lewiston, by G. W. Chase. In 1861 merged in the Lewiston Herald.

1833.—The Farmer and Mechanic, at Lewiston, by Stetson & Jones. Published eight months.

1835.—The Touchstone, at Lewiston, by Dr. Young. Published a year or two.

1858.—The Evangelist, at Lewiston, by Waldron & Dingley. Suspended about 1862.

1857.—The Rising Sun, at Little River village, Lisbon, by George Plummer. Published one year; then removed to Richmond and published one year.

1857.—The Livermore Falls Gazette, at Livermore Falls. Published about one year.


1861.—The Lewiston Herald, at Lewiston, by Johnson & Hale; daily and weekly. Daily published six months, weekly eight months.

1867.—The Mechanics Falls Herald, at Mechanics Falls, by Moody. Published four years.

1868.—The Jacksonian, at Lewiston, by E. K. Smart. Published a short time.


1873.—The Bates Student, at Lewiston, by the students of Bates College; monthly. Still published.

1873, April 5.—The Once a Week, at Lewiston, by Mrs. Gateshead and Miss Sanford. Published about a year.

1874.—The Clipper, at Auburn.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

1837.—The Pionier, at Presque Isle, by Hall & Gilman. In January, 1869, removed to Houlton. Still published.

1860, April.—The Aroostook Democrat, at Houlton. Suspended in November, 1869.


1866, June 24.—The Aroostook Times, at Houlton, by J. B. Hall. Suspended in 1869.

1863, August 5.—The Legal Sunrise, at Presque Isle, by D. Stickney & Co. In February, 1868, changed to the Sunrise. Now published as the Aroostook Valley Sun.

1873, January.—The North Star, at Fort Fairfield, by W. J. Sleeper & Son.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

1832.—The Pleasure Boat, at Portland, by J. Hacker. Published several years, then removed to New Jersey and suspended.

1833.—The Standard, at Portland, by J. F. Hartley. Published a year.

1833.—The Eastern Residue, at Portland; semi-monthly. Formerly published at Norway, by S. H. Coleworthy, and continued two years.

1834.—The Genius, at Portland, by J. L. Thomas. Published several years.

1834.—The Religious Instructor, at Portland, by S. H. Coleworthy; semi-monthly. Published two years.

1835.—The Temperance Journal, at Portland, by A. Shirley & Son.


1836.—The Umpire, at Portland, by J. Edwards. Published a short time.

—.—The Orion, at Portland, by J. Fariby. Published a short time.

1875, January 1.—The Pulmooth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser, at Portland, by Titcomb & White. In 1796 changed to the Cumberland Gazette, and in 1792 to the Eastern Herald. In 1790 consolidated with the Gazette of Maine and published as the Eastern Herald and Gazette of Maine. In 1804 united with the Portland Gazette. In 1831 daily established under the title of the Advertiser, but suspended in 1866. Reappeared in 1868, and still published in connection with the weekly and called the Advertiser.


1788.—The Oriental Trumpet, at Portland, by J. Rand. Published a year or two.


1806.—The Freeman's Friend, at Portland, by J. McKeown. Published a few years.

1830.—The Maine Intelligencer, at Brunswick. Published six months.

1831.—The Independent Statesman, at Portland, by J. Griffin. Changed to the American Patriot, and suspended about a year later.


1832.—The Wreath, at Portland, by J. Edwards. Published one year.


1834, July 17.—The Maine Baptist Herald, at Brunswick, by Griffin. Afterward changed to the Galaxy and Herald. Published about six years.

1820.—The Northern Iris, at Brunswick, by S. L. Fairfield; monthly. Published six months.

1825.—The Experiment at Portland, by J. N. Purinton; semi-monthly.

1826—27.—The Escriber, at Brunswick, by a club of students; monthly.

1827.—The Free Press, at Brunswick, by Moore & Wells. Published about two years.

1828.—The Zion's Advocate, at Portland, by Kalloch & Smith. Still published.


1830, November.—The Family Reader, at Portland, by S. Smith. Published several years.

1839.—The Courier, at Portland, by Seba Smith; daily.

1830.—The Maine Wesleyan Journal, at Portland, by Rev. G. P. Cox. In 1832 removed to Boston and consolidated with the Zion's Herald.

1830.—The Brunswick Journal, at Brunswick, by William Noyes. Published fifteen months.

1830, May.—The Sabbath School Instructor, at Portland, by Colesworthy, Woolbury & Greeley. Published several years.

1831.—The Juvenile Key, at Brunswick, by the two children of J. Griffin. Afterward enlarged and called the Family Pioneer and Brunswick Journal. Published four years.

1832.—The American Standard, at Portland, by —— Sheldon. Published one year.

1833, July.—The Christian Pilot, at Portland, by Rev. M. Rayner. In July, 1833, removed to North Yarmouth. In July, 1836, consolidated with the Gospel Banner and changed to the Banner and Pilot. For a time was issued simultaneously in Portland and Augusta.

1833, May.—The Jeffersonian, at Portland, by H. King. Established in 1833 at Paris, Oxford county. Published several years.

1835.—The Workingman's Advocate, at Portland, by Day & Summer. Published one year.
MAINE—Continued.

1835-1840.—The Notturno, at Portland. Published for some time.
1836.—The Eastern Baptist, at Brunswick, by the Baptist Association. Published one year.
1836.—The Yankee Farmer, at Portland, by S. W. Cole. Formerly of Cornish, but in 1836 removed to Portland and published several years; then removed to Boston and consolidated with the New England Farmer.
1837.—The Regulator, at Brunswick, by T. S. McLellan. Published two years.
1837, April 1.—The Transcript, at Portland, by C. P. Ilsey. In July, 1836, consolidated with the Florist, and afterward with the Eclectic. Still published.
1838, March.—The Advocate of Freedom, at Brunswick, by Professor W. Smith; semi-monthly. One year later removed to Hallowell.
1839.—The Youth's Monitor, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. Published two years.
1839.—The Argus Reviewed, at Portland. Published two years.
1839, October.—The Universitas Palladum, at Portland, by S. H. Colesworthy; semi-monthly. Published four years and then merged in the Gospel Banner.
1841.—The Portland Tribune, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. United with the Portland Umbria.
1841.—The Eastern Farmer, at Portland, by I. Berry. Published for some time.
1842.—The Brunswick, at Brunswick, by T. S. McLellan. Published one year.
1844.—The Daily Express, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. Published less than a year.
1845.—The Florist, at Brunswick, by Noyes & Stanwood.
1846.—The Piscataquis Journal, at Brunswick, by G. C. Swallow. Published one year.
1846.—The Watch Tower, at Portland, by J. M. Bussell. Published two years.
1848.—The Portland Inquirer, at Portland, by B. Thurston. Published eight years.
1849.—The Bottle Ax, at Portland, by B. F. Thornlike.
1850.—The American, at Portland; daily. Published a short time.
1850, October.—The Eclectic, at Portland, by E. Pimnner. In April, 1853, merged in the Transcript.
1853.—The Telegraph, at Brunswick, by Waldron & Moore.
1853, July.—The State of Maine, at Portland, by May & Marble; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. Formerly the Northern Light, at Hallowell. In 1859 consolidated with the Advertiser.
1854.—The Juvenile Temperance Watchman, at Brunswick, by H. Oliver.
1856.—The Evening Courier, at Portland, by S. S. Starbird; daily. Changed to the Evening Star and afterward to the Portland Advertiser.
1864.—The Observer, at Portland, by S. Berry.
1864, March.—The Northern Monthly, at Portland, by E. P. Weston; monthly. Published ten months.
1865, December.—The Riverside Echo, at Bucksport, by a lodge of Good Templars; monthly. In January, 1873, changed to the Inquirer.
1866, December.—The Maine Journal, at Farmington, by G. M. Gage; monthly. In June, 1868, removed to Portland and changed to the Journal of Education.
1871.—The Bowdoin Scientific Review, at Brunswick; semi-monthly.
1872.—The Orient, at Brunswick, by the students of Bowdoin College; semi-monthly. Published during the collegiate year.
1873.—The North East, at Portland, by Hoyt, Fogg & Breed; monthly. Still published.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

—.—The Maine Normal, at Farmington, by J. W. Swift. Published one year.

—.—The Sandy River Farmer, at Farmington. Published six months.
1839.—The Sandy River Yeoman, at Farmington, by W. A. Dunn. Published one year.
1840.—The Harpswell Banner, at Harpswell, by J. S. Swift. Published six months.
1846, February.—The Franklin Register, at Farmington, by J. S. Swift. Suspended at the close of the fourth volume.
1853.—The Franklin Patriot, at Farmington, by Ellsberry & Stetson. Suspended 1867.
1861.—The County Record, at Farmington, by J. S. Swift. Merged in the Chronicle.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

—.—The Hancock Advertiser, at Ellsworth, by R. Grant. Suspended in 1834.
1799.—The Journal and Advertiser, at Castine, by D. J. Waters. Published two years and then removed to Hampden.
1869, November 14.—The Eagle, at Castine, by S. Hall.
1827, January 20.—The Eastern American, at Castine, by Hayas & Co. Published about a year.
1828, February 15.—The Crescent, at Castine.
1830.—The Blue Hill Beacon and Hancock County Journal, at Bluehill, by B. F. Bond. Published two years.
1833.—The Radical, at Ellsworth, by Pike & Co. Suspended about 1837.
1837.—The Laborer's Journal, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published six months.
1838, November.—The Northern Statesman, at Ellsworth, by C. Lowell. Published one year.
1838.—The Bee, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published less than two years.
1841.—June.—The Hancock Democrat, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published about three years.
1851, October.—The Herald, at Ellsworth, by Conhard & Hilton. Suspended in 1854.
1853.—The Eastern Freeman, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published two years.
1854, December.—The American, at Ellsworth, by C. W. Moor. Still published.
1860, April.—The Eastern Farmer, at Ellsworth, by Wason & Moor. Suspended 1861.
1866, January.—The Hancock Journal, at Ellsworth, by Z. A. Smith. Published eight months.
MAINE—Continued.

The following is a list of the early publications by counties:

ANDROSCOGINO COUNTY.


1852.—The Penobscot, at Lewiston, by Dr. Young. Published one year.

1853, May.—The Democrat Advocate, at Lewiston, by G. W. Chase. In 1861 merged in the Lewiston Herald.

1863.—The Farmer and Mechanic, at Lewiston, by Stetson & Jones. Published eight months.

1863.—The Touchstone, at Lewiston, by Dr. Young. Published a year or two.

1856.—The Evangelist, at Lewiston, by Waldron & Dingley. Suspended about 1862.

1857.—The Rising Sun, at Little River village, Lisbon, by George Finnamore. Published one year; then removed to Richmond and published one year.

1857.—The Livermore Falls Gazette, at Livermore Falls. Published about one year.

1859.—The Lewiston Republican, at Lewiston, by H. C. Johnson. In 1861 merged in the Lewiston Herald.

1861.—The Lewiston Herald, at Lewiston, by Johnson & Hale; daily and weekly. Daily published six months, weekly eight months.

1857.—The Mechanics Falls Herald, at Mechanics Falls, by Mockett. Published four years.

1863.—The Jacksonian, at Lewiston, by E. K. Smart. Published a short time.


1872.—The Bates Student, at Lewiston, by the students of Bates College; monthly. Still published.

1873, April 5.—The Once a Week, at Lewiston, by Mrs. Gatebell and Miss Sanford. Published about a year.

1874.—The Chipper, at Auburn.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.


1890, April.—The Aroostook Democrat, at Houlton. Suspended in November, 1860.


1860, June 24.—The Aroostook Herald, at Houlton, by J. B. Hall. Suspended in 1862.

1863, August 5.—The Logan Sunrise, at Presque Isle, by D. Stickney & Co. In February, 1865, changed to the Sunrise. Now published as the Aroostook Valley Sunrise.

1872, January.—The North Star, at Fort Fairfield, by W. J. Sleeper & Son.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

1795.—The Pleasant Boy, at Portland, by J. Hacker. Published several years, then removed to New Jersey and suspended.

1800.—The Sutliff, at Portland, by J. P. Hartley. Published a year.

1804.—The Eastern Rosebud, at Portland; semi-monthly. Formerly published at Norway, by S. H. Colsworthy, and continued two years.

1813.—The Genius, at Portland, by J. L. Thomas. Published several years.

1818.—The Religious Instructor, at Portland, by S. H. Colsworthy; semi-monthly. Published two years.

1820.—The Temperance Journal, at Portland, by A. Shirley & Son.


1825.—The Umpire, at Portland, by J. Edwards. Published a short time.

1795, January 1.—The Portland Gazette and Weekly Advertiser, at Portland, by Tricomb & White. In 1798 changed to the Cumberland Gazette, and in 1799 to the Eastern Herald. In 1799 consolidated with the Gazette of Maine and published as the Eastern Herald and Gazette of Maine. In 1804 united with the Portland Gazette. In 1831 daily established under the title of the Advertiser, but suspended in 1836. Reappeared in 1838, and still published in connection with the weekly and called the Advertiser.


1796.—The Oriental Trumpet, at Portland, by J. Rand. Published one year or two.


1823, September.—The Eastern Argus, at Portland, by Dey & Willis. In 1824 semi-weekly established; in 1838, tri-weekly; in 1835, daily. Still published daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1826.—The Freeman’s Friend, at Portland, by J. McKown. Published a few years.

1829.—The Maine Intelligencer, at Brunswick. Published six months.

1829.—The Independent Statesman, at Portland, by J. Griffin. Changed to the American Patriot, and suspended about a year later.


1829.—The Wreck, at Portland, by J. Edwards. Published one year.


1824, July 17.—The Maine Baptist Herald, at Brunswick, by J. Griffin. Afterward changed to the Galaxy and Herald. Published about six years.

1835.—The Northern Iris, at Brunswick, by S. L. Fairfield; semi-monthly.

1836.—The Experiment, at Portland, by J. N. Purinton; monthly.

1836.—The Instructor, at Brunswick, by a club of students; monthly.

1837.—The Free Press, at Brunswick, by Moore & Wells. Published about two years.

1838.—The Zion’s Advocate, at Portland, by Kalloch & Smith. Still published.

1848, January.—The Yankee, at Portland, by J. Adams, jr. Eighteen months later united with the Bachelor’s Monthly, including Mrs. Hale’s Monthly and the Boston Literary Gazette. Suspended six months afterward.

1859, November.—The Family Reader, at Portland, by S. Smith. Published several years.

1849.—The Courier, at Portland, by Boas Smith; daily.


1850.—The Brunswick Journal, at Brunswick, by William Noyes. Published fifteen months.

1859, May.—The Sabbath School Instructor, at Portland, by Colesworthy, Woodbury & Greely. Published several years.

1831.—The Juvenile Key, at Brunswick, by the two children of J. Griffin. Afterward enlarged and called the Family Pioneer and Brunswick Journal. Published four years.

1832.—The American Standard, at Portland, by Sheldon. Published one year.

1839, July.—The Christian Pilot, at Portland, by Rev. M. Raynor. In July, 1839, removed to North Yarmouth. In July, 1836, consolidated with the Gospel Banner and changed to the Banner and Pilot. For a time it was issued simultaneously in Portland and Augusta.

1838, May.—The Jeffersonian, at Portland, by H. King. Established in 1829 at Paris, Oxford county. Published several years.

1835.—The Workingman’s Advocate, at Portland, by Day & Summer. Published one year.
MAINE—Continued.

1836–1840.—The Nctrus, at Portland. Published for some time.
1838.—The Eastern Baptist, at Brunswick, by the Baptist Association. Published one year.
1838.—The Daily Times, at Portland, by C. P. Ilsey. About 1837 changed to the Portlander.
1838.—The Journal of Reform, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy.
1839.—The Yankee Farmer, at Portland, by S. W. Colc. Formerly of Cornish, but in 1838 removed to Portland and published several years; then removed to Boston and consolidated with the New England Farmer.
1837.—The Regulator, at Brunswick, by T. S. McLeian. Published two years.
1837, April 1.—The Transcript, at Portland, by C. P. Ilsey. In July, 1842, consolidated with the Pioneer, and afterward with the Exotic. Still published.
1839, March.—The Advocate of Freedom, at Brunswick, by Professor W. Smith; semi-monthly. One year later removed to Hallowell.
1840.—The Youth’s Monitor, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. Published two years.
1839.—The Argus Reveved, at Portland. Published two years.
1839, October.—The Universalist Palladium, at Portland, by S. H. Colesworthy; semi-monthly. Published four years and then merged in the Gospel Banner.
1841.—The Eastern Farmer, at Portland, by I. Berry. Published for some time.
1842.—The Brunswick, at Brunswick, by T. S. McLeian. Published one year.
1844.—The Daily Express, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. Published less than a year.
1845.—The Forester, at Brunswick, by Noyes & Stanwood.
1846.—The Pencil Point Journal, at Brunswick, by G. O. Swallow. Published one year.
1846.—The Watch Tower, at Portland, by J. M. Buzzell. Published two years.
1848.—The Portland Inquirer, at Portland, by B. Thurston. Published eight years.
1850.—The American, at Portland; daily. Published a short time.
1850, October.—The Exotic, at Portland, by E. Flummer. In April, 1853, merged in the Transcript.
1853.—The Telegraph, at Brunswick, by Waldron & Moore.
1853, July.—The State of Maine, at Portland, by May & Marble; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. Formerly the Northern Light, at Hallowell. In 1859 consolidated with the Advertiser.
1854.—The Juvenile Temperance Watchman, at Brunswick, by H. Owen.
1859.—The Evening Courier, at Portland, by S. S. Starbird; daily. Changed to the Evening Star, and afterward to the Portland Advertiser.
1864.—The Observer, at Portland, by S. Berry.
1864, March.—The Northern Monthly, at Portland, by E. P. Westrum; monthly. Published ten months.
1865, December.—The Riverside Echo, at Buxford, by a lodge of Good Templars; monthly. In January, 1873, changed to the Inquirer.
1866, December.—The Maine Journal, at Farmington, by A. M. Gage; monthly. In June, 1868, removed to Portland and changed to the Journal of Education.
1876.—The Bowdoin Scientific Review, at Brunswick; semi-monthly.
1872.—The Orient, at Brunswick, by the students of Bowdoin College; semi-monthly. Published during the collegiate year.
1873.—The North East, at Portland, by Hoyt, Fogg & Breed; monthly. Still published.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

—.—The Maine Normal, at Farmington, by J. W. Swift. Published one year.
1839.—The Sandy River Farmer, at Farmington. Published six months.
1839.—The Sandy River Yeoman, at Farmington, by W. A. Dunn. Published one year.
1840.—The Harpswell Banner, at Harpswell, by J. S. Swift. Published six months.
1840, February.—The Franklin Register, at Farmington, by J. S. Swift. Suspended at the close of the fourth volume.
1858.—The Franklin Patriot, at Farmington, by Fillisby & Stetson. Suspended 1877.
1861.—The County Record, at Farmington, by J. S. Swift. Merged in the Chronicle.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

—.—The Hancock Advertiser, at Ellsworth, by R. Grant. Suspended in 1834.
1799.—The Journal and Advertiser, at Castine, by D. J. Waters. Published two years and then removed to Hancock.
1806, November 14.—The Eagle, at Castine, by S. Hall.
1827, January 20.—The Eastern American, at Castine, by Haynes & Co. Published about a year.
1828, February 16.—The Crescent, at Castine.
1830.—The Bluehill Beacon and Hancock County Journal, at Bluehill, by B. F. Bond. Published two years.
1835.—The Radical, at Ellsworth, by Pike & Co. Suspended about 1837.
1837.—The Laborer’s Journal, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published six months.
1838, November.—The Northern Statesman, at Ellsworth, by C. Lowell. Published one year.
1839.—The Bee, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published less than two years.
1841, June.—The Hancock Democrat, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published about three years.
1851, October.—The Herald, at Ellsworth, by Conhard & Hilton. Suspended in 1854.
1853.—The Eastern Freeman, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published two years.
1854, December.—The American, at Ellsworth, by C. W. Moor. Still published.
1890, April.—The Eastern Farmer, at Ellsworth, by Wason & Moor. Suspended 1891.
1866, January.—The Hancock Journal, at Ellsworth, by Z. A. Smith. Published eight months.
KENNEBEC COUNTY.

—._The Free Press (anti-Masonic), at Hallowell, by A. Herrick. Afterward merged with the Advocate and changed to the Free Press and Advocate.

1784, August 4.—The Eastern Star, at Hallowell, by H. S. Robinson. Published a short time.

1785.—The Provoc, at Hallowell, by Baker & Wait. Published two years.

1786.—The Kennehoe Intelligencer, at Hallowell (now Augusta), by P. Edes. In 1800 changed to the Kennehoe Gazette, and in 1810 to the Herald of Liberty. In 1815 removed to Bangor.

1814.—The Hallowell Gazette, at Hallowell, by Gould & Burton. Published about twenty years.

1817, March 17.—The Augusta Patriot, at Augusta, by J. Burton, Jr. Published a year or two.


1839.—The New England Farmer and Mechanics' Journal, at Gardiner; monthly. Published about a year.

1839, January.—The Genes of Temperance, at Hallowell, by P. Cran- dall; semi-monthly. Published two years.


1831.—The Age, at Augusta, by J. Berry & Co. Suspended about 1832.

1831, June.—The Times, at Waterville, by J. Burleigh. Published about two years.

1831, August 19.—The Augusta Courier and Workingmen's Advocate, at Augusta, by Washburn & Jewell. Suspended November 26, 1832.


1834.—The Waterville Journal, at Waterville, by J. Burleigh. Published one year.


1839, December.—The Gardiner Spectator, at Gardiner, by A. Bartlett. Suspended September 24, 1844.

1840.—The Liberty Standard, at Hallowell, by Rev. J. C. Lovejoy. Published about eight years.

1841.—The Gardiner Ledger, at Gardiner. Suspended 1843.

1843.—The Watervilleites, at Waterville, by Wing & Mathews. At the close of the first volume changed to the Yankee Blade. In 1844 removed to Gardiner and published there nearly four years. Removed to Boston and finally merged in the Maine Branch.


1845.—The Eastern Light, at Gardiner, by H. W. Jewell. Published a short time.

1845, February 1.—The Devil's Sting, at Gardiner, by Rowell & Clay. Published nine months.

1847, April.—The Union, at Waterville, by C. F. Hathaway. Published about four months.

1847, July 10.—The Eastern Mail, at Waterville, by E. Maxham. Changed to the Waterville Mail. Still published.

1850, February 9.—The Advokted, at Gardiner, by R. B. Caldwell. Changed on the second number to the Kennehoe Transcript and published six months as a semi-weekly. In 1855 merged into the Maine Rural, under the title of the Maine Rural. Suspended in 1860. The Daily Rural published a few months in 1859.

1852.—The Northern Light, at Hallowell, by Currier & May. Published a few months, and in 1853 removed to Portland.


1855.—The Kennehoe Valley Times, at Vienna, by R. M. Mansur; monthly. In 1860 removed to Mount Vernon village and published one year as the Young Folks' Monitor. In 1886 removed to Augusta and changed to the Maine Monitor.

1855, January.—The Rural Intelligencer, at Augusta, by Rev. W. A. Drew. Afterward removed to Gardiner and consolidated with the Transcript under the title of the Maine Rural.


1889, December.—The People's Literary Companion, at Augusta, by E. C. Allen; monthly. In October, 1871, issued as a weekly. Still published.

1871, October.—Our Young Folks, at Augusta, by E. C. Allen & Co.; illustrated monthly.

KNOX COUNTY.


1838, October.—The National Republican, at Thomaston, by J. Ramsay. A few years later removed to East Thomaston (now Rockland) and merged in the Recorder.

1837, August 22.—The Thomaston Recorder, at Thomaston, by H. P. Coombs. In October, 1846, suspended. Afterward revived as the Star and Recorder, and in 1848 again suspended.

1839, January.—The Thomaston Republican, at Rockland, by R. B. Caldwell. In 1841 removed to Wiscasset.


1850, August 7.—The Lincoln Advertiser, at Thomaston, by Corthoff & Swan. Suspended in March, 1854.

1851.—The Camden Advertiser, at Camden, by F. C. Messinger. About a year later removed to Rockland and changed to the Commercial Advertiser. Suspended in 1854.

1854, March 9.—The Thomaston Journal, at Thomaston, by C. H. Pain. Four years later changed to the Lincoln Advertiser. In October, 1839, removed to Damariscotta and published there a few months.

1855, November 1.—The United States Democrat, at Rockland, by A. & E. Sprague. In 1857 consolidated with the Maine Free Press of Belfast and changed to the Democrat and Free Press. Now published as the Free Press.

1859, February.—The Young's Temperance Visitor, at Rockland, by Z. P. Vase. Published about fifteen months and suspended, but revived in September, 1889. Afterward removed to Portland.


LINCOLN COUNTY.

—._The Citizen, at Wiscasset, by A. Herrick. Published about a year.

1796.—The Telegraph, at Wiscasset, by Russell & Hockins.

1805, June.—The Eastern Repository, at Wiscasset.
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

MAINE—Continued.

1820.—The Lincoln Telegraph, at Wiscasset, by S. B. Dana. Published eighteen months.
1821, October.—The Lincoln Intelligencer, at Wiscasset, by J. Dorr. Suspended about 1835.
1830.—The Yankee, at Wiscasset, by E. Brooks.
1837-1841.—The Lincoln Patriot, at Waldoboro, by Nichols Brothers.
1841-1843.—The Lincoln County Republican, at Wiscasset, by J. B. Frith.
1845.—The Yankee, at Wiscasset, by J. B. Frith.
1846.—The Lincoln Democrat, at Newcastle, by J. J. Ramsay.
1856.—The Lincoln Advertiser, at Damariscotta.
1856, July.—The Wiscasset Herald, at Wiscasset, by Farrar & Wood. Published three months.
1856.—The Second Oracle, at Wiscasset, by J. Wood; monthly. In 1876 changed to a semi-monthly, and in 1878 to a weekly.

OXFORD COUNTY.

1795, February.—The Echo or the North Star, at Fryeburg, by E. Russell. Published less than a year.
1848.—The Jeffersonian, at Paris, by Hamlin & King. In 1839 removed to Portland.
1859, March.—The Village Spy, at Norway, by Asa Barton. Published a short time.
1843, April.—The Journal of the Times, at Norway, by William E. Goodnow. Published three months.
1840.—A Word to the Little Folks, at Topsham, by J. White. Published a few months.
1850.—The Review and Herald of the Sabbath, at Paris; monthly. In 1851 issued as a semi-monthly; removed to Saratoga Springs and then to Rochester, New York, and afterward to Battle Creek, Michigan. Still published.
1857, July.—The Norway Advertiser, at Norway, by M. B. Bartlett. Published several years.
1858, December 17.—The Bethel Courier, at Bethel, by Cady & Smith. Suspended July 24, 1861.
1859, October 1.—The Oxford Register, at Paris, by Watson Brothers.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

1806.—The Expositor, at Bangor, by G. Godfrey; monthly.
1821.—The Bangor Post, at Bangor, by T. Bartlett. Published a short time.
1825.—The Spirit Guardion, at Bangor, by G. W. Brown. Published a short time.
1826.—The Crucible, at Orono, by the students of the Maine State College.
1834.—The Penobscot Gazette, at Bangor, by D. Pike. Suspended February 14, 1837.
1837.—The Eastern Republican, at Bangor, by N. Haynes. Suspended in November, 1838.
1832, May 3.—The Clarion, at Bangor, by G. Merrill.
1831, August.—The Penobscot Journal, at Bangor, by P. Barnes. Published two years.
1834, August 7.—The Penobscot Freeman, at Bangor, by A. Herrick. Published a short time.
1836, January.—The Bangorean, at Bangor, by J. S. Carter. In October, 1836, consolidated with the Mechanic and Farmer.
1837, June 1.—The Journal, at Bangor, by Rev. T. Curtis. Published one year.
1845, April 30.—The Bangor Gazette, at Bangor, by J. Burrill. Published one year as a weekly, then changed to a daily. Afterward changed to the Platform. Suspended after the Van Buren campaign.
1839.—The Daily Bee, at Bangor, by S. F. Whetmore. Published a short time.
1873, January.—The Northern Border, at Bangor, by an association of citizens.

FISCATAQUES COUNTY.

1839, July.—The Democratic Republican, at Dovr, by S. H. Dave. Published one year.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

1821.—The Weekly Mirror, at Bath, by Haines & Wing. In 1828 issued a daily. In June, 1855, consolidated with the Northern Tribune. In September, 1857, consolidated with the Eastern Times, and changed to the Northern Tribune and Eastern Times. Afterward merged in the People’s Organ.
1830, December 8.—The Maine Gazette, at Bath, by Torrey & Simpson. In 1832 consolidated with the Inquirer under the title of the Gazette and Inquirer. In March, 1838, changed to the Lincoln Telegraph; in September, 1846, to the Northern Tribune; 1849, Daily Northern Tribune established. Afterward suspended and issued as a tri-weekly. In June, 1855, consolidated with the Daily and Weekly Mirror.
1834, October 14.—The Maine Inquirer, at Bath, by T. Eaton. In 1839 consolidated with the Maine Gazette.
1837.—The Telescope, at Bath, by J. Nelson. Published one year.
1853.—The Sagadahoc Review, at Bath, by J. S. Swift; daily and weekly. Published a few months.
1854.—The American Sentinel, at Damariscotta village. Afterward removed to Bath. In 1892 consolidated with the Tribune and Daily
MAINE—Continued.

Times and published as the Daily Sentinel and Times, also the Weekly American Sentinel.
1837, September 8.—The People's Organ, at Bath, by J. T. Gilman. A few months later consolidated with the Northern Tribune and Eastern Times. In June, 1862, merged in the American Sentinel.
1860—70.—The Maine Temperance Advocate, at Bath, by H. A. Shrew. Published nine months.
1874, January.—The Leisure Hours, at Bath.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

1823, May 15.—The Somerset Journal, at Norridgewock, by Copeland & Eades. In 1843 changed to the Workingman; a few months later to the Workingman and People's Press. About 1853 removed to Bangor.
1828, June 10.—The Democratic Somerset Republican, at Norridgewock. In 1830 removed to Skowhegan and changed to the Skowhegan Sentinel and Somerset Democratic Republican, and afterward to the Skowhegan Sentinel. Suspended in April, 1841.
1844.—The Investigator, at Skowhegan, by William D. Gould. Published a few weeks.
1832, July 28.—The Somerset Spectator, at North Anson, by R. Collins. Published about four years.

WALDO COUNTY.

1830, July 6.—The Hancock Gazette, at Belfast, by Simpson & Faulkow. After publishing twenty-one numbers changed to the Hancock Gazette and Penobscot Patriot. June 26, 1836, changed to the Belfast Gazette. About 1838 suspended, but revived as the Waldo Democrat, and continued less than a year.
1835, September.—The Christian Visitor, at Belfast, by Rev. William A. Drew; monthly. Published two years.
1829, February.—The Republican Journal, at Belfast, by White & Rowe. Suspended a short time, but revived, and still published.
1829, April 8.—The Waldo Farmer and Political Register, at Belfast, by E. Palmer. Suspended in October, 1830.
1836, November 17.—The Waldo Intelligencer, at Belfast, by Williamson & Ingalls. One year later removed to Winterport and published until January 12, 1839.
1836, January 1.—The Waldo Patriot, at Belfast, by J. Dorr. Published one year, and then removed to Augusta and united with the Kennebec Journal.
1844, March.—The People's Advocate, at Belfast, by L. Richardson. Published less than two years.
1848, May.—The Common School Advocate, at Belfast, by Griffin & Rowe; semi-monthly. Suspended August 1, 1849.
1854, July.—The Progressive Age, at Belfast, by W. M. Rust. April 24, 1861, the Progressive Age Evening Bulletin established. January 29, 1861, discontinued, but revived March 10, 1862. Published twenty-six numbers and again suspended. The Bulletin, weekly, is still published.
1870, January.—The Union Banner, at Belfast, by S. H. Murch; monthly. Published one year.
1871, July.—The Belfast Advertiser, at Belfast, by Bracket & Burgess; monthly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

—.—The Herald, at Saint Stephen, by J. S. Hay. In 1862 removed to Calais and published one year.
1823, December 3.—The Eastern Star, at Machias, by J. O. Bulk. Published one year.
1828, April.—The Northern Light, at Eastport. In 1832 changed to the Eastern Democrat. In 1835 removed to Calais. Suspended in May, 1837, but revived in 1838.
1833, April 12.—The Boundary Gazette and Calais Advertiser, at Calais, by H. P. Pratt. Suspended July 28, 1836.
1835, November 26.—The Eastern Democrat, at Calais, by J. Brent. Suspended 1836.
1836, August 16.—The Gazette and Advertiser, at Calais, by Snow & Jackson. Suspended November 14, 1838, revived April 14, 1841.
1837, February 18.—The Down-Easter, at Milltown, by —— Snow. Suspended December 27, 1838.
1839, June 1.—The Eastern Democrat, at Calais, by J. C. Washburn. Suspended June 22, 1841.
1856, June.—The Republican, at Machias, by S. Fowler. Still published.

YORK COUNTY.

—.—The Biddeford Pacemaker, at Biddeford, by W. F. Sampson. 1823.—The Annals of the Times, at Kennebunk. Published two years.
1825.—The Freeman's Friend, at Saco, by William Weeks.
1820.—The Maine Palladium, at Saco, by Putnam & Blake. Suspended July 21, 1830.
1843, October.—The National Republican, at Saco, by Dow & Marble. Published two years.
1834, March.—The Republican, at South Berwick, by C. P. Hale. Suspended August 1835.
1838, March.—The York County Herald, at Saco, by S. & C. Webster. Suspended February 17, 1843.
1840, May.—The Village Register and Farmer's Miscellany, at Limrick, by S. B. Eastman. In September, 1840, changed to the Eastern Herald, and continued six months.
1841.—The Washingtonian Banner, at Saco, by C. Webster. Published two years.
1845, March.—The MaineFreewill Baptist Repository, at Saco, by J. M. Buzzell. Three years later removed to Limrick, where it reached its eighth volume.
MAINE—Continued.

1844.—The Columbian Star, at Alfred, by J. Dickman.
1845, January.—The Union, at Saco, by William Noyes. In 1859 removed to Biddeford and consolidated with the Eastern Herald and Mercantile Advertiser, under the title of the Union and Journal. Still published.
1845.—The Biddeford Herald, at Biddeford, by Reed & Cole. Published about seventeen months.

1849, April.—The Mercantile Advertiser, at Saco, by M. Watson. In 1859 removed to Biddeford and published eighteen months as the Eastern Journal and merged in the Union.
1869, May 18.—The York County Independent, at Saco, by William Noyes & Son. Still published.

MARYLAND.

Area, 9,980 square miles; population, 934,943; 24 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 21; in 1840, 45; 1850, 68; 1860, 57; 1870, 68; 1880, 143. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Daily, 16; weekly, 111; monthlies, 12; semi-monthlies, 4; quartlies, 1. In each of 24 towns one paper was published; in 8, two; in 8, three; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1727.—Printing was introduced at Annapolis.
1727, September 24.—The Maryland Gazette, established at Annapolis by William Parks. Publication suspended after 1728.
1745, April 26.—The Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, by Jonas Green, A. M.; sheet, 14 by 17. Publication suspended in 1753.
1773, August.—The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, at Baltimore, by William Godward. Publication suspended in 1777.
1809, May.—The Hagerstown Gazette, at Hagerstown.
1811.—The Weekly Register, at Baltimore, by H. Niles.

In addition to the above, the following newspaper files are in the possession of the State Historical Society:

ANNAPOLIS.—The Maryland Republican, 1809-1839.
Baltimore.—The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, 1773-1797; Dunlap's Maryland Gazette, 1776-1777—continued as the Maryland Gazette, 1785-1791; the Baltimore Daily Repository, 1791-1793; the Baltimore Daily Independent, 1793-1794—continued as the Federal Intelligencer, 1795—continued as the Federal Gazette, 1793-1810—continued as the Baltimore Gazette, 1825-1827; the Baltimore Weekly Gazette, 1823-1834; the Telegraph and Daily Advertiser, 1827-1829; the American and Daily Advertiser, American and Commercial Advertiser, Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser, 1799-1809; the Baltimore and Daily Advertiser, 1802-1803; the Republic and Anti-Democrat, 1809-1803; the Baltimore Evening Post, 1805-1811; the Whig, 1809-1810—continued as the Baltimore Whig, 1810-1811; the North American and Mercantile Advertiser, 1809-1810—continued as the Federal Republican and Commercial Gazette, 1809-1811; the Baltimore Patriot, 1812-1847; the Mechanics' Gazette and Merchants' Daily Advertiser, 1815; the People's Friend, 1816; the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, 1819-1823; the Morning Chronicle and Baltimore Advertiser, 1820-1823; the North American, 1827-1828; the Baltimore Republican, also known as The Argus, 1829-1838; the Weekly Argus, 1839-1851; the Daily Chronicle, 1839; the Baltimore Daily Transcript, Baltimore Commercial Transcript, 1836-1838; the Commercial and Daily Mercantile Register, 1839; the Baltimore Clipper, 1839-1846; the Spirit of Democracy, 1840; the Sun, 1837-1839; the Daily Exchange, 1850-1851—continued as the Maryland Times, the Maryland News Sheet, 1891-1893—continued as the Baltimore Daily Gazette, 1895-1890; the South, T. W. Hall, jr., 1861; the South, J. M. Mills & Co., 1861-1863; the Evening Bulletin, 1876-1879; the Telegraph, 1879-1880.

CHESAPEAKE TOWN.—The Chestertown Transcript, 1877-1878.

1773.—The Maryland Herald, 1791-1793, 1796-1804; the Republican Star or Eastern Shore General Advertiser, 1805-1809; the People's Monitor, 1815; the Eastern Shore Whig, 1830-1841; the Eastern Gazette, 1831-1848; the Eastern Shore Star, afterward the Eastern Star, 1841-1862.

FREDERICK.—The Maryland Chronicle, or the Universal Advertiser, 1786-1790; Barfey's Maryland Gazette and Fredericktown Weekly Advertiser, 1792-1794—continued as Barfey's Federal Gazette, or the Frederick and County Weekly Advertiser, 1796-1799—continued as Barfey's Republican Gazette, 1801-1820—continued as the Republican Gazette and General Advertiser, 1821-1854—continued as the Political Intelligencer, or Republican Gazette, 1824; the Rights of Man, 1794, 1798, 1800; the Hornet, 1800-1808; Fredericktown Herald, Fredericktown Journal, 1801, 1812-1831, 1834; the Independent American Volunteer, 1837-1860; the Hornet, or Republican Advocate, 1860-1861; the Plain Dealer, Plain Dealer and Political Intelligence, 1813-1814; the Political Examiner and Public Advertiser, 1814-1815, 1818-1819, 1822-1823, 1827, 1830, 1835; the Examiner, 1857-1859; the Republican Citizen and State Advertiser, 1851-1859, 1857-1858; the Anti-Jacksonian, 1828; the People, 1828; the Times 1824—continued as the Times and Democratic Advocate, 1837—continued as the Frederick Times and Democratic Advocate, 1851-1859, 1857-1858; the Times and Democratic Advocate, 1839; the True Democrat, 1833.


WILLIAMSPORT.—The Republican Banner, 1830-1831.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Area, 8,040 square miles; population, 1,783,056; 14 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 23; in 1840, 91; 1850, 209; 1860, 323; 1870, 259; 1880, 497. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Daily, 33; weekly, 379; semi-weeklies, 13; tri-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 7; monthlies, 38; semi-monthlies, 1; quarلبiles, 7. In each of 89 towns one paper was published; in 36, two; in 10, three; in 2, four; and in 12, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY. (a)

1639, January.—Printing was introduced at Boston.
1704, April 17.—The Boston News Letter, established at Boston, by John Campbell; two pages, 8 by 12 inches. Publication suspended in 1706.
1719, December 14.—The Boston Gazette, at Boston, by William Brooker; half sheet foolscap, 8 by 17 inches. Publication suspended in 1759.
1721, August 17.—The New England Courant, at Boston, by James Franklin; half sheet crown, 9½ by 15 inches. Publication suspended in 1737.
1732, September 27.—The Weekly Rehearsal, at Boston, by Jeremiah Gridley; half sheet demy, 10½ by 16 inches. Publication suspended in 1735.
1734, October.—The Boston Weekly Post Boy, at Boston, by Ellis Hooke; half sheet demy, 10½ by 16 inches. Publication suspended in 1765.
1735, August 31.—The Boston Evening Post, at Boston, by Thomas Fleet; half sheet foolscap, 8 by 14 inches. Publication suspended in 1775.

(a) Further details regarding early Massachusetts newspapers will be found in the catalogue of the newspaper files in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, following this chronology.
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.


1748, January 4.—The Independent Advertiser, at Boston, by Rogers & Fowle; half sheet crown, 9½ by 15 inches. Publication suspended in 1750.

1753, January 3.—The Boston Gazette or Weekly Advertiser, at Boston, by Samuel Kneeland; half sheet crown, 9½ by 15 inches. Publication suspended in 1755.

1755, April 7.—The Boston Gazette or Country Journal, at Boston, by Elles & Gill; half sheet crown, 9½ by 15 inches. Publication suspended September 17, 1768.

1757, August 23.—The Boston Monthly Advertiser, at Boston, by Green & Russell. Title changed several times, finally to Massachusetts Gazette and Boston Post Boy and Advertiser; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended in 1775.

1758, August 31.—The New England Magazine, at Boston, by Benjamin Mecon; 60 pp., 13mo. Publication suspended in 1759.

1767, December 1.—The Boston Chronicle, at Boston, by John Mein; demy sheet, 16 by 21 inches. Publication suspended June 25, 1770.

1768, August 2.—The Essex Gazette, at Salem, by Samuel Hall; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. In 1775 removed to Cambridge, and called the New England Chronicle or Essex Gazette. Removed to Boston on its evacuation by the British and called the New England Chronicle. It was afterward sold and called the Independent Chronicle. Consolidated with the Boston Patriot in 1819.

1770, August 7.—The Massachusetts Spy, at Boston, by Z. Fowle and I. Thomas; half sheet large crown. Publication suspended in six months. Revived in March, 1771, by Isaiah Thomas, on a royal sheet. Removed to Worcester in 1776. Still published daily and weekly.

1771, November 23.—The Courier (magazine), at Boston, by Ezekiel Russell. Publication suspended in 1772.

1773, December 4.—The Essex Journal and Merrimack Packet, or the Massachusetts and New Hampshire General Advertiser, at Newburyport, by Isaiah Thomas; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended before 1800.


1774, June.—The Salem Gazette, and Newbury and Marblehead Advertiser, at Salem, by E. Russell; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication continued but a short time.


1776, June 18.—The American Gazette, or the Constitutional Journal, at Salem, by E. Russell; crown sheet. Published a short time.


1784, March 31.—The Massachusetts Continent and Republican Journal, at Boston, by Benjamin Russell; semi-weekly. Changed to the Massachusetts Continent in 1785, and in 1790 to the Columbian Continent. United with the New England Palladium in 1830, and with the Boston Gazette in April, 1836. Merged in the Boston Daily Advertiser in 1840. Published daily, tri-weekly, and weekly after 1830.


1788.—The Berkshire Chronicle, at Pittsfield, by Roger Stotes.

1788.—The Western Star, at Stockbridge.


1789.—The American Apollo, at Boston, by Belknap & Young. Suspended in December, 1794.

1793, January.—The Greenfield Gazette or Massachusetts and Vermont Telegraph, at Greenfield, by Thomas Dickman. Afterward united with the Courier and called the Gazette and Courier. Still published.


1794, October 20.—The Federal Oracle, at Boston, by Thomas Palmer; semi-weekly. In November, 1796, changed to the Courier and General Advertiser.

1795, April.—The Political Gazette, at Newburyport, by William Barrett. In October, 1797, united with the Imperial Herald (published some years by Angier March), and called the Newburyport Herald and Country Gazette. In 1882 changed to daily and weekly. Still published as the Newburyport Herald.


1795, October 21.—The Rural Repository, at Leominster, by Charles Prentiss. Published two years. The Political Focus afterward published by Prentiss.

1796, October 6.—The Polar Star and Boston Daily Advertiser, at Boston. Suspended in 1797.

1798, January.—The Federal Gazette and Daily Advertiser, at Boston, by Caleb P. Way. Published four months.

1799, October 2.—The Constitutional Telegraph, at Boston, by Samuel S. Parker; semi-weekly. In 1801 changed to the Republican Advertiser, and afterward to the Democrat. Suspended in 1808.

1800, May 12.—The Imperial Register, at Salem, by William Carleton; semi-weekly. Soon changed to the Salem Register. Still published.

1802, March 2.—The Boston Courier, by J. T. Buckingham; daily.

1803, July 10.—The New England Repository, at Newburyport, by John Park. The second number was published in Boston, and in 1812 the Repository and General Advertiser was published by William W. Clapp, at the Exchange Coffee House.

1806.—The Polyanthus, at Boston, by Joseph T. Buckingham; monthly, 73 pp., 18mo. Twenty numbers published. Publication resumed in February, 1812.

1809.—The Ordeal, at Boston, by J. T. Buckingham and Benj. Polyard; weekly, of sixteen octavo pages. Six months.

1809, March 3.—The Boston Patriotic, Everett & Monroe publishers. In May, 1817, the Patriotic, then published by Davis C. Ballard and Edmund Wright, jr., bought the Independent Chronicle, and the two papers were thereafter published as a daily under the title of the Independent Chronicle and Boston Patriot, until the absorption of both in the Boston Daily Advertiser, in December, 1831.


1814, January 1.—The Boston Spectator, at Boston, by John Clark, "devoted to politics and belles-lettres." Seventy weekly numbers were published.


CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

MICHIGAN.

Area, 57,430 square miles; population, 1,686,997; 79 counties—newspapers published in 72. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 22; in 1850, 58; 1860, 118; 1870, 911; 1880, 404. The publications during 1890 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 33; weeklies, 307; semi-weeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 3; bi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 19; semi-monthlies, 4; bi-monthlies, 1; quartlies, 1; semi-annuals, 1. In each of 133 towns one paper was published; in 45, two; in 19, three; in 10, four; and in 14, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1809.—Printing was introduced at Detroit. Newspapers were published prior to 1840 as follows: (a)

1809, August 31.—Essai du Michilin ou Observateur Impartial (French and English), at Detroit, by Father Gabriel Richard. Only eight or nine numbers issued.
1817, July 26.—The Detroit Gazette (English and French), at Detroit, by Sheldon & Reed. Suspended April 20, 1818.
1818.—The Michigan Sentinel, at Monroe, by Edward D. Ellis. In 1818 changed to the Monroe Advocate. In 1819 changed to the Times, but in the fall of the same year changed again to the Advocate. In 1849 changed to the Monroe Commercial. Still published.
1826.—The Oakland Chronicle, by Thomas Simpson. Suspended in April, 1829.
1829, November 20.—The Northwestern Journal, at Detroit, by George L. Whitney. In September, 1829, a weekly edition issued in con­nection with it, as the Journal and Democrat. A daily established June 11, 1830, as the Daily Advertiser. Consolidated with the Democrat and Inquirer in 1835, and called the Inquirer. United with the Tribune in 1833, and called the Advertiser and Tribune.
1830, December.—The Enquirer, at Ann Arbor, by Thomas Simp­son. In 1830 changed to the Western Enquirer. Afterward called the True Democrat and the Michigan Armes.
1834.—The Monroe Journal and Michigan Inquirer, at Monroe, by Abner Morton. Published several months.
1834.—The Tecumseh Democrat, at Tecumseh. Succeeded in 1837 by the Village Record. Suspended in 1847.
1835, October 15.—The Lenawee County Republican and Adrian Gaz­ette, at Adrian, by R. W. Ingalls. In July, 1835, changed to the Watchtower. Daily edition established in June, 1853. In September, 1865, changed to the Times. In November, 1866, consolidated with the Michigan Expositor and called the Times and Expositor. Still published, daily and weekly.


1854, November 25.—, at Palmer (now Saint Clair), by T. M. Perry. Suspended in 1856.
1855, September 5.—The Gazette and Advertiser, at Niles, by Henry Barnes. Afterward merged in the Niles Democrat (established in 1842). Democrat still published.
1856.—The Muskegon Republican, at Mount Clemens, by J. K. Bourne. Suspended in 1838.
1856.—The Monroe Gazette, at Monroe, by —— Hosmer. Published several years.
1858.—The Democratic Balance, at Pontiac. In 1838 merged in the Pontiac Herald, which suspended a few years later.
1857.—The Coldwater Observer, at Coldwater. Afterward changed to the Branch County News. Published a short time. Succeeded by the Branch County Democrat, which soon after suspended.
1857, March.—The Saginaw Journal, at Saginaw, by J. B. Bennett. Published two years.
1857, April 15.—The Grand Rapids Times, by George W. Pittson. In May, 1841, changed to the Inquirer. Daily edition established in November, 1855. In 1857 united with the Daily Herald (established in March, 1855), and called the Inquirer and Herald. Soon after sus­pended, but again revived, and at the close of the war changed to the Grand Rapids Democrat. Still published daily and weekly.
1857, July 1.—The Michigan Star, at Branch, by a company. Pub­lished a few months.
1858.—The American Freeman, at Jackson; semi-monthly.
1858.—The Michigan Temperance Herald, at Jackson.
1858, March 6.—The Michigan Democrat, at Jackson. Afterward suspended.
1859.—The Plain Dealer, at Taylor, by an association. Suspended in 1845.
1859.—The Pontiac Jacksonian, at Pontiac. Suspended in May, 1873.
1859, April.—The Hillsdale County Gazette, at Jonesville, by Murphy & Kimman. Subsequently removed to Hillsdale. Suspended in 1858.

MINNESOTA.

Area, 70,325 square miles; population, 750,773; 78 counties—newspapers published in 68. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1850 was 49; in 1870, 96; 1880, 923. The publications during 1890 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 10; weeklies, 360; tri-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 6; semi-monthlies, 1. In each of 79 towns one paper was published; in 39, two; in 8, three; in 3, four; and in 15, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1849.—Printing was introduced at Saint Paul. The following news­papers were published prior to 1845: (a)

(a) Compiled from the reports made to the Minnesota Editorial Association at its fourth annual meeting held at Saint Paul, June 7, 1879.

1849, April 27.—The Minnesota Register was established; printed at Cincinnati, and dated Saint Paul; published by McLean & Owens. Consolidated with the Chronicle August, 1849, and called the Chronicle and Register. Publication suspended in 1851.
1849, June 1.—The Minnesota Chronicle, at Saint Paul, by James Hughes. Merged in the Register in August, and called the Chronicle and Register. Suspended in 1851.
THE NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS.

MINNESOTA—Continued.


1859, December 10.—The Minnesota Democrat, at Saint Paul, by Daniel A. Robertson. Changed to a daily May 1, 1854, and in the fall 1855 merged in the Pioneer.


1855.—The Daily Press, at Saint Paul, by A. C. Smith. Published seven months.

1859.—The Oronoco Courier, at Oronoco, by a stock company. (First in Olmsted county.) Published one year.

1858.—The Minnesota German Zeitung, at Saint Paul, by Frederick Orthwein. Changed to Minnesota Staats Zeitung in 1858.

1857.—The Olmsted County Journal, at Rochester, by Evans & Robbins. Published less than a year.

1857.—The Monticello Times, at Monticello, by C. M. Kenton. (First in Wright county.) Publication suspended in the spring of 1859; revived June 30, 1859, as the Wright County Republican; changed to Courier in 1863, and again to Northern Statesman.


Area, 65,735 square miles; population, 2,163,380; 114 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 35; in 1850, 51; 1860, 173; 1870, 279; 1880, 530. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Daily, 43; weekly, 415; semi-weekly, 2; tri-weekly, 8; bi-weekly, 1; monthly, 50; semi-monthly, 8; bi-monthly, 2; quarterly, 1. In each of 83 towns one paper was published; in 56, two; in 23, three; in 10, four; and in 17, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1859.—Printing was introduced at Saint Louis.

1863.—The Minnesota Gazette was established at Saint Louis by Joseph Charles. In 1863 changed to the Minnesota Republican. Now published daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

Area, 21,350 square miles; population, 452,409; 69 counties—newspapers published in 64. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1860 was 14; in 1870, 49; 1880, 159. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Daily, 16; weekly, 165; semi-weekly, 1; monthly, 7; semi-monthly, 1. In each of 56 towns one paper was published; in 27, two; in 4, three; in 6, four; and in 4, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1854.—Printing was introduced at Belleville. Early newspapers were established as follows:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Area, 9,005 square miles; population, 346,981; 10 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 12; in 1840, 20; 1850, 32; 1860, 90; 1870, 51; 1880, 87. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Daily, 10; weekly, 60; semi-weekly, 3; monthly, 7; semi-monthly, 3. In each of 49 towns one paper was published; in 9, two; in 3, four; and in 4, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1761.—Printing was introduced at Portsmouth. Early newspapers were established as follows:

1800.—The Rural Museum, at Gilmanton, by E. Russell. Published a short time.


1835, May.—The Sabbath School Advocate, at Gilmanston, by A. Prescott; semi-monthly. Suspended in May, 1839.

1840, September.—The Parent's Magazine, at Gilmanton, by J. Thompson; monthly. Six months afterward removed to Concord.

1842, January.—The Biblical Journal, at Gilmanton, by Professor H. Reed; bi-monthly. Published two years.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

1848.—The Lacoma Democrat, at Laconia. Still published.
1848.—The Lake Village Times, at Lake Village. Still published.

CARRIOL COUNTY.


CHERSIL COUNTY.

1827.—The Cheshire Republican, at Keene. Still published.
1833.—The Star Spangled Banner, at Hinsdale; monthly.
1838.—The Monthly Miscellany, at Stafford Corners; monthly.
1873.—The United States, at Keene.

COOS COUNTY.

1855.—The Coos Republican, at Lancaster. Still published.
1870.—The Northern Sentinel, at Colebrook, by A. Barker. Still published.
1871.—The Independent Gazette, at Lancaster, by Emerson, Hartshorn & Co.

GRANT COUNTY.

1867.—The White Mountain Republic, at Littleton. Still published.
1867.—The Canaan Reporter, at East Canaan. Still published.
1873.—The Aesop, at Hanover, by students of Dartmouth College.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

—.—The Out, at Manchester. Published nearly a year.
1832.—The Farmers’ Cabinet, at Amherst, by Cushing & Preston.
1836.—The Nashua Gazette and Hillsborough County Advertiser, at Nashua.
1851.—The Nashua Herald, at Nashua, by Dr. S. J. Bard. Published a short time.
1853.—The New Ipswich Register, at New Ipswich, by M. Miller.
1856.—The News Gatherer, at Ipswich, by King & Hewes.
1858.—The Literary Souvenir, at Lowell, by A. B. F. Hildreth. In 1846 removed to Concord, and four months later to Manchester.
1859, October 18.—The Amoskeag Representative, at Manchester, by J. Caldwell. January 22, 1841, changed to the Manchester Representative. December 7, 1849, merged in the Manchester Democrat.
1840, January.—The Manchester Magazine, at Manchester, by J. Caldwell. Published three months.
1840, January 1.—The Amoskeag Memorial, at Manchester, by J. C. Emerson. January 6, 1841, changed to the Manchester Memorial. February 17, 1841, consolidated with the People’s Herald, of Pembroke, and changed to the Manchester Memorial and People’s Herald. June 5, 1842, changed to the Manchester Memorial; September 6, 1844, to the Manchester American, semi-weekly, established in September, 1840, but discontinued April 17, 1846. Daily American established September 4, 1854. In 1859 consolidated with the Saturday Messenger, and called the American and Messenger. 1857 merged in the Manchester Democratic.
1841, January 2.—The Star of Bethleem, at Manchester, by the Fraternal Association. Published here one year. Then removed to Lowell, having been for a time published simultaneously at Lowell and Manchester.
1842.—The Iris and Literary Record, at Manchester, by Emerson & Murrey; monthly. Formerly published at Hanover, by E. A. Allen.

In September, 1842, consolidated with the Souvenir, and changed to the Iris and Souvenir. Suspended about 1845.
1843, April 30.—The Manchester Democrat, at Manchester, by Kimball & Hill. In 1857 consolidated with the American and Messenger, and changed to the Democrat and American. In April, 1863, Democrat dropped from the title. In December, 1863, consolidated with the Mirror.
1842, November 13.—The Cruiser, at Manchester, by Caldwell & Hall. Suspended the latter part of 1845.
1843, January.—The Oasis, at Nashua, by Murray & Sawtell.
1843, January 14.—The Manchester Almanac, at Manchester, by Humele & Harlson. Changed to the Manchester Transcript, and a few months later removed to Great Falls and suspended.
1843, September.—The White Mountain Torrent, at Manchester, by Hanlon, Stowell, Wilson & Young. Established at Concord in April; in 1845, but removed to Manchester in September, 1843. Published there until November, 1845, and then returned to Concord.
1845, May 1.—The Independent Democrat, at Manchester, by R. C. Wetmore. After a few weeks removed to Concord and subsequently consolidated with another paper to form the Independent Statesman.
1845, July 3.—The Manchester Mercantile Advertiser, at Manchester, by C. H. Chase. Published five months.
1845, August.—The New Hampshire Magazine, at Manchester, by E. D. Boyleston. Published one year.
1848, May 21.—The Manchester Palladium, at Manchester, by J. Caldwell. Published six months.
1847.—The New Hampshire Temperance Banner, at Manchester, by the New Hampshire Temperance Society; monthly. Published three or four years, then removed to Concord.
1848.—The Peterborough Transcript, at Peterborough. Still published.
1848, November.—The Manchester’s Own Journal, at Manchester, by Hanlon & Stower. Published a short time.
1851, January.—The Union Democrat, at Manchester, by W. H. Gilman & Co. In 1891 changed to the Weekly Union, and March 31, 1893, to the Union Democrat.
1859, February.—The Crusader, at Manchester, under the auspices of the State Temperance Society. Established at Concord about 1850. Afterward removed to Concord and united with the Phoenix. Subsequently absorbed by the New Hampshire Gazette at Portsmouth.
1853.—The Junto Organ, at Manchester, by Stauxton and Burnham. Published a short time.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

1854, January.—The Ladies’ Enterprise, at Manchester. Published a short time.
1854, September.—The Stars and Stripes, at Manchester, by Stevens & Tenney. Removed to Laconia and merged in the Winnipesaukee Gazette.
1856, July.—The New Hampshire Journal of Medicine, at Manchester, by Dr. G. H. Hubbard; monthly. Established at Concord in August, 1859, but in July, 1856, removed to Manchester. In December, 1859, suspended.
1857, January.—Moore’s Musical Record, at Manchester, by J. W. Moore & Co.; monthly. Published about two years and suspended. In January, 1869, revived, but again suspended in January, 1870.
1860, January 1.—The Literary Visitor, at Manchester, by Batchelder & Haynes; monthly. Published eight months.
1860, February 4.—The True Republican, at Manchester, by B. F. Stanton. Changed to the City Messenger and Republican, and afterward to the Manchester Republican. Published about one year.
1869.—The Hillsborough Bridge Messenger, at Hillsborough. Still published.
1869, February 25.—La Voix du Peuple (French), at Manchester, by A. I. Tremblay & Co. Published seventeen numbers.
1870, March 24.—The Labor Journal, at Manchester, by D. S. Holt. Published thirteen numbers.
1871, September 30.—The People Forum, at Manchester, by G. J. Foster & Co. Published thirteen numbers; then removed to Dover, and changed to Foster’s Democrat.
1873, December 30.—The Enterprise, at Milford, by E. E. Foster.
1874, January 24.—The Saturday Night Dispatch, at Manchester, by M. S. Hunt.
1875, February 7.—The New Hampshire Sunday Globe, at Manchester, by Rollins & Kingsland.

MERIMACK COUNTY.

1792, September 8.—The Mirror, at Concord, by M. Davis. Suspended in 1799.
1797, April.—The New Star, at Concord, by Russell & Davis. Published six months.
1801, February 5.—The Republican Gazette, at Concord, by E. Russell. Suspended in 1802.
1806, July 8.—The Concord Gazette, at Concord, by Tuttle & Holt. Published until 1819.

1819, July.—The Religious Defender, at Andover, by E. Chase. Removed to Enfield, and afterward suspended.
1850, August.—The New Hampshire Journal of Medicine, at Concord; monthly. In July, 1869, removed to Manchester.
1857.—The Household Messenger, at London Ridge.
1889.—The People, at Concord.
1870.—The Prohibition Herald, at Concord.
1873.—The Weekly Star, at Pittsfield, by J. C. Cashman.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

1775.—The New Hampshire Gazette, at Exeter, by R. Fowle. Afterward published as the New Hampshire Gazette, the New Hampshire Gazette or Exeter Morning Chronicle, the New Hampshire State Gazette of Exeter Circulating Morning Chronicle, the State Journal or the New Hampshire Gazette and Tuesday’s Liberty Advertiser. Suspended in 1777.
1789.—The Exeter Federal Miscellany, at Exeter, by H. Ramlot.
1833.—The States and Union, at Portsmouth. Now published as the weekly of the Evening Times, established in 1808.
1877.—The Candle Bearer, at Candia, by J. J. Lane. Still published.

SLEAFORD COUNTY.

1802.—The Monthly Miscellany and Monthly Echo, at Rochester.
1836.—The New Hampshire Republican, at Dover.
1836.—The Dover Gazette, at Dover.
1829.—The Morning Star, at Dover.
1827.—The Dover Inquirer, at Dover. Still published.
1828.—The Rochester Courier, at Rochester.
1827.—The Journal, at Great Falls. Still published.
1870.—The Dover Local Record, at Dover, by E. O. Foss; monthly.
1871.—The Foster’s Democrat, at Dover, by J. F. Foster & Co. Now published as the weekly of the Daily Democrat, established in 1873.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

1833.—The New Hampshire Argus and Spectator, at Newport. Still published.
1834.—The National Eagle, at Claremont. Still published.
1840.—The Northern Advocate, at Claremont. Still published.
1870.—The Compendium, at Claremont; bi-weekly.

NEW JERSEY.

Area, 7,435 square miles; population, 1,131,116; 21 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1910 was 9; in 1840, 33; 1850, 51; 1860, 90; 1870, 129; 1880, 213. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 27; weeklies, 163; semi-weeklies, 6; tri-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 13; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 2. In each of 43 towns one paper was published; in 22, two; in 10, three; in 8, four; and in 7, five or more.

a Prepared by W. A. Whitehead, corresponding secretary State Historical Society.

EARLY HISTORY.

1751.—Printing was introduced at Woodbridge. The publications prior to 1800 were as follows: (a)
1758, January.—The New American Magazine, established at Woodbridge, by James Parker; monthly; 40 pages. Publication suspended in 1760.
1765, September.—The Constitutional Courant, at Woodbridge, by
NEW JERSEY—Continued.

William Goddard. Established in opposition to the stamp act; only one number issued.

1779, January.—The New Jersey Gazette, at Trenton, by Isaac Collins. Afterward removed to Burlington.


1784, June.—The Princeton Packet and General Advertiser, at Princeton, by James Tod.

1784, September.—The Brunswick Gazette, at Brunswick, by Abraham Blauvelt. Publication suspended in 1792.

1786, September.—The Brunswick Gazette and Weekly Monitor, at Brunswick, by Shelly Arnott. Published several years.

1791, May.—Wood's Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser, at Newark, by John Wood. Publication suspended in November, 1797.

NEW YORK.

Area, 47,692 square miles; population, 5,659,871; 60 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers published in 1840 was 345; in 1850, 428; 1860, 549; 1870, 635; 1880, 1,411. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 115; weeklies, 593; semi-weeklies, 24; tri-weeklies, 5; bi-weeklies, 16; monthlies, 383; semi-monthlies, 35; bi-monthlies, 5; quarterlies, 40; semi-annuals, 3. In 207 towns one paper was published; in 85, two; in 27, three; in 19, four; and in 39, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1693.—Printing was introduced at New York. Newspapers established in the different counties as follows:

ALBANY COUNTY.


1788.—The Albany Register, at Albany, by John Barber. Publication suspended in 1817.


1815, September.—The Daily Advertiser, at Albany, by Theodore Wright. Consolidated with the Gazette in 1817.


1856, October 12.—The Albany Transcript, at Albany (the first penny paper in the city).

1792, September 12.—The New Jersey State Gazette, at Trenton, by Mathias Day & Co.

1792, October.—The Guardian, or New Brunswick Advertiser, at Brunswick, by Arnott & Blauvelt. The latter portion of the title was dropped after the fourth issue. Now published as the weekly edition of the Daily Times.

1795, May.—The Jersey Chronicle, at Mount Pleasant, by Philip Freeman.

1796, October 5.—The Centinel of Freedom, at Newark, by Daniel Dodge & Co. In September, 1823, changed to Sentinel of Freedom, and still published as the weekly edition of the Daily Advertiser.

1797, November.—The Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser, at Newark, by John P. Williams. (Succeeded Wood's Newark Gazette.)

1799, March.—The Trenton Federalist, at Trenton, by Sherman & Merthon.


1841.—The Albany Atlas, at Albany, by Vance & Wendell; daily and weekly. Consolidated with the Argus in 1856.


1845.—The Coboa Advertiser, at Coboa, by Winants & Agnes. In 1849 changed to the Coboa Observer. Still published.


1853.—The Deutsche Freie Blatter, at Albany, by Bender & Mignault; tri-weekly. Now published as a daily and called Freie Blatter.


ALLEGANY COUNTY.

1830, October.—The Allegany Republican, at Angelica, by Franklin Cowdery. Suspended in 1832, but revived in 1837 as the Allegany Republican. In 1833 changed to the Angelica Republican and Farmers and Mechanics' Press; and again to the Allegany Republican and Internal Improvement Advocate. In 1849 published as the Allegany Republican and Alleghany Whig, and called the Angelica Reporter and Allegany Republican. In 1856 consolidated with the Advocate and Whig and called the Angelica Republican and Alleghany Advocate and Whig. Now published as the Allegany County Republican.

1830.—The Republican Argus and Allegany Democrat, at Angelica.

1838, October 29.—The Cuba Advocate, established at Cuba. Published several years.

1840.—The Allegany Gazette, at Angelica.

1842, January.—The Allegany County Advocate, at Angelica, by Erastus S. Palmer. In 1839 consolidated with the Cuba Whig, and called the Advocate and Whig. In 1856 merged in the Reporter.

1846.—The Republican Era, at Oranbee, by Horace E. Pardy. Publication suspended in 1857.

1853.—The Almond Herald, at Almond, by R. Denton. Published one year. In six months revived under the title of Allegany Sentinel. Suspended in 1856.


1856.—The Rural Budget, at Wellsville, by Richard O. Shant.
NEW YORK—Continued.

BROOME COUNTY.

1809.—The American Constitution, at Union village.
1812.—The Broome County Patriot, at Binghamton, by Chauncey Morgan. In 1815 changed to the Phoenix. Publication suspended in 1818.
1818.—The Republican Herald, at Binghamton, by Morgan & Howard. Publication suspended in 1822.
1822.—The Broome Republican, at Binghamton, by Augustine Morgan. In 1849 changed to daily and weekly. Still published.
1831.—The Broome County Courant, at Binghamton, by J. R. Orton. In 1848 changed to the Binghamton Courier and Broome County Democrat. In 1847 changed to the Binghamton Democrat. Still published.
1839, July.—The Iris, at Binghamton, by C. P. Cooke; semi-monthly. In 1841 changed to a weekly. Merged in the Binghamton Republican in 1853.
1831.—The Union News, at Union, by A. F. Quinlan. Still published.
1855, November.—The Binghamton Standard, at Binghamton, by J. Van Valkenburgh.
1855, May.—The Broome County American, at Binghamton, by Ransom Beatrice.
1858, July.—The Broome County Gazette, at Whitney's Point, by G. A. Dodge.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1818.—The Allegany Mercury, at Hamilton (now Olean), by Benjamin F. Simonds. In 1819 name changed to the Hamilton Recorder. Published only a few years.
1828.—The Western Courier, at Ellicottville, by Richard Hill. In 1827 name changed to the Cattaraugus Gazette, and publication continued two years.
1827.—The Lodi Pioneer, at Lodi (now Gowanda), by Lewis B. Edwards. In 1828 changed to the Lodi Freeman and Messenger; in 1833 to the Cattaraugus Freeman; in 1834 to the People's Advocate and Lodi Banner; in 1836 to the Cattaraugus Chronicle, and soon after to the Independent Chronicle; in 1834 changed to the Gowanda Chronicle. Publication suspended in 1836.
1838, May.—The Ellicottville Republican, at Ellicottville, by Delos E. Sill. In 1838 changed to the Cattaraugus Republican.
1840, July.—The Cattaraugus Whig, at Ellicottville, by Delos E. Sill. In 1854 changed to the Cattaraugus Freeman.
1843.—The Freeman and Messenger, at Olean, by L. E. Smith. Name soon changed to the Expositor, and issued until 1846.
1848.—The Newspaper Gem, at Randolph, by A. M. Shattuck; monthly. Publication suspended in 1850.
1850, November.—The Gowanda Whig, at Gowanda, by James T. Henry. In February, 1851, removed to Ellicottville and name changed to the Whig and Union; name changed soon after to the American Union. Still published.
1851, June.—The Cattaraugus Sentinel, at Randolph. At the close of the first year removed to Olean.
1852, July.—The Randolph Whig, at Randolph, by Judson & Morris. In 1857 changed to the Randolph Reporter. In 1858 removed to Gowanda and called the Gowanda Reporter.
1853.—The Olean Journal, at Olean, by Charles Aldrich. In 1856 changed to the Olean Advertiser.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1798, July 20.—The Leona Gazette or Onondaga Advertiser, at Leona (then Onondaga county), by R. Delano.
1799.—The Western Luminary, at Watkins settlement, in Schuy. 1800.—The Aurora Gazette, at Aurora, by H. & J. Pace. In 1802 removed to Auburn and called the Western Federalist. Published a Gazette, Republican and Journal in 1841.
1812.—The Cayuga Advertiser, at Union Springs, by R. T. Chamberlain Soon removed to Auburn and continued until merged in the Cayuga Patriot in 1847.
1816.—The Advocate of the People, at Auburn, by H. C. Scott. 1819.—The Cayuga Republican, at Auburn, by A. Buckingham. In 1833 consolidated with the Free Press, and issued as the Auburn Journal and Advertiser. In 1846 changed to the Auburn Journal, and the same year the Auburn Daily Advertiser was published in connection with it. Still published.
1837.—The Gospel Messenger (P. E.), at Auburn, by Rev. Dr. Raliff. Afterward removed to Utica, and now published at Syracuse.
1837.—The Weedsport Advertiser, at Weedsport.
1837.—The Northern Christian Advocate (M. E.), at Auburn, by Rev. John E. Robie. In May, 1845, it was purchased by the Methodist General Conference, and called the Northern Advocate. Now published at Syracuse as the Northern Christian Advocate.
1844, October.—The Port Byron Herald, at Port Byron, by Frederick Prince.
1850.—The Cayuga Telegraph, at Union Springs.
1851, January.—The Christian Ambassador (Universalist), at Auburn.
1855, February.—The Auburn American, at Auburn, by W. J. Moses daily and weekly. In 1859 name of daily changed to the Daily Union.
1855, March.—The Journal of Specific Homoeopathy, at Auburn, by F. Humphrey; monthly.
1855—66.—The Family Scrap Book, at Victory Center.
1856, August.—The Northern Independent, at Auburn, by a publishing committee of the M. E. Church.
1867, August.—The Auburn Democrat, at Auburn, by Stone & Hawes.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1817, January.—The Chautauqua Gazette, at Fredonia, by James Percival. In 1829 suspended, but revived in 1833. In 1835 consolidated with the People's Gazette, and changed to the Fredonia Gazette. In a short time removed to Dunkirk and called the Dunkirk Gazette. Removed to Westfield in a few months and merged in the Chautauqua Phoenix.
1819, May.—The Chautauqua Eagle, at Mayville, by Robert J. Curtis.
1824.—The People's Gazette, at Forestville, by W. S. Swain. In 1826 removed to Fredonia and merged in the Chautauqua Gazette.
1836, June.—The Western Star, at Westfield, by Harvey Newcomb.
NEW YORK—Continued.

1855, April 7.—The Philosopher, at Horseheads, by S. C. Taber. Merged in the Elmira Gazette in 1857.


CHENANGO COUNTY.

The Western Oracle (the first paper in the county), at Sherburne Four Corners, previous to 1804, by A. Romeyn. Suspended in 1809 or 1809.

1806, May.—The Otsie Branch, at Sherburne, by Phineas & Fairchild. In 1812 name changed to the Volunteer; and in 1816 to the Norwich Journal. In 1847 merged with the Oxford Republican and called the Chenango Union. Still published.

1877.—The Chenango Patriot, at Oxford, by John B. Johnson. Published three or four years.

1806.—The President, at Oxford, by Theophilus Eaton.

1810.—The Republican Messenger, at Sherburne, by Pettit and Pernel.


1819, December 19.—The Republican Agriculturist, at Norwich, by Thurlow Weed. Published but a short time.

1824.—The People's Advocate, at Norwich, by H. P. W. Binaard. Suspended in a few months.


1830.—The Chenango Patriot, at Greene, by Nathan Randall. Afterward changed to the Chenango Democrat, and shortly discontinued.


1843.—The Bainbridge Eagle, at Bainbridge, by J. Hunt, Jr. In 1848 name changed to the Bainbridge Freeman, and in 1849 merged in the Chenango Free Democrat, commenced at Norwich January 1, 1849, by Alfred G. Lawyer. It was early removed to Cobskill, Schodack county.


1850.—The Chenango News, at New Berlin, by A. T. Baynton. Afterward removed to Norwich, where the Temperance Advocate was published one year.

1852.—The Saturday Visitor, at New Berlin, by Joseph K. Fox. Name soon after changed to the Social Visitor. Published five years.

1852.—The Spirit of the Age, at New Berlin, by J. K. Fox. Published but a short time.

1853.—The Oxford Transcript, at Oxford, by G. N. Carkart. Published six months.

1855.—The Sherburne Transcript, at Sherburne, by James M. Scarratt. Publication suspended in 1857.


1858.—The Literary Independent, at Norwich, by Pellet & Spry. Published four months.


CLINTON COUNTY.


1811, July.—The Plattsburg Republican, at Plattsburg, by Reynolds. Still published.
1813, April 10.—The Northern Herald, at Plattsburg, by Fred. C. Powell. In 1815 changed to the Plattsburg Herald, and soon after discontinued.

1831, May.—The Northern Intelligencer, at Plattsburg, by Fred. R. Allen. In 1833 consolidated with the Aurora Borealis, which was established in 1832, the combined papers taking the name of the Plattsburg Aurora. Continued but a short time.

1835.—The Whig, at Plattsburg, by G. W. Platt. In 1838 changed to the Clinton County Whig, and in October, 1853, to the Plattsburg Express.

1848.—The Free Democrat, at Plattsburg, by Oliver Hart.
1850.—The Champlain Beacon, at Champlain, by Ketchum & Averyll. In 1852 changed to the Boss's Point Advertiser.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1755, April 7.—The Hudson Gazette, at Hudson, by A. Stoddard and C. R. Webster. Publication suspended in 1803 or 1804.
1802.—The Balance and Columbia Repository, at Hudson, by Sampson, Chittenenden & Crawsell. In 1808 removed to Albany, and in 1811 publication suspended.
1803.—The Whip, printed for a short time by "Robert Rusticcan," at Hudson.
1806, August 17.—The Bee was removed from New London, Connecticut, to Hudson, by Charles Holt. In 1806 name changed to the Columbia Sentinel, and in 1830 merged in the Columbia Republican.
1806, October.—The Hudson Newspaper and Balance Advertiser, at Hudson, by Harry Crawsell.
1806, December.—The Republican Fountain, at Hudson, by Sylvester Roberts. Published one year.
1808.—The Northern Whip, at Hudson, by W. B. Stebbings. Publication suspended in 1804.
1817.—The Spirit of the Forum and Hudson Remarcker, at Hudson, by a literary association.
1824.—The Village Recorder, at Hudson, by Richard Carrigue. Published one year.
1824, June 12.—The Rural Repository, at Hudson, by W. B. Stoddard; semi-monthly. Suspended in 1851.
1831.—The Columbia and Greene County Evening, at Hudson, by E. G. Lindley. Published two years.
1833.—The Diamond, at Hudson, by G. F. Stone; semi-monthly.
1834.—The Magnolia, at Hudson, by P. D. Carrique; semi-monthly.
1846.—The Equal Rights Advocate, at Chatham Four Corners, by an anti-rent association. In 1849 removed to Hudson and changed to the Democratic Freeman. Publication suspended in 1855-66.
1847.—The Columbia Democrat, at Chatham Four Corners.
1850.—The Columbia County Journal, at Chatham Four Corners, by Philip H. Otismand.

a The first number of the Bloomville Mirror contained 460 words, and until July no price was fixed. The paper was printed by striking with a mallet on a block laid over the type.
NEW YORK—Continued.

1798, August.—The American Farmer and Duchess County Advertiser, at Poughkeepsie, by John Woods. Published a short time.
1803, May.—The Barometer, at Poughkeepsie, by Isaac Mitchell. In 1808 changed to the Political Barometer, and afterward to the Northern Democrat. Soon after discontinued.

1806.—The Farmer, at Poughkeepsie. Published two years.

1811, November.—The Republican Herald, at Poughkeepsie, by D. R. Stockholm and Thomas Brownjohn.


1828, April 30.—The Duchess Intelligencer, at Poughkeepsie, by Ames & Parsons. In 1833 united with the Republican and called the Intelligencer and Republican. In 1834 changed to the Poughkeepsie Eagle, and in 1844 united with the Journal.

1828.—The Duchess Free American, at Poughkeepsie, by Peter K. Allen.

1829, August.—The Duchess Inquirer, at Poughkeepsie, by P. K. Allen. In 1830 name changed to the Anti-Slave. Publication suspended in 1831, but soon after revived and published for a short time as the Independence.

1831, August.—The Duchess Republican, at Poughkeepsie, by Thomas S. Rammy. In 1833 merged in the Intelligencer.

1836.—The Poughkeepsie Gazettle, by Killey & Lassing.


1840.—The Thomsonian (medical), at Poughkeepsie, by Thomas Lapham.


1842, August 2.—The Fishkill Standard, at Fishkill Landing by W. R. Addington. Published two or three years.

1843.—The Temperance Safeguard, at Poughkeepsie, by G. R. Lyman.


1848.—The Rhinebeck Gazette, at Rhinebeck, by Smith & Carpenter. In 1850 merged in the Mechanic.

1849.—The American Mechanic, at Poughkeepsie, by G. W. Clark. In 1850 removed to Rhinebeck and united with the Gazette under the title, the American Mechanic and Rhinebeck Gazette. Soon changed to the Rhinebeck Gazette and Duchess County Advertiser. Still published as the Rhinebeck Gazette.

1852, April 7.—The Aurnhin Times, at Aurnhinville, by Joel Benton. Still published.


1855, February.—The Independent Examiner, at Poughkeepsie, by Henry A. Gill. Published three years.

1856.—The American Banner, at Poughkeepsie, by Charles J. Acker. In 1857 removed to Fishkill and called the Duchess County Times.

1858, June 12.—The American Citizen, at Rhinebeck, by George W. Clark.

1859, January 1.—The Poughkeepsie Gazette, by B. L. Hannah.


ERIE COUNTY.

1811, October 3.—The Buffalo Gazette, at Buffalo, by S. H. & H. A. Salter. In 1819 name changed to the Niagara Patriot, and in 1820, upon the erection of Erie county, to the Buffalo Patriot.


1829.—The Black Rock Beacon, at Black Rock, by L. G. Hoffman. Published two years.

1824.—The Buffalo Emporium, at Buffalo, by J. A. Lazele and Simeon Francis. Publication suspended in 1825.

1824.—The Black Rock Gazette, at Black Rock, by Bartemus Ferguson. In 1827 removed to Buffalo and changed to the Buffalo and Black Rock Gazette. Publication suspended in 1828.

1826, February.—The Black Rock Advocate, at Black Rock, by D. P. Adams. Published one year.

1828, April.—The Buffalo Republican, at Buffalo, by W. P. M. Wood. In 1843 name changed to the Democratic Economist; a few months afterward to the Mercantile Courier and Democratic Economist; in February, 1845, to the Buffalo Courier and Economist; and in the following March to the Buffalo Courier. July 1, 1846, it was consolidated with the Pilot, and published as the Courier and Pilot, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. In December, 1848, changed to the Buffalo Courier. Still published.

1830.—The Buffalo Bulletin, at Buffalo, by Horace Steel. In 1833 merged in the Republican.

1832.—The Gospel Banner, at Buffalo, by Benjamin Clark. Published two years.

1833, January 1.—The Literary Enquirer, at Buffalo, by William Verrinder; semi-monthly. Published two years.


1835.—The Young Men's Temperance Herald, at Buffalo, by Govev‐ nor & French. Published one year.

1835, January 1.—The Daily Commercial Advertiser, issued from the Patriot office. In August, 1835, the Aurora Standard was merged in the two papers. In May, 1830, they were united with the Buffalo Journal, and the weekly published as the Patriot and Journal and the daily as the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. Still published.

1835, August.—The Transcript, at Buffalo, by H. Faxon; daily and weekly. Published six months.

1835, October.—The Aurora Standard, at East Aurora, by A. M. Clapp. In 1838 removed to Buffalo and merged in the Commercial Advertiser.

1838.—The Buffalo Spectator (Presbyterian), at Buffalo, by J. & W. Butler. Published two years.

1838.—The Bethel Magazine, at Buffalo, by the Bethel Society; monthly. Afterward changed to the Bethel Family, and in 1840 consolidated with the Visitor's Magazine of New York.

1837.—The Buffaloian, at Buffalo. In 1838 united with the Mercury. Publication suspended in 1840.

1837.—Der Volksbiwelser, at Buffalo, by George Zurn. In 1833 united with the Buffalo Democrat and called the Buffalo Democrat and Welpbiwelser; daily and weekly. Still published.

1838.—The Sun, at Buffalo, by Abraham Dennis; daily and weekly. Published one year.

1839.—The Friend of Youth, at Buffalo, by Rev. A. T. Hopkins; monthly. Published one year.

1840.—The Morning Tatter, at Buffalo, by Langdon, Fonchette & Schaeffer; daily. Soon changed to the Morning Times. Published but a short time afterward.

1840.—The Buffalo Gardian, at Buffalo, by George W. Burgay.

1840.—The Honest Industry, at Buffalo, by Dr. Daniel Lee.

1840.—The Volksfreund (German), at Buffalo, by Adolphus Meyer.

1841, March.—The Western Presbyterian, at Buffalo, by Rev. J. C. Lord. Published one year.

1841, July.—The Western Literary Messenger, at Buffalo, by J. S. Chadbourne; semi-monthly. Publication suspended in 1857.

1842.—The Buffalo American, at Buffalo, by Foster & Butler. Published one year.

1842.—The Old School Jeffersonian and the Daily Gazette, at Buffalo, by Charles Faxon. Published one year.

1842.—The Temperance Standard, at Buffalo, by Salisbury & Clapp.

1842.—Prescott’s Telegraph, at Buffalo, by W. Prescott.

1843.—The Buffalo Gazette, at Buffalo, by Salisbury, Manchester & Braman; daily and weekly. Published three years.

1843.—The Freundschaft (German), at Buffalo, by Krause & Meyer. Published two years.

1844, May.—The Springville Express, at Springville, by Edwin Hough. Publication suspended in 1848.

1845.—The Western Cataract, at Buffalo, by L. P. Judson. In January, 1847, changed to the Western Temperance Standard, and discontinued the following year.

1845, June.—The Buffalo Medical Journal and Monthly Review of Medical and Surgical Science, at Buffalo, by Dr. Austin Flint.

1845.—November.—The Telegraph (German), at Buffalo, by H. B. Miller; daily and weekly. Suspended after 1860.

1846.—The Tonawanda Commercial, at Tonawanda, by Sylvester Hoyt. Published one year.

1846.—The Western Evangelist (Universalist), at Buffalo, by Rev. L. S. Everett. Published one year.

1846, January 14.—The Morning Express, at Buffalo, by A. M. Clapp & Co. In 1855 the Daily Democracy was merged with it, and called the Buffalo Morning Express and Daily Democracy. Now published as the Morning Express, with a weekly edition.

1847, January 26.—The Republic, at Buffalo, by Livingston, Albright & Co.; daily and weekly. In 1857 the Daily Times was united with the Republic and called the Buffalo Republic and Times, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1848.—Der Freie Demokrat, at Buffalo.

1849.—The West Grower and Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture, at Buffalo, by T. C. Peters; monthly. Published three years.

1850.—The Daily Queen City, at Buffalo, by G. J. Bryan; a penny daily. In 1860 name changed to the Buffalo Evening Post.


1850.—The Common Sense, at Buffalo, by D. P. Stile.

1850.—Die Aurora, at Buffalo, by Christian Wichmann. Still published by the original publisher.


1851.—The Youth’s Casket, at Buffalo, by Beadle & Vanderver; monthly.

1851.—The American Miller, at Buffalo, by W. C. Hughes.

1851.—The Evangelical Christian, at Buffalo, by G. Stanbro & Co.

1851, July.—Das Kirchliche Informativum, at Buffalo, by Conrad Birr; semi-monthly.

1852.—Der Heimatpfad und Diäetischer Hausfreund, at Buffalo, by Conrad Birr. Published one year.

1852.—Soutage Blatt, at Buffalo, by Brack, Hold & Co. Published one year.

1852.—The Sunday Visitor, at Buffalo, by Reed & Moore. Published one year.

1853.—The United States Mail, at Buffalo, by Jewett, Thomas & Co.

1853.—The Buffalo Daily Ledger, at Buffalo, by T. Richardson. Published only a few months.

1853.—The Publishing, at Buffalo, by Charles Faxon.

1853.—March.—The Rough Notes, at Buffalo, by George Reeve; daily. In 1854 united with the Democracy.

1853.—June.—The American Catt and Catholic Citizen; removed from Boston to Buffalo. In May, 1853, removed to New York.

1853.—The Niagara River Pilot, at Tonawanda, by Packard & Forlonger. In November, 1857, changed to the Niagara Frontier.

1853.—The Library and Garden, at Buffalo, by D. S. Manly & Co.

1853, June.—The Buffalo Catholic Sentinel, at Buffalo, by Michael Hogan.

1853, March.—The School and House Friend (German), at Buffalo, by Conrad Birr; semi-monthly. Published one year.

1854.—Ilustrirte Abend Schule, at Buffalo, by Rev. C. Dichtlman.

1854.—The Age of Progress, at Buffalo, by Stephen Albright. Published four years.

1854, May.—The Democracy, at Buffalo, by G. W. Haskins; daily and weekly. In August, 1855, united with the Express.

1854, September.—The American Rights, at Buffalo, by George Reeve & Co. Publication suspended in July, 1855.

1855, June.—Zeichen der Zeit, at Buffalo, by D. D. DeZeele.

1856.—The Atlantic, monthly; removed from Cleveland, Ohio, to Buffalo.

1856.—The American Citizen, at Springville, by Lucius G. Sanders. Published one year.

1856, January.—The Home, at Buffalo, by E. P. Beadle.

1856, May.—The Buffalo Allgemeine Zeitung, at Buffalo, by Frederick Reincke.

1857, May.—Das Historische Zeitblatt und Literarischer Anzeiger, at Buffalo, by Conrad Birr; monthly.

1857, August.—The Buffalo Daily Times, at Buffalo, by the Times Association. In 1858 united with the Republic.

ESSEX COUNTY.


1810.—The Reveille, at Elizabethtown, by Luther Marsh.

1817.—The Essex Patriot, at Elizabethtown, by L. & O. Persoon. Published one year.

1822.—The Essex County Republican, at Essex, by J. K. Averill. Publication suspended in 1833.


1831.—The Keeseville Argus, at Keeseville, by Adonijah Emmons. Published five or six years.

1839.—The Essex County Republican, at Keeseville, by J. B. Dickinson. Still published.


1845.—The Westport Patriot and Essex County Advertiser, at Westport, by D. Truair.

1847.—The Essex County Patriot, at Essex, by A. H. Allen. Afterward changed to Westport Herald, and published six or seven years.

1847.—The Au Sable River Gazette, at Keeseville, by D. Truair. Published five or six years.

1849.—The Old Settler, at Keeseville, by A. H. Allen; monthly. Afterward removed to Saratoga Springs.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1831.—The Northern Gazette, at Keeseville. Published several years.
1851.—The Essex County Times, at Westport.
1854.—The Northern Standard, at Keeseville, by A. W. Lansing.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1821.—The Franklin Telegraph, at Malone, by Francis Burnap. In 1829 it was removed to Potsdam.
1827.—The Franklin Republican, at Fort Covington, by J. K. Avery. Suspended in 1833.
1830.—The Salmon River Messenger, at Fort Covington, by James Fisk. Subsequently published as the Messenger.
1853.—The Jeffersonian, at Malone, by J. R. Flanders. Published two years.

FULTON COUNTY.

—.—The Northern Banner, at Union Mills, Broadalbin, by John Clark. In a few months removed to Johnstown and called the Northern Banner and Montgomery Democrat. In 1837 name changed to the Montgomery Republican, and in 1838 to the Fulton County Democrat. Still published.
1796.—The Johnstown Gazette was published at Johnstown.
1796.—The Montgomery Advertiser, at Johnstown, by Jacob Doxtader. Published several years.
1806.—The Montgomery Intelligencer, at Johnstown. Published two years.
1832.—The Montgomery Monitor, at Johnstown, by Robbins & Andrews. In 1839, removed to Fonda, thence to Canajoharie, and afterward to Schenectady.
1824.—The Johnstown Herald, removed from Amsterdam, by Phillip Reynolds. In 1837 removed to Fonda and called Fonda Herald. Still published.
1838.—The Christian Palladium, at Johnstown, by Joseph Badger; semi-monthly. Removed to Albany in 1846 or 1847.
1838.—The Fulton County Republican, at Johnstown, by Darius Wells.
1843.—The Literary Journal, at Kingsboro', by S. R. Sweet.
1856, January.—The Johnstown American, at Johnstown, by N. J. Johnson. In April, 1858, changed to the Johnstown Independent.

GENESSEE COUNTY.

1807.—The Genesee Intelligencer, at Batavia, by Elias Williams. First paper published west of the Genesee river. Published six months.
1811.—The Republican Advocate, at Batavia, by Bledgett & Miller. In 1854 merged in the Genessee County Whig, and called the Republican Advocate and Genessee County Whig. In 1855 name again changed to Republican Advocate. Still published.
1819, February 3.—The Spirit of the Times, at Batavia, by Gran Follett. Still published.
1829.—The Genessee Republican and Herald of Reform, at Le Roy, by Freeman & Son. Published one or two years.
1842, March.—The Temperance Herald, at Batavia, by Lucas Seaver. Published one year.
1844.—The Genesee Courier, at Le Roy, by Edward Bliss. Published about a year.
1853.—The Genesee County Whig, at Batavia, by Kimberley & Tyrell. Merged in the Republican Advocate in 1854.
1859, December.—The Le Roy Democrat, at Le Roy, by Henry Todd. In November, 1853, removed to Batavia and called the Batavia Democrat. In December, 1856, changed to the Genesee Weekly Democrat.
1858.—The Genesee Daily Herald, issued from the above office.

GREENE COUNTY.

1800, prior to.—The Catskill Packet was published.
1801.—The Catskill Recorder, at Catskill, by Mackey Crosswell. In 1833 name changed to the Catskill Recorder and Greene County Republican. In 1849 united with the Democrat and called the Catskill Recorder and Democrat. Still published as the Catskill Recorder.
1813.—The Catskill Emancipator, at Catskill. Published a short time.
1814.—The Greene and Delaware Washingtonian, at Catskill, by M. J. Kappel. In 1816 changed to the Middle District Gazette.
1826.—The Greene County Republican, at Catskill, by —— Hyer. In 1833 merged in the Recorder.
1830.—The Catskill Messenger, at Catskill, by Im DuBois. In 1849 changed to the Greene County Whig, and in 1857 to the Catskill Examiner. Still published.
1832.—The Greene County Advertiser, at Coxsackie, by Henry Van Dyck. In 1858 changed to the Standard, and subsequently to the Coxsackie Standard.
1843.—The Baptist Library, at Prattsville, by L. L. and R. H. Hill. In 1845 removed to Lexington.
1851.—The Coxsackie Union, at Coxsackie, by Fred. W. Hoffman.
1859.—The Prattsilvian Bee, at Prattsilvill.
1854.—The American Eagle, at Prattsilvill, by Bullock & Allen. Removed to Catskill the same year. In 1855 name changed to the Banner of Industry, and in 1857 to the Catskill Democrat. Still published.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

1845.—The Hamilton County Sentinel, at Sasseville (printed at Johnstown), by Clark & Thayer.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

1802, about.—The Telescope, at Herkimer, by Benjamin Corey. Suspended in January, 1805.
1805.—The Farmer's Monitor, at Herkimer, by Hols & Robbins. Published two years.
1807.—The Herkimer Pelican, at Herkimer, by Benjamin Corey. Suspended in 1810.
1810.—Bunker Hill, at Herkimer, by G. G. Philney. In 1819 name changed to the Honest American. Published a few years.
NEW YORK—Continued.

1831, September.—The People's Friend, at Little Falls, by Edward M. Griffin. In 1830 changed to the People's Friend and Little Falls Gazette, and in July, 1834, to the Mohawk Courier.

1832.—The Herkimer Herald, at Herkimer, by John Carpenter. Removed in a few years to Oswego.

1836.—The Republican Farmer's Free Press, at Herkimer, by David Holt. In 1834 removed to Little Falls, and name changed to the Herkimer County Whig, under which title published about two years by L. W. Smith.

1837, December.—The Herkimer County Journal, at Herkimer, by a company, J. C. Underwood, editor. In 1846 purchased by O. Squires, and removed to Little Falls. Still published, now as Journal and Courier.

1839.—The Enterprise, at Little Falls, by E. M. Griffin. In 1841 changed to the Mohawk Mirror. Suspended in 1844.

1842.—The Frankfort Democrat, at Frankfort, by Lyon & Holmes. In 1841 removed to Herkimer and called the Herkimer County Democrat. In December, 1855, changed to the Herkimer American, and in 1857 again changed to the Herkimer County Democrat. Still published.

1844.—The Herkimer Evening Mirror, at Little Falls, by O. A. Bowe. In 1850 removed to Mohawk and called the Mohawk Times. Soon after discontinued.

1855, January.—The Ithia Independent, at Ithaca, by Fish & Lyman. In January, 1858, removed to Utica.

1855, January.—The Mohawk Valley Sentinel, at Mohawk, by Peters & Gould.

1855, June.—The Standard Bearer, at West Winfield, by W. H. Dixon.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1817.—The Jefferson and Lewis Gazette, at Watertown, by D. Abbey and J. H. Lord, Jr. Published two years.

1817.—The Sackett's Harbor Gazette and Advertiser, at Sackett's Harbor, by George Camp. In February, 1821, changed to the Jefferson Republican, and continued one year.

1819.—The Independent Republican, at Watertown, by S. A. Abbey. Suspended in 1822.

1822.—The Herald of Salvation (Universalist), at Watertown, by Rev. Pittsmore; semi-monthly. Published two years.

1824.—The Watertown Freeman, at Watertown. In 1833 changed to the Democratic Standard. In July, 1835, united with the Watertown Eagle and called the Eagle and Standard.


1836.—The Jefferson's Post, at Watertown, by Theron Parsons & Co. In 1838 changed to the Register. Afterward united with the Genius of Philanthropy, and in 1839 called the Watertown Register and General Advertiser. In 1835 changed to the North American; in 1839 to the Watertown Register, and in 1843 to the Black River Journal. Publication suspended in 1846.


1828.—The Independent Republican and Anti-Masonic Recorder, at Watertown. Published two years.

1830, September.—The Watertown Eagle, at Watertown, by J. Callan. In 1832 united with the Democratic Standard, and called the Eagle and Standard. In 1837 changed to the Jeffersonian, and afterward to the Watertown Jeffersonian. In 1855 united with the Democratic Union, and called the Jefferson County Union. Now published as the Re-Union.

1837.—The Jefferson County Whig, at Sackett's Harbor, by E. H. Purdy.


1839, December.—The Carthaginian, at Carthage. In 1843 changed to the Black River Times. Discontinued soon after.


1849.—The Democratic Union, at Watertown, by D. Andrews. In 1855 united with the Jeffersonian.


1847, January.—The Watertown Spectator, at Watertown, by Joe Greene. Published two years.

1848, March.—The Sackett's Harbor Observer, at Sackett's Harbor, by O. H. Harris. In 1852 changed to the Jefferson Farmer, and published two or three years.

1848.—The Theresa Chronicle, at Theresa, by E. C. Burt. Published six months.


1859.—The Daily Jeffersonian, at Watertown. Published one year.


1858.—The Cape Vincent Gazette, at Cape Vincent, by P. A. Leland.

1858, May.—Le Phare des Lacs (the Beacon of the Lakes), at Watertown, by Petit & Grandpré.

KINGS COUNTY.

1799, June 26.—The Courier and New York and Long Island Advertiser (the first newspaper on Long Island), at Brooklyn, by Thomas Kirk.

1806.—The Long Island Weekly Intelligencer, at Brooklyn, by Robinson & Little.

1809, June 1.—The Long Island Star, at Brooklyn, by Thomas Kirk. Suspended after 1809. The Daily Evening Star was established in connection with it January 6, 1841.

1821, March 7.—The Long Island Patriot, at Brooklyn, by George L. Birch. In 1833 changed to the Brooklyn Advocate, and in 1838—from to the Brooklyn Advocate and Nassau Gazette.


1839.—The American Native Citizen and Brooklyn Evening Advertiser, at Brooklyn, by F. G. Fish.

1840.—The Mechanics' Advocate, at East New York.

1840, June 8.—The Williamsburg Democrat, by Thomas A. Devyr.

1841.—The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, at Brooklyn, by Isaac Van Anden. Still published. In the same office was published the Brooklyn Weekly Eagle, changed in 1835 to the Saturday Evening Messenger.


1843.—The Brooklyn News and Times, at Brooklyn, by J. S. Noble.

1844.—The Age, at Williamsburg. Published a short time.

1844.—The Democratic Advocate, at Williamsburg, by J. G. Wallace.


1844.—The American Champion, at Brooklyn. Published a short time.

1845.—The Daily Long Islander, at Williamsburg, by Bishop & Kelley.

1847.—The Williamsburg Morning Post, at Williamsburg, by Devyr & Taylor.

1848.—The Orbit, at South Brooklyn.

1848.—The Kings County Patriot, at Williamsburg, by Thompson & Hasbrook.

NEW YORK—Continued.

1849.—The Brooklyn Daily Freeman, at Brooklyn.
1850, July 16.—The Daily Independent Press, at Williamsburg, by
Bishop & Kelley. Suspended in 1855.
1851.—The Brooklyn Morning Journal, at Brooklyn, by Hogan &
Heighway.
1854, September 2.—The Long Island Anzeiger (German), at Brooklyn,
by Edward Rohr.
1855, April 7.—Der Triangel (German), at Brooklyn, by Edward
Rohr; semi-monthly. Still published.
1857, May.—The Kings County Advertiser and Village Guardian, semi-
monthly, at East New York, by G. W. Hamilton.

LEWIS COUNTY.

1807, March 10.—The Black River Gazette, at Martinsburgh, by
James B. Robbins. Removed to Watertown the following year.
This was the first paper in the state north of Utica.
1821.—The Lewis County Gazette, at Lowville, by Lewis G. Hoffman.
Published two years.
1824, October 12.—The Lewis County Sentinel, at Martinsburgh, by
Charles Nichols. Published one year.
1855, October 19.—The Black River Gazette, at Lowville, by William
L. Easton. Suspended in 1831.
1858.—The Martinsburg Sentinel, at Martinsburgh, by —— Pearson.
Published in March.
1839.—The Lewis County Republican, at Martinsburgh, by James
Wheeler. In 1844 removed to Lowville, but afterward returned to
Martinsburgh. Now published at Lowville as Journal and Republi-
can.
1834, March 29.—The Lewis Democrat, at Lowville, by Le Grand
Byington. Published one year.
1838, February 14.—The Northern Journal, at Lowville, by A. W.
Clark. Afterward merged with the Republican.
1843, September 28.—The Lewis County Democrat, at Turin, by H.
R. Lake. Removed to Martinsburgh in 1849 and shortly after discon-
tinued.
1854.—The Dollar Weekly Northern Blade, at Constableville. In
April, 1857, changed to the News Register, and afterward removed to
Carriage.
1855, September 3.—The Lewis County Banner, at Lowville, by N.
B. Sylvester.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

1817.—The Monroe Advertiser and Geneseo Farmer, at Mosey, by
Hezekiah Ripley. In 1821 sold to James Percival, who removed it to
Geneseo and changed the name to Livingston Register. In 1837 sus-
pended, but soon after revived. Discontinued in 1840.
1822.—The Livingston Journal, at Geneseo, by Chauncey Morse.
Suspended in 1834, but revived the following year under the name of
the Livingston Democrat. Suspended again in 1837, but the same full
revived as the Livingston Republican. Still published.
1859.—The Danville Chronicle, at Dansville, by Mitchell & Denni-
sen. Changed soon after to the Village Recorder, and shortly suspended.
1855.—The Western New Yorker, at Dansville, by A. Stevens & Son.
Soon after changed to the Danville Whig. In 1849 name changed to
the Danville Courier, and in 1849 or 1850 to the Danville Democrat.
Subsequently removed to Geneseo and called the Geneseo Democrat.
Publication suspended in 1859.
1831.—The Livingston Courier, at Geneseo, by G. Dennison. Sus-
pended in 1833.
1832.—The Livingston Courier, at Geneseo, by A. Bennet.
1854.—The Mount Morris Spectator, at Mount Morris, by Hugh Hard-
ing. In 1848 united with the Livingston County Whig and called the
Livingston Union. Now published as the Union and Constitution.
1855.—The Danville Times, at Dansville, by D. C. Mitchell.
1841.—The Nunda Gazette, at Nunda, by Ira G. Wiener. The fol-
lowing year removed to Mount Morris and called the Geneseo Valley
Recorder. Suspended in 1843.
1842.—The Dansville Republican, at Dansville, by David Fair-
child.
1843.—The Livingston County Whig, at Mount Morris, by George B.
Phelps. In 1848 merged in the Spectator.
1843.—The Genesee Democrat, at Geneseo, by Gilbert F. Shankland.
Removed to Nunda in 1847, and in 1848 to Ellicottville, Cattaraugus
county.
1848.—The Livingston Express, at Mount Morris, by J. G. Wisner;
semi-monthly.
1847.—The Cayugaville Telegraph, at Cayugaville, by Franklin Cow-
dery.
1848, June.—The Dansville Chronicle, at Dansville, by Richardson
& Co. Suspended in 1851.
1849.—The Nunda Democrat, at Nunda, by M. D. Chamberlin.
Published a short time.
1849.—The Fountain, monthly, at Dansville, by J. R. Tremblay.
Published two years.
1849.—The Dansville Herald, at Dansville, by G. A. Sanders.
1850.—The Nunda Telegraph, at Nunda, by Charles Atwood. Pub-
lished one year.
1852, January.—The Nunda Times, at Nunda, by N. T. Hackstaff.
Suspended in July, 1853.
1853.—The Lima Weekly Visitor, at Lima, by Tilton & Miller. Sub-
sequently changed to the Genesee Valley Gazette. Suspended about
1856.
1854.—The New Era, at Hunt's Hollow, by D. B. & M. Galley (boys
fifteen and seventeen years of age). In 1855 removed to Nunda and
called the Young America. Suspended in 1856.
1857.—The Livingston Sentinel, at Dansville, by H. C. Page. Sus-
pended in 1860.
1858.—The Letter Box, removed from Glen Haven, Cargaya county,
to Dansville, by J. M. Jackson and Miss H. N. Austin; monthly.
1859.—The Dansville Daily Sentinel, at Dansville, by W. J. Le Roc.
Published one year.
1859.—The Valley City Register, at Dansville, by W. J. Le Roc.
Suspended in 1860.

MADISON COUNTY.

1808, about.—The Madison Freeholder, at Peterboro', by Jonathan
Bunce & Co. Soon after changed to the Freeholder. In 1813 changed
to the Madison County Herald and published several years.
1808, August.—The Pilot, at Cazenovia, by Oren E. Baker. Sus-
pended in August, 1823.
1817, May.—The Gazette and Madison County Advertiser, at Peter-
boro', by J. B. Johnson & Son. Removed to Morrisville in 1819
and suspended in 1829.
1817.—The Hamilton Recorder, at Hamilton, by Stower & Havens.
In 1829 merged in the Morrisville Observer.
1821, January.—The Madison Observer, at Cazenovia, by Rice 
& Hale. In 1823 removed to Morrisville. In 1828 united with the
Hamilton Recorder and called the Observer and Recorder. In 1835 again
called the Madison Observer. Still published.
1833, September.—The Republican Monitor, at Cazenovia, by L. L.
Rice. Suspended March 4, 1841.
1830, July 27.—The Civilian, by Letin Dewey. Suspended in Novem-
ber, 1830.
1831.—The Canastota Register, at Canastota, by Silas Judl.
1831.—The Student's Miscellany, at Cazenovia, by A. Owen and L.
Kidder; semi-monthly.
1832.—The Chittenango Herald, at Chittenango, by Isaac Lyon.
Published successively as the Chittenango Republican, the Phoenix, and
the Democratic Gazette. Suspended in 1856.
1834, February.—The Hamilton Courier, at Hamilton, by G. R. Wal-
drum. In 1836 called the Hamilton Courier and Madison County Adver-
tiser. Suspended in 1838.
1831, May.—The Union Herald, by Myrick & Clark. Suspended in
1840.
NEW YORK.—Continued.

1835.—The De Ruyter Herald, at De Ruyter, by C. W. Mason.


1836, November.—The Protestant Sentinel, removed from Schenectady to De Ruyter, by J. & C. H. Mason. In the fall of 1837 changed to the Protestant Sentinel and Seventh-Day Baptist Register, and in February, 1840, to the Seventh-Day Baptist Register. Suspended in 1845.

1838.—The Hamilton Palladium, at Hamilton, by John Atwood. Published six years.

1839.—The Hamilton Eagle, at Hamilton, by G. R. Waldron.

1840, February.—The Madison County Eagle, at Cazenovia, by Cyrus O. Pool. In May, 1845, changed to the Madison County Whig; in October, 1853, to the Madison County News; and in May, 1854, again changed to the Madison County Whig. Suspended in January, 1857.

1841.—The Abolitionist, at Cazenovia, by Luther Myrick. Published two years.

1842.—The Literary Visitor, at Hamilton, by Dennis Redman. Published three months.

1842.—The Democratic Reflector, at Hamilton, by G. R. Waldron. In 1856 united with the Madison County Journal, and called the Democratic Republican. Still published.

1847, October.—The National Banner, at De Ruyter, by A. C. Hill. Published two years.

1848, September.—The Central New Yorker, at De Ruyter, by E. F. & C. B. Good. Suspended in May, 1851.


1850, January.—The Madison Republic, at Cazenovia, by W. H. Phillips. Published three months.

1851, September.—The Oneida Telegraph, at Oneida, by D. H. Frantz. In June, 1854, changed to the Oneida Sentinel.

1851, October.—The Cazenovia Gazette, at Cazenovia, by Baker & Debnam. Suspended in May, 1852.

1852.—The Circular, at Oneida Community. Suspended 1859.

1853, April.—The Progressist Christian, at Cazenovia, by A. Pyrme. Published two years.

1854, May 1.—The Cazenovia Republican, at Cazenovia, by Susena Lake. Still published.

1854.—The Christian and Citizen, at Peterboro', by Pruyn & Walker.

1854.—The New York State Eagle, removed from Fort Plain to Hamilton, by L. S. Backus. Returned to Fort Plain in eighteen months.


1858, November 4.—The Canastota Eagle, at Canastota, by J. E. N. Backus.

MONROE COUNTY.


1821.—The True Genesee Farmer, at Rochester, by W. A. Welles. Published a short time.


1838.—The Christian Democrat, at Rochester, by E. J. Roberts. Removed to Albany the following year.


1849.—The Brockport Recorder, at Brockport, by A. M. Harris. Published two years.

1850.—The Jeffersonian, at Clarkson, by —— Balch.

1850.—The Spirit of the Age, at Rochester, by Ames & Barnum; semi-monthly.

1850.—The Rochester Morning Courier, at Rochester, by E. J. Roberts.


1851.—The National Republican, at Rochester, by Sidney Smith. In 1853 the Morning Advertiser was issued. Soon after changed to Evening Advertiser. In 1854 the Republicans was united with the Inquirer and called the Monroe Democrat, and the daily changed to the Daily Democrat. In December, 1857, united with daily and weekly American and called—the daily, the Daily Democrat and American, and the weekly, the Monroe Democrat. Now published as Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

1853.—The Brockport Free Press, at Brockport, by Harris & Hyatt.

1853.—The Western Star, at Brockport, by Justin Carpenter.

1853.—The Rochester Mirror, at Rochester, by Scamton & Holstein.

1853.—The Age, at Rochester.

1853.—The American Revisers and Rochester Observer, at Rochester, by N. C. Saxon.

1853.—Goodall's Genesee Farmer, at Rochester, by Nehum Goodall. Published a short time.

1858.—The Monroe Chronicle and Brockport Advertiser, at Brockport.

1858,—The Rights of Man, at Rochester, by the Anti-Slavery Society.


1858.—The Monthly Genesee Farmer, at Rochester, by Luther Tucker. Was made up from Weekly Genesee Farmer, and was united with Albany Cultivator in 1839.

1858.—The Watchman, at Rochester, by Delazow Smith.

1858.—McKenzie's Gazette, at Rochester, by A. McKenzie. Suspended in 1839.

1858.—The Hominy Standard, at Howeys Falls, by G. A. Hough.


1860.—The Daily Sun, at Rochester, by Alfred Oakley. Published a few months.

1841.—The American Citizen, at Rochester and Perry (Wyoming country), by W. L. Chaplin.

1849.—The Jeffersonian, at Rochester, by Thomas L. Nichols; daily, Published a short time.


1843.—The Mechanic's Advocate, at Rochester, for a short time.
1844.—The Brockport Watchman, at Brockport, by E. F. Bridges.
1844.—The Rochester Herald, at Rochester, by E. S. Watson; daily.
1844.—The Voice of Truth and Glad Tidings of the Kingdom at Hand (Second Advent), at Rochester, by Joseph Marsh. In 1848 changed to the Advent Harbinger, and in 1849 to the Advent Harbinger and Bible Advocate. Afterward changed to the Prophetic Expositor and Bible Advocate.
1846.—The Rochester Temperance Journal, at Rochester. Published a short time.
1847.—The Christian Offering, at Rochester, by S. B. Shaw. Published a short time.
1847.—The Geneseo Olio, at Rochester, by Franklin Cowdery; semi-monthly.
1847.—The North Star, at Rochester. Suspected in 1848.
1848.—Algemeen Handelsblad, at Rochester.
1848.—Frederick Douglass's Paper, at Rochester, by Frederick Douglass.
1849.—The Rochester Germania, at Rochester.
1849.—The Groninger Courant, at Rochester. Published a few months.
1849.—The Christian Sentinel, at Rochester.
1849.—Brewster's Insurance Register, at Rochester, by H. A. Brewster.
1849, July.—The Wool Grower and Stock Register, at Rochester. Afterward merged in the Rural New Yorker.
1850.—The Investigator, at Rochester. Published a short time.
1850.—The Announcer, at Rochester.
1850.—The Signet, at Rochester, by the Young Men's Temperance Association.
1853.—The Flag of Freedom, at Rochester, by Calvin H. Chase.
1850, November.—The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, by James White. The Youth's Instructor also published. Now published at Battle Creek, Michigan.
1850.—The Rochester Daily Herald, at Rochester. In a few months changed to Rochester Daily Times. Suspected in 1851.
1852.—Anzeiger des Norden, at Rochester, by Kraner & Felix; weekly and tri-weekly.
1852, September.—The Brockport Weekly Journal, at Brockport, by W. Gardiner & Co. Published one year.
1852.—Reidachter aus Genese, at Rochester, by Adolph Noto. Now published as Reischachter, daily, and Wochenblatt, weekly, by the original publisher.
1852, August 16.—The Rochester Daily Union, at Rochester, by Curtis & Butts. In September, 1858, united with Daily Advertiser. Still published as Union and Advertiser.
1855, October 1.—The Brockport Gazette, at Brockport, by William Haskell. Published three months.
1855, October.—The Daily Advertiser, at Brockport, by W. H. Smith.
1859, January 24.—The Rochester Daily Times, at Rochester, by Charles W. Hebard. Suspended in April, but revived in the following June as the Daily Express. Now published as the Evening Express.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1857.—The Canajoharie Sentinel, at Canajoharie; Samuel Caldwell, editor.
1857.—The Watch Tower, at Fort Plain, by S. M. S. Gant. In 1858 changed to the Fort Plain Sentinel.
1858.—The Mohawk Advertiser, at Amsterdam, by Danis Wells. In 1854 changed to the Intelligencer and Mohawk Advertiser, and in 1856 to the Amsterdam Recorder. Still published.
1858.—The Fort Plain Gazette, at Fort Plain, by H. L. Gras.
1858.—The Canajoharie Investigator, at Canajoharie, by Andrew H. Calhoun. Suspended in 1858.
1853.—The Mohawk Gazette, at Amsterdam, by J. A. Newnam. Published one year.
1855.—The Fort Plain Republican, at Fort Plain, by S. C. Gill. In 1856 succeeded by the Tread, H. Link, publisher.
1857.—The Ponda Herald, at Ponda, by J. Reynolds, jr.
1838.—The Fort Plain Journal, at Fort Plain, by W. L. Fish.
1845.—The Ponda Sentinel, at Ponda. In 1838 changed to the Montgomery Democrat. Now published as the Mohawk Valley Democrat.
1850.—The Montgomery Union, at Canajoharie, by W. S. Hawley. Suspended in 1833.
1855, April 5.—The American Star, at Canajoharie, by W. S. Hawley. Removed to Ponda in following May. In 1837 changed to Mohawk Valley American; in 1838 to the American Star, and afterward to the Montgomery County Star.

NEW YORK (a)

1743, January.—The New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy (successor to Gazette), at New York, by James Parker; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Publication suspended about 1773.
1746, about.—The New York Evening Post, at New York, by Henry De Forest. Suspended publication about 1747.
1792, August 3.—The New York Mercury, at New York, by Hugh Galvez; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended about 1792.
1793, November 30.—The Independent Reflector (Letter), at New York, by James Parker. Publication suspended about 1793.
1793.—The New York Epocquet, at New York. Published about a year.
1796.—The American Chronicle, at New York, by Samuel Furlay; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended about 1792.
1796, May 29.—The New York Journal or General Advertiser, at New York, by John Holt. Publication suspended after first number until October 6, 1796. In 1797, sold to Thomas Greenleaf, who published daily and semi-weekly, and changed the name, the daily being called the Argus or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser, and the semi-weekly Greenleaf's New York Journal and Patriotic Register. Sold to James Cheatham...
NEW YORK—Continued.

1855, October.—The Niagara City Herald, at Suspension Bridge, by G. H. Hackstaff.

1859, April 9.—The Lockport Chronicle, at Lockport, by S. S. Pomroy & Co.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1793, June.—The Whitestown Gazette, at Whitestown, by Williams McLean. In 1798 removed to Utica and continued as the Whitestown Gazette and Collector's Patrol. In 1803 merged in the Utica Patriot, commenced by Asahel Seward and Ira Merrill. In 1816 united with the Patrol (commenced in January, 1815, by Seward & Williams), and called the Patriot and Patrol. In 1821 name changed to the Utica Sentinel. In 1825 united with Columbus Gazette, and published as the Sentinel and Gazette. In 1834 changed to the Oneida Whip, and in 1848 merged in the Oneida Weekly Herald. The Utica Daily Gazette was established in 1842. In January, 1867, united with the Utica Morning Herald, and called the Utica Morning Herald and Gazette. Still published, daily and weekly.

1794, January.—The Western Sentinel, at Whitestown, by Oliver P. Eaton. Published six years.

1799, August.—The Columbus Patriotic Gazette, at Rome, by Thomas Walker and Ephraim Eaton. In 1803 removed to Utica and called the Columbus Gazette. In 1815 united with Utica Sentinel.

1813.—Utica Christian Magazine, at Utica, by the Oneida Association and Presbytery. Published three years.

1814.—The Club, at Utica, by H. Goodfellow & Co. Published three months.

1815.—The Civil and Religious Intelligence, at Sangerfield, by J. Tenney. In 1823 changed to the Sangerfield Intelligencer, and in 1835 removed to Franklin Village (now Fabius), Oneida county.

1816.—The Utica Observer, at Utica, by E. Dorchester. In 1818 removed to Rome, and called the Oneida Observer. In 1819 returned to Utica, and resumed original title. In 1848 the Daily Observer was issued. In 1853 united with Democrat, and called Observer and Democrat. Now published as the Daily and Weekly Observer.

1822.—The Utica Christian Repository, at Utica, by William Williams; monthly. About 1825 name changed to the Western Recorder, and published as such several years.

1828.—The Baptist Register, at Utica, by Galusha & Wiley. In 1835 united with the New York Recorder, at New York.

1825.—The Universalist, at Utica, by Thompson, Smith & Llaller; monthly. Removed to Philadelphia the following year.


1830.—The Utica Intelligencer, at Utica, by E. S. Ely. In 1831 united with the Mechanics' Press (established in 1829), and published a short time as the Utica Intelligencer and Mechanics' Press.

1835.—The Western Sunday School Visitor and Christian Miscellany, at Utica, by G. S. Wilson.


1838.—The Baptist Sunday School Journal, at Utica, by C. Bennett; monthly.

1839.—The Edgefield, at Utica, by B. B. Hotchkiss and W. Williams. United with the Oneida Whig, in 1834.

1840.—The American Citizen, at Utica, by George S. Wilson.

1840.—The Christian Journal, at Utica, by E. S. Barrows.

1842.—The Observer, at Utica, by Quarters Graves; semi-monthly.

1852.—The Lever, at Utica, by W. S. Spear.
1832.—_Y Central American_ (Welsh), at Utica; monthly. In 1834 removed to Rensselaer. Still published.
1833.—_The Oneida Democrat_, at Utica. Published two years.
1835.—_The Oneida Standard_, at Waterville. Subsequently removed to Utica, and after the suspension of the _Democrat_ published as the _Standard and Democrat_. October 21, 1835, type and material thrown into the street by a mob, because of its abolition principles.
1834.—_Youth's Miscellany_, at Utica, by Bennett & Bright.
1835.—_The Gospel Messenger_, removed from Auburn by Rev. J. C. Ithold, and called the _Gospel Messenger and Church Record_. Afterward changed to the _Gospel Messenger_. Now published at Syracuse.
1835.—_The Christian Pedlar_, at Utica, by A. B. Grosh; monthly.
1835.—_The Talisman_, at Utica, by Bennett & Bright.
1836, July.—_The Vernon Courant_, at Vernon. In 1840 removed to Rome, and called the _Romana Americana_. Still published.
1836.—_The Oneida Democrat_, at Utica, by John G. Floyd. In 1853 united with the _Observer_.
1836.—_The Friend of Man_, at Utica, by the New York State Anti-Slavery Society; William Goodsell, editor. In 1843 united with the _Abolitionist_, of Cassavant, and called the _Liberty Press_. Suspended in 1846.
1836.—_Mothers' Monthly Journal_, at Utica, by Kingsford, Bennett & Bright.
1836.—_The Examiner_, at Utica, by E. Dorchester.
1837.—_The Freeman_, at Utica, by E. Dorchester.
1839.—_Anti-Slavery Lecturer_, at Utica, by William Goodsell. Published a short time.
1840.—_The Compass_, at Vernon.
1841.—_The Wesleyan Methodist_, at Utica, by David Plumb. Afterward changed to _Methodist Reformer_. In 1843 merged in the _True Wesleyan_, New York.
1845, January.—_The Utica Daily News_, at Utica, by J. M. Lyon, John Arthur, C. E. Lester, and J. M. Hatch. Published seven months.
1845.—_Central New York Washingtonian_, at Utica and Rome.
1849.—_The Uticaian_, at Utica, by Squires & Sallés. Published a short time.
1843.—_The American Journal of Industry_, at Utica, by Dr. A. Brigham, of the state lunatic asylum; quarterly. Still published.
1849.—_The Washingtonian_, at Utica, by J. C. Donaldson.
1849.—_Cylwll Haf Wiredd Americanaidd_ (Welsh), at Utica, by E. Roberts.
1849.—_Young Ladies' Miscellany_, at Utica, by Bennett, Backus & Hawley.
1844.—_Seven Arrows_ (Welsh), at Utica; monthly. In 1846 removed to Pennsylvania.
1845.—_Washingtonian News_, at Utica, by Matthias Baker.
1845.—_The Primitive Christian_, at Rome, by R. Mattison; semi-monthly.
1846.—_The Clinton Signal_, at Clinton, by Paine & McDonald. In 1848 changed to the _Radiator_, and in 1849 original title resumed. In—called _Oneida Chief_. In 1857 changed to the _Clinton Courier_. Still published.
1846.—_The Central News_, at Utica, by M. Baker.
1847.—_The Oneida Morning Herald_, at Utica, by Roberts, Sherman & Coleson. Weekly edition also published, called _Oneida Weekly Herald_. In 1857 united with _Daily Gazette_.
1847.—_Paul Gomer_ (Welsh); semi-monthly. Published one year.
1848.—_The Spiritual Magazine_, at the Oneida Reserve; monthly.
1849.—_The Utica Teetotaler_, at Utica, by Wesley Bailey. In 1858 united with _Hicks Independent_, and called the _Central Independent_.
1849.—_The Central City Caled_, at Utica, by James and Howard. In 1850 changed to the _Caled's Banner_, and soon after suspended.
1849.—_The Oneida Mirror_, at Camden, by Edward Paddock.
1850.—_The American Baptist_, at Utica, by the Free Mission Society. In 1859 removed to New York city.
1850.—_The Democrat_, at Utica; monthly. Published two months.
1851.—_The Opal_, monthly, at Utica, by the patients of the Lunatic Asylum. Published several years.
1851.—_The Mechanics' National Regenerator_, at Utica. Published about time.
1851.—_The Waterville Advertiser_, at Waterville, by R. W. Hathaway.
1851.—_The Empire State Health Journal_, at Rome.
1852, January.—_The Northern Farmer_, at Utica; monthly.
1852, May.—_The Utica Exciting Telegraph_, at Utica, by T. R. McQuade. Suspended in 1858.
1852.—_The Boonville Ledger_, at Boonville, by James H. Norton. In March, 1855, changed to the _Black River Herald_. Now published as the _Boonville Herald_.
1853, January.—_The Scientific Dogmatist_, monthly, at Utica, by Davies & Evans.
1854.—_The Greenfield_ (Welsh), at Utica, by a company, Morgan & Ellis, editor. In 1856 removed to New York and united with _Y Drech_.
1854.—_The Oneida Democrat_, at Utica, by Paul Keiser & Co.; semi-weekly. Now published as the _Deutsche Zeltung_, tri-weekly.
1855, January.—_The Waterville Journal_, at Waterville, by A. P. Fuller & Co. Suspended in March, 1856.
1856, January.—_The Rural American_, at Utica; semi-monthly. In 1859 changed to weekly.
1858, January.—_Y Arwainiaid_ (Welsh), at Rome, by R. R. Meredith.
1858, July.—_Young Folks' Advocate_, at Utica; monthly.

**ONYONADA COUNTY.**

1806.—_The Down Gazette_, at Manlius, by Abraham Romey. Published one year.
1818.—_The Herald of the Times_, at Manlius, by Leonard Kellogg. In 1813 name changed to the _Manlius Times_; in 1818 to the _Onondaga Herald_, and soon after to the _Times_. In 1821 again changed to the _Onondaga County Republican_; in 1824 to the _Onondaga Republican_, and subsequently to the _Manlius Repository_. Afterward purchased by L. Silson and continued five years.
1811.—_The Lysa_, at Onondaga Hollow, by Thomas C. Fay. Published two years.
1814.—_The Onondaga Register_, at Onondaga Hollow, by L. H. Redfield. In 1829 removed to Syracuse and united with the _Gazette_, and called the _Onondaga Register and Syracuse Gazette_. In 1832 changed to _Syracuse Argus_ and published two years.
1816.—_The Onondaga Gazette_, at Onondaga Hill, by Evander Morse. In 1821 changed to the _Onondaga Journal_. In 1823 removed to Syracuse, united with _Syracuse Advertiser_, and published as the _Onondaga Standard_. The _Daily Standard_ established in June, 1846, and published three months. Revised January 1, 1850. Still published, daily and weekly.
1823, April.—_The Onondaga Gazette_, at Syracuse, by John Durand. In about a year changed to the _Syracuse Gazette and General Advertiser_. In 1829 united with _Onondaga Register_.
1826.—_The Syracuse Advertiser_, at Syracuse, by Wyman & Barnum. In 1829 united with the _Journal_ and called the _Onondaga Standard_.
1826, October.—_The Salina Sentinel_, at Salina, by Reuben St. John. In 1827 changed to the _Salina Herald_, and continued a short time.
1829.—_The Skaneateles Telegraph_, at Skaneateles, by W. H. Child. Continued several years.
NEW YORK—Continued.

1830.—The Onondaga Republican, at Syracuse, by W. S. Campbell. In 1834 changed to the Constitutionalist; in 1835 to the Onondaga Chief, and in 1837 to the Syracuse Whip. Suspended in 1839.

1831.—The Courier, at Jordan, by Fred. Prince. In 1832 removed to Salina and called the Salina Courier and Inquirer. Only a few numbers published.

1831.—The Columbus, at Skaneateles, by John Greves. Suspended in 1833.

1832.—The Citizen’s Press, at Onondaga Hollow, by Webb & Castle.

1833.—The Friendly Visitor, a child’s paper, by Joseph Talcott. In 1837 changed to the Child’s Companion, and continued several months.

1835.—The Syracuse American, at Syracuse, by John Adams. Published one year.

1836.—The American Patriot, at Franklin village (now Fabius), by J. Tenney. Published several months.


1838.—The Jravnisse Repository, at Skaneateles, by Luther Pratt. In 1840 removed to New York, and soon after discontinued.


1839.—The Empire State Democrat and United States Review, at Syracuse, by Hiram Cummins. Published three years.

1840.—The Skaneateles Democrat, at Skaneateles, by W. M. Bean- champ. Still published.

1841.—The Aera, at Skaneateles, by Mr. Talcott. Published two or three years.

1841.—The Onondaga Messenger, at Syracuse, by Joseph Barber. In 1842 changed to the Syracusean and published one year.

1843.—January.—The Morning Sentinel, at Syracuse, by N. M. D. Lathrop. In 1844 changed to the Onondaga Sentinel, weekly. Suspended in 1850.

1844.—The Democratic Freeman, at Syracuse, by J. N. T. Tucker. Subsequently changed to the Syracuse Star, and in October, 1853, to the Syracuse Republican. The Syracuse Daily Star was established in 1849. In 1853 changed to Daily Republican. Daily and weekly suspended in 1854.

1844.—The Indusivinale Republican, at Baldwinsville, by Samuel R. West. In October, 1846, changed to the Onondaga Gazette. Now published as the Gazette.

1844, November 27.—The Community, at Motville, by John A. Collins, as the organ of the Skaneateles Community. Published one year.

1845.—The Religious Recorder (Presbyterian), at Syracuse, by Terry & Platt. Suspended in 1843.

1845.—The Liberty Intelligencer, by Silas Hawley. Published one year.

1846.—The Teachers’ Advocate, at Syracuse, by L. W. Hall. In 1848 removed to New York.

1846.—The Onondaga Democrat, at Syracuse, by Clark & West. In 1847 changed to the Syracuse Democrat, and in 1848 merged in the Onondaga Standard.

1847.—The District School Journal, removed from Albany to Syracuse. Published three years and returned to Albany.

1848.—The Syracuse Beehive, at Syracuse, by Palmer & Sumners; daily. Suspended January 1, 1850.

1848.—The Imperial Citizen, at Syracuse, by Samuel R. Ward. Published one year.

1848.—The Crystal Fountain, at Syracuse, by A. B. F. Ormsby. Published three months.

1849.—The Jordan Tribune, at Jordan, by J. P. Becker. In 1853 changed to the Jordan Transcript.

1849.—The Advertiser, at Syracuse, by L. D. Mansfield. Published three months.

1850.—The Literary Union, at Syracuse, by Newman, Winchell & Johonot. Published eighteen months.

1849.—The Liberty Party Paper, at Syracuse, by John Thomas. Published two years.

1849.—The Central City, at Syracuse, by Henry Barnes; daily. Published a short time.

1850.—The Syracusean, at Syracuse, by W. H. Mosley; monthly. In 1861 changed to the Syracusean and United States Review, and in 1856 to the Syracusean and Onondaga County Review.

1850.—The Syracuse Independent, at Syracuse. Published three months.

1850.—The Evening Transcript, at Syracuse, by W. Van Zandt. Published two months.

1850.—The Archimedian, at Syracuse, by B. F. Sleeper. Suspended in 1851.

1850.—The Central New Yorker, at Syracuse, by L. P. Rising. Published a short time.

1850.—The Family Companion, at Syracuse; monthly. Published a short time.

1850.—The Temperance Protector, at Syracuse, by W. H. Burleigh; semi-monthly. Published two years.

1851.—The Casino League, at Syracuse, by Thomas L. Caruso. Removed to Albany in 1853.

1851, January.—The American Medical and Surgical Journal, by Potter & Russell; monthly. Suspended in 1856.

1851.—The Journal of Health, at Syracuse, by S. H. Potter.

1852, September.—The Onondaga Democrat (German), at Syracuse, by George Saul. In October, 1856, changed to the Syracuse Democrat.

1852.—The Deutsche Republican (German), at Syracuse. Published a short time.


1852.—The Seraph’s Advocate, at Syracuse, by Miss K. E. Prescott; monthly. Published one year.

1854, January.—The Evangelical Pilot, at Syracuse, by Rev. Luther Lee. Published two years.

1855.—The Home Circle, at Syracuse, by L. W. Hall. Published one year.

1855.—The American Organ, at Syracuse, by Way & Minier; daily. Published about a year.

1856, August 15.—The Syracuse Zeitung (German), at Syracuse, by Otto Revelelow.


1856, October 1.—The Syracuse Weekly Courier, at Syracuse, by F. L. Hagadorn. In November, 1859, changed to the Onondaga Courier. The Syracuse Daily Courier established at the same time. Both still published.

1858, January 1.—The Wesleyan, removed from New York to Syracuse, by Rev. L. E. Matlock. Now published as the American Wesleyan.

1858, July 2.—The Syracuse Central Democrat (German), at Syracuse, by Joseph A. Hofman. Still published.

1858, August.—The State League, at Syracuse, by T. L. Carson.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

* 1797, April.—The Ontario Gazette and Geneva Advertisement, at Geneva, by Louis Carey. Removed to Canandaigua in 1799. In 1803 name changed to the Western Repository and Geneva Advertiser; in 1803 to the Western Repository, and in 1806 to the Ontario Repository. In February, 1856, office burned and paper suspended, but in following May revived as the National New Yorker and Ontario Repository. Now published as the Ontario Repository and Messenger.

1800.—The Imperial American or Seneca Museum, at Geneva, by Ebenezer Eaton.

1833.—The Ontario Freeman, at Canandaigua, by Isaac Tiffany. In 1847 changed to the Ontario Messenger. After 1850 consolidated with the Ontario Repository, and still published.
NEW YORK—Continued.

1834. The Republican, at Canandaigua, by A. N. Phelps.
1837. The Ontario Phoenix, at Canandaigua, by W. W. Phelps. Soon after changed to the Freeman. In 1838 united with the Repository.
1831. The Vienna Republican, at Vienna (now Phelps' by Lowes & Kilmer. In 1834 changed to the Phelps Journal, and soon after to the Phelps Journal and Vienna Advertiser; in 1836 to the Phelps Democrat; in 1845 to the Western Atlas, and in 1836 to the Ontario Free Press. Now published as the Phelps Citizen.
1832. The Phelps Free Press, at Naples, by Waterman & Coleman. Published two years.
1840. The Spectator, at Naples, by David Farchioli. In 1845 changed to the Naples Visitor, and soon after discontinued.
1842. The Village Record, at Naples.
1851. The Semiannual, at Canandaigua; monthly.
1858. September 3.—The Phelps New Democratic Star, at Phelps, by E. N. Phelps.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1786. The Goshen Repository, at Goshen, by David Manderfield. In 1800 changed to the Orange County Patriot; in 1801 and 1822 to the Friend of Truth, and in 1804 to the Orange Eagle. Soon after office burned and paper discontinued.
1796. The New Windsor Packet, at New Windsor, by Louis Carey. Published several years.
1796. September 22.—The Mirror, at Newburgh, by F. Van Horn. In 1803 merged in the Recorder of the Times, published by Dennis Coles. In 1806 changed to the Political Index; in 1829 to the Orange Telegraph, and soon after to the Newburgh Telegraph.
1787. The New Windsor Gazette, at New Windsor, by Jacob Schulte. In 1793 removed to Newburgh, and called the Orange County Gazette. In 1803 changed to the Citizen, and soon after merged in the Rights of Man (established at Newburgh in 1796, by Elias Winstead). Suspended in 1809 or 1810.
1866. The Orange County Republicans, at Wurts Bridge.
1808. The Orange County Patriot and Spirit of '76, at Goshen, by Gabriel Denton. In 1818 changed to the Orange County Patriot; in 1822 to the Goshen Democrat; in 1845 united with True Whig, and called the Goshen Democrat and Whig. The Whig was afterward dropped from the title. Still published.
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NEW YORK—Continued.

Advocate, in 1826 to the Orleans Advocate and Anti-Masonic Telegraph; in 1829 to the Orleans Anti-Masonic Telegraph, and later to the Orleans Telegraph; soon after to the American Standard, and in 1832 to the Orleans American.

1827, July.—The Orleans Whig, at Gaines, by John Fish. Published several years.

1829, October.—The Orleans Republican, at Albion, by C. S. McConnell. Still published.

1832.—The Medina Herald, at Medina, by Daniel F. Adams. Published two or three years.


1840.—The Rochester, at Medina, by S. M. Barrengough. Subsequently changed to the Medina Democrat, and continued two or three years.


OSWEGO COUNTY.

1857, prior to.—The American Farmer, at Oswego.

1857.—The Oswego Gazette, at Oswego, by A. Buckingham. Published two years.


1858.—The Oswego Republican, at Oswego, by W. W. Abbey. In 1857 changed to the Oswego Gazette and Advertiser; in 1858 to the Oswego Advertiser; in 1859 to the Freeman's Herald. In 1858 suspended, but revived in 1859 as the National Republican. Suspended in 1863.

1858.—The Oswego Democratic Gazette, at Oswego, by James Cochran. Published a short time.

1858.—The Oswego Free Press, at Oswego, by O. Oliphant. In 1858 changed to the Oswego Democrat. Suspended in 1859.

1859.—The Pulaski Banner, at Pulaski, by Nathan Randall. In 1854 suspended, but in 1856 appeared as the Pulaski Advocate. In 1858 united with the Port Ontario Aurora, and called the Advocate and Aurora. Suspended in 1859.

1858, February.—The Oswego Observer, at Oswego, by Bailey & Hawkes. Suspended in 1859.


1857.—The Port Ontario Aurora, at Port Ontario, by Van Cleve. In 1839 united with the Pulaski Advocate.

1858.—The Oswego County Democrat, at Mexico, by Thomas Messenger. Afterward called the Messenger. Suspended in 1859.

1858.—The Oswego Patriot, at Oswego, by John Bonner. Suspended in 1859.


1841.—The Fulton Sun, at Fulton, by N. F. Northrop. In 1842 united with the Mirror.

1842, August 20.—The Fulton Mirror, at Fulton, by Daniel Ayer. Soon after united with the Sun, and called the Fulton Sun and Mirror. Succeeded in 1844 by Fulton Patriot. Still published.


1851.—The Phoenix Gazette, at Phoenix, by Jerome Duer. In 1853 removed to Fulton.

1853.—The Phoenix Democrat, at Phoenix, by an association. In 1854 sold to James H. Field, and in 1855 changed to the Phoenix Banner. In 1855 published a short time as the American Banner and Oswego County Times. Suspended in 1855, and in 1856 revived as the American Banner and Literary Gen. In 1857 changed to the Phoenix Reporter.

1853.—The Oswego County Gazette, at Fulton, by G. E. Williams. In 1853 merged with the Patriot.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1798, April 3.—The Oswego Herald and Western Advertiser, at Cooperstown, by Ethra Pinney. Publication suspended in 1821.


1812.—The Oseog-Republican, at Cherry Valley, by Clark & Crandall.

1813.—The Watch Tower, at Cherry Valley. In 1814 removed to Cooperstown. Suspended in 1821.

1816, October.—The Cherry Valley Gazette, at Cherry Valley, by William McLean. In 1853—54 published a year as the American Banner. Now published as the Gazette.

1828.—The Torch, at Cooperstown, by Dutton & Hews. In 1831 changed to the Oseog Republican. In October, 1855, united with the Oseog Democrat, and called the Republican and Democrat. Now published as the Oseog Republican.


1841.—The Oseog Farmer, at Cherry Valley.

1845, March.—The Weekly Oseog, at Unadilla, by E. S. Jennings.

1845.—The Oseog County Courier, at Littleville, by W. H. S. Wynnans. Succeeded by the Village Advertiser in 1853.

1845, March.—The Unadilla Weekly Herald, at Unadilla, by W. S. Hawley. Soon after changed to the Oseog County Herald. Removed the same year to Delhi, Delaware county, and called the Voice of the People.

1846.—The Oseog Democrat, at Cooperstown, by James I. Hendrix. Merged with the Republican in 1855.

1853, February 9.—The Oneonta Herald, at Oneonta, by L. P. Carpenter. Now published as the Herald and Democrat.


1856, June.—The Unadilla Times, at Unadilla, by John Brown. Still published.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

1814.—The Putnam County Courier, at Carmel. Successively published as the Putnam Republican, the Putnam Democrat, and the Democratic Courier. In 1856 changed to the Putnam County Courier. Still published.


QUEENS COUNTY.


1832.—The Union Hall Gazette, at Jamaica, by L. Booth; semi-monthly.
NEW YORK—Continued.

1835, May 1.—The Long Island Democrat, at Jamaica, by J. J. Brenton. Still published by the founder.
1840.—The Church Record, at Flushing. Published three times a month.
1843.—The Journal and Messenger, at Jamaica, by S. V. Berry.
1846, December.—The North Hempstead Gazette, at Manhasset Valley. In 1850 removed to Rocklyn, and called the Plain Dealer. Subsequently removed to Glen Cove, and suspended in 1855.
1846.—The Flushing Phrenologist, at Flushing, by W. R. Prince.
1853.—The Woodhaven Advertiser, at Woodhaven. Published a short time.
1853.—The Astoria Gazette, at Astoria, by W. L. S. Harrison. Published eighteen months.
1854.—The Glen Cove Sentinel, at Glen Cove, by Bright & Perry.
1858, May.—The Queens County Sentinel, at Hempstead, by J. H. Hensley. Still published.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1875, May 15.—The Northern Sentinel and Lansingburgh Advertiser, at Lansingburgh, by Claxton & Babcock. Subsequently removed to Albany.
1878.—The Pioneers Ora, at Troy, by Luther Pratt. Published a short time.
1879.—The Lansingburgh Gazette, at Lansingburgh. Afterward published as the Rensselaer County Gazette. Now published as the Gazette.
1879.—The Farmer’s Register, at Lansingburgh, by Francis Adaircourt. Afterward removed to Troy, and suspended in 1892.
1883.—The Troy Gazette, at Troy, by Thomas Collier. Suspended before 1818.
1891.—The Troy Post, at Troy, by Parker & Bliss. In 1823 changed to Troy Sentinel. Suspended in 1853. From May 1, 1830, to August, 1853, a daily edition was issued.
1896.—The Evangelical Restorationist, at Troy, by Dolson Skinner; semi-monthly.
1896, January 4.—The Troy Review, or Religious and Musical Repository, at Troy. Published two years.
1899.—The Evangelical Repository (Universalist), at Troy.
1899.—The Troy Republican, at Troy, by Austin & Wellington. Suspended in 1829.
1831.—The Northern Watchman, at Troy, by E. Wellington. In 1839 called the Troy Watchman. Continued one or two years.
1824.—The Troy Whig, at Troy, by J. M. Stevenson; daily and weekly. Now published as the Telegraph and Whig.
1834.—The Troy Statesman, at Troy, by T. J. Sutherland.
1834.—The Botanic Advocate, at Troy, by Russell Bickley.
1836.—The Troyer; daily. Published several months.
1837.—The New York State Journal, at Troy, by T. Haxton.
1859.—The Golden Rule, at Lansingburgh, by Rev. R. W. Smith. Published several years.
1843.—The Troy Daily Herald, at Troy, by J. D. Ayers.
1843.—The Troy Temperance Mirror, at Troy, by Hardwell & Nelson.
1844.—The Lutheran Herald, at West Sand Lake, by H. L. Dox; semi-monthly.
1845.—The Troy Post, at Troy, by Alexander McCall. In 1845 changed to the Troy Traveler, daily and weekly.
1845.—The Trojan, at Troy. Published several years.
1845, September 1.—The Juvenile Patch, at Lansingburgh, by Rev. J. A. Pitman.
1846.—The Rensselaer County Temperance Advocate, at Troy, by S. Spier.
1846.—The Daily Telegraph, at Troy.
1846.—The Journal of Temperance, at Troy, by W. Hager.
1847.—The National Watchman, at Troy, by Allen & Garnet.
1849, December.—The Nassau Gazette, at Nassau, by J. M. Geer.
1851.—La Ruche Convulsive, at Troy, by Dorian & Mathiot.
1856, August.—The Greenbush Guardian, at Greenbush, by A. J. Goodrich.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

1819.—The Richmond Republican, at Tompkinsville, by C. N. Baldwin. Published two years.
1833.—The Richmond County Free Press, at Richmond, by William Hagadorn. Published three years.
1834.—The Staten Islander, at Stapleton, by J. L. Hagadorn.
1855.—The Deutsche Staten Islander, at Stapleton, by August Fries.
1859, February 12.—The Richmond County Gazette, at Stapleton, by W. C. Anderson. Still published.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

1812.—The Paladium, at Warren, by Ezekiel Burroughs. Published a short time.
1819.—The Rockland Register, at Warren, by E. Burroughs. In 1830 changed to the Rockland Gazette, and in 1834 united with the Advertiser.
1813, May.—The Rockland Advertiser, at Warren, by John Douglas. In 1834 united with the Gazette under the name of the Rockland Advertiser and Family Gazette. In 1843 changed to the Rockland News and General Advertiser.
1834.—The North River Times, at Warren, by A. H. Wells. Published a short time.
1838.—The Mirror, at Warren. Published a short time.

SAINT LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1810.—The Palladium, at Ogdensburg, by Kip & Strong. Suspended in 1814.
1816.—The Ogdensburg Gazette, at Ogdensburg, by F. C. Powell. Suspended in April, 1823.
1834, January.—The Ogdensburg American, at Ogdensburg, by F. C. Powell. Published as the Herald from May to August, 1825.
1826.—The Saint Lawrence Republican, at Potsdam, by W. H. Wyman. Removed to Canton in 1827, and called the Canton Advertiser and Saint Lawrence Republican. In 1830 removed to Ogdensburg.
NEW YORK— Continued.

1837.—The Daily Star, at Potsdam, by J. Wallace. Published six months.
1831, July 7.—The Northern Light, at Ogdensburg, by W. B. Rogers. In 1834 changed to the Times; in 1837 to the Times and Advertiser; in 1844 to the Frontier Sentinel, and in 1847 to the Ogdensburg Sentinel. In 1858 merged in the Daily Journal.
1833.—The Northern Telegraph, at Canton, by C. C. Bill. Afterward changed to the Canton Democrat, and published a short time.
1833, April.—The Patriot, at Potsdam, by William Hughes. Published one year.
1834, July.—The Luminary of the North, at Canton. Published a short time.
1840, September.—The Saint Lawrence Democrat, at Canton, by E. A. Barber. Published two years.
1841, January.—The Northern Cabinet and Literary Repository, at Canton, by Charles Boynton; semi-monthly. In 1845 removed to Potsdam.
1844.—The Engineer, at Canton, by C. Boynton.
1845.—The Northern Cabinet removed from Canton to Potsdam. The Repository issued from same office in 1846. The latter changed to the Saint Lawrence Mercury in 1848. In 1851 changed to Saint Lawrence Journal. In 1852 united with the Courier.
1848.—The Ogdensburg Forum, at Ogdensburg, by A. Tyler. Suspended in 1851.
1848, April.—The Daily Sentinel, at Ogdensburg, by S. Foote. Published five months.
1849, April.—The Northern New Yorker, at Governeur, by Goodrich & Wilson. Published about a year.
1852.—The Saint Lawrence Advertiser, at Governeur. Published a short time.
1852.—The Laborer, at Governeur, by M. Mitchell. Succeeded by the Saint Lawrence Free Press in 1853. Removed to Ogdensburg in 1854, and united with the Sentinel.
1855.—The Saint Lawrence Plain Dealer, at Canton, by Goodrich & Remington. Still published.
1855, June.—The Progressice Age, at Governeur, by G. D. Greenfield. Removed to Potsdam in 1858, and called the Northern Freeman. Now published as Courier and Freeman.
1858.—The Evangelical Herald, at Potsdam, by J. A. Livingston; monthly.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1804.—The Saratoga Advertiser, at Ballston, by S. B. Brown. Soon after changed to the Aurora Borealis and Saratoga Advertiser; in 1810 changed to the Advertiser; and continued several years.
1808, September 27.—The Independent American, at Ballston, by William Child. In 1818 changed to the People’s Watch Tower; in 1829 to the Saratoga Farmer; in 1831 to the Ballston Spa Gazette and Saratoga Farmer; in 1822 to the Ballston Spa Gazette; in 1847 to the Ballston Democratic Whig Journal, and in 1848 to the Ballston Journal. Still published.
1810.—The Saratoga Gazette, at Saratoga Springs.
1811.—The Saratoga Patriot, at Saratoga. In 1812 removed to Albany.
1815.—The Saratoga Courier, at Ballston, by W. F. Doubleday.
1819.—The Saratoga Sentinel, at Saratoga, by G. M. Davidson. In 1845 merged into the Republican.
1822.—The Waterford Reporter, at Waterford, by W. L. Fisk.
1830.—The Anti-Masonic Recorder, at Waterford, by J. C. Johnson.
1831.—The Saratoga Recorder and Anti-Masonic Democrat, at Ballston, by D. Tenan.
1833.—The Schenectady and Saratoga Standard, at Ballston, by Israel Sackett. Suspended in 1833.
1840.—The Democratic Champion, at Waterford, by H. Wilbur.
1843.—The Ballston Democrat, at Ballston, by Newell Hice. In 1853 united with the Northern Mirror as the Ballston Democrat and Mirror. Afterward changed to the Ballston Atlas.
1844.—The Republican, at Saratoga, by J. A. Corey; daily and weekly. January 1, 1859, united with the Republican, and called the Republican and Sentinel.
1844.—The Schaghticoke Herald, at Schaghticoke, by J. L. Cramer.
1845.—The Stillwater Gazette, at Stillwater, by I. A. Pitman. Published three years.
1845.—The Cold Water Battery, at Stillwater, by I. A. Pitman.
1849.—The Old Settler, at Saratoga, by A. H. Allen.
1850.—The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, at Saratoga, by J. White; semi-monthly.
1853.—The Temperance Helper, at Saratoga. In 1856 changed to the Saratogian. Now published daily and weekly.
1854.—The Saratoga Sentinel, at Saratoga, by Allen Corey.
1855, October.—The Hudson River Chronicle, at Mechanicville, by Samuel Heron. Suspended in March, 1855.
1857, December.—The Saratoga County American, at Schuylerville, by J. R. Rockwell.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

1507, prior to.—The Western Spectator, at Schenectady.
1809, January.—The Schenectady Cabinet, at Schenectady, by Isaac Riggs. Suspended in 1857.
1809.—The Western Budget, at Schenectady. Published a short time.
1810.—The Mohawk Advertiser, at Schenectady, by R. Schermherhorn.
1811.—The Flirtad, at Schenectady; monthly.
1812.—The Schenectady Gazette, at Schenectady, by R. Schermherhorn.
1839.—The Schenectady County Whig, at Schenectady, by C. G. & A. Palmer. Suspended in 1834.
1821.—The Schenectady Standard, at Schenectady, by T. J. Sutherland.
1834.—The Observer, at Schenectady, by students of Union college.
1835.—The Mohawk, at Schenectady, by Riggs & Norris.
1835.—The Protestant Sentinel, at Schenectady, by Rev. John Maxon. Published two years.
1835.—The Wreath, at Schenectady, by W. H. Burleigh. Published one year.
1845.—The Antiquarian and General Beecher, at Schenectady, by Rev. W. Arthur; monthly. Published two years.
1846.—The Forrester, at Schenectady, by students of Union college; monthly. Suspended in 1847.
NEW YORK—Continued.

1833.—The Schenectady Democrat, at Schenectady, by Colborne & Clark.
1837, September.—The Schenectady Republican, at Schenectady, by Colborne & Landon.
1830, April.—The Schenectady Daily News, at Schenectady, by F. W. Hoffman.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

1809, June.—The American Herald, at Schoharie, by DeWitt Van Vechten. In 1813 changed to the Schoharie Herald, and soon after discontinued.
1809, December.—The True American, at Schoharie, by T. M. Tillman. Suspended in 1812 or 1813.
1818, October.—The Observer, at Schoharie. Published several years.
1824, January.—The Evangelical Luminary, at Schoharie, by Lintner & Cathcart. Published one year.
1827, February.—The Lutheran Magazine, at Schoharie; monthly. Published several years.
1829, June 9.—The Schoharie Free Press, at Schoharie, by Duncan McDonald. In 1830 removed to Esperance, and called the Esperance Sentinel and Schoharie and Montgomery Reporter. Suspended in 1835 or 1836.
1839, February.—The Schoharie Patriot, at Schoharie, by Peter Mix. Now published as the Union.
1839, April.—The Star, at Schoharie, by S. H. Mix.
1841.—The Herderghy Advocate, by W. H. Gallup. Challenged in 1843 to the Guardian of the Soil, and published one year.
1847, January.—The American Christian, at Leesville, by J. D. Lawyer. Published a short time.
1852, January.—The Schoharie County Sentinel, at Cobleskill, by Hiram C. Page. Afterward merged with the Schoharie Republican.
1858.—The Schoharie County Jeffersonian, at Cobleskill, by M. Freeman.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

1829, June.—The Troy Patriot, at Havana, by L. B. & S. Butler. Published a short time.
1830.—The Havana Observer, at Havana, by W. W. Hitter.
1840.—The Owego Democrat, removed from Horseheads to Havana in 1840, and to Jeffersons (Watkins) in 1842. Soon after changed to the Democratic Citizen. Suspended in 1850.
1850, June 15.—The Independent Freeman, at Watkins, by W. B. Shawman & Co. In 1851 changed to the Jefferson Eagle, and continued a few months.
1855, April.—The Schuyler County Democrat, at Havana, by Averill & Baxter. Published a short time.

SENECA COUNTY.

1815.—The Seneca Patriot, at Ovid, by George Lewis. In 1816 changed to the Ovid Gazette. In 1817 removed to Waterloo, and called the Waterloo Gazette. Continued several years.
1821.—The Seneca Farmer, at Waterloo, by William Child. In 1822 removed to Seneca Falls and united with the Seneca Falls Journal.
1823.—The Waterloo Republican, at Waterloo. Issued a short time.
1826.—The Waterloo Observer, at Waterloo, by Charles Sentell. Subsequently changed to the Seneca Observer. Now published as the Waterloo Observer.
1827.—The Seneca Republican, at Ovid, by Michael Hayes. In 1830 changed to the Ovid Gazette and Seneca County Register, and continued a short time.
1829.—The Western Times, at Waterloo, by E. P. Mason.
1832.—The Ovid Emprorium, at Ovid, by Bishop Gresham.
1835.—The Seneca Falls Register, at Seneca Falls, by J. K. Brown. Published two years.
1837.—The Seneca County Courier, at Seneca Falls, by Jesse Fuller & Co. Still published.
1838.—The Ovid Bee, at Ovid, by D. Fairchild & Son.
1839.—The Seneca Falls Democrat, at Seneca Falls, by J. T. Miller. Suspended in 1840.
1840.—The Memorial, at Seneca Falls, by Ansel Bascom. Suspended in 1840.
1843.—The Free-Soil Union, at Seneca Falls, by N. J. Milliken. Published one year.
1843.—The Lily, at Seneca Falls, by Mrs. A. Bloomer. In 1844 removed to Ohio.

STEuben COUNTY.

1796.—The Bath Gazette and Geneva Advertiser, (a) at Bath, by William Kenesey and James Eddie. Published several years.
1815.—The Steuben and Allegany Patriot, at Bath, by Benjamin Sneed. In 1822 changed to the Farmers Advocate and Steuben Advertiser. Now published as the Steuben Farmers Advocate.
1816.—The Farmers Gazette, at Bath, by David Rumsey.
1829, April.—The Steuben Messenger, at Bath, by David Rumsey. In 1834 changed to the Constitutionalist, and subsequently to the Steuben Democrat. In 1844 suspended, but revived in 1849 and continued until 1852.
1840—The Corning and Bloomlyn Advocate, at Corning, by Charles Adams. In 1843 merged in the Steuben Courier, Bath.
1846.—The Painted Post Gazette, by —— Fairchild. Published one year.
1848.—The Painted Post Herald, by Hawley & Bennett. Suspended in 1850.
1848.—The Addison Advocate, at Addison, by H. D. Dyer. Suspended in 1849.
1850.—The Constitutionalist, at Addison, by T. Messenger.
1851, November.—The Hornellsville Tribune, at Hornellsville, by Edwin Hough. Still published, daily and weekly.
1852.—The Voice of the Nation, at Addison, by R. Denton. In 1859 removed to Bath, and called the Steuben American. Suspended in May, 1857.
NEW YORK—Continued.

1853.—The Addison Democrat, at Addison, by C. L. Phelps. Merged in The Voice of the Nation in 1854.

1883.—The Cornving Sun, at Corning, by Pomeroy & Van Gelder. In 1854 changed to the Elmira Southern Tier Farmer and Corning Sun, and continued until 1896.

1886.—The National American, at Hornellsville, by C. M. Harmon. In November, 1858, changed to the Canisteo Valley Journal.


SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1791, May 10.—Prothingham's Long Island Herald, at Sag Harbor, by David Prothingham. In 1808 changed to the Suffolk County Herald, and in 1814 to the Suffolk Gazette. Suspended in February, 1811.

1816, October 19.—The Suffolk County Recorder, at Sag Harbor, by S. A. Seabury. In 1817 changed to the American Eagle, and continued two years.


1838, July.—The Long Islander, at Huntington, by Walter Whitman. Still published.

1837, February 17.—The Suffolk Democrat, at Huntington, by Edward Strahan. Now published as the Suffolk Bulletin.

1839, August.—The Suffolk Gazette, at Riverhead. In 1851 removed to Sag Harbor, but returned to Riverhead in 1854. Soon after discontinued.

1837, August.—The Suffolk Times, at Greenport, by John J. Riddell. Still published.

1838, August 14.—The Suffolk Herald, at Patchogue, by Van Zandt & Co.

1839.—The Suffolk Union, at Riverhead, by W. Van Zandt.

1839.—The Sag Harbor Express, at Sag Harbor. Still published.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.


1844.—The Sullivan County Whig, at Bloomingburgh, by J. S. Brown. In 1835 changed to the Sullivan County Democratic Republican. Now published as the Sullivan County Republican, at Monticello.

1854.—The Union Democrat, at Monticello, by F. A. Devoe. Afterward united with the Whig.

TOGA COUNTY.

1810.—The American Farmer, at Owaygo, by Stephen Mack. In 1813 changed to the Oswego Gazette, and in 1814 to the Togga Freeman. Continued a few years.

1833.—The Republican, published one year at Oswego, by — Chatterton.

1836.—The Oswego Advertiser, at Oswego, by A. H. Calhoun. In 1852 changed to the Southern Tier Times, and in 1854 to the Oswego Times. Still published.

1844.—The Oswego Gazette, at Oswego, by H. A. Beebe. Still published.


1853.—The St. Nicholas, at Waverly; monthly. Published one year.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.


1830, June.—The Republican Chronicle, at Ithaca, by Spencer & Stockton. In 1838 changed to the Ithaca Republican, and in 1831 or 1832 to the Tompkins American. Suspended in 1834.

1855.—The Western Messenger, at Ithaca, by A. P. Searing. Published two years.

1857.—The Lake Light, at Trumansburg, by W. W. Phelps. Published two years.

1858.—The Ithaca Chronicle, at Ithaca, by D. D. & A. Spencer. In 1855 changed to the American Citizen.

1852.—The Philanthropist (Universalist), at Ithaca, by O. A. Brown.

1852.—The Tompkins Advertiser, at Trumansburg, by D. Fairchild. Published a short time.


1857.—The Christian Doctrinal Advocate and Spiritual Monitor, at Mott's Corners. Published several years.

1840.—The Tompkins Volunteer, at Ithaca, by H. C. Goodwin. In 1843 changed to the Anti-Masonic Sentinel, and continued a few weeks.

1846.—December.—The Tompkinsburg Sun, at Trumansburg, John Gray, editor. Published three years.

1835.—The Tompkinsburg Gazette, at Trumansburg, by J. H. Hawes. Published a short time.

1846, March.—The Tompkinsburg Herald, at Trumansburg, S. M. Day, editor. Published one year.

1848.—The Flag of the Union, at Ithaca, by J. B. Gosman. In 1850 merged with the Journal and Advertiser.

1853.—The Temper and Watchman, at Ithaca, by Orlando Lund.

1856.—Barnes's Companion, at Dryden, by H. D. Runsey. Soon after changed to the Fireside Companion; in a few months to the Dryden News; and in 1857 to the New York Courier. Soon after discontinued, but revived in 1853 as the Dryden News. Still published.

1836.—The Tompkins County Democrat, at Ithaca, by Timothy Maloney. Still published.

ULSTER COUNTY.

The New York Journal and Advertiser, which was removed from New York to Poughkeepsie during its occupation by the British, was published at Kingston from July to October, 1777.

1792.—The Farmers' Register was established at Kingston, by N. Power and W. Copp.

1793.—The Rising Sun, at Kingston, by W. Copp and S. S. Frear.

1793.—The Ulster Gazette, at Kingston, by S. S. & A. Frear.

1805, November.—The Puebloan, at Kingston, by Jesse Ebenne. In 1827 changed to the Puebloan and Ulster County Advertiser.

1836.—The Ulster Sentinel, at Kingston, by C. G. De Witt. Suspended in 1838.

1838.—The Ulster Republican, at Kingston, by S. Curtis, jr. Published many years.

1858.—The Ulster Palladium, at Saugerties, by Fish & Fray. Subsequently changed to the Ulster Palladium and Manufacturers' Journal.

1850.—The National Pioneer, at Milton, by D. S. Tuthill.

1833, January.—The Ulster Star, at Saugerties, by W. Cully.

1853.—The Ulster County Whig, at Kingston, by Wallace & Brown.


1840.—The Political Reformer, at Kingston, by H. M. Romney.

1843.—The Ulster Haplogon, at Kingston, by Cully & Baldwin.

a The publishers claim a direct succession from the Gazette published in 1813. Other authority says the two papers were published as opposition organs several months in 1844.
NEW YORK—Continued.
1844.—The Ulster Democrat, at Kingston, by A. A. Bensell. Daily Chronicle issued from same office.
1847.—The Rondout Courier, by J. P. Hogeman. Still published, daily and weekly.
1859.—The Rondout Freeman. Still published, daily and weekly.

WARRENS COUNTY.
1813, about.—The Warren County Patriot, at Glen Falls, by J. Cunningham.
1817.——, at Caldwell, by T. Hoskins. In 1821 or 1822 changed to the Guardian. After several years removed to Glen Falls.
1828.—The Glen Falls Observer, at Glen Falls, by E. G. Sidney. In about two years changed to the Glen Falls Republican, and afterward to the Warren County Messenger. In 1836 changed to the Warren County Spectator and Glen Falls Advertiser; in 1840 to the Glen Falls Gazette; in 1842 to the Glen Falls Citizen, and in 1860 to the Glen Falls Free Press.
1840.—The Glen Falls Spectator, at Glen Falls, by D. Ellis.
1815.—The Rechabite and Temperance Nugget, semi-monthly, at Glen Falls, by M. & T. J. Strong. Published several months.
1855.—The Star of Destiny, at Glen Falls, by A. D. Milne.
1858.—The Glen Falls Messenger, at Glen Falls, by A. D. Milne. Still published.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
1788.—The Times, at Salem, by Mr. Gerrish. Subsequently called the Washington Patriot. In 1810 changed to the Northern Post; in 1837 to the County Post and North Star, and in 1840 to the Washington County Post. Still published.
1803.—The Washington Register, at Salem, by J. P. Reynolds. Published several years.
1819.—The Salem Messenger, at Salem.
1832.—The Whitehall Enquirer, at Whitehall. Suspended in 1838.
1833.—The Sunny Hill Herald, at Sandy Hill. Still published.
1834.—The Whitehall Republican, at Whitehall, by J. K. Averill.
1836.—The Free Press, at Sandy Hill, by A. Emmons. The Sun, by the same publisher, issued in 1838.
1839.—The Independent Politician, at Sandy Hill, by C. Y. Haynes & Co.
1838.—The Temperance Advocate, at Sandy Hill, by S. F. Hines.
1836.—The Banner, at Union Village (now Greenwich), by Wells & Lansig.
1838.—The Union Village Courant, at Union Village, by Ormsby & Holmes.
1840, June.—The Whitehall Chronicles, at Whitehall. Still published.
1840.—The Washington County Sentinel, at Union Village.
1849.—The Champion, at Union Village, by J. Holmes.
1845.—The Whitehall Democrat, at Whitehall, by Dudley & Wilkins.
1845.—The Eagle, at Union Village, by J. L. Cramer. Suspended in 1848.
1817.—The Whitehall Telegraph, at Whitehall; tri-weekly. Published a short time.
1818.—The Whitehallian, at Whitehall, by W. S. Southmaid.
1819.—The Union Village Democratic Standard, at Union Village, by W. A. McCall.

1849.—The Washington Telegraph. Afterward changed to the Granville Register.
1854.—The Public Ledger, at Fort Edward, by H. F. Blanchard. Afterward called the Fort Edward Advertiser.
1855.—The American Sentinel, at Whitehall, by J. E. Watkins.
1856.—The Fort Edward Institute, at Fort Edward, by W. A. Halley; monthly.

WAYNE COUNTY.
1817, November 26.—The Palmyra Register, at Palmyra, by T. C. Strong. In 1823 issued as the Western Farmer and Canal Advocate. Soon after changed to the Wayne County Register, and published many years.
1821, August 3.—The Lyons Republican, at Lyons, by George Lewis. Suspended in February, 1822.
1822, May 31.—The Lyons Advertiser, at Lyons, by Hiram T. Day. Successively published as the Wayne County Gazette, the Lyons Argus, the Lyons Gazette, the Wayne County Patriot, and the Western Argus. In 1841 changed to the Lyons Gazette, and in 1855 or 1856 merged with the Democratic Press.
1828, March 11.—The Palmyra Freeman, at Palmyra, by D. D. Stephenson. Soon after removed to Lyons, and called the Citizen. In 1831 suspended, but revived afterward as the Lyons American. In 1838 removed to Clyde, and called the Clyde Gazette. Continued until 1838.
1832, May 26.—The Palmyra Freeman, at Palmyra, by D. D. Stephenson. Soon after removed to Lyons, and called the Citizen. In 1831 suspended, but revived afterward as the Lyons American. In 1838 removed to Clyde, and called the Clyde Gazette. Continued until 1838.
1839, November.—The Newark Republican, at Newark, by J. O. Balch. Suspended in 1831.
1839, January.—The Western Spectator and Wayne Advertiser, at Palmyra, by Howard & Shepard. In 1831 changed to the Spectator and Anti-Masonic Star. Removed to Rochester the same year, and merged with the Anti-Masonic Tugger.
1839.—The Clyde Standard, at Clyde, by E. P. Moon. Published six months.
1833, February.—The Palmyra Whig, at Palmyra, by W. N. & S. Cole. Removed to Lyons, and called the Wayne County Whig. In September, 1836, changed to the Lyons Republican. (a) Still published.
1833, June.—The Wayne Standard, at Newark, by David M. Keeler. In 1839 changed to the New Era. Discontinued in May, 1840, but revived in the following July as the Wayne Standard. In 1844 again suspended, but afterward revived as the Newark Courier. Subsequently published as the Newark Journal, and in 1864 changed to the Newark Whig. In 1856 changed to the Newark Weekly Courier. Still published.
1844.—The Clyde Eagle, at Clyde, by B. Fraze. In 1847 changed to the Clyde Telegraph. Soon after discontinued.
1840.—The Northfield Methodist Protestant, at Clyde, by an association.
1850.—The Wayne Banner, at Walcott, by John McIntyre. Removed to Clyde and merged with the Industrial Times.
1853, July.—The Farwell Mirror, at Lyons, by R. L. Adams & Co. Published one year.
1855.—The Wayne Democratic Press, at Palmyra. Removed to Lyons the same year. Still published.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
1810.—The Somers Mirror was published at Somers, by M. F. Cushing.
1810.—The Westchester Gazette, at Peeksill, by Robert Cramble. Afterward published as the Westchester and Putnam Gazette. In 1832 issued as the Westchester and Putnam Sentinel. Afterward published two years as the Sentinel, and continued as the Westchester and Putnam Republican. In 1844 changed to the Peeksill Republician. In 1857 removed to Sing Sing, and called the Republician. Still published.

(a) The present publishers claim a direct succession from the Republican of 1821, but all authorities say the original paper of that name suspended in 1822.
NEW YORK—Continued.

1812.—The Westchester Patriot, at West Farms. Published a short time.

1817.—The Westchester Herald and Putnam Gazette, at Sing Sing. Subsequently called the Westchester Herald. Suspended in 1836.


1837.—The Hudson River Chronicle, at Sing Sing, by A. H. Wells. Still published.

1845.—The Port Chester Banner, by W. A. McMillan.

1845.—The Eastern State Journal, at White Plains, by E. S. Sutherland. Still published.

1846.—The Westchester and Putnam Democrat, at Peekskill, by Bailey & Marks. In 1851 changed to the Highland Eagle, and in 1858 to the Highland Democrat. Still published.

1846.—The Westchester Gazette, at Morrisania. Suspended in 1856.


1852.—The Yorkers Herald, at Yonkers, by T. Smith. Now published as the Yorkers Gazette.


1858.—The Yorkers Examiner, at Yonkers, by M. F. Rowe. Now published as the Yorkers Statesman.

1855.—The Westchester County Journal, at Morrisania, by James Stillman.

WYOMING COUNTY.

1828.—The Gennesee Register, at Warsaw, by L. W. Walker. Published six months.

1830, May.—The Warmus Sentinel, at Warsaw, by A. W. Young. In December, 1831, merged into the Republican Advocate, at Batavia.

1833.—The Attica Republican, at Attica, by David Scott. Afterward changed to the Attica Republican and Gennessee Advertiser, the Atlantic Balance, and the Attica Democrat. Suspended in 1840.

1834.—The Gennesee Recorder, at Perry, by G. M. Shipper. Published two years.


1838.—The Pines Whig, at Pults, by Thomas Carrier. Soon after changed to the Pults Gazette, and continued one year.

a The publishers claim 1828 as the date of establishment.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Area, 58,580 square miles; population, 1,392,769; 94 counties—newspapers published in 51. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 10; in 1830, 27; 1830, 51; 1860, 74; 1870, 64; 1890, 163. The publications during 1889 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 13; weeklies, 113; semi-weeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 2; monthly, 7; semi-monthlies, 4. In each of 40 towns one paper was published; in 13, two; in 5, three; in 4, four; and in 6, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

Printing was introduced at New Bern in 1749. A partial list and summary of the early publications is as follows: (a)

1749.—The North Carolina Gazette was established at New Bern, by James Davis; cap sheet, 14 by 17. Publication suspended in 1761, but revived in 1768. Finally suspended after the commencement of the Revolutionary war. (b)

1764, September.—The Cape Fear Gazette and Wilmington Advertiser, at Wilmington, by Andrew Stewart, succeeding the Cape Fear Mercury, published by Andrew Boyd. Publication suspended in 1775.

In 1778 there were papers printed at New Bern, Wilmington, Halifax, Edenton, and Hillsborough.

In 1812 there were three weekly papers in Raleigh, one of them, the Register, published by Joseph Gales. There were also weekly papers at New Bern, Wilmington, Edenton, Tarboro, Murfreesboro, Fayetteville, and Warren's.

The first daily was the Raleigh Register, established in 1851.

OHIO.

Area, 40,760 square miles; population, 3,198,062; 88 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 14; in 1840, 153; 1850, 267; 1880, 340; 1870, 593; 1890, 774. The publications during 1889 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 58; weeklies, 558; semi-weeklies, 4; tri-weeklies, 8; bi-weeklies, 3; monthly, 90; semi-monthlies, 18; quarterlies, 11. In each of 128 towns one paper was published; in 56, two; in 27, three; in 17, four; and in 24, five or more.
1793.—Printing introduced at Cincinnati.

Papers were established in the different counties as follows:

**ALLENTOWN COUNTY.**

1834.—The Advocate, at Lima, by Mr. Putnam. Still published.
1834, December 30.—The Allen County Enterprise, at Lima, by J. C. Gill

kin. In 1877 changed its name to The Times, and in 1878 the Times was
published.
1840, July 14.—The Allen County Times, at Lima, by J. Grose.

**ASHLAND COUNTY.**

1834.—Mohican Advocate and Hanover Journal, at Ashland, by Mr. 
Rogers. Published six numbers.
1834, December 30.—The Ashland Herald, at Ashland, by J. C. Gill

kin. In 1877 changed to the Ohio Globe; afterward to the Western 
Phenix, and in 1840 to the Ashland Democrat. Finally merged in the 
Standard.
1849.—The Standard, at Ashland, by R. W. Kennedy. Consolidated 
with the Democrat, and called the Ohio Union. Afterward changed to the 
Ashland Union, and in 1872 to the Press. Still published.
1850.—The Ashland Union, at Ashland, by W. E. McCarroll. Published 
two years.
1850, July 14.—The Ashland Times, at Ashland, by L. J. Sprague.

Still published.

—The Gospel Advocate, at Ashland, by Professor Sharp.
—The Young Democrats, at Ashland, by Professor Sharp.

**ATLANTIC COUNTY.**

1825.—The Athens News and Literary Register, at Athens, by A. G. 
Brown. In 1826 changed to the Western Spectator; in 1831 to the 
Hocking Valley Gazette and Athens Messenger, and in January, 1844, to the 
Athens Messenger.

**AUGLAIZE COUNTY.**


—The Courant, at Wapakoneta, by E. B. Walkup.

**CHAPAROYER COUNTY.**

1812.—The Farmer's Watch Tower, at ——, by Corwin & Black.
1824.—The Farmer's Friend, at ——, by D. S. Ball. Afterward 
changed to Ohio and Miami River Journal.
1833.—The Western Citizen and Urbana Gazette, at Urbana, by J. 
1844.—The Western Democrat, at Urbana, by J. Taylor. Consoli-
dated with the Democratic Expositor, at Springfield. In 1850 changed to 
Ohio State Democrat; afterward to Urbana Free Press; in 1863 to 
Urbana Union; in 1872 to Democratic Republican, and in 1873 to 
Urbana Union Democrat. Still published.
1860, December 21.—The Experiment, at Lewisburg, by H. D. Gowey.
Published a short time.
1861.—The Lewisburg Weekly Magazine, at Lewisburg, by H. D. 
Gowey. Published six months.
1867, February.—The Mackinaw Press, at Wapakoneta, by D. E

Platt. Removed to Columbus, and afterward to Urbana. Suspended a 
few months later.
1868, July.—The Boomerang, at North Lewisburg, by Mitchell & 
Gowey. Suspended in November, 1868.
1871, January.—The St. Paris Democrat, at St. Paris, by Vaughn & 
Barker. Published six months.
1873.—The St. Paris Enquirer, at St. Paris. Afterward changed to 
New Era. Still published.
1875.—The Central Ohio News, at Mechanicsburg, by Church & 
Baxter. Still published.

1876, January.—The North Lewisburg Star, at North Lewisburg, by 
J. H. Finley. Published six months.
1876, January.—The North Lewisburg Gazette, at North Lewisburg, 
by Vaughn & Barker. Published eleven months.
1878, August 9.—The St. Paris Enterprise, at St. Paris, by C. R. 

—The Spirit of Liberty, at ——, by A. R. Poff.
—The Country Collector, at ——, by Barr & Everett. Afterward 
consolidated with Mad River Courant and called Mad River Courant and 
Country Collector.
—Mad River Courant, at ——, by A. D. Lewis. Consolidated 
with Country Collector.
—The Urbana Record, at Urbana, by J. H. Bacon. Published until 1831.
—The Daily News, at Urbana, by W. H. Gilley. Published a short 
time.

**COLOMBIA COUNTY.**

1823.—The Ohio Patriot, at New Lebanon, by William D. Lever. Still published.
1825.—The Cincinnati American and New Lebanon Free Press, at New Lebanon, by William Campbell. In 1828 changed to the West-
ern Palladium. In 1854 merged in the Buckeye State.
1832, March 5.—The Aurora, at New Lebanon, by J. Frost. Sus-
pected in 1833.
1834.—The Veteran, at Salem, by A. Gilbert. Published a short 
time.
1835.—The Lebanon Visitor, at Salem, by W. F. Stewart. Changed to 
The Ohio Mercury, and published until 1836.
1836.—The Commercial Advertiser, at Weyersville, by L. C. Stump. In 
1841 changed to American Patriot, and in 1842 to the Wellsville Patriot. 
Suspended in 1840.
1842, April 12.—The Village Register, at Salem, by Davis & Hart.
In 1847 changed to the Homes, and in 1857 to the Salem Republican. 
Still published.
1842.—The Wellsville Patriot, at Weyersville, by W. L. Clarke.
1842.—The Ohio Elector, at Weyersville, by A. Hinshelm.; monthly. 
Afterward changed to the Friend of Man. Published a short time.
1856, June 30.—The Anti-Slavery Bugle, at New Lebanon, by the Anti-
Slavery Society. Removed to Salem and published until May 4, 1894.
1848.—The Ohio Winch, at New Lebanon, by H. C. Trumbull. 
Published six months.
1892.—The Ohio Educational Monthly and National Teacher, at Salem, 
by the Ohio Teachers' Association; monthly. In 1890 changed to the Ohio 
1892.—The Buckeye, at New Lebanon, by H. D. Hartshorn. In 1894 
consolidated with the Western Palladium. Now published as the Buck-
eye State.
1887.—The Ohio Visitor (German and English), at Columbus, by 
Rev. Messrs. Kurtz and Quintz; monthly. In 1886 removed to Dayton.
1898, May.—The Columbus Telegraph, at Columbus, by Black & 
Watson. Published six weeks.
1898, September.—The Ledger, at Columbus, by C. H. M. Beecher.
In 1898 removed to Pittsburgh.
1891, May 30.—The East Liverpool Independent, at East Liverpool, by 
Barr & Harris. Published one year.
1895.—The Mercerian, at New Lebanon, by J. D. Briggs. Published a short time.
OHIO—Continued.

1830.—The Daily Commercial Intelligence, at Cleveland, by I. Andrews.

1840.—The Cleveland Advertiser, at Cleveland. Suspended the same year.


1841.—The Palladium of Liberty, at Cleveland, by Rev. Mr. Butts. Suspended the same year.

1841.—The Eagle Eye News Catching, at Cleveland, by D. L. Wood; daily. Suspended the same year.

1841.—The Daily Morning Mercury, at Cleveland, by C. Hall. Suspended during the year.

1841.—The Mothers' and Young Ladies' Guide, at Cleveland, by Mrs. M. M. Herrick; monthly. Published a short time.

1842.—The Cleveland Gatherer, at Cleveland, by E. B. Fisher. Published a short time.


1843.—The Second Adventist, at Cleveland, by T. H. Suseud. Suspended in April, 1844.

1844.—The Ohio American, at Ohio City, by B. B. Dana. In 1843 consolidated with the True Democrat.

1844.—The Declaration of Independence, at Cleveland, by —— Smed. Published a short time.

1845.—The Spirit of Freedom, at Chagrin Falls, by Doolittle & Collin. Published a short time.

—Labour, at Chagrin Falls, by the Laboring Men's Association. Published a short time.

1848.—The Cleveland Weekly Times, at Cleveland, by G. Baxter. In 1848 merged in the Plain Dealer.

1848.—The Ohio Universalist and Literary Companion, at Cleveland, by C. W. Hudson. Suspended in 1847.

1848.—The True Democrat, at Olmsted Falls, by E. S. Hamlin. In 1847 removed to Cleveland and issued daily. In 1848 consolidated with the Americans and called the True Democrat. In 1853 consolidated with the Daily Forest City and True Democrat. In March, 1854, changed to the Cleveland Leader. Still published.

1848.—January.—The Evangelical Messenger, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association. Still published.

1848.—January.—The Ohio Farmer, at Cleveland, by F. Brown. Now published as the Ohio Practical Farmer.

1848.—The Spirit of Freedom, at Cleveland. Published a short time.

1848.—The Northern Ohio Medical Examiner, at Cleveland; monthly. Published a short time.

1850.—January 3. — The Family Visitor, at Cleveland, by Kirkland, St. John & Knapp. Suspended in 1858.

1850.—The Temple of Honor, at Cleveland, by the Order of Sons of Temperance. Published one or two years.

1850.—The Spirit of the Lakes, at Cleveland, by the Western Seaman's Friend Society. Changed to the Spirit of the Lakes and Boumier's Reporter. Published six years.

1850.—True Indiana, at Chagrin Falls, by Mr. & Mrs. Sanford; monthly. Subsequently changed to Independent Politician, weekly. Published a short time.

1852.—The Cleveland Commercial, at Cleveland, by Hine & Cullatton. Published four years.

1852.—The American Advertiser, at Cleveland, by H. M. Addison. Afterward changed to the Harpoon. Published four years.


1853.—The Forest City, at Cleveland, by J. Medill. In 1853 merged in the True Democrat.

1853.—August 7.—Waggeter Am Eric, at Cleveland, by A. Therne. Still published.

1853.—The Golden Rule, at Cleveland, by D. M. Ide; monthly. In 1856 removed to Mansfield.


1837.—The East Liverpool Record, at East Liverpool, by W. G. Foster. Suspended in 1839.

1838.—The Daily Commercial Intelligence, at Cleveland, by I. Andrews.

1865.—February 17.—The Salem Journal, at Salem, by J. Hudson & Son. Suspended in 1872.

1865.—The Wellsville Union, at Wellsville, by G. W. Foster. Still published.

1867.—April.—The Independent Register, at Columbus, by J. M. Hutton. Still published.

1870.—October.—The National Teacher, at Salem, by E. E. White. In January, 1876, united with the Ohio Educational Monthly.

1870.—The Salineville Era, at Wellsville, by J. E. Porter. Published a short time.


1873.—The Salineville Miner, at Wellsville, by J. M. Reese. Published a few months.


1873.—March 1.—The Salem Era, at Salem, by Hale & Park. Still published.

1875.—Educational Notes and Queries, at Salem, by W. D. Henkle; monthly. Still published.

1875.—July 14.—The Columbus True Press, at Columbus, by L. & T. S. Arnold. Still published.

1875.—July 23.—The Valley Echo, at East Palestine, by Roberts & Co. Still published.


CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1834.—The Observer, at Bucyrus, by J. R. Clymer. Still published.


CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

1822.—The Gazette and Commercial Register, at Cleveland. Suspended in 1819.

1839.—October.—The Cleveland Herald, at Cleveland, by Z. Wilkes & Co. Consolidated with the Daily Gazette March 22, 1837.


1834.—The Whig, at Cleveland, by Rice & Penniman. Published two years.

1836.—January.—Christliche Botschafter (German), by the Evangelical Association. Still published.

1836.—May.—The Messenger, at Cleveland, by Beck & Tuttle. Published about one year.

1836.—May 20.—The Ohio City Argus, at Cleveland, by Smed & Hall. In 1838 changed to the Ohio City Transcript. Suspended in 1839.

1836.—The Gazette, at Cleveland, by —— Whittelsey; daily. March 29, 1837, consolidated with the Herald and called the Daily Herald and Gazette. Still published as the Daily Herald.

1836.—September 10.—The Cleveland Liberalist, at Cleveland, by Dr. S. Underhill. Suspended in 1837.

1836.—The Cleveland Journal, at Cleveland, by Sterling, Aiken & Penfield. Consolidated with the Ohio Observer at Hudson and changed to the Cleveland Observer. In 1849 removed to Hudson and changed to the Ohio Observer.
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

OHIO—Continued.

1855.—The Annals of Science, at Cleveland, by H. S. Smith; monthly. Published a short time.

1855.—The American Magazine, at Cleveland; monthly. Suspended in 1856.


1856.—The Cleveland Commercial Gazette, at Cleveland, by E. Cowles & Co. Suspended in 1858.

1856, June.—Der christliche Kindergarten, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association. Still published.

1856.—The Germania, at Cleveland. Suspended in 1875.

1857.—The Spiritual Universe, at Cleveland. Published one or two years.

1857.—The Daily Review, at Cleveland, by Spear, Dennison & Morrison. Suspended in 1861 or 1863.

1857.—Reformierte Kirchzeitung, at Cleveland, by the German Publishing Company. Still published.

1859.—The Buckeye Democrat, at Cleveland. Published about a year.


1859.—Wool Growers' Reporter, at Cleveland, by A. Meader; monthly. Published one year.

1859.—The Western Law Monthly, at Cleveland, by Hayden, King & Etwell. Published one year.

1859.—The Analyst, at Cleveland, by Spencer & Co. Published two years.

1859.—Dodge's Literary Museum, at Cleveland, by O. E. Dodge.

1860.—The Vanguard, at Cleveland, by Denton & Cliffe.

1860.—The Ohio Cultivator, at Cleveland; monthly. Published a short time.

1860.—The National Democraat, at Cleveland, by C. B. Flood. Published a short time.

1860.—The Daily Dispatch, at Cleveland, by printers. Published four months.

1861.—The Gleaner, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1861.—The Sunday School Messenger, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association. Still published.

1863.—The German Democrat, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1863, January.—Der Syndrate, at Cleveland, by the German Baptist Publishing Company.

1864, January.—Der Musikalische Saemann, at Cleveland, by the German Baptist Publishing Company.

1864.—The Christian Standard, at Cleveland, by the Christian Publishing Company. Published two years.

1867, January.—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Rochester, New York; monthly. In 1868 removed to Fort Wayne, and in 1870 to Cleveland. Still published.

1868, January.—The Ohio Weekly Review, at Cleveland, by G. H. & E. S. Adams & K. Stone. Changed to the Commercial Review; then to the Manufacturing and Trade Review, and in 1879 to the Trade Review. Still published.

1868, June 26.—The Advertiser, at Cleveland, by Berea Job Printing Company. April, 1869, changed to the Grindstone City Advertiser; January, 1870, changed to The Berea Advertiser. Still published.

1869.—The Evening News, at Cleveland, by the Leader Company.

1869.—The Hardware Reporter, at Cleveland (formerly published at Pittsburgh); October, 1875, removed to Cleveland, by Pitzman & Hillerman. Also prints a monthly edition called Export Edition.

1869.—The Literary Epistle, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association; monthly. Still published.

1869, July.—Das Evangelische Magazin (German), at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association; monthly.

1870.—Temperance Era, at Cleveland, by J. A. Spencer. Published one year.

1870.—Ohio Spiritualist, at Cleveland, by a company. Published three years.

1871.—Printing Gazette, at Cleveland. Suspended in 1872.

1871, August 15.—Anzeiger, at Cleveland, by H. Gents. Now published, daily and weekly.


1872.—Die Biene, at Cleveland, by William Miller.

1873.—The Prohibition Era, at Cleveland, by A. T. Proctor. Published four years.

1873.—The New Era, at Cleveland, by Parker & Co. Published a short time.

1873.—The Real Estate Recorder, at Cleveland, by H. S. Herr. Published one year.

1873.—Podbur (Bohemian), at Cleveland, by F. B. Zirulek. Sus- pended in 1878.


1873.—The Coopers' Journal, at Cleveland, by M. A. Forni. Published several years.

1873, December.—The Mission Harvester, at Cleveland. In July, 1874, changed to the Christian Harvester.

1873, January.—Die Sonntagsfreunde, at Cleveland, by the German Baptist Publishing Company.

1873.—All Around the Clock, at Cleveland, by ——— Nelson. After- ward changed to the South Cleveland Advocate. Still published.

1873.—The Home Companion, at Cleveland, by Thos & Son.


1873.—The Illustrated Banner, at Cleveland. Published several months.

1873.—House and Garden, at Cleveland, by G. E. Blakeale. Published two years.

1873.—Hymnalia, at Cleveland, by Dr. Libbey. Published three years.

1873.—Obelin New Era, at Cleveland, by Dr. Libbey. Published less than a year.

1873.—The Cleveland Pilot, at Cleveland, by E. B. Raffensperger. Published two years.

1874, June.—The Earnest Worker, at Cleveland, by the Women's Christian Association; monthly.

1874, July.—The Catholic Universe, at Cleveland, by Rev. T. F. Thorpe.

1877.—The Chagrin Ergonomet, at Chagrin Falls, by Stanhuun & Kohler. Still published.

1877.—Sonntagsblatt, at Cleveland, by J. Kurzer.

1877.—Cross and Crown, at Cleveland, by L. W. Tatum. Published one year.

1877.—The Columbiana, at Cleveland, by J. Killian. Suspended in 1878.

1877.—The Celtic Index, at Cleveland, by Rev. A. Quinl. Published a short time.

1877.—The Lambdale Enterprise, at Cleveland, by W. W. Robinson. Published one year.

1877.—Our Youth, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1877.—The Trut, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1877.—The Cuyahoga County Blade, at Newburgh, by L. A. Wood- ward. Published one year.

1877.—The Household Treasure, at Cleveland, by Waite & Mayol. Suspended in 1876.


1877.—The Democratic Sunday Blade, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1877.—The Indicator, at Cleveland, by S. W. Crowell & Co. Sus- pended in 1877.

1878.—Die Abend Lust, at Cleveland, by the German Publishing Company.
OHIO—Continued.

1876. January.—Evangelical Sunday-School Teacher, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association.

1876. November.—Locamereside, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association.

1878. My Leamis, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association.

1876. The Little Ones at Home, at Cleveland, by M. A. Beebe. Published two years.


1878. Deutsche Zeitung, at Cleveland. Published two years.

1879. May.—The Sunday Morning Times, at Cleveland, by J. P. O'Brien.

1877.—The Sunday Post, at Cleveland. In 1878 consolidated with the Sunday Visitor.

1877. October.—Denizc Novhokhe (Bohemian), at Cleveland, by Vlacent, Slajdr & Korzik.


DAKIE COUNTY.


1847. April.—The Democratic Herald, at Greenville, by McNulty & Lewis. In 1848 changed to the Union Democrat, and afterward to the Telegraph. In 1853 changed to the Mad Anthony, and in 1854 removed to Union City, Indiana.

1855.—The Eagle, at Greenville, by T. Perry. Published six months.

1855.—The Darby County Democrat, at Greenville, by A. G. Clarke. Still published.


DEFIANCE COUNTY.

1844.—The Democrat, at Defiance, by J. J. Greene. Still published.

1858.—The Express, at Defiance, by F. Brooks. Still published.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1811.—The Western Intelligencer, at Worthington, by Colonel James Kilbourn. In 1814 removed to Columbus and called the Western Intelligencer and Columbus Gazette. The first part of the title afterward dropped. In September, 1825, changed to Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette. Daily established December 3, 1839. Now published as the Ohio State Journal.

1812.—The Freeman's Chronicle, at Franklin, by J. B. Gardner. Published two or three years.

1815.—The Ohio Monitor, at Columbus, by Smith & Grieswold. In 1835 merged in the Western Hemisphere.

1828.—The Western Statesman, at Columbus, by Mills & Lewis. In 1836 merged in the Journal and Gazette.

1828.—The National Enquirer; at Columbus, by Horton Howard. Published two years.

1829, July.—The Ohio State Bulletin, at Columbus, by Bryan & Lasell. In 1833 changed to the Columbus Sentinel, and in 1835 merged in the State Journal.

1830.—The Ohio Register and Anti-Masonic Review, removed from Milan, Huron County, to Columbus, by Johns & Glover. Suspended in 1833.


1838.—The Thespian Recorder, at Columbus, by Jarvis, Pike & Co. Removed to Cincinnati in 1842.

1833.—The Emigrant (German), at Columbus, by Henry Roeder. Published one year.

1838.—The Ohio Confederate, at Columbus, by J. G. Miller. In 1841 changed to the Old School Republican, and continued two years.

1838.—The Cross and Journal (Baptist), removed from Cincinnati (established there in 1831) to Columbus, by George Cole. In 1840 returned to Cincinnati.

1840.—The Ohio State Zeitung, at Columbus, by Weisling. Published one year.

1840.—The Straight-out Harrisonian, at Columbus, by Allen, Sage & Beverage.

1840.—The Tornado, by R. P. Sage, and the Anger, by T. W. H. Mosely, at Columbus.

1841.—The Ohio Aller (German), at Columbus, by Valentine Kaestner. Published two years.

1842.—The Ohio Freeman, at Columbus, by John Duffy. The Columbus Herald afterward published by J. Duffy.

1843.—The Forewerts (German), at Columbus, by Robert Clemen. Published one year.

1845.—The Ohio Cultivator, at Columbus, by B. Bachtam. Subsequently removed to Cleveland.

1847.—The Ohio Press, at Columbus, by Eli T. Tappan. Published a year or two.

1847.—The Freeman, at Columbus.

1847.—The Ohio Standard, at Columbus, by Harlin & Garrard. Suspended in February, 1849. In November, 1849, another of same name established by Gale & Cleveland. Suspended in spring of 1851.

1851, January.—The Western Agriculturist, at Columbus, by J. H. Riley & Co.; monthly.

1851, October.—The Daily Capital City Press, at Columbus, by a company. In 1853 merged in the Daily Evening Express, and continued a short time.

1853.—The Medical and Surgical Journal, at Columbus, by Dr. John Dawson. Suspended in 1850.

1853, December 12.—The Daily Ohio State Democrat, at Columbus, by Knapp, Osgood & Blake. In 1854 united with the Statesman, and called the Statesman and Democrat.

1853.—The Columbus, at Columbus, by an association. In 1855 merged in the State Journal.

1855.—The Daily Enterprise, at Columbus, by J. M. Kinney & Co. Published six months.

1856.—The Polka Tribune, at Columbus, by a company. Published several years.

FULTON COUNTY.

1835.—The North Western Republican, at Wauseon, by A. B. Smith & Co. Still published.

GEauga COUNTY.

1838.—The Geauga Gazette, at Painesville. Soon afterward removed to Chardon, and changed to the Chardon Spectator. Published several years and then removed to Toledo.

1840, May.—The Geauga Freeman, at Chardon, by J. W. White. In November, 1842, changed to the Geauga Republican and Whig, and in 1849 to the Geauga Republican. In 1854 removed to Cleveland.


1872, August.—The Western Reserve Times, at Chardon, by Cenfield, Eggleston & Bostwick. Afterward changed to the Chardon Times. Published one year.


HANCOCK COUNTY.


1840.—The Hancock Farmer, at Findlay, by J. Rosenberg.
1846, January.—The Western Herald, at Findlay, by J. T. Ford. In November, 1845, changed to the Findlay Herald. Afterward called the Journal, the Home Companion, the Jeffersonian, the Hancock Jeffersonian, and the Findlay Jeffersonian. Still published.

HARRISON COUNTY.

1819, November.—The Ohio Luminary, at Cadiz, by S. Seigfried.

HENRY COUNTY.

1853.—The North West, at Napoleon, by Orwig & Co. Still published.

1865.—The Signal, at Napoleon, by P. B. Auger. Still published.

KNOX COUNTY.

1813.—The Ohio Register, at Clinton, by Smith & McArdel. In April, 1819, removed to Mount Vernon. Suspended April 15, 1818.

1826.—The Western Aurora, at Mount Vernon, by E. Harless. Afterward changed to Mount Vernon Gazette. Suspended in 1835.


1827.—The Democrat and Knox Advertiser, at Mount Vernon, by ——— Corderick. In October, 1832, changed to Mount Vernon Democrat and Knox Advertiser, and in 1833 to the Looking Glass and Whig Reflector.

1835, June.—The Day Book, at Mount Vernon, by Charles Corderick. In 1839 merged in the Western Watchman.

1835, April.—The Democratic Banner, at ———, by Bassett & Robb.

1838.—The Western Watchman, at Mount Vernon, by S. M. Browning. Suspended in 1839.

1840.—The Knox County Republican, at Mount Vernon, by J. E. Wilson. Suspended in fall of 1841.

1845.—The Times, at Mount Vernon, by W. H. Cochran. Subsequently called the Republican Times, the Ohio State Times, and the Mount Vernon Republicans. Still published as the Republican Union.


1858.—The Nationalist, at Mount Vernon, by Agnew & Ragnell. Published three months.

1860, December.—The Knox County Express, at Mount Vernon, by Agnew & Tilton.

MERCER COUNTY.

1848, August 4.—The Advocate, at Celina, by Smith & Millard. Published one year.


1874.—The Observer, at Celina, by J. E. Blizzard. Still published.

MIAMI COUNTY.


1839.—The Miami Reporter, at Troy, by M. Parcell. Suspended in 1838.


1853.—The Tippecanoe City Reflector, at Tippecanoe City, by ——— Hudson. Published two years.

1860.—The Miami County Democrat, at Piqua, by Horton & Terrybaugh. Still published.

1865, January.—The Miami Union, at Troy, by J. W. Defrees.

1866.—The City Item, at Tippecanoe City, by C. Crowell; semi-monthly. Published a few months.

1869, June 10.—The Tippecanoe City Herald, at Tippecanoe City, by ——— Horton. Still published.

1874.—The Miami Helmet, at Piqua, by Horton & Terrybaugh. Still published.

1878, April 17.—Der Pique Correspondent, at Piqua, by J. B. Hensinger. Still published.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

1810.—The Ohio Patriot, at Zanesville, by White & Sawyer.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

1818, April.—The Olive, at Mansfield, by J. C. Gillram. Published one year.


1832.—The Western Herald, at Mansfield, by J. L. Reed. In 1832 consolidated with the Mansfield Gazette, and called the Ohio Spectator. Suspended in 1833.

1833.—The Richland Whig, at Mansfield, by J. & C. Boreland. Published two years.

1836.—The Ohio Shield, at Mansfield, by Meredith & Warnock. In 1838 changed to the Shield and Banner. Still published.


1841.—The Morning Sentinel, at Mansfield, by Wiley & Tidball.

1844.—The Richland Eagle and Independent Press, at Mansfield, by William Johnson. Published one year.

1851.—The Plymouth Journal, at Plymouth, by E. H. Sanford. In 1853 changed to the Plymouth Advertiser.


1859.—The Pioneer, at Shelby, by G. R. Brown. Published a short time.


1863.—The Enterprise, at Shelby, by ——— Kenton. Changed in 1883 to the Express, and continued one year.

1864.—The Gazette, at Shelby, by Glover & Bloom. Published three years.


1867.—The Shelby Chronicle, at Shelby, by Young & Hill. In October, 1868, changed to the Shelby Independent News, and in 1876 to the News. Still published.

1876—July.—The Advocate, at Crestline, by A. Stowell. Still published.

1889.—The Gazette, at Shelby, by T. H. Birkdall. Published four years.


1873, October 5.—The Mansfield Courier, at Mansfield, by A. Seabach. Still published.

1874, October 31.—The Sun, at Galion, by G. T. Ruston. Still published.


1873.—The Independent Democrat, at Crestline, by Jenner & Reed. In 1876 removed to Bucyrus.

1873, April.—The Ohio Liberal, at Mansfield, by a company. Still published.


1876, July.—The Sunday Morning Call, at Mansfield, by A. J. Baughman. Still published.

1876, December 9.—The Times, at Shelby, by J. G. Hill. Still published.

SANDUSKY COUNTY.

OHIO—Continued.

1861.—The Courier, at Fremont, by Willmer & Knerr. Still published.

SENECA COUNTY.

1839, August 4.—The Steena Patriot, at Tiffin, by J. H. Brown.
1841.—The Independent Chronicle, at Tiffin, by A. Rawson.
1842.—The Tiffin Gazette, at Tiffin, by J. F. Reed. Suspended in 1842.
1840, July.—The Van Buren and Seneca County Advertiser, at Tiffin, by H. Cruise. Suspended in 1841.
1845, November 18.—The Whig Standard, at Tiffin, by G. L. Wharton.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

At Akron, since 1838, 22 periodicals have been issued, as follows: (a)
1838, March 19.—The Akron Weekly Post, by M. H. White.
1840.—The Akron Journal, by J. F. Penn.
1841.—The American Banner, by Smith & Galloway.
1841.—The Buttered, by J. Brownbread.
1841.—The Goliad Advocate, by Whitney, Davis & Doolittle.
1842.—The Flower of the West, by Allison & Rummel.
1842.—The Politician, by Sawtell & Co.
1842.—The Oneida Banner, by Lane & Co.
1843.—The Sentinel, by L. L. Howard.
1844.—The American Democrat, by H. Canfield.
1845.—The Chatel and Free Soil Platform.
1845.—Free Democrat.
1845.—True Kindred.
1845.—Akron Offering.
1845.—Free Democratic Standard.
1845.—The Whip.
1845.—The Suckling-Goat.
1845.—The School Mistress.

VAN WERT COUNTY.


WAYNE COUNTY.

1817.—The Ohio Spectator, at Wooster, by L. Cox. Published about two years.
1830, January 13.—The Wooster Spectator, at Wooster, by Bentley & Cliegan. Published seven years.
1830.—The Ohio Oracle, at Wooster, by J. Barr. Published four years.

Area, 94,669 square miles; population, 174,708; 23 counties—newspapers published in 21. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1850 was 2; 1850, 16; 1870, 35, 1880, 74. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 7; weeklies, 52; monthlies, 6; semi-monthlies, 1; quartelys, 1. In each of 18 towns one paper was published; in 11, two; in 1, three; in 2, four; and in 1, five or more.

a The information given is all that was furnished.

OREGON.

Area, 42,865 square miles; population, 4,982,491; 67 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1910 was 71; 1840, 157; 1850, 318; 1860, 367; 1870, 549; 1880, 973. The publications during 1890 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 95; weeklies, 576; semi-weeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 4; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 159; semi-monthlies, 16; bi-monthlies, 1; quartelys, 16; semi-annuals, 1. In each of 143 towns one paper was published; in 58, two; in 31, three; in 16, four; and in 2, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1864, February.—Printing introduced and the Oregon Spectator established at Oregon City.
1848.—The Oregon Free Press, at Oregon City, by George L. Curry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Area, 44,685 square miles; population, 4,982,491; 67 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 71; 1840, 157; 1850, 318; 1860, 367; 1870, 549; 1880, 973. The publications during 1890 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 95; weeklies, 576; semi-weeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 4; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 159; semi-monthlies, 16; bi-monthlies, 1; quartelys, 16; semi-annuals, 1. In each of 143 towns one paper was published; in 58, two; in 31, three; in 16, four; and in 2, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1886.—Printing first introduced at Philadelphia.
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PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.


1728. December 24.—The Universal Instructor in All Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette, at Philadelphia, by Samuel Keimer. Cap sheet, 14 by 17. Sold to Benjamin Franklin, who was in partnership with Hugh Meredith, about 1739, when the first part of the title was dropped. Publication suspended for a short time in 1735; re-established, and in 1745 was merged in the Daily North American, which is still published.

1733. The Pennsylvania German Recorder of Events, at Germantown, by Christopher Sower (or Storr). Published several years.


1744. The Germantown Gazette (German), at Germantown, by Christopher Sower, Jr. (successor to German Recorder). Publication suspended in 1748.


1769.—The Penny Post (magazine), at Philadelphia, by Benjamin Mecon. Published a short time.


1771.—The Royal Spiritual Magazine, or the Christian's Grand Treasury, at Philadelphia, by John MacGibbons. Published monthly a few months.


1775. January 22.—The Pennsylvania Ledger, or the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey Weekly Advertiser, at Philadelphia, by James Humphreys, jr.; 8vo sheet, 16 by 21. Suspended publication in November, 1776. When the British took possession of the city the publication was resumed; but again discontinued when they left. 1776, April.—The Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser, at Philadelphia, by Story & Humphreys; 8vo sheet, 16 by 21. Publication suspended in December, 1776.


Papers were established in other counties as follows:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

1786, July 29.—The Pittsburgh Gazette, at Pittsburgh, by J. Scall & Hall.

1805.—The Commercial, at Pittsburgh, by E. Peartland. Afterward changed to the Stenographer.

1810.—The Mercury, at Pittsburgh, by J. C. Gilchrist.

1821.—The Pittsburgh Record, at Pittsburgh, by Rev. Mr. Andrews.


BEDFORD COUNTY.

1805.—The Bedford Gazette, at Bedford. Still published.

1828.—The Bedford Inquirer, at Bedford. Still published.

BERKS COUNTY.

1798, February 13.—Neue-Ungarische Zeitung, at Reading, by Johnson, Barton & Yunginan.


1777.—The Democratic Press, at Reading, by S. Myers.

1784.—The Jeffersonian Democrat, at Reading, by J. Bitter.

1776.—The Gazette, at Reading, by Gutz & Boyer.

1785.—The Liberator Beacon, at Reading, by A. Pawelle.

1806.—All Berks, at Reading, by W. Schoenier.

BLAIR COUNTY.

1833, August 6.—The Aurora, at Hollidaysburg, by T. P. Campbell. Published two years.

1838, July 2.—The Canal and Portage Register, at Hollidaysburg, by Scott & Gray. In April, 1856, changed to the Hollidaysburg Register and Huntingdon County Inquirer; March, 1844, to the Hollidaysburg Register and Blair County Inquirer; in 1854 or 1855 to the Hollidaysburg Register and Blair County Weekly News, and in November, 1870, to the Hollidaysburg Register. Still published.

1839.—The Standard, at Hollidaysburg, by P. L. Joel. Suspended for a while, but re-established in October, 1844, as the Democratic Standard. Still published.


1849.—The Blair County Whip, at Hollidaysburg, by J. L. Slaton.

1886 changed to the Bodolay and Blair County Whip, and in May, 1886, to the Blair County Radical. Afterward removed to Altoona, where it is now published.

1849.—The Shield, at Hollidaysburg, by H. Smith. Published a short time.

1855.—The Register, at Altoona, by W. H. & J. A. Snyder. Published six months.


1859.—The American Era, at Tyrone, by a stock company.

1865.—The Herald, at Tyrone, by R. Stoddard. Published about one year and suspended, but revived as the Tyrone Star. Afterward suspended, but again re-established as the Western Hemispheres. Suspended in August, 1867, but revived as the Tyrone Herald. Still published.

1868.—The Leader, at Hollidaysburg, by J. H. Kestly. Published about one year.


1875, November.—The Baptist, at Altoona, by Rev. William Codyville. Published one year.
1874, June.—The Evening Mirror, at Altoona, by Slep & Akers; daily. In 1870 changed to the Democratic Call, and afterward to the Evening Call. Still published.
1874.—The Owl Echo, at Martinsburg, by H. & J. Brumbaugh. Published a short time.
1877, July.—The Medical Advocate, at Altoona, by R. B. Mahaffey; monthly.
1878, March.—Der Deutsche Volksfreund (German), at Altoona, by H. Slep. Still published.
1879, August.—The Youth's Mirror, at Altoona, by E. J. Slep; monthly.

BUCKS COUNTY.

1830, July 25.—The Farmer's Weekly Gazette, at Doylestown, by I. Ralston. Published about two years.
1832.—The Bucks County Bee, at Newtown, by C. Holt. In 1834, July.—The Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmer's Advertiser, by A. Miner. In 1818 changed to the Pennsylvania Correspondent; in 1824 to the Bucks County Patriot and Farmer's Advertiser; in 1827 to the Bucks County Intelligencer and General Advertiser. Still published.
1826.—The Farmer's Gazette and Bucks County Register, at Newtown, by W. B. Coale. Suspended in 1817.
1816.—The Democrat, at Doylestown, by L. Difurnbach & Co. In 1821 consolidated with the Messenger and changed to the Bucks County Democrat; afterward to the Democrat and Farmer's Gazette, and in 1829 to the Doylestown Democrat. Still published.
1817, May.—The Star of Freedom, at Newtown, by A. Miner. Suspended in April, 1818.
1830.—The Bucks County Messenger, at Doylestown, by S. Scogfried. In 1831 merged in the Democrat.
1827.—The Bucks County Political Examiner, at Doylestown, by Shaw & Bartleman. In 1830 changed to the Bucks County Republican, and in December, 1832, to the Bucks County Republican and Anti-Masonic Register. Published four years.
1827, June.—The Doylestown Express, at Doylestown, by M. H. Snyder. In 1827 changed to the Bucks County Express, consolidated with the Reformer, and changed to the Express and Reformer. Still published.
1825, April.—The Jackson Courier and Democratic Advertiser, at Doylestown, by F. Ross. Suspended in February, 1836.
1855, August.—Der Bauer (German), at Doylestown, by J. Young. In 1841 changed to Der Morgenster. Still published.
1857 or 1858.—The Public Advocate, at Doylestown, by F. P. Sellers. Published one year.
1840, August.—The Literary Chronicle, at Hatboro. In 1841 removed to Newtown, and in 1842 changed to the Newtown Journal. Suspended in 1850.
1842.—The Olive Branch, at Doylestown, by F. P. Sellers. In 1850 removed to Norristown and changed to the Independent. Afterward to the Olive Branch, and finally suspended.
1850.—Der Religiöse Botenbotscher (German), at Milford Square; semi-monthly. In 1860 changed to Das Christliche Volkblatt, and in 1872 to Der Mennonitische Friedensbote. Still published.
1854.—The Star Spangled Banner, at Quakertown, by Overholt & Donatt.
1864, July.—The Bucks County American, at Bristol. In 1866 consolidated with the Burlington American.
1837, October.—The Gazette, at Newtown, by W. Bush. Published one year.
1838, March.—Quakertown Press, at Quakertown, by Schuppp & Wenig. In November, 1859, changed to the Educator. In 1863 removed to Turbotsville; in 1865 to Williamsport, and in 1879 to Kutztown, Berks county, and published as the National Educator; monthly. In 1850, January.—The Index, at Bristol, by W. Bache. Published eighteen months.
1859, April.—The Democratic Standard, at Doylestown, by Beaus & Keister. Suspended in 1861.
1868.—The Reform (German), at Doylestown, by Dr. Morwitz. Consolidated with the Express.
1868, March.—The Enterprise, at Newtown, by E. F. Church. Still published.
1839.—The Independent, at Quakertown, by Pryor. Changed to the Bucks County Mirror, and in 1872 removed to Doylestown. Still published.
1871, January.—The Good Templar's Journal, quarterly, at Hulmeville, by Mr. Tilson and Hannah E. Holcomb. Published a short time.
1871.—The Squib, at Hulmeville, by W. Tilson. In April, 1873, changed to the Beacon, and in August, 1872, to the Hulmeville Beacon. Still published.
1871, April.—The Observer, at Bristol, by J. Drury. Still published.
1872, August.—The Bucks County Gazette, at Bristol, by J. O. Thomas. Still published.
1872, November.—The Echo, at Hulmeville, by W. H. Johnson. In February, 1875, changed to the Keystone Amateur. Suspended in October, 1875.
1875, April.—Die Demokratische Wochter, (German), at Doylestown, by Heist & McGinty. Still published.
1876, January.—Das Himmelsk Mausa (German), at Milford Square, by J. G. Stauffer; monthly. Still published.

CARBON COUNTY.

1883.—The Mauch Chunk Courier, at Mauch Chunk, by A. L. Foster.

CENTRE COUNTY.

1827.—The Democrat, at Bellefonte, by P. Benner.

CLINTON COUNTY.

1838, August.—The Eagle, at Lock Haven, by W. A. Kinloch. In 1839 changed to the Clintonian. In 1840 suspended for a short time, but revived as the Clinton County Whip. October 17, 1847, removed to Jersey Shore.
1839 or 1840.—The Clinton County Democrat, at Lock Haven, by Wilbur & Shimer. Published a year or two. In 1843 revived by J. R. Eck.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1826.—The Democrat, at Bloomsburg. In 1839 consolidated with the Columbia.
1837.—The Republic, at Bloomsburg. Still published.
1866.—The Columbia, at Bloomsburg. In 1859 consolidated with the Democrat. Still published as the Columbia.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

1835 or 1836.—The Minnow, at Mechanicsburg, by D. J. Weaver. Published a short time.
Pennsylvania—Continued.

1823 or 1824.—The School Visitor, at Mechanicsburg, by A. F. Cox. Published a short time.

1825.—The Independent Press, at Mechanicsburg, by Springman.

Dauphin County.

1791.—The Oracle of Dauphin, at Harrisburg. Changed to the Harrisburg Weekly Telegraph.


1826.—The Church Advocate, at Harrisburg, by Thomas, Gable & Ross. Still published.

1843, June 7.—The Democratic Union, at Harrisburg, by McKinley & Leane. Merged in the Pennsylvania Patriot.

1843, about.—The Vaterland Wachtur (German), at Harrisburg by G. Bergner.

1852.—The Keystone, at Harrisburg, by O. Barrett. Merged in the Democratic Union.

1853.—The Reporter, at Harrisburg. Merged in the Democratic Union.

1858.—The Gazette, at Harrisburg. Merged in the Democratic Union.

1860, December 27.—The American Whig, at Harrisburg, by Bergner & Co.; daily. Published one year.

1863.—The Borough Item, at Harrisburg, by Cap & George; daily. Published until 1857.

1866.—The Daily Times, at Harrisburg, by Egle & Co. Changed to the Morning Herald. Published two years and then changed to the Harrisburg Daily Herald. In September, 1866, changed to the Daily Patriot and Union. Still published as the Patriot.


1856.—The Harrisburg Democrat (German), at Harrisburg, by Kuhn, Fuss & Weaver. In April, 1858, consolidated with the Lancaster Democrat and changed to the Lancaster and Harrisburg Democrat.

1857.—The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, at Harrisburg, by C. McCurdy.


1858.—The Argus, at Harrisburg, by J. C. Cantine.

1859.—The American Reformer, at Harrisburg, by J. M. W. Geist.

1859.—The American Sentinel, at Harrisburg, by P. H. McWilliam.

1859.—The Pennsylvaniaische Staats Zeitung, at Harrisburg, by Baab, herausgeber und eigenthümer. Still published.

1859.—The Hamburger Schneidpost und Allgemeiner Deutscher Anzeiger, at Harrisburg, by M. A. Sellers.

Erie County.

1808.—The Mirror, at Erie, by G. Wyeth. Published two years.


1818.—The Erie Patriot, at Erie, by Z. Willis. In 1819 removed to Cleveland, Ohio.


1830.—The Erie Observer, at Erie, by E. B. Barnum. Still published.

1840.—The Erie Chronicle, at Erie, by S. Perley. In 1856 merged in the True American.

1845.—The Free Press, at Girard, by S. D. Carpenter.

1848.—The Girard Express, at Girard, by L. F. Andrews. In November, 1854, changed to the Girard Republican.


1851.—Unser Welt (German), at Erie, by C. Benson. Afterward changed to the Freie Presse.

1851.—The Dispatch, at Waterford, by J. S. M. Young. In 1856 removed to Erie and changed to the Erie City Dispatch. Still published as the weekly of the Daily Dispatch, established in 1861.

1852.—Zapchauer Am Erie (German), at Erie, by Schneidmuller. Still published.

1853.—The True American, at Erie, by Compton & Moore. In 1855 consolidated with the Erie Chronicle.

1855.—The Northeast Gaurd, at Erie. Published a few months.


1855.—The Native American, at Edinboro; monthly.

1859.—The Edinboro Express, at Edinboro, by H. Lick. Published until December 29, 1860.

1859.—The Express, at Erie, by E. C. Goodrich. Merged with the True American.

Franklin County.

1790, July.—The Western Advertiser and Chambersburg Weekly, at Chambersburg, by W. Davison. In September, 1793, changed to the Chambersburg Gazette, and in April, 1876, to the Franklin Repository. In 1849 consolidated with the Anti-Masonic Whig, and published as the Repository and Whig. In 1856 consolidated with the Transcript and called Repository and Transcript. In 1868 consolidated with the Dispatch. In 1863 changed to the Franklin Repository. Still published.

1865.—The Franklin Republican, at Chambersburg, by W. Armour. Published until 1899.

1868.—Der Bezliche Registerator, at Chambersburg, by G. K. Harper. Published until 1831.

1831.—The Franklin Telegraph, at Chambersburg, by Ruby & Maxwell. In 1841 changed to the Chambersburg Times, and in 1845 to the Cumberland Valley Sentinel. In 1859 merged in the Valley Spirit.


1847.—The Village Record, at Waynesboro', by W. Blair. Still published.

1847.—The Valley Spirit, at Shippenburg, by Cooper & Dechert. In 1853 removed to Chambersburg and consolidated with the Valley Sentinel. In 1859 consolidated with the Times, changed to the Spirit and Times, and in 1863 to the Valley Spirit. Still published.

1849, July.—The Franklin Intelligencer, at Chambersburg, by Mish & Shoemaker. In 1853 merged in the Repository.

1853, July.—The Transcript, at Chambersburg, by R. P. Hazlett. In 1856 consolidated with the Repository.

1853.—The Omnibus, at Chambersburg, by R. P. Hazlett; semi-monthly.

1855, April.—The Independent, at Chambersburg, by Hazlett & Wirtz. In 1859 changed to the Times. In 1863 consolidated with the Valley Spirit.

1861, April.—The Semi-Weekly Digest, at Chambersburg, by Merklein & Co. In 1863 merged in the Repository.

1867.—The Valley Echo, at Greensville, by G. E. Haller. Still published.


1870.—The Keystone Gazette, at Waynesboro', by West & Jacob. Still published.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

1797, July 4.—The Huntingdon Courier and Weekly Advertiser, at Huntingdon, by M. Duffey. Published about one year.

1801, February 13.—The Huntingdon Gazette and Weekly Advertiser at Huntingdon, by J. McCahan.

1809, November.—The Literary Museum and Monthly Miscellany, at Huntingdon, by Smith & Canan; monthly. Published one year.

1829, February 24.—The Republican Advocate, at Huntingdon, by R. Wallace. Changed to the Advocate and Sentinel, and in April, 1848, to the Watchman.

1829, May 1.—The Huntingdon Courier and Anti-Masonic Republican, at Huntingdon, by H. L. McConnell. In 1829 changed to the Huntingdon Courier and National Republican Monitor. Afterward suspended.


1853.—The American, at Huntingdon, by J. A. Nash. In 1869 consolidated with the Journal.

1853.—The Republican, at Huntingdon, by T. N. Cremer. Consolidated with the Journal.


1847.—The Messenger, at Huntingdon, by G. Raymond. Published a year or two.


1859, August.—The Union, at Huntingdon, by R. W. Speer. Suspended in January, 1861.

1861, February.—The Broad Top Miner, at Cocalico, by A. Tylman. In March.—The Workingman's Advocate, at Huntingdon, by Shaw & Miller. Published a few months.

1869, September 3.—The Monitor, at Huntingdon, by A. Owen. Still published.

1867.—The Pilgrim, at Markleysburg, by Braumah & Bro.; semi-monthly.

1874, May 10.—The Local News, at Huntington, by H. Lindsey; semi-weekly. Still published.

1875.—The Leader, at Orbisonia, by Coons & Co. Still published.

1875, August 18.—The Young America, at Huntington, by O. O. Leibhart. Suspended May 5, 1876.

1876, January.—The Young Disciple (S. S.), at Markleysburg, by Braumah & Bro.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.


1842, May.—The Gazette, at Carbondale, by J. S. Joslin. In December, 1844, changed to the County Mirror. In 1846 removed to Providence, same county.

1845.—The Democrat, at Carbondale, by Joslin & Benedict. In 1849 changed to the Lackawanna Citizen and Carbondale Democrat, and in 1850 to the Lackawanna Citizen. Suspended April 1, 1854.


1852.—The Lackawanna Herald, at Scranton, by C. E. Latrobe. In 1856 united with the Spirit of the Valley and changed to the Herald of the Union.


1855.—The Tri-Weekly Experiment, at Scranton, by F. Dudley. Published three months.

1856.—The Republican, at Scranton, by F. Smith. Still published as the weekly of the Daily Republican, established 1867.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

1751.——— (German and English), at Lancaster, by Miller & Holland.


1790.—The Intelligencer, at Lancaster, by W. & T. Dickson. In September, 1829, consolidated with the Journal under the title of the Intelligencer and Journal. Still published as the weekly of the Daily Intelligencer, established August, 1864.

1827.—Der Volksgerecht (German), at Lancaster, by William Hamilton. In 1838 consolidated with Der Volksfreund and changed to Der Volksfreund und Beobachter. Still published.

1868, September.—The Gleaner, or Monthly Magazine, at Lancaster, by Potts & Greer. Published one year.

1812.—The Lancaster Gazette, at Lancaster, by H. Maxwell. Published several years.

1816.—The Pilot, at Marietta, by J. Huss. In 1825 changed to the Pioneer, and in 1831 to the Columbia Spy. Still published at Columbia, 1816 or 1818.—The Ladies' Visitor, at Marietta, by William Pierce monthly. Published two or three years.

1821.—The Free Press, at Lancaster, by M. Kelley.


1823, June.—The Anti-Masonic Herald, at New Holland, by Penn & Vasey. In April, 1829, removed to Lancaster. In 1834 united with the Examiner.

1839 or 1840.—The Anti-Masonic Opponent, at Lancaster, by C. Jacobs.

1839 or 1840.—The Standard of Liberty, at Lancaster, by W. H. Ville.


1830.—The Examiner, at Lancaster, by S. Wagner. In 1834 consolidated with the Herald under the title of Examiner and Herald. In 1864 with the Union, and issued semi-weekly.
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

——. The Herald, at Lancaster. In June, 1834, consolidated with the Examiner.

1831.—The Bethania Polladion, at Bethania, by R. Chambers. Published two or three years.

1833.—The Marietta Advocate, at Marietta, by W. R. McCary. Published four years and removed to Lewistown.

1833, June.—The Inquirer, at Lancaster, by A. Gilbert; monthly. Published one year.

1833 or 1834.—The Lancaster Miscellany, at Lancaster, by R. Conyngham.


1835.—The Wabak Americaner (German), at Lancaster, by F. Frank. In 1840 changed to the Wabak Democrat.

——. Der Volksfreund, at Lancaster, by S. Wagner. In 1838 consolidated with Der Volksfreund.

1839.—The Old Guard, at Lancaster, by a joint stock company. Soon afterward merged in the Examiner.

1839, August.—The Semi-Weekly Gazette, at Lancaster, by Byron, Peters, & Winters. In four months later changed to the Age. Published until the latter part of 1842.


1841 or 1842.—The Washingtonian, at Marietta, by Goodman & Taylor. Changed to the Orb, and afterward to the Ant.

1843, February.—The Express, at Lancaster, by J. H. Pearl.

1844, January.—The Moral Reformer, at Lancaster, by Rev. A. Miller. Published one year.


1844, May.—The Lancaster Democrat, at Lancaster, by H. Hays.

1844, about.—The Little Missionary, at Marietta, by J. F. Weisheim; semi-monthly. Published one year.

1845.—The Lancaster County Farmer, at Lancaster, by E. Bowen. Changed to the Farmer and Literary Gazette, and about 1849 merged in the Examiner.

1846, June.—The Tribune and Advertiser, at Lancaster, by R. W. Middleton. In 1846 united with the Union under the title of Union and Tribune.

1848, January.—The Lancasterian, at Lancaster, by M. D. Holbrooke. October 12, 1855, united with the Intelligencer.


1850, December.—The Bee, at Strasburg, by M. M. Rohrer. Suspended the latter part of 1859.

1851, November.—The Independent Whig, at Lancaster, by a joint stock company. In 1856 published semi-weekly.


1852.—The Mechanics' Courant, at Lancaster, by E. H. Ranch; monthly. Published one year.


1853, December.—The Public Register, at Lancaster, by H. A. Rocksfield. In June, 1854, changed to the Public Register and American Citizen. Afterward consolidated with the Press.


1854, April.—The Marietian, at Marietta, by a joint stock company.

1855.—The Island Weekly, at Lancaster, by a joint stock company. In 1858 changed to the Lancaster Union. In January, 1863, consolidated with the Examiner.

1855.—The Onondaga Chief, at Lancaster, by H. L. Goodall.


1858.—The Herald, at Strasburg, by W. J. Kaufmann. Published until the spring of 1861.

1858, October.—The Temperance Advocate, at Lancaster, by E. S. Speeler. Published three years.

1859, January.—The Inquirer, at Lancaster, by Wylie & Co. In September, 1859, consolidated with the American Press and Republican. Now published as the Inquirer.

1859.—The Gospel Publisher, at Lancaster, by Rev. J. Winebrenner. Formerly published at Harrisburg. Established in 1836; afterward suspended, and in 1846 revived as the Church Advocate. In 1859 removed to Lancaster.

1859 or 1860.—The Page Monthly, at Millersburg, by B. H. Hershey.

1859 or 1860.—The Normal Weekly, at Millersport.

1860.—The Educational Record, at Lancaster, by S. B. Markley; monthly.


1864.—The Trumpet, at Elizabethtown, by B. H. Lehman. Afterward changed to the Gazette. In April, 1869, removed to Mount Vernon, Huntingdon county, and published as the News.

1866, July.—The Monthly Circular, at Lancaster, by the Good Templars. In July, 1868, changed to the Keystone Good Templar and published semi-monthly. In December, 1868, changed to a weekly.

1867, January.—The Sunday School Gem, at Lancaster; from the office of the Church Advocate; monthly.

1868.—The Voice of Truth, by Warner & Kafoth; monthly.

1869, June.—The Daily Spy, at Columbia, by A. M. Rambo & Son.

1869, January.—The Lancaster Farmer, at Lancaster, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society; monthly. Still published.

1869, April.—The Mechanic's Advocate, at Lancaster, by Snyder, Wylie & Snyder; monthly.

LEBANON COUNTY.


1836.—The Lebanon Courier, at Lebanon, by G. Freyinger. Still published.

——. The Lebanon Democrat, at Lebanon, by J. P. Sanderson.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

1810.—Der Unabheangigsche Republikaner, at Allentown. Still published.

1813.—Der Friedenbote, at Allentown. Still published.


LUZERNE COUNTY.

1795.—The Herald of the Times, at Wilkesbarre. In November, 1797, changed to the Wilkesbarre Gazette. Published until 1801.

1801.—The Luzerne Federalist, at Wilkesbarre, by Asker Minir. In 1811 changed to the Gleaner. Suspended in 1813.

1810.—The Susquehanna Democrat, at Wilkesbarre, by S. Maffett. Suspended about 1835.

1813.—The Literary Visitor, at Wilkesbarre, by S. Butler. Suspended in July, 1815.


1818.—The Republican Farmer, at Wilkesbarre, by Petibone & Field. In 1833 consolidated with the Wyoming Republican. In 1852 merged in the Luzerne Union.

1832.—The Wyoming Republican, at Kingston, by S. D. Lewis. In 1836 consolidated with the Herald. In 1837 removed to Wilkesbarre, and in 1839 united with the Republican Farmer.
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

1832.—The Anti-Masonic Advocate, at Wilkesbarre, by S. Worthington. In 1839 changed to the Wilkesbarre Advocate, and in 1839 to the Record of the Times.
1834.—The Mountaineer, at Conyngham, by J. A. Gordon. Published eighteen months.
1840.—The Northern Pennsylvanian, at Wilkesbarre, by W. Boton. Published one year, and then removed to Tunkhannock, Wyoming county.
1841.—The Wasp, at Wilkesbarre, by Burnock & Bonceet.
1841.—The Democratic Watchman (German), at Wilkesbarre, by J. Waelder. Still published.
1843.—The Luzerne Democrat, at Wilkesbarre, by L. L. Tate. In 1852 changed to the Luzerne Union.
1852.—The True Democrat, at Wilkesbarre, by Barnum & Beavon. In 1853 changed to the Democratic Expositor. In 1856 removed to Scranton and published as the Spirit of the Valley.
1854.—The Herald, at Pittston, by E. W. Neblett. Published a few months.
1858.—The Guardian, at Kingston, by Kitchen & Denn. Subsequently removed to Plymouth and changed to the Plymouth Register.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

1815.—The Lycoming Advertiser, at Williamsport, by Simpson & Gale. Published six months.
1817.—January 8.—The West Branch Courier, at Jersey Shore, by D. Gotschall. Suspended about 1830.
1828.—The Nise, at Jersey Shore, by W. Platt, Jr. Published a short time.
1838.—September 26.—The Lycoming Chronicle, at Williamsport, by A. B. Camingus. June 21, 1837, consolidated with the Gazette.
1831.—October 9.—The Telegraph, at Muncy, by J. P. Patterson. Published until 1841.
1840.—May.—The Freeman, at Williamsport, by J. R. Red. Suspended in 1840.
1840.—The West Branch Republican, at Williamsport, by W. P. & J. R. Cooner. Published until 1842.
1845.—The Lycoming Sentinel, at Williamsport, by W. J. Sloan. Published one year.
1848.—The North Pennsylvaniaian, at Williamsport, by J. F. Carter. Published six months.
1847.—The Olive Branch, at Muncy, by J. M. Newson. Published a short time.
1845.—The Jackson Democrat, at Williamsport, by Newson & Armstrong. Published one year.
1846.—January.—The Jersey Shore Republican, at Jersey Shore, by S. S. Seely. Suspended in October, 1859, but revived in 1861.
1851.—The Lycoming Democrat, at Williamsport, by J. F. Carter. Suspended in the fall of 1852.

MERION COUNTY.

1841.—The Dispatch, at Mercers. Still published.
1844.—The Herald, at Sharon. Still published.
1855.—The Mirror, at Sharon. Still published.
1857.—The News, at Sandy Lake. Still published.
1875.—The Eagle, at Sharon. Still published as the weekly of the Daily Eagle, established in 1876.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

1846.—The True Democrat, at Lewistown. ——. The Democratic Standard, at Lewistown.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1830.—The Monroe Democrat, at Stroudsburg, by R. Hanum. Still published.
1843.—The Jeffersonian Republican, at Stroudsburg, by Schoon & Spearing. Still published.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1801.—The Norristown Register, at Norristown. Still published.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

1797 or 1798.—The Northumberland Gazette, at Northumberland, by A. Kennedy. Suspended in 1819.
1800.—Der Freihheits-Vogel, at Sunbury, by __________ Berveygol. Published one year.
1833.—The Republican Argus, at Northumberland, by J. Bine. Published until 1816 or 1817.
1812.—The Northumberland Republican (German), at Sunbury, by J. C. Youngman. Four years later changed to the North Western Post; afterward to the Canal Boat, and in 1839 to the Workmen's Advocate, and published in English. In 1838 changed to the Gazette.
1813.—The Times, at Sunbury, by W. F. Byers. Changed to the Gazette. Suspended in 1833.
1834, September 3.—The Town Branch Farmer and True Democrat, at Milton, by M. Swain. Published two or three years.
1837, November 20.—The Northumbrian, at Milton, by H. A. Kerr. Published a short time.
1844.—The Beacon, at Sunbury, by G. Lathey.
1840.—The Emporium, at Sunbury, by E. Grassman.
1840.—The American, at Sunbury, by Masser & Elyson.
1844, December.—The Advocate and Day Spring, at Milton, by Rev. W. H. T. Barnes. Published two years.
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

1845.—The *German American*, at Sunbury, by Masser & Eiseley. 1840 or 1850.—The *West Branch Intelligencer*, at McEwensville, by — Case. Published eight months. 1859, April.—The *Democrat*, at Milton, by J. R. Eck. 1856, January.—The *German Democrat*, at Sunbury, by Bachman & Co.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.


SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

1816, February.—The *Sentinel*, at Montrose, by J. Clarke. In 1818 changed to the *Montrose Gazette*; in 1823 consolidated with the *Susquehanna County Herald*, and in December, 1835, merged in the Register. 1829, June.—The *Messenger*, at Montrose, by A. C. Wildie. In 1831 changed to the *Susquehanna County Herald*; in 1833 consolidated with the Montrose Gazette.

1834.—The *Repository*, at Montrose, by J. Catlin; semi-monthly. 1834.—The *Susquehanna County Republican*, at Montrose, by J. Fuller. In December, 1835, merged with the Register.

1824.—The Register, at Montrose, by Dimmock & Fuller. In 1835 consolidated with the Gazette, and in 1835 with the Republican, and changed to the Susquehanna Register. In 1839 changed to the Susquehanna Register and Northern Pennsylvanian; in 1838 again to the Susquehanna Register; in 1836 to the Susquehanna Register and Northern Farmer, and in 1855 to the Independent Republican. Still published.

1835.—The *Christian Magazine*, at Montrose, by Elder Dimmock; monthly. In 1836 changed to the *Baptist Mirror* and *Christian Magazine*. Suspected in September, 1837.

1837.—The *Candid Examiner*, at Montrose, by Peck & Marsh.

1838.—The *Republicant*, at Dnidduff, by A. Wilson. In 1832 removed to Carbonia and changed to the *Northern Pennsylvanian*. In 1840 removed to Wilkesbarre.

1831, November.—The Independent Volunteer, at Montrose, by L. Miller. In 1832 changed to the Democratic Volunteer; afterward to the Independent Volunteer; in 1833 to the Montrose Volunteer. In 1840 consolidated with the *North Star*, and published as the *Montrose Volunteer and North Star*. In 1842 changed to the *Montrose Volunteer*. Suspected in January, 1844.

1835.—The *Herald of Gospel Truth and Watchman of Liberty*, at Montrose, by Peck & Rogers. Published one year.

1836, June.—The *Spotswood Freeman’s Journal*, at Montrose. Published eighteen months.

1840.—The *North Star*, at Montrose, by Carr & Meyler. Published six months and then merged in the *Montrose Volunteer*.

1844, January.—The *Northern Democrat*, at Montrose, by Fuller & Tarrell. In January, 1849, changed to the *Montrose Democrat*. Still published.

1847.—The *People’s Advocate*, at Montrose, by F. Lusk. Suspended 1848.

1847.—The *Gospel Missionary*, at Montrose, by Rev. J. B. Palmer.

1856.—The *Northern Pennsylvanian*, at Susquehanna Depot, by Beneke & Bowley. In 1855 removed to Great Bend, and in 1870 to New Milford.

1890, May.—The *Susquehanna Journal*, at Susquehanna Depot. Still published.

TIOGA COUNTY.

1834.—The *Pioneer*, at Wellsboro.

UNION COUNTY.

1824.—The *News-Letter*, at Lewisburg, by W. Garrothers. Published eighteen months.

1839, May 3.—The *Union History*, at Lewisburg, by W. Carothers. Suspended April 13, 1839.

1830, May 1.—The *Journal*, at Lewisburg, by D. Gotshall. Suspended February 29, 1834.

1835, June 20.—The *Democrat*, at Lewisburg, by G. R. Barrett. Suspended May, 1835.

1836.—The *Standard*, at Lewisburg, by D. C. Ritch. Suspended 1840.

—The *People’s Advocate*, at Lewisburg, by J. Kalcher. Suspended April 13, 1841.


1843, September 23.—The *Ojena*, at Lewisburg, by Shriner & Burkhame. Still published.

1845.—The *Humorist*, at Lewisburg, by Nesbit & Co. Published a short time.

1850, January.—The *Guardian*, at Lewisburg, by Rev. H. Harbaugh; monthly. Published one year and removed to Lancaster.

1852, September.—The *Democrat*, at Lewisburg, by S. Shriner. Suspended 1853.

1851.—The *Union Weekly Whip*, at Lewisburg, by Nesbit & Bower. Published one year.

1855, July 31.—The *Union Argus*, at Lewisburg, by Ziebach & Sturt.

1858, April.—*The American Flag*, at New Berlin. Published ten months.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1818.—The *Wayne County Mirror*, at Bethany.

RHODE ISLAND.

Area, 1,085 square miles; population, 376,934; 5 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 7; in 1840, 10; 1850, 19; 1860, 20; 1870, 22; 1880, 44. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 6; weeklies, 31; semi-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlys, 3. In each of 10 towns one paper was published; in 1 town, three; in 2 towns, four; and in 1 town, five or more.

1792, September 27.—Printing introduced, and the *Rhode Island Gazette* established at Newport, by James Franklin; post sheet, 14 by 17. Publication suspended in May, 1793.

1798, September.—The *Newport Mercury*, at Newport, by James Franklin; crown sheet, 16 by 19. Still published.

1832, October 20.—The *Providence Gazette and County Journal*, at Providence, by William Goddard; crown sheet, 15 by 19.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Area, 30,170 square miles; population, 905,577; 33 counties—newspapers published in 32. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 10; in 1840, 17; 1850, 48; 1860, 45; 1870, 55; 1880, 82. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 4; weeklies, 76; semi-weeklies, 1; tri-weeklies, 3; monthlys, 3; quartrimonths, 1. In each of 35 towns one paper was published; in 1, two; and in 3, five or more.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

1739.—Printing introduced at Charleston.
1739, January 8.—The South Carolina Gazette, established at Charleston, by Thomas Whitemarsh. Publication suspended within a year.
1734, February.—The South Carolina Gazette, at Charleston, by Lewis Timothy; half-sheet, 8 by 14. After several temporary suspensions, the publication finally ceased to exist in 1800.

1756.—The South Carolina and American General Gazette, at Charleston, by Robert Wells; medium sheet, 18 by 23. Publication suspended in 1780.

TENNESSEE.

Area, 41,750 square miles; population, 1,343,359; 94 counties—newspapers published in 70. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 6; in 1840, 49; 1850, 60; 1860, 95; 1870, 96; 1880, 193. The publications during 1850 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 12; weeklies, 134; semi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 10; semi-monthlies, 6; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 2. In each of 50 towns one paper was published; in 21, two; in 8, three; in 4, four; and in 4, five or more.

1796.—Printing introduced, and the Knoxville Gazette established at Knoxville, by R. Roulstone.

TEXAS.

Area, 282,390 square miles; population, 1,591,749; 226 counties—newspapers published in 119. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1850 was 31; in 1860, 58; 1870, 112; 1880, 390. The publications during 1850 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 39; weeklies, 231; semi-weeklies, 2; tri-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 14; semi-monthlies, 1; in each of 29 towns one paper was published; in 23, two; in 11, three; in 5, four; and in 8, five or more.

1838, December 1.—The Telegraph and Texas Register, at Brazoria, by H. & F. H. Barden. Afterward removed to Houston and called the Houston Telegraph. Published many years.
1840.—The Statutit, at Austin.
1840.—The San Luis Advocate, at San Luis, by ——— Pinchard. Afterward suspended.

VERMONT.

Area, 9,133 square miles; population, 329,296; 14 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 14; in 1840, 20; 1860, 33; 1880, 31; 1870, 47; 1880, 82. The publications during 1850 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 5; weeklies, 72; monthlies, 3; semi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 1. In each of 34 towns one paper was published; in 7, two; in 5, three; in 1, four; and in 4, five or more.

1777.—Printing introduced at Dresden (now part of Hanover, New Hampshire), "then in union with the state of Vermont."
1796.—Printing introduced at Westminster.
1791, February 12.—The Vermont Gazette, or Green Mountain Post Boy, established at Westminster, by Spooner & Green. Suspended in 1792 or early in 1793.
1793, June 5.—The Vermont Gazette, or Freeman's Repository, at Bennington, by Haswell & Russell. In 1794 latter part of title dropped; in January, 1797, changed to Tablet of the Times; in September, 1797, to the Vermont Gazette; in March, 1801, to Haswell's Vermont Gazette Revised; in 1803 to Vermont Gazette; in February, 1807, to the Epitome of the World; in October, 1807, to The World; in 1809 to the Green Mountain Farmer, and in 1810 to the Vermont Gazette. Suspended in 1890.
1791, November 1, about.—The Morning Age, at Windsor, by James Read Hutchins. Suspended April, 1792.
1792, June 25.—The Herald of Vermont, or Rutland Courant, at Rutland, by Anthony Haswell. Suspended September 10, 1793.
1793, April 1.—The Farmer's Library, or Vermont Political and Historical Register, at Rutland, by James Lyon. Suspended November 29, 1794.
1793, March.—The Monthly Miscellany, or Vermont Magazine, at Bennington, by A. Haswell; monthly. Published a short time.
1793, January.—The Rural Museum, or Vermont Repository, at Rutland, by S. Williams & Co.; monthly. Published two years.
1797, July 28.—The Farmer's Library, or Fair Haven Telegraph, at Fair Haven, by Spooner & Hennessy. Suspended in 1798.
1797, January 3.—The Federal Galaxy, at Brattleboro', by Dickinson & Smead. Suspended in 1802.
1797, January.—The Argus, at Putney, by C. Sturtevant & Co. Running as late as September, 1798.
1797.—The Burlington Mercury, at Burlington, by Donnelly & Hill. Suspended in 1798.
1798, February 1.—The Green Mountain patriot, at Benjam, by Fynley & Goss. Suspended in 1807.
1798, August.—The Vergennes Gazette, at Vergennes, by Samuel Chipman. Published probably until the printing office of Chipman & Pendleton was burned, on the night of October 27, 1801.
1799, October 1.—The Steward of Axiomacy, and Repository of Important Political Truths, at Fair Haven, by James Lyon; twice a month. Suspended in 1799.

a Compiled by Hiram A. Husk, librarian Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

VERMONT—Continued.

1800.—The Ploughman, at Bennington, by Collier & Stockwell. Suspended 1802.
1801, March 3.—The Windsor Federal Gazette, at Windsor, by Nahum Mower. Suspended about 1804.
1801, March 19.—The Vermont Sentinel, at Burlington, by J. H. Baker. Suspended in 1800. (Title date of suspension, the Democrat and Sentinel.)
1801, December 16.—The Middlebury Mercury, at Middlebury, by Huntington & Fitch. Suspended June 27, 1810.
1802, February 28.—The Vermont Mercury, at Rutland, by Stephen Hodgman. Published a short time.
1805, May.—The Northern Moment, at Woodstock, by Isaiah Carpenter. Suspended in February, 1806.

Area, 40,196 square miles; population, 1,512,660; 89 counties—newspapers published in 61. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 23; in 1840, 51; in 1850, 87; in 1860, 129; in 1870, 114; in 1889, 124. The publications during 1890 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Daily, 20; weeklies, 124; semi-weeklies, 6; tri-weeklies, 5; monthly, 33; semi-monthlies, 8; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterly, 3. In each of 44 towns one paper was published; in 13, two; in 7, three; in 5, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1729.—Printing introduced at Williamsburgh.
1736, August.—The Virginia Gazette, established at Williamsburgh; by William Parks; half-crown sheet, 8s by 14. Publication suspended in 1750.
1769, May.—The Virginia Gazette, at Williamsburgh, by William Rind; demy sheet, 16 by 21. Publication suspended about 1774.
1776, April.—The Virginia Gazette, at Williamsburgh, by Davis & Clarkston. Published several years.
1775.—(Title unknown), at Norfolk, by John Hunter Holt. Other papers were established as follows:

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

1800.—The Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser, at Alexandria; daily.
1801.—The Virginia Sentinel, at Alexandria, by Smith & Finks.

DINWIDDIE COUNTY.

1800.—The Petersburg Index, at Petersburg, by A. M. Kelley.
1871.—The Rural Messenger, at Petersburg.

HENRICO COUNTY.

1804.—The Enquirer, at Richmond, by T. Ritchie.
1804.—The Virginia Gazette, at Richmond, by A. Davis; semi-weekly;
1835.—The Religious Herald, at Richmond. Still published.
1831.—The Christian Advocate, at Richmond. Still published.
1834.—The Southern Literary Messenger, at Richmond, by T. W. White.
1835.—The Southern Churchman, at Richmond. Still published.
1837.—The Central Presbyterian, at Richmond. Still published.

1808, January.—Haswell’s Mental Regard, at Bennington, by Anthony Haswell; monthly. Published a short time.
1828.—The Independent Freeholder and Republican Journal, at Brattleboro, by Peter Houghton. Published a short time.
1829, January 1.—The Vermont Republican, at Windsor, by Oliver Farnsworth. Suspended in 1834.
1836, January.—The Advertiser, or Vermont Evangelical Magazine, under the auspices of the general convention of Congregational and Presbyterian ministers; monthly. Suspended about 1855.
1810, July 23.—The Washingtonian, at Windsor, by Josiah Dunham. Suspended after 1813.

VIRGINIA.

—.—The Virginia Federalist, at Richmond, by Stewart & Riad. Removed to Washington, D. C., and changed to the Washington Federalist.
1850.—The Dispatch, at Richmond, daily, weekly, and semi-weekly. Still published.
1869.—The Children’s Friend, at Richmond, semi-monthly. Still published.
1869.—The Educational Journal, at Richmond; monthly. Still published.
1870.—The Earnest Worker, at Richmond; monthly. Still published.
1870.—The Virginia States Gazette, (Genoa), at Richmond, by J. H. Peir; daily. Still published.
1875.—The Catholic Visitor, at Richmond. Still published.
1878.—The Virginia Star, at Richmond, by Stewart, Woolfolk & Co. Still published.
1878.—The State, at Richmond; daily and weekly. Still published.
1878.—The Standard, at Richmond, by G. W. James.
1873.—The Southern Citizen, at Richmond, by G. A. Bryce; monthly. Still published.
1873.—The Southern Intelligence, at Richmond, by J. R. Pogeau. Still published.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

1837.—The Day Book, at Norfolk; daily and tri-weekly. Still published.
1835, November 21.—The Daily Norfolk Virginian, at Norfolk, by G. A. Sykes & Co.
1870.—The Landmark, at Norfolk. Daily issued in 1873.
1876.—The Public Ledger, at Norfolk. Still published.
1873.—The Sunday Gazette, at Norfolk, by W. Dodge & Co.
1873.—The Tidewater Times, at Portsmouth.
—.—The Virginia Grazer, at Portsmouth, by the State Grange Association.

SPOKANE COUNTY.

1847, August.—The Jeffersonville Democrat, at Jeffersonville, by Dr. H. P. Peery. Suspended in August, 1850.
1851, August.—The South Western Advocate, at Jeffersonville, by G. F. Holmes.

a Includes West Virginia.
Area, 54,450 square miles; population, 1,315,497; 63 counties—
newspapers published in 62. The total number of newspapers and
periodicals published in 1840 was 6; in 1850, 48; 1860, 186; 1870, 180;
1890, 340. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to
periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 31; weeklies, 282; semi-weeklies, 2;
tri-weeklies, 3; bi-weeklies, 3; monthlies, 39; semi-monthlies, 8.
In each of 64 towns one paper was published; in 84, two; in 10, three;
in 8, four; and in 15, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY. (a)

1833.—Printing introduced at Green Bay, and papers established as
follows:

1833, December 11.—The Green Bay Intelligencer, at Green Bay, by
Suydam & Ellis. In August, 1834, united with the Spectator and
called the Wisconsin Democrat. In 1840 moved to Southport (Ke-
nosha).
1838.—The Spectator, at Green Bay, by Joseph Dickinson. In August,
1836, united with the Intelligencer.
Published three months.
1839, July 14.—The Milwaukee Advertiser, at Milwaukee, by Daniel
H. Richards. In 1841 changed to the Milwaukee Courier, and in 1847
to the Wisconsin. Now published as the Evening Wisconsin; daily,
semi-weekly, and weekly.
1839.—The Belmont Gazette, by Clark & Holbrook. Published a
short time.
1837, June.—The Milwaukee Sentinel, at Milwaukee, by John O’Ronick.
In 1845 united with the Milwaukee Gazette, and called the Sentinel and
Gazette.
1837.—The Wisconsin Cultivator, at Milwaukee, by Dr. W. P. Proudfit;
monthly. Suspended in 1839.
1838.—The Eclectic Argus, at Racine, by Gilbert Knapp and others.
Published six months.
1838.—The Miner’s Free Press, at Mineral Point, by Welch & Pow-
man. Suspended in 1841.
1839.—The Northern Dealer, at Platteville, by Thomas Eastman.
In 1841 changed to the Wisconsin Whig. Suspended in 1843.
1840, June.—The Southport Telegraph, at Southport (Kenosha), by
C. L. Sholes. Still published.
1841.—The Green Bay Republic, by Henry O. Sholes. In 1844
guarded to the Wisconsin Republican, and in 1848 removed to Fond du
Lac.
1841.—The Green Bay Phantasm, by J. Y. Suydam. Published a short
time.
1841.—The Southport American, at Southport (Kenosha), by Moses
Down. In 1856 merged with the Telegraph.
1841.—The Milwaukee Journal, at Milwaukee, by Elisha Starr. Pub-
lished a short time.
1842.—The Racine Advocate, at Racine, by T. J. Wisner. Still pub-
lished.
1849.—The Independent American, at Platteville, by J. L. Marsh.
Subsequently removed to Monroe, Green county.
1849.—The Mineral Point Free Press, at Mineral Point, by Henry
Howman. Afterward removed to Madison and merged in the Demo-
crat.
1843.—The Grant County Herald, at Lancaster, by Schrader, Keeling &
Mallet. Suspended, but subsequently revived. Still published.
1841.—The Wisconsin Banner (German), at Milwaukee, by M.
Schottler.
1840.—The Prairie du Chien Patriot, at Prairie du Chien, by H. A.
& O. J. Wright. Suspended in 1863.
1847, June 23.—The Watertown Chronicle, at Watertown, by J. A.
Hatley. Suspended in the fall of 1847.
1850, July.—The River Times, at Portage City, by John Delaney.
Merged in the Badger State in 1853.

1850, November 30.—The Manitowoc Herald, at Manitowoc, by C.
W. Fitch. Published a number of years.
1851.—The Green Bay Spectator, at Green Bay, by Sam. Ryan, jr.
Suspended in December, 1852.
1851.—The Northern Republican, at Portage City, by W. W. Noyes.
1852, May 10.—The Crawford County Courier, at Prairie du Chien,
by Hutchinson & Hard. Still published.
1853, February 24.—The Appleton Crescent, at Appleton, by S. Ryan,
jr. Still published.
1853.—The Pick and Pact, at Shullsburg, by Bugh & Nimocks. Suc-
cceeded in 1855 by the La Fayette County Herald, by Rosk & Gray.
March 26, 1858, changed to the Southwestern Local, and continued a
number of years.
1854, October 18.—The Watertown Democrat, at Watertown, by D. W.
Bailou, jr. Still published.
1855, March 22.—The Watertown City Times, at Watertown, by George
Hyer. Suspended September 28, 1855.
1855, October 23.—The Jefferson County Republican, at Jefferson, by
Hoyt and Simber. Published a short time.
1855.—The Republican Journal, at Columbus, by Mallo & Thayer.
Published a number of years.
1856.—The Democratic Free Press, at Appleton, by S. H. Brady.
Suspended in 1857.
1857.—Waltzburger, at Watertown, by D. Binnenfeld. Still pub-
lished.
1857.—Folks Zeitung and People’s Gazette, at Watertown, by Carl
Schum.
1857, July.—The Prairie du Chien Leader, at Prairie du Chien, by
Hill & Greene. Published a number of years.
1858, January 30.—The Representative, at Watertown, by L. H. Rann.
Published three months.
1859, January 5.—The Watertown Transcript, at Watertown, by M.
Culiston. Published eleven weeks.

BUFFALO COUNTY.
1856, July 18.—The Fountain City Beacon, at Fountain City, by Rose
& Deacon. Suspended in October, 1858.
1857, September.—The Fountain City Advocate, at Fountain City,
by J. K. Averill. Published six months.
1860, March 18.—The Buffalo County Advertiser, at Fountain City,
by Pierce & Bohr. Suspended in the fall of 1861.
1861, April.—The Buffalo County Journal, at Alma, by James M.
Brackett. In 1863 changed to the Alma Journal. Now published as
the Buffalo County Journal.
1861.—The Buffalo County Republican, at Alma, by Charles Loh-
mann. In May, 1864, removed to Fountain City. Still published.

DANE COUNTY.
1828, November 8.—The Wisconsin Enquirer, at Madison, by Josiah
A. Noaman. In August, 1829, removed to Milwaukee and called
the Milwaukee Democrat. In March, 1844, changed to the American Free-
man. Published at Prairieville (Waukesha) a short time. Removed
again to Milwaukee in 1845 and called the Milwaukee Free Democrat.
1840.—The Madison Express, at Madison, by W. W. Wymann. Sus-
pended in 1852.
1842.—The Wisconsin Democrat, at Madison, by Knapp & Delaney.
Suspended in 1844.
1844, August.—The Wisconsin Argus, at Madison, by Mills, Smith
& Holt. In June, 1852, united with the Democrat, and called the
Argus and Democrat. Suspended in 1850. Revived April 3, 1890;
daily and weekly. Daily suspended January, 1892; weekly, June, 1892.
1846, January 11.—The Wisconsin Democrat, at Madison, by Beriah
Brown. Consolidated with the Argus in June, 1852.
1859, March.—The Northwestern Journal of Education, at Madison,
by O. M. Comer; monthly. Published three months.

(a) Compiled from the annual Reports of Proceedings of the State Editorial Association for 1860-62, 1865, 1866.
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

1850, July.—The Free School Journal and Teacher’s Advocate, at Madison, by J. L. Enos; monthly. Published six months.

1850, July.—De Norske Ven (Norwegian), at Madison, by Ole Tegersen. Published several months.

1850, August.—The Wisconsin Statesman, at Madison, by W. W. Wyman & Sons. June 1, 1850, consolidated with the Wisconsin Express and called the Wisconsin State Palladium; daily and weekly. Published eleven weeks.

1859, September.—The Wisconsin State Journal, at Madison, by David Atwood; daily and weekly. Still published.

1854, June 17.—The Wisconsin Patriot, at Madison, by Marston & Tenney. Daily established November 1, 1854; suspended November 14, 1854.

1854, December.—Der Norske Amerikander (Norwegian), at Madison, by Elias Stangeland. Suspended in May, 1857.

1855.—The Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer, and Northwestern Cultivator, removed from Janesville to Madison, by Miller & Lathrop. In 1859 the words “aul Iowa” were dropped from the title. Published a number of years.

1855.—The True American, at Madison, by J. A. Somerset & Co. Published in the fall of 1855.

1855.—The Madison Capital, at Madison, by L. Poland & Co. Published a short time, and merged in the True American.


1857.—The Students’ Miscellany, at Madison. Published one year.

1857, June.—Nordjersonen. In December, 1867, suspended, but in August, 1858, revived and published a year or two.

1857.—The Emigrants, removed from Janesville (established 1852) to Madison, by the Scandinavian Press Association.


1858, January 14.—The Wisconsin Sentinel, at Stoughton, by W. A. Gilles. Suspended June 10, 1858.


1861, January 1.—The Higher Law, at Madison, by Herbert Reed. Suspended April 4, 1861.

1863, October.—The Stoughton Reporter, at Stoughton, by L. W. Powell. Published several years.

1865, April 17.—The Wisconsin Capital, at Madison, by W. J. Parks & Co.; daily and weekly.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

1848.—The Badger, established at Beaver Dam. Three numbers issued.

1853, June 16.—The Dodge County Gazette, at Juneau, by Robert B. Wentworth. Suspended September 23, 1853.

1853, March 18.—The Beaver Dam Republican, at Beaver Dam, by Edgar C. Hull. In February, 1855, united with Sentinel, and called Republican and Sentinel. Daily established March 17, 1856, and tri-weekly July 1, 1858—the latter published five or six months. Soon afterward changed to Democratic Post. Suspended May 20, 1857.

1853, October 7.—The Burr Oak, at Juneau, by Charles Billington. Suspended in November, 1854.


1854, October.—The Beaver Dam Sentinel, at Beaver Dam, by N. V. Chandler. In February, 1855, united with the Republican.

1854, December.—The Fox Lake Times, at Fox Lake, by E. C. George & Co. In 1855 changed to Fox Lake Journal, and in 1857 to the Fox Lake Gazette. Suspended May 14, 1855, by the Fox Lake Record, by Stevens & George. Suspended August 1, 1866.

1855, July 1.—The Western World, at Fox Lake, by Hull & Swallow, monthly. Published one year.

1856, April 18.—The Dodge County Citizen, at Beaver Dam, by M. Cullaton. Still published.

1868, November 1.—The Beaver Dam Democrat, at Beaver Dam, by Carr Huntington. In 1851 changed to the Whig of ’76. Suspended January 17, 1873.

1859.—The Prison City Item, at Waupun. Suspended in 1859.

1866, September 5.—The Dodge County Elocutionist, at Beaver Dam, by John A. Farrell. Published three months.

1860, December 7.—The Beaver Dam Argus, at Beaver Dam, by E. W. Curtis. Still published.

1861.—The Horicon Gazette, at Horicon, by H. W. & A. C. Phelps. Published three months.

1868, August 28.—The Prison City Leader, at Waupun, by Oliver & Short. Now published as the Leader.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.


1846, December 17.—The Fond du Lac Weekly, at Fond du Lac, by James M. Gilllett. Suspended December 17, 1847.

1848, January 6.—The Fond du Lac Republican, at Fond du Lac, by Samuel Ryan, Jr. July, 1850, changed to the Fountain City, and in April, 1851, suspended.

1851, April 30.—The Fond du Lac Patriot, at Fond du Lac, by John D. Hyman. In January, 1853, changed to National Democrat. June 16, 1853, united with the Journal, and called the Union.

1859, November 9.—The Fountain City Herald, by Royal Buck. In 1859 united with the Western Freeman, and called the Fond du Lac Commonwealth. Still published, daily and weekly.

1853, December 14.—The Ripon Herald, at Ripon, by A. P. Mapes. In October, 1855, changed to the Ripon Spectator, and in November, 1856, to the Ripon Times. Suspended in June, 1857, but revived in the following November as the Western Times. In March, 1869, changed to Ripon Record. Again suspended in December, 1869, but revived in January, 1864, as the Ripon Commonwealth. Still published.


1857, February 15.—The Journal, at Fond du Lac, by Beeson & Smeal. In May, 1858, united with the Union, and called the Democratic Press.


1859.—De Wauke Burger (Holland), by Van Attanus & Salverda. Published a short time.

1860, August 52.—The Saturday Reporter, at Fond du Lac, by J. J. Beeson. Still published.

1899, December.—Fond du Lac Zeitung, by Theod. Friedlender.

ROCK COUNTY.


1846, August.—The Rock County Democrat, at Janesville, by George W. Crabbe. In 1846 changed to the Free Soil Democrat. Suspended shortly afterward.

1849, April 1.—The Rock County Banner, at Janesville, by John A. Brown. In 1851 changed to the Badger State, and soon after consolidated with the Democratic Standard.

1851, October 11.—The Democratic Standard, at Janesville, by Dr. John Mitchell. Daily established May 1, 1856. Publication suspended October 21, 1857.

1892.—The Spirit of the Times, at La Crosse, by A. D. La Due. Published less than a year.
ALASKA.

I am indebted to Mr. Ivan Petroff, special agent of the Census Office for Alaska, for the following account of several unsuccessful attempts to establish newspapers in or for Alaska:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1881.

Mr. S. N. D. North, Special Agent Press, etc.

DEAR SIR: Alaska cannot at present boast of a newspaper published in or out of the territory. Several abortive attempts have been made in Sitka and other places on the Pacific coast to represent the country and its interests in the way of journalistic enterprise, but thus far all have failed. I will give you the "death-list" in chronological order:

The Alaska Herald, semi-monthly, 8-page, was established in San Francisco, California, March 1, 1865, by Agapios Houcharenko, a fugitive Russian monk. It also bore the Russian name of Soboda (Liberty). A few columns of it were in the Russian language, advocating nihilistic and atheistic doctrines. The editor never saw Alaska. The publication lingered along until May 9, 1873, chiefly as a blackmailer of corporations, and then fell into the hands of A. A. Stickney, who, though also a stranger to Alaska, carried it on creditably until March 20, 1876.

Almost contemporaneous with the Herald was the Alaska Times, established in Sitka May 1, 1868, by W. S. Dodge, with T. G. Murphy as editor. The Times, a weekly, subsequently passed altogether into Murphy's hands, and by combining a tailor shop with the printing office, the pioneer editor managed to "hold on" until 1870, when he removed to Seattle, Washington territory, published two numbers of the Times there, and then gave up the struggle.

Some soldiers of the Sitka garrison published from time to time small sheets, the Alaska Bulletin, the Sitka Post, running only four or five numbers each.

The sailors of the United States steamer "Alaskan," while in Sitka harbor published a diminutive sheet, lasting about six weeks—name unknown to fame—in the spring of 1873.

The latest and last Alaska newspaper enterprise was the Alaska Appeal, published semi-monthly at San Francisco, from March 6, 1870, to April 15, 1880. This was an 8-page, 4th paper, published by your correspondent, a former resident of Alaska under Russian and American rule.

Under the Russian government no book or paper was published in Sitka, but a number of valuable charts were engraved and printed there from copper-plates. I refer to Tebenkhoff's "Atlas of Northwest Coast of America," Sitka, 1833, fol.

Very truly yours,

IVAN PETROFF.