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—The first voice of the Press was praise and prayer,—  
May its rapidly multiplying issues be like “the leaves of the tree  
which were for the healing of the nations.”



HISTORY  
OF THE  
PRESS OF MAINE,

EDITED BY

JOSEPH GRIFFIN,

1872.

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BRUNSWICK ;

FROM THE PRESS, ESTABLISHED

A. D. M DCCCXIX.

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BRUNSWICK

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## PREFACE.

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AT the close of half a century's labor in Maine, the writer, under the impression that he had been established in business as a printer, publisher and bookseller for a longer period than any other person in the State, thought it might be a pleasure, possibly a duty, to devote himself to the business of gathering up (while they could be gathered) the fragments for a History of the Press in Maine. The thought was thrown out, half jestingly, in a letter to one of the editors of the Saco Independent (his faithful apprentice in early manhood), and quite to his surprise the suggestion was not only hailed as a good one, but a recommendation of the writer's fitness for the work was spread through the press, and so many offers of assistance, necessary to the undertaking, were consequently made, that he took courage and forthwith sent out a prospectus of the intended work. In the following pages the reader will find the result.

The time gained from his other employments has been occupied with collecting, arranging and printing the matter of this History. Persons, one or more in each county, it will be seen, have given the fruits of their faithful labors, — to which they have, in most cases, consented that the editor should affix their signatures. In no other way could so complete and reliable a history be obtained.

The editor has endeavored to exclude every thing that might appear partial. If any political or religious paper, or any book-

publishing house, has not received due notice, it is in cases where he has applied in vain to the editors and publishers for the necessary information. Some corrections, with additional matter of interest, will be found in the Appendix, to which the reader's attention is particularly called.

For our frontispiece is given the portraits of the trio first engaged in printing. They are taken from a medallion, and are said to be faithful likenesses. For the loan of the cut we are indebted to the publishers of "Gutenberg and the Art of Printing."

It is with pleasure that we insert, at the close of the Introduction, a fine portrait (copied from a painting by Badger) of the venerable Benjamin Titcomb, first printer and journalist of Maine, and for forty years pastor of the Baptist church in Brunswick.

*See sketch of his life, p. 34, and also in Appendix.*

A description of printing presses—specimen cuts of which are exhibited in this book—may be found on page 23.

Success in obtaining portraits of early printers, editors, and publishers, has not met our expectations. The portrait of Luther Severance, from a plate prepared for the History of Augusta, was counted upon; but, very unexpectedly, on search at the office of the lithographer it was not to be found.

The editor, in closing, would express his thanks to all who have kindly favored him with their contributions. — The origin and gatherings of this book are largely due to the Editors and Publishers' Association of Maine. The editors' labors, bating the imperfections, he cheerfully dedicates as a token of love to the fraternity.

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## INTRODUCTION.

THE main object of this work is to give a History of the Press in Maine; but before entering upon this special field, it seems meet that we should take a look at the origin of the Press and the Craft.

So much in regard to the general history of printing has been recently published, that only a mere outline of the beginning and progress of the art, especially in the last half century, need here be given. While this work has been in press, an interesting book, entitled "Gutenberg and the Art of Printing," by Miss Emily C. Pearson, has been published at Boston by Noyes, Holmes, and Co. Another, the "American Encyclopedia of Printing," published at Philadelphia by J. Luther Ringwalt,—a work of great labor and research, embracing every thing that has any bearing upon book-making, including biographies of inventors, eminent printers and publishers. In consequence of the interest awakened by the erection of the Gutenberg monument at Mentz in 1857, many interesting facts were brought to light, relating to Gutenberg and other pioneer printers, which the writers of these books have gathered up.

A majority of authors on the History of Printing, down to Isaiah Thomas of Massachusetts in 1810, are disposed to give Lawrence Koster of Haerlem, Netherlands, the credit of being the inventor of the art of printing, in the year 1420. But sufficient evidence has not been brought to light to prove that Koster was engaged in any thing much in advance of the stamp and block printing art, which is traced back to an early period in the history

of the Assyrian and Chinese empires. If he conceived the idea of movable types, it is clear that he had not the skill and perseverance to perfect them to a practical use. The story that John Geinsfleisch, a servant of Koster's, stole his master's apparatus, during a festival, and absconded, communicating his knowledge to his younger brother (Gutenberg), seems unworthy of credit.

An account of a lawsuit between Gutenberg and the heirs of his former partner, Dritzhu, in 1436, still upon court record, makes it quite clear that movable types were not then in use by any other person. The voluntary destruction of his apparatus, the hard work of years, that no one should be unjustly put in possession of his discoveries, is strong evidence that Gutenberg was the inventor of the present art of printing.

In these days of remarkable scientific discoveries, it seems, at first thought, strange that so simple an invention as that of movable types should not have been made earlier. But we are no longer surprised when we observe the order of Providence.\* Every thing has its time. "Necessity (to human view) becomes the mother of invention." While books were made by the slow process of writing, there were but few persons, who could read; consequently there could have been but little demand for books.

The invention of printing seems to have been withheld until the time when the civilized world was not only ready to throw off the errors of past ages, but to receive the oracles of divine truth with gladness.† About the commencement of the fifteenth century there are indications in history that the darkness of the previous centuries was gradually losing its intensity,—the day was dawning. The little opposition that the invention of the art of printing met with, is evidence that there was in the heart of Germany an increasing degree of civil and religious freedom.

\* History, says D'Aubigne, should live by that life which belongs to it, and that life is God. The history of the world should be set forth as the annals of the government of a Sovereign King.

† It is remarkable how great a portion of the first labor of the Press was bestowed upon the Bible.

It has been remarked that "if Mentz had not been a free city\* Gutenberg might not have conceived or executed his invention; for despotism, like superstition, imposes silence. 'It was fitting that *printing and liberty should be born of the same sun and the same air.*'" In this atmosphere of liberty, followed by increasing light, came the desire for books; first for elementary works, and then for the Bible, which some had begun to feel was the book of civil liberty, as well as of eternal life. A man was now raised up, and an ambition given him to print the sacred oracles, that pushed him forward through every obstacle until he had completed his work of initiating the art of printing.

Gutenberg was by trade a lapidary, (polisher of stones, and maker of mirrors). "He had a passion for mechanical studies. Not content to follow the beaten track, his mind was fertile in expedients for saving labor and perfecting his work. The *great art* could only be reached by ascending patiently to it through many lower steps of toil and invention. 'It seems (says one) that every advancement of humanity is purchased with tears, and that suffering is the fatal law of all great beginnings.'"—E. C. P.

Gutenberg's first attempts at printing with blocks were probably made at Strasburg between the years 1435 and 1444; but no direct evidence of his labor as a printer with movable types is discovered until he is again found in Mentz about the beginning of 1445. His first works were the Alphabet, the Poor Man's Bible (extracts from the Scriptures), the Catholicon, (a school-book) etc., all of which were done upon engraved blocks. Had the invention of movable types been stolen from Koster (of which act some have accused him), who died before 1440, would not the evidence have been apparent? Down to 1450, Gutenberg had been experimenting

\* Gutenberg was born at Mentz, a free and rich city on the Rhine, about the year 1400, and when yet a young man, fled on account of political dissensions, to Strasburg, sixty miles distant. Of his childhood, says Miss Pearson, little is known; yet some German and other writers draw pleasing pictures of his youth. They represent him as high-spirited, thoughtful and devout; influenced by a desire that good books might be made common, and as having a foreseeing consciousness of the part he was to act in bringing it about. 'He said to himself, from his earliest years,' says one of his biographers, 'God suffers in the great multitudes whom his sacred Word cannot reach.'

in type-cutting and casting, assisted by the ingenious Schoeffer, and depending for subsistence upon his trade. At this date, John Fust\* was received into partnership,—furnishing the needed capital, and receiving as security a mortgage on the stock and apparatus of Gutenberg.

It is supposed that "Gutenberg had attempted to print an edition of the Vulgate before he solicited Fust for money necessary to complete the undertaking; and that after their partnership was dissolved and Fust had taken possession of the apparatus, the still unfinished work was continued and finished by Fust and Schoeffer. Gutenberg is believed by some authorities to have accomplished his design of printing the Bible at a later period." The greater probability is, that the Bible finished by Fust and Schoeffer in 1455 to '57, was the one that posterity justly named after Gutenberg, who had commenced it. It is said that Fust, before he finished the Bible, repented of his treatment of Gutenberg, and tried to induce him to join the firm of Fust and Schoeffer.

Gutenberg's energy, in spite of the severe blow inflicted upon him by Fust, was not lost. Under great trials and difficulties he continued to make progress in the art; and in 1460 we hear of him under new enterprises. By the aid of Dr. C. Hummery, he was again enabled to work on a satisfactory basis. In 1460 the *Catholicon*, in large folio, was issued from Gutenberg's press.

On the 18th of January, 1465, Gutenberg was taken into the employ of the courtiers of the Elector, Adolph of Nassau, and removed to Ettville. He received an annual payment from the

\* The orthography of this name has been disputed, being written variously Faust, Faustus, and Fust, (pronounced Foost) but the latter is authoritative, as his name appears in the colophons of his publications thus:—Made by Johanneum Fust, citizen of Mentz. One of the events attending the introduction of printing that is positively ascertained is that John Fust of Mentz in 1455 gained legal possession of the printing-material of John Gutenberg in a suit for the return of certain money advanced, and that Fust thereafter pursued the art in partnership with his son-in-law, Peter Schoeffer. It appears probable from a comparison of the various stories, that Gutenberg received assistance in money from John Fust, goldsmith of Mentz, but having spent at least five years in experiment without producing any return for the investment, was sued, and the property adjudged to Fust, who, with the help of Schoeffer, carried the work to its conclusion, shown in their splendid Bible and the Psalter of 1457.—*Encyclopædia*.

Elector of a new suit of clothes, twenty bushels of corn, and two tons of wine. He did not, however, live long to enjoy his increased prosperity. It is known that he had departed previous to Feb., 1468; but the day of his death is not on record.

The monument to Gutenberg, which adorns one of the public squares at Mentz, was executed by Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor. It was erected Aug. 14, 1857, the four hundred and first anniversary of the invention of movable types. Fifteen hundred strangers assembled in Mentz to do honor to the memory of the great inventor.

The dispersion from Mentz (at the time of the revolution, Oct., 1462) of the workmen already initiated into the mystery of printing, led to a wonderfully rapid extension of the art, which learned men of every nation were ready to welcome with delight. Before the completion of the first half century, printing had been established throughout almost the whole of civilized Europe.

An idea of the rapidity with which books were multiplied even by the slow presses of that day, may be gathered by a glance at the famous Althorp library in England. There may be seen samples of twenty editions of the Latin Bible printed before 1480. Here are copies of nine editions of German Bibles printed before 1495; ten editions of Italian Bibles, fifteen of French, and four editions of the Spanish Bible, before 1481.

Other works were also multiplied with surprising rapidity. The Althorp library contains editions of St. Augustine between 1467 and 1490; seven of St. Chrysostom: thirteen of St. Jerome alleged to be previous to 1468; fourteen of Thomas Aquinas before 1480. Here, too, are twenty editions of Cicero, printed before 1473; eight of Horace before 1480; Pliny on vellum from Rome, 1471; — while the superb works of the Aldus press, the Stephens press, and Bodley's Parma press are spread all around.

“Luther completed his German translation in 1534. From 1535 to 1574, the production of Luther's Bible was immense, engaging the services of printers in many cities. One office alone, within

that period, printed one hundred thousand copies. In England the introduction of the Bible was less pacific, than in Germany.

“Wickliffe’s translation of the Vulgate in 1380, (seventy years before the first Bible was printed), opened a religious war in England and France which continued for two centuries. The story of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in both England and France, is but a succession of bloody and tyrannous legislation on the one hand, and of bitter steadfast resistance on the other, centering upon the popular demand for the free use of the Bible in the vernacular; and in this struggle printing immediately played a conspicuous part, by providing the means for the diffusion of the Scriptures.”

THE ENGLISH BIBLE was baptised in blood. “Tyndale met his death on the scene of his work, ten years after its accomplishment. One of his assistants had preceded him from the fires of Springfield; another was to follow by the same death in Portugal. John Rogers, his friend, survived to meet his death at the stake; while Coverdale, the last comrade, reserved for a happier fate, saw his own Bible offered freely in England by the same king, Henry VIII, who had doomed his comrade to death.”

THE BIBLE IN AMERICA. — During the reign of eight sovereigns, after the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers in 1620, no English Bibles, but such as came from England were used in this country. Although a printing-press was established and books were printed here as early as 1639, yet no one could print the Bible on this side of the water without being subjected to a prosecution from those in England and Scotland, who held a patent from the Crown.

In 1664 John Eliot had printed at Cambridge, Mass., the Bible in the language of the Natick Indians. In 1743 Christopher Sauer, or Sower, at Germantown, Pa., published the first

NOTE. Quite a large portion of the information conveyed in this Introduction has been gathered from the American Encyclopedia of Printing. Our quotations are mostly from that work. Those, who wish to obtain a thorough knowledge of the subjects here touched upon, will do well to obtain a copy of the Encyclopedia. It is one royal 8vo. vol. Price \$10.

German edition of the Bible, after having been three years in the press. But it was not until about one hundred and seventy years after the first English colony had been planted in America that the Bible was here printed in the English language.

RELICS OF EARLY PRINTING.—The veneration for the Bible through the centuries has preserved to us a few copies of the earliest editions, beginning with Gutenberg's, which, though without date, is supposed to have been finished in 1455, and to be the first book ever printed upon metallic type. It seems most likely that this Bible, which Gutenberg began to print and which was finished by Fust and Schoeffer, was the one (before referred to) which afterward bore the name of the Gutenberg, or Mazarin,—the latter name being given because a copy of it (very rare) was found in the library of that prelate. Mr. James Lenox of New York is said to have a copy of this edition.—In the rare collection of biblical works of the late George Livermore of Cambridge is a single leaf of this Bible. This collection also contained a copy of the New Testament printed by Fust in 1462; supposed to be the first in which the date is given. Original specimens of block printing yet earlier than these, entitled *Biblia Pauperum*, may here be seen. They are a series of wood cuts representing scripture subjects, supposed to have been printed as early as from 1420 to 1440.

Mr. J. D. T. of Boston has in his possession a copy of the sermons of the monk Utino, which was published at Venice in 1473; and which is still rarer, a volume of the "Speculum" of the monk Vincent of Beauvais, the printing of which was commenced by Mentel at Strasburg in 1469, and completed in 1473.—Silas Ketchum of Bristol, N. H., has in his library a copy of Orozin's History of Human Calamities, printed at Venice in 1483.—The public library of Boston contains many antique works; but the great library at Philadelphia is said to abound in ancient books.

Among private libraries we think there are few, if any, in our country where there are more rare works of antiquity than in that

of Dr. Taleott, of the Bangor Theological Seminary. Being recently favored with an opportunity to examine this library, we were led to solicit of the Doctor some information in regard to it, which he has kindly given us, and which we here insert :

“The Latin Bible, or Vulgate, to which you refer (writes the Doctor to the editor) is not of so early a date as you stated. It is dated 1501, and its peculiar value arises from its being from the press of the celebrated printer of Nuremberg, Anthony Koberger, the father-in-law of Albert Durer. The book was a present from a friend, now deceased. It was purchased, if I am rightly informed, at the sale of the library of Hon. Thomas Ewbank, late Commissioner of Patents at Washington. This is the oldest book in my possession which has a title page. But even in this volume the date is not given on the title page, but, as usual before that time, in the *colophon* at the end of the volume. The type is black letter, with many contractions, yet fewer than those which occur in the works which I have, bearing date from twenty to twenty-nine years earlier. In this volume, as in the older ones, the large capitals at the beginning of books and chapters are invariably omitted, the spaces being left to be filled ornamentally by the pen or pencil. Of volumes, printed before the year 1500, I have sixteen, mostly black letter, and all in excellent preservation. The most remarkable of these is the work of Thomas Aquinas, entitled ‘*Questiones Disputate de Veritate*,’ a thick folio with clasps, printed at Lubeck by Koellhoef, 1472. Among others are the Treatise of Albertus Magnus, ‘*De Eucharistia*,’ in folio, printed at Ulm, 1472; the celebrated work of Jacobus de Voragine, entitled *Historia Lombardica*, a collection of legends of the saints, printed (place not given) 1482, and the *Aurea Catena* of Thomas Aquinas, a commentary on the Gospels, collected from the writings of the fathers, bearing date (place not given) 1476. This latter work is particularly noticeable for the beauty of the typography, the thickness and firmness of the paper, and the tastefulness with which the capital letters have been filled in with the pencil.

“In addition to what I have said above as to the title page of Koberger’s Vulgate being destitute of date, I may add that the



next oldest volume in my possession, printed with a title page, (the Epistles of Cicero, Turin, 1515) also exhibits the date, not on the title page, but in the *colophon* at the end. The oldest volume which I have with a dated title page is a work of Erasmus, in duodecimo, printed in Italic type by Froben at Basle, 1523. At a somewhat later period the date was sometimes given both on the title page and in the colophon. My copy of Manutius' Commentary on the Epistles of Cicero, purchased at the sale of Mr. Choate's library, printed by the "Aldi Filii," Venice, 1547, is thus dated."

The foregoing interesting description gives a good idea of the style of the first printed books.

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NEWSPAPERS IN EUROPE: — "The first European attempts to establish printed and regularly published newspapers were made nearly simultaneously, in the early part of the seventeenth century, in Germany, France, and England. The first German newspaper, in numbered sheets, was printed in 1612. The first French newspaper was established at Paris, 1632, by Renaudot, a physician, famous for his skill in collecting news to amuse his patients. The first English newspaper was established in London, by Nathaniel Butter, in 1622. It was a small quarto of eighteen pages, called the Certain News of the Present Week.

"But the repression laws enacted after the Restoration of James II. crushed out all these early efforts. More than two hundred years after Caxton had exercised the art of printing in England, her citizens had to rely upon letter writers for their supply of news. During the very century that English kings crushed out daring journalism they were frequently baffled by printers of pamphlets containing violent and scurrilous attacks upon their doctrines or their dynasties; and while James II. had suppressed all newspapers save his government organ, his successor found it impossible to suppress the adverse ballads, pamphlets, and books of the Jacobites, which were issued in underground printing-offices, where precautions against detection and arrest were adopted similar to those used at the present day by those who print counterfeit

money. — After newspapers had once gained a strong hold in public favor, however, as they did in England during the closing years of the seventeenth and in the eighteenth century; after a gradual change in the British constitution prevented a resort to purely arbitrary methods of destroying them in England; and after they had survived the stamp tax imposed by Queen Anne, a long series of battles were waged before juries, between successive English administrations and different newspaper proprietors, until finally, despite many unjust convictions, the freedom of fair newspaper comment on public questions has been finally established in England as the result of a series of parliamentary and legal contests lasting for more than two centuries." — *Engl. Printing.*

THE PRESS IN AMERICA. — "A printing-press was in operation in Mexico in less than a century after the new art became generally known in Europe, and for nearly a century before a printing-press was introduced into the present limits of the United States. The second American city in which a printing-office was established was Lima, Peru, where a work designed to assist the priests in the study of the language of the natives appeared in 1586."

The first Book-press was established at Cambridge in January, 1639, by Stephen Day. Rev. Jesse Glover, who contributed largely to the purchase of this press, died on his passage to the New World. Nothing could be printed upon it without the sanction of the President of Harvard College. The press was not enfranchised in Massachusetts until 1755. Day, evidently from pecuniary embarrassments, soon relinquished his stand and became foreman to his successor, Samuel Green.

NEWSPAPERS. — The first newspaper on this western continent, of which there is any record, was printed in Boston, Mass., in 1692, by R. Pierce. The first number has been preserved in the State Paper Office, London. Whether any more than this number were printed is not known. — As it came out without

license, the probability is that a continuance was forbidden by the General Court.

The Boston News Letter, commenced in Boston Aug. 24, 1704, was the first established newspaper in the United States: imprint, B. Green; proprietor, John Campbell, a Scotchman, a bookseller, and postmaster of Boston. The contents of the News Letter, during the whole of his proprietorship, are chiefly extracts from London papers. After issuing his small sheet, 12 × 8, for fifteen years, the editor makes the common complaint that his paper is not supported, and he is not able, as he should be, to issue a whole sheet weekly in order to keep up with the foreign news, which was then, all beyond England, thirteen months in arrear! The News Letter was continued until the evacuation of Boston by the British in 1774.

"A rival newspaper, called the Boston Gazette, was established in December, 1719, by a new postmaster, who represented Campbell; but it was only in the third newspaper of the United States, the New England Courant, established by James Franklin in 1721, that signs of live journalism in this country were developed. The Courant, under the management of James Franklin, assisted by his immortal brother Benjamin, was the first American newspaper that gave any signs of vigor or energy, or that was anything more than a dry rehash of safe and staple news. The Franklins speedily became embroiled, not only with their newspaper predecessor, Campbell, but with the clergy and the civil authorities; and, James being forbidden to continue his publication, it was published in the name of young Ben, then an apprentice in his teens, nominally on his own account, but really for his brother."

#### THE PRINTING-OFFICE AS A SCHOOL.

By reference to our Index of Periodicals it will be seen that there are only eight editors,\* among fifty, who have received a college diploma. The status was the same in Massachusetts as late as

\* Only seven in the Index have the titles annexed, — that of Marcellus Emery, M. A., having been accidentally omitted. The Bangor Democrat, once edited by him, is not now published.

1820. Buckingham, in his 'Reminiscences,' gives but five or six editors of liberal education,\* among the host that preceded him in Massachusetts. The *Columbian Centinel*, edited by Benjamin Russell from 1784 to 1828; the *Boston Gazette*, by John Russell from 1795 to 1823; the *New England Galaxy*, by J. T. Buckingham from 1817 to 1828, and the *Boston Courier*, 1828 to 1851, were among the most influential papers in the country. Each of these editors entered the printing-office at about fifteen years of age, with only the *ABC* education of the common schools of that day, and gained his high position by appreciating and diligently improving the advantages of the printing-office. Innumerable are the cases of this kind that have occurred. And not only have able journalists thus been multiplied, but our halls of State and National legislation have been amply supplied with efficient laborers from these nurseries of intellect.† Enrolled in the list will ever stand conspicuous one whom our fraternity will delight to honor — that printer, journalist, statesman, diplomatist, philosopher, to whom was given wisdom to penetrate the secret chambers of the Almighty, and by his kite and hemp string to ascertain the nature of His thunderbolts, and with an iron rod conduct them harmlessly to the earth. Nor did his exalted mission end here. The conception of FRANKLIN was still farther developed in the mind of Prof. Henry, who next, by the aid of a magnet, rang a bell at the distant end of a wire; — and from this feat, doubtless, was caught the idea by Prof. Morse, which has given us the LIGHTNING-PRINTING APPARATUS; one thread of which, encircling the globe, can send out more intelligence in a given time, than all the printing-presses or printing-machines in the world.

Among those self-taught of the present generation, whose name stands out above all others as a journalist, is the lamented Horace Greeley. — The extreme poverty and hardships of early life through which B. Russell, Buckingham and Greeley passed, make up an interesting and valuable history for the young.

\* B. Russell and J. T. Buckingham both held office as Senator and Representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts for several years.

Among numerous testimonials in honor of our profession, we may be permitted to present the following, being new. — In a letter recently received from the venerable Dr. WITHINGTON, of Newbury, Mass., (now in his 85th year), with whom the editor had the pleasure of acquaintance in early days, he remarks, in closing — “I think printing is a noble employment, and brings as much literature before the mind that appreciates as — shall I say — a college? Yes; at least I have many profitable recollections; though some printers, like their proof-sheets, only receive transient impressions.” Leonard Withington served an apprenticeship with J. T. Buckingham, ending in 1808; after which he went to college — then to the Theological Seminary at Andover. His career since, as a clergyman, scholar, and author, is well known.

Pres. SMITH of Dartmouth College acknowledges his indebtedness to the printing-office in these words — “I am far from being satisfied with my labors in my present position; but, imperfect as they seem to me, I cannot help thinking that I am a little better President for having been a printer.”

The printer, combining intellectual with mechanical employment, — *composing* typographically, and at the same time, mentally, — elaborating or criticising the written ideas of others in the copy before him, — often putting his own thoughts, without copy, directly into form, — must have a dull, heedless head if he does not gain the tact of a ready and good writer. — His hard experience also in business life, with his unrequited labors, quickens his moral sensibilities, — he leans naturally to the side of the oppressed, and becomes the strenuous advocate of liberty and equal rights. Consequently, under monarchical and despotic governments, the members of no profession have ever been exposed to such martyrdom as this. History, since the commencement of printing, is full of accounts of the slaughter of printers, publishers, and journalists, who combated “wickedness in high places.” Interesting volumes might be written on this subject.

The examples of *self-made* editors (so to speak) are given for the encouragement of the young printer, who goes out with his

scanty means into the new, rough settlements of our country, to establish his press where no one can subsist but by performing the arduous work of editor, printer, and publisher: a discipline, well improved, calculated to make him an able and a useful journalist.—Where the discipline of the College (or its equivalent) and that of the printer are combined, there, other things being equal, may we look for the best editor, the best teacher, the best legislator.\* It cannot however be disguised, that the poor boy possessed of stamina, who starts in the world with a pittance, earns his first farthing in a useful calling, and pursues that calling steadily, gaining knowledge and tact through severe trials and deprivations, is the one who most surely arrives at eminence.†

\* Though the employment of a printer may be more directly connected with intellectual development than are other mechanical trades, still every exercise of skill in manual labor tends to increase the mental faculties. He is but half a man, and she but half a woman, who has not learned a useful trade. Prussia owes her strength at this day, as a means, in many to her system of instruction,—requiring in connection with her obligatory common school discipline, that every person, male and female, even to the royal household, shall learn some trade. The growing and permanent strength of every nation depends on her obedience, to this natural law,—the union of manual and intellectual labor; the first indispensable, and to be held as honorable as the latter.—God only knows, how long the invention of printing might have been delayed had not Gutenberg been a taylor; by which trade he was not only perfected in skill, but gained his living while engaged in the great invention. It is self-evident that there can be no great discovery,—no great advance in science or religion aside from this union. Among the many instances of a similar kind that any intelligent person may recall from sacred or profane history, we will name one that has a special interest in this vicinity. The great change that has taken place within thirty years in the moral and religious condition of Turkey is well known; but it is not generally known that the great apostle to that nation, Dr Humlin, attributes his success, under God, to the cultivation of his mechanical faculties while a student at Bowdoin College. There are several other graduates of Bowdoin within our knowledge, now standing high as professional men (some have departed), who by trades worked their passage through College; more than one, in part, by sawing wood for fellow students, whom we should like to have now compared with their employers. Would not mechanic's shops, connected with our schools of learning, be of more service to the world than the gymnasium, or military drill?

† The autobiography of Robert Chambers and brother, recently published, is an additional and very interesting instance in illustration of the truth of this theory. The editors and publishers of the many useful works, under their signature, circulated in Europe and in this country, began in Edinburgh with as poor an outfit in knowledge and in printing materials, as did our Hayswell hero, an account of whom is given in this book, beginning on page 196.

It may be expected of the editor that he should give, in this introduction, some of his observations upon men and things in Maine,—some reminiscences of the two generations of editors, printers, and publishers that have passed before him. We can give no better account than that which may be obtained by a perusal of the Newspaper and Biographical departments of this book. There may be seen a sketch of the editorial fraternity, past and present, political and religious,—of the men that have figured as politicians, and of those that have been engaged in preparing and publishing moral, religious, and scientific intelligence; there, too, may be seen the vast numbers that have made attempts at journalism, and from various causes have failed of success. More than 200 periodicals have been started in this State,—had their brief day, and then disappeared. Many of these performed a useful part in the field of their mission; and their conductors, though not pecuniarily rewarded, probably had the consciousness and satisfaction of having done something for the public good.

No literary or scientific magazine has yet obtained a permanent footing in this State, unless the one now published (*Journal of Education*) proves an exception. “Too far down east,” is the cry. The difficulty is—not the lack of able writers, but the want of readers. Our State is young; the bone and muscle, as well as the mental forces, are required in subduing the land, establishing manufactories, and in supplying a good portion of the world with lumber. Our literary and scientific men, with a few exceptions, have been drawn to more central and lucrative sections in other States of the Union. Our invigorating climate, however, will continue to produce strong, intellectual men; and when the west shall have been supplied, and our people find, as they should, more time for mental culture, our ablest literary men will be retained in Maine. Light ever begins in the east and passes westward. In our Bibliographical department it will also be seen how many of the best preachers and writers of our country are natives of Maine. Here and there one, we are glad to see, comes back to spend his last days amidst the pleasant scenery of his boyhood.

Let us pause here in regard to the advance of printing, and note the

IMPROVEMENT IN PRINTING PRESSES.

With the rude, clumsy presses of the first century of printing, there must have been an immense number of operatives to do the great amount of work that appears to have been done, as only two or three hundred sheets per day were struck off on a single press. The first presses were nearly in the form of the wine presses of the day. A specimen cut of a press used in 1560 shows some advance in construction; but it was not until 1620-'25 — two hundred years after the invention of printing — that W. J. Blacu, a German, made the first considerable improvement in the press, inventing one that still bears his name. Benjamin Franklin, one hundred years after its introduction, worked in London upon one of these presses. [See illustrative cut at close of this Introduction]. It differs not materially from the press afterward made in this country (about 1790) by Ramage, which was in general use until 1825. Each of these presses required two pulls of the bar on each side of a demy sheet, the platen covering but half of the form.

The next improvement embraced the toggle, or knee-joint power, inclosed in an iron frame. This press, with various improved attachments to the levers, is still the best hand-press in use. [See specimen cut at the close of the book]. Upon a press of the latter power this work has been printed at the rate of not over two hundred impressions, of eight pages, an hour.

In 1790 we find the first mention of a cylinder printing-machine (or *press*, as we prefer to call it), as patented by Wm. Nicholson, an Englishman. He failed, however, to bring it into use. The first cylinder press that appears to have succeeded, was patented in 1813 by Bacon and Donkin, Englishmen. The London Times was first printed upon this in 1814, at the rate of 1100 impressions an hour, which was then thought to be a wonderful achievement. Ten years later such improvements were made that 2000 sheets an hour were struck off.

There are now a hundred kinds of printing-presses in use in



the United States, of various degrees of speed. The whole number of all kinds in operation is about 25,000. The machine of the greatest power yet invented is by R. Hoe and Co., New York, called the Type-Revolving Printing Machine, the principle of which was patented in 1840. A specimen cut of one with eight impression cylinders may be seen at the close of this book. The form of type is placed upon the central cylinder — which is about four and a half feet in diameter — and covers a segment of only one-fourth of the surface; the remainder being occupied as an ink-distributing surface. The impression cylinders may be increased from two to ten or twelve. The ten cylinder prints at the rate of 25,000 large newspaper sheets upon one side per hour.

There is a press, invented by Wm. Bullock, a native of Greenville, N. Y., on the planetary or type-revolving principle, which feeds itself from a continuous roll of paper, and prints both sides of the largest news sheet at the same time it passes around the impression cylinders. The sheets are cut to any exact measurement, after being printed, and are laid off in a pile by the operation of the machine. The manufacturing company claim that they can make a press capable of printing 20,000 perfected sheets per hour; or, by a duplication of forms, 40,000.

#### TYPE-SETTING AND DISTRIBUTING.

Until within a very few years it has been considered impossible that types could be either set or distributed in any other way than by passing them one by one through the fingers. Now it is among the probabilities that a revolution in the compositor's department is at hand. We have seen at Boston a *type-distributing machine*, invented by O. L. Brown, operated by steam, which feeds itself from the page of matter to be distributed. The matter is taken up line by line by the machine; the letters are seized one by one by automatic fingers and passed into a rotating ring about ten inches in diameter. The machine must be seen in order to gain a clear understanding of its operations; but a printer will get some idea of the distributor if he is informed that the body of each letter has a groove or nick, differing in place from

every other, and that automatic *galleyers* (so to speak) are thrown out as the types pass around the ring, each type continuing to move until the match is made, when it drops in an upright position upon a galley, ready, when the galley is sufficiently filled, to be placed upon the type-setting stand. This distributing machine, with a boy to watch its movements, will do the work of two or three men by the usual method. A girl in a few hours practice upon the type-setter (which we will not attempt to describe) will do the work of two experienced hands in the old way. It is thought that these machines will succeed.

Type-setting machines have been invented of more rapid movement, but we believe there are yet some improvements needed to insure success.

#### MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

The facilities for manufacturing paper have kept pace with the demands of the press. Fifty-five years ago paper was made only by hand in the following manner. — [A manner similar to that practised by the Chinese at a very early period.] — Across a hardwood frame of the size of the sheet to be manufactured, were drawn very close parallel wires, with cross supporting wires at intervals, which gave what we call water-lines. Another similar frame, called the deckle, was placed over this to form together a shallow sieve. This mould was dipped into the vat of pulp, a portion of which was taken up, shaken, drained for two or three seconds, and then turned over upon a sheet of felt, the layer of pulp and the sheets alternating until the pile was sufficient to fill a press, which was then screwed down. After pressure, the sheets were arranged in a new order, and again pressed. After this, they were "sized" by dipping in a solution of gelatine or glue, and again dried and pressed; the sheets were passed under the manipulations of female operatives to clean off any 'picks' that could be removed by a knife. Only about two or three sheets a minute could be passed through the mould. The first attempt made to improve by Machinery upon this slow process was made in 1799 by Robert, in France. But it was not until a few years later that

the Fourdriniers in England, with the Donkings, by a great sacrifice of time and money, succeeded in bringing the machine into effective use.

“The general plan of the Fourdrinier machine is to substitute for the single wire moulds and felts of the hand-made paper, continuous, or rather endless, wire webs and felts; while they are doing their duty on the upper surface, they turn on leaving the paper and return below, being kept extended by ingenious mechanical contrivances. It is in this way that the operation is made continuous, and that from the pulp at one end of the machine the finished paper rolls out at the other end, in almost as many minutes as the old process had required weeks.”

The quantity of white paper of all kinds made yearly in the United States is estimated at about 225,000 tons, and the quantity of brown and wrapping paper at about as much more, and that about one-tenth of the white paper is made of straw. This country uses and wastes more paper than any other. Its paper production is greater than that of France and England together.

#### BOOK-BINDING.

Cutting-machines, folding-machines, embossing and lettering-machines have increased the facilities in book-binding nearly in proportion to those of the other departments. It would be the realization of no strange dream, if in a few years we should find in some central locality a large building, or contiguous buildings, in which there will be the paper-making machine, the type-setting machine, the printing machine, with the folding, sewing and binding apparatus, all brought to such perfection that an author may engage his paper for a good sized volume in the morning, and sitting down near the printing-press, by aid of a sufficient number of proof readers, have his book bound and ready for delivery on the eve of the same day.

In view of this giant march of improvement, it becomes our brethren of the news, as well as the book-press, in isolated sections of the country and of moderate means, to consider what is to be the next phase in their horizon. Is the business of news-

paper printing, book-making, etc., aided by powerful and expensive machinery, destined eventually to pass into the exclusive hands of great capitalists, by whom not only labor but mind may be controlled?

The Editors and Publishers' Association was instituted for the purpose of mutual edification, literary culture, and the advancement of Journalism to its highest standard;—having in view also the general interests of printing and publishing in Maine.

#### RETROSPECTIVE.

In looking at the history of the world, it will be seen that civilization advanced by almost imperceptible degrees until the age of printing; and that the rapidity, with which it afterward spread, was in proportion to the increase of printing power. The cylinder-press in Europe and America came into operation but little over half a century ago; since which period—the press in the mean time increasing its speed twenty fold—there has been a greater advance in the mechanic arts and sciences useful to man, than during the previous two thousand years!

Within the age of the press, this New World (which science now shows to be older than Europe) has been discovered and occupied. The true theory of the Solar system has been made known,—opening to us the sublime revelations of astronomy. The wonder-working powers of Electricity, Light, and Steam have all been brought into use. Geology, Mineralogy, and Chemistry have also unfolded their treasures!\*

Man (says Dr. Loring, in a late address at the Andover Female Seminary) is now busy in exploring every theory, in investigating every problem, in applying every science that can vitalize that wonderful aggregation of human forces, known as society. In mechanics and physics there are constant efforts and progress. Science and medicine have been brought to the highest standard. The earth trembles and the waters are vexed with the application

\* The increasing light of science, it is self-evident, has a reflex influence and demand upon the advance of printing.

of all those forms which science has presented for the perfection and power over the material world. The scientific period has arrived, and science is placed at last in the divine regions of human genius, once occupied by the poets and historians and orators and philosophers and divines, who long enjoyed undisputed sway as masters of human thought. It has also become familiar to us all, and has filled the highways and byways of society with its life-growing influences.

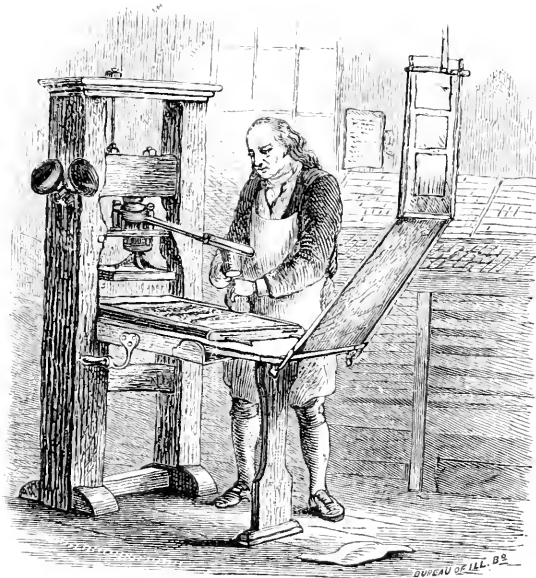
We cannot close this part of our work in language more appropriate than that of the song by William R. Wallace, so characteristic of this age.

## SONG OF OUR AGE.

WILL is ironed on my forehead, not a musele is at rest ;  
 Billows of determination roll within my ocean breast,—  
 “ Evermore *to do* ” their shouting ; and, as they’re firmly hurled  
 Upon opposing forces,—man is master of the world.  
 Steam inventions, adaptations, manufacturing, mining true,  
 Tunnelling mountains, bridging rivers, edening where marshes grew ;  
 Terrible Arctic ice realms conquered, deepest Afric jungles trod,  
 Even lightning every moment borrowed from the hand of God.  
 All are trophies of my marching, and vast platforms are enshrined  
 For the great but sacred boldness of the longing Human Mind ;  
 So Earth opens up her history, so orb’d skies their secrets show,  
 And the Heart is daily swelling with a more adoring glow—  
 More adoring, so all neighbors, and all nations even, feel,  
 With that worship, as God’s music, larger love for one another through  
     their inmost being steal.  
 Oh, what rapture is my labor ! oh, too grand it is for rest !  
 Not subjective, but *objective*, is the passion in my breast ;  
 So with each heave of my muscles will material blessings grow ;  
 So will Mind with larger stature on the vast Thought Mountains glow ;  
 So *Humanity’s Heart Rivers deeper, sweeter, holier flow ;*  
 So the Central Star of Bethlehem fix and bless all eyes below.

NOTE.—The whole number of authors recorded in the following pages is 472.  
Number of books and pamphlets, 1,340.

¶ If the fraternity will continue to send us information regarding the history of the press, we will file it and keep it safe for the next historian. We may print a supplement, if there should be found in this work any omissions of important matter.



FRANKLIN AT HIS PRESS.





PRESS OF MAINE.



1875



*13. Titcomb.*

THE  
PRESS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

“THE OLD PORTLAND.”

BY H. W. RICHARDSON.

ON the fourth of April, 1783, the first news of peace was received in the little village then known as Falmouth Neck, and Parson Smith tells us in his journal that “our men had a mad day of rejoicing, firing cannon incessantly from morning to night among the houses, and ended in killing Mr. Rollins” — that unlucky mariner having been wounded by the explosion of a cannon, and surviving only four days. Nearly eight years before, in the very beginning of the war, the town had been wantonly burned by a British fleet — 414 buildings destroyed, and only 100 dwellings left standing. The population of the Neck in 1774 was 1900, and at the close of the war remained at nearly the same number. In 1784, the year after the treaty, Thomas B. Wait, who had been previously concerned in the publication of the Boston Chronicle, came to Falmouth and opened a stationer’s shop. Finding Benjamin Titecomb, a printer, already established here, he formed a partnership with him, and on the first of January, 1785, issued the first number of the Falmouth GAZETTE and Weekly ADVERTISER. It was the first newspaper ever printed in the District of Maine; and, under various names, has continued to the present day. The first newspaper in America, the Boston

News Letter, appeared in 1794, and was not so old in 1785 as the Advertiser is now.

The town of Portland was incorporated in 1786, and the name of the newspaper was changed to the Cumberland Gazette. Mr. Wait continued to conduct it for eleven years. Mr. Titcomb had left long before the conclusion of Mr. Wait's labors, and in 1790 had started a rival sheet, called the Gazette of Maine.\* In 1792 the Cumberland Gazette was enlarged, and, to avoid confusion with the other Gazette, was called the Eastern Herald. There

BENJAMIN TITCOMB, fourth son of Dea. Benjamin and Anne Titcomb, was born in Portland, July 26, 1764. He was educated at Dunmer Academy, Newbury, Mass.; and afterward, at Newburyport, served an apprenticeship in the art of printing. Establishing himself in the printing business at Portland, on the first day of January, 1785, he "struck off" with his own hands (as he frequently remarked to persons who are now living, 1874) the first sheet ever printed in Maine. About 1788, he left printing, and with no other preparation than that which the grace of God gives, began to preach to the small Baptist society then recently gathered in Portland, the first meetings of which were at Mr. Titcomb's house. In 1794 he removed to Brunswick, and became pastor of the Baptist church which had been gathered here by Ebers Case and Williams. The meetings of this society, for several years, were held at Maquott in the meeting-house which was built by the society in the early part of the present century. After the First Congregational meeting-house, situated about a mile south from Peppescot Falls, had been vacated by the Congregational society (1825) the Baptists occupied it a part of the time. This house was unroofed, and the walls bare. The Maquott house was a little better finished. No stoves, except foot-stoves, were in use in those early days; yet people assembled in greater numbers in proportion to the population, even in winter, than are now gathered into our comfortable, well finished churches. In 1829 the meeting-house on Federal street (now occupied by the Catholics, — the Baptists having removed to a more commodious building on Main street) was built; and, in this, Elder Titcomb finished his public labors, — retiring from the pulpit at the age of 53, after a 40 years' ministry in Brunswick. It is somewhat to the credit of Brunswick, as well as to the preachers, that the pastor of the Baptist society and the pastor of the Congregational society (Dr. Adams) were both retained 40 years.

In 1820 Elder Titcomb was elected a delegate to the convention that formed the Constitution of Maine; and, at the request of Gen. King, opened the convention with prayer. Not fond of political preferment, he afterward declined office, which was several times offered him. He was one of the original Trustees of Waterville College (now Colby University), and took great interest in that institution. He was a man of deliberate strength in faith, — a ready speaker — preaching without notes. He retained his mental faculties in a good degree to the last, dying at his residence on Federal street, Sept. 30, 1863. — *L.L.*

was at that day no party in Portland but the Federalist, yet the elections were as warmly contested as at any subsequent period. The whole of Maine constituted a single congressional district, which had been represented by Judge Thatcher of Biddeford, a personal friend of Wait's, and a frequent contributor to his paper. Thatcher's wit was sometimes of the sharpest and most exasperating quality, and he became unpopular in Portland; but Wait, with his usual courage and vehemence, stood by his friend when he became a candidate for re-election. The Gazette of Maine represented the opposition. During the canvass Wait was personally assaulted; Daniel George, the schoolmaster, and Daniel Davis, afterward United States Attorney, were threatened with personal violence; and Samuel C. Johonot, an accomplished lawyer, was actually driven out of town. The vote of Portland stood for Nathaniel Wells, of Wells, 65; Josiah Thatcher, of Gorham, 23; George Thatcher, of Biddeford, 21; and William Lithgow, of Georgetown, 1. Judge Thatcher was re-elected on the fourth trial by a majority of sixty votes in the whole district.

Mr. Wait is described by Willis as "a man of ardent temperament, strong mind, great firmness and independence of character; earnest and persevering in whatever he undertook, and honest in his purposes." He lived on the corner of Congress and Elm streets, where Deering block now stands. His paper was published "opposite the hay market," now Market square. The difficulties under which he labored may be appreciated when we remember the fact, recorded by Parson Smith, that in the spring of 1785 the Boston mail was delayed five weeks by bad roads. The first attempt to carry passengers east was made in 1793 by Caleb Grafham, who was employed by Wait to carry the newspaper once a week in summer, and once a fortnight in winter, to Hallowell and the intermediate towns.

Wait's valedictory, a manly piece of writing, not without a touch of pathos, appears in the Eastern Herald and Gazette of Maine of Sept. 3, 1796,—John K. Baker, an apprentice of Wait's, having just bought and consolidated the two papers. The establishment at that early day, as ever since, seems to have been a

nursery for journalists. John Rand, another apprentice, issued the *Oriental Trumpet* the same year; and in 1798, E. A. Jenks, still another apprentice, after the *Trumpet* had fallen dumb, issued the first number of the *Portland Gazette*. The *Trumpet* appears to have been a Puritanical organ, with a distinctly nasal twang. The *Gazette* was a livelier rival to Baker's enterprise, in which Daniel George, already mentioned, was soon engaged. George was a remarkable character. He is described as a man of genius, but so exceedingly deformed that he had to be moved from place to place in a small carriage, drawn by a servant. He came here in 1784 or '5 from Newburyport, where he had published almanacs, as he afterwards did here. He was a printer, but kept school in Portland, and had also a small bookstore in Fish, now Exchange, street. In 1800 he became the sole owner of the *Herald*.

The national parties were now beginning to take form. The first Republican club was formed here in 1794. In 1803 the party had become strong enough to support a newspaper, and the *Eastern Argus* was established by Calvin Day, and Nathaniel Willis, the father of Willis of Idlewild. By a singular fatality it happened that in the following year the publishers of both the Federalist papers were taken away. George died, and soon after, Jenks was drowned on a Sunday, near Richmond's Island, on his passage from Boston. Both establishments, it appears, were then united under the management of Isaac Adams. Mr. Adams graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796, and came to Portland in 1797, as Chief Justice Parsons had come before him, to keep school. In 1802 he opened a bookstore in Jones's Row, on the west side of Fish street, and in 1805 bought the *Gazette*. Under his charge it assumed a character which it had lacked since Wait parted with it. Mr. Adams is described by Willis as "a man of fine talents, quick perceptions, calm judgment, and great energy of character." He was a tall man, with a large frame and a fine presence, and was for many years a leading citizen. He sat ten years for Portland in the Massachusetts Legislature; and for seven years, after the separation, in the Maine Legislature. He was for thirteen years on the board of selectmen of the town, and most of the time chairman of the board.



Three years after his purchase, Mr. Adams admitted to partnership Arthur Shirley, who had been an apprentice, and who now took sole charge of the printing office.\* Mr. Shirley's connection with the paper lasted till 1822. After 1811 it was wholly in his hands, except that a part of the time his brother, J. Shirley, was associated with him. It was during the administration of Adams and Shirley that the old Gazette was illuminated by the brilliant essays of a cluster of young men, whose articles, over the signatures Pilgrim, Prowler, Night Hawk, and Torpedo, kept the town in good humor. William B. Sewall, coming here to read law, found his college classmates, Savage, and Payson (then preceptor of the new academy, afterwards the distinguished preacher) already engaged upon these weekly essays of wit and merriment. Two sons of Samuel Freeman — Samuel Deane and William — were Harvard contemporaries of Sewall, Savage, and Payson, and were also contributors to the Gazette. A little later came the contributions of the Torpedo Club, of which Charles S. Davis, Nathaniel Deering, N. Carter, and N. Wright were the brightest ornaments.

Portland was then a small village of four or five thousand inhabitants, all known to each other, and the authorship of these

\*ARTHUR SHIRLEY was a native of Fryeburg, and commenced his apprenticeship in 1793 in the office of E. Russell, the proprietor of the first printing establishment in that town. "He was a man (says a correspondent) very decided in his views,—deliberate, square, firm,—shown characteristically in his hand writing, which you will remember was remarkably open,—plainer than type script. He was blind the few last years of his life; yet even during this period he was much at his office, and would often work at the case;" setting type by feeling the 'nick.' — *Ed.*

"Mr. Shirley from the age of 16 was connected with the public press; and, as a printer, publisher, and writer, was successively identified, during his long life, with many newspapers; among which were the Portland Gazette (since merged into the Advertiser), and the Christian Mirror, which, under its original title, still maintains its place among the principal religious weekly publications of the State.

The first 'Directory of Portland' issued from his press. The first book of sacred music printed in the State had the same origin. The Daily Courier, the Family Reader, the Portland Magazine, and the Maine Washingtonian Journal all have his imprint, and were to no inconsiderable extent the product of his industry."— *Extract from the Christian Mirror, Feb. 9, 1864.*

quips and jests was canvassed with an interest which it would now be impossible to excite. In 1813 William Willis came here and entered upon the study of the profession, of which he has since become the historian in Maine. After completing his studies in Boston and being admitted to practice at the Suffolk Bar, he returned to Portland in 1819 to take charge of Judge Mellen's office; and in the same year was engaged by Shirley to furnish editorial articles for the Gazette. *It was the first instance in which the office of editor was separated from the business of the publisher,* and marks an epoch in the local history of journalism.

Mr. Willis's connection with the Gazette remained unbroken, till, in 1822, Mr. Shirley having undertaken the publication of the Christian Mirror, edited by Asa Rand, disposed of the Gazette, which within the next three or four years changed hands several times; coming back at last upon Shirley, who in 1826 sold the paper to Jacob Hill and John Edwards,—the latter reared, like Shirley, an apprentice in the office, and like him destined to become a publisher. During the interval before this sale the paper had been edited for a short time by J. D. Hopkins; but mainly by the modest and learned William D. Sewall, who found these labors much more to his mind than the wrangling of the bar. Under his management a semi-weekly edition was begun, with which was revived the old title, Portland Advertiser, while the weekly edition was still called the Gazette of Maine.

Mr. Hill, who was a lawyer, edited the paper himself so long as he retained an interest in it. On the first of January, 1829, he sold to John and William E. Edwards, the latter having obtained a partial interest a year before. The new firm, casting about for an editor, first hit upon Grenville Mellen, the poet; but after a brief trial found him unsuited to the place. On the recommendation of John Neal, who had returned from Europe two years before, and was now a frequent contributor, they next engaged James Brooks, a young man who had graduated at Waterville a year before, and was then employed here as a teacher. The experiment proved very successful. Before the new hand at the bellows was known, the shower of sparks attracted general notice

and comment. Mr. Brooks was not satisfied to follow the old ruts. He persuaded the publishers to pay his expenses in Washington during the session of Congress, and originated the conception of the Washington correspondent, latterly perhaps a little too well known. His *insouciant* descriptions of the sayings and doings of Congressmen had then the charm of novelty, and the Advertiser profited by it. In 1831, the consecutive publication of the Daily Advertiser began; though, during the sessions of the Legislature then held at Portland, daily bulletins had previously been published, as they have been, since 1832, in Augusta. The Daily Courier had also been started in 1829, in Portland, and the Daily Argus followed suit in 1835. At that time even Liverpool could boast only of a thrice weekly journal; and in the British Empire there was not a daily newspaper outside of London.

After a few years Mr. Brooks conceived the idea of going to Europe as the special correspondent of the Advertiser, and in 1835 made the grand tour in that capacity. Greatly to the dissatisfaction of his indulgent employers, he never returned to Portland. Landing in New York, he issued the prospectus of the Express; writing down to Portland, however, that he still intended to maintain his connection with the Advertiser, and, as soon as he could get the new enterprise under way, should leave its management to his brother Erastus. Perhaps that was his purpose. From 1836 till 1841, he maintained a dubious *status* here, until he had tested his chances for an election to Congress from this district, and failed. Then, and not before, the last link was broken; and in November, 1841, Phineas Barnes was installed as editor. Mr. Barnes graduated at Bowdoin College in 1829; had been professor of Greek and Latin at Waterville for five years after completing his legal studies, and brought to his new task a breadth and thoroughness of culture which lent new dignity to the paper. He continued to edit it until 1847, when he was succeeded by Henry Carter.

We are now approaching the latest epoch, and must pick our way over the *cinices dolosi* of heart burnings, which are still fresh. The decline of the paper began in 1853, when John M. Wood first secured an interest in it. It was the first time in its history, that

an owner had been engrossed in other matters to which he was willing to make the newspaper secondary. No newspaper can be conducted on such principles. It is a jealous public upon whose favor these enterprises depend, and the bare suspicion that a daily journal is managed for private ends is fatal to its prosperity. It must be understood that the journalist looks to the public alone for approbation; but it is also necessary that he should seek to win that approbation by honorable dealing. There had been several changes of proprietorship before Mr. Wood purchased an interest in the paper. John Edwards had sold half the paper, in 1837, to Joseph M. Gerrish, who had sold in turn to Reuben Ordway, who had sold to Carter and A. F. Gerrish in 1850. On the first of August, 1853, William E. Edwards, after thirty-six years in the Advertiser office, sold out to Mr. Wood. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad had just been completed. Commercial street was built the year before. In these great enterprises Mr. Wood had been conspicuous. He was planning a magnificent residence and a miraculous hotel, and in an unlucky hour he wanted a newspaper. His management proved extravagantly expensive; and, although the circulation of the paper increased, it was published at a loss. Mr. Wood's partners, one after the other, sold their shares, and in 1856 he became the sole owner. Mr. Carter remained a year longer as editor. He was followed by Mr. Blaine in 1858. In 1859 the paper once more changed hands, passing under the control of Messrs. Waldron, Little and Co., who retained it until Jan. 1, 1861, when it was sold to Mr. F. O. J. Smith. The editors, while the paper was published by Waldron, Little and Co., were Mr. Blaine and C. C. Woodman. After the transfer, Eliphalet Case was the principal editor until his death in the winter of 1862-3.

In Mr. Smith's hands the Advertiser sacrificed its position as a Republican paper; thereby leaving a field which was promptly occupied by the 'Press'; though the Advertiser did not succeed in supplanting the Argus as a democratic organ. There was no room for three morning papers in Portland; and so, in 1866, after the great fire, the daily issue was suspended. The weekly

publication, however, was continued in an unbroken series, and in 1868 the subscription list, printing material, and sole right to revive the daily edition, were purchased by the publishers of the Evening Star, a new name for the Courier; and the Daily Advertiser reappeared as an evening paper. In its new field it expresses Republican opinions, but not as a party organ—aiming primarily at a faithful publication of the news, without reference to its political bearing, and discussing the events of the day with reference to principles rather than to immediate results.

Among the graduates of the Advertiser office are some of the best journalists in the country. James and Erastus Brooks have already been named. Others are Charles G. Cane, the leading writer on the Boston Journal; Edwin F. Waters, one of the publishers of the Boston Advertiser; Edward Haskell, managing editor of the Boston Herald; S. R. Niles, the well known advertising agent; Charles G. Gammon, commercial editor of the New York Journal of Commerce; Zenas T. Haines, of the New Orleans press; and Royal W. Lincoln, of the Portland Press.

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NOTE. Mr. Richardson is a practical printer,—serving an apprenticeship in the Waterville Mail office before entering college. He graduated at Waterville College in 1853; became tutor in 1855; was afterward assistant, and then chief editor of the "Portland Press". Since 1868 he has been publisher and editor of the Advertiser.—*Ed.*

[First Press, 1755.]

PORTLAND PRESS—CONTINUED.

BY HON. CHARLES HOLDEN.

Written in 1869.

[We have given the preference to Mr. Richardson's history of the first newspaper in Falmouth (now Portland) for the reason that his interest led him to very careful research. Mr. Titcomb, it is evident, established the first press: Wait and Titcomb published the first newspaper. Mr. Wait was probably the first mover in the newspaper establishment.——Mr. Holden's interesting narrative, prepared for a public address, contains, as originally printed, some remarks on men and things which gave zest on the occasion of their delivery; but which, for our use and room, need abridging. Thus he has permitted us to do.——*Editor.*]

FIRST SEMI-WEEKLY.

The man who succeeded Wait and Titcomb, and was bold enough to publish a semi-weekly paper in 1796, was John K. Baker, a former apprentice of Mr. Wait's. It deserved success, but did not win it. The paper, as a semi-weekly, went under; but he continued it, as a weekly, till 1800. He was succeeded by Daniel George, who continued it till 1801, when it ceased to exist. Failing in his enterprise, Mr. Baker shook the dust from his feet and left the town. He wandered away to the State of New York, and there sojourned for a time; then to Vermont, where he kept a tavern. "Anything but publishing a newspaper for a living in the State of Maine," was his invocation.

Thirty years from the date of his departure, he returned in his old age to the scene of his early struggles and disappointments— a tired, worn-out man. He was an efficient man in his profession, but he was not met half-way by the people. He attributed one great cause of his failure, and rightly, we think, to be the lack of ready communication with the interior. The semi-weekly took

well in town; but people in the interior did not find it to possess advantages to counterbalance the difficulty in getting it regularly. At that date, it must be understood, the mail, even from this city to Portsmouth, was carried on horseback.

#### EASTERN ARGUS.

In September, 1803, the Eastern Argus commenced its eventful life. It was established to subserve the interests of the Democratic party, then called, derisively, the Jacobin party, after the liberalists of France. Calvin Day and Nathaniel Willis were its fathers. Day soon disappeared, and Mr. Willis became sole proprietor. The patriarch still lives.\* He was the father of N. P. Willis, the poet, and of Mrs. Parson (Fanny Fern).

The Argus was born in violent times. The editor soon went to jail because of the freedom with which he uttered his sentiments. This was a great card for him. Week after week he played his right bower with terrible effect upon his persecutors. The Argus would appear each week with its flaming leader, headed, "fifth, sixth or seventh week (as it might be) of the imprisonment of the editor for daring to avow sentiments of political freedom." Persecution for the free avowal of opinions, in those days, as now, enlisted the people ardently in favor of the persecuted, and Willis lost nothing, pecuniarily, by making his bed in that hell of olden time, a county jail. These were also days of danger to workmen, as well as editors, on the Argus and Advertiser. These men, if required to work late at night, carried weapons of defense, such as 'cross-bar' or 'sheeps-foot,' to repel assailants of the opposite political faith, who were supposed to be lying in wait for them.

In 1824 the Argus was issued semi-weekly, and in 1832 tri-weekly. In 1835 the daily was started by Ira Berry and Charles Holden, and has been continued to this day.

#### FREEMAN'S FRIEND.

In 1806 a paper called the Freeman's Friend was established by J. McKown. It was neutral in politics. But in those heated,

\* Mr. Nathaniel Willis died on the 27th of May, 1870, being 90 years old.—*Ed.*

partisan times, neutrality stood but a poor chance for success. With Mr. Jefferson at the head of the nation, the embargo impending,—the merchants of Portland, that had stood like a rock in their firmness and integrity, going down like rows of bricks,—in those gloomy days, ‘who is for Paul, and who for Apollos?’ was a cry which had to be answered. The Friend, after a few years’ struggle, ceased to live.

#### INDEPENDENT STATESMAN.

In 1821 the Independent Statesman made its bow to the public. As it enacted, for a time, an important part in the politics of the State and County, I allude to it more at length than I have to many that preceded it. It was established to advocate the election of Gen. Joshua Wingate, jr., for Governor of the State, in opposition to Albion K. Parris, the Democratic nominee, who received the support of the Argus and a portion of the Democracy, led by Ashur Ware, then Secretary of State and a writer for the Argus. Several of the leading Democrats, who opposed the election of Mr. Parris, were Isaac Hsley, James Jewett, Asa Clapp and his son Charles, Judge Widgery, and others of this city, and Judge Ames of Bath, etc., all of whom contributed material aid in getting up and supporting the Statesman. The political contest that year was the most virulent and personal ever witnessed in this State. Mr. Parris was triumphantly elected Governor, and the combination suffered a signal defeat.

The first publisher of the Statesman was Joseph Griffin, who subsequently took as partner Amos C. Tappan. Mr. Griffin remained but a short time, when he returned to Brunswick and the quiet of a book and job office.

The firm of Griffin and Tappan\* was succeeded by that of Thayer and Tappan, and, soon after, Thayer, Tappan and Stickney (Henry R. Stickney); and finally the whole control passed into the hands of Abijah W. Thayer as editor and publisher. Pre-

\* Amos C. Tappan was a native of Newburyport, Ms. He served his apprenticeship at Andover, 1816 to '20. After he left the office of the Statesman, he published a paper at Wiscasset, where he died in 1832.—*Ed.*



vious to this, however, it was edited, at different times, by Nathaniel Deering, N. G. Jewett, and James P. Vance. Mr. Thayer carried it on about a year, and then removed to Haverhill, and thence to Northampton, Mass., where he died not long since. †

On his leaving, Dr. Nathaniel Low was ushered in. The real proprietors of the paper induced him to remove from South Berwick to this town, and take charge of the sheet. He came, saw, and concluded to change the name of the paper to that of the American Patriot. His name appeared as editor and publisher, and Wm. E. Edwards as printer. He carried on the paper for about a year. In the meantime he had been appointed Postmaster in place of Robert Hsley. But his reward was a brief one. He lost the place in a few months, when he returned to South Berwick, a wiser man.

Soon after the Doctor departed for his native heath, the last note given in aid of the paper at its commencement became due, and was paid by one of the initiatory members. The days of the American Patriot were then numbered and finished.

Most of that influential wing of the Democracy which seceded during the Parris and Wingate campaign, never returned to their allegiance. They united with the old Federal party, under the name of National Republican party, and rallied under that flag for several years, when they assumed the name of Whig party, having received important accessions from the Democracy about the time the New York Courier and Enquirer left the Democratic ranks. In the first year of the publication of the Statesman, the Wingate party, with the Federalists, obtained a small majority in the House, and on joint ballot. The Statesman was made the State paper. The contest of the first year of this split in the party was carried on in the most savage manner, Caning and threatened assaults were of daily occurrence. Caricatures of the most ludicrous cast were printed in the Statesman.

† Mr. Thayer obtained most of his knowledge in the printing office, and by private study. When a journeyman at Andover, in 1816, I remember his studious habit of having his book upon the 'bank,' from which he would catch a sentence while distributing ink upon the balls, or while his 'comp' was taking out a 'pick.'—*Ed.*

## WREATH.

The Wreath, a family paper, was commenced in 1822, by John Edwards, and afterwards continued by A. W. Thayer. It lived about a year.

## EXPERIMENT.

The Experiment, a semi-monthly, was commenced about 1825. It was quite unique in its character. It was edited by James N. Purinton, afterwards principal of the High School in Portland. The articles were all written by the members of a society of young men, of which Mr. P. was at the head. They united for mutual improvement. Debate was a part of their plan. They also wrote essays, and read them in public meeting. The manuscripts were then corrected by the editor, and afterward published in the Experiment; so that the writer could avail himself of the amendments, as also could his associates and the public at large. The paper was successful and quite useful. It lived for a year or two, till its progenitors outgrew the society. Among the associates were John B. Brown, Daniel Winslow, Winslow H. Purinton, Capt. Coffin, the writer, and many others of our citizens who continue to this day.

## COURIER.

The Courier, issued in 1829, was the first Daily in this State. Seba Smith, the original Jack Downing, has the honor of starting it. Mr. Smith—a man of fine literary tastes—had been previously editor of the Argus. He was the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, whose superior abilities as a writer are known throughout the land. Mr. Smith died but recently, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a man of much simplicity of character, and modesty of bearing, almost amounting to shyness, which made him beloved by all. He was classically educated—graduating at Bowdoin College in 1818—but never adopted either of the learned professions; preferring to cultivate his fine literary tastes. He published no book, I think, but his “Jack Downing Letters,”\* which gave him a national fame. He was a poet of the finest

\* Yes, one or two others, which will appear under the head Biography.

type, and some of his fugitive pieces will be read as long as the English language exists.\* Mr. Smith was also a man of the purest character—ever attuning his lyre to illustrate the most ennobling sentiments.

The Courier died many years ago. Its last proprietor was Elbridge G. Waterhouse, who afterward enjoyed a nook in the Philadelphia Custom House, and may be there now.

#### TEMPERANCE JOURNAL.

The Temperance Journal was published for several years, by A. Shirley and Son, and subsequently by Elder Peck, Brown Thurston, and others. Contemporary with this was the Peace Washingtonian, published by the Messrs. Nichols. Between this paper and the Temperance Journal there was constant war as long as the Washingtonian survived.

#### UMPIRE.

The Umpire was a weekly, established by John Edwards for the support of Whiggery. It also risked the publication of a Daily during a portion of its brief existence. It warmly advocated Gen. Taylor's election while in charge of F. O. J. Smith, and expired soon after Taylor's election.

#### ORION.

The Orion, a weekly publication of a literary character, and edited by our venerable fellow-citizen, James Furbish, was started and published for a brief period by Mr. Edwards of the Umpire. These two last named papers, it is true, had but a brief existence; but they helped to make up the history of the newspaper press in this county, and were creditable to the enterprise of their projectors.

#### YANKEE.

On the first of January, 1828, James Adams, jr., issued a weekly paper, called the Yankee, edited by John Neal. It ran

\* See "Bowdoin Poets" for a sample of his charming verses. — *Ed.*

well for eighteen months; when it was united with the Bachelor's Monthly, including Mrs. Hale's Monthly and the Boston Literary Gazette, and published at Boston under the conduct of Mr. Neal, and James W. Miller, the poet. But having been emasculated from a weekly folio to a monthly magazine, the insatiate grave of periodicals received its remains in six months afterward.

The Yankee illustrated, in its life in this city, the peculiarities of its editor in an eminent degree. At that time, 1828, Mr. Neal was thirty-five years old. He was in full vigor, and confident of his ability to perform the duty assumed; and the public held to the same opinion. Articles, which for their boldness and audacity could find place in no other columns, were as acceptable to our unflinching editor, as the mother's milk that gave him his incipient vigor. If they were erroneous, he retracted like a true man, in the next issue. Were they true, as soon prevent the soul of John Brown from marching on, as move him to a retraction.

#### WORLD IN A NUTSHELL.

Somewhat after the manner of the Yankee, but more carefully got up, was the World in a Nutshell, which broke its shell about 1830, and was published occasionally. After several numbers appeared, the excitement was so intense, that no printer could be found in the city to put it in type. Its authors were mysterious and hydra-headed. No two persons guessed the same individuals as its writers. It equalled Junius in the mystery of its authorship. Its forte was universal censure. Wo be to the man who wrote a book, or delivered a lecture, or made any literary effort, if he did not belong to this dreaded Council of Ten. Censure first, last, and always, was the motto; and no motto was ever more faithfully lived up to. Its mystery helped the excitement. Nobody could tell whence it came. Printing offices were watched. Printers' hands did the work; but no printer ever told the tale of its type or press-work. It was a finished specimen of typography. In size it was but a letter sheet. Its beauty of execution, for those days, was a marvel. The printer was as faithful as the printer of Junius' letters. His secret died with him.

## JEFFERSONIAN.

In May, 1833, Horatio King, since acting Postmaster General, transferred the Jeffersonian from Paris, Oxford county, to Portland. He had published it for three years previously in Paris; six months of which he was in partnership with Hannibal Hamlin, in its management. It was singular, indeed, that these two young men, connected in business in a small interior town in Maine, should meet years afterward in the capital of the nation, — one having filled the place of Vice-President of the United States, and the other that of Post-master General.

Mr. King's paper was a weekly, and took the Democratic side. It was published for several years with a good degree of success, when Mr. King, finding more congenial pursuits, removed to Washington, and the paper ceased to be issued; but from its ashes sprung the Standard, weekly, by John F. Hartley, — since Assistant Secretary of the United States. This paper was also weekly and Democratic. It was continued but a year or so, when Mr. Hartley removed to Washington, and the paper expired.

## PORTLAND TRIBUNE.

[In 1841 D. C. Colesworthy commenced the Portland Tribune, a literary weekly, in quarto form, which he continued to edit and publish for over four years. Among his contributors were John Neal, who wrote largely for its columns, William Cutter, Nathaniel Deering, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, S. B. Beckett, Charles Holden, J. W. Mighels, G. W. Light, G. A. Bailey, and several others. The Tribune prospered, — was highly complimented by the press, and many of its original articles were extensively copied. Several were reprinted in English publications. In 1845 the Tribune was sold to John Edwards, and united with the Portland Umpire.]\*

## WORKINGMAN'S ADVOCATE.

About 1835 the Workingman's Advocate took the field. It was edited by Dr. C. H. P. McLellan, and published by Day and Sumner. A party had arisen, composed of workingmen, and

\* All matter inclosed with brackets is gathered from sources outside of the history given by Mr. Holden.

advocating their interests. This paper was its organ. It was political in its character, and supported Judge McLean for the Presidency. It was a great annoyance to the two political parties—as it sought to build up a third party from the laboring men of each, and thus obtain political power and a share of the offices. It had its nominees for Representatives and other offices, and for a time it looked as though something would come of it. But, like many a scheme to form a third party, it passed away a year after its birth, and its subscribers were transferred to the Daily Courier.

#### TRANSCRIPT.

In April, 1837, a newspaper came into life in this city that was to exercise a wide influence throughout the State, and to reach a high point of success. I allude to the Portland Transcript. Charles P. Hsley has the honor of ushering this sheet into existence. It was edited and published by Mr. Hsley for a while in quarto form.\* It was in the hands of Newell A. Foster for a time,—had previously been published by Short and Pennell, and also by H. W. Deering. In February, 1845, Wm. H. Jerris bought it of Mr. Foster,—also the remains of the American. He continued it till October, 1846, when he sold out to S. H. Colesworthy, who put it in folio form, and subsequently sold it to

\* Mr. Hsley says he started this paper without a subscriber. He had charge of it some ten years. The Eclectic, published by Edwin Plummer for four years, a very neatly printed paper, was also edited by Mr. Hsley.

The Portland Daily Times was issued in 1835 by Mr. Hsley. It was the *first* daily morning paper published in Portland. The Argus and Advertiser were then evening papers; but soon after the Times appeared they came out in the morning. After the commencement of the Transcript, the Times changed its name to the Portlander, the latter receiving a portion of its matter from the Transcript. The Times and Portlander were what are called 'penny' papers, having no subscribers.

In 1839 Samuel S. Starbuck issued a daily penny paper called the Evening Courier, of which Mr. Hsley was editor. After passing through various hands and vicissitudes, its name was changed to the Evening Star, and finally was re-baptized the Portland Advertiser.

There was in 1841 a weekly paper published in Portland called the American Standard, edited also by Mr. Hsley. It was devoted to Native Americanism, and flourished bravely for a time; but owing to untoward circumstances the party went under, and only one volume of the paper was published. — *Ed.*

Erastus E. Gould (a graduate of the Argus office) in 1848. Mr. Gould returned the paper to its original shape of quarto, carried it on about six months, when Edward H. Elwell made his bow to the public as one of its editors and proprietors. Elwell and Edwin Plummer had been publishing the Northern Pioneer, a weekly literary paper, started by them in July, 1848. Sixteen numbers were issued, when Plummer sold to Elwell, who united the Pioneer with the Transcript. The paper was then published by them under the firm of Elwell and Co. Mr. Gould remained with the paper till his death, ten or twelve years since. Subsequently the Eclectic was united with the Transcript, which brought in Messrs. Pickard and Weston. It was then published by Elwell, Pickard and Co. Mr. Weston in 1860 sold to Charles Pickard. The firm remained the same—embracing Messrs. Elwell and the brothers S. T. and C. W. Pickard.

The Transcript has reached a well-deserved rank among the literary papers of the country, by the patient assiduity and well-trained ability of its proprietors. Faithful to good principles and the best interests of the State, it is received and appreciated by thousands of families, to whom it is a most valuable auxiliary in the education of the rising generation; giving tone and vigor to the essential elements which are the bulwarks of the country. Its subscription list has reached a point surpassing any other in the State by thousands. Its circulation is now, '71, about 17,000.

#### YANKEE FARMER.

The Yankee Farmer, by S. W. Cole, was brought from Cornish to Portland about 1836, and after publishing it here for several years, he removed it to Boston, and united it with the New England Farmer.

#### PLEASURE BOAT.

Some years ago a cynical paper appeared in the city, styled the Pleasure Boat. Jere. Hacker, a Friend, was its owner and manager. It was continued through several volumes. It dealt with great severity with what it claimed to be abuses in the re-

ligious, political, and moral customs of society. Hacker had no civil words to spare for any man or cause that did not put their oars through the rowlocks of his Boat. It sailed on a turbulent sea. Many were the cursings this Broadbrim received from those he had offended. [He listened with great patience through his ear trumpet (he was very deaf) to all complainants who approached him; but continued straight on his course. Although a man of powerful muscular frame, he was, in person, strictly noncombatant, being mild and affable in his demeanor. The paper had a large circulation until the commencement of the war of the Rebellion. His plain speech at this time, in condemnation of all military movements, gave such offense as to check the progress of his boat in these waters, and he removed it to New Jersey, where he rowed it for a time; but at last it foundered. He published a paper for a time under the title 'Chariot of Love.' In this Chariot he doubtless rode more at ease, and in the way of greater usefulness. Before he became deaf, he was a successful school-teacher. He is now engaged in tilling the earth, which we trust he finds an equally genial employment. Mr. Hacker is a native of Brunswick.—*E.H.*]

#### POLITICAL NOSTRUM.

I ought not to forget that nondescript of party papers, the Political Nostrum, that shoved its ugly phiz above the muddy waters which inclosed it, somewhere between 1835 and '40. The Nostrum was a child of many fathers, not one of whom dared to affix his name to it. It emanated from the faction of the Democratic party, known then as the 'Mormons,' and afterwards as the 'Wild Cats.' Its disorder was an incessant craving for office, a common complaint from that day to the present. It was personal to the extreme, and nobody in the majority, of any prominence, was spared.

A trick successfully played upon the Nostrum was very reprehensible. After the form was made up and the workmen were at dinner, some typo stole in and made sad changes in the reading of some of the articles. The authors were made to abuse



themselves. The edition was struck off and circulated before it was discovered.

#### JOURNAL OF REFORM.

[In 1836 and '37 D. C. Colesworthy published the *Journal of Reform*, a paper devoted chiefly to Temperance and Anti-slavery. It was the first paper published in the State devoted wholly to those interests. Among the contributors to this paper was John A. Andrew, the recent efficient and popular Governor of Massachusetts, who at this time was a member of Bowdoin College. It was through his connection with this paper, undoubtedly, that Mr. Andrew caught that flame of intense hatred to slavery, which characterized his future life.]

#### YOUTH'S MONITOR.

[The *Youth's Monitor*, a children's paper, was commenced by D. C. Colesworthy in 1839 or '40, and continued about two years.]

#### ARGUS REVIVED.

In 1839 appeared a paper called the *Argus Revived*. It was got up by some disaffected politicians, and was started unquestionably to displace the old *Argus* in the affections of the people. But the startled Democracy of the State saw through its sham disguise. They indignantly aroused with the stern interrogations, 'Is the king dead? Is the throne vacant?' And this 'Argus revived,' this pretender to the throne, after struggling for life for two years, went to the block and perished.\*

#### EASTERN FARMER.

The *Eastern Farmer*, an agricultural paper, issued in 1841, was published for some time. Ira Berry printed it, and F. O. J. Smith was its editor.

\*Ira Berry, who was the publisher of this paper, received his printer's diploma at the office of John Mann, of Dover, N. H., in 1822. In 1831 he was a partner with F. O. J. Smith, in the publication of the *Age* at Augusta. In 1834 to '37, he was connected with the *Eastern Argus*.

Mr. Berry was also concerned in the publication of the *Amulet*, *Eastern Farmer*, *Gospel Banner*, and *Norway Advertiser*. In 1853 he opened a book and job office in Portland, which (latterly in the name of his son, Stephen Berry) has been continued to the present day. — *Ed.*

## GENIUS.

The city has not been entirely devoid of humorous publications. Who does not recollect the *Genius*, by Josiah Lord Thomas — which, in several shapes and divers moods, amused the town for many years. The editor himself, with true democratic simplicity, distributed the paper to his patrons, and received in return whatever they pleased to give him. Editor and paper are numbered with the things that were; but its harmless vagaries, and accidental flashes of wit and humor, are still remembered by the older inhabitants of the city.

## [THE PORTLAND DAILY EXPRESS.

Issued by D. C. Colesworthy in 1844, was continued less than a year. The population of Portland at that time was not sufficient to support three daily papers. The dailies from the *Advertiser* and *Argus* offices had been previously established. The *Express* advocated the claims of Henry Clay for the presidency. John Neal contributed many able articles to its columns.]

## AMERICAN.

The *American* made its appearance about 1850. This was a Daily, and Democratic. Democracy was in the ascendancy in the State then; and all these luminaries, as they broke their shells and struggled into the light, worshipped at this altar. The *American* basked in the sun of Democracy and the bankrupt law. The advertising was the tall clover in which it fattened. When that was cut off, a chilling frost nipped the concern in its childhood, and it followed the long funeral procession of the departed newspapers in Cumberland county.

## STATE OF MAINE.

The State of Maine (daily, tri-weekly and weekly) was commenced in July, 1853, by May and Marble, who removed the *Northern Light* from Hallowell on the invitation of John M. Wood — he agreeing to furnish the money; the editorial control to be assumed by John A. Poor. Mr. Wood having bought a

controlling interest in the Advertiser, he abandoned the State of Maine. Mr. Poor then took control of the paper, and conducted it till May, 1859; when he purchased the Advertiser of Mr. Wood, and with Waldron and Little as partners, united the two in one. The State of Maine was Whig in politics, but was largely devoted to developing the resources of our State.

#### PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

The Portland Daily Press was established in June, 1862, by J. T. Gilman, Joseph B. Hall and Newell A. Foster. It at once took the front rank among the Republican papers of the State, and has maintained that position with great ability ever since. Comments, however, are not necessary upon this paper, as its large circulation, both daily and weekly, shows in what estimation it is held by the people of the State.

#### OBSERVER.

In 1864 another mystery appeared, in the Observer, printed and published in Portland by Stephen Berry. Price 10 cents. No editor was avowed, but the Latin quotations were numerous and apt. Its style was respectable, and its form resembled the Nation. It was satirical and dyspeptic.

#### RIVERSIDE ECHO.

The Riverside Echo was established, in 1866, for the defence and promulgation of Temperance, and is the organ, particularly, of the prohibitionists. It is an able defender of the cause. Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer is the editor. It is published by an association.

There are a few newspapers yet unnamed, whose history has come to my knowledge. There was an effort made in the Legislature about 1835, to legalize a State Bank. It was introduced by a member from the eastern part of the State; but it failed. But the gentlemen interested in it were not willing to give it up. They raised funds and established a paper in this city, whose leading text was, the establishment of a State Bank. It was printed about a year. There was no list of subscribers, but the paper was

scattered broadcast to indoctrinate the people with this theory. The measure was not successful.

### RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

I have thought it best to group all the religious papers together. Notwithstanding the numerous political and other newspapers that have been issued, struggled on for a time, and died, or still live, the religious press has been well cared for in this city within the last half century. It early received the careful attention of its leading men in the various denominations, and has almost universally been well supported.

#### CHRISTIAN MIRROR.

[The Christian Mirror was established in Portland, August, 1822. It was one of the pioneers of the Religious press. With the exception of three omissions, in consequence of fires, the Christian Mirror has been uninterruptedly issued weekly for nearly half a century! Not many papers in the land—none in the State, of like age—have had fewer editorial or proprietorial changes.

Until the late civil war, the Mirror was sent to every State in the Union, to the countries of Europe, and to the isles of the sea wherever missionaries have gone. Orders have been received from Turkey for articles which came to the knowledge of parties there from advertisements in the Mirror.

This paper traces its origin to a little band of praying Christians, members of Dr. Payson's church. Rev. Asa Rand, of Gorham, was the first editor. He is still (1871) enjoying a ripe old age at Ashburnham, Mass.\* He occupied the editorial charge most acceptably for several years. He was a discriminating reasoner; and during the transition state from Unitarian tendencies to strict Evangelical views, he managed the religious discussions with great moderation and to christian edification. Rev. John L. Parkhurst, of Ringe, N. H., succeeded Mr. Rand in the editorial chair, but

\* Mr. Rand died the latter part of 1871, at the age of 83.

occupied it a year only. In 1826 Rev. Asa Cummings, pastor of the church at North Yarmouth, assumed the conduct of the paper, and remained its proprietor and editor till 1855 — 29 years! \* Mr. C., after his graduation at Harvard, became tutor there; was afterward tutor at Bowdoin College. Mr. Charles Austin Lord succeeded to the editorial chair in August, 1855, after having been for several years associated with Dr. Cummings in the conduct of the *Mirror*. Mr. L., a native of this State, was formerly of the publishing house of Leavitt, Lord and Co., of New York; afterward he was for several years connected with the daily press of St. Louis.

The *Mirror*, during its long history, has taken part in important discussions. One of the earliest was that in regard to the North Eastern Boundary. Public feeling was greatly excited; war seemed to be imminent. Dr. Cummings espoused the view of the Government against the popular opinion, and Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, acknowledged the good service rendered by the *Mirror* in the peaceable solution of the dispute. Before this, there was a more limited controversy, but one of no small importance to the cause of Evangelical religion in Maine, in regard to Bowdoin College. The State, on the ground of some grant, assumed some influence in the management of the College. The *Mirror* took a prominent part in defense of the College's independence, and the final verdict was on its side. The questions of Abolition and Temperance have afforded prominent topics of dis-

\* Dr. Cummings died at sea two days out from Aspinwall, June 5 or 6, 1856, aged 65, and was buried in the deep. He was the sixth of sixteen children, born in Andover, Mass.; but his father, Asa, died in Albany, Me., in 1845, aged 85. His great-grandfather was 102 years old. Dr. Cummings graduated at Harvard in 1817. He was a wise, learned, excellent man; hard-working for thirty years as an editor. He published memoirs of Dr. Payson. — *Bost. Daily Adv.*

In addition to the foregoing testimonials of character, Mr. Cummings is remembered, wherever known, as a peacemaker. The graduates of Bowdoin, class of 1820, will remember one of those exciting scenes among the students in the college yard, to quell which the influence of several college officers proved unavailing; but as soon as Tutor Cummings arrived, and his voice was heard above the tempest — “Boys, boys! you have had fun enough; now to your rooms!” — a calm and a dispersion immediately followed. — *Ed.*

ussion. The difference between parties to these reforms was one of measures, not principles. The Mirror has held steadily to the principles for which it was established — the cause of Evangelical religion, without sectarian prejudices or denominational zeal.]

#### CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

But a few months prior to the birth of the Mirror, came the Christian Intelligencer. This was the first organ of the Universalists in the State. They aroused themselves about that time with much zeal, and built the church on the corner of Pearl and Congress streets, which was burned by the fire of 1866. The Intelligencer began very modestly, but soon grew bold and defiant, as it increased in size and frequency of appearance. It was commenced in September, 1821, as a quarterly of thirty-two large octavo pages, by Rev. Russell Streeter, editor and proprietor, at fifty cents per annum; printed at the Argus office by Todd and Smith. It began with two hundred subscribers; but at the close of the first volume it numbered one thousand. At the commencement of the second volume, it took the additional title of Gospel Advocate. Its third, fourth, and fifth volumes were enlarged to a royal quarto size, and issued once a fortnight, at \$1 per year. During its sixth year the form was changed to royal octavo; and towards the close of the volume, Rev. William A. Drew became assistant editor. In January, 1827, the paper was removed to Gardiner; Parker Sheldon, publisher, and Mr. Drew, editor, when it was issued weekly in folio, at \$2 per year.

#### SABBATH SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR.

[The Sabbath School Instructor, a juvenile, weekly, was started in May, 1830, by Daniel C. Colesworthy, Philip Greely, and William W. Woodbury. Mr. Cutter edited it for the first two years, when Mr. Colesworthy took control of the paper and continued it for several years. He finally sold out to C. P. Hsley, who united it with the Portland Transcript.]

#### CHRISTIAN PILOT.

The Christian Pilot, a half-sheet quarto, Universalist, was published by Rev. Menzies Rayner, at \$1 per year, from July, 1832, to July, 1835, when it was sold to J. C. Hill, removed to

North Yarmouth, and edited by Rev. Zenas Thompson. In July, 1836, it was merged in the Gospel Banner, published by Rev. Wm. A. Drew, in Augusta. For a time the Banner and Pilot was published simultaneously in Augusta and Portland.

#### UNIVERSALIST PALLADIUM.

In October, 1839, Samuel H. Colesworthy commenced the Universalist Palladium. It was edited by Rev. C. C. Burr, issued semi-monthly, and continued two years. Then Ira Berry took charge, and continued it two years. It was then merged in the Gospel Banner.

#### EASTERN ROSEBUD.

Mr. Colesworthy then issued the Eastern Rosebud, semi-monthly. This was a juvenile paper, and was continued for two years. He then brought from Norway the Religious Instructor, published it every other week for about two years, and then transferred the list to the Banner. It usually takes several efforts in the newspaper line to satisfy those who like to try their hand at it.

The establishment of a Universalist paper in Portland at this time, and the increase of that religious sect, under the lead of so resolute a general as Russell Stretcher, stirred up the elements of religious strife by word and deed, as has not been witnessed since, and gave presage of the war that soon ensued. No political excitement in its intensity, in this place, ever surpassed it.

#### MAINE WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

The Methodists cultivated the press for the promotion of their religious tenets at an early day. The Maine Wesleyan Journal, a weekly folio, was begun not far from 1830, with Rev. Gershom F. Cox as editor. It was printed for the first year or two by Todd and Holden, and afterwards by Horatio King, at the Jeffersonian office; finally, deeming Boston a better center for its usefulness, it was transferred to that metropolis and united with the Zion's Herald.

#### ZION'S ADVOCATE.

The Baptists wrought out this instrumentality to promote their cause forty-five years ago. The Zion's Advocate was begun at that time by Rev. Adam Wilson, and printed by Day and Sumner. Mr. Wilson sold out, after ably conducting it several

years, to Kolloch and Smith. J. B. Foster afterwards became its editor and proprietor. For the last thirteen years it has been owned by Dr. Shailer. He and J. W. Colcord have conducted it with great success, making it a safe family paper, as well as an able supporter of the cause it is intended to sustain.

#### FAMILY INSTRUCTOR.

The Freewill Baptists have not been entirely forgetful of the press as an aid to their cause. In 1841 Rev. L. D. Fleming, pastor of the Casco Street Church, commenced the Family Instructor, and continued it for some time.

[An interesting fact has recently been given in a New York paper over the signature of R. S. Willis, by which it appears that Nathaniel Willis, father of R. S., while editor and proprietor of the Eastern Argus, in 1808, having become interested in religion under the preaching of Dr. Payson, proposed to change the Eastern Argus into a religious paper. But not receiving encouragement from Dr. Payson and other clergymen and laymen to whom he made the proposition, he soon after sold out and went to Boston, where he commenced, in 1816, the first religious paper ever published in the United States.—*Ed.*]

The newspapers and magazines of Cumberland county, as they exist to-day, it is well in this connection to record. They form a grand contrast with January 1st, 1785, when came forth upon the wondering gaze of the few thousand inhabitants of the town of Falmouth, the first paper ever published in the State—the “Falmouth Gazette.” This novelty, with its few hundreds of subscribers, received with doubts and fears, and cold contempt by many, has been built upon in the eighty-five years since elapsing, till at this day there are not less, I judge, than fifty thousand papers issued every week to actual subscribers, by publishers in this county. The newspapers of the county at this time, 1872, are:—  
(I arrange them according to age.)

Portland Advertiser, daily and weekly.

Eastern Argus, daily, tri-weekly and weekly.

Christian Mirror, weekly.



Zion's Advocate, weekly.

Portland Transcript, weekly.

Brunswick Telegraph, weekly.

Portland Press, daily and weekly.

Riverside Echo, weekly.

The Star, Sunday issue.

Maine Journal of Education, monthly.

The Masonic Token, quarterly.

☞ The following additional notices are inserted here, out of order, having been sent in too late to be put in the proper place.

THE FAMILY READER, a weekly paper, published and edited by Seba Smith, was commenced in Nov., 1829, and continued several years.

THE ATHENÆUM, a semi-monthly, published by S. Colman, had a short existence.

THE WREATH, devoted to maternal associations, families, and Sunday schools, edited by Mr. C. L. Adams, published by Brown Thurston, weekly, at one dollar per year, commenced its existence March 3, 1842. In May it was doubled in size, and issued once in two weeks. In this form it was continued till Oct., 1843.

THE PORTLAND INQUIRER, edited by John Q. Day, and published by Brown Thurston, was started in 1848. The paper was subsequently edited by Austin Willey, and continued its weekly visits for some eight years.

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION is a monthly of 40 8vo. pp., edited by A. P. Stone, and twelve prominent teachers in the State. Published by Brown Thurston. This journal was started by G. M. Gage, at Farmington, in Dec., 1866, under the title of the Maine Normal. It was moved to Portland in June, 1868, and assumed its present name.

THE RIVERSIDE ECHO. See p. 63. We here insert some additional facts that have been communicated in relation to this paper. It originated in Lincoln Lodge of Good Templars in Bucksport. The first trial number was published in December, 1865. With the commencement of the volume in January, 1866,

it passed into the hands of Mr. Thomas B. Emory, who increased its size, and published it as a temperance monthly through that year. Prof. Willabe Haskell of the East Maine Conference Seminary was its editor. Though published in Bucksport, the paper was printed in Portland, at the office of B. Thurston and Co., where it has ever since been printed. With the commencement of the second volume in 1867, it was changed to a weekly, and Portland made its place of publication. In December, 1870, Mr. Emery sold the paper to the Riverside Echo Publishing Association, which body received a charter from the Legislature in 1871, and now publishes the paper. Messrs. Hoyt, Fogg and Breed, are the publishing agents, and S. A. Strout, managing editor, with Prof. Willabe Haskell and D. P. Bailey, Jr., as contributing editors. Messrs. F. N. Dow, C. A. Stackpole, and Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer have also at different times been connected with the editorial department of the paper. The Echo during a part of its existence has been the organ of the Good Templars, and now specially advocates the cause of Temperance, while its publishers seek to extend its circulation and influence by giving it the character of a literary and family journal.

GOOD SEED, a monthly, commenced by F. G. Rich in Feb., '71, and sold to H. A. McKenney in Dec., '71.

[ ] During the last sixty years, over fifty periodicals have been commenced in Portland! Eleven only are now published. Very nearly the same experience will be found in other cities.—*Ed.*

[ ] See appendix for additional periodicals from the Portland press.

Mr. Holden, the writer of the foregoing history of the press in Portland (with exceptions as designated), entered the Argus office in 1819, at the age of 14 1-2 years. He served 6 1-2 years as an apprentice, and 8 years as a journeyman, when he became one of the proprietors and editors of the establishment. In this capacity he continued until 1856, being in close application to his business, boy and man, for thirty seven years, with the exception of the years 1839, '47, and '48, when he was a member of the Senate of Maine. Even then he kept a constant supervision of his paper; acting as correspondent, and non-resident editor.

Having been a comp. of one of the earliest printers in Maine, John K. Baker, and receiving from his lips an account of his personal experience and observation,—a sketch of whose biography he has given— as well as from his long connection with the craft, Mr. Holden becomes a patriarchal link in the history of the press from its commencement in Maine.—*Ed.*

## BRUNSWICK.

In giving an account of the press in Brunswick, it may not be amiss if we descend somewhat more to personal experience, than has been done in regard to the Portland press. A printer's life, — especially that of the newspaper department, — is generally a life of hard toil and severe discipline, with small compensation; and yet, such are its attractions, there has never been a lack of victims in the ranks of the craft, and comparatively few, when in, ever leave until worn out.

The first press in Brunswick was set up early in December, 1819, by Joseph Griffin, who graduated at the office of Messrs. Flagg and Gould, in Andover, Mass.\* Mr. G. entered that office at the date of its establishment, Aug., 1813, and finished his apprenticeship Nov. 8, 1819 — the time of his majority. A few weeks previous to this time, a letter had been received from Tutor (subsequently Professor) Newman, at Bowdoin College, who was anxious for the establishment of a press in Brunswick. In this letter he says — “I have mentioned the subject to Pres. Appleton, and his reply was—‘Tell the young man we shall be glad to have

\* We must be permitted to turn from our track a moment to notice this popular firm. Messrs. John Flagg and A. J. Gould graduated at the University press in Cambridge, Mass. They were well educated men; and from their office was issued some of the best specimens of printing at that time executed in New England. Through their enterprise — aided by the liberality of Prof. Moses Stuart, whose usual prefix to his frequent jobs of printing was, “Do this in your best manner, and make your own price” — this establishment increased, until it surpassed all others in Massachusetts in book-work, especially in facilities for printing the oriental and dead languages. — Mr. Flagg died in 1833, aged 41; Mr. Gould in 1868, aged 75. Of the many journeymen who were employed by Flagg and Gould during the years '13 to '19, only one is living—Caleb Hersey, Esq. of Haverhill, Ms., of whom honorable mention is made by J. T. Buckingham in his “Personal Memoirs,” as a graduate of his office. No apprentice of the above date who served his time out, save the writer, is now living. The office of Flagg and Gould has since passed under several other firms, doing a large business, with several power presses. But these presses have all been removed to the Riverside, Cambridge, and the noise of the press is heard no more in the quiet shades of Seminary Hill.

him come?"—Encouragement from such a source being deemed sufficient, Mr. Griffin immediately purchased of his employers a favorite Ramage press, the best at that time in use; went to Charles Ewer's type-foundry, then recently established, and bought an assortment of type—some of the first cast in Boston. Taking his apparatus on board a Kennebec coaster, he landed at Bath. Early in December he commenced printing at Brunswick, in the building on the east side of Main, facing Pleasant street.\* From this place his office was removed in 1821 to the building opposite the north end of the Mall, where it has remained to this day.

By the middle of December, 1819, he was at work upon the Baccalaureate Addresses of Pres. Appleton.† It was required that the work should be printed in the best manner, without regard to expense. It was under the supervision of Mr. N. Cleveland, agent of the Committee on publication. The work was executed, both in quarto and octavo form, on medium, hand-made paper, manufactured at Andover, Ms.; that for the quarto edition costing eleven

\* At this time there was but one house on Pleasant street, Capt. John A. Dunning's; only two others west of Main street, between Mill and McKeen streets—Capt. John O'Brien's, and Capt. John Dunlap's; nine only on Federal street. There were three public houses— one kept by Wm. Hodgkins, in the old Washington Hall building; one where the Tontine now stands, kept by R. Stoddard; the other at west corner of the College grounds, kept by Dowe. All had open bars. There were ten stores, in all but one of which the usual variety of ardent spirits was kept for sale, to be drunk in the stores or carried away. Even respectable women, who came to market, claimed their right to take a social glass around the hoghead, turned up for a table in the retailer's store. Capt. John Dunlap, we believe, opened the first store in this village, in an L. attached to his house; the same house is now the residence of Dr. J. D. Lincoln.—The consequences of this free sale of intoxicating liquors can be easily imagined. None are now sold, openly, except at the Town Agency.

Population of Brunswick in 1820, 2,531; in 1870, 4,727. The increase has been mainly in the village.

† Pres. Appleton had passed to the higher life the preceding October. — When I was a child of eight years, sitting in the Old South church at Andover, there passed into the pulpit a man of such a lofty head and strikingly impressive countenance, as to leave the image indelibly fixed upon my brain. The name of the individual I did not know. Some twelve years afterward, when I saw the portrait of Pres. Appleton, prepared to accompany his Addresses, I said to myself— *That is the man!*

dollars per ream.\* It was done up in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. After it was ready for delivery, and the printer needed his pay, it was said to him — “No one seems to be responsible for the bill, and you had better publish the book on your own account.” There were seventy subscribers to the work. This, with the high reputation of the author, gave a promising field, and he accepted the situation. But the slow returns did not answer the printer’s immediate necessities. Being in debt for a part of his apparatus, with the additional burden of this work, about \$500, then due, it was necessary to sacrifice the edition, and the publisher was consequently left in pecuniary embarrassment for ten years.

#### FIRST NEWSPAPER IN BRUNSWICK.

In Sept., 1820, J. G. commenced the publication of a weekly paper, — a demy quarto of 8 pp. — called the *Maine Intelligencer*. It was edited by John M. O’Brien, Esq., who graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1806. A college club of young gentlemen (of whom Jacob Abbott, now so celebrated as a writer, was chairman) filled, occasionally, a column. The paper not being remunerative, it was given up at the end of six months to make room for printing the first two volumes of the *Statute Laws of Maine*. For this work he was indebted to the influence, generously proffered, of the late Hon. Nathaniel Greene of Topsham, who was at that time a member of the Senate of Maine, sitting at Portland. This work, when completed, gave satisfaction to the public, and was accepted by the Superintending Committee. But an unfortunate circumstance prevented that remuneration to the printer which he expected from the sale of copies published on his own account. Ebenezer Everett, Esq., an able and cautious lawyer, volunteered his services as proof-reader. There was no room left for complaint as to typographical correctness; but, unfortunately, as it proved, Mr. Everett saw fit to correct some errors in the orthography of the copy; and, to prevent the liability of erroneous interpretations, improved, in many cases, the punctu-

\* A paper, for lack of the finishing process of later years, very much inferior to the paper on which this book is printed, costing (same size) but \$3.14,—manufactured by A. C. Denison and Co., Mechanic Falls, Me.

ation. Judge Preble, chairman of the Superintending Committee, was unwilling to give the necessary certificate, that the printing was a "true copy of the original manuscripts," without specifying all the changes that had been made. Had these changes been separated, and placed under their proper heads, viz. *corrections* and *errors*, it would have been only justice to the printer. But instead of this, a long black list of *errata*, was placed before the public. The house of Glazier and Co., Hallowell, immediately issued a prospectus for the speedy publication of a "*corrected* edition, in one volume." The sale of the first edition was thus suddenly checked, causing the necessity of forced sales at ruinous rates. These damaging circumstances were afterward presented in a petition to the Legislature, and a sum of two hundred dollars was granted as a partial reparation.

After the completion of this work in 1821, through the solicitation of Judge Ames of Bath, a part of his apparatus was removed to Portland for the purpose of establishing a new paper to be called the Independent Statesman, as see notice under the head Portland. This project, not suiting his taste, was soon given up to Amos C. Tappan, a young man whom he had received as a partner, and Mr. Griffin continued at his old stand.

His next publication was the Maine Town Officer, prepared by John M. O'Brien, Esq. This was a successful work. The second and following editions were published by Glazier, Masters, and Co., to whom the copyright had been sold. For his other book-publications, see Bibliography of Maine.

#### MAINE BAPTIST HERALD.

In 1821, July 17, the first number of the Maine Baptist Herald was issued. This was the first paper, coinciding fully with the faith and practices of the primitive Baptists, ever published in the United States.\*

The size of this paper was demy, folio. It was edited for

\* At this time no mail from Brunswick could reach the towns on the Androscoggin river except by way of Portland and Hallowell; and not all of said towns were reached in that way; consequently the publisher of the B. Herald found it necessary to establish, at his own expense, a weekly mail route as far as Jay, about 45 miles, passing up the west side of the river and down the east. The U. S. Government, two years later, assumed the route and continued it until other facilities of transportation made it unnecessary.

about six months by Benj. Titcomb, jr., a graduate of Bowdoin College, 1806,—son of the first printer in Maine. After the time named, it was under the sole management of the publisher. At the commencement of the second volume it was enlarged to a royal folio size, and continued weekly for six years. During the two last years of its existence it was called the *Eastern Galaxy and Herald*; the name having been changed in consequence of a larger part of its columns being subsequently devoted to secular interests. In the latter years of this publication the subscribers numbered over eleven hundred; a larger circulation than can be claimed for any other of the many papers subsequently commenced in Brunswick.

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SYNOPSIS OF EARLY VIEWS AND PRACTICES.

“When this State was yet but a part of Massachusetts, and occupied only by scattered settlements, here and there, at the most advantageous points, it was penetrated by the Baptist preachers of the bordering States; who, gathering strength as they advanced, soon traversed its length and breadth, and preached the gospel at all the principal places. Like all pioneers, these preachers were a race of hardy and enterprising men. Laboring among pioneers in the settlement of the country, they brought themselves into sympathy with their hearers, by the exhibition of the same bold, decided spirit. They attacked the consciences of men very much as the woodsman attacked the trees. They laid the axe to the root with a vigorous hand, and as blow after blow was dealt home, the forest re-echoed with the sound.

“At this distance of time, and after so great improvements in the condition of the country and of society, it is hardly possible to conceive the difficulties which they encountered, and the suffering which they endured. Without public conveyances, or even well-defined roads, they had to track their way as best they could, through long distances, from settlement to settlement, or penetrate the unbroken forest to some remote logging camp, now, perhaps, the site of some flourishing village. In all these places they sowed the seed of the Word with a liberal hand; committing it to the waters, confident that it would appear again after many days. And so it did. The early Baptist fathers performed in Maine what Whitefield, Tennant, and Edwards did in many of the other States. They broke the formalism of the old Puritan churches, and revived the fast vanishing doctrine of the new birth.”—So writes Prof. Champlin in his preface to a work referred to below.

Dr. Edward Payson, says a correspondent, was the first Congregational minister to break in upon the formal, lifeless Armenianism of the Congregational churches.

Some of the pioneer preachers were patrons and correspondents of the *Herald*; among them was Eld. Henry Kendall, whose autobiography, published in 1853, gives an interesting account of what he and others of the pioneer preachers suffered.

We here give a synopsis of the faith and practice of the early Baptists of Maine as held forth in the *Herald*.—In their church building they looked for a “Thus

Among the writers for the Herald were Eld. Duncan Dunbar, over the signature of Onessimus, whose praise is still in the churches, as see Memoir; Eld. David Nutter, over the signature of Mephibosheth; Mrs. Catherine H. Putnam, late of N. Y., author of an able work, entitled the Gospel by Moses.\* Among the occasional writers were Eld. Beebee of N. Y.; Miss Narcissa Stone, and others of Brunswick.

Soon after the establishment of the Free Press, in this village, by Moore and Wells in 1827, the creditors of Mr. Griffin, thinking their chances to be lessening, seized his apparatus. It was appraised by the printer of Bath, Jos. G. Torrey, at \$800; more than enough to pay all the debts of the attachés. The attach-

saith the Lord." Their faith was founded upon the predetermined purpose of God in Christ as the only hope of man—"Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you"—"Chosen in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before him in love." Their faith was in the *finished work of Christ*,—a faith which grounds the soul in the love that purifies the heart and brings forth the "fruits of the Spirit";—becoming the source and only source of things pleasing to God. They cleaved to the New Covenant, which was sure in Christ,—separating it clearly from the *old*, which was faulty and "ready to vanish away."—As to the ordinance of baptism, it seems hardly necessary to say, that they believed it to be a *profession of faith in Christ and the door of admission to church privileges*, without further ceremony, without further covenanting. "If thou believest with all thy heart thou mayest" be baptized. They had no prescribed *rules of faith and practice*, except the New Testament; deeming that, in its embodied form, a sufficiently plain guide to every truly enlightened Christian, in all matters of duty and discipline. — In regard to the ministration of the Word, they received as preachers such only, literate or illiterate, as had an experimental knowledge of Christ. The attainment of a thorough literary education by the preacher, if sanctified by Divine grace, was as desirable to them as to other denominations. — They took action for the repeal of the law which laid a tax on all, believers or unbelievers, for the support of preaching by the "Standing Order." Nevertheless, they believed the laborer for Christ to be worthy of support, and were ever ready to divide with him their goods.—They believed it to be a duty to dedicate their children daily to God at the family altar. — The first day of the week they kept after the example of the apostles, as the *resurrection* day of our Saviour; not as a continuation of the Jewish Sabbath, which was a type of the sanctified rest in Christ. Societies for moral reform, outside of Christ's church, they left to those who could not labor with the church. Their language to the tempted was "Come with us (into the kingdom of His grace) and we will do you good." Only the Balcon Gilead and the Physician there can heal the wounds that sin hath made, or brace the soul against temptation. — Ed.

\* This work, 430 pp. 8vo., is published by Geo. P. Putnam and Co., N. Y.



ment being considered illegal, a compromise was effected. The apparatus was sold at a sacrifice under the hammer, but the debts of the printer were discharged. New fonts of type were furnished by the friends of the Herald;\* a new *lever press* † was presented to him, and he commenced anew, not quite even with the world in a pecuniary sense, but rich in experience.

The Herald was continued about two years longer, though at the expense of the health of the publisher. Those persons will not be surprised at this who have had experience of the close confinement, day and night, hard labor and perplexities of the publisher of a paper in a country village. In order to gain a decent living, he must do much of the mechanical work with his own hands, besides being book-keeper, collector, and, excepting such assistance as is gratuitously offered, editor.

In 1830 he sold his subscription list and right to publish a paper (during the occupation of the field by his successor) to Wm. Noyes, of Brunswick, who had recently graduated from his office. The Free Press had been already suspended. Mr. Noyes immediately commenced the publication of the Brunswick Journal, as see notice in place.

#### JUVENILE KEY.

The *Juvenile Key*, commenced in 1831, was a child's paper, nine by seven, in neatly printed newspaper form, published weekly for two years. A considerable portion of the type-work of this paper was done by two children of the editor; who, at the commencement, were only nine and seven years of age, respectively. Their names appeared as publishers: † the first, a daughter,

\* Among the leaders of these generous friends were Eld. H. Kendall, and Dea. J. B. Swanton; who were subsequently reimbursed by the transfer of bills due on news paper account.

† The press on which he has since printed all his books, including this History.

‡ The Key had so good a reputation among its patrons that no less than seventy copies were sent to our bindery to be bound. To this day we hear it frequently spoken of by its then young readers, now at mid-life, as having by its precepts and the example of its young publishers made a strong and favorable impression upon their minds. One case we will name. A boy in a neighboring town, who obtained his copy by services as our agent, often reminds us, that he owed much to the Key for his early habits of industry and economy. He is now worth his tens of thousands.

In a complimentary notice of the Key and its publishers, by B. B. Thatcher, Esq. then editor of the *Mercantile Journal* of Boston, he said, "such children would get a living upon a sand-bank!"

is now the wife of a clergyman in the good old Granite State, where, we trust, she has found that her early experience and discipline have been helps in the walks of usefulness. The second, a son, Joseph Warren Griffin, left the printing business at the age of 22, to try the sea for the benefit of his health. At the expiration of about two years of sea life, he found himself first officer on board the brig Kershaw in a voyage from one of the West India Islands to Savannah, Ga. During the passage — which was through almost a continual hurricane — the vessel was several times knocked down on her beam ends, stripped of her canvass and spars, and became water-logged. The captain gave up in hopeless despair, exclaiming, "All is lost!" Mr. Griffin took command, and, it was said, by superior seamanship succeeded in righting the vessel, getting on her a little patched canvass, and bringing her into port.\* But the hardships of this voyage cured him of the love of the sea. — In Feb., 1849, at the age of 25 years, he took passage in the North Bend, at Boston, bound to California, and was lost on the way in the Straits of Magellan.

#### FAMILY PIONEER AND JUVENILE KEY.

After the suspension of the Brunswick Journal, the Key was enlarged to a 12 by 9 size, 4 pp., to make it more completely a family paper and give room for advertising. In this form it was published with good success for four years. The many bound volumes scattered about the State will speak for themselves.

The Baptist Herald was one of the earliest papers in New England to take a stand against the inroads of intemperance, by exposing the causes leading thereto. In 1826 appears in the Herald the first complaint and argument against indiscriminate licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquors. It was the endeavor of the editor of the Family Pioneer and Juvenile Key to operate upon the

\* May we not say it here to the credit of this young man and for the encouragement of all young seamen, that he, who was so self-possessed and efficient in time of personal danger had the moral firmness to resist those strong temptations of sea-life, — use of tobacco, intoxicating liquors, and their accompanying spirit profanity: — looked upon by those who indulge in them, as little sins, yet, manly traits; but which nevertheless are mighty in pulling down the strongholds of "unsound," and in making cowards.

public mind, especially that of the young, by the publication of interesting narratives, setting forth in a clear light, not only the evils of an intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, but the dangers of temperate drinking.\* The abolition of negro slavery, and of the death penalty for crime, were strongly advocated in the columns of the *Pioneer and Key*.

After the new printing apparatus had been obtained in 1828, Pres. Allen, and Profs. Upham, † Smyth, and Longfellow, began their series of books, (see list under head Bibliography) the printing of which, with the usual other work, kept Mr. Griffin's press in constant use for about twenty-five years, and was the means of placing him in very comfortable pecuniary circumstances.

For twenty-nine years he printed annually one edition of the Catalogue of the officers and students of Bowdoin College; and, for the last twenty-two years, two editions each year (with two exceptions). Also, sixteen editions (1600 copies each) of the Triennial Catalogue. The first semi-annual Catalogue, after the "new departure" under Pres. Chamberlain, was wanted in too much haste to be done on his slow press, and he was obliged to yield to the superior facilities of his friend Dingley's establishment at Lewiston.

\* In notes on pp. 72 and 82, the universal custom in regard to the selling and use of ardent spirits, up to 1827, may be seen. Our object in introducing this subject in this book is, to claim for the united press a large share of the influence that has brought about the present change.

† The kindly spirit of Prof. Upham is manifested in letters (Apr. 13 and June 8, '71) to the publisher. I had written him for assistance in making up a list of his works, which had gone out from my press. His answer in a closing remark is—"I have forgotten the birth of some of my own books, - - - I have not forgotten to certify, and will say it here, if my writings have been of benefit to the public, they owe no small part of it to the facilities and encouragement furnished by the printing establishment of my friend Griffin. The list of works, which you have first introduced to the notice of the public, is highly creditable to you; not merely on account of their number, but on account of the typographical accuracy that always characterized every thing which passed under your hand."—Ed.

## OPERATIVES.

The larger portion of my work has been done either by my own hands, or by apprentices, largely of the feminine gender. At the present day, such is the advance in printing machinery, that, in our city offices, labor is now more divided than formerly. Excepting in small offices there will henceforth be no occasion for thorough apprenticeship by the same individual in all parts of the printing business; hence a diploma to signify complete education in the art, is becoming a rare thing. This leads me, in passing, to express my gratitude to some of the more efficient, faithful apprentices, who served at least six years in my office. Among them was George Griffin of Andover, Mass., who was subsequently printer of the (Boston) Anti-Masonic Free Press, during the Morgan excitement,—afterwards a trader in Boston. He died of consumption, Dec. 1859, aged 55 years; leaving in memory a good report of his character as a brother, father, and christian.—Another, William Noyes of Brunswick, at the present time one of the editors and publishers of the Saco Independent. His works speak well for him.—A third, Justin Jones of Brunswick, for a long time editor and publisher of some humorous papers in Boston,—chosen several times within a few years one of the Representatives to the Massachusetts Legislature from old Cambridge.—A fourth apprentice, whose feat in type-setting at the age of six years is recorded in the Pioneer in 1831, is deserving of a notice here.—George H. Griffin served a thorough apprenticeship in my printing office and store from his childhood up to twenty years of age. He then went into the book, stationery and room-paper business for two years at Waterville, Me. At the commencement of the war of the rebellion, he left a good business in New York City, entered the company of "Duryea Zouaves" as a private; was with this company in the first battle of the war, at Big Bethel, and was one of the few who advanced over the first breastwork of the enemy. Soon after the battle he was promoted to the office of Adjutant of First Battalion, Fifth New York Cavalry. At the time of Banks' retreat through the Shenandoah valley, he was so severely wounded by a fall from his horse—shot under him—that the enemy, who picked him up, left him at a private house, where he was re-captured, a week later, by our forces. After a partial recovery, he accepted a quartermaster's position, and served in North Carolina to the end of the war. He is now a commission merchant in St. Louis.—Eight girls have been well disciplined at my office in type-setting; many of them very rapid and correct compositors; each became the head of a family, walking in the ranks of "true womanhood." My first journeyman, George V. Edes, for many years past, editor and proprietor of the Pictaquis Observer—with me in 1820 and '21—was one of God's honest, patient men; excellent help in passing over hard places.—One more journeyman I must not fail to mention, Wm. Penn Stetson, who was my foreman for eighteen years; whose movements were regular and steady as the clock, and swift as that of Father Time, to whose forelocks he always clung.—*Ed.*

Simultaneously with the establishment of the press in Brunswick was the opening of the first regular bookstore by Mr. Griffin. A few books were previously kept on commission, deposited by Boston and Hallowell booksellers with Capt. Daniel Stone, and Brown and Humphreys.—From the entry of the first class into Bowdoin College in 1802 to 1830, the students either purchased their text-books abroad, or had them supplied by the professors and charged in their term-bills. Prof. Cleaveland furnished his classes in this manner to the last year of his life, with the view, as he often said to the writer, of saving expense to the students, supplying them at cost.\* A few text-books, however, the printer and

\* There was one exception to this practice;—with Smellie's *Philosophy of Natural History*, the price of which had been long fixed, he desired me to furnish his classes, which was done for some twenty years. "His intense conservatism" (a remark of his biographer) in respect to *printing and books*, was extremely favorable to those whom he employed. From the time my press was established to the close of his life, no job of printing which came under his care (and that was nearly every thing of college concern) was sent to any other office. As soon as the third edition of his *Mineralogy* was called for, he requested his publishers, Hilliard and Gray, to have the work printed by me. I have on file a written agreement with said house, dated Sept., 1823, to print the third edition, expecting to commence the work during the ensuing winter vacation. That time came, but no copy was ready. He thought to be ready by the succeeding autumn; after which time he gave no more encouragement in regard to the printing; remarking only, when questioned, that he was "progressing as rapidly with the work as his college duties would let him." His publishers offered him one thousand dollars for liberty to reprint a thousand copies of the second edition without change, but he declined.

It was a pleasure to work for the professor, on account of the plainness of his copy, which was equal to print; and when prepared, unless it was to add a new name in a catalogue, he never altered a word.—It was his sensitiveness on points of order and correctness, doubtless, that led him to take charge of the printing and distribution of the Triennial and Medical School Catalogues during his life, and of the annual college Catalogue (even to sale and payment) until the accession of Dr. Allen to the presidency.—Until within the few last years of his life, the students' term-bills were all made out, and recorded by his hand. Although he gave the writer credit for "a large bump of order;" in the arrangement of accounts, it was almost an impossibility to cast up the large and somewhat complicated term-bills without some small error that his eye was sure to detect.

It is a question whether the professor's duty to the world should not have constrained him to forego some of his onerous duties to the college which other hands could have done, though perhaps not as well, that he might have finished **THE WORK** which seemed to have been designed for him.—*Ed.*

bookseller finds upon record, delivered to members of college in 1820 and 1821, (evidence that he sold books at that early day,) whose names and persons it is pleasant for him to recall, as well from early, as from later associations: — Jacob Abbott, \*Jedediah Cobb, \*Joshua W. Hathaway, \*Josiah H. Hobbs, Thomas T. Stone, Rufus K. Cushing, James Lurry, \*Joseph Libby, George Packard, Joseph H. Abbott, John Appleton, \*Luther V. Bell, Jonas Burnham, \*Egbert B. Coffin, \*Wm. Pitt Fessenden, \*John McDonald, Lory Odell, Calvin E. Stowe, George P. Giddings, and a few others; all of whom have made a good mark upon the age; several of them prominent. About half the number, as indicated by the star, have gone up to their higher reward.

In 1822, Charles Weld (who proposed to add needed capital to the store) was received into partnership, and the stock was enlarged. This partnership was soon dissolved. Mr. Weld continued the bookstore about one year; finding it not remunerative, he sold out by auction. The printer removed his apparatus in 1822 to the upper story of the building he now occupies, commencing again to keep a few books in his counting-room — obtaining them from Portland and Boston houses in exchange for work. And this was the nucleus of what has become, since 1833, the College Bookstore, from which most of the college text-books have been furnished.

#### PERIODICALS OF BRUNSWICK — Continued.

THE ESCORTION, a monthly, was published in 1826-27, by a club of students in Bowdoin College, of which John Hodgdon was chairman. It was a pamphlet of 32 pp. 8 vo., printed for six months by J. Griffin.

THE NORTHERN IRIS, a monthly of 32 pp., went forth also from the Bowdoin press for six months, in 1829. The editor and publisher was Sumner Lincoln Fairfield, a gentleman from the South. It was edited with ability; but, depending on unsolicited patronage, it was not remunerative. Mr. Fairfield had considerable reputation as a poet. He died while young.

BOWDOIN SCIENTIFIC REVIEW, commenced in 1871, issued fortnightly, 16 pp. 12m., from Dingley's press, Lewiston. It is devoted to contemporary science. Professors C. F. Brackett, M. D., and G. L. Goodale, M. D., of Bowdoin College, editors.

THE ORIENT, published every alternate week during the collegiate year, by members of the Senior Class of Bowdoin College. The first year of this handsomely printed and well conducted periodical of 16 pp., 9 by 6, has just ended. It was founded by J. G. Abbott, of the class of '72, who became the managing and principal editor. The following are editors for the second year—A. P. Wiswell, W. A. Blake, J. F. Elliot, A. F. Moulton, and G. S. Mower.

Other weekly papers, which have been published in Brunswick, are as follows:

In 1827 appeared the ANDROSCOGGIN FREE PRESS, a royal folio, (26 by 20), Whig,—edited and published by Moore and Wells, assisted by William A. Packard, B. A. It was continued about two years.

In 1830 the BRUNSWICK JOURNAL made its appearance. This was a royal folio sheet, published by William Noyes. Associated with him a part of the time was Henry W. Fairfield, now printer of the New England Farmer, Boston. The Journal was a Whig paper, supporting J. G. Hunton for Governor of Maine, and Henry Clay for President of the United States. Charles Packard, Esq., then Attorney at Law, edited it for a short time; after which Francis D. and John S. Cushing were the principal writers. It was a well conducted paper, but was published but one year and three months.

1836 — The EASTERN BAPTIST, published by the Baptist Association for one year. It was edited by Elder David Nutter, and printed by T. S. McLellan.

1837 — The REGULATOR, royal folio, Democratic — published

weekly for two years by Theodore S. McLellan; I. A. Beard, editor.

1842—The BRUNSWICKER, neutral, printed and published for one year by T. S. McLellan; John Dunlap, B. A., editor.

1845—The FORESTER, printed and published by E. Noyes and Stanwood; H. A. Stanwood, editor.

1854—The JUVENILE TEMPERANCE WATCHMAN, edited and published by Howard Owen, who is now one of the enterprising editors and publishers of the Augusta Journal. At twelve years of age, Mr. Owen manifested his early industrious habits by publishing a little weekly called the Sun, written in Roman letters.\*

1855—The MUSICAL JOURNAL, monthly; Geo. W. Chase, editor and proprietor.

#### BRUNSWICK TELEGRAPH.

This paper was commenced in 1853 by Waldron and Moore, as publishers, and Wm. G. Barrows, Esq., as editor. The publishers in 1856 transferred their interest to Geo. W. Chase, who

\* Our attention being again called to the temperance movement, we wish to add, as well as correct, a statement in the note on p. 72. The store excepted, we have since learned, kept liquors, a little secluded, in a basement. The statement, that respectable women, who came from the out-posts of the village to market and to purchase goods, did occasionally call for a glass to drink in the store, notwithstanding the doubts of our correspondent, is confirmed by eye-witnesses, still living. And why should this practice appear strange, when the *most respectable and influential men* in our village kept these stores, and when it was the custom of every family in good standing to keep intoxicating liquors to use as a beverage, ranking them among the necessaries of life; and when it was considered mean not to offer them to guests!—the minister of the Gospel in his parochial calls, and the family physician were specially treated. The customs prevailing here, were practiced through our whole country up to about 1824. Within a very few years from that time the respectable traders of Brunswick, with but one exception, quit the business. Capt. Daniel Stone was the first who refused to sell by the glass. Jesse Pierce, from Monmouth, opened the first temperance store.

The traders of Brunswick in 1820 were the moneyed men. Outside of this class there was much poverty; consequently the many young men, traders and mechanics, who came from abroad to establish themselves here between the years 1820 and 1830, miscalculated as to the available means of the place, trusted out their goods, and failed. — *Id.*



published it as editor and proprietor about one year, when Howard Owen, now of the Kennebec Journal, was admitted as a partner, and took charge of the agricultural department. After being connected with the establishment about five months, Mr. Owen became dissatisfied with his unremunerated labors, and sold his interest to Mr. Chase. Early in 1857, Mr. Chase abandoned the Telegraph, — went to Bath, where he published the Masonic Journal and taught music. Mr. A. G. Tenney, a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1835, purchased the Telegraph establishment in 1857, re-issued the paper, and has since continued to edit and publish it weekly. The character of this paper has been of the independent type:—it would not be possible to confine its editor strictly to the rules of any party in politics or religion. Mr. Tenney does not lack the talent to make as good and handsome a paper as the people of Brunswick will support.

Several apprentices, educated at the Telegraph office, have become publishers of papers and good journalists; among whom are Howard Owen, above named, and F. Asbury Macomber, now one of the publishers of that well conducted weekly, the Suffolk County Journal, at Boston Highlands, Mass.

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## BRIDGTON.

### BRIDGTON REPORTER.

The Bridgton Reporter was first started in Bridgton in 1858 by Samuel Noyes, of Nashua, N. H., and edited by Charles Samson, a native of Bridgton. Mr. Samson, in a year or two, was succeeded by Enoch Knight, Esq., of Lovell, Me., now of the Portland Star, who, in the fall of 1861 went to the war as captain in the 12th Maine, and was succeeded in the editorial chair by Geo. Warren, of Gorham, Me. In May, 1862, the Reporter was purchased by Capt. Horace C. Little, of Auburn, and was edited again by Mr. Samson, and afterward by Miss Lizzie Flye,

of Denmark, Me. In the fall of 1863, Augustus Phelps, of Bridgton, bought out Capt. Little, and changing the name to the

BRIDGTON SENTINEL.

Made it a political paper, in the interests of the republican party, with David Hale, Esq., of Bridgton, editor. In March, 1864, the office with all its contents was destroyed, and Bridgton was without a local paper till the advent of the

BRIDGTON NEWS.

The BRIDGTON WEEKLY NEWS, an independent local and family newspaper, published at Bridgton Center, was established in September, 1870, by H. A. Shorey, editor and proprietor. Mr. S. is a practical printer, serving his time with Geo. E. Newman, Eastern Times office, Bath; following the fortunes of that establishment when united with the Northern Tribune; completing his apprenticeship with Clark and Roberts — afterward Gilman and Roberts — in 1861; at which time he enlisted for the war as second lieutenant (afterward captain) in the Fifteenth Maine Volunteers. In March, 1865, he was breveted Major, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." Upon his return home he, with E. Upton, purchased and published the Bath Sentinel and Times, (daily and weekly), which they continued until Sept. 1, 1869, when the paper was sold to W. E. S. Whitman. In Jan., 1870, was commenced the publication at Bath of the Maine Temperance Advocate, of which Mr. Shorey was also editor; this paper was published in the interests of "Enforced Prohibition." It was discontinued in August, 1870, and in September of the same year he established himself at Bridgton. The constantly increasing patronage to the News gives evidence, says a correspondent, of its permanent success. Mr. S. is a native of Water-ville.

THE  
PRESS OF KENNEBEC COUNTY.

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HALLOWELL.

BY E. ROWELL.

EASTERN STAR.

Hallowell claims the honor of publishing the first newspaper on the Kennebec. It was called the Eastern Star, and commenced its existence on the fourth of August, 1794—Howard S. Robinson, proprietor. The Star was succeeded by

THE TOCSIN.

This paper was published by Wait and Baker in 1795.\* On the fourteenth of November, of the same year,

THE KENNEBEC INTELLIGENCER

Was established in the northern part of Hallowell (now Augusta) by Peter Edes. Its size was 11 by 16 inches. The Toecin and Intelligencer were the only papers published in Maine, east of Portland, at this time. By the most indomitable enterprise and perseverance, these papers were enabled to publish news from London in *sixty-one days!* and congressional proceedings at Philadelphia, Penn., in *sixteen days!*

The Toecin lived but a few years. The Intelligencer was changed to the Kennebec Gazette in 1800; and, in 1810, became

\* Thomas B. Wait, of the Falmouth Gazette, and John K. Baker, formerly an apprentice in the Falmouth Gazette office. In September, 1796, they sold the paper to Benjamin Poor, of the Hook, who continued its publication about a year.—*North's Hist. Augusta.*

## THE HERALD OF LIBERTY,

Which name it retained until its discontinuance in 1815, when Edes removed his establishment to Bangor.\*

## AMERICAN ADVOCATE.

The American Advocate, a Democratic Republican paper, was established by Nathaniel Cheever in the year 1810. Mr. Cheever was succeeded by S. K. Gilman, who published the paper for six years, and then sold to C. Spaulding, who subsequently disposed of the establishment to Sylvanus W. Robinson and H. K. Baker. Messrs. Robinson and Baker continued the publication until its union with the Free Press.

## HALLOWELL GAZETTE.

The Hallowell Gazette, Federal in politics, was established by Goodale and Burton, in the year 1814, and was continued for about twenty years.

\* Peter Edes, the pioneer printer and newspaper publisher at Augusta, was a son of Benjamin Edes, a well known printer and newspaper publisher at an early day in Boston. He came to the Fort Western settlement, in Hallowell, in 1795, and commenced the publication of the Kennebec Intelligencer in the fall of that year. Edes was an ardent federalist, and in high party times was threatened with personal violence for the manifestation of his zeal in the cause. The threat he did not fail to properly notice in the Gazette. He was spirited, energetic and industrious, small in stature, with spindly shanks, his legs being quite deficient of calves, and as he dressed, according to the fashion of the time, in small clothes with long stockings to the knees, this defect was quite noticeable. When he removed to Bangor he took his types and press with him. They were moved by Ephraim Ballard with a team of six oxen. The load is said to have weighed four tons, and on account of the weakness of the Kennebec bridge it was taken across a part at a time. The journey to Bangor proved difficult, occupying the team three weeks in going and returning. The expense of removal was only \$115, which Edes considered quite moderate. At Bangor he commenced the publication of the Bangor Weekly Register, a paper which was considered of doubtful politics, but he probably did not so regard it, as he inquired of an Augusta correspondent "what do the people say of my Bangor *democratic* paper?" He seems to have been pleased with his new situation, and thought he could "make out to live, if nothing more," while, he says, at Augusta he had "sunk property by tarrying so long with so little encouragement."

The veteran editor and pioneer publisher in the largest cities of central and eastern Maine, removed to Baltimore, Md., and lived many years with Benjamin Edes, his son. He afterwards returned to Bangor and lived with a widowed daughter until his decease, March 29, 1840, at the age of eighty-three years. — *North's Hist. of Augusta*

## FREE PRESS.

The Free Press, Anti-Masonic, was afterward established by Anson G. Herrick, and was subsequently edited by R. D. Rice. It was finally merged with the Advocate, and published under the title of Free Press and Advocate.

## GENIUS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Genius of Temperance, devoted to the temperance reform, was established in January, 1828; published semi-monthly by Glazier and Co., for P. Crandall, editor and proprietor. It continued about two years, without pecuniary advantage to the proprietor.

## CULTIVATOR AND GAZETTE.

The Maine Cultivator and Weekly Gazette was established by T. W. Newman and R. G. Lincoln, Sept. 28, 1839, under the editorial management for two years of Wm. A. Drew. It was devoted prominently to "Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," for the first few years, and received a fair support from the citizens of Hallowell and surrounding country. Messrs. Newman and Lincoln continued as publishers until March, 1842; T. W. Newman from that date until Sept., 1843; T. W. and G. E. Newman to Sept., 1845; T. W. Newman and E. Rowell from Sept., 1845, to June, 1852; E. Rowell and H. L. Wing to June, 1854; E. Rowell from June, 1854, to Nov. 1859; E. Rowell and Charles E. Nash to June, 1862; E. Rowell from June, 1862, to June, 1865; Charles E. Nash to Sept., 1869; and by Henry Chase from that time to the present writing, July, 1871. In 1850 the heading of the paper was reversed, taking the name of Hallowell Gazette and Maine Cultivator; and at the commencement of the fifteenth volume, Sept., 1853, the second heading was dropped, retaining only Hallowell Gazette. After Mr. Chase became publisher, the name was again changed to the Saturday Gazette, now discontinued. Mr. Rowell, who was connected with the Cultivator and Gazette as employé, or editor and publisher, from Sept., 1839, to June, 1865, has complete files of the paper from its commencement — volumes of rare interest, to those especially who have been participants in the stirring events of the period.

## THE LIBERTY STANDARD.

The Liberty Standard, devoted to the cause of negro emancipation, was established by Rev. J. C. Lovejoy, editor and proprietor, about the year 1840. Mr. Lovejoy was a vigorous writer, and the enemies of universal emancipation and the cause of temperance were often severely handled. Rev. Austin Willey afterward conducted the paper with marked ability. It was published for some six or eight years, but, as a business enterprise, was not considered successful. It was printed at the Cultivator and Gazette office, by Messrs. Newman and Rowell.

## KENNEBEC COURIER.

A paper called the Kennebec Courier was published in Hallowell for a year or two by T. W. Newman, commencing some time in 1861 or '62. It was afterward removed to Bath, where it lingered for a time, and then vanished away. There was another paper published here for a few months by J. W. May and A. C. Currier, called the Northern Light. That also ended its existence without pecuniary benefit to its publishers.

Mr. Goodale, the first proprietor of the old Hallowell Gazette, established the first bookstore in Hallowell—the only one east of Portland, at that time. In the year 1820, Mr. Goodale formed a connection with Franklin Glazier and Andrew Masters in the book publishing and binding business. This firm published the first Maine Law Reports; and in fact this was the chief book publishing house in the State for many years. The firm was subsequently changed to Glazier, Masters and Smith; then to Masters, Smith and Co., and finally, at the present writing, to Masters and Livermore. Mr. Masters came to Hallowell in the year 1815, and is the oldest printer and book publisher in the State.\* He is now active in business, and may be found at the case almost any working day in the year, setting type as rapidly and correctly as ever. Mr. J. E. Smith, formerly of this firm, is now cashier of the Northern National Bank of Hallowell.

Mr. Cheever connected a bookstore with his printing establishment about the year 1812, and published several books on his own

\* Mr. Masters was not established in business until 1820. J. Griffin in 1819.

account, and for Boston publishers. His health failing a year or two afterward, he sold out his establishment to S. K. Gilman, and went south for the benefit of his health. He died in Augusta, Ga., after being there a few weeks. Mr. Gilman transferred the bookstore to Calvin Spaulding in 1820, and the printing establishment in the autumn of 1824. Mr. Spaulding carried on the book and newspaper business for several years, and then disposed of the printing business and material to Messrs. Robinson and Baker, as before stated. He has continued the book-selling business until the present time, having occupied the same store for more than fifty years. He came to Hallowell in the year 1812, at the age of fifteen years. He is now an active business man.\*

Among those now living who have been engaged in the newspaper business in Hallowell, are S. K. Gilman, now Judge of the municipal court of the city; C. Spaulding, now bookseller in Hallowell; R. D. Rice, now President of Maine Central Railroad; H. K. Baker, now Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec; Anson G. Herriek, one of the proprietors of the New York Sunday Morning Atlas; T. W. Newman, now compositor in the New York Tribune office; G. E. Newman, now job printer in Bath; E. Rowell, now postmaster at Hallowell; Chas. E. Nash, now one of the proprietors of the Kennebec Journal; and Henry Chase, proprietor of the Gazette until it was discontinued, Dec. 9, 1871.

It would be interesting to sketch the history of all those members of the Hallowell press alluded to in this brief article. Most of them were practical printers, and men of business enterprise and moral worth. Those who have passed away have left their "imprint" for good upon the community, while those now in active life exert, to say the least, an average beneficent influence in business, political and moral circles. We trust some future historian of the press may complete a history thus briefly and hurriedly inaugurated.

HALLOWELL, July, 1871.

\* In 1820 to '23, I went to Hallowell occasionally for books, and to Gardiner for paper. I traded with Mr. Spaulding fifty years ago, and brought books from the building he now occupies to the building still occupied by me. The agreement in our ages.—lean, 5 1-2 ft., wiry frames,—time of continuance in similar occupations, etc., are coincidences that create no little degree of brotherly feeling.—*Ed.*

## AUGUSTA.

[For the history of the press in Augusta, excepting what is included in brackets or otherwise designated, we are indebted to North's interesting history of Augusta, published, 1870, in a handsome volume of 290 pp., from the press of Sprague, Owen and Nash.

## KENNEBEC INTELLIGENCER.

[This was the first paper published in Augusta. It was commenced in 1795 in what was then the northern part of Hallowell, called Fort Weston settlement. Fifteen months later the place was incorporated under the name of Augusta. It was after the incorporation of the new town that the name of the Intelligencer was changed to Kennebec Gazette, and subsequently to the Herald of Liberty. For other particulars see page 87.]

## AUGUSTA PATRIOT.

Proposals were issued December 12, 1816, by James Burton, Jr., for publishing the Augusta Patriot, in which he said, "personal invective, political rancor, and sectarian heat, shall be rigidly excluded from its columns." Burton had been an apprentice of Peter Edes, and had started the Hallowell Gazette, a federal paper, in company with Ezekiel Goodale, in January, 1814. The first number of the Patriot was issued March 7, 1817. Both the republican and federal nominations appeared conspicuously in it. It probably was not sufficiently partizan for the times, and died a year or two after from want of patronage.

## KENNEBEC JOURNAL.

[In the fall of 1823, Augusta having been for some time without a newspaper, the citizens through their committee invited Luther Severance and Russell Eaton to establish a newspaper in their town.] The press was set up in the Branch brick store at the southeast corner of Bridge and Water streets, where the first number of the Journal was struck off, January 8th, by Benjamin Davis, Esq., who was present and "gave the pull and took the paper," which he has preserved as a memento of the event. As the subscription list at this time was small, numbering but four hundred and fifty, and slowly increased, it became necessary for the publishers to practice a strict economy. They performed all the



labor of composition and press work with the assistance of only one apprentice. Severance, who furnished the editorials, was in the habit of putting a portion of them in type without writing. This was done to save time, "thus uniting"—as has been remarked by Mr. Blaine—"with ease and rapidity, a mechanical and mental process, which gave early proof of that well digested and concise mode of thought, which subsequently distinguished him as a political writer of ready force and condensed power."

In October, 1833, the Journal was enlarged a column to the page and proportionally lengthened. This became necessary from the growing demand for more space to treat of themes of public interest, in the discussion of which it was taking

LUTHER SEVERANCE.

*A brief from North's History of Augusta.*

Luther Severance was the son of Elihu Severance, a farmer at Cazenovia, N. Y. He was born in Oct. 1797. He worked upon the farm and attended the village school until his seventeenth year, when he went to Peterborough to learn the art of printing of Jonathan Bunce. With him he remained five years; when, being of age, he sought work as a journeyman printer. He found employment at Philadelphia with Wm. Duane, publisher of the Aurora, a newspaper which supported the administration of Pres. Munroe. He remained more than a year in Philadelphia, and wrote, among other things for the Aurora, a communication upon the subject of the Missouri Compromise (a subject then agitating the country), which did him great credit. In the fall of 1820 he went to Washington and obtained work in the Intelligencer Office where he remained, with slight interruptions, until he went to Augusta. In 1829 he was elected by the National Republican party to represent Augusta in the Legislature. In 1835 and '36 he was elected to the Senate from Kennebec. In 1839 and '40 he was again in the House of Representatives. In 1843 he was elected to Congress; and again in 1845. He was one of the vice-presidents at the national convention which nominated Gen. Taylor to the presidency.

Upon the election of Gen. Taylor and the accession of the Whigs to power, Mr. Severance, who had for some years suffered much from ill health, desired the appointment of the United States Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands in the hope that the salubrity of the climate of those islands might restore him. In this he was gratified, after some delay made by southern senators on account of his anti-slavery views. Accompanied by his family, he sailed from Boston for Honolulu on the 23d day of August, 1850, and safely reached his destination on the 12th day of the following January. He remained nearly three years commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, ac-

a leading part. In June of the same year Mr. Eaton retired from the establishment, leaving Mr. Severance the sole proprietor and manager for several years, until, in the beginning of 1839, he sold half of the paper and establishment to John Dorr, who had been engaged at Belfast in publishing the *Waldo Patriot*. This connection was a fortunate and profitable one to the partners, and continued until Mr. Severance was appointed commissioner to the Sandwich Islands in 1850, when the *Journal* passed into the hands of William H. Wheeler and William H. Simpson, and was edited by Mr. Wheeler. Wheeler sold his interest to his partner Simpson, and engaged with John H. Lynde in publishing a paper at Bangor. Simpson in turn sold the establishment and paper to

quiring great influence with the king and his cabinet, and winning the favorable regards and esteem of the foreign consuls and the people of the islands. The climate did not have the favorable effect anticipated, and his rapidly failing health made him anxious to return. He embraced the earliest opportunity to leave, after the arrival of his successor, and reached his home at Augusta on the 12th of April, 1851, with health prostrated past hope of recovery. In much suffering, which he bore with Christian fortitude, he lived until January 25, 1855, when he died, at the age of fifty-seven years. The legislature then in session, upon being informed of the event, passed appropriate resolutions, and as a "testimonial of their regard for his memory as a man of integrity and honor and a faithful public officer," attended his funeral, as did also the Governor and Council, the city council of Augusta, and a large number of citizens.

Rev. Dr. Tappan, who assisted Rev. L. G. Ware, pastor of the Unitarian church, at the funeral, said he had known Mr. Severance for many years, "and held him in high esteem. Though not blessed with superior advantages in early life, yet by diligent culture in the faithful use of those means of information which are accessible to all, he obtained high rank among men of intelligence. As the editor of a weekly journal, as a citizen of Augusta, as a member of our State legislature and our national Congress, as commissioner from the United States in a foreign country, he was uniformly distinguished for his good sense, his sound judgment, his extensive acquaintance with men and things, and his firm adhesion to what he regarded as correct principle. A man of exemplary morals himself, he was ever found on the side of good morals in the community, both in his native country and in those interesting islands of the sea where his elevated station gave to his opinions, counsel and example, a commanding influence. Peculiarly amiable and kind in his domestic and social relations, he was sure to gain the affection, in no ordinary degree, of kindred and friends." — *See J. G. Blain's Memoir of Severance.*

James G. Blaine and Joseph Baker. After a short ownership Mr. Baker parted with his interest to John L. Stevens, and in 1857 Mr. Blaine was succeeded by John S. Sayward, and the paper was published by Stevens and Sayward, editors and proprietors, until 1868, when it was sold to Alden Sprague, who was publishing a paper at Rockland, Capt. Charles E. Nash, of the Hallowell Gazette, and Howard Owen, who had long served in the Journal office. These persons formed the firm of Sprague, Owen and Nash. This enterprising firm commenced the publication of the Daily Kennebec Journal on the first day of January, 1870, with encouraging prospects of success. A daily paper had been started in Augusta a number of times before, but failed each time for want of sufficient encouragement.

#### MAINE PATRIOT.

On the twenty-eighth of August, 1827, James Dickman issued proposals to publish, at Augusta, the Maine Patriot and State Gazette. A number of citizens opposed to Mr. Adams, and ardently in favor of Gen. Jackson for the presidency, were instrumental in starting the Patriot. The leaders were Edmund T. Bridge, John A. Chandler, Edward Williams, and Greenlief White. Wednesday Oct. 31st, the new paper, of a size somewhat larger than its contemporary, the Kennebec Journal, made its appearance under the editorship of Aurelius V. Chandler.

In the presidential canvass of the next year the Patriot was foremost in the contest for Gen. Jackson, and after his election, in May, 1829, it was sold to Harlow Spaulding, by whom it was published, under the continued editorial charge of Mr. Chandler, who, in the fall of the following year, went south to recruit his health, where he died, in Charleston, S. C., December 31, 1830, at the age of twenty-three years. James W. Bradbury succeeded Mr. Chandler in the editorial chair, but relinquished it July 1, 1831, and the paper was discontinued in December following, having been superseded by the Age.

#### THE AGE.

The legislature in removing from Portland made it necessary to provide at Augusta a printing establishment for the State

printing, and a newspaper which should be the organ of the dominant party in the State. With this view a company "with a large capital" established the Age, which was printed in the Patriot office. The first number of the new paper was issued Dec. 23d, 1831, with the motto, "You must pardon something to the spirit of Liberty." In politics it was democratic and in harmony with the State and National administrations. In its prospectus, which was issued by Charles Holden and Co., it was announced that the paper would be "avowedly a party paper." When it made its appearance it was published by J. Berry and Co., under the editorial charge of F. O. J. Smith, a former editor of the Argus; and in due time was made the State paper and received the patronage of the public printing. Smith, who was part owner, continued its editor until Aug. 10, 1832, when George Robinson, who was then a student at law in Renel Williams' office, assumed the editorial charge, which he continued until he transferred the interest he had acquired to Edmund T. Bridge, March 26, 1833. In December, 1834, Bridge and Berry sold to William J. Condon who had been editor and publisher of the Saco Democrat. He continued sole proprietor until December 16, 1835, when he sold the establishment to William R. Smith and George Robinson. Smith and Robinson continued the publication until the death of the latter in February, 1840, when George Melville Weston, a gentleman who had for some years assisted in editing the Age, became associated with Smith.

George Robinson died of consumption at the early age of twenty-seven years. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1831, was educated for the bar, and displayed very considerable vigor and ability as a political writer. William R. Smith with his associate conducted the paper until August 5, 1844, when it was sold to Richard D. Rice, who controlled it until May, 1848. It was then purchased by William T. Johnson, who, in connection with Daniel T. Pike, conducted it until May, 1856, when they were succeeded by Benjamin A. G. and Melville W. Fuller, who, after a number of years, disposed of the establishment to Daniel T. Pike. He in turn sold to Gilman Smith, in whose hands it died during the great rebellion.

## AUGUSTA COURIER.

A newspaper, neutral in politics, called the *Angusta Courier and Workingmen's Advocate*, was started on the 19th of August, 1831, by Washburn and Jewell. [It was edited by Rev. William A. Drew, from its commencement, until Jan. 26, 1832; from this time to its close, Nov. 26, 1832, it was edited by Geo. Robinson.]

## MAINE FARMER.

[The first number of the *Kennebee Farmer and Journal of the Useful Arts* was published at Winthrop, Jan. 21st, 1833, with E. Holmes as editor. It was an eight page paper, the size of the printed page being 9 1-2 by 7 3-4 inches. The name *Kennebee Farmer* was retained until March 18th of the same year—nine weeks—when it was changed to *Maine Farmer*, which title it has ever since borne. The motto of the first number, which has since been retained, was—“Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.” Its original publishers were William Noyes and Co., the terms being \$2 per annum, if paid in advance. We have in our possession the first volume, with the exception of the first and a part of the second numbers. The paper was well made up, and neatly printed; the editorials brief and pointed; the selections appropriate and seasonable, and the communicated articles practical and sensible. We have a portion of vol. 3d, the page having been somewhat enlarged, and measuring 11 1-2 by 8 inches, eight pages to each number. We have almost the whole of volume 5, by which it appears that the paper was then published at Hallowell, by Wm. Noyes. This was in the year 1837. It was published a year or two in Hallowell, when it was purchased by Marcian Seavy, and again removed to Winthrop. In 1844 it was purchased by Russell Eaton, and removed to Augusta. Mr. Eaton continued its proprietor until 1859, when it was purchased by Messrs. Homan and Manley. Mr. Manley retiring from the firm in September of that year, in consequence of declining health, Mr. W. S. Badger purchased his interest, and the publishing firm and proprietorship of the paper have remained unchanged to the present time. In 1846 the paper was enlarged, one column to each page being added, making seven columns to the page. In Jan., 1871,

it was increased to eight columns to the page. The paper commenced with two hundred subscribers, and at no time during the first seven years of its existence did it number more than eight hundred. The changes in the editorship of the paper have been less frequent than its changes of proprietorship. The name of E. Holmes, as editor, occupied a prominent place in each issue from Jan. 21, 1833, to Feb. 16, 1865—a period of thirty-three years. Dr. N. T. True occupied the position of senior editor from March 9, 1865, to March 6, 1869. At various times, for a brief space each, W. T. Johnson, Esq., Russell P. Eaton, and Geo. E. Brackett, have been connected with the paper as associate editors. Mr. Samuel L. Boardman has conducted the agricultural department of the paper since 1861, with the exception of a few months in the winter of 1863-'64. Its present circulation is nearly 12,000 copies weekly, the largest number, it is believed, with one exception, of any paper published in Maine.]

#### GOSPEL BANNER.

A weekly religious newspaper, called the Gospel Banner, devoted to advocating the doctrine of universal salvation, was issued July 25, 1835, under the editorship of Rev. William A. Drew, who was also proprietor. He was assisted by two associate editors, Rev. Calvin Gardiner and Rev. George Bates. Arthur W. Berry became interested in the paper, and printed it in 1839. It soon returned to the proprietorship of Mr. Drew, who, in September, 1843, sold it to Messrs. Homan and Manley, who published the paper at the Granite Bank building until January, 1859, when they purchased the Maine Farmer and sold the Banner to Bicknell and Ballou. Mr. Drew retired from the editorship in October, 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Hanson, who became editor and part owner. Mr. Hanson, in 1859, was succeeded by Mr. Ballou, who was its editor until it was sold in 1861 to Rev. George W. Quinby, who now owns and edits it.

#### DREW'S RURAL INTELLIGENCER

[This was a quarto, weekly, edited and published at Augusta, by Rev. W. A. Drew, from Jan., 1855, until Sept., 1857. It was

then sold to R. B. Caldwell, and removed to Gardiner, where Mr. Drew continued to conduct it until Feb., 1859. It was enlarged to a folio sheet Jan., 1858.

#### MAINE STANDARD.

[This is a Democratic paper, weekly, 42 by 26, circulation 4450; terms, \$2 a year. Editors, L. B. Brown, of Starks, and H. M. Jordan, of Westbrook. Mr. Brown edited and published the Franklin Patriot at Farmington, in 1864; became connected with the Standard in April, 1868, with Hon. E. F. Pillsbury, who remained with him until succeeded by Mr. Jordan, Oct., 1870.

#### PEOPLE'S LITERARY COMPANION.

[The People's Literary Companion was first published in Oct., 1869. It continued as a monthly until October, 1871, when the first number of the weekly was issued in 8 pp., 20 by 13, at \$2.00 a year. The monthly paper attained a circulation of 1,500,000. When it first started as a weekly, owing to the increased price, the circulation fell off several thousands; but is now rapidly increasing. E. C. Allen is managing editor. Mrs. E. S. Gatchell has been the literary editress from the first.

#### OUR YOUNG FOLKS' ILLUSTRATED PAPER,

Semi-monthly, was first issued Oct., 1871. It is devoted to the interest of the young, though not confined exclusively to reading adapted to children. Samuel W. Lane has had editorial charge of the paper. Considering the time since the paper was first published, Our Young Folks' Illustrated Paper has attained a great circulation.

Messrs. E. C. Allen and Co., the publishers, have the largest publishing house in Maine, keeping six steam-presses in constant employ, and requiring about seventy persons in their business. All the publications of this firm are electrotyped.]

#### MUSICAL MONITOR.

[A sheet by this name, 24 by 18, is published monthly at Augusta by R. M. Mansur; principally devoted to advertising; though containing considerable miscellaneous reading. Circulation, 1500 copies; partly gratuitous. Mr. Mansur published his periodical first at Vienna in 1855 to '61, under the name of Glenwood Val-

ley Times. He then moved to Mt. Vernon Village, where he was appointed postmaster, and for two years continued to publish the Times. He then enlarged his paper into a small quarto, publishing it one year with the name of Young Folk's Monitor. In 1866 to the present time we find Mr. Mansur in Augusta, publishing the Musical Monitor. His printing has been done at various printing offices.]

¶ A more particular account of the first papers printed in Augusta—received too late for insertion in the proper place—will be found in the Appendix to this work.

## GARDINER.

BY H. K. MORRELL.

### EASTERN CHRONICLE.

The first periodical established in Gardiner, was the Eastern Chronicle. The first number was printed Oct. 24, 1824, and is now in the hands of Judge Wm. Palmer who took it from the press and has kept it ever since. Hon. Parker Sheldon was editor and proprietor. Two volumes were printed, when it was merged in the Intelligencer, Jan. 25, 1827, of which Rev. Wm. A. Drew was editor. The Intelligencer had been printed in Portland six years. It was printed in Gardiner seven years, when, in 1834, it ceased to exist. THE AMERICAN STANDARD was made up from the Intelligencer and published by Mr. Sheldon about one year, in 1832.

### NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

The New England Farmer's and Mechanics' Journal, a monthly magazine was published during the year 1828, by Parker Sheldon. Dr. Ezekiel Holmes was editor.

### GARDINER SPECTATOR.

This paper was commenced in Dec., 1839, by Alonzo Bartlett. In July, 1840, G. S. Palmer (now professor in Howard University, Washington,) became publisher. November 26, 1841, Wm. Palmer became publisher, and continued it until Sept. 24, 1841, when it deceased. THE GARDINER LEDGER arose from its ashes, and continued about thirteen months.



## THE YANKEE BLADE

Was commenced in Waterville, in 1842, and removed to Gardiner, where it was published a little over four years, and then removed to Boston. Wm. Mathews was editor; Mathews and Moses Stevens, publishers. It was a literary paper of high standing.

## COLD WATER FOUNTAIN,

A Temperance paper, was established June 24, 1844, by G. M. Atwood. It had a very respectable circulation among the friends of temperance throughout the State. It passed from Mr. Atwood's hands into those of H. W. Jewell and Co., Weston and Morrell, and Morrell and Heath. The last named publishers bought the list of the Washingtonian Journal and united the two papers, under the title of FOUNTAIN and JOURNAL. It had a list of 4,500, when, in 1853, Morrell and Heath sold it to parties in Portland, and it was removed to that city. Its editors, while in Gardiner, were Rev. J. P. Weston, Rev. J. W. Lawson, S. B. Weston, G. M. Atwood, Rev. F. Yates, E. H. Shirley and A. M. C. Heath. In Portland Rev. A. D. Peck edited it.

## DAVID'S SLING

Was the name of a paper commenced Feb. 1, 1845, and continued just nine months. James A. Clay and Isaac Rowell were editors and proprietors. It was radical in the extreme on theology, as well as most other matters.

The STAR OF THE EAST, EASTERN LIGHT, and BUSY BODY, were the names of papers, a few numbers of which were published in 1845 and '46,—the first two by H. W. Jewell, and the latter by T. H. Hoskins.

The INCORRIGIBLE was commenced in July, 1848, and issued four times. It was printed by Jewell and Heath, and edited by W. E. S. Whitman. Mr. Whitman also issued seven numbers of the NETTLE.

## THE GARDINER ADVERTISER.

First number issued Feb. 9, 1850, by R. B. Caldwell. The name was changed on the second number, to the KENNEBEC TRAN-

SCRIPT, and published six months as a semi-weekly. It was edited during this time by S. L. Plumer, Esq. It remained under the supervision of Mr. Caldwell, until 1856, when he purchased Drew's Rural Intelligencer, and united the two under the title of the MAINE RURAL. It was afterward published by Brock and Chaney, and then by Brock and Haeker. The office was burnt in 1860, and the paper discontinued. The same publishers issued the DAILY RURAL a few months in 1859—the only daily ever published in this city.

The DISPATCH was published six times in the fall of 1868, by James Burns, who was also editor. It was a political sheet.

The QUARTERLY JOURNAL of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, published during the last twenty-five years, has been printed most of the time at Gardiner.

#### NORTHERN HOME JOURNAL.

On the first of January, 1854, A. M. C. Heath commenced the publication of the Northern Home Journal. In 1868, the name was changed to GARDINER Home Journal. Mr. Heath published and edited it until 1862, when he enlisted in the army, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.\* The paper was carried on by H. K. Morrell, for Mr. Heath, until Nov. 1864, when Mr. Morrell became proprietor, and has since continued to edit and publish it.

\* A. M. C. Heath was a native of Monmouth, and came to Gardiner when a boy. He served his apprenticeship in the office of the Cold Water Fountain. He was for four years one of the publishers of the Fountain and Journal, and for nine years was connected with the Gardiner Home Journal.

When the rebellion broke out he ardently espoused the cause of loyalty. In Aug., 1862, he laid down his pen and shouldered a musket, feeling that his country needed him. He fell at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, being shot through the lungs while gallantly fighting in the extreme front. His death cast a deep gloom over the city of his adoption; for all felt that an able, conscientious, and talented citizen had left them. He was buried in Gardiner under the auspices of the Mechanics' Association, of which he was President at the time of his death. His fellow-citizens contributed some three hundred dollars, as a testimonial of respect to his memory, and to place a stone upon his grave. He sleeps in Oak Grove Cemetery. The

## KENNEBEC REPORTER.

First number issued by G. O. Bailey and J. F. Brown, in Feb., 1865. Mr. Brown sold out to R. B. Caldwell, son of the former publisher of the Transcript. Mr. Caldwell, in 1871, bought out Mr. Bailey, and is now publisher and editor.

## WATERVILLE.

From a number of the Mail, published June 9th, 1871, we copy the following pleasing reminiscences of the first paper issued in Waterville, commenced about three years after the establishment of Waterville College, now Colby University. — *Ed.*

## WATERVILLE INTELLIGENCER.

“J. M., of Palmyra, sends us a copy of the Waterville Intelligencer, the first newspaper established in our village. The number before us is dated June 8, 1826. It being the fourth number of the fourth volume, shows the commencement of the Intelligencer to have been in May, 1823. William Hastings, publisher. How vividly, as we look upon its yellow, time-stained pages, rise up before us the man, his office, and his circulating library—especially the library, of which we were a patron, to the extent of our means, and of which a catalogue yet survives among our relics of the olden time. The office was first opened in the

.....  
 writer was associated with Mr. Heath nearly all his life, and bears cheerful testimony to his honor, integrity, and many good qualities. He was not called upon to enlist, —had every tie to bind him home; not only business, but a large family of small children. But recruiting was slow; it was the darkest hour of our country's peril, and to encourage others, as well as from a sense of duty, he placed himself at his country's service. The Sixteenth Regiment in which he was a sergeant, was ordered to the front, illy prepared for service; but he went uncomplainingly. His health, never good, hardly permitted him to endure the fatigue of the service. On the fatal day he had an order (the writer took it from his pocket after his death) to go to the rear, on account of disability; but his love of country pushed him forward until he received his death-wound. No more patriotic, unselfish man fell in that great struggle, than A. M. C. Heath; and no one's memory is more cherished by his fellow-citizens. Post No. 6, G. A. R. of Gardiner, bears his name.

building now occupied by Mr. Baker as a barber shop; and for the benefit of the future historian we will mention that here the first sheet, printed in Waterville, was struck by John Burleigh, (a printer from New Hampshire, then in trade in our village, who afterward himself published a paper here for a few years,) and Asa Dalton, who volunteered for the occasion to beat the form with the old-fashioned balls, for Mr. Burleigh to pull. The office was afterward removed to the building north of the lot on which now stands the Marston Block.—The *Intelligencer* was a religious paper, [in the interests of the Baptist denomination], issued under the patronage of the College, whose officers had been instrumental in establishing a printing-office here. It was discontinued in 1828. The number before us contains much missionary and religious reading, but we fail to find a single item of local news.”

¶ After the preceding article was in type we were favored with the following additional account of the press in Waterville, by the editors of the *Mad*, Messrs. MAXHAM AND WING.

#### THE WATCHMAN.

“A Political, Literary, and Miscellaneous Journal of the Times,” which immediately succeeded the *Intelligencer*, was also published by Mr. Hastings, who had in connection with his printing office, a bookstore and a circulating library; started partly as an experiment, and partly to keep the office employed during the closing up of the old business. The *Watchman* had but a small list of subscribers, and it lived only fifty-six weeks—the first number being issued Dec. 18, 1828, and the last, Dec. 30, 1829. Mr. Hastings removed his office to Augusta, where he did job-printing in a small way for several years in connection with a bookstore, accumulating a little property, which he subsequently lost in a newspaper venture in Bangor. He died about twelve years ago.

#### THE TIMES.

A whig paper, was the next one in the field—the first number appearing in June, 1831. It was published by Mr. John Burleigh—James Stackpole, Jr., being the political editor—and lived about two years and a quarter.

## THE WATERTVILLE JOURNAL,

Also published by Mr. Burleigh, was the next to appear; a quarto of eight pages, and religious, without being sectarian. Its publication was commenced at the instance of the officers and friends of Waterville College, and with promise of assistance in the editorial department from some of the older students, and also in securing subscribers; but these promises not being fully met, the paper was discontinued at the close of the first volume. This was the first paper in Waterville on which composition rollers were used, the others having been printed with the old-fashioned balls.

A manual labor department having been established at the college, the old Ramage press of Mr. Burleigh, with his other printing material, was purchased and set up in one of the workshops on the grounds. Some friend of the institution in Massachusetts contributed an iron hand press, and perhaps some type. Job-printing, in a small way, was done for a while in this office by Mr. Edgar H. Gray, (now Rev. Dr. Gray, of Washington, D. C.) a graduate of the class of '38, who had entered college a practical printer. An old catalogue of the College Library bears his imprint. This office, with the exception of the old Ramage press, (which originally came from the establishment of Glazier, Masters and Smith, of Hallowell), was soon sold to Mr. Geo. V. Edes, and taken to Dover.

## THE WATERVILLONIAN.

This was a quarto of eight pages, somewhat literary in character, and the next in order. It was published by Wing and Mathews — William Mathews (now a professor in Chicago, who is authorized to affix LL.D. to his name) being editor, and Daniel R. Wing (who, in some capacity, has had a hand in every paper published in Waterville except the Union) printer. The name of the paper was borrowed from a boyish venture of the same parties in the days of the Times and Waterville Journal. At the close of the first volume, the paper was enlarged, the form changed, and the name altered to

## THE YANKEE BLADE,

William Mathews, editor and proprietor. A great change, too,

was made in the character of the paper, which was no longer a common-place book of elegant extracts from English classics, but a live sheet, adapted to the wants of the people of the times. His brother Edward (afterward murdered by Dr. Coolidge) was immediately admitted to a partnership, and the paper was published in Waterville one year by W. and E. Mathews, when the interest of the junior partner was purchased by Moses Stevens, of Hallowell, and the establishment removed to Gardiner. At that place the paper was published about three years and a half, with a large and increasing subscription list, at home and abroad, when, with another change of proprietors, but with the original editor, it was removed to Boston, in which city it already had a large sale. In that city it flourished for a few years, losing gradually its distinctive character, and after swallowing several of its rivals, it was itself swallowed by the Olive Branch, and disappeared.

After the removal of the Blade, Waterville was without a printing office until the fall of 1844, when John S. Carter, an old Bangor publisher, came in and occupied the field with a job office until the excitement preliminary to the building of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad seemed to demand a paper once more.

#### THE WATERVILLE UNION.

This paper was commenced in April, 1847, by Chas. F. Hathaway. It was a neatly executed sheet, neutral in politics. After a trial of fourteen weeks, Mr. Hathaway squarely gave up the enterprise.

#### WATERVILLE MAIL.

THE EASTERN MAIL, or Waterville Mail, as its title now stands, was commenced on the 19th of July, 1847. Eph. Maxham bought the office used by Mr. Hathaway in publishing the Union, and issued the first number of the Mail at the time above named. At the end of two years, Daniel R. Wing, who had been employed on the paper from its commencement, bought one-half of the concern, and the firm of Maxham and Wing became proprietors and editors of the paper. It took no party position until the

presidential contest of 1856, when it advocated the election of Gen. Fremont. Though claiming to be "independent in politics," it objects not to being classed with republican papers.

The Mail, during the twenty-five years it has now numbered, has always had a small subscription list, never coming up to a thousand. Its jobbing and advertising have been fair, and it has always had generous encouragement in the town and village where published. Its composition is mostly done by girls, and the proprietors are both practical printers. Its office is now in Phoenix Block, on Main street.



THE

## PRESS OF LINCOLN COUNTY.

.....  
WISCASSET.

BY JOSEPH WOOD.

The first newspaper in the county, of which I have any knowledge, was the

TELEGRAPH.

It was published at Wiscasset in 1798. I have a part of one copy in my possession, dated Friday, June 22, 1798. The principal head of the paper is gone, and I cannot ascertain the name of the publisher. In size the paper is 21 by 18, four pages of four columns each, well printed. I found it among the papers of my great-grandfather, Gen. Abiel Wood, where it served as a wrapper for a file of letters, bearing upon it the label in a full round hand, "Letters, 1798, 2d file." R. Elwell appears to be the principal (in the fragment in my possession the *only*) advertiser, and occupies a column of the third page with a catalogue of his goods, which

he "has just received and has now ready for sale at his store in Main Street, nearly opposite the Post-office, Wiscasset." Under the head of True Patriotism it is stated that "the inhabitants of Portland, on Monday last, voted to allow two thousand dollars, towards fortifying the harbor of that place." There was also an account of a "remarkable shower of hail at Kennebunk, on Saturday last, with hailstones four and three quarters inches in circumference."

#### EASTERN REPOSITORY.

[A newspaper called the Eastern Repository was published at Wiscasset in June, 1805, as appears by an order of notice of the Massachusetts General Court, of the seventh of that month, requiring the petition of Elisha Getchell and sixty three others, for bridges "across Kennebec river, over both sides of Swan island," to be published "in the Eastern Repository, printed in Wiscasset, and in the Kennebec Gazette."

That Wiscasset was without a paper on June 23, 1802, appears from the charter, of that date, establishing the Lincoln and Kennebec Bank at that place, requiring the first meeting to be notified "in the paper printed by Edes, in the county of Kennebec, and in Jenk's Portland Gazette."\*]

¶ What follows, inclosed in brackets, is from the pen of Mr. JOHN DORR.

#### THE LINCOLN TELEGRAPH.

[In 1820 Samuel B. Dana commenced the Lincoln Telegraph with the old press and type before used by Babson and Rust, which had been for many years unused. That paper was continued eighteen months, when, Dana having left, it was discontinued. In October, 1821, with the same old material, I issued the

#### LINCOLN INTELLIGENCER.

This paper I continued until May, 1827, when I sold to Amos C. Tappan, by whom it was published some three or four years, when, from ill health and other causes, he relinquished the busi-

\* Mass. letter, J. W. North, Esq., and Hist. Augusta, pp. 329, 331.

¶ The Repository (says Mr. Wood) was published, by Babson and Rust, from 1802 to about 1803. Commenced, it might be, in the latter part of 1802.—Ed.



ness to James Crowell, who was shortly afterward burned out, and that ended the *Lincoln Intelligencer*. While the paper was in my charge it advocated the election of John Q. Adams to the presidency. When, in 1828, Gen. Jackson became President, Mr. Tappan supported his administration.]

Of the *Lincoln Intelligencer* (continues Mr. Wood) I have copies and extracts from it, preserved in a scrap-book, of some forty different dates — from October, 1822, to October, 1835.

The issue for Dec. 14, 1832, appears with its column rules reversed, and contains the following announcement:— “Died on Sunday night last, Mr. Amos C. Tappan, late editor of this paper, aged 33. It devolves upon us to record this day the painful intelligence of the editor’s death. We have in former numbers of our paper apprised our readers of his severe illness, and its fatal termination is now communicated with deep and unfeigned sorrow.”

[Afterward, Anson Herrick started a paper at Wiscasset, called the *CITIZEN*, which lived but a year or two.]

#### THE YANKEE.

A paper of this name was published in Wiscasset somewhere about 1830, by Hon. Erastus Brooks, afterward editor of the *New York Express*. The name was probably suggested by the fact that his father distinguished himself in the war of 1812 as commander of the “*Yankee*,” a vessel in which he was lost in 1814, while engaged in the public service. Mr. Brooks afterward relinquished the position of editor, and fitted himself for college, paying his expenses, while engaged in his classical studies, by setting type and teaching school alternately.

THE *LINCOLN COUNTY REPUBLICAN* was published in Wiscasset in 1841-’43, by Joseph B. Frith.

Another paper by the name of the *YANKEE* was published in Wiscasset in 1845, by Joseph B. Frith.

#### WISCASSET HERALD.

Published weekly; size, 17 by 10; 4 pages, 3 columns each; printed in Wiscasset from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1859, by Charles A. J. Farrar and Joseph Wood; devoted to home interests and

local news. This was a boys' paper. Neither of the proprietors had seen the inside of a printing office until they saw their own. A Lowe press and 100 lbs. of type, mostly bourgeois, formed the principal part of their material; their 'imposing stone' was a pine plank; the office supported but one composing stick, and other arrangements were on the same magnificent scale. Yet, notwithstanding these primitive fixtures, the young publishers carried on the paper for the full term of three months, (terms 25 cents), when having no capital to work with except the money they received for subscriptions and advertisements, they were obliged to suspend publication.\*

Farrar afterward learned the art of printing in a Boston office, and is at present publisher of the Boston Independent. The junior partner of the firm, Wood, served an apprenticeship in the office of the Portland Evening Courier. In 1867 he again opened a printing office in Wiscasset, and in 1869 commenced the publication of the

#### SEASIDE ORACLE.

The size of this paper was 17 by 12, 4 pages, 3 columns to a page. It was started as an advertising sheet, with a free circulation of 5000 copies, depending upon its advertisements for support. During the first year it was published monthly, and circulated in every post-office in the county.

In 1870 it was changed to a fortnightly subscription paper, at \$1.00 per year, the size remaining the same. It was continued fortnightly during 1871, but on the first of January, 1872, it was enlarged and has since been published weekly, the size being

\* We remember to have received several numbers of this juvenile paper, and can bear testimony to its respectable appearance. We have never known a boy who had the ambition, patience and perseverance to educate himself, while a mere child, so far as to print a juvenile paper, but gained eventually a high position for good in society. Several such cases will appear in the course of this History. A Maine boy, now in the Patent Office at Washington, and also editor of that well-conducted paper, "The Silent World," who has been totally deaf since nine years of age, commenced in this way. We furnished him with type, and he made himself a press, with which, at the age of ten to twelve years, he edited, printed and published quite a respectable news sheet. — *Ed.*

21 by 14, and the terms \$2.00 a year. The publisher aims to furnish, in a neat and convenient form, a weekly record of the local news of Lincoln county, interspersed with entertaining miscellany, both original and selected. In politics and religion it is independent; but devotes but little space to either subject, making a specialty of local news. Its advertising columns are attractively set, and none but first-class advertisements are admitted. The original articles in the Oracle, both prose and poetry, have attracted much attention, and many have been widely copied.

THE LINCOLN PATRIOT was published in Waldoboro, by Nichols Brothers, about 1837-41.

THE LINCOLN DEMOCRAT was published in Newcastle in 1856, by J. J. Ramsay.

THE LINCOLN ADVERTISER was published in Damariscotta in 1859.

THE  
PRESS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

CASTINE.

BY N. K. SAWYER,

EDITOR OF THE ELLSWORTH AMERICAN.

JOURNAL.

By a copy of the Castine Journal and Advertiser in my possession, published in 1800 by David J. Waters, it appears that this paper was commenced in 1799. Its publication was continued in Castine about two years, when the establishment was removed to Hampden. Mr. Waters was the son of William Waters, of Boston, and learned his trade of Messrs. Adams and Rhodes, of that city. When he commenced business in Castine, the Journal sustained what was called the Federal side in politics; but gradually it changed its politics and became a supporter of Jefferson. This was much against the prevailing sentiment of the people, and it may account for its early removal to Hampden. Mr. Waters' connection with the Journal ceased in about a year after its removal. He then went to Richmond, Va., where he died in a few months, at an early age. He was a member of the Masonic

¶ 7 "In 1793 the Castine Gazette was established at Castine by Daniel S. Waters. Isaac Story, a young lawyer of promise in that town, was a principal contributor." So says William Willis, in his History of Portland. Not hearing from Mr. Sawyer on this point, it is presumed he has no knowledge of such a paper. He says— "There are a few bound volumes of the first paper printed in the county, but I can learn of none that followed the Castine Journal, until that of the Ellsworth Herald in 1853." Mr. Sawyer, it is evident, has bestowed much labor in his researches. Few are living, he says, who can give any information in regard to papers printed sixty years ago, and the written record is, therefore, all that we have for our guide. — Ed.

Fraternity. The Journal is a sheet about 22 by 18 inches, printed on English paper. A large portion of its columns were devoted to foreign news. But little attention appears to have been given to local affairs.

## EAGLE.

A correspondent at Castine wrote a few years since as follows: "The second newspaper published in Castine was the Castine Eagle, published by Samuel Hall, at \$2.00 a year — the first number dated Nov. 14, 1809. I do not know how long the paper lived, but have never seen a number except of vol. i. The next paper was the

## AMERICAN,

Afterwards called the Eastern American, the first number of which was issued Jan. 20, 1827; terms, \$2.00 a year; A. H. Haynes and Co., publishers — afterward by Benj. Franklin Bond. This journal was issued only about one year. I have seen number 1. vol. i. of a small literary paper called the CRESCENT, which was issued from the office of the American, Feb. 15, 1828. The American appears to have advocated the re-election of President Adams. The Eagle was neutral in politics."

## BLUEHILL.

A Bluehill correspondent says — "In 1830 a paper was published here called the BLUEHILL BEACON AND HANCOCK COUNTY JOURNAL, edited and published by B. F. Bond. It continued nearly two years. It was neutral in politics at first, but became 'National Republican.'"

## BUCKSPORT.

From a Bucksport correspondent we gather the following — "In July, 1805, W. W. Clapp came here from Boston, and issued the first newspaper, called the MAINE GAZETTE. The paper was well conducted for the time. Mr. Clapp being a very strong Federalist, and his correspondents also, the Gazette exerted a powerful influence in favor of that party throughout the county, receiving a very liberal support for six years. In 1811 Clapp sold

out to Anthony Holland, who continued the paper about a year, when he packed up all the materials of the office and moved into New Brunswick."

## ELLSWORTH.

### INDEPENDENT COURIER.

The Independent Courier was launched upon the turbulent sea of newspaper life in Ellsworth, Nov. 29, 1826. In his Prospectus to this paper, the late Charles Lowell, of Ellsworth, indulges in the following bright anticipations:—

"The fact that there is no paper published within 40 miles of Ellsworth, on the west, and 100 miles on the east, together with the increasing prosperity of this section of the country and the liberality of its inhabitants, all combine to produce a belief that there is not, at this time, in the State of Maine, a place which holds out so many inducements to establish a newspaper, as at Ellsworth."

Mr. Lowell entered upon his work with much zeal, and with great courage and faith in his success; but he continued in the business less than three years. In his valedictory to the readers of the *NORTHERN STATESMAN* of November, 1838, which was commenced by him, and expired on reaching its cycle of 52 numbers, vol. 1., he says:—

"In the autumn of 1826 we commenced the publication of the Independent Courier, which was the first newspaper published in Ellsworth. It advocated the re-election of Mr. Adams. In 1829 we disposed of our interest in the establishment to the Messrs. Hale, who published a neutral paper for a few months. An anti-Jackson paper, called the *HANCOCK ADVERTISER*, was published several years afterward, from the same office, by Robert Grant, and afterward by Grant and Moor. In 1834 it ceased to exist. In 1835 the *RADICAL*, a Jackson paper, with a new office, was established by D. T. Pike and Co. In 1836 it fell into the hands of others, and was converted into a whig paper. It was published by a Mr. Washburn some six or eight months. In the spring of

1837 it passed into the hands of Joseph H. Jordan, who published a neutral paper for about eight months, called the *LABORER'S JOURNAL*. In November, 1837, the writer (Charles Lowell) took the office, united it with another, and commenced the publication of the *Northern Statesman*.

During the twelve years which have elapsed since the establishment of the *Courier* in 1826, there have been issued from the press various other sheets purporting to be newspapers printed in Ellsworth, which, in fact, were only hand-bills, issued in that form to avoid postage, etc. In reality all the papers ever published in town up to this time, are the *Courier*, *Advertiser*, *Radical*, *Journal*, and *Statesman* — five in all."

The history of newspaper publishing in this county from Nov., 1838, when the *Statesman* was discontinued, is one of sad mortality. Next after the *Statesman* was the *BEE*, published by Jos. H. Jordan. This paper was issued in the autumn of 1839, and continued in existence less than two years. The *HANCOCK DEMOCRAT* was started by the same gentleman in June, 1847, and lived for about three years. He then commenced another journal called the *EASTERN FREEMAN*, in 1853, and continued it one or two years.

#### ELLSWORTH HERALD.

In October, 1851, Messrs. Couliard and Hilton came to Ellsworth from Bangor, and commenced the *Ellsworth Herald*. Mr. Hilton closed his connection with the paper in about six months. Mr. Couliard continued the paper until the fall of 1854 as a neutral paper. Its publication was then discontinued, and the press and material passed into other hands — that of Wm. H. Chaney, who, in November or December of 1854, started the

#### ELLSWORTH AMERICAN.

Subsequently Mr. Chaney associated with him Chas. W. Moor, of Ellsworth, and this firm published the *American* until Dec., 1855; not quite 52 numbers were issued by them. N. K. Sawyer then became the purchaser, three weeks before it had reached its 52d number. The *American* is now printed on paper 42 by 28.

It is the only paper printed in the county. None but a weekly was ever attempted here. Wm. P. Burr was connected with the American from 1861 to 1865. He was a practical printer, and a good partner. His interest was purchased, at his own request, in 1865, and he removed to Brewer to engage in other business. From that time the present publisher assumed the ownership and editorship. In 1869, new presses and type were purchased to the value of \$2,000. Its present circulation is 2,400.

In April, 1860, Messrs. Wasson and Moor started an agricultural paper called the *EASTERN FARMER*, which they continued until the fall of 1861, when they suspended its publication. Last fall a paper was started in Bucksport, called the *RIVERSIDE ECHO*. It is printed in Portland, and is in some sense the organ of the several temperance organizations of the county. We learn it is not a source of pecuniary profit to the enterprising publisher.

In Jan., 1866, Col. Z. A. Smith started the *HANCOCK JOURNAL*. It was Union in politics, but after reaching its 38th number it was discontinued for want of support.

The number of newspapers which we have enumerated in our brief sketch, amounts to nearly twenty in number; and yet, so far as we can learn, no two, just the opposite in politics, have ever been published at the same time. Mr. Washburn at one time, but for a few weeks only, started the novel idea of making his paper the advocate of both parties; not that he was a "fence man," quite, but he tried the experiment of having his paper the exponent of two parties — one side of the paper being devoted to the interests of the Jackson party, and the other was equally zealous for the Adams party. Mr. Lowell, however — good authority — says that Mr. Washburn's paper was an anti-Jackson paper. The paper soon changed hands. The experiment was not fully tested.

Mr. Bond who figured in this county for so many years in the newspaper business, was a Hallowell man. He emigrated to Boston from this county. Mr. Grant, the publisher of the Hancock



Advertiser, was a native of this town. He, many years since, went to New York, and has spent his time in scientific pursuits. He was engaged several years in experimenting with the calcium light, and government employed him for a time during the war to test it. We have one number of the Advertiser now before us, and we fail to find in it any terms of publication, or any statement as to who is the publisher. It is dated April 2, 1834.

Mr. Joseph H. Jordan, who started so many papers in this town, was a genial, true-hearted man; at one time he represented the town in the Legislature, and was for a few years collector of this port. He subsequently obtained a clerkship at Washington, and removed his family there. He died in that city some years ago. He was a practical printer.

Charles Lowell was a merchant in this town (Ellsworth) before going into the newspaper business. He subsequently read law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession until his death a few years since. He was never a practical printer. He was a most prolific political writer. Mr. Couliard is residing, we learn, in Massachusetts, and continues to work at his business. Mr. Hilton is, or was, in New York City; so, also, of Mr. Chaney. We have already spoken of Mr. Waters.

Of the Messrs. Hale we can learn nothing in particular, only that the firm was composed of Alden S. and John M. Hale. Alden S. was a practical printer, learning his trade in Brooklyn, New York. He published a paper at Walpole, N. H., before coming to Ellsworth. He died sometime since in Rutland, Vt. J. M. Hale, the partner, still lives in Ellsworth. On inquiry, he asserts positively that he did not gather up his present competence in the business.

D. T. Pike, of Augusta, who published the Radical, made the ablest paper yet published in the county, it is said. It was what its name indicated, and it represented the views of the Jarvis branch of the Democratic party. Samuel Hall, who published the Castine Eagle in 1810, was from Boston. He advertised to do job-printing, and no doubt was a practical printer.

The fact that no newspaper, except the one now published, has

ever been published continuously for more than seven years, since the establishment of the Castine Journal in 1799, tells its own story. As purely money making enterprises, they have been failures; as means to reach political position and promotion, they have also been failures. But that these publications have exerted a good influence on the public, is true.



THE

## PRESS OF OXFORD COUNTY.

¶ We are indebted to Messrs. G. B. BARROWS, W. A. PIDGIS, N. T. TREE, WM. E. GOODNOW, and others, for the History of the Press in this county.

### FRYEBURG.

#### RUSSELL'S ECHO.

One of the earliest papers published in Maine was Russell's Echo, or the NORTH STAR, established in Fryeburg, Feb., 1798. It was started by Elijah Russell, who had formerly printed a paper in Concord, N. H. The Echo was published, weekly, less than a year. Its size was about 24 by 18; terms, \$1.50 per annum. A single copy is in the possession of Hon. Geo. B. Barrows, of Fryeburg, who writes that every spring, in digging his garden, he finds stones which were part of the foundation of the old printing-office. The late Arthur Shirley, of Portland, is said to have set the first type in the office of the Echo. A few copies of Russell's Echo are to be found at Worcester, Mass., and at Dartmouth College, and perhaps in the library of the Historical Society at Concord, N. H.

### NORWAY.

#### OXFORD OBSERVER.

The printing business commenced in Norway on a small scale as early as 1826. David Noyes, in his History of Norway, says, "Asa Barton then commenced publishing the Oxford Observer in

this village, and from 1828 Wm. P. Phelps was associated with him until April, 1829, when Wm. E. Goodnow bought out the interest of Asa Barton, and the paper was published by Goodnow and Phelps until October, 1830." At that time Mr. Goodnow bought out the interest of Phelps, and published the Observer until June, 1832. The title of the paper was then changed to the POLITICIAN, (Wm. A. Evans, editor), to conform to the high state of political feeling then existing, on the eve of a presidential election. The Politician was continued until April, 1833, when the establishment was sold to Horatio King, of Paris, who took it with the Jeffersonian establishment to Portland. The county was left destitute of a paper until June, 1833. At this time, Asa Barton commenced the publication of the OXFORD ORACLE, an independent paper, and after having issued seven numbers, sold the establishment.

In April, 1832, the JOURNAL OF THE TIMES, a small, independent, weekly paper, was commenced by Wm. E. Goodnow, and published about three months. It was then discontinued, from the fact of its interfering with the subscription list of the Politician. In March, 1830, a small, independent paper, called the VILLAGE SPY, was commenced by Asa Barton; but in a short time it was discontinued for want of patronage.

#### NORWAY ADVERTISER.

The Norway Advertiser, an independent family paper, was commenced by Ira Berry in March, 1844; subsequently published by Ira Berry and Francis Blake, jr. After the dissolution of the copartnership, it was published by Berry alone. The paper was subsequently published by Edwin Plummer; then by Albert B. Davis and Cyrus W. Brown; then by Thomas Witt; and lastly, by Mark H. Dunnell. Mr. Dunnell soon altered the name to the PINE STATE NEWS. It was discontinued in Jan., 1851.

In July, 1851, a newspaper under the old name of the Norway Advertiser, printed on a large, handsome sheet, was established by Moses B. Bartlett. It was subsequently purchased by George W. Millett. Until the publication of the Advertiser, with the exception of the Politician, (which was whig), the Norway papers

have been what in common parlance are styled neutral papers; but within a few months the Advertiser has shed its old neutral skin, and appears at this time (Jan., 1863) in a democratic garb. The Advertiser was discontinued at the time of the election of Abraham Lincoln. [NORWAY, Feb., 1866.]

## PARIS.

### OXFORD OBSERVER.

The first attempt at journalism in Paris was the starting of the Oxford Observer, July 8, 1824. Asa Barton was the editor and proprietor, and added to these duties the care of a country store. The paper was a folio of five columns to a page, and was independent in politics. Paris lost this luminary in a sudden and unexpected manner. Village rivalry made the citizens of Norway ambitious to have a newspaper. An arrangement was made with Mr. Barton to move to that place. By the aid of an ox team the whole thing was accomplished in a single night, in December, 1826, without the knowledge of the citizens of Paris. The subsequent history of this paper is noticed in Capt. Goodnow's sketch of the press of Norway.

### JEFFERSONIAN.

In 1828 the Jeffersonian was issued in Paris. It was a political paper of the democratic school. We gather from an incomplete file belonging to E. R. Holmes, Esq. that it was started in 1828. It was for some time published by Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, and Hon. Horatio King. It was printed in the building now occupied by the Democrat and Register offices. This paper was removed to Portland in 1832.

### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

In March, 1833, a paper with the above title was issued by George W. Millett and Octavius King. It was radically democratic in politics. King sold his interest to Millett at the end of six months. The paper was edited by the late Hon. Joseph G. Cole, Clerk of Courts for Oxford county for many years. Mr. Millett's services were rewarded by the lucrative appointment of

village postmaster. The paper was continued with varying fortune until 1849, when the neat building which Col. Millett had erected for an office was destroyed by fire, and the property was a total loss. In a few months the paper was again issued, Geo. L. Mellen, a native of Paris, being associated with Col. Millett. Mr. Mellen had learned the business in the Democrat office, but had been engaged in Boston, in the publication of the Boston Museum, for some time. The paper was printed in the shop of John R. Merrill, and was a handsome seven column folio. The interest of Col. Millett was purchased by politicians in Paris, and subsequently by Mr. Mellen, who published the paper until 1853; at which time he received the appointment of mail agent from Portland to Bangor. It was then purchased by a number of gentlemen, and appeared in the name of Noah Prince, who owned one-fifteenth of the paper.

It was during Mr. Mellen's proprietorship that Geo. F. Emery, Esq., undertook, as editor, to correct, within the Democratic organization, some of the pro-slavery and other sentiments which he then believed began to disfigure its record. With a graceful pen he entered upon the task; but immediately found himself in the midst of a bitter personal controversy with various members of his own party. This controversy was really introductory to that which followed; and the causes which gave rise to it, and the measures involved in it, were at that time apparently identical.

During the last year of Mr. Mellen's ownership the temperance and anti-slavery sentiment of the country, and especially of this State, created much discussion and threatened a division of the Democratic party. The "crushing out" letter of Hon. Caleb Cushing — Pres. Pierce's Secretary of State — followed by Gov. Hubbard's signature to a more stringent liquor law, hastened this event. For these causes the Oxford Democrat now became the nucleus of a rebellion, rallying to its standard a host of true and zealous supporters, ripe for opposition to what they believed to be errors of policy and party organization. Under the new proprietorship, the inside of the paper (now called 'bogus' by its oppo-

nents) was under the editorial charge of Thomas H. Brown, M. D., an able writer, who vigorously sustained the political conflict against the *Norway Advertiser*, then edited by Rev. G. K. Shaw, who very zealously upheld and advocated the pro-slavery policy of the Democratic party.

The *Democrat* was the first paper in Maine that openly revolted and left the party, and fought alone in the campaign which resulted in the election of Hon. Anson P. Morrill as Governor. In 1855 the interest of the shareholders was purchased by R. S. Stevens and W. A. Pidgin,—the paper appearing in the firm name of W. A. Pidgin and Co. In 1856 Mr. Stevens retired from the firm. Dr. Brown continued to edit the paper for about three years, when Hon. John J. Perry became his successor, as political editor,—the duties of office-editor devolving upon Mr. Pidgin, who gave more prominence to local matters, and organized the system of local correspondence, for which the paper has become so well known. In 1867 the paper was purchased by Col. Fred E. Shaw, its present able editor and proprietor. In June, 1869, Mr. Shaw enlarged the paper (which had been cut down during the war) to its original size of 36 by 25, and by the aid of new apparatus put a new dress upon it. The circulation (1,400 at the time of purchase) was soon increased to 1,850.

#### OXFORD REGISTER.

The publication of the *Oxford Register* was commenced Oct. 1, 1869, by M. and O. F. Watson of Biddeford, under the firm of Watson Bros.; Geo. K. Shaw, editor; Samuel R. Carter, local editor and business manager. The paper was printed at the office of the *Maine Democrat*, Biddeford. April 28, 1871, a printing-office was established at Paris Hill, and the first number was printed here; the size changed from an eight to a seven column paper; Mr. Carter retiring, and C. M. Watson, son of the senior proprietor, taking his place. Oct. 20, 1871, Samuel R. Carter purchased the paper of Messrs. Watson, and became sole editor and proprietor.

## BETHEL.

## BETHEL COURIER.

This paper was issued at Bethel under the copartnership of D. Cady and F. Smith. Its first number bears date, Dec. 17, 1858. After the fourth issue, Mr. Cady sold out his interest to Mr. Smith, and a copartnership was formed by F. Smith and James Nutting, as proprietors. Most of the editorial matter from its commencement was written by N. T. True, though this fact was not generally known until he was publicly announced as editor, July 15, 1859. At this date, Smith sold out to Nutting, who was sole proprietor until the 46th number of vol. II., when, ill health compelling him to seek different employment, he sold out his interest in the paper to J. Alden Smith. A card, job, and power-press, with new type, was now procured, and the appearance of the paper much improved. Dr. True continued as editor until June 7, 1861, when he retired from the business. The paper was published by Mr. Smith until July 26, 1861, when the high prices of stock compelled him to give up the paper, much to the regret of the citizens of Bethel. Its list of subscribers was united with that of the Oxford Democrat.

During the existence of the Courier, Dr. True contributed ninety-seven chapters on the History of Bethel; Dea. George Chapman several chapters on the early History of Gilead; and J. G. Rich, of Upton, wrote quite a number of interesting and valuable articles on the Wild Animals of Maine. The writer is not aware of the existence of more than two files of the paper; one in possession of Mrs. Moses Mason, and the other in possession of John Q. A. Twitchell, in Portland. Duplicate copies of the History of Bethel were cut out of the paper by the editor, and put in scrap book form, one volume of which he deposited in the library of the Maine Historical Society, and the other he still retains. Dr. True's editorial labors were gratuitous.

THE  
PRESS OF YORK COUNTY.

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KENNEBUNK.

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

In 1803 the Annals of the Times was commenced and continued two years in Kennebunk. On March 20, 1805, the first number of the KENNEBUNK GAZETTE appeared. It was published until about 1842, by Jas. L. Remick, who died at Kennebunk, Sept. 3, 1863, aged 80 years. The Gazette was continued by his son, Daniel Remick, for a few years.

SACO AND BIDDEFORD.

FREEMAN'S FRIEND.

A paper by the name of the Freeman's Friend was published in Saco in 1805, by Wm. Weeks; for how long a time, we do not learn. There appears in the first number of the paper an advertisement of a wool-carding machine in operation, by John Mayall, at Jelford's mills in Kennebunk. Timothy Keazer advertises for sale an oration, delivered at Saco, July 4, 1806, by Joseph Bartlett.

MAINE PALLADIUM.

The Maine Palladium was published at Saco as early as the autumn of 1820, by Putnam and Blake, and as late as July 21, 1830.



## MAINE DEMOCRAT.

The Maine Democrat was commenced in Saco, Jan. 6, 1828, by Messrs. Wm. and John Condon, who continued to publish it for several years, and then sold it to T. Maxwell and Michael Beck, Esq. of Portsmouth. Mr. Beck in a short time purchased Maxwell's interest in the paper and continued its publication until the time of his death, in 1843. It was then purchased by Alpheus A. Hanscom, who continued as its editor and publisher until May, 1864.

Wm. Noyes with his son then purchased the Democrat. The son, Isaac B. Noyes, was editor until he died, a few months afterward.\* A second son was received into partnership, and the paper continued under the firm of Wm. Noyes and Co., for about three years. In Oct., 1867 it was sold to Charles A. Shaw, Esq. of Biddeford; but the Messrs. Noyes continued its publication till near the first of January following. Mr. Shaw then removed to Biddeford, where he erected a new building for the reception of the office, and there immediately commenced, in connection with the Democrat, a daily, called the Daily Times. He expended several thousand dollars on the establishment; but finding that a daily could not be sustained he lost his interest in the undertaking, discontinued the daily, and soon afterward (Oct., 1868) sold his apparatus, with the Democrat, to E. K. Smart, of Camden. Mr. Smart continued to publish the Democrat until May, 1869, when it was purchased by the Watson Brothers, its present publishers and proprietors; since which it has been under the editorial management of Geo. K. Shaw, Esq.

\* ISAAC BADGER NOYES, at the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, immediately gave up the practice of Law, and recruited the first company of soldiers that joined the army from Saco, of which he was chosen Captain as soon as his company joined the 5th Maine Regiment. He at once proceeded to the front in Virginia; but his health being poor, having a disease of the heart which afterward terminated his life, he resigned his commission in the fall of 1861. With the hope of regaining his health he spent the two following years in South America. Returning early in 1864 he immediately assumed the editorial management of the Maine Democrat, which he continued to conduct till the time of his death in December, 1863.

## UNION.

The Union commenced in Jan., 1845, with Wm. Noyes as proprietor, and Louis O. Cowan as editor. The Union immediately took rank as the leading organ of the whigs in York county. It was continued by Noyes and Cowan until Feb., 1848, when Mr. Cowan purchased the interest of Mr. Noyes, and continued its publication in Saco until the office was destroyed by fire in 1856; he then moved to Biddeford, and purchased the EASTERN HERALD and MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, and consolidated the two papers under the name of the UNION AND JOURNAL, which he continued to publish until the time of his death, in 1863. His widow sold the establishment to its present proprietor, J. E. Butler.

## BIDDEFORD HERALD.

The Biddeford Herald was commenced in 1848 by Reed and Cole. It was a paper devoted principally to local news; — continued under the conduct of its originators some eight months; then, to its close, about nine months, under W. F. Seammon. Mr. Seammon then commenced the publication of the BIDDEFORD TOWNSMAN, which lived only three months.

## MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

In April, 1849, the Mercantile Advertiser was issued by Marcus Watson, now of the Maine Democrat. It was moved to Biddeford in 1850, and sold to Daniel E. Somes, who published it under the name of EASTERN JOURNAL about a year and a half. It was then sold to Mr. Cowan, and merged in the present Union and Journal.

## GAZETTE.

Jan. 5, 1857, the Gazette made its appearance in Biddeford; Marcus Watson, proprietor; Chas. H. Granger, editor; and continued until 1861. Marcus Watson and Co. then commenced the publication of the Eastern Herald, which was published one year.

## YORK COUNTY INDEPENDENT.

The York County Independent first appeared May 18, 1869, by William Noyes and his son, Wm. S. Noyes, now the firm of W. S. Noyes & Co., who still continue its publication, in connection with their job-printing office. [The Messrs. Noyes, on leav-

ing the *Maine Democrat*, Jan. 1, 1868, removed to Rockland, and there commenced the publication of the *KNOX AND LINCOLN PATRIOT*, which they continued to publish, as per contract, just one year; on the expiration of which time they removed their office back to Saco. This city of 6,000 inhabitants, during the year of their absence, had been without a paper or printing press of any kind.]

At the present time, the *York County Independent* is the only paper published in Saco. The *Maine Democrat*, and *Union and Journal*, are published in Biddeford. These three are, at this time, the only papers published in York county.

A paper in the interests of the Free-will Baptist denomination was published for a time, by James M. Buzzell, at Saco, and afterward removed to Limerick. For particulars see Appendix.

#### ALFRED.

A paper by the name of the *COLUMBIAN STAR* was published at Alfred, in 1824, by James Dickman of Augusta, in support of W. H. Crawford for the Presidency. Mr. Dickman was in the printing-office of the editor, in 1820 to '23, as an apprentice,—in which capacity he was ever faithful. He died at Boston in 1870.

THE  
PRESS OF PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

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BANGOR.

BY HON. JOHN E. GODFREY.

The site of Bangor was first visited by the French, under DeMonts and Champlain, in 1605. It was first settled by the English in 1769. It was incorporated as a town in 1791; as a city, in 1834. The first issue of a newspaper in Bangor was on November 25, 1815. It was styled the

BANGOR WEEKLY REGISTER.

The Register was published by Peter Edes. It was not partisan in politics. It had no particular editor, consequently it had no soul. Newspaper publishers could not afford to pay for newspaper souls in that day; it was as much as they could do to keep the body alive, let alone "keeping soul and body together." The town of Bangor then contained about 1000 inhabitants, and it is not to be wondered at if the Register was not any better than other journals of its day. It was a medium, however, through which writers could communicate with the public; and matters of State and National moment were discussed in its columns. A topic which occupied a large space in them, through many numbers, was the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. The weight of the argument, and the vote of Bangor, was in favor of the separation. Mr. Edes continued his connection with the

Register until December 25, 1817, when he disposed of it to James Burton, jr., who changed the name of the paper to

BANGOR REGISTER.

Mr. Burton continued to publish it alone until January 4, 1826, when he associated with himself John S. Carter in its publication. That was the day when lotteries were favored in Maine; and, by uniting the sale of lottery tickets with the printing business, these gentlemen kept the Register at work. The paper advocated the National Republican cause, and the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency of the United States. It was discontinued August 2, 1831, and was succeeded by the Penobscot Journal.

Among the principal contributors to the Register, from time to time during its existence, were Samuel E. Dutton, Jacob McGaw, William D. Williamson, Jedediah Herrick, John Godfrey, Martin Kinsley, Enoch Brown, John Bennoch, Allen Gilman, Edward Kent, Joseph Whipple, (who commenced his History of Acadia in the Register), Samuel Call, Rev. Harvey Loomis, Henry Call, Thomas A. Hill, and many other prominent men of Bangor and the neighborhood. Mr. Samuel Call was understood to be the editor of the Register, at times. He was a cynical gentleman of considerable sharpness of intellect, and a caucus speaker of some ability. Mr. Kent, too, had the reputation of being its editor in its later years; but this was denied by the Register, although he wrote many able articles for it.

From some cause, there was dissatisfaction with the Register among a portion of the citizens of Bangor, and they raised a fund for the establishment of another journal. This was commenced in 1824, under the charge of Ezra S. Brewster as publisher, and was styled

PENOBSCOT GAZETTE.

It was a weekly paper, edited by Daniel Pike, a prominent gentleman among the Orthodox Congregationalists. Mr. Pike was a grave man, a pure man, a religious man, a sensible man. The Register styled him a "demure" editor. The Gazette was respectably conducted, but was a great annoyance to the Register. In a notice by the Register of several new journals,

on August 5, 1824, is the following reference to the Gazette:—  
 “But as this paper is our rival, and a competitor, we have too much feeling and too great an interest to pass it over slightly at the end of a paragraph; and as we are just now deficient in time and space, we must defer a further notice of it to a future opportunity.” The opportunity, however, did not occur until the 14th of February, 1827, (which was clearly a joyous day for the publisher), when the Register had the satisfaction of announcing the demise of the Gazette “of an atrophy,” and gave it this parting salute—“She was a weakly child, of about two years old, of a very good disposition, being much attached to schools, conferences, missionary societies, etc. But, though well disposed, she had many errors, and sometimes spoke so thick as to be unintelligible. Candor, however, induces us to say, that her faults were more from carelessness and from want of capacity than from any evil intention.” The Gazette was succeeded by the

#### EASTERN REPUBLICAN.

This paper was edited by Nathaniel Haynes, a gentleman of culture and literary taste. The Register styled him “Attorney at Law, late of Orono.” He possessed a different temper from that of the editor of the Gazette, and stirred up the bile of Mr. James Burton, jr., of the Register, wonderfully, who took delight in calling it the “Genuine.” After a few issues, Mr. Burton’s delight assumed a dismal cast, for he felt constrained to “move on the works” of his adversary in this style: “False charges, malicious innuendoes, misrepresentations and circumstances with which we have not the slightest connexion, have been brought in requisition against us;—in no instance where his evil genius could conceive he might injure our feelings or reputation has he neglected the attempt.” The Republican was alive at the time of the demise of the Register, which journal in its valedictory gave its editor the following expiring kick—“Perchance, too, we have at times felt more pity than indignation at the puny and spiteful and *exceedingly little spirits* of the young man, and have made many apologies for him similar to his own for his ‘mistake’ in advocating duelling—that he is, constitutionally, altogether a mistake, and

laboring under the influence of that malady that never permits him to be on the right side, or to feel at all amiable toward his species. In sober truth, we have felt more pity than anger, and more contempt than either."

Mr. Haynes continued in charge of the Republican as long as his health would permit. On his resigning his position, his brother, Isaac C. Haynes, who had been in the office with him, succeeded him, and continued to control the columns of the Republican until December, 1837, when he sold the establishment to Gen. Samuel Veazie and others.

The Republican was a vigorous supporter of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency of the United States, and sustained the Democratic party in all its measures, until its sale to Veazie and Co., when it was conducted in the interest of the 'Conservatives,' a faction of the Democratic party who were opposed to President Jackson's measures in relation to the United States Bank. It was understood to be under the editorial control of John Hodgdon until its final suspension in November, 1838, when its subscription list was transferred to the Frankfort Intelligencer. Mr. Hodgdon returned to his allegiance to the Democratic party, and afterward removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he now resides.

#### THE CLARION.

This was a small quarto literary paper, established May 3, 1828, by Gilman Merrill, and published from the office of the Bangor Register. It was at first edited by Charles Gilman, son of Hon. Allen Gilman, first Mayor of Bangor. After a time the Clarion was enlarged from a sheet of four pages to one of eight pages, and was edited by B. B. Thatcher, the poet, conjointly with Mr. Gilman. These editors were liberally educated, and lawyers. The Clarion was very creditably edited by them. They were both young men when they left the paper. Mr. Gilman was afterward Law-reporter in Quincy, Illinois, where he died. Mr. Thatcher obtained distinction as an author in Massachusetts, where he died.

The Bangor Register was succeeded by the

PENOBSCOT JOURNAL.

This paper was edited by the late lamented Phineas Barnes, Esq., who had a short time previous to its establishment graduated from College. It was, as may be supposed, ably conducted. It advocated the cause of the National Republican party from August, 1831, for about two years.

In 1833 the Whig party was organized, and on September 22, 1833, the

BANGOR COURIER

Was established as an exponent of its principles, by William E. P. Rogers. As a partisan paper it was the lineal descendant of the Penobscot Journal. It came under the editorial supervision of Samuel Upton—a former unsuccessful merchant in Castine—and his son, Horace Upton. It was edited with considerable vigor and ability. On July 1, 1834, Mr. Rogers established in connection with the Courier a daily paper, styled the BANGOR DAILY WHIG. On Dec. 20, 1834, the name was changed to

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

This name it has borne until now, and bids fair to bear for a long time to come. It continued under the same proprietor and editor until Sept. 21, 1835, at which time the junior editor retired, because of failing eye-sight, and Mr. Rogers disposed of the establishment to Gamaliel Marchant and Jacob A. Smith. Samuel Upton continued to edit the paper for a time, but at length retired, leaving the editorial labor in the hands of Mr. Marchant, who managed it creditably until his health failed. His lungs being affected, in the fall of 1837 he made a voyage to the West Indies for relief, but on his return, in May, 1838, he concluded to dispose of his interest in the paper, and, on June 8, sold it to John Edwards of Portland. The paper was carried on by Edwards and Smith until Aug. 2, 1841, when Mr. Edwards transferred his interest to John S. Sayward, then late of the Mechanic and Farmer. The paper was in the hands of Smith and Sayward until May, 1854—nearly thirteen years. Mr. Sayward had special charge of the editorial department, and Mr. Smith of the print-



ing. The paper was ably and successfully managed by these gentlemen. On the first day of May, 1854, they sold the establishment to William H. Wheeler and John H. Lynde. Mr. Wheeler had recently been connected with the editorial department of the *Kennebec Journal*. In introducing these gentlemen, Mr. Sayward said of Mr. Wheeler, that through him "the political, social, intellectual and moral welfare of the people would be promoted;" and of Mr. Lynde, that he "possessed energy, skill and business habits." The result has shown that Mr. Sayward was not in error. Mr. Wheeler's management of the editorial department of the paper confirmed his opinion of him; and that Mr. Lynde has conducted the financial affairs of the establishment with skill, energy and success, there can be no question.

Mr. Wheeler continued his connection with the paper until November, 1868, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Lynde, and removed to Boston, where he died.\* Mr. Lynde has since

\* WILLIAM H. WHEELER died in Boston, March 9, 1871. He was born in Worcester, Mass., February 13, 1817, but the largest part of his life was spent in Augusta. He served a long and faithful apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the *Kennebec Journal*; continued his connection with the office for many years as journeyman, and became one of the proprietors in 1850, when Luther Severance, whom he succeeded as editor, retired from the paper to accept the mission to the Sandwich Islands. In June, 1853, Mr. W. sold his interest in the property to his partner, Wm. H. Simpson, but remained as editor until 1854, when he went into business in Bangor as partner of John H. Lynde, in the publication of the *Daily Whig and Courier*. Of this paper he was editor and joint proprietor from 1854, until the autumn of 1863, when he sold his interest to Mr. Lynde, and removed to Boston, where until recently he was employed as one of the editors of the *New England Farmer*. He left a wife and four children — two sons and two daughters.

The *Boston Journal* speaks of Mr. Wheeler's character as a journalist as follows:

"He displayed marked ability as a political writer, and gave promise of attaining to the highest rank in his profession — a promise ill health alone prevented the complete fulfilment of. However, he held for a long time the strongest pen in the State of his nativity, and has left a record in journalism of which his family and many friends have a right to feel proud. His views with regard to the duties and obligations of journalism were pure and lofty, and were thoroughly carried out in the newspapers over which he exercised control. Thoroughly conscientious, yet unobtrusive; gentle and amiable at all times, upright in his walk and catholic in thought, he had many friends who will hear of his demise with deep regret. He was modest and retiring to a fault; otherwise he might have held high official position. Devoted to his profession, he sought no honors outside of it."

carried on the establishment in his own name. The paper has been under the editorial management of, first, Joseph W. Bartlett, (principal), and J. Swett Rowe, (local) editors, and now of Capt. C. A. Boutelle, (principal), and Edwin A. Perry and Alfred S. Meigs, (assistant local) editors.

The Whig and Courier was an earnest supporter of the Whig party during its existence, and has been an unflinching advocate of the principles of the Republican party since the Whig party was dissolved. It now stands among the ablest papers in the State; its business has steadily increased from the commencement, and it may well be called a success. When Messrs. Smith and Sayward left it, Mr. Sayward went into the Kennebec Journal, and has since left that paper with a competency, and is enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* upon his farm in Buxford, Mass. Mr. Smith is enjoying *his* in an elegant residence upon "Thomas's-Hill," in Bangor.

When the Anti-Masonic party deemed itself of sufficient importance to organize politically, its leaders thought it expedient to establish an organ in Bangor; and Anson Herrick removed thither from Hallowell—where he had been associated with Richard D. Rice (afterward Judge Rice of the S. J. Court) in printing a paper—for the purpose. On the seventh day of August, 1834, he published the first number of the

#### PENOBSCOT FREEMAN.

This paper was under the editorial charge of Asa Walker, a polished and vigorous writer. We believe it survived its party, but was not long-lived. Mr. Herrick's enterprising disposition prompted him to greater things than the publishing of a weekly Anti-Masonic journal, and in August, 1835, he commenced the publication of a small daily paper, styled the

#### DAILY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

This was a lively non-partisan journal, and Mr. Herrick made it quite taking for several months, until, in consequence of an unfortunate non-financial operation, he suddenly (in May, 1836) came to the conclusion, that New York ideas would be more favorable to his success than those of Bangor, and removed to that

city, where he established the Sunday Atlas. He was right in his conclusion. He was made an Alderman, and a Member of Congress (as his father, Ebenezer Herrick, had been before him) in New York, and when he died, a few years since, he left a fortune (we believe) and the Atlas in the full tide of prosperity. But notwithstanding Mr. Herrick left Bangor, the Advertiser went on. It fell into the editorial hands of John W. Frost, a young lawyer, who manipulated its enunciation with much bravery until Dec., 1836, when it was absorbed by the

## PEOPLES' PRESS.

This was a daily and weekly democratic paper of a peculiar stamp, established by Thomas Bartlett, jr., March 12, 1836. The paper was edited with some smartness for something more than two years. We believe it was suspended in November, 1838.

On Feb. 6, 1835, an association of gentlemen having at heart the welfare of the artisans and agriculturists, established a weekly journal, under the style of the

## MECHANIC AND FARMER.

This association was composed of John Brown and Co. They employed John S. Sayward as its editor. In his Introductory, the editor announced it to be his intention "to assist and cheer mankind in the various duties of the workshop, the field and the domestic circle; to urge forward correct feelings and action among the practical working-men of the country." The Mechanic and Farmer was an interesting and useful journal, and was in existence four years. Its last number was published Feb. 21, 1839. Its publishers were successively, Cobb and Merrill, Charles Cobb, Benj. A. Burr and Wm. E. P. Rogers. In June, 1835, John S. Carter commenced a monthly publication, the

## EASTERN MAGAZINE.

This was edited by Mrs. M. P. Carter, (the wife of the publisher), who was a poet, and a writer of much merit. She continued in the editorial chair, until failing health compelled her to leave it, in December, 1835, when she was succeeded by Charles Gilman.

Mr. Gilman continued in it during the remainder of the year, after which he edited it as the

#### MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

This periodical was published by John S. Carter. Both these publications were handsomely printed, and obtained considerable reputation for their literary merit. The patronage extended to them was not sufficient to keep them in existence.

In January, 1836, Mr. Carter established a pleasant weekly,

#### THE BANGOREAN.

This was edited by Mr. Gilman also. It was handsomely printed, and edited with ability. It was not, however, a political paper, and there being no powerful company behind to sustain it, its fortunes were united with those of the *Mechanic and Farmer* in October, 1836.

In 1837 Rev. Thomas Curtis, a Baptist clergyman of much learning and ability, came to Bangor from England and conceived the project of putting before the public a literary and religious paper worthy of the support of an intelligent community. It was understood, that Professor Leonard Woods (afterward President Woods of Bowdoin College) was to assist in the editorship. A respectable subscription was raised, and the result was the

#### BANGOR JOURNAL.

The first number was issued June 1, 1837. The paper was continued just one year. It was printed by Samuel S. Smith. It was edited by Mr. Curtis and his son. It was a handsome paper in quarto form, and contained eight pages of reading matter. Although the articles were well written, yet they were not to the popular taste, and the subscriptions were not renewed.

As the Democrats were a live party in Penobscot, and professed to have some political light, they did not choose to have that light hid under a bushel long at a time, therefore when the Eastern Republican fell into what they conceived to be Conservative darkness, many of them "pooled" in ten dollars apiece, and

on the fifteenth day of February, 1836, started on its long and eventful career; the

## BANGOR DEMOCRAT.

William R. Smith, and, we believe for a time, William T. Johnson, were its publishers. It at length came under the editorial charge of Isaac C. Haynes, formerly of the Republican, who was its editor for many years. Although strongly partisan, yet Mr. Haynes' editorials were usually dignified, quite free of personalities, and perhaps as temperate and little objectionable as partisan editorials could well be. On Nov. 22, 1838, the publication of the Democrat passed into the hands of John Pray and William Thompson. Mr. Thompson, at length, became the sole publisher, and so continued during Mr. Haynes's connection with it, until August 3, 1857.

Marcellus Emery, a graduate of Bowdoin College, a lawyer, and a gentleman of ability, succeeded Mr. Haynes as editor of the Democrat. He for a time published in connection with the Democrat a daily paper, the

## BANGOR DAILY UNION.

This paper took strong ground against the Republican party, Pres. Lincoln, and the war for the suppression of the rebellion; and it was thought by the enemies of the rebellion that the editorials were rank with treason, and almost every issue provoked denunciation and threats against the editor. Hon. Isaiah Stetson was then mayor, and so open and violent were these threats, at last, that his attention was called to the excitement, and he was very anxious to prevent an outbreak. But no vigilance of his could provide against the cool determination of a community that felt itself outraged by what they conceived to be attacks upon the principles which they had been educated to believe sacred, and stabs at the heart of their country. On the 12th of Aug., 1861, while Mr. Emery and his assistants were at their dinner, the mob quietly entered his office and shied his presses, paper, types, cases, and apparatus of all sorts, from his fourth story windows into the

street, and afterward piled them up in the market-place and burned them; and, when he appeared to remonstrate against this unexpected disposition of his property, the indignation against him was so great that it was with difficulty he was protected from violence.

But Mr. Emery was not to be suppressed. After the lapse of nearly a year and a half, when the public irritation had to some extent subsided, he made an appeal to his democratic friends in the State, and was enabled to resuscitate the Democrat in Jan., 1863. This paper is still in existence, under his charge, and is the democratic organ of Penobscot county.

After the war was closed, Mr. Emery, counting either upon the imperfect memory or forgiving disposition of the people, sought to recover the value of his destroyed property, by a suit, in Waldo county, against certain individuals for trespass. These individuals, however, determined that a jury of Waldo county should render no verdict without a full understanding of Mr. Emery, and of the disloyal utterances of his journal and of the great injury they were doing to the cause of the country at the time of its suppression. And, in a protracted trial, they produced such testimony to the jury, (a portion of whom were democrats), that they returned a verdict that Mr. Emery's paper was a "public nuisance," — but giving some damages against two of the defendants, Tabor and Hopkins, who had made themselves conspicuous in the mob, though, unfortunately for Mr. Emery, they were poor men, and not able to respond, and were quite indifferent in regard to the result of the suit. They had both been to the war and done something for their country, and, as Mr. Emery had the privilege of living in it without contributing anything voluntarily for its salvation, they were quite willing his involuntary contribution should stand. The other defendants in the suit were declared not guilty; but a new trial was granted, which has not yet been had.

It is but justice to Mr. Emery to say, that on the night of the arrival of the news of Lee's surrender, after being informed of it, and prompted by some enthusiastic war people, he left his bed in

Haste, and taking his stand upon the balcony of his hotel, proclaimed that he was a friend of the Union, and waved the stars and stripes in a manner indicating, to the spectators in the streets, that he loved the flag.

The Democrat has now the support or countenance of such prominent democrats as Maj. General James H. Butler, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, Ex-Surveyor-General Gorham L. Boynton, Abraham Sanborn, Wm. H. McCrillis, James F. Rawson, Amos M. Roberts, Hastings Strickland, Isaac W. Patten, Joseph Chase, James Tobin, and Abner Knowles, Esquires; General Chas. W. Roberts, Drs. Geo. W. Ladd and C. A. Jordan, ("Faust"), Hon. George P. Sewall, Benjamin Swett, Joshua W. Carr, Wm. T. Hilliard, John Varney, and Simpson Rollins, Esquires.

In the year 1842, the anti-slavery men of Bangor, having the year before organized a branch of the party known as the Liberty Party, felt the necessity of an organ, and on April 30, 1842, sent forth the first number of the

#### BANGOR GAZETTE.

This was a weekly paper. Its publisher, John Burrill; editor, John E. Godfrey. It was continued for a year as a weekly; after this, its publisher thinking the encouragement sufficient to warrant it, issued a daily sheet. The design of the proprietors was to put before the people facts in regard to American Slavery, and to impress upon them the idea that, as that was a political institution, it was by political appliances that it must be abolished. That constituted as they were, it was impossible for either the Whig or the Democratic party to take action against it and maintain its integrity; therefore, that the only practicable way of operating against the institution, politically, was by voting squarely against it. The effect of the argument was soon felt, and both the great parties were driven to concede, by resolves and editorial utterances, that political action was necessary, but their organs insisted that the action must be through the two great parties. As the people preferred to remain with their old parties so long as there was the least hope of accomplishing anything through them, ac-

cessions to the Liberty party were gradual. In a vote of the city, the largest ever obtained by the Liberty party was between three hundred and four hundred, in an entire vote of the citizens of between two thousand and three thousand. But the anti-slavery sentiment was strengthened throughout the community to a very much greater extent than the vote of the Liberty party indicated. That vote, however, and the agitation it occasioned, and the information promulgated by its journals, accomplished the end sought for much earlier than its friends expected. The Gazette performed its share of the labor. It was continued several years. In about two years after its establishment, Mr. Burrill disposed of his interest, and was succeeded by George W. Light as publisher. Mr. Light was succeeded by Seward P. Moore. Mr. Godfrey, after a time, relinquished the editorial chair, and was succeeded by Asa Walker. When the Free-Soil party came into existence, in which the Liberty party was merged, Mr. Walker changed the name of the Gazette to

#### THE PLATFORM.

Under which name it was published, by Francis Shepherd and Son, during the Free-Soil campaign in which Mr. Van Buren was candidate of that party for the Presidency.

The prominent supporters of the Gazette during its existence, were Adams H. Merrill, Charles A. Stackpole, Jones P. Veazie, George A. Thatcher, James Allen, Asa Davis, Nathan B. Wiggin, Albert G. Wakefield, Llewellyn J. Morse, Joseph C. White, Albert Titeomb, Elijah Low, Charles Plummer, Joel Hills, Joseph E. Littlefield, John S. Kimball, Timothy Crosby, John S. Johnston, Theodore S. Brown, Henry B. Farnham, Henry Gale, Charles Godfrey, Alexander Drummond, Joseph Brown, and others.

During Mr. Godfrey's connection with the Gazette, he collected the principal anti-slavery articles of that paper, and Mr. Burrill published them in a monthly journal called

#### THE EXPOSITOR.

This paper was in a quarto form, was furnished at a low price, and had quite an extensive circulation. The articles were tem-



perate, judicious, and free from bitterness, and produced a good effect.

The history of the Free-soil party is not forgotten. It was the offspring of the Liberty party, as the Republican party was the offspring of the Free-soil party, before which the once glorious Whig party vanished like chaff before the wind, and the great Democratic party fell prone to struggle for long years against a destiny which, in the days of Andrew Jackson, no one could have dreamed awaited it, to wit — annihilation.

#### BANGOR POST.

This was a raey paper, established sometime before the year 1850, by Thomas Bartlett, formerly of the People's Press, to amuse the community and support himself. It was a jolly, readable paper, and "took" while it was taken; but, unfortunately for want of material aid, it was not taken long.

Mr. Bartlett had a brother, a printer by trade, a witty and enterprising person, a victim of the *cacoethes scribendi*, who started a paper in the year 1844, to amuse, edify and provoke the community. It was not particular what it said or whom it placed blushing before the public gaze, provided its treasury derived benefit from it. It bore the name of

#### BANGOR DAILY MERCURY.

It was the mouthpiece of all the wags, all the croakers, all the grumblers, all the envious, and all the jolly and dissatisfied persons who chose to send it their contributions. It was much dreaded by timid persons, but sometimes it stirred up the risibilities of the people wonderfully. It started the Antiquarian burlesque, which kept the community in a state of merry fermentation for weeks. Those who recollect the excursion of the Mercury's antiquarians down the Penobscot river, their marvelous adventures with Aboljacknegus, Porkunsis and the Baskahegan giant — whiskey, — will not recall them without being inclined to renew their eachinnation of those merry times.

But it was at last with the Mercury as it is with all similar guerilla journals; after the people had been pretty generally lam-pooned, they lost their relish for that kind of amusement, and be-

gan to withhold their patronage. The consequence of this was that Mr. Bartlett relinquished the editorship, saying, in his valedictory, that he had put nothing into the concern, and he left its capital unimpaired. In 1850, the establishment passed into the hands of several Whig gentlemen, who greatly enlarged it and placed it under the charge of Samuel P. Dinsmore and Charles P. Roberts, two young lawyers of more than ordinary editorial ability. It was conducted, in connection with a weekly issue, in the interests of the Whig party, until the year 1854, when it stopped. The establishment went into the hands of W. E. Hilton and Co., and was converted into a Straight-whig paper, and called

#### BANGOR DAILY JOURNAL.

Mr. Roberts was sole editor of this paper for a time. At length, Daniel Sanborn became associated with him, and continued associate editor until some time before its discontinuance, in August, 1857. These editors used very sharp-nibbed pens, and set the community in an effervescence about three prominent Maine Law advocates, whom they denominated, "Dow, Peck, and Weaver," that did not subside until the "Co." was smashed, and Weaver, at least, in regard to his temperance pretensions, put *hors du combat*. After the discontinuance of the Journal, Adams Treat and others purchased some part of the establishment and connected it with the Democrat in the form of the Bangor Daily Union heretofore noticed. Charles P. Roberts was associated in the editorship during the first months of its existence; then, as his and Mr. Emery's views did not accord, he gave up his connection with it altogether.

After the Free-Soil campaign, the anti-slavery element became so strong in the Democratic party, that it was deemed advisable by certain gentlemen of the party to establish in Bangor a journal that would advocate the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy; accordingly, in March 1849, Joseph Bartlett and Benjamin A. Burr established a weekly paper bearing the title of

#### THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Mr. Bartlett had special charge of the editorial department, and Mr. Burr of the printing. In his Salutatory, Mr. Bartlett an-

nounced that the Jeffersonian would "be the advocate of Democratic principles, and would support the Democratic party as the exponent of these principles," and that the principles of Jefferson were the Democratic principles. During his whole editorial career, Mr. Bartlett undeviatingly pursued the course he had in the outset marked out for himself. He was influenced by neither threats, promises or bribes; and he was subjected to such of these, at times, as would have influenced men of less firmness. But they only served to make him more earnest, if possible, in the expression of the views he had adopted.

It is needless to say, that after the Republican party was organized, the Jeffersonian recognized its principles as those of Jeffersonian Democracy, and ever after was their firm and consistent advocate. It supported Gen. Fremont, Abraham Lincoln, and Gen. Grant, for the Presidency; and, during twenty long years, Mr. Bartlett gave all the influence of his ready pen in favor of the right. Oftentimes in advance of his contemporaries he expressed opinions, afterward adopted, with a positiveness not always agreeable, though, we apprehend, no one ever doubted his sincerity. At length, however, he had to succumb to a mightier than any political foe. Consumption took him in its relentless grasp, and in the year 1870 he laid down his editorial pen never to resume it. In a few months Mr. Burr transferred the subscription list of the Jeffersonian to Mr. Lynde of the Whig and Courier.

While publishing the Jeffersonian, in the second year of the war of the Rebellion, Messrs. Bartlett and Burr commenced the publication of a daily paper, in connection with the weekly Jeffersonian, called

#### JEFFERSONIAN DAILY EVENING NEWS.

The first number was issued June 28, 1862. Before much progress was made with it, the publishers found themselves disappointed in regard to their office arrangements, and concluded not to proceed with the enterprise after August 2, 1862.

Mr. William Thompson, who had been the publisher of the Democrat, having encouragement that a daily evening journal

would be supported in Bangor, on the 19th of June, 1858, established the

BANGOR DAILY EVENING TIMES.

This was a paper, liberal and independent in politics, except during the war, of the prosecution of which to a successful termination it was an ardent advocate. As it was established by its publisher for his own emolument, it was fortunate for him that his inclination prompted him to make it a war paper, for its patronage during that period was very extensive, it being always in possession of the war news, for which everybody was eager, up to the hour of its publication. It was at first under the editorial charge of Charles P. Roberts; afterward of A. C. Brock, who was succeeded by William E. Stevens. It was a sprightly and agreeable journal, and was well sustained. Mr. Thompson, having become wearied with the labor of newspaper publication — not because of want of support — suspended the publication of the Times on Sept. 10, 1867, and limited his business to job-printing, simply, until his death, in 1871.

At a period when spiritualism was producing considerable excitement, George W. Brown established in Bangor a journal with the title of

THE SPIRIT GUARDIAN.

This was not a long-lived paper, and we are not aware that it exercised any influence for good or evil.

S. F. Whetmore published before 1850 a small daily paper called the

DAILY BEE.

It was an adventure of Mr. W. and several journeyman printers, — was intended to be conducted to take the popular breeze, but it was short-lived.

The last journal, but one, established in Bangor up to the present time, of which we have any knowledge, is

BURR'S FIFTY CENT MONTHLY.

This is an eight-page quarto paper published monthly by Benjamin A. Burr. It is a tastefully printed sheet, and is full of unexceptionable and interesting, miscellaneous reading for the fami-

ly. The first number was issued in April, 1870, and we believe the patronage it receives will justify the publisher in keeping it in existence during his pleasure.

There have been attempts to establish other newspapers in Bangor, but we believe we have given the names of all that have seen the light; certainly all that have shed any light, except the

#### BANGOR DAILY COMMERCIAL.

This paper was established by Marcellus Emery, Esq., editor of the Democrat. Although under Democratic management, yet it keeps pretty clear of partizan politics, it being the design and desire of the conductors to make it a popular business paper, and to make money. The paper is a smart, newsy journal; has a good subscription list, and is popular with many of its patrons. It will not be for want of talent in the editor if he is not successful in obtaining for it an extensive circulation. The business interest of the community appears to be the prime object of his solicitude. The first number of the Commercial was issued on the first of January, 1872.

### DEXTER.

#### DEXTER GAZETTE.

[ Its character, independent; editor and proprietor, R. O. Robbins; size, 32 by 22; published every Friday; circulation, 600. The advertising columns are well patronized. The printing business was commenced in this place by J. F. Witherell in 1853. He published several periodicals of different names, one of which once had a weekly list of 1700 subscribers. It was of a literary character. He sold his interest in August, 1869, to Gallison and Robbins, who carried on the publication of the Gazette and job business until October, 1871, when Mr. Robbins purchased the interest of the senior partner. ]

### OLDTOWN.

#### OLDTOWN INDEX.

This was the only paper ever published in this place. It was issued occasionally, in 1848-49,—had probably no circulation

outside of the town. It was managed principally by one Charles H. De Wolfe, an Englishman by birth, a man of peculiar notions in vegetarianism, free-love, etc. Owing to his peculiar views, he did not find it convenient to tarry here a great while, and he soon left the State. The next heard of him he was under arrest in Oregon, on a criminal charge for his unlawful manner of taking a wife. Being a man of some ability, he defended his own case. During the trial the Judge asked — "Mr. De Wolfe, do you propose to show that you have been married to this woman?" "We were, your Honor, married according to the universal laws of God and the dictates of our own conscience." "Do you love this woman well enough to take her for your wife?" "Most certainly I do." "Madam, do you love this man well enough to take him for your husband?" "Yes." "Then, by virtue of authority vested in me, I pronounce you to be husband and wife, duly married according to the laws of Oregon. Go, and sin no more." Next heard of him was his death in California. — J.A.B.

T H E

## PRESS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

BY GEO. W. DRISKO.

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E A S T P O R T .

EASTPORT SENTINEL.

The Eastport Sentinel was the first newspaper printed in Washington county. The first number was issued at Eastport, August, 1818, by Benjamin Folsom, who came from Massachusetts. It was Federal or Whig in politics, and was continued by Mr. Folsom until his death, July 8, 1833 — nearly fifteen years. Then Seth B. Mitchell, who had served his time in the office under Mr. Folsom, took charge of the Sentinel for the proprietors, and continued its publication till the summer of 1842. The establishment was then sold to C. C. Tyler, who published the paper until April 18, 1848, when he sold the same to J. W. Emery, who continued the paper until 1851. Mr. Emery sold one-half to Mr. Close. The Sentinel was continued by Emery and Close until August, 1853, when one-half of the establishment was sold to Samuel Osborne. The paper was continued by them jointly until October, 1855. The whole concern was then purchased by N. B. Nutt, Esq., and has been published by him ever since.

The whole establishment, with the books, all the volumes of the Sentinel, types, press, etc., was destroyed by the great fire of October 23, 1864, which swept off the principal business street of the town, destroying a large amount of property.

The Sentinel has been from its commencement identified with

the Federal, Whig, and Republican parties, in the order named. At periods its moderate political tone rendered it unobjectionable to all classes. When the Whig party was dissolved, the Sentinel hoisted the Republican flag, and has continued it to this day.

As a local paper it has much of the time been thoroughly devoted to the interests of Eastport and its immediate section of the county. It will not be disparaging to any of its publishers if it be said that Mr. Emery made it much the best newspaper. One in perusing the old volumes cannot but observe his commencement and retirement. He displayed tact and industry. His items were short, sharp, and numerous.

In consequence of the loss by fire in 1864, it is difficult to collect dates relative to the changes in the Sentinel. The earliest issue we had to examine, is one of March 13, 1849. It was printed for several years on a sheet 24 by 18 inches; the first number was this size.

The Sentinel of the above date stated, as "evidence of the growth and prosperity of Eastport, the cost of buildings, wharves, etc., intended to be erected the present year, will amount to about sixty thousand dollars."

The price of the Sentinel was \$3.50 per year — one-half in advance.

#### NORTHERN LIGHT.

The Northern Light was started at Eastport in April, 1828. We have not been able to learn who its real proprietors were. It was started in the interests of the Democrats, or "Jackson men," and advocated the old "hero's" election to the Presidency with no little energy. It seems probable that the original movers in its establishment were politicians at Boston, Portland, Augusta, and in Washington county. The arrangements were matured in Portland during the session of the Legislature in 1828. Leading Democrats in the State generally favored the enterprise, and probably many of them contributed money to its aid.

Its first ostensible proprietor and publisher was Mr. Quiney, from Boston. James Curtiss was the printer; he was from the Argus office at Portland. Subsequently, a son of Asaph R.



Nichols, Esq. (then Secretary of State), a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, arranged with Mr. John Bent to take charge of the paper.

Mr. Quincy failed to meet the expectations of the proprietors, and for good reasons was discharged shortly after the paper was started, and Mr. Curtiss succeeded him as editor and publisher, and so continued until the close of the fourth volume, in 1832, when Mr. Bent purchased the concern and soon after changed its name to the *EASTERN DEMOCRAT*, and by that name it was continued until May, 1837. The *Democrat*, however, was removed to Calais in 1835, its first issue appearing in November of that year. It was published by Mr. Bent, at Calais, until its suspension in May, 1837, and resumed in 1839 and 1840 by J. C. Washburn.

For nine years in succession these papers were the organ of the supporters of Jackson and Van Buren, in Washington county. They contributed much to the uninterrupted prosperity of the party for the fourth of a century, ending in 1854. It was a period when T. J. D. Fuller, Geo. M. Chase, S. S. Rawson, John Hodgdon, J. A. Lowell, and others then associated with them, were young, talented, and active in political life.

### CALAIS.

The following concerning newspapers we gather from articles, on "Calais Newspapers," which appeared in the *Advertiser* of that city in March, 1867, and is no doubt mainly correct:—

#### ST. CROIX COURIER.

The *St. Croix Courier* was the first newspaper published in Calais. It was established, January 28, 1835, by Hamlet Bates, Esq. of Eastport, editor and proprietor. It was Democratic in principle, and was conducted with considerable tact and ability. On the 18th of December, 1835, the office caught fire, and nearly all it contained was consumed. The office was not insured, and Mr. Bates not having means to re-establish it, it ceased to be.

#### BOUNDARY GAZETTE AND CALAIS ADVERTISER.

The *Boundary Gazette* and *Calais Advertiser* was the second.

It was started by Henry P. Pratt, Esq. of Norridgewock, who announced in his prospectus that his paper would be published "on the line that separates Great Britain from the United States." The first number of the Gazette was issued on the 12th day of April, 1835. In politics it was Whig. It was the first paper in the county that nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, who, in 1836, was duly nominated by the Whig party, and elected in 1840. Mr. Pratt, finding that he could not make a living out of the business, gave it up. The last number was issued on the 28th day of July, 1836.

#### EASTERN DEMOCRAT.

The Eastern Democrat, published in Eastport by Mr. John Bent, was moved to Calais in 1835, and the first number was issued on the 26th day of November. It ran along very smoothly on an even keel until the fall of 1836, when a split occurred in the ranks of the Democracy, on the nomination of a candidate for Representative to Congress. One side nominated Hon. T. Pillsbury, and the other nominated Hon. A. G. Chandler. The nominee of the Whig party was the Hon. Frederic Hobbs of Eastport. In order to head off the Chandler party and make his election sure, Mr. Pillsbury purchased the Democrat, editor, and all hands, and left the Chandler party out in the cold.

But the Chandler party, determining not to be foiled by any such maneuver, made arrangements to have a small paper printed weekly in the Advertiser office, during the campaign, called the Tocsin. But as the first election proved a draw game all around, and the contest was considered just commenced, the Chandler party sent to Boston and purchased a press, type, and other materials for a paper of their own. Then commenced the tug of war, which was kept up with great spirit and animation to the bitter end. After a fourth trial without any election, Mr. Hobbs, the Whig candidate, withdrew from the contest, and Joseph C. Noyes, Esq. of Eastport, was nominated in his stead, and was elected. This ended the contest.

The wind-up of it was, Mr. Pillsbury defeated, discouraged, and mortified, went to Texas, at that time the refuge of such

gentlemen. Mr. Bent abandoned the press for want of support, and went to Boston.

GAZETTE AND ADVERTISER.

The Gazette and Advertiser was the next in the list. It was started by Snow and Jackson. The first number was issued on the 16th day of August, 1836. It was published by them until the 14th of February, 1837, about seven months, when Mr. Snow withdrew from the concern for the purpose of taking charge of a new paper then about to be established by the Chandler party, while Mr. Jackson continued to publish the Gazette and Advertiser until November 14, 1838, a little more than two years, when, like his predecessor in the business, he was constrained to strike colors and 'give up the ship.' The paper was edited by James S. Pike, Esq., during the time, with that gentleman's wonted tact and ability. Yet it would not pay.

Mr. Snow started a new Democratic paper, Feb. 18, 1837, in Milltown, under the euphonious cognomen of the DOWN EASTER, and published it until Dec. 27, 1838, a little short of a year, and gave it up. The establishment was then sold to J. C. Washburn, Esq., who had it brought to Saltwater village, and commenced the publication of a paper called the

FRONTIER JOURNAL.

The first number made its appearance on the 9th of January, 1838. It was Democratic in principle, and went along very smoothly until about the 21st of May, 1838, when it met with a head flaw which knocked the whole concern into pi, and came near annihilating the publisher. R. Whidden, Esq., having an interest in the concern, demanded a settlement,—he wanted some money. Mr. Washburn, poor man, had none to give him; whereupon Mr. Whidden seized the account books and the week's edition of the Journal, and walked out of the office with them under his arm. Thus ended the last chapter of the first volume of the Frontier Journal. This, too, wound up the General's connection with the press. The experiment, he says, cost him twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Washburn's connection having terminated thus summarily, Lucius Bradbury, Esq., took charge of

it, and ran it until April 28, 1840, when he got tired of a business so onerous, and in which there was so little money, and gave it up.

After the sudden and unexpected termination of Mr. Washburn's connection with the *Frontier Journal*, he went about some other business, and Mr. Bradbury had the newspaper field all to himself until the summer of 1839, when, as the rupture in the Democratic ranks had not been healed, J. C. Washburn hired the Democrat press and types, and started the paper anew under its old title of *Eastern Democrat*. The first number of the new series was issued on the 18th day of June, 1839, and continued until June 22, 1841 — the expiration of the term for which he hired the establishment. Thus ended the second series of the *Eastern Democrat* in Calais.

The Whigs had been without an organ at Calais for about three years, and after the election of General Harrison, John Jackson, being out of employment, undertook the resuscitation of the paper, in hope of making amends for the two years he had lost in his first attempt, and of building up a business which would prove remunerative in the future. (But he thinks now, after twenty-six years service, it is about as far off as when he started.) Accordingly he hired the establishment which was owned by J. S. Pike, Wm. Deming, and Noah Smith, — employed F. A. and C. E. Pike, who had just commenced the practice of law, to write for it, and set the machine in motion. The first number of the new series was issued on the 14th day of April, 1844. With the close of the first volume, the editorial labors of the Messrs. Pike on it ceased, from which time to the present Mr. Jackson has had the management of the *Advertiser* entirely to himself. His own words are, "Although we bought and paid for the press and type, and it has always been at the service of the party, and they have availed themselves of it whenever they pleased, they never contributed one dollar toward its support, except in the way of a subscription for a copy of the paper, or an occasional advertisement, or paltry job. During these twenty-four years, twenty-five weekly editions have not been printed and published that we did not edit,

assist in setting up and distributing, read and correct proof-sheet, fold, direct, and mail,—and a greater part of the time did the press-work on the same.

In 1842 W. R. Snow, of the Down Easter, revived the Frontier Journal and published it until the summer of 1848, when he sickened and died, and the paper died too. Thus ended the sixth attempt to establish a Democratic paper at Calais.

From the close of the Journal until 1862, Mr. Jackson was alone in the newspaper business at Calais. In that year the Herald, published at St. Stephen, by John S. Hay, was 'lightly mobbed' by 'riotous' persons who it is said had the publisher's pecuniary welfare at heart, which caused him to move over the river to Calais. The 'mobbing' of his office created sympathy for him, and after a visit to nearly all of the American cities east of Washington, where appeals for aid were put forth, he returned, "after an absence of a few weeks, with upwards of two thousand dollars and a big list of subscribers." Mr. Hay published the Herald a little more than a year at Calais, and abandoned the business for want of support. Mr. Jackson and his paper, the Calais Advertiser, remain master of the situation.

It is difficult to follow the various persons connected with the press at Calais. When last heard from, Mr. Bates was Municipal Judge, at Chelsea, Mass. Lucius Bradbury, Esq., who died at Eastport in June, 1850, was connected with several of the papers at Calais. He assisted Mr. Bent, in editing the Democrat, and was the leading editor of the Down Easter during its existence. His talents as a writer of humorous sketches and articles were superior. He was a brother of Hon. Bion Bradbury, and at the time of his death was Deputy Collector at Eastport.

## MACHIAS — EAST MACHIAS.

### EASTERN STAR.

The Eastern Star, the first newspaper printed in Machias, was issued by Jeremiah O. Balch, proprietor, publisher, and editor, December 3, 1823. The Star was a sheet 24 by 18 inches, four

columns to a page, sixteen columns in all. The price was \$2.50 a year in advance, or \$3.00 at the expiration of the year.

The proprietor did not seem to anticipate very great success, for in his salutatory he said: "The editor of the projected publication is aware of the discouragements which will be thrown in his way by men of unenlightened and contracted minds. From such he expects, he asks, no aid."

The *Star* was founded as an independent paper, but in the Presidential controversy of 1824 it took the Crawford side of the issue, and the success of the Adams men and the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency of the United States rendered the *Star* somewhat unpopular, and for want of material support its publication was suspended in about one year from the time of its first issue.

The building in which it was printed stood between the store now occupied by S. H. Talbot, Esq., and the house occupied by Joseph Whittier, at East Machias, and was owned by Caleb Cary. It was torn down several years ago.

The publisher said he "had chosen Machias (East Machias) for the place of publication, it being the shire town of the county, and offers many advantages for the proposed establishment." Washington Academy was located at East Falls, and if the publisher received more encouragement from the leading men of that village than he did from the village of Machias, it would occasion no remark. East Machias was incorporated in 1827.

Inquiry was made of an aged gentleman, a native and still a resident of East Machias, what he recollected of the *Eastern Star*? He said, "Not much, except I remember the press was worked with a crow-bar." It was probably one of the Ramage presses.

The late Eben Blackman, Esq. of East Machias, was one of the principal contributors to the *Star*.

It seems probable that the publication of the *Star cost money!* An old resident of Machias, a relative of Mr. Balch, was inquired of as to the *Star*. He said he recollected very distinctly that it cost him \$100, as an endorser for Mr. Balch, and he thought the editor had not much to be worth of the *Star*.

What became of the press and type after the suspension of the paper is not known. Mr. Balch subsequently removed to Le Roy, New York, where he published, for a while, a paper called the Le-Roy Standard. He was living one year ago, but not connected with the publishing business.

## MACHIAS.

### MACHIAS UNION.

The first number of the Machias Union was commenced May 25, 1853, by E. M. Yates and C. O. Furbush, publishers and proprietors—both practical printers; Mr. Yates editing the paper. About five hundred copies were issued, nearly all of which were sent to actual subscribers, obtained mostly in the central and western sections of Washington county previous to publishing the paper. Machias alone furnished one hundred and fifty subscribers. The paper was neutral in politics.

The Union was the first paper issued in Machias as at present organized. The Star (before alluded to) was published before the original territory of Machias was divided into five towns, as it now is, in what at present is East Machias.

Machias was incorporated in 1784. Washington county was organized in 1789, Machias being the shire town, and has so continued to the present time. The county contained fewer inhabitants then, than Machias does now. No one, who has been consulted, can give information of any attempt or any thought of establishing a paper at Machias prior to the Union. For the last eleven years *two* papers have been in a small measure successful.

Mr. Yates remained at Machias only four months, when on account of ill health he was obliged to give up the business. He sold his interest to Mr. Furbush, the latter continuing to be publisher and proprietor until August, 1854, when he sold half of the concern to Geo. W. Drisko, who assumed, and is yet in editorial charge of the paper. Mr. Furbush continued the superintendence of the mechanical part of the paper until August, 1859, when he sold his interest to Mr. Geo. A. Parlin, who, being a

practical printer, succeeded Mr. Furlush in the mechanical execution of the paper and job-printing.\*

The building in which the Union was first printed stands on Main street; it was then owned by Dea. Wm. Crocker, now by Hadley Brothers. In 1856 the proprietors built an office and occupied it that fall, located on Center street, in which the Union has since been published.

#### MACHIAS REPUBLICAN

The Machias Republican was first issued in June, 1856, Stacy Fowler, proprietor, publisher, and editor. The office was in the second story of the store on Main street, then owned by the Machias Water Power and Mill Company. Geo. F. Talbot, Esq., was one of its principal contributors. His acknowledged ability as a writer gave the paper no little prominence. Mr. Fowler did not find the business remunerative and was unable to publish the paper longer than about twenty months. He had several successors by turns, none succeeding only a few months at a time, till August, 1859, when Mr. Furlush dissolved his connection with the Union and assumed the proprietorship of the Republican, the control of which has been in his hands, with the exception of about one year, when Mr. Yates, who helped start the Union, returned to Machias and was interested with Mr. Furlush in its publication. As its name indicates, it has been from the start the

\* Mr. Drisko, not a practical printer. Mr. Furlush is a printer and compositor of experience. Mr. Drisko was elected to the Maine Senate in 1853, and also held the office of Deputy Collector for the port of Machias from 1857 to 1861. He is a native of Jonesboro, Me., and lived on the farm where he was born until twenty-nine years of age. He has assumed the editorial duties, but has continued them to the present time.

Mr. Furlush is a native of Skowhegan, Me., his family having removed to Machias when he was a child. He has worked at the printing business for sixteen years. During the majority of Mr. Drisko's absence in England, Mr. Furlush filled the editorial chair successfully.

The Union was established with a view to a more independent or neutral paper in politics. In 1856 the Democratic party was in charge in Washington county. The Union that year became a political paper, without any chance of competition, and has since been conducted as a Democratic paper. The year 1858 was a good one for its independence. It entered its second forty volume in June of the present year, (1874), enjoying as much prosperity as it has ever enjoyed, and is published weekly.

The Union costs by subscription every Tuesday, at \$2.00 a year in advance.



the organ of the Republican party, and from its central location attained a larger circulation than either of the other Republican papers published in the county. Mr. Furbush is still the publisher and proprietor.

Newspaper business, of itself, in Washington county has not yet proved self-sustaining. All the publishers, who have continued in the business more than two years, have had other business in connection with publishing; bookstores, job-printing, or some other business. Probably of all the papers ever published or are now published in the county, not one of them received an amount from subscribers in one year, sufficient to pay the expenses of publication for the year, not taking into account any time or disbursement for editorial services. Advertising and job-printing are largely depended upon to subsist the publishers and keep the work in progress.

Diligent inquiry fails to discover any person who made money, or who is now doing so in Washington county in the newspaper business, while the records show that no small amount of money has been lost.

We are indebted to Joseph Gunnison, Esq., at Eastport; Hon. Bion Bradbury, at Portland; Hon. M. J. Talbot, at East Machias, for information given. Mr. Gunnison was a valuable aid.

THE  
PRESS OF WALDO COUNTY.

BY HON. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

BELFAST.

HANCOCK GAZETTE.

Within the limits of what is now Waldo county no newspaper enterprise was undertaken until 1820. On the sixth day of July in that year, Messrs. Ephraim Fellows and W. R. Simpson published at Belfast the first number of a weekly paper called the Hancock Gazette. It was well printed in bourgeois and brevier type, each page being about eighteen inches by twelve, and containing four columns. About one page was devoted to advertisements. William Biglow,\* Preceptor of Belfast Academy, a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1794, and a man "of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy," was its first editor. Judge Alfred Johnson, Wm. G. Crosby, Esq., and others were occasional contributors.

After twenty-one numbers of the Gazette had been published, it assumed the additional title of PENOBSCOT PATRIOT. The reason of this change is stated to be "the discontinuance of the Bangor Weekly Register," (a paper established at Bangor in 1815), "and a wish to secure patronage in Penobscot county." The new name was not long continued, and with the seventh volume, June 28, 1826, that of BELFAST GAZETTE was substituted. Its existence was brief, and terminated with number thirty-seven of the eighth volume.

\* Mr. Biglow died in 1844, aged 70 years. For several years he was proof-reader in large printing houses in Boston and Cambridge.

## JUVENILE MAGAZINE.

In April, 1823, Messrs. Fellows and Simpson advertised the prospectus of a monthly publication, entitled the *Juvenile Magazine*, "for the amusement and instruction of young persons, and the use of schools and families," to be edited by William Biglow. Each number was to contain thirty-six pages, duodecimo. The annual subscription price was one dollar, to be paid in advance. But one number appeared.

## CHRISTIAN VISITANT.

The *Christian Visitant*, a monthly publication of religious articles, was established in September, 1825, and continued two years. It was in duodecimo form, each number having twelve pages. It was published by Rev. William A. Drew, now of Augusta, under the auspices of the Eastern Association of Universalists. There were, on an average, about two thousand copies subscribed for. Ephraim Fellows printed both volumes.

## WALDO DEMOCRAT.

A week after the suspension of the *Belfast Gazette*, the first number of the *Waldo Democrat* appeared. It was a revival of the former under a new name, and was designated as "vol. ix., new series." Mr. Fellows, the proprietor of the *Gazette*, became its publisher. Its size was considerably larger than its predecessor. In politics it advocated the re-election of President Adams. The first leading editorial gives the following reasons for a change of name — "We this day present the public with No. 1 of a new series of our paper; or to speak more correctly, with a new paper, under a new name and auspices, in an enlarged and improved form, with new hopes and prospects. \* \* From the want of an editor on whom might rest the responsibility, the publishers of the *Belfast Gazette* have been aware that their paper has heretofore wanted that strong and decided political character which is required to gain the confidence of the community, and to give a proper tone to public sentiment. \* \* The political character of this paper is to be, as its name purports, Democratic, heartily and entirely Democratic." The *Democrat* continued less than a year, and with the forty-fourth number its unannounced termination took place.

## REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

Mr. Fellows transferred his press and other printing materials to Messrs. Robert White and Cyrus Rowe, of Belfast, who, under the style of White and Rowe, on the sixth day of Feb., 1829, established the Republican Journal. In politics, the new sheet supported Democratic principles as represented by Jackson, whose election over Adams in the previous November probably induced the discontinuance of its predecessor. Its size and typography were similar to those of the Democrat. The partnership of White and Rowe existed until 184—, when Mr. White\* retired, and was succeeded by Benjamin Griffin, of Boston, who became the editor. The new firm was dissolved Oct. 7, 1843, when Mr. Griffin associated himself with his brother, under the name of George E. and B. Griffin. In June, 1845, the Journal was much enlarged and improved. During the following year, Mr. Rowe purchased the interest of George E. Griffin, and the old firm of Rowe and Griffin was resumed, which continued until January, 1849. At that date, George B. Moore and Levi R. Wing, young men who had served their apprenticeships in the office, became proprietors. Mr. Griffin soon afterwards left for California. He has since edited the Providence Daily Post, and now conducts the Syracuse (N. Y.) Democrat. His editorials in the Journal were distinguished by vigor of thought and simplicity of style. Mr. Rowe also went to California, and subsequently to Nevada City, where he died Dec. 12, 1858.

Under the style of George B. Moore and Co., and Wing and Moore (Mr. Moore being editor), the Journal continued until 18— when J. G. Dickerson, Esq., now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, purchased the interest of Wing, and a new partnership was formed, called Moore and Dickerson. In May, 1858, the establishment was sold to William H. Simpson, Esq., the present editor and proprietor. Mr. Moore continued the editorial management until 1864, when he was appointed Inspector of the Customs at Camden. He was afterwards editor of the Portland Daily Advertiser, which position he occupied at the time of his

\* Mr. White was originally a merchant in Belfast, and was Register of Deeds and County Treasurer of Waldo county. He died suddenly, Dec. 31, 1866.

death, March, 1862. With the exception of a short period of suspension in 1866, the Journal has existed for over forty years. It has always been published weekly.

THE MAINE FARMER AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

In chronological order this was the next paper to the Journal established in Waldo county. It was also published in Belfast. It was a weekly sheet, about 20 × 14 inches on each page, well printed, and conducted with considerable ability. The first number appeared April 8, 1829, and the last Oct., 1830. Edward Palmer, afterward a Unitarian minister at Natick, Mass., was its editor.

WORKINGMEN'S ADVOCATE.

From the dissolution of the Farmer arose The Maine Workingmen's Advocate, another weekly paper, which commenced November 3, 1830. The proprietor was John Dorr, to whom the subscription list of the Farmer had been transferred, and probably its printing materials, as the size and typography are identical. Its political character was decidedly Federal or Whig. Samuel Upton, Esq., a prominent politician, was editor. With the commencement of the sixth volume, its name was changed to American Advocate. On the 22d of January, 1834, the offices of the Advocate and of the Journal were destroyed by fire. Their contents were saved in a damaged condition, the presses were broken in the haste of removal, and the types badly knocked into *pi*. The Advocate was discontinued April 28, 1836. Mr. Upton removed to Bangor, and afterward to Washington, where his death occurred in 1840.

BELFAST INTELLIGENCER.

In 1836, serious dissensions having occurred among the Democrats of Waldo county relative to a Congressional nomination, the Belfast Intelligencer, a rival of the Journal, was established Nov. 17th by Frederick P. Ingalls. Joseph Williamson, Esq., was its editor and principal proprietor. At the expiration of a

☞ In ninth line of preceding page, after 131, insert 1. In second line of second paragraph, after 13, insert 55.

year it was moved to Frankfort village (now Winterport), where it was maintained until Jan. 12, 1839. Mr. Ingalls is now a constable in Boston. Mr. Williamson died in 1854, aged 65 years.\*

#### WALDO PATRIOT.

The removal of the *Intelligencer* was soon followed by the publication at Belfast of a Whig paper called the *Waldo Patriot*. John Dorr was its publisher, and Hon. Solyman Heath, now of Waterville, editor. Its size was that of the *Journal*, which it excelled in mechanical execution. The first number appeared Jan. 1, 1838. Peculiarly, the paper is believed to have been unremunerative, and at the close of the first volume it was united with the *Kennebec Journal*, at Augusta, of which Mr. Dorr became a proprietor. He still resides in that city.

#### WALDO SIGNAL.

An enthusiastic political campaign in 1840 induced the establishment of another Whig newspaper in Belfast, and in October, Chas. Giles, a practical printer (who a few months previously had made an ineffectual attempt to institute the *Democratic Standard*), gave to the public the *Waldo Signal*,† a weekly paper of medium size. On the 26th of June, 1846, it was enlarged, and the name of *State Signal* substituted for the old one. Isaac N. Felch, Esq., afterwards Deputy Collector, edited it until the termination of the seventh volume, Oct. 27, 1847, when Messrs. Giles and Felch retired, and a change of name and proprietors took place. William L. Avery, Esq. of Belfast, and Horace K. Kimball of New York,

\* Joseph Williamson, father of the author of this well prepared sketch of the Press in Waldo County, was a graduate of Vermont University in the class of 1812,—a lawyer in Belfast for nearly forty years,—County Attorney,—President of the Senate of Maine, etc.—*Id.*

†In the valuable history of Newspapers in Knox County, prepared by Edwin Sprague, Esq., and published with the proceedings of the 'Third Editors and Publishers' Convention, no mention is made of a Democratic weekly paper called the *American Citizen*, which was issued at Camden from May 13th to September 26th, 1840, by John B. Shaw, editor and proprietor. Mr. Shaw came from Winthrop, Me., and was a bitter seceder. The paper was discontinued for want of patronage. It was of small size, and was printed. Mr. Shaw now resides in California. As Camden belonged to Waldo County during the existence of the *Citizen*, a notice of the omission seems proper in this article.

who a few weeks previously had started *The New Planet*, now became owners of the *Signal* establishment and united both papers under the title of *Signal and Planet*. Mr. Feleh subsequently removed to Gorham, where he died in 1870. For a short time he was editor of the *Portland Evening Star*: Mr. Giles engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was Postmaster of Belfast from 1849 to 1853. At an early period of the rebellion, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Maine Regiment and was killed at the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862.

On the 10th of January, 1849, the firm of Avery and Kimball was dissolved. The former continued as editor and proprietor. His connection with the paper ceased March 3, 1853, by a sale to D. H. Prime of Vermont, who changed its name to *Belfast Signal*. Mr. Avery afterwards edited the *Daily Times*, at Troy, N. Y. He now resides in Washington. Mr. Kimball has been for several years, foreman of one of the New York dailies. Under the new ownership, prosperity did not attend the *Signal*, and in November, 1853, it was sold to Messrs. J. R. Stephens and Co., who published a few numbers and then discontinued it.

#### NEW PLANET.

The *New Planet*, of which mention has been made, was a weekly folio sheet, with seven large columns on each page. It was independent in its character, and according to the prospectus, "differed in many respects from any journal in the State." After sixteen numbers had appeared, on the 27th of October, 1847, its union with the *Signal* took place, as stated above.

#### PEOPLES' ADVOCATE.

In March, 1844, another rival of the *Journal* appeared, called the *Peoples' Advocate and Independent Democrat*, printed weekly by Lewis Richardson, "for the proprietors." It contained twenty-four columns, and the annual subscription price was \$1.50 in advance. It gave a cordial support to the regular National and State Democratic candidates, but opposed the local nominations. N. Abbott, Esq. of the Waldo Bar, afterwards a member of the Legislature, and a Representative in Congress, was the editor. The paper did not reach the close of a second volume.

Mr. Richardson has since published a paper at Rockland, where he died in 1867. .

A small weekly campaign paper was issued from the office of the Republican Journal, for a few months previous to the Presidential election of 1848.

#### COMMON SCHOOL ADVOCATE.

In May, 1848, Messrs. Rowe and Griffin commenced publishing at Belfast the Common School Advocate, a semi-monthly sheet of a quarto form. The editorial department was conducted by William G. Crosby, Secretary of the Board of Education. The second volume was increased in size, each number containing eight pages. It was discontinued Aug. 1, 1849.

#### PROGRESSIVE AGE.

The Progressive Age, a weekly paper, which advocated the principles of the then new Republican party, was established at Belfast, July 1, 1854. It was of small dimensions at first, but with the increase of the political organization which it represented, its size was extended, and it is now a large sheet. William M. Rust, Esq. has been editor and proprietor from its commencement.

#### MAINE FREE PRESS.

After a quiet of ten years, local dissensions again disturbed the harmony of the Democratic party of Waldo county, and on June 15, 1854, the Maine Free Press, a large and well printed weekly paper, was established at Belfast by Hon. E. K. Smart, Collector of the Customs, who edited it. The name of Levi R. Wing appears as first publisher. For a few months in 1855 John Abbot conducted it. M. V. Stetson then became publisher, and Col. Smart resumed the editorial charge. In 1857, it was removed to Rockland, and merged in the United States Democrat, under the name of Democrat and Free Press, which it now bears. Col. Smart continues to reside at Camden. Mr. Wing and Mr. Stetson live in Boston.

#### PROGRESSIVE AGE EVENING BULLETIN.

The only daily paper ever attempted in Waldo county, was the Progressive Age Evening Bulletin, a sheet 12 × 8 inches, which issued from the office of the Age in Belfast, every afternoon



from April 24, to June 29, 1861, and contained all the evening despatches concerning the war. It was revived March 10th of the following year, by Messrs. Pillsbury and Burgess, under the name of the Evening Bulletin. But twenty-six numbers of the new series appeared.

## UNION BANNER.

The Union Banner was started in Belfast, January, 1870, by L. H. Murch, (a native of Unity) who was editor, publisher, and proprietor. It was printed by Geo. W. Burgess. It was a monthly royal quarto of 8 pp., published but one year; circulation 1000 copies.

## BELFAST ADVERTISER.

The last newspaper established in Waldo county was the Belfast Advertiser, a monthly quarto of eight pages, published by George E. Brackett and George W. Burgess. Its first issue appeared in July, 1871, and it is still published, with a circulation of twenty-five hundred copies. As indicated by its name, the columns are principally devoted to advertisements.

THE  
PRESS OF SAGADAMOC COUNTY.

BATH.

MAINE GAZETTE.

The history of the Gazette, the first newspaper published at Bath, must be very brief. It was commenced by Messrs. Torrey and Simpson on the 8th day of December, 1820. Mr. Simpson, after one year's connection with the establishment, sold his right to Mr. Torrey, who continued the publication until 1830.

The politics of the Gazette were merely of a nominal character; as, at that time, under the administration of James Monroe, there was very little political excitement. When John Quincy Adams was brought before the public, the Gazette took a decided stand for his election. This movement resulted in the establishment of the Maine Inquirer, which advocated the promotion of Wm. H. Crawford to the Presidency; and the final result was the consolidation of both papers, in 1832, under the name of Gazette and Inquirer.

The Gazette was the medium for the promulgation of the Laws of the United States, while Henry Clay was Secretary of State under the administration of J. Q. Adams. The editorial of this paper was conducted principally by the publishers. The contributors were Hon. William Thornlike, Hon. Benjamin Randall, and Hon. Joseph F. Wingate.

The bound volumes of the Gazette were presented by Mr. Torrey to the Bath Public Library in 1830, when Dr. N. Weld was Librarian.

NOTE — Mr. Torrey, who has favored us with the above, is now a retired typographer, enjoying, we hope, the eve of his laborious life at No. 19 Winthrop street, Boston Highlands.

## MAINE INQUIRER.

This paper was established at Bath, Oct. 14, 1824, by Thomas Eaton, who graduated from the office of the Eastern Argus, which was then published at Portland by Messrs. Todd and Smith. Mr. Eaton continued publisher and editor of the Inquirer until Nov., 1832, when he disposed of his interest in the paper to Mr. Harris, of Haverhill, Mass., who published it about a year, and then sold his interest to J. S. Swift, recently publisher of the Farmington Chronicle. Mr. Eaton was appointed postmaster of Bath in April, 1833, and continued in the office until Dec. 31, 1850.

The Inquirer was the first paper in New England that advocated the election of Gen. Jackson for President, commencing the canvass soon after the choice by Congress of John Quincy Adams for President in 1825,—the States failing to elect. The Inquirer was rigidly Democratic in its doctrines.

In this enterprise Mr. Eaton was assisted and patronised by some of the most prominent citizens of Bath, among whom were Gov. King, Hon. Peleg Tallman, Col. Peter H. Green, Gen. James McLellan, Gen. Joseph Sewall, Judge Henry Tallman, Judge Groton, and others, who were especially active and efficient in sustaining the paper and extending its circulation.

## GAZETTE AND INQUIRER.

In 1832 the Maine Gazette and the Inquirer were united and published weekly under the title Gazette and Inquirer, first by Mr. Harris, and afterward by Hamlet Bates until 1834. Josiah S. Swift then became the proprietor and publisher, under whose supervision it was published until March 17, 1836, when the establishment was purchased by Elisha Clarke, who changed the name and called his issue the

## LINCOLN TELEGRAPH.

The circulation of the paper was quite limited at the time Mr. Clarke took charge, being less than 100; but under his management it soon gained a very large circulation for the times, and a good pecuniary basis. Mr. Clarke continued as editor and publisher until September, 1846, when he sold to Chamberlain, Haines and Plummer, and retired.

The new publishers were all enthusiastic and sanguine young men; they felt that enterprise was the direct road to success, and in that faith they enlarged the paper, and gave it a new title—

THE NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

—They made expensive additions to the establishment, and struggled manfully to realize success. In 1848 they commenced the publication of the Daily Northern Tribune. This experiment proving less profitable than was hoped, Mr. Haines retired from the firm about 1849; and a few months later Mr. Chamberlain withdrew and emigrated to California, where, it is understood, he has been very successful in life. Mr. Plummer then took as a partner in the business, George Ross, at that time foreman in the Portland Advertiser office; and soon afterward sold his interest to Benjamin H. Meder of Brunswick.

Messrs. Meder and Ross discontinued the publication of the daily, and issued, instead, the Tri-Weekly Northern Tribune. Mr. Meder, however, did not long retain his position as publisher, but sold out to Mr. Ross. All these changes took place previous to 1852. The various persons who at different times were proprietors of the establishment, were at the same time editors of the paper. Mr. Ross, on becoming sole proprietor, being an excellent practical printer, devoted himself mainly to the business part of his office, employing editorial assistance. Hon. John S. Baker was the first who edited the paper for Mr. Ross, which he did for some length of time. He was succeeded by Chas. G. Came, Esq. of Portland, who furnished editorial matter a few months, until he became connected with a Boston newspaper. Through the fall and winter of 1854-55, W. H. Crosby, at that time Principal of the Bath High School, acted as editor for Mr. Ross. He left Bath for Kentucky in March, and Mr. Upton supplied his place during the remainder of Ross's administration, which terminated on the first day of June, 1855; the weekly and tri-weekly Northern Tribune then becoming consolidated, under new owners, with the

DAILY AND WEEKLY MIRROR.

The Weekly Mirror was started by Rufus R. Haines, one of the former publishers of the Tribune, and Hiram L. Wing of

Waterville.\* Mr. Haines had subsequently associated with him, at different times, H. L. Whiting, a Boston printer, Edwin Sprague, now of the Rockland Free Press, and Charles Cobb, then of New York city. †

The Mirror was published weekly until the spring of 1853, when it also appeared as a daily; the Tribune being still issued thrice weekly. Both the Tribune and Mirror were whig in politics; the former having free-soil proclivities, and the latter representing the conservative element of the party.

Mr. Cobb became associated with Mr. Haines in March, 1855. On the first day of June, the same year, Mr. Haines of the Mirror and Mr. Ross of the Tribune disposed of their respective interests to Charles Cobb and George A. Kimball. The two papers were now consolidated; the name of the Tribune being retained for both weekly and daily issues. Cobb and Kimball's proprietorship was of short duration, being just three months. On the first day of September the office was sold and possession given to the Tribune Association.

Political as well as pecuniary considerations had something to do with these various changes. The repeal of the 'Missouri Compromise,' and the consequent attempt to establish slavery in Kansas, worked thorough disintegration of the old Democratic and Whig parties, and finally resulted in establishing the dominance of the republican party. Neither Ross nor Haines liked the idea of continuing in the business and making a paper to conform to the changed political situation, after each had so long and so earnestly fought under the Whig banner.

Having disposed of their newspaper interests in Bath, Mr. Ross went to Kansas, engaged in the lumber business, and was meeting with a fair degree of success, when his mill and lumber were swept away by fire. His friends in Bath assisted him to begin again, but he died within the year.

Mr. Haines remained in Bath and took the position of foreman

\* Mr. Wing, a few years later, was burned to death on the Steamer Ocean; the accident being occasioned by collision with one of the English Mail Steamers in Boston Harbor in 1851.

† See Appendix.

for the Tribune Association, which he held one year and a half, and then went to California.

#### THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION

was composed of a number of gentlemen — Straight Whigs they delighted to call themselves — who put into the concern an actual paid up capital of \$6,000; a sum which at that time was supposed to be ample for the purpose of making a first class local paper, both weekly and daily. No member of the association had a practical acquaintance with the business, either as publisher or editor; their prime object in the undertaking being to gain political advantage, and in this they were for a time eminently successful.

As has been stated, the Association assumed the publication of the daily and weekly Tribune on the first day of September, 1855, just two weeks before the closely contested State election of that year. The politics of the Tribune were changed, just at that important crisis, from an earnest advocacy of republican policy to an equally earnest support of the Whig party, and of its alliance with the Democratic party. The Lincoln senatorial district was then entitled to four Senators, whose election was determined by one or two hundred votes. The change in the politics of the Tribune, it cannot be doubted, decided the senatorial election in favor of the allied Whig and Democratic candidates, thus securing the election, by the Legislature, of Samuel Wells as Governor of the State.

Financially, the success of the Tribune while under the management of the Association was by no means commensurate with the means employed. R. R. Haines was engaged as general foreman, with D. Garland and S. Drake as foremen respectively of the newspaper and job departments. These were excellent men for the positions assigned, and they were supported by a strong force of subordinates, male and female. Wm. H. Whitman was employed as business manager, and whatever his qualifications for that post, it is certain he did not manage to make the experiment of the Association a pecuniary success.

Albert G. Tenney, now of the Brunswick Telegraph, was in-

stalled as editor; and it must be said of him that no person has ever occupied the editorial chair in Bath who had a greater degree of general fitness for that position. To a liberal education and a mind capable of close reasoning and of arriving at logical conclusions, he added unwearied industry and constant application.

With such an array of professional and mechanical talents, the Association not unnaturally looked for a fair dividend on their investment. But although a paper of a higher class than was ever before issued in Bath—one, too, which has not since been excelled, if indeed it has been equalled—still the income was so far from giving it support that within the second year the stockholders were assessed 100 per cent. on each share.

The questions of the day having become settled adversely—and very emphatically so—to the politics of the Tribune, the stockholders made but a slight response to the assessment just mentioned. With them it had been a political venture, one that had wholly miscarried. Their cash had been absorbed, and it is not to be wondered at that in such case their interest abated. Still the paper struggled on a few months longer, being very acceptably edited by Wm. L. Putnam, Esq., then a young college graduate and law student;—now a prominent lawyer in Portland, who has once been chosen Mayor of that city.

Early in September, 1857, the Association disposed of the Tribune establishment, at a very low price, to Eldridge Roberts and Elisha Clarke, who continued the publication of the daily and weekly Tribune under the style of E. Roberts and Co., Elisha Clarke, editor. They at the same time made purchase of the Eastern Times newspaper establishment, and united its subscription list with that of the Tribune, calling the consolidated paper

#### NORTHERN TRIBUNE AND EASTERN TIMES.

The politics of the paper under E. Roberts and Co. were of a Democratic cast, while the community in which it was located was Republican, more than two to one. Of course the publishers found that money was coined in the business somewhat slowly.

September 8, 1857, John T. Gilman started the PEOPLE'S ORGAN,

a small tri-weekly and weekly paper, Democratic in politics, and an active rival of the Tribune. The rivalry, however, was brought to a close in a few months by the sale of the Tribune establishment to Mr. Gilman, who joined to it that of the Organ.\* Perhaps no editor in Bath was ever more popular than Mr. Gilman, though we think not deservedly so. He was an affluent writer, sharp and raucy, quick at a retort, and pungent in his thrusts which were as often aimed at his political friends as his opponents. As to the truth of his statements, it was not always easy to find a voucher. He gave an earnest support to the war against the rebellion until June, 1862, when he sold the office to Jas. M. Lincoln, publisher of the American Sentinel. As this was the last newspaper consolidation that has taken place in Bath, it is proper to go back and bring forward an account of two important branches of what is being considered as the main line; a third one — the Mirror — having been already noticed. The first to be mentioned is the

#### MAINE ENQUIRER.

From the time that the old Maine Inquirer was united with the Gazette to May, 1842, the Democratic party in Bath had no paper to advocate its principles. In this year, however, John J. Ramsey commenced the publication of the Maine Enquirer,—a change of a single letter from the name of a former publication, and which was supposed sufficient to evade the rights of Mr. Clarke, of the Telegraph, as purchaser of a trade mark. Mr. Ramsey published the paper four years with fair success, pecuniarily, and with a respectable show of ability.

\* On the adoption of the Chicago platform in 1860 by the Republican party, and the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, Mr. Clarke at once noticing and proclaiming the identity of that platform with that on which he had always stood, as a Whig, disposed of his interest to John T. Gilman, editor and proprietor of the Organ, an opposition paper, started a few months previously, claiming to represent more truly the views of the Democratic party.

Mr. Clarke was a member of the State Senate for the years 1853 and '54, and is now Deputy Collector of Customs in the Bath Custom-house, where he has held office since June, 1861.



In the spring of 1846 John T. Gilman became associated with Mr. Ramsey, and the name of the paper was changed to

## EASTERN TIMES.

In November of the same year Mr. Gilman purchased the entire establishment, and continued the publication of the Times something over a year, and then sold to Joseph T. Huston, a gentleman who had spent about twelve years as Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Navy.

On March 7, 1850, Mr. Huston sold to George E. Newman, a practical printer, then of Boston, but formerly of Hallowell, where he had been associated with his brother, Thos. W. Newman, in the publication of the Hallowell Gazette. Upon assuming the management of the Times Mr. Newman devoted himself largely to the reconstruction and rejuvenation of a run-down establishment, employing as assistants in the political department, Fred E. Shaw, Esq.,\* now editor and proprietor of the Oxford Democrat, and Thos. W. Newman, then of Hallowell. The paper was strongly identified with what was known as the Hubbard interest; always persistently advocating the doctrines of the Democratic party, as set forth at their convention in Portland in 1849, and subsequently as held by that great apostle of Democracy, Stephen A. Douglas. Under this management the Eastern Times was the first Democratic paper in the State to rebuke and denounce the bolters at the Legislative Caucus for the nomination of a candidate for the U. S. Senate upon the expiration of Mr. Hamlin's first term, and the weight of its influence was exerted to show the justness, the fitness, and the consistency of returning that gentleman, which was done.

Mr. Newman succeeded in greatly improving the typographical appearance of his paper, as also its circulation and patronage, until April 7, 1856, when he sold the establishment to a company of gentlemen formed for the purpose. They installed, as editor, John Abbott (familiarily known as "Long John"), who occupied the position only a few months, the editorial management then devolving upon different members of the company, until after the

\* Mr. Shaw had been some months with Mr. Huston in the same capacity.

election of Mr. Buchanan, when the paper was left to run alone while the stockholders went to Washington to assist the President in filling the government offices, particularly those in the latitude of Bath. Two young ladies were employed in the office as compositors in the mean time, and for six months acting as editors. After nearly two years of newspaper experience, at a cost of several thousand dollars, the material of the office was disposed of to Clarke and Roberts, then publishers of the Northern Tribune.

#### AMERICAN SENTINEL.

Who that was old enough to be a voter at the time does not remember that most singular political development, styled the Know Nothing movement, which swept over the whole country, taking Maine in its course, in the summer of 1854. The American Sentinel was one of the first, if not the very first paper in the State, which was started solely as an organ of the Know Nothing or American party.

In 1854 certain gentlemen, among whom were Hon. E. B. French, Hon. Abner Stetson, Hon. E. W. Stetson and other prominent individuals, procured the necessary materials and established a weekly paper in Damariscotta village, and employed Joseph M. Hayes, then a young graduate of the Eastern Times office, in Bath, as printer. Hon. Ezra B. French was editor, and the name — American Sentinel — given to the sheet, at that time was supposed to be a sufficient indication of its politics.

As has already been stated in the account of the Northern Tribune, that journal, early in September, 1855, was sold to the Straight Whigs, and the Republicans of Bath were left without a paper to advocate their views.

Negotiations were at once commenced for the purchase of the Sentinel and its removal to Bath. A self-appointed committee of active Republicans took hold of the matter, and in less than a week the press and materials were set up in Bath, and volunteer compositors, pressmen and editors got out the largest edition ever before that time issued from a Bath office. There was a wonderful lack of almost everything needful for getting out a paper,

except determination on the part of those engaged in it. To the writer of these paragraphs fell the duty of making a sheet iron mold for casting the rollers; a job very easily performed so far as the casting was concerned; but the pinch was to get the rollers out of the mold.

In two or three weeks, however, the "office" was removed from the livery stable counting-room to Pierce's Hall, where it was amply accommodated, and where it soon became well established under the proprietorship of Mr. James M. Lincoln, who assumed the rights, credits and liabilities of the volunteer publishers.

Previous to his connection with the Sentinel, Mr. Lincoln had been known in Bath as an excellent mechanic, working at his trade — that of a coppersmith — for Messrs. Mitchell and Low, and at the same time as an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance. Before coming to Bath he had been connected with the Native American party in Boston, in 1852, and thus very naturally became a leader in the "American" movement of 1854, and was by that party chosen that year to represent the city in the State Legislature, and was by no means the least influential member of that body.

Mr. Lincoln commenced formally as publisher of the Sentinel in the latter part of September, 1854, and continued until his death in August, 1866.\* The publishing of a daily paper in connection

\*From a Memoir of Mr. JAMES M. LINCOLN we learn that he was born in Boston, February 27, 1820. He was the son of Jared and Sila Lincoln, and grandson of Matthew Lincoln of Hingham. His father, a man of vigorous intellect and unbending integrity, still survives, in his eighty-eighth year. His mother, a woman of refinement and culture, with a sensitive nature ever ready to heed the call of the needy and distressed, was called to her heavenly home when he was but three years of age. In early youth, he enjoyed all the advantages of the excellent schools of Boston; and at the age of thirteen received the Franklin Medal — a token of the highest merit — at the Mayhew School.

The Editors and Publishers' Association, at their meeting in 1866, passed this resolution — "That in the sudden death of our brother, James M. Lincoln, our Association has lost the counsel and co-operation of a good man, interested in all which concerns our welfare, and the progress of society to a higher civilization. His activities were in aid of the public good. His friends all felt that he was a good man and true, and worthy of the highest confidence."

with the weekly Sentinel was often discussed, but took form only through the exciting "Freemont and freedom" campaign of 1856, during which a daily Sentinel was issued, which will not suffer in comparison with other papers of that day in the zeal, spirit and ability it displayed in maintaining Republican principles and policy.

While publishing the Sentinel Mr. Lincoln was three years in succession chosen Assistant Secretary, and the three succeeding years Secretary, of the Senate of Maine. In his absence on his official duties the paper was under the editorial supervision of Mr. Upton, the present proprietor of the Daily Times. Joseph M. Hayes was foreman in the office of the Sentinel from the commencement of its publication in 1854 to October, 1863, when he entered upon the office of Clerk of Courts.

In 1862 Mr. Gilman, publisher of the Tribune and Daily Times, finding his views changed by the logic of events, and himself in harmony with the Republican party in advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the Union, proposed the sale of his office to Mr. Lincoln, and negotiations to this end were consummated in the month of June. The two offices were consolidated under Mr. Lincoln; Mr. Gilman removing to Portland, where he was at once installed as joint proprietor and editor in chief of the daily and weekly Press. The Sentinel office was removed across the street into the office given up by Mr. Gilman; the name American Sentinel supplanted that of Northern Tribune on the consolidated weekly, while the name of the Daily Times was changed by Mr. Lincoln to the Daily Sentinel and Times.

Thus it is seen that, with one or two unimportant exceptions, the American Sentinel of to-day is the lineal successor, by actual successive consolidations, of every paper that has been published in Bath. There has been no break in the lines which come down from the Maine Gazette, the Maine Inquirer, the Maine Enquirer, the Lincoln Telegraph, the Eastern Times, the Northern Tribune, and the People's Organ. All have converged and united, and the subscribers of each of the papers have been served to this day without interruption, excepting such as had otherwise directed.

With a clear field to occupy, Mr. Lincoln had a fair degree of pecuniary success, and continued to issue the Sentinel and the Daily Sentinel and Times until his death, which took place, as already stated, Aug. 14, 1866. Without any claim to brilliancy, and with a repugnance to the sensational, he gave the papers a high tone; and by unremitting labor and straightforward purpose on his part, they maintained a respectable standing and exerted a positive influence in giving direction to public opinion.

Toward the last of July, 1866, finding himself obliged to take a vacation on account of failing health, Mr. Lincoln arranged with Mr. Cobb to carry on the office as foreman, with Mr. Hayes to assist in looking after the finances, and with Mr. Upton to attend to the editorial department. He then went to Farmington, hoping in that beautiful and quiet village to find not only rest from harassing and wearisome labors, but also relief for a long time troublesome complaint. Instead, however, of finding improved health he at once sank under disease, and a medical examination disclosed that what he had been considering dyspepsia was really an incurable disease of the stomach; an opinion which his death within the fortnight seemed to verify.

The publication of the papers was continued by the widow until the first day of the following December, when the office was sold to Elijah Upton and Henry A. Shorey, who published the daily and weekly papers until Sept., 1869. Under their administration there was no change in name or general character of the papers. In the last named year, certain parties becoming dissatisfied with the paper, both for its outspoken advocacy of temperance and for its equally outspoken opposition to the re-nomination of Gov. Chamberlain, induced W. E. S. Whitman to become its purchaser. He put a new dress on the paper, and exhibited not a little tact in editorial management. But finding the business very much less remunerative than he had been led to expect, after a trial of thirteen months he re-sold the office to Mr. Upton, who is still the publisher.

## TELESCOPE.

In 1837 a small sheet, called the Telescope, was issued by James Nelson, which survived about one year. Mr. Nelson graduated from the office of Mr. Griffin at Brunswick. He is now a compositor in Houghton's Riverside printing-house at Cambridge, Mass.

## SAGADAHOC REVIEW.

This was the title of a daily and weekly paper published a few months in 1853, or near that time, by Josiah S. Swift, afterward publisher of the Farmington Chronicle.

## MAINE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

In the winter of 1869-70, Henry A. Shorey commenced publishing a weekly paper with the above title, in the interest of the "third party," or the political party of that time which made Temperance and a more stringent temperance law its leading issue. A trial of nine months proved the impracticability of the enterprise; the subscription list was disposed of to the Riverside, and Maj. Shorey removed to Bridgton and established the Bridgton News.

THE  
PRESS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

BY SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN.

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NORRIDGEWOCK.

SOMERSET JOURNAL.

The first newspaper printed in Somerset county was issued at Norridgewock, May 15, 1823, and was called the Somerset Journal. It was published by Edes and Copeland at \$2.00 per annum. The senior member of this firm was Geo. Valentine Edes, who was born in Boston, Feb. 14, 1799. He served his time principally with his uncle, Peter Edes, at Augusta. Peter Edes, as may be well known, was the son of Benjamin Edes, of the firm of Edes and Gill of Boston, printers to the General Court in the stirring times preceding the Revolution, and the publishers of the old Boston Gazette and County Journal. Peter, who at the time was too young to join the army, but still old enough to feel as much interest in the events of the day as the most active soldier, was taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Bunker Hill, and confined upon bread and water one hundred and four days. During this time he kept a minute diary which presents a very interesting picture of the hardships and cruelties to which our prisoners were subjected by the British. The firm of Edes and Copeland was dissolved in September, 1824. Mr. Copeland purchasing the interest of his partner for the sum of four hundred dollars. After dissolving the partnership, Mr. Edes continued to

print the paper for Mr. Copeland until December, 1836. He then went into trade, continuing in the business two or three years. In 1839 he established the *Piscataquis Herald* at Dover, and is still living at that place publishing the same paper, under the firm of Geo. V. Edes and Son, the name having been changed to the *Piscataquis Observer*. Mr. Edes set the first type ever set in Penobscot county (on the *Bangor Weekly Register*) in 1816, and the first in Somerset and Piscataquis counties as above stated. Although now (1872) in his 73d year, he still works at the case every day, and sticks the smallest type without the aid of glasses.

Thomas J. Copeland, the junior member of the firm of Edes and Copeland, was a practical printer, and served his apprenticeship with E. Goodale of Hallowell, on the old *Hallowell Gazette*, as early as 1817-'18. During the time he published the *Somerset Journal*, he was also in trade at Norridgewock, and gave but little personal attention to the printing of the paper. He continued its proprietor, however, until June 7, 1837, when he discontinued its publication and advertised the establishment for sale. In this announcement he says—"Feeling as we do the importance of having a Whig paper published in this county at this time more than in any preceding year, we regret exceedingly the necessity of discontinuing the *Journal*; but as we cannot continue it without submitting to great inconvenience for no profit, we have come to the conclusion to suspend operations." He also says—"The paper has now about five hundred *good* subscribers, and with very little effort the number might easily be increased two or three hundred." Mr. Copeland soon found a purchaser for the establishment, removed to Calais and engaged in trade. He is still residing in that city; has held several responsible local offices, and been several times a member of the State Legislature.

Norridgewock, being the shire town, was naturally the headquarters of the public men and politicians, and in 1823, and for many years after, was the chief place of business in Somerset county. Its population at this date was something over 1,000, although the returns show but 111 votes polled for Governor. For many years after the establishment of the *Journal* there were



only two northern mails a week at Norridgewock; never more until 1840. The mail for many years was carried on horse-back between Augusta and Norridgewock by Peter Gilman,\* who was the first mail carrier between the two places, and his arrival at the latter place was always duly announced by the blowing of a tin horn. At that time Mark S. Blunt, afterward County Treasurer, was postmaster. Mr. Blunt died in 1866 at the age of 80.

The Somerset Journal was first printed in the third story of Preston's brick store, opposite the Court House. This building is still standing, and is occupied as the Probate office of the county. The size of the paper when first started was  $13\frac{3}{4} \times 19$  inches per page, five columns each. It was printed upon what was then known as a Ramage press, a machine of American manufacture. The press, as well as the material of all kinds, was obtained in Philadelphia. The paper upon which it was printed was manufactured at Gardiner, and cost \$2.00 per ream, delivered at the office. The Gardiner mill was then carried on by Springer and Moore, and was the only paper mill in the State at that time. Previous to this, George Savage had made paper at Gardiner, commencing about 1812 or 1813, but had been superseded by the firm of Savels and Cox. George Cox, who died at Vassalboro in 1870 at the age of 84 years, was also one of the very first to engage in the manufacture of paper in Maine.

The Somerset Journal was established as a neutral paper, but it very soon espoused the cause of the Whigs and became the organ of the Whig party in that section of the State. Mr. Copeland always performed the part of editor until he sold it in 1837; al-

\* As a curiosity, and as showing the limited amount of mail matter carried at the time, I give the following advertisement from the Kennebec Intelligencer of October 20, 1798:—

“STOLEN from the horse of the Subscriber, on the evening of the Hth Inst., at the Post office Door in Augusta, a Pair of SADDLE BAGS, containing a red Morroco Pocket Book, in which were two Letters, one directed to Gage and Vose, the other to George Crosby, and a number of Notes and accounts, and an execution in favor of the Subscriber. Whoever will apprehend the Thief and give Information, so that the Property may be recovered, shall receive a generous reward.

October 14, 1798.

Peter Gilman,  
Post Rider.”

though many of the selections were made by Mr. Edes, as well as by the compositors. Among the writers of its political articles were William Allen, Esq., author of the histories of Norridgewock and Industry, now living in the former town in his 92d year; Hon. David Kidder, a native of Dresden, representative to Congress from 1823 to 1827; Hon. John S. Tenney, a native of Byfield, Mass., late Chief Justice of the S. J. Court of Maine, deceased; Dr. James Bates, Representative to Congress from 1831 to 1833, now residing in Yarmouth; and other prominent politicians of the time. It is probable that these gentlemen assisted, pecuniarily, in the publication of their political organ; at any rate Mr. Allen did, as he has informed me that he subscribed for several copies for friends, assisted in procuring subscribers, and advanced money for the publisher to procure paper, without interest.

After one month's suspension the Somerset Journal re-appeared July 5, 1837, published by Henry Paul Pratt,\* who issued it as vol. xv. number 6. In his Introductory he says:—"As heretofore, the Journal will be an independent publication, purely Republican in its principles, the unwavering friend of the people. We shall endeavor to rise above mere party considerations—approve the right wherever found, and rebuke the wrong." Mr. Pratt had served his time with Mr. Copeland, and was therefore practically fitted for its publisher. He published it until Dec. 31, 1839, when the name of B. F. Dimock, a brother-in-law to Mr. Pratt, appeared as its publisher. How long Mr. Dimock acted as publisher I am unable to state. In 1843 the name of the paper was changed to the Workingman, and after a few months it was called the

#### WORKINGMAN AND PEOPLE'S PRESS.

About this time Mr. Pratt having again assumed its publication in his own name, he associated with himself in its editorial management William D. Gould, a native of Norridgewock, admitted to the Somerset bar in 1846. Mr. Gould went to Australia in 1849, where, if living, he is still residing. He was a man of genuine native ability, and a writer of much force.

\* Henry P. Pratt had previously published a paper in Calais called the *Boundary Gazette and Calais Advertiser*, as see page 149.

I have in my possession files of this paper for the years 1835-40. It was a well printed and well made up sheet, with excellent selections in prose and verse, but containing few editorials and but very little local news. In the issue for April 2, 1839, this motto appears at its head—"In those things which are essential let there be unity; in non-essentials, liberty; and in all things charity."—*Augustin*. In that for April 16, the following is placed as a motto upon its inside, in addition to the above—"Indignantly frowning down every attempt to alienate one portion of our confederacy from the other."—*George Washington*. The head letter was a shaded German text with the seal of the State in the center. In the issue for May 21, 1840, the seal was substituted for a log cabin, to conform to the sentiment of the party concerning Harrison as candidate for the Presidency, which the Journal warmly advocated.

Skowhegan gaining the ascendancy over Norridgewock as a place of business, it afforded a wider field for a printer, especially in the department of job-work, and in 1845 Mr. Pratt removed his establishment to the former place, occupying Dyer's building, upon the second floor, and near the Skowhegan Falls bridge.

Mr. Pratt was a zealous Whig, and an earnest worker for the party. I judge he had hard work to keep the paper running, and probably received contributions from friends of the party to aid in printing it. It was always engaged in a war of words with its neighbor, the Democratic Clarion, and many were the personal squibs that appeared in the columns of each. Mr. Pratt was an honest, hard working man, of decided ability. He worked at the case himself, and always set his editorials without writing them. He gained from his party the office of County Treasurer for 1851-'52, the only political office I believe that he ever held.

In 1852 Mr. Pratt sold the establishment to Messrs. Brainard and Downs and removed to St. Paul, Minnesota. There he engaged in printing a daily paper, and after a short time died of cholera. A son of his, H. Frank Pratt, is still engaged in the printing business in that State. George F. Downs, of the firm of Brainard and Downs, was a native of Mercer, a practical printer,

having served in the Clarion office at Skowhegan. This firm published the People's Press but a few months. They then sold to Wm. E. Hilton, who after publishing it one year removed it to Bangor, changed its name, and from thence its history ceases to be connected with Somerset county.

#### DEMOCRATIC SOMERSET REPUBLICAN.

The second newspaper established in Somerset county was the Democratic Somerset Republican, the first number of which was issued at Norridgewock, June 10, 1828. It was owned by a joint stock company of twenty-four, all prominent Democrats of the county; and it is probable they were led to its establishment from the fear of losing power as a party, since the Whig party had a press in its own interest which was wielding its silent but forcible influence in every part of the county. Among the owners of the paper were Dr. James Bates, Hon. Drummond Farnsworth, Samuel Sylvester, Joshua Gould, Mr. Collins and Mr. McFadden. Dr. Bates acted as editor, and I have been informed its main object was to secure his election to Congress. It also supported Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. Dr. Bates was elected a Representative from 1831 to 1833, and without doubt this paper had much to do in securing his election. The paper was first printed and published for the proprietors by Samuel Homer Noyes, then by Increase Adams, and afterward by Geo. V. Edes. Its circulation in 1831 was about four hundred copies. It was then purchased by Asa Wyman and Son and removed to Milburn — now Skowhegan — the first number issued in that place bearing date Dec. 12, 1831. Asa Wyman was afterward one of the County Commissioners for Somerset county, and a highly esteemed citizen. He died in 1852. Asa N., son of Asa Wyman, edited the paper while it was published by them. In 1849 he went overland to California, and never returned.

#### SKOWHEGAN SENTINEL.

When the paper was removed to Milburn the name of Skowhegan Sentinel was added to it, and it appeared as the Skowhegan Sentinel and Somerset Democratic Republican. Subsequently the latter part of this name was abandoned. Its motto at this time

was — “Principles rather than men.” The paper was published by Asa Wyman and son until Oct. 8, 1838, when it was purchased by Moses Littlefield and Jabez D. Hill. Its circulation at this time was nearly 700 copies. Mr. Littlefield never served any regular apprenticeship at printing, but was originally a hatter, having served his time at this trade in Norridgewock. After regular hours’ work at his trade, he would go into the printing office at that place, take up a stick and go to work. In this way he acquired whatever knowledge of printing he ever possessed. Jabez D. Hill was a native of York county, and came to Milburn in 1831. The firm of Littlefield and Hill was dissolved in 1840, and, to use the words of Mr. Littlefield, “one thousand dollars had been sunk during the two years they had published the paper.” Mr. Hill then assumed the responsibility of publishing it alone, which he did for six months, after which Mr. Littlefield again purchased the entire establishment. From April, 1841, to July of the same year its publication ceased; and when it again appeared, at the latter date, it assumed the name of

DEMOCRATIC CLARION.

In 1856 F. P. Littlefield, son of the publisher, was admitted to a joint proprietorship in this paper. Having from its commencement been an advocate of the Democratic party, and having for some years previously abandoned that and become the organ of the Republican party in Somerset county, the name of the paper was changed, June 18, 1857, to REPUBLICAN CLARION. In June, 1865, the publication of the paper was suspended two weeks, “in order,” said the publishers, “to give all hands a vacation.” For twenty four years previous to this time, the publishers also stated, an accident never occurred in the office to forms, material, or operatives, — from no cause was the regular weekly issue delayed a single hour. Its circulation at this date had reached eleven hundred.

In August, 1867, C. A. F. Emery purchased the interest in the paper owned by F. P. Littlefield, and continued his connection with Moses Littlefield until February 1, 1868, when the latter, admonished by failing health that he must relinquish the business in

which he had acquired competency and a good reputation as a journalist, sold his interest in the newspaper to Z. A. Smith, who had published, during the greater part of 1866, the Hancoek Journal at Ellsworth. Mr. Littlefield, however, retained his interest in the job-printing department of his office, which he continued to carry on until his death, August 19, 1868. He was a man of integrity, of shrewd business character, and more than ordinary ability. The name of the paper was changed in April, 1868, to SOMERSET REPORTER; and was enlarged in size July 20, 1869. In June 1870, Mr. Emery sold his part to Mr. Smith, and the latter, during the same month, disposed of a half interest in the establishment to A. L. Brown. Mr. Smith, having accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Portland Daily Press, sold his interest April 19, 1871, to W. K. Moody, who had been one of the publishers of the Androscoggin Herald at Mechanic Falls. C. A. F. Emery again purchased Mr. Brown's interest, June 16, 1871. August 25, 1871, the paper appeared in quarto form, eight pages, size of printed page  $18 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  inches, five columns to the page, with the motto, "Progress and Literature; Truth and Justice; for the Public Good." Published by Moody and Emery; W. K. Moody, editor.

#### INVESTIGATOR.

During the political campaign of 1844, a small sheet called the Investigator, supporting the measures of the Democratic party, was published at Skowhegan by Wm. D. Gould. It was printed by Moses Littlefield, and its publication ceased after a few weeks.

#### MANN'S AMERICAN MISCELLANY AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

In December, 1847, Dr. Amos Angier Mann commenced the publication of a paper, at the then little village of South Norridgewock, bearing the somewhat pretentious title of Mann's American Miscellany and Family Physician. It was a good sized sheet, well made up, neatly printed and published at \$1.50 a year. In the center of the head was a large spread eagle, and in a scroll underneath, the motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." At the time of the commencement of this paper its publisher was enjoying a somewhat extensive, and in many sections favorable

reputation as a physician; and while his avowed object in establishing this paper was to "disseminate liberal principles," it soon became evident that it was mainly to keep himself before the public as a physician.

His first venture in the newspaper business was discontinued at the close of its first volume. In May, 1849, the same person commenced the publication at Skowhegan, of *Mann's Physician and Down East Screamer*. I have been unable to obtain a copy of this paper, or to ascertain anything definite in regard to its size, terms or length of time published. I have been informed, however, that it was not issued regularly. It occasioned much comment by its position on the murder of Edward Matthews at Waterville in the autumn of 1848, for which Dr. V. P. Coolidge was tried and convicted, the incidents of which are still fresh in the minds of most readers. It will be remembered that the public excitement concerning events subsequent to the conviction and imprisonment of Dr. Coolidge, was for a long time intense, and entered to some extent into the political campaign of 1849.

#### SOMERSET SPECTATOR.

The first number of the *Somerset Spectator* — the first paper published in North Anson — was issued July 23, 1852. The material used in furnishing the office was the old material of the two papers last named. I have before me a copy of No. 29, Vol. 1, of this paper: *Somerset Spectator: Devoted to the True Interests of the Country: Published every Friday at \$1.50 per annum.* At the editorial head is the following: "Will our exchanges who have heretofore directed to *American Miscellany*, Skowhegan, change direction to *Somerset Spectator*, North Anson, Maine." From this it would appear that the *Spectator* was regarded as a sort of continuation of Dr. Mann's paper formerly published at Skowhegan, although I cannot ascertain when or how long it was known as the "*American Miscellany*." The *Spectator* was published by Rodney Collins, Esq., although his name does not appear in the imprint. It was a seven column paper, size of printed page 21 x 15 inches. It was discontinued with No. 50 Vol. 4.

## FARMER AND MECHANIC.

In the winter of 1852-3 a small, eight page monthly paper, was published at Skowhegan by I. C. Downing and Co., called the *Farmer and Mechanic*. It was issued two or three months and discontinued.

## UNION ADVOCATE.

The first number of the *Union Advocate* was issued July 23, 1856, at North Anson, by Albert Moore. Its circulation at the commencement was about 400 copies, and it was started mainly as a campaign paper in the interest of the Democratic party. Mr. Moore writes me: "When I commenced the paper, I had no thought of running it any time myself, but expected, when fairly started, to turn it over to some one acquainted with the business. I had never written a line for a paper and knew nothing of the details of the business; but I could find no one to take it, and was forced to continue it myself, or let it die." He says he lost sight of \$4,000 before the paper began to pay. This will give some idea of the cost of publishing, even a small country paper, and at the same time it evinces a persistent courage by no means common with publishers of local newspapers. Mr. Moore continued sole manager and publisher of the paper fourteen years, when his son, Ben. Moore, was admitted a partner, and the paper is now published by A. Moore and Son, at \$1.50 per year. It is a six column paper, size of printed page  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Its regular list is about 900 copies, although at times — probably during political campaigns — it has reached 1,100. Always in the interest of the Democratic party it has also been a firm advocate for the true local interests of that section of the country where it is located.

## SOMERSET TELEGRAPH.

The publication of the *Somerset Telegraph* was commenced in April, 1857. It was published every Friday by J. L. Patten, Arcade Building, Madison St., Skowhegan, under the editorial supervision of M. R. Hopkins. Terms, \$1.50. H. H. Nickerson, printer. Its head letter was a neat German text, in the center of which was a cut representing a hand press, a case, and a medallion



of "Gutenberg, Fust, Schoeffer." It was "Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, General News, etc." It was a neatly printed and well made up paper, size of printed page  $22\frac{1}{2} \times 16$  inches. Mr. Patten, the publisher, was not a practical printer. M. R. Hopkins, the editor,\* was a brother-in-law of Mr. Patten.

## SOMERSET FARMER.

The name of Somerset Telegraph was changed to Somerset Farmer, April 10, 1861. Slight changes in the mechanical appearance of the paper also took place at the same time. The greater part of the first page was made up of agricultural selections. I am unable to state the exact date of the discontinuance of the Somerset Farmer, but it occurred sometime during the autumn of 1865.

## FAIRFIELD CHRONICLE.

The publication of the Fairfield Weekly Chronicle was commenced May 1, 1872, at the village of Kendall's Mills in Fairfield. The paper is what is known as a "patent outside" — the first and fourth pages being printed in New York or Boston; the second and third, devoted to local matters, general news and home advertisements, being printed at the office of publication. It is an eight column paper, with the motto — "With Malice toward none, with Charity for all, with firmness in the Right as God gives us to see the Right, let us strive to finish the work we are in." Published by the Fairfield Chronicle Association, at \$2.50 per year. George H. Colby, editor.

\* Mr. Hopkins was born in Brunswick, September 19, 1813. His parents were Friends, and he was strictly trained in the peculiarities of their faith. Becoming converted at the age of eighteen he united with the Methodist Church; was educated at the Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, and joined the Maine Conference in 1840. At different times he was located, as a preacher of that denomination, at Berwick, Richmond, Orrington, Hampden, Oldtown, and Searsport. Prostrated with hemorrhage of the lungs at the latter place in 1851, the attacks continued at intervals for some years, compelling him to relinquish preaching. He removed to Bloomfield, now Skowhegan, in 1854, and in 1858 was elected Register of Deeds for Somerset County. This office he held until his death, June 3, 1859. He held several local offices of trust, was an able preacher, and possessed many qualities of the successful editor. He was a finished, earnest, candid writer, his articles possessing more than average merit.

I believe I have now given some account of every newspaper that has been published, or is now published in Somerset county; a total of ten separate publications, which have appeared under nineteen different names, and of which but three exist at the present time. It would have been gratifying could I have given more extended personal sketches of publishers, editors and contributors, but it would have carried this paper to a greater length than seemed desirable. As it is, I cannot lay down my pen, without making mention of one gentleman, who although not connected with any of the papers which I have enumerated, yet for nearly forty years was a constant contributor to their columns. I refer to Dr. John S. Lynde, a native of Guilford, Vt., where he was born September 4, 1788, and a graduate of the Woodstock Medical College. He came to Norridgewock in 1827, and at once identified himself with the history of the place, and acquired and retained a large and successful practice. He possessed an original and well cultivated mind, was a deep thinker, a constant student, and his literary and scientific attainments were of a high order. He was a poet of no low order, while as a public lecturer upon agriculture and scientific topics he was well known throughout the State. His contributions to the press were upon historical, scientific and political subjects, and quite often poetical pieces from his pen graced the columns of local and state papers. He died in October, 1866, at the age of seventy-eight.

THE  
PRESS OF KNOX COUNTY.

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For sketches of the Press in Knox county we are indebted to Messrs.  
EDWIN SPRAGUE and W. H. TWOMBLY.

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THOMASTON, EAST THOMASTON, AND ROCKLAND.

THOMASTON REGISTER.

The first newspaper published in what is now Knox County was the Thomaston Register. The first issue was on the 17th of May, 1825. It was a weekly, and published in Thomaston, as its name indicates. It was started mainly by the agency of Mr. Jonathan Ruggles and his friends, who entered into a three years' contract with Edwin Moody, of Hallowell, to print the paper for \$500 a year; Mr. Ruggles was to furnish paper, manage the editorial department, and have the income. It was well printed, ably edited, and without party bias until the approach of the Presidential election in 1828, when, under the editorial charge of Mr. Cilley who was killed in the duel with Graves, it became a warm supporter of Jackson's administration. Mr. Moody sold his interest in the establishment in September, 1831, to Abner Knowles, and removed to New Hampshire. The paper was continued by him under the name of the INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, and printed by Wm. S. Tyler, assisted by H. P. Coombs, until the spring of 1832, when the establishment was sold out to George W. Nichols and brother. Mr. Ruggles, who started it, has since been a member of the Supreme Bench, and State Senator, and is still living at Thomaston.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

This paper was started in Thomaston, October, 1832, as the organ of the Whig party. It was printed by John Ramsay and edited by Wm. J. Forley. After a few years Ramsay removed his paper to what is now Rockland, then called East Thomaston, where it was discontinued, or merged in the THOMASTON REPUBLICAN. In 1837 the two political papers having become extinct, Hezekiah P. Coombs commenced the publication of a paper bound to no party. The first number was issued August 23. Mr. Coombs was printer and publisher. H. Prince, jr., was editor the first year. In 1846, October 1, its existence terminated. It was afterward revived by D. J. Starrett, under the name of STAR AND RECORDER, but was discontinued in 1848.

## THOMASTON REPUBLICAN.

In January, 1839, appeared the first number of a paper called the Thomaston Republican, at what is now Rockland. It was Whig in politics, and was published by R. B. Caldwell. In 1841 it was removed to Wiscasset.

## ROCKLAND GAZETTE.

On the 22d of January, 1846, at East Thomaston, now Rockland, began the publication of the LIME ROCK GAZETTE, since changed to Rockland Gazette. It was published at first by Lewis Richardson and John Porter. In August, 1847, Richardson withdrew, and Porter published it alone until 1860, when he associated with himself as publisher, Greenleaf Porter, his son, who died in 1865. In 1866 Mr. Porter took in as a partner E. E. Wortman, who had for several years been foreman of the office, and the paper is now published by them. It claims to be independent in politics. Its first editor was James Fogg, who continued in the position till the autumn of 1846. He was succeeded by Dr. Albert Shaw from 1847 till his removal to Bath; by M. P. Williams to January 28, 1850; by A. D. Nichols from January 31, 1850, to February 25, 1853; by Wakefield G. Frye from February 25, 1853, to March 19, 1857; and by Z. Pope Vose from March 19, 1857, who is the present editor.

## LINCOLN MISCELLANY.

In 1850, August 7th, a new paper under the name of Lincoln Miscellany was started in Thomaston by Wm. Corthell and Benj. A. Swan. It was neutral in politics, and devoted to literature, news, and general information. After a few months Swan left, and the paper was continued by Corthell till the close of August, 1853. It was then sold out to O'Brien and Co., and the Maine Sickle, an opponent of the Maine Liquor Law, and an organ of what was then styled the Wild Cat wing of the Democratic party, was commenced under the editorial management of David O'Brien, and continued until March, 1854.

## THOMASTON JOURNAL.

On the 9th of March, 1854, another paper was started in Thomaston by C. H. Paine, under the name of the Thomaston Journal, professedly "neutral in nothing," "independent on all subjects." It was continued four years, when it changed its name to LINCOLN ADVERTISER and became a Republican paper, with George W. White as editor. In October, 1859, it was removed for want of support to Damariscotta, where after a few months it was discontinued.

In the spring of 1856 Warren C. Plummer commenced a paper for the presidential campaign, called the LINCOLN REPUBLICAN, which was printed at the office of the Thomaston Journal, but after a month or two it was discontinued.

## DEMOCRAT AND FREE PRESS.

On the 1st of November, 1855, the first number of a new paper was issued in Rockland by A. and E. Sprague, called the United States Democrat. It was a political paper, devoted to the interests of the Democratic party. In 1857 the Maine Free Press, a paper published at Belfast, was united with the Democrat, and the name of the paper, after the junction, was changed to Democrat and Free Press, which name it now bears. In 1861, at the rupture which took place in the Democratic party between those who supported and those who opposed the war, the Democrat and Free Press took the war side of the question, joined the Republicans in

sustaining the government, and is now the recognized organ of the Union party in the county of Knox. It has always been published and owned by A. and E. Sprague; has a larger circulation than any other weekly published in the counties of Knox or Lincoln, and is one of the only two papers of all those started in those counties that has sustained itself and supported the publishers. The publishers are brothers, the elder of whom has been, and is the editor, and the younger is a practical printer and has always superintended the printing of the paper. The Free Press passed from the firm of A. and E. Sprague, Jan. 1, 1861, to Edwin Sprague, who is now editor and proprietor.

#### YOUTH'S TEMPERANCE VISITOR.

In February, 1860, Mr. Z. Pope Vose commenced the publication, at Rockland, of the Youth's Temperance Visitor, with the design of making it a means of promoting the temperance education of the young, and advancing the interests of juvenile temperance organizations throughout the country. It was continued through the first volume and was received with much favor by many leading friends of the cause, but its support was nevertheless inadequate. A second volume was commenced, but finding it impossible to obtain a sufficient support while the country was in the midst of the excitement attending the first months of the war against southern rebellion, the paper was discontinued after the issue of three months, and its subscription list transferred to another publication. The publication of the Visitor was renewed by Mr. Vose in September, 1862, and has been successfully continued since that time. The first volume of the new series was begun with a subscription list of about 3,500, but before the close of the volume its circulation had increased to nearly 7,000 copies. The present circulation of the Visitor is between 8,000 and 9,000 copies. It circulates, more or less, in thirty States and provinces, and has received the endorsement of the National and Grand Divisions and Lodges of the Orders of Sons of Temperance and Good Templars, and of many of the leading friends of the temperance cause.

The Rockland Gazette has changed owners twice within the year 1871. The firm of Wortman and Porter dissolved a few months since; and recently Z. Pope Vose and John B. Porter have purchased it and formed a copartnership under the style of Vose and Porter.

The Youth's Helper and Temperance Visitor, a monthly temperance and child's paper, for several years published here by Z. Pope Vose, has recently been removed to Portland.

## CAMDEN.

### AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The first newspaper published in Camden was the American Citizen, which began its existence May 13, 1840, as a Democratic sheet. After a brief career of twenty weeks, it expired for want of patronage. The editor and proprietor was John R. Shaw, a hatter from Winthrop, who subsequently went to California.

### CAMDEN ADVERTISER.

In 1851 the Camden Advertiser was started in Camden by F. C. Messinger, where it was published for nearly a year, and then removed to Rockland, where it was published till 1854 under the name of Commercial Advertiser. Mr. Messinger, after discontinuing his weekly, published for a short time a small tri-weekly, but sold his office in 1855 to A. and E. Sprague, and moved to Oshkosh, Wis., where he again engaged in the newspaper printing business. In 1852 he published a campaign paper called the Pine Tree State, which was under the patronage and editorial control of Hon. E. K. Smart. It was discontinued after the election in November.

**NOTE.** The name of the paper printed and published by H. P. Coombs, mentioned on page 192, was the THOMASTON RECORDER.

THE  
PRESS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BY J. S. SWIFT.

.....  
FARMINGTON.

The history of the Press in Franklin County lays claim to no great antiquity for the date of its origin. At the time when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, the first exploring party that visited the valley of the Sandy River with a view to future settlement, was examining the unbroken wilds of the primeval forest which covered its extensive intervals. Subsequently the region was settled by an enterprising and intelligent community, largely made up of emigrants from Massachusetts; but the territory remained a part of Kennebec County until 1839; and its inhabitants, being supplied with their periodical literature and school-books from Hallowell and Augusta—long their marts of trade—little encouragement was presented for the introduction of a printing press.

The first attempt to establish a printing press within the territorial limits of what is now Franklin County was made in 1832 by W. A. Dunn, who started a weekly paper at Farmington, called the

SANDY RIVER YEOMAN.

It was offered at two dollars a year,—was indifferently printed on a Ramage press, and probably never circulated, weekly, more than three hundred copies. It lacked a competent editor, and was overburdened with the communications of literary aspirants; but



its selections, especially in regard to rural affairs, rendered it more satisfactory to its patrons, than was the remuneration it offered to its publisher. The Sandy River Yeoman struggled through one year, when the enterprise was abandoned.

No efforts were subsequently made to introduce another press until 1840, when the County of Franklin, having been organized, and Farmington having become the shire town, the first permanently successful attempt was made to establish a press in that town by the writer of this sketch. His boyhood had been spent on a lonely promontory on SebascoDIGGIN Island — the largest island in Casco Bay, and a part of the town of Harpswell, and connected with Brunswick by a bridge. There, almost isolated from the world, he early became passionately fond of books. Though poverty threw serious obstacles in the way of the gratification of his all-absorbing literary appetite, he managed to introduce himself to the printing offices in Bath and Brunswick, where he gained access to exchange papers for a trifling consideration, which his juvenile perquisites enabled him to make. The growing literary ambition of the boy at length prompted him to procure a small font of worn-out Brevier type, which had been thrown into *pi* in the office of the Bath Maine Inquirer. This he sorted out, laid in a case of his own construction, and having made a wooden chase, some tin rules, and cut a head on a block of wood, he printed a seven-by-nine weekly paper on an old cheese press. The paper was called the *Banner*, and during its life of some six months excited the curiosity and comments of the periodical press far and wide. The Harpswell boy printer and editor received the patronage and encouragement of many of the literati of Bath and Brunswick, who helped him by the loan of books. The late John McKeen, Esq., became a regular correspondent of the Harpswell Banner; and the file, now in the writer's possession, contains valuable results of his historical and antiquarian researches. This boy's play initiated the young man so far into the mysteries of the typographic art as to induce Mr. John Harris, who had become proprietor of the Bath Inquirer, to hire him as an assistant in his office, where he remained till his 21st birth day; when, by the as-

sistance of friends, he purchased the claims and succeeded to the business of his employer. After publishing the *Inquirer* two years he was compelled, by reason of failing health, to dispose of his interest to Elisha Clark, Esq. After spending some years in agricultural pursuits to regain his health, he removed to Franklin county, and in February, 1840, again connected himself with the press by starting at Farmington the

#### FRANKLIN REGISTER.

The *Register* soon worked itself into a fair share of popular favor and obtained an individuality chiefly through its condensed sketches of the desultory reading of its publisher in early life. At the end of the first year pecuniary considerations induced him to associate himself with John F. Sprague, who had been an assistant in his office. Swift and Sprague continued to publish the *Register* until the close of the fourth volume, when the senior publisher purchased the whole of the establishment and suspended the *Register*—which had been run as a political paper—and started in its place an independent paper, which has ever since, though under several different publishers, borne the name of

#### CHRONICLE.

Mr. Swift continued the sole publisher of this paper until 1847, when he relinquished the printing and publishing department to his former partner, Mr. Sprague, and for several years devoted himself chiefly to the mechanical details of the typographic art in Portland, Bath, and Boston. In 1854 he again succeeded Mr. Sprague, and soon after associated himself with Lucien N. Prescott, to whom he subsequently relinquished the whole business. Mr. Prescott, for several years edited, printed and published the *Chronicle*; and, while under his control, political considerations introduced a competitive press into Farmington. In 1858 the

#### FRANKLIN PATRIOT.

a Democratic paper, was established in Farmington by Messrs. Pillsbury and Stetson, and printed at Lewiston for some two years, and afterwards at Farmington by J. W. Swift.\* The

\*J. A. Linscott succeeded C. B. Stetson at the commencement of its issue from Farmington.

Patriot was well supported until near the close of the war of the rebellion. Its printer introduced an extensive job-printing establishment, and managed it with so much mechanical ability as to secure patronage to a considerable extent beyond the limits of the county. In 1861 while the Patriot was in the most successful part of its career, and the Chronicle was published by Mr. Prescott, then postmaster at Farmington — and printed in connection with a job-office by B. A. Swan — the originator of the Chronicle again entered the field and established the third printing office in Farmington. He started the COUNTY RECORD, as an independent, literary, and semi-religious paper, which was received with so much favor as to induce the publisher of the Chronicle to make overtures for the union of the two papers, which overtures were accepted, and the Record was merged in the Chronicle. Prescott and Swift edited the Chronicle for some three years, while it was printed by Mr. Swift and his youngest son, E. Sprague Swift.

In September, 1867, Mr. Swift who had for many years sustained the responsibilities of the gospel ministry, retired from all connection with the press and devoted himself exclusively to his ministerial duties and rural pursuits. Mr. Prescott at the same time disposed of his interest in the Chronicle, and Andrew C. Phillips, a gentleman of the legal profession, became the purchaser. Mr. Phillips engaged competent printers, and (the Patriot having been suspended before Swift and Prescott retired from the Chronicle) continued to be the only printer and publisher in the county until 1869, when he transferred all his interests to A. H. Davis. The Chronicle now (1872) has reached its 27th volume, and is edited and printed by Mr. Davis. It is now the only paper published in the county, and is liberally sustained.

The comparatively young county of Franklin has not yet become conspicuous for authorship, though a considerable amount of pamphlet literature has been written and printed within its limits. A comparatively large number of young men and young ladies have acquired the art of printing in the Farmington office, and several have become conspicuous for their skill in other States. Perhaps the most important work, originated and printed in Franklin

county, is the History of Farmington by the late Judge Parker. Another bound volume printed in Farmington is the Life of Rev. Howard Winslow. Besides these a great number of sermons, addresses, and catalogues of schools and academies have been printed at this place.

#### MAINE NORMAL.

Among the periodicals printed at Farmington, the Maine Normal, edited by Mr. G. M. Gage, principal of the Normal School, attained a high reputation for literary merit and mechanical execution. It was printed by J. W. Swift one year. In connection with the Franklin Register, a small agricultural paper, called the

#### SANDY RIVER FARMER.

was printed during six months, when it was merged in the REGISTER. A small paper, issued from Mount Vernon by R. M. Mansur, was printed in one of the Farmington offices for some time. The MUSICAL ADVERTISER, issued from New Sharon by Mr. Chase, was printed in the Chronicle office one year. A neat monthly paper, connected with the Abbott School, was printed in the Chronicle office for a short time.

Within the present year a well furnished book and job office has been opened at Farmington by Mr. David Knowlton.

THE

## PRESS OF PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

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¶ For the following facts we are indebted to Mr. G. V. EDES.

### DOVER.

At about the time of the incorporation of Piscataquis County in 1839, Mr. George V. Edes — whose history is in part related in connection with the Press of Somerset county — issued proposals for publishing a newspaper at Dover in said county, to be neutral in politics. The prospectus was circulated through the county ; but a majority of the people, not satisfied with a neutral paper, withheld their subscriptions. Mr. Edes, however, being determined upon a fair trial, purchased the printing apparatus of a man who had been employed to do printing for Waterville College, and moved the establishment to Dover.

The Whigs in this county, not having an organ to play for them during the Presidential campaign, proposed that if Mr. Edes would abandon the idea of neutrality they would procure subscribers for his paper and render him other assistance which he greatly needed. Their promise was fulfilled honorably. They procured over 500 subscribers for the paper, and the first number was issued June 1, 1838, under the name of

#### PISCATAQUIS HERALD.

This paper advocated the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, and it is said, was the first paper in the United States that nominated him for that office. At the time of the disruption

of the Whig party, the editor joined the wing that assumed the name of Republican, and has remained with that party until this day.

The Democratic party, not liking the idea of being without a paper attached to their interests, issued a prospectus for a Democratic paper to be printed at Dover, which would "have a great influence in promoting the cause of truth and elevating democrats to office." Their prospectus was issued a short time after that of the Herald. The first number of this paper, called the

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN,

made its appearance in July, under the name of Samuel H. Davee as publisher, and Geo. W. McFarland as editor. The establishment was owned by a company who suffered loss by the concern. The paper was published but one year, and the materials of the office were afterwards purchased by Mr. Edes.

The Herald continued to be printed under its original name until the year 1849—when it was enlarged to a sheet 38 × 24 and the name changed to that of

PISCATAQUIS OBSERVER.

The building in which the Herald was first printed is now standing, and is owned and occupied by Chas. E. Kimball, Esq., as a store and dwelling-house. After our removal from it the basement was occupied by the proprietors of the Republican during the existence of that paper.

The newspaper business in this county has hardly proved itself self-sustaining—but we think it will pay in a short time, as the facilities here are now much greater than they were; and they are increasing.

T H E

## PRESS OF ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

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### LEWISTON JOURNAL.

The first newspaper published within the limits of the present county of Androscoggin — setting aside an advertising sheet temporarily printed elsewhere — was the Lewiston Journal, the initial number of which was issued at Lewiston, Friday, May 21, 1847. It was published by Wm. H. Waldron, a printer from Dover, N. H., and Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, since well known as an eminent surgeon and physician — the style of the firm being William H. Waldron and Co. Dr. F. Lane was the editor, although both Dr. Garcelon and Mr. Waldron contributed more or less to the columns of the paper; Mr. Waldron had the entire charge of the business and mechanical department. As Dr. Lane severed his editorial connection with the Journal in the autumn of 1847, and Dr. Garcelon was prevented by his large professional and other business from giving much attention to the paper, the laboring oar came upon Mr. Waldron. The size of the Journal was 33 × 23 inches, and it was printed on an ordinary hand press in an office in a wooden building on Main street, which stood on the site of what is now Jones Block.

As illustrating the changes of the past quarter century, it may be mentioned that the late Col. William Garcelon went to Portland with a team and brought the press and printing materials for the Journal to Lewiston. Col. Garcelon pulled the impression for

the first copy of the Journal printed, and had it in his possession at the time of his death.

At the time of the establishment of the Journal in 1847, Lewiston and Auburn were towns of but little more than two thousand population each. The Water Power Company had but just entered upon the development of the extensive water power at Lewiston Falls. Androscoggin county did not then exist, the several towns now composing the county being attached to four different counties. Lewiston, Lisbon and Webster were in Lincoln county; East Livermore, Leeds, Greene and Wales in Kennebec county; Livermore and Turner in Oxford County; and Auburn (including Danville since annexed to Auburn), Minot, Poland and Durham were in Cumberland county. So diverse county relations interfered with the circulation and business development of the Journal. In the winter of 1851 the new county of Androscoggin was established, and Lewiston and Auburn made a political, as it was previously, a growing business center.

The Journal pursued the even tenor of its way as a local and politically neutral newspaper, with scarcely more than seven hundred subscribers, until 1850, when Dr. Garelon severed his connection with the paper, and Mr. Waldron became the sole proprietor, publisher and editor. During this period the paper devoted very little attention to political topics, and gave the briefest possible summary of foreign and domestic news. To local news was allotted the largest space. Its columns were enriched by frequent contributions from the pen of Rev. James Drummond, then pastor of the Congregational church in Auburn (known at that time as Goff's Corner). In 1850-51 Jones Block was erected, and the Journal office was removed to the third story of Garelon's building, constructed in connection with the block.

In 1854-55, during the exciting controversy over the Kansas Nebraska question, the Journal warmly espoused the free-soil cause, and earnestly supported the principles of the Republican party, then just organizing. During this period Prof. Wm. M. Baker, Principal of Lewiston Falls Academy, and Nelson Dingley, jr., a Senior in Dartmouth College (and subsequently, after his



graduation in 1855, a law student in the office of Morrill and Fessenden), contributed largely to the political department of the paper.

In 1855 the Journal office was removed to a new brick building on Main street, erected by Mr. Waldron, and for the first time a cheap power press was procured on which to print its weekly edition of less than a thousand. At this time the advertising and job-printing patronage of the establishment were unusually good for a country newspaper.

In September, 1856, Nelson Dingley, jr., who had been but a month or two before admitted to the bar, after studying law for one year, purchased one-half of the Journal, and it was published for a year by Messrs. Waldron and Dingley — the former taking charge of the mechanical, and the latter of the editorial department. In September, 1857, Mr. Dingley purchased Mr. Waldron's half interest and became sole proprietor, publisher and editor. Under Mr. Dingley's management the Journal became more decidedly political, and was recognized as one of the leading Republican papers of the State. The rapid increase of the circulation justified an enlargement of the paper in 1858, and again in 1860.

#### DAILY EVENING JOURNAL.

On the 20th of April, 1861, one week after Sumter was fired on, the first number of the Daily Evening Journal, a small sheet only  $25 \times 19$  inches, was issued by Mr. Dingley, and gradually reached a large circulation for an interior town. In 1862 the Journal establishment was removed to the Journal Block, Lisbon street, constructed especially for the business of the paper. In 1863 Frank L. Dingley, the younger brother of the proprietor (who had been an editorial assistant on the Journal since his graduation at Bowdoin College in 1861), became interested in the ownership of the paper, which was henceforth published by the two brothers under the style of Nelson Dingley, jr., and Co.

In 1864 the Daily Journal was enlarged, and in 1866 again enlarged to its present size —  $36 \times 23$  inches. In 1866 the Weekly Journal was enlarged and changed from the folio to the quarto form; and in 1868 again enlarged to its present size —  $55 \times 31\frac{1}{2}$

inches. While the Journal is uncompromisingly Republican, yet it does not devote so much attention to politics as to prevent giving a very comprehensive summary of State and Domestic news, and considerable space to agricultural topics and general reading for the family circle. The Journal has a very large circulation for Maine; and notwithstanding a large number of papers have been published in Androscoggin County during the quarter century of its existence, yet it is the only paper that survives, with the exception of the Gazette recently started.

#### DEMOCRATIC ADVOCATE.

In May, 1852, the Democratic Advocate was started by George W. Chase, Esq. It was printed for six months in the Journal office, and then removed to an independent office on the Auburn side. At the death of Mr. Chase in 1853, the Advocate passed into the hands of a company of leading Democrats, who employed Dr. P. Dyer (now of Franklin County) to conduct it. Dr. Dyer was succeeded in 1854 by John Abbott, who remained about a year, leaving the establishment in 1855 and starting a rival Democratic newspaper called THE UNION, which, however, lived only a few weeks. In 1857 the Advocate was purchased by C. B. Stetson, Esq., who conducted it until 1861, when it was merged in the LEWISTON HERALD.

The same year that the Advocate was started (1852) Dr. Young commenced the publication of a small weekly called THE PANSOPHIST, which survived but one year. The same year Messrs. M. V. Stetson and J. B. Jones commenced the publication of an agricultural paper called the

#### FARMER AND MECHANIC.

This paper lived about eight months, and like the other experiment, involved the proprietors in a considerable loss, and discouraged new undertakings for several years. In 1853 Dr. Young, former proprietor of the Pansophist, again entered into the newspaper business, and for a year or two published a little sheet called the TOUCHSTONE.

#### LEWISTON REPUBLICAN.

In the summer of 1860 the Lewiston Republican was started

by H. C. Johnson, and survived in this form nearly a year, although at a considerable loss to the proprietor. In 1861 the Republican and the Democratic Advocate were merged in a new neutral Weekly and Daily paper, called the LEWISTON HERALD, published by Messrs. Johnson and Hale. The Daily lived six months, and the Weekly about eight months.

In February, 1868, another attempt was made to start a Democratic newspaper in Lewiston by publishing a paper called the CONSERVATIVE. Only one number was ever issued. During the Presidential campaign of 1868, Hon. E. K. Smart of Camden temporarily removed to Lewiston and published a Democratic paper called the JACKSONIAN, which was suspended before the campaign closed.

#### THE EVANGELIST.

In 1856 the Evangelist, a Congregational paper started at Portland some months previously, was removed to Lewiston and published from the Journal office until 1861-'62, when it was discontinued.

In 1857 a semi-religious paper, called the RISING SUN, was published for some months at Lisbon.

#### LIVERMORE FALLS GAZETTE.

About the same time John Morrill published this paper at Livermore Falls for nearly a year.

#### MECHANIC FALLS HERALD.

In 1867 Mr. Moody started the Mechanic Falls Herald at Mechanic Falls, and continued its publication nearly four years, when he purchased the Somerset Reporter and discontinued the Herald.

#### LEWISTON GAZETTE.

In the winter of 1872 William H. Waldron started a new weekly paper at Lewiston called the Lewiston Gazette, which advocates the "Liberal Republican" and Democratic cause, and supports Mr. Greeley for the Presidency.

With the exception of occasional monthly advertising sheets, the foregoing covers the history of newspapers in the county of Androscoggin since the first paper — the Journal — was published in 1847. Of fifteen newspapers started previous to Jan., 1872, all are dead except the Lewiston Journal.

Of the publishers and editors of newspapers published in Androscoggin county during the quarter century closing with 1872, Messrs. F. Lane, M. V. Stetson, Dr. Young, Geo. W. Chase, and John Morrill are dead. W. H. Waldron is publishing the Lewiston Gazette; J. B. Jones is on a farm in Auburn; H. C. Johnson is publisher of a paper in Vermont; E. K. Smart is in Camden; C. B. Stetson has business connections with J. R. Osgood and Co., Boston; Dr. P. Dyer is practicing his profession in Farmington; John Abbot has been lost sight of; Mr. Moody is publisher of the Somerset Reporter; Mr. Hale is foreman of the Lewiston Journal office; and the Messrs. Dingley remain the publishers and editors of the Journal—the senior having occupied that position sixteen, and the junior nine years.

Mr. Nelson Dingley, jr., a native of Durham (once Cumberland, now Androscoggin County), graduated at Dartmouth College in 1855; studied law for one year with Morrill and Fessenden at Lewiston Falls, Me., and was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1856. In September, 1856, he became associated with William H. Waldron in the proprietorship and management of the Lewiston Journal, a weekly newspaper printed at Lewiston, for whose political department Mr. Dingley had written extensively for two years previously. In September, 1857, he became sole proprietor and editor of the Journal. In 1861 he commenced the publication of a Daily edition of the Journal and has since conducted both papers. In 1861 Mr. Dingley was elected to the State Legislature from Auburn, and took his seat in the winter of 1862. He was re-elected from Auburn in 1862, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1863. Having removed to Lewiston in the spring of 1863, he was again returned to the Legislature, at the election in September of that year, from Lewiston; and was re-elected Speaker at the assembling of the Legislature in the winter of 1864. He was re-elected to the Legislature of 1865, and was subsequently again elected to the House from Lewiston in 1867 and 1872.

Mr. Frank L. Dingley, a native of Unity, Waldo County, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1861; spent two years as an assistant editor and reporter in the Lewiston Journal office, Lewiston, and in 1863 became associated with his brother (Nelson Dingley, jr.) in the proprietorship and management of that establishment; a position which he has continued to occupy.

T H E

## PRESS OF AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

BY THEODORE CARY.

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AROOSTOOK PIONEER.

The establishing of the first paper in Aroostook County is largely due to the efforts of Joseph B. Hall, Esq., who, as he writes us early in 1857, "conceived the idea of starting a newspaper literally in the wilderness." Public attention at that time was in some measure turned to the fertile lands of Aroostook, and he thought a newspaper would do much towards drawing settlers into this new county. Little was known of the vast resources of this then remote region except what was obtained from the annual reports of the Land Agent to the Legislature, and Mr. Hall's scheme was considered by almost every one to whom he communicated it as, being visionary and impracticable, and all doubted its success. Mr. Hall was then Secretary of the Maine Senate, and while then engaged in finishing up the work of the session, he induced W. S. Gilman, a printer and compositor in the Maine Farmer office, to join him in his new enterprise.

The prospectus for the Aroostook Pioneer was printed at the Farmer office, and was written by the late Dr. Holmes, then editor of the Farmer. The paper was to be published by Hall and Gilman, and edited by Joseph B. Hall. The prospectus was sent out, and there were soon gathered in the county and from other parts

of the State eight hundred subscribers. The old office of the Bangor Gazette, consisting of an old hand press and a quantity of type, was purchased by Mr. Hall and transported on a team from Bangor to Presque Isle. The office was located over Winslow Hall's store and the first number of the Pioneer, the first paper ever printed in Aroostook, was issued in the fall of 1857. The project proved a success. Mr. Hall continued to edit the Pioneer until February, 1860, when his connection with the paper ceased. It then had a circulation of about two thousand subscribers. He sold out his interest as publisher at the close of the second volume, in 1859, for reasons which we give in his own words: "I advocated the building of a railroad to Aroostook, as a means of its development, and the following winter the Legislature passed a bill in aid of such a road, to be submitted to the people for their approval. I strongly advocated its adoption, others differed, and this was the commencement of a bitter hostility to me personally."

After the retirement of Mr. Hall the Pioneer was carried on by William S. Gilman, as editor and sole publisher, assisted at different times by Warren A. Plummer, Daniel Stickney, and George Curtis, jr., who in the absence of Mr. Gilman (he being away from his post much of the time), have taken entire editorial charge of the paper. In January, 1868, the Pioneer was removed from Presque Isle to Houlton, where a larger field of operation was offered and better inducements for success held out to Mr. Gilman, the editor and publisher.

#### AROOSTOOK DEMOCRAT.

The Aroostook Democrat, the first political paper printed in the county, was started at Houlton in the month of April, 1860, by "an association of Democrats." The first two or three issues of the paper were printed at the Democrat office in Bangor, being principally made up of matter taken from the Bangor Daily Union. Afterwards the publication was assumed by Messrs. Madigan, Mansur, Trueworthy and Co. at Houlton, and edited by William Bartlett, a Bangor printer. In August, Zebulon Rowe, sheriff of the county, bought out the paper, but found it a losing operation. The Democrat did not receive the support of the Douglass wing

of the party, and the election, State, county, and National, going against the Democracy that year, the publication of the paper, after a hard struggle for a brief existence, was discontinued in November, 1860. The press and material were subsequently sold and removed into the province of New Brunswick.

#### AROOSTOOK TIMES.

The Aroostook Times, the first paper ever printed at Houlton, was established April 13, 1860, by Theo. Cary, editor and publisher, some two years after the Pioneer at Presque Isle, which then ably advocated the interests of northern Aroostook. As there was no paper printed at the shire town, we saw that the field was open and that another paper would be useful and highly conducive to the best interests of our section of the county, and believing that it could be made self-sustaining we started the Times, not as a rival of the Pioneer, but as a co-laborer with that sheet, in the work of giving information concerning the vast and varied resources of Aroostook County and of opening up the wilderness lands to settlement, which at that time was attracting large numbers of emigrants. The Times was not started as the organ of any party, but as an independent paper, and has since maintained that character, devoting its energies to the best interests and welfare of our beautiful young county. During the war it did not hesitate to array itself on the side of loyalty and patriotism, and was always uncompromising in its support of all measures adopted by the government for the suppression of the rebellion. It was among the first, after the Presidential election of 1860, to sound the note of alarm and to strengthen the hands of all union men, when the rebel States were arming and making every preparation for seceding from the Union and destroying the government. It has lived to see the rebellion crushed and the country restored to peace. The Times was started with a list of about 500 subscribers, which has been gradually increased without the aid of canvassers. We undertook the enterprise with no practical knowledge of the business, either as editor, publisher or printer, and have succeeded beyond our expectations — never having received pecuniary support from any one to whom we have not paid dollar for dollar. During the

eight years in which the Times has been published, it has not failed to appear promptly on the day of publication. It has been our aim to make a paper that will attract subscribers to its support, without personal solicitation, and experience has confirmed us in this course. The size of the Times when started was  $32 \times 22$ , six columns to a page; in June, 1867, it was enlarged to a sheet of  $36 \times 24$  inches, seven columns to the page. Within the last ten years our town has increased in population and wealth, and consequently the receipts from advertising, job-work, and subscriptions are much more satisfactory than formerly; but truth compels us to admit that had we devoted the same time, energies, and capital to almost any other branch of business, the pecuniary result must have been still more satisfactory.

#### AROOSTOOK HERALD.

The fourth paper printed in this county was the Aroostook Herald, the first number of which was issued on the 24th day of June, 1860, by Joseph B. Hall, editor and publisher. It had a subscription list, to start with, of something over four hundred subscribers, which was increased to over a thousand before the end of the first year. It was Republican in politics, and for the first time the Republicans carried the county, electing their entire ticket that year. At the meeting of the Legislature in 1861, the editor, Mr. Hall, was elected Secretary of State, and he associated with him Mr. George Curtis, jr., who had charge of the paper as editor while Mr. Hall's was at Augusta. In the spring of 1862, Mr. Hall, with other parties, projected the starting of a new daily paper at Portland, to be called the Portland Press. The Herald was discontinued and the material removed to Portland, and the subscription list was merged in the Maine State Press.

#### LOYAL SUNRISE.

The publication of the Loyal Sunrise was commenced at Presque Isle August 5, 1863, by D. Stickney and Co., publishers, and Dan'l Stickney, editor, under not very favorable circumstances; five persons had offered to pay for thirty copies, and some thirty others promised to patronize it. As Mr. Stickney informs us, fifteen hundred copies of the first number were printed, which



were sent to as many different persons, with a request "to send a dollar if they thought the paper worth more." The editor said in that issue that the paper was intended for those who had "brains," and if any one should receive it who was conscious of being destitute of that indispensable article, to return the paper immediately — nine copies only were returned. In a few weeks the Sunrise had four hundred subscribers. The material for printing the Sunrise was brought from Bangor, by Mr. Stickney, with one horse at one load; hence, says Mr. S., "I suppose for that reason, if for no other, it might properly have been called a 'one-horse newspaper.'" For the first two years the press-work was done in the Pioneer office, taking the forms to and from that office. Until January, 1867, all the type-setting, making up the forms, and all the mechanical work of the paper was done by females, and the most of the time entirely by one young lady. The Sunrise from the outset has been an unconditional, loyal paper, and the aim of its editor has been to give it a pure and unexceptionable moral tone, to advocate earnestly every moral reform and improvement, to promote the interest of every worthy object, encourage social order, education, and everything which conduces to the elevation and improvement of society; and we believe that he has accomplished much good in this direction. In his note to us Mr. Stickney says, "Perhaps I have been, sometimes, somewhat radical and severe, possibly to a fault; yet nevertheless I have felt that good and patriotic men have always been ready to pardon something for the spirit of an earnest, and I hope an honest, old man." Mr. Stickney never had any experience in publishing, and but little in editing, until he commenced the Sunrise. In February, 1868, the paper was sold to Messrs. Glidden and Rowell, who have since published it under the name of Sunrise, having dropped the "Loyal." Mr. Stickney is retained, and he continues to wield a vigorous pen in the capacity of political editor. The Sunrise is now printed on a sheet 30 × 24 inches, a little larger than when first started.

## NORTH STAR.

The North Star was commenced, Jan. 1872, at Caribou and Fort Fairfield, by W. J. Sleeper and Son, edited by the senior partner. It is well printed upon a sheet  $36 \times 24$ . Terms, \$2.00 a year. Judging from the number (31, vol. 1) sent us, the paper is independent in politics. One half of it is taken up with business notices; the other well filled with matter of interest and utility for family reading. One column of the paper is printed in the Swedish language; also advertisements in Swedish; about three columns are in French; the remainder English. Circulation weekly, 750 copies. This paper is said to be taken by every family in New Sweden.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAINE.

NOTE. The matter of the Bibliography is gathered from the following sources — viz. our own memoranda; the Trade-lists of publishers, recently revised and sent in; Catalogue of the Library of Bowdoin College; and selections from a Catalogue of works by Maine authors, prepared by William Willis for the Historical Magazine, published by H. B. Dawson of Moristania, N. Y. Valuable aid has also been rendered by several friends interested in our work. With a few exceptions the selections have been confined to such works as were published in separate books or pamphlets.

Our request to publishers was, that they should put no book in their lists but such as originated in Maine. Notwithstanding our care in this respect, there may be a few deviations from the rule. In the General Alphabetical Catalogue following the publishers' lists, where it was doubtful in regard to the residence of the author, the title or character of the work is inserted in the alphabetical column; the author's name following.

# OUR AUTHORS, THEIR BOOKS

## AND PUBLISHERS.

☞ Those houses that have sent us a Catalogue of their publications will find their Lists under their respective names.

Publishing houses are arranged chronologically.

### PORTLAND.

PUBLICATIONS OF HYDE, LORD, AND DUREN.\*

William Hyde was established in 1816. Hyde, Lord, and Duren in 1835.

- DONNELL, J. O. Juryman's Guide. 12mo.  
GREENLEAF, Simon, LL.D. Maine Reports. 9 vols. 8vo.  
GREENLEAF, Moses. Map of Maine, and Statistical View.  
HAYNES, Rev. D. C. Practical View of Christian Missions. 12mo.  
HOWE, E., jr. Eastern Lyre. Sacred Music. Original and select.  
MORRILL, Miss. Blacklyn Swamp, or Benefits of Filial Obedience. 18mo.  
NICHOLS, Ichabod, D.D. Natural Theology. Third edition. 12mo.  
PARSONS, John U. Analytical Spelling Book, 18mo. Primer, 18mo.  
PAYSON'S Works. See Cummings, Asa, and Payson, Edward.  
PEARL, Rev. Cyril. Youth's Book on the Mind. 12mo.  
POND, Enoch, D.D. Pastor's Guide, or Lecture on Pastoral Duties.  
1844; 377 pp. 12mo. New edit. 391 pp. 12mo.  
1866. Andover, Mass.  
Probation.  
Pope and Pagan, or Middleton's Letters from Rome.  
Swedenborgianism Reviewed. 300 pp. 12mo. 1846.  
New edit. 1861. 250 pp. 12mo. Boston.  
Manual of Congregationalism. 18mo.

\* George Lord removed to Boston, Mass.; E. F. Duren returned to Bangor.

## HYDE AND CO. CONTINUED.

- PRINCE, Rev. N. M. Memoir of Rev. Wm. R. Prince. 300 pp. 12mo.  
 PUTNAM, S. Introduction to Analytical Reader. 18mo.  
 RAY, Isaac, M.D. Conversations on the Animal Economy. 12mo.  
 SOULE, Rev. C. Questions on Upham's Mental Philosophy.  
 SWEETSER, Samuel. Cumberland Collection of Ancient Sacred Music.  
 YEATON, Rev. F. Guests of the Marriage Supper; translated from Malan.  
 18mo. Bartimeus, 18mo. " "
- UPHAM'S WORKS. (See Bowdoin College.)  
 WARREN, Wm., D.D. School Geography and Atlas.  
 Household Consecration and Baptism. 1846.  
 67 pp. 18mo.

Mr. William Hyde, the senior member of the above firm, was born in Lebanon, Conn., May 27, 1793. He resided on a farm twenty years. At the age of 16 he made a profession of religion, and it was his purpose to enter the ministry, but want of health prevented. He afterward taught school in Bristol and Bath, Me. In 1811 he entered the book-business at Bath. In 1816 he removed to Portland; purchased the stock of Lyman and Hall, his former employers in the book-business; also the stock of Mr. Murray, bookseller on Middle street; uniting both, and opening the store formerly occupied by A. Lyman, on Exchange street. At first it was William Hyde; then Shirley and Hyde; afterward Hyde, Lord, and Duren. Mr Hyde aided in the establishment of the Christian Mirror in 1823; removed to Boston in 1830; remained there a few years, and then returned to Portland; was there in the book-business until 1857. He then retired from business, and went to Bangor; was there with his son-in-law, Dea. E. F. Duren, until 1869; then went to Newton-Center and resided with his son-in-law, C. B. Richardson, until his death, Aug. 13, 1870. Our long acquaintance in trade with Mr. Hyde, — finding him in all his business transactions straightforward, correct, and honorable, — has left with us an abiding respect for his memory. — *Ed.*

## PUBLICATIONS OF SANBORN AND CARTER.

In the Trade List of Sanborn and Carter there are many reprints, — we recognize as original only Town's First Book for Children; Town's Speller and Definer, the Analysis, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Readers; Waterhouse's Key to all Arithmetics; and the Revised Statutes of Maine, reduced to Questions and Answers, for Schools. The foregoing books are in their Trade List of 1847. They afterward published a 2nd edit. of Upham's Cottage Life, Smyth's Calculus, and some other works. The firm was dissolved many years since.

## PUBLICATIONS OF S. H. COLESWORTHY.

Established in 1829.

- BUCK, Levisa, Mrs. Life of Rev. Thomas Barnes. 18mo.  
 BURR, C. C. Noel Ronello. 175 pp. 32mo.  
 Discourse on Revivals. 8vo.  
 COLESWORTHY, D. C. My Minister; Sketches of the Character of Rev.  
 Charles Jenkins. 1833. 112 pp. 18mo.  
 CLARK, F. G. Treatise on Book-keeping. 156 pp. 8vo., with Key, 96 pp.  
 FLEMING, Rev. L. D. New Testament Companion. 196 pp. 12mo.  
 FRENCH, Rev. Wm. R. Little Moralist. 18mo.  
 Bible Class Assistant. 162 pp. 18mo.  
 GERARD, George. French Course. 396 pp. 8vo.  
 GREENE, Roscoe G. English Grammar. 12mo.  
 JACKSON, Henry. Arithmetical Foundation. 72 pp. 12mo.  
 MANDELL, Rev. D. J. Adventures of Search for Life. 90 pp. 18mo.  
 MORGAN, Jonathan. Translation of the New Testament. 307 pp. 12mo.  
 PEARL, Rev. Cyril. Spectral Visitants. 82 pp. 12mo.  
 QUINBY, Rev. George. Editor of Sermons and Prayers by fifteen Univer-  
 salist Clergymen. 350 pp. 12mo.  
 REED, D., Mrs. Wild Flowers. 96 pp. 32mo.  
 SMITH, Daniel D. Lectures on Domestic Duties. 192 pp. 12mo.  
 SAWYER, J. H. Digest of Arithmetic. 12mo.  
 SADLER, Rev. L. L. Lectures on the Prophecies of Daniel. 180 pp. 18mo.  
 Catechism on Mathew's Gospel, in two parts. 18mo.  
 Sermon on Social Alliance. 8vo.  
 WHITMAN, Rev. Jason. Young Man's Assistant. 394 pp. 18mo.  
 Young Ladies' Aid. 304 pp. 18mo.  
 Helps for Young Christians. 192 pp. 32mo.  
 The Sunday School. 82 pp. 18mo.  
 Discourses on the Lord's Prayer. 240 pp. 18mo.
- Mr. Colesworthy is also publisher of many juvenile books.

## PUBLICATIONS OF D. C. COLESWORTHY.

Established in 1833—Removed to Boston in 1861.

## COLESWORTHY, D. C.

- Advice to an Apprentice. 128 pp. 16mo. Parent's Gift. 82 pp.  
 16mo. Poems. 360 pp. 12mo. Common Incidents, 1832; My  
 Teacher, 1832; An Address to Young Men, delivered before the  
 Mechanics' Institute, 1832; Sabbath School Hymns, 1833.

COLESWORTHY, D. C., *continued.*

Address to the People of Color of Portland, 1835; Opening Buds, 1838; Happy Deaths, 1840; Touch at the Times, 1840; Chronicles of Casco Bay, 1850; Old Bureau, 1861; Group of Children, 1865; Hints on Common Politeness, 1867; All the Year, 1871. (The last four published after his removal to Boston.)

Mr. Colesworthy has in preparation "Master Chase's Scholars," a work giving an account of those who attended Mr. Chase's school in Portland, 1820, which will soon be put to press.

## PUBLICATIONS OF BAILEY AND NOYES.

BECKETT, S. B. Hester — a Poem.

CHASE, Jacob, jr. Map of Maine.

FLETCHER, E. B. Man Immortal.

The National Book of the Sabbath. 1861. 144 pp. 18mo.

JACKSON'S Arithmetic.

KINGSBURY, B. Maine Townsman.

MORRIS, E. S. Maine Civil Officer.

MAINE Townsman.

REVISED Statutes of Maine for 1871.

SMYTH, William. New Elementary Algebra.

SAWYER, Moses. Lieutenant Colburn — a Novel.

WILIS, William. Documentary History of the State of Maine.

History of Portland.

Law and Lawyers of Maine.

WELD, Allen H. Weld and Quackenbos' Progressive Grammar.

Progressive Parsing Book.

New Grammar.

Latin Lessons and Reader.

WESTON, E. P. Northern Monthly — a magazine.

Voices of Heart and Home.

Francis Blake commenced the book business in June, 1855, and died in 1859.

He was succeeded by Bailey and Noyes in October, 1859, who also bought out the concern of O. E. Sanborn and Co. in 1864, uniting the two establishments.



## PUBLICATIONS OF IRA AND STEPHEN BERRY,

Printer—Established in 1857.

- BARTOL, Mary. *Child's Magazine*. 1858. 12mo.  
 BEECHER, Fred H., Lieut. *Memoirs of*. 48 pp. 4to. Portrait.  
 GOULD, J. M., Maj. *History of 1—10—29th Maine Regiment*.  
 JOURNAL of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Maine.  
 MASONIC TOKEN. A Quarterly.  
 NEAL, John. *One Word More*. 1854. 12mo.  
 PROCEEDINGS of Grand Lodge of Maine. Vols. 1 (reprint), 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.  
     Grand Chapter of Maine. Vols. 2, 3 and 4.  
     Grand Council of Maine. Vols. 1 and 2.  
     Grand Commandery of Maine. Vols. 1 and 2.  
     Portland Society of Natural History.  
     Maine Pharmaceutical Association.  
 TRANSACTIONS of Maine Medical Association. 4 vols.  
 Messrs. Berry have also published Histories of many of the Masonic  
 Lodges of Maine.

## PUBLICATIONS OF BROWN THURSTON,

PRINTER.

- PORTLAND DIRECTORY and Reference Book, by S. B. Beckett, published  
 biennially. 400 pp. 8vo. 10 vols.  
 SKETCH of the Life of Rev. David Thurston. See Adams, Thomas.  
 HISTORY of Winthrop. See Thurston, David.  
 LETTERS from a Father to his Son, an apprentice. See Thurston, David.  
 \* \* \* Periodicals under head Newspaper Press.

## PUBLICATIONS OF HOYT, FOGG, AND BREED.

- CHRONOLOGICAL COMMENTARY. By Rev. C. G. Barth, D.D., Germany.  
 Imperial octavo, 1000 pp., with introduction by Rev. J. J.  
 Carruthers, D.D., Portland. (By arrangement with the  
 English publishers.)  
 MAINE YEAR BOOK and Annual Register for 1871. 424 pp. 16mo.  
 MERCHANT, Matthew. *How Bennie did it*. Second edition, 440 pp. 16mo.  
 PUTNAM, Rev. S. M. *Prayers from the Scriptures, Old Divines, and the  
 Poets*. Second edition, 272 pp. 12mo.  
 PLUMMER, P. W. *The Carpenter's Guide, a Manual of Reference for  
 Contractors and Builders*. Plates. Second edition,  
 72 pp. 8vo.

## HOYT AND CO. CONTINUED.

- POND, Enoch, D.D. Bangor. The Apocalypse Explained. 240 pp. 12mo.  
 STROUT, Mrs. C. W. D. Slippery Paths. Illustrated.  
 WARREN, William, D.D. These for Those; Our Indebtedness to Mis-  
 sions. Second edition, 420 pp. 12mo.  
 Twelve Years with the Children. Second edition,  
 324 pp. 16mo.

Messrs. Hoyt and Co. re-publish from the English — Aunt Margery's Maxims; Lindsay Lee and his Friends; Mary Branton and her One Talent; Cottagers of Glencarren; and some twenty others, mostly illustrated.

Messrs. Hoyt and Fogg commenced business in 1867 by purchasing the stock and business of Mr. H. Packard, long and favorably known as the proprietor of the Sunday School Book-store of Portland. In the spring of 1869 Mr. L. C. Breed, of Boston, was admitted a partner, and the business continued under the present style.

## PUBLICATIONS OF LORING, SHORT, AND HARMON.

- MARTIN, Clara Barnes. The Little Nortons. 284 pp. 12mo.  
 VIRGIN, Wm. Wirt. Supplemental Digest of Maine Reports. 620 pp. Svo.  
 Vol. 57, Maine Reports, 660 pp. Svo. Vol. 58, ditto,  
 696 pp. Svo. Vol. 59, ditto, 676 pp. Svo.  
 Maine Civil Officer, 2nd edition, 644 pp. 12mo.

## PUBLICATIONS OF DRESSER AND AYER,

Successors of Carter and Dresser in 1869.

- BOLTON'S Tax Collector and Form Book.  
 KINGSBURY'S Maine Townsman.  
 PROBATE Manual in Press.

\*.\* From a daughter of the late Thomas B. Wait, Mrs. Lord, of Orange, N. J., and also from Hon. John Neal we have received some additional items of interest concerning Mr. Wait and the early book business in Portland, which we shall publish in our Appendix.

## BRUNSWICK.

WORKS BY OFFICERS OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE,  
DURING THEIR OFFICIAL TERM.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. GRIFFIN,

IF NOT OTHERWISE INDICATED.

APPLETON, Jesse, D. D., President.

1809. God's Care of his Church. Sermon delivered at Gorham, Jan. 18th, at the Ordination of Rev. A. Rand. Portland.
1810. The Immutability of Religion. Sermon at Freeport, February 10th, at the Ordination of Rev. Reuben Nason. Portland; J. McKown.
- “ Sermon at Saco, Oct. 24th, at the Ordination of Rev. Jonathan Cogswell. Portland; Francis Douglas.
1811. Sermon delivered at Augusta, Oct. 16th, at the Ordination of Rev. Benjamin Tappan. Augusta.
1813. Discourse delivered at Bath, May 11th, before the Society for discountenancing and suppressing Public Vices. Boston.
- “ Discourse delivered June 20, 1813, before the Officers and Students of Bowdoin College, occasioned by the death of Tutor Frederick Southgate, A. B. Boston.
1814. Election Sermon, Mass., May 25th. Boston.
- “ Perpetuity and Importance of the Sabbath. A Sermon delivered at Portland, Nov. 10th. Portland.
1815. Sermon delivered at Brunswick, April 13th, on National Thanksgiving Day, on account of the Peace recently established between this country and G. Britain. Hallowell.
1816. Address before the Massachusetts Society for suppressing Intemperance. Boston.
1817. Sermon delivered at Freeport, at the Ordination of Rev. Enos Merrill. Portland.
- “ Sermon at Northampton, Sept. 18th, before the American Board of Commissioners for For. Missions. Charlestown.

APPLETON, Jesse, *continued.*

1818. Address before the Education Society. Hallowell.
1819. Sermon delivered at Portland, Nov. 19th, at the Formation of the Maine Branch of the Am. Society for educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry. Hallowell.
1820. Addresses, delivered at the Annual Commencements of Bowdoin College, from 1808 to 1816, with his Inaugural Address, and a Sketch of his Character by I. Nichols, D. D.
- “ Lectures at Bowd. Coll., and Occasional Sermons. 8vo. Portr.
1837. Works, embracing his Course of Theological Lectures, his Academic Addresses, and a Selection from his Sermons; with a Memoir of his Life and Character by Prof. A. S. Packard. Andover.

## ALLEN, William, D.D., President.

1822. Sermon on the death of Samuel Eaton of Harpswell.
- “ Sermon before the Maine Missionary Society at Farmington. Hallowell.
1823. Accounts of Shipwreck and of other Disasters at Sea. Published for the benefit of Seamen; printed for the author; distributed gratuitously. 300 pp. 12mo.
1824. Sermon at the Ordination of Rev. J. C. Goss, Topsham.
1826. Value of the Bible.
1828. Universal Salvation.
1832. The Minister's Warfare and Weapons. A Sermon at the Installation of Rev. Seneca White, Wiscasset, April 18th.
1832. American Biographical Dictionary. 808 pp. 8vo. 2nd edit. Printed for Wm. Hyde, Portland. The third edition was published by Jewett and Co., Boston, in 1857.
1835. A collection of Hymns for Religious Worship, original and select. 300 pp. 18mo. Printed for the author.
- “ Baccalaureate Addresses. Printed for S. Colman, Portland.
- Collection of 10,000 words not in any English Dictionary.
- “ Junius ” unmasked.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

CLEAVELAND, Parker, LL.D., Professor; the "Father of American Mineralogy."

1814. Address at Brunswick, April 27th, before the Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell Society for the Suppression of Intemperance. Boston.
1816. Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy and Geology. 1 vol., 668 pp. 8vo. Boston.
1822. Mineralogy and Geology, a Treatise on. 2nd edit., in 2 vols. 8vo. Boston.
- " Account of Fossil Shells, etc.

HARRIS, Samuel, D.D., President.

1867. Inaugural Address at his Induction into Bowd. Coll., Aug. 6th.
1870. The Christian Doctrine of Human Progress contrasted with the Naturalistic. Boston Lectures; "Christianity and Skepticism." For other works see house of E. F. Duren.

LONGFELLOW, Henry W., Professor.

1830. Proverbes Dramatiques. 200 pp. 12mo.
- " French Exercises. 100 pp. 12mo.
- " Novelas Españolas y Coplas de Manrique. New edition in 1845, with additions, edited by Prof. D. C. Goodwin. Price 65 cts.
1832. Syllabus de la Grammaire Italienne. Boston. Gray et Bowen.
1833. French Grammar of Lohmond. Translated.
- " Outre Mer, two Nos., 40 pp. each, printed for Hilliard and Gray, Boston. The whole work was published by the Harpers, New York, in 2 vols., 1835, passing through several editions in this country and in England.

☞ For notice of Prof. Longfellow's Works, published after he left Bowdoin College, see Catalogue of Ticknor, Fields and Co., and their successors.

NEWMAN, Samuel P., Professor.

1826. Address before the Benevolent Society of Bowd. Coll. Sept. 5.
1827. Practical System of Rhetoric. 12mo. Printed for William Hyde, Portland. This work is still used in Bowdoin College, and has reached its sixty-fifth edition.
1835. Elements of Political Economy. 12mo. Andover, Mass.

## BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

PACKARD, Alphens S., D.D., Professor.

1835. Fifth Annual Report of the Cumberland County Temperance Society, in High str. Church, Jan. 8th. Portland.
1837. Address delivered at the Dedication of the Teachers' Seminary at Gorham, Me.
- „ Address at the Teacher's Association of Freeport and North Yarmouth.
1839. Xenophon's Memorabilia of Sophocles, with English Notes.  
 “ “ 2nd edit. in 1841. New York.
- “ Memoir of Pres. Appleton. See Appleton's works.
1850. Memoir of Hezekiah Packard, D.D., with Portrait. 68 pp. 8vo.
1853. History of the Bunker Hill Monument. Portland.
1858. Our Alma Mater; an Address delivered before the Alumni of Bowdoin College.
1868. Discourse on the death of Prof. William Smyth.

SMYTH, William, D.D., Professor.

1829. Elements of Plane Trigonometry. 108 pp. 12mo.
1830. Elements of Algebra. 336 pp. royal 12mo. Subsequently stereotyped and several editions published at Hallowell and Portland.
1834. Application of Algebra to Geometry. 2nd edit. in 1842.
1836. Analytic Geometry. 240 pp. 12mo.
1836. Plane Trigonometry and Surveying. Subsequently stereotyped and several editions published at Portland and Boston.
1854. Calculus, Integral and Differential. 240 pp. 12mo. For Sanborn and Carter, Portland. Still in use.

\*. All Prof. Smyth's Text-books were used in Bowdoin and elsewhere, until out of print. The delay in publishing new editions was caused by the loss of plates in the great fire at Portland, and the subsequent death of the author.

TUCKER, William P., Librarian.

1863. Catalogue of the Library of Bowdoin College, with an Index of Subjects. 832 pp. 8vo. Sold at the low price of \$2.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

UPHAM, Thomas C., D.D., Professor.

- Jahn's *Bib. Archæology*, trans. while the author resided at Andover, Mass. — Second edition, while at Bowdoin.
1827. *Mental Philosophy, Intellect and Sensibilities*. Two vols. 8vo. Printed for Wm. Hyde, Portland. 2nd ed. 1833.
1829. *Ratio Disciplinæ, or Constitution of the Cong. Churches*. 2nd edition. Printed for Wm Hyde.
1834. *Practical Treatise on the Will*. 8vo. Printed for Wm. Hyde, Portland. Dr. Upham's works on Mental Philosophy, in three volumes, were subsequently stereotyped and several editions published by Harper Brothers. In 1870 the works were somewhat abridged by the author — again stereotyped, and issued by the Harpers, New York, in two vols. 12mo. This work is still used at Bowdoin.
- 1834 *Religious Offering*. Printed and published by Leavitt, Lord and Co., New York.
1835. *Manual of Peace*. 1 vol. 8vo. A part of this work was subsequently stereotyped and published by the American Peace Society. Boston.
1840. *Outlines of Imperfect and Disordered Mental Action*. Harper's Family Library, New York.
1843. *Interior or Hidden Life*. 300 pp. 12mo. Now published by the Harpers.
1846. *Religious Maxims*. 12mo. Boston.
1851. *American Cottage Life*; 2nd edition. 212 pp. 12mo. Other editions subsequently published at Portland and Boston. This work is now stereotyped and published by the Amer. Tract Society, Boston.
1851. *Treatise on Divine Union*. 12mo. Boston.
1853. *Life of Faith*. 300 pp. 12mo. Subsequently published by the Harpers.
1855. *Letters written from Europe, Egypt and Palestine*. 375 pp. 12mo. Subsequently pub. by Longstreth, Philadelphia.
1858. *Life of Catharine Adorna*. 250 pp. 18mo. Harpers, N. Y.

## BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

UPHAM, THOMAS C., *continued.*

1862. Life and Religious Experience of Madame de la Mothe Guyon. 2 vols. Published by the Harpers.
1865. Exposition of the Canticles, by Madame Guyon. Translated from the French by J. W. Metcalf, M. D. Printing superintended by Prof. Upham. 133 pp. 8vo.
1872. Christ in the Soul. 172 pp. 12mo. This is a volume of Spiritual Songs, written during the closing period of the author's life.

## WOODS, LEONARD, D.D., LL.D., President.

1852. Eulogy on Daniel Webster, delivered by request of the City Government and Citizens of Portland, Nov. 17th.
1860. Address on the Life and Character of Parker Cleaveland, LL.D. 2d ed., with Portrait. Price 35 cts. 80 pp. 8vo.
1862. Address on the Opening of the New Hall of the Medical School of Maine, Feb. 21st.

Other works of Dr. Woods, not published during his connection with Bowd. Coll., may be found in the Literary and Theological Review, edited by him (1831 to 1837). Among these are articles on Reform and Radicalism — Comparative View of the Lives and Systems of Augustine and Pelagius, translated from Neander — Contrast between the Lutheran and Calvinistic Theories, translated from Schleiermacher — Review of Goethe's Wilhelm Meister, in N. P. Willis's New Monthly; Boston, 1828 — Christian Theology, 2 vols., translated from Dr. Knapp; New York, 1831-'33. Also several articles in the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, and elsewhere.

## PAMPHLETS.

NOTE. It was not our intention at first to notice in this Catalogue the publication of Pamphlets. Only one house, that of E. F. Duren of Bangor, whose record is closely connected with the Bangor Theological Seminary, has sent in such a list. In Mr. Duren's record, with that of the pamphlet literature of Bowdoin, we trust will be found sufficient historical interest to warrant the propriety of a deviation from our rule by their insertion. The names of many other pamphlets of interest will be found in our general Catalogue under the names of their respective authors.



## HALLOWELL.

PUBLICATIONS OF GOODALE, GLAZIER AND CO.,

AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

GOODALE, Ezekiel, commenced the book-selling and book-binding business in Hallowell as early, probably, as 1800, and the printing and publishing business as early as 1810. He published the Hallowell Collection of Church Music, compiled by Samuel Tenney; an English Grammar, by Jonathan Morgan, and two original abridgments of Lindley Murray's English Grammar; Kinne's Arithmetic; History of the Bible and Jews; The Songs of Zion, by Moses Springer, Jr.; The Instrumental Director, by Samuel Tenney; The Columbian Reader, by Rodolphus Dickinson; The Northern Harmony, a collection of church music, compiled by Abraham Maxim. He commenced in 1819 the publication of the Maine Farmer's Almanac, edited that year, and the succeeding year, by Moses Springer, Jr., and for many subsequent years, by Daniel Robinson.

In 1820 Mr. Goodale formed a copartnership with Andrew Masters\* — who had been in charge of the printing office since 1815 — and Franklin Glazier, which continued until 1824 under the name of Goodale, Glazier and Co., and subsequently, Glazier and Co., until the death of Mr. Goodale in 1828. The publishing business in its various branches was continued by Glazier, Masters and Co. (Justin E. Smith) until 1847, when Mr. Glazier sold his interest to Danforth P. Livermore, the business being continued under the firm name of Masters, Smith and Co., until the retirement of Mr. Smith in 1871. The business is still continued under the title of Masters and Livermore. These firms continued the publications of the more important publications of Mr. Goodale.

PUBLICATIONS OF MASTERS AND LIVERMORE.

LAW.

APPLETON, John. Report of Cases decided in S. J. C. of Maine — 2 vols.  
 ADAMS, James. “ “ “ “

\* Mr. Goodale was not a practical printer, but established the office in connection with James Burton, Jr., in 1814. This connection was dissolved in 1815. Mr. Masters served his time as an apprentice in the printing business with C. Norris and Co., in Exeter, N. H., and came to Hallowell and took charge of Goodale's office in 1815.

HALLOWELL, MASTERS AND CO. *continued.*

- BAKER, Henry K. Maine Justice, revised.
- EASTMAN, Philip. Digest of Decisions of S. J. C. of Maine, reported in vols. 1 to 26, Maine Reports.
- FAIRFIELD, John. Report of Cases decided in S. J. C. of Maine — 3 vols.
- GREENLIEF, Simon. “ “ “ vols. 1 & 2.
- HEATH, Solyman. “ “ “ 5 vols.
- HUBBARD, Wales. “ “ “ 7 vols.
- OLIVER, Benjamin L. Practical Conveyancing.  
American Precedents in Personal and Real Actions.
- PERLEY, Jeremiah. Maine Justice.  
Maine Town Officer. The first edition was prepared by J. M. O'Brien, and published by J. Griffin.  
Maine Civil Officer.
- REDINGTON, Asa. Report of Cases decided in S. J. C. of Maine — 5 vols.
- SHEPLEY, John. “ “ “ 17 vols.
- STEARNS, Asahel. Treatise on Real Actions.
- STATUTES of Maine. Enacted in 1821.
- SESSION LAWS of Maine. 1822 to 1858.
- STATUTES of Maine. Revised in 1841. ditto revised in 1857.
- VIRGIN, Wm. Wirt. Report of Cases decided in S. J. C. of Maine—5 vols.  
Digest of Decisions of S. J. C. of Maine, reported in vols. 27 to 43, Maine Reports.

## SCHOOL.

- FISK, Allen. Murray's English Grammar—Simplified. Ditto Abridged.
- GOODALE, Ephraim. New Pleasing Spelling Book.
- GREENE, Roscoe. English Grammar.
- HAWES, Hosea. U. S. Spelling Book.
- JEWETT, Albert G. Bezout's Arithmetic; translated from the French.
- LEE, Thomas J. Spelling Book; Primary Class Book; National Class Book.
- NEWMAN, Samuel P. Rhetoric.
- ROBINSON, Daniel. Kinne's Arithmetic, revised.
- SMYTH, William. Elements of Algebra.
- SURACLA'S French Grammar.

## MUSICAL WORKS.

Flute Instructor; Violin do.; Drum and Fife do.; Clarinet do.;  
Flageolet do.; Ancient Harmony Revived; Wesleyan Harmony, by  
Henry Little; Songs of Zion, by C. T. Norcross and Smith Hinckley;  
Temple Harmony, by J. C. Washburne.

HALLOWELL. MASTERS AND CO. *continued.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- EATON, Cyrus. *Annals of Warren.*  
*Hist. of Thomaston, Rockland, and E. Thomaston*—2 vols.
- GLAZIER, William B. *Poems.*
- LOCKE, ———. *History of Camden.*
- MOWER, Sarah S. *The Snow Drop.*
- MARTIN, ———. *An Old Soldier's Narrative.*
- NORCROSS, Christopher T. *Sacred Songs.*
- STARRETT, David. *Memoirs of Mrs. Starrett.*
- VAUGHAN, Benjamin. *A Treatise on Agriculture.*
- WILLIAMSON, William D. *History of Maine*—2 vols.

Masters, Smith and Co. were publishers of the *Maine Register* for many years.

## BANGOR.

PUBLICATIONS OF D. BUGBEE AND CO.

- NATIVE POETS of Maine. Bangor, 1851. 312 pp. 12mo.
- VOICES of the Kenduskeag. Various authors. 1848. 286 pp. 12mo.

PUBLICATIONS OF E. F. DUREN.

## DUREN, E. F.

- Manual of Hammond St. Cong. Church, 1833 to 1871.* 52 pp. 12mo.
- Minutes (annual) of General Conference of Congregational Churches in Maine from 1853 to 1871.* Portland and Bangor.
- Churches and Ministers of the Congregational order in Maine from 1672 to 1867.* Portland. 67 pp. 8vo.
- Minutes (annual) of the Penobscot Musical Association from 1847 to 1871.*

## HARRIS, Samuel, D.D.

- Oration, July 4, 1861.* Bangor. Wheeler and Lynde.
- Total Abstinence; a Discourse preached in Bangor, August 7, 1860.* Wheeler and Lynde.

For other writings by Dr. Harris see *Bibliotheca Sacra*.

BANGOR. E. F. DUREN *continued.*

IVES, Rev. Alfred E.

Discourse on the Death of President Lincoln. Bangor. Wheeler and Lynde, 1865.

MALTBY, Rev. John.

Primitive and Modern Piety. Sermon at the Ordination of Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, Missionary to Constantinople, at Portland, Oct. 3, 1838.

Characteristics of the Times. Fast Day Sermon, April 12, 1838.

The Offence; a Discourse delivered in Bangor, at the request of the Temperance Association, March, 1839.

Impulses of Piety. A Discourse preached in Hammond St. Church, Feb. 18, 1844.

The Error and the Correction. A Sermon delivered before the Hammond St. Congregation, Nov. 23, 1845.

Government. A Sermon delivered in Hammond St. Church, July 20, 1856.

A Pattern Church. Bangor, 1859.

Discourses by Professors Pond and Shepard, Commemorative of Rev. John Maltby, 1860.

POMROY, S. L.

Sermon before the Maine Congregational Charitable Association.

POND, Enoch, D.D.

The Church. 1837. Second edition, revised, 1860. 126 pp. 18mo.

Manual of Congregationalism, prepared for the General Conference of Congregational Churches in Maine. 1859. 100 pp. 18mo.

Christian Perfection. Bangor. S. S. Smith, 1841.

Pastor's Guide, or Lectures on Pastoral Duties. 1844. 377 pp. 12mo.

Probation. 137 pp. 18mo.

## A CATALOGUE,

EMBRACING MAINE WORKS, NOT NAMED IN THE PRECEDING  
PUBLISHERS' LISTS.

.....

ABBOTT, Rev. Jacob. [Born in Hallowell; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1820.]

This author has resided a part of his time in Farmington, Me., where the Rollo and Lucy Books, the Illustrated Histories, Science for the Young, Gentle Measures in the Management and Training of the Young, and other educational works were written.

Mr. Abbott, as is well known, has written principally for the young. The whole number of his works is about one hundred and fifty.

ABBOTT, Rev. John S. C.

Napoleon I. 2 vols. 1276 pp. royal 8vo.

Napoleon at St. Helena. 1 vol. royal 8vo.

The French Revolution of 1789 as viewed in the light of Republican Institutions. With 100 engravings. New York, 1859. 8vo.

Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine. 1 vol. 12mo.

History of Russia. 8vo.

This author was born in Brunswick, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1825. He resided here while he wrote the above works, that, as he says, he "might avail himself of the College Library, which is rich in French literature." The whole number of distinct books, that has appeared from the pen of this prolific and interesting writer, is forty-two.

ABBOTT, Rev. Gorham D. [Born in Brunswick; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1826.]

Among other works which this gentleman has written, is a History of Mexico.

This work was highly commended and adopted and circulated by the Mexican Government, as an authentic account of their history and struggles.

Gorham D. Abbott, brother of Jacob, and John S. C., is the third son of the late Jacob Abbott, who was born in Wilton, N. H., 1773; came to Hallowell about 1800, where and in Brunswick he resided several years. He finally removed to Farmington, where he closed his useful life in 1847.

- ADAMS, Charles S.  
Discourse at the Dedication of meeting-house at Sullivan. Portland, Shirley and Hyde, 1825. 24 pp. Svo.
- ADAMS, Eliashib.  
A Successful Life. An Autobiography. Bangor; Benj. A. Burr, 1871. 132 pp. 12mo. Portrait.
- ADAMS, Thomas.  
Thanksgiving Discourse at Farmington. Hallowell, 1819. 16 pp. Svo.  
Sermon before Kennebec Conference. Augusta, 1828.  
Address before the Maine Miss. Soc. Portland, 1828. 40 pp. Svo.  
Sketch of the Life of Rev. D. Thurston. Portland, 1867. 80 pp. Svo. Portrait.
- ADAMS, George E., D.D. [Pastor of First Cong. Church in Brunswick, 1830 to 1870.]  
Eulogy on Joseph McKeen, late Treasurer of Bowd. Coll., delivered at his interment. Brunswick, J. Griffin, 1865.  
Sermon before Maine Missionary Society. Portland, 1840.  
Sermon on the death of Mrs. Ellingwood, relict of the late Rev. J. W. Ellingwood of Bath.
- ALLEN, Rev. Stephen.  
Address at the Interment of John A. C. Fellows, an Instructor in Bowd. Coll., Feb. 9, 1869.
- ALLEN, William.  
History of Norridgewock. Edwin J. Peet, 1849. 252 pp. 12mo.  
History of Industry.  
Genealogy of the Allen Family.
- BAILEY, Rev. Jacob.  
The Frontier Missionary, (Episcopal), Memoir of, by William S. Bartlett, with Preface by Geo. Burgess, D.D. Boston, 1853. 365 pp. Svo.  
Letter of, describing the destruction of Falmouth. Maine Hist. Soc. Collections, V.
- BALLARD, Rev. Edward.  
Editor of Memorial Volume of the Popham Celebration. 368 pp. Svo.  
Early History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Diocese of Maine. Hist. Soc. Collections, VI.
- BAR of Cumberland.  
Proceedings of, on the death of Wm. Pitt Fessenden, 1869.

BARTLETT, William S.

Life of Rev. Jacob Bailey. 1852. 366 pp. 8vo.

BECKET, S. B.

Hester, Bride of the Islands (Casco Bay). A Poem. 336 pp. 12mo.

BENSON, Samuel P.

Historic Address at Winthrop Centennial Celebration, May 20, 1871,  
with Poem by J. W. May.

BLAINE, J. G. Memoir of Luther Severance. Augusta, 1856. 33 pp.

BRADBURY, Charles. History of Kennebunkport. 1837. 300 pp. 12mo.

BOARDMAN, Samuel L.

The Agriculture and Industry of Kennebec County, with notes upon  
its History and Natural History. 1867. 200 pp. 8vo.

Agricultural Survey of Somerset County. 1860. 75 pp. 8vo.

BOLSTER, W. W.

Tax Collector and Form Book. Dresser and Ayer. 450 pp. 8vo.

BOSWORTH, Rev. Dr.

Dedication of Memorial Hall, Colby University. Waterville, 1869.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Charter, By-Laws, Decision of the Circuit Court, etc. J. Griffin,  
1850. 60 pp. 8vo.

BURGESS, Bishop. Sermon at Gardiner. 1855.

Sermon on the death of R. H. Gardiner. Boston, 1864. 20 pp. 8vo.

CHAMPLIN, J. T., D.D. PRESIDENT OF COLBY UNIVERSITY, WATERVILLE.

1841. Discourse on the death of Pres. Harrison.

1843. Demosthenes on the Crown.

1845. Kühner's Elementary Latin Grammar.

1846. Apollon, or the Preacher. A Sermon, preached before the  
Baptist Convention.

1849. Popular Orations of Demosthenes.

“ Aeschines on the Crown.

1859. Butler's Analogy and Ethical Discourses.

1860. Text-book of Intellectual Philosophy.

1862. First Principles of Ethics.

1868. Lessons on Political Economy.

1870. Historical Discourse at the Fiftieth Anniv. of Colby Univ.

CHICKERING, J. W., D.D.

On the Decalogue. Boston, 1839. 257 pp. 12mo.

Hill-Side Church. 1856. 280 pp. 12mo.

First Ripe Fruits. Sanborn and Carter, 1859. 72 pp. 18mo.

- COAN, L. S. Centennial Discourse at Boothbay. Boston, 1866.
- CRAM, Marshall.  
Address delivered at the Dedication of the Town-house in Bridgton,  
1852. Portland; Brown Thurston. 42 pp. 8vo.
- CUSHMAN, Rev. David Q.  
Ancient Settlement of Sheepscot. Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., IV.
- CUMMINGS, Asa.  
Memoir of Edward Payson, D.D., with a Selection of his Sermons,  
in 3 vols. 8vo. 600 pp. each. Portland, Hyde and Lord, 1849.  
Memoir of Marion L. Hurd, of Fryeburg. 18mo.  
Sermon delivered in Gorham before the Maine Mis. Soc., June, 1828.
- DAVIES, Charles S.  
Address delivered at Fryeburg, on the First Centennial Celebration of  
Lovell's Fight. Portland; James Adams, jr., 1825. 64 pp. 8vo.  
Discourse on the death of Adams and Jefferson. Portland; 1826.  
Address before the Alumni of Bowdoin College. Portland, 1835.
- DEANE, Samuel, D.D. [Ordained over First Parish in Falmouth, Oct., 1764.]  
New England Farmer. 1790. 332 pp. 8vo.  
Sermon at the Funeral of Thomas Smith. Portland, 1795. 8vo.  
Benjamin Titcomb, jr.
- DEANE, John G.  
Historical Report and Argument in Relation to N. E. Boundary  
Question, submitted to King of Holland.
- DEERTING, Nathaniel.  
Carrabasset. A Play, on Indian Traditions. 12mo. Portland, 1830.  
Bozzaris. A Tragedy.  
Also, several Ballads.
- DEWE, Rev. William A.  
Glimpses and Gatherings of a Voyage and Visit to London and the  
Great Exhibition in the Summer of 1851. Augusta; Homan and  
Mauley. 404 pp. 12mo. Portrait.
- EASTERN COAST of N. America.  
Its Discovery, with earliest Maps, by J. G. Kohl of Germany. Re-  
vised for the press by Dr. Leonard Woods. Maine Hist. Society  
Collections, vol. 1, new series.
- EATON, Cyrus. History of Warren. 137 pp. 12mo. Hallowell, 1851.  
History of Rockland and South Thomaston, with Family Genealo-  
gies. Hallowell, 1865. 2 vols., 12mo.



EATON, Samuel.

Eulogy on Hon. Jacob Abbott, grandfather of the Abbott writers.  
Brunswick; J. Griffin, 1820.

Sermon at the Interment of, at Harpswell, 1822.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Yearly Transactions of, published annually (with two exceptions) since  
1863. Each number about 56 pp. 8vo.

ELLS, Rev. Jonathan.

Topographical Description of Topsham, Sagadahoc County. Mass.  
Hist. Soc. Coll. III.

EPISCOPACY.

Journal of 48th Annual Convention at Bangor, July, 1867, including  
the Consecration of Bishop Neely, and his Address. Portland.  
76 pp. 8vo.

EVERETT, Ebenezer, Counsellor at Law.

Editor of the Revised Statutes of Maine.

Biographical Notice of, by Wm. Willis, in N. Eng. Hist. and Geneal.  
Register, XXIV., 81.

FLETCHER, Rev. Nathaniel H.

Sermon at the Ordination of Rev. Daniel Little, Kennebunk. 1800.

FOLSOM, George.

History of Saco and Biddeford. Alexander Putnam, 1830. 331 pp.  
12mo.

Address at the Popham Celebration, 1864.

FREEMAN, Samuel. Editor of Smith and Deane's Journal.

Author of Mass. Town Officer, 1793; Clerk's Assistant; Probate Di-  
rectory, etc. B. Titcomb, jr.

FREEMAN, Charles. History of Limerick. Maine Hist. Soc. Collections, I.

FREEMAN, Rev. Charles.

Uses of Baptism. Portland. 100 pp. 18mo.

Society to be made Christian. Sermon before the Maine Mis. Society  
at Bath, 1834. Portland; Merrill and Byram.

GARDINER, R. H. History of Gardiner. Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., II.

GEOLOGY of Maine, in two Reports to the Legislature by Charles T.  
Jackson. 1836 and 1839.

GODFREY, John E.

Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Bangor, Sept., 1869.  
Bangor; B. A. Burr, 1870.

- GOODALE, S. L. [Secretary Board of Agriculture].  
Agriculture of Maine. 16 vols., 8vo.
- GOODWIN, Daniel R., D.D., late Professor in Bowdoin College.  
Memoir of John Merrick. 40 pp. 8vo.
- GREENE, Roseoe G.  
Practical English Grammar. Also, a Grammar for Children. Published by Sanborn and Carter. Portland, 1845.
- GREENLEAF, Moses.  
Statistical View of the District of Maine. Boston; Cummings and Hilliard, 1816. 151 pp. 8vo.  
Survey of Maine in reference to its Geographical Features, Statistics, and Political Economy. Portland; Shirley and Hyde, 1829. 468 pp. 8vo.
- GREENLEAF, Simon, LL.D.  
Inquiry into the Origin and Principles of Free-Masonry. Portland. 117 pp. 8vo.  
Reports of the Sup. Jud. Courts of Maine — 1821-'29. 9 vols. 8vo.
- GREENLEAF, Jonathan. Pastor of a church in Wells.  
Ecclesiastical History of Maine from the earliest settlement. Portsmouth; Harrison Gray, 1821. 370 pp. 12mo.  
Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family. 115 pp. New York, 1854.
- GROTON, Nathaniel.  
Biographical notice of Rev. J. W. Starman, author of an Account of German Settlements in Waldoboro'. Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., V.
- HACKLEFOS, Mrs. Maria W.  
Jamestown of Pemaquid. A Poem. With Historical Introduction by Dr. E. Ballard.
- HAMLIN, Charles E.  
Catalogue of Birds found in the vicinity of Waterville. In Report of Secretary of Board of Agriculture.
- HANSON, J. W.  
Hist. Sketch of the Abnaki Indians. Boston, 1849. 120 pp. 12mo.  
History of Gardiner, West Gardiner, and Pittston. Gardiner; Wm. Palmer, 1852.  
History of Norridgewock and Canaan. 371 pp. 12mo. Boston, 1849.  
History of Bloomfield, Skowhegan, and Starke. 12mo.
- HAYWOOD, John.  
Gazetteer of Maine, and of the United States. Portland, 1856.

HERRICK, Jedidiah.

Genealogy of the Herrick Family. Bangor, 1846.

HILL, John B.

History of Mason, N. H. Bangor ; S. S. Smith. 500 pp. 8vo.

HOPKINS, James D.

Address to the Members of the Cumberland Bar. Day and Co., 1833.  
79 pp. 8vo.

HOLMES, Ezekiel.

Exploration and Survey of Aroostook Territory. Augusta, 1849.

HODGDON, John.

Reports, as Adj. Gen. of Maine, from 1861 to 1866, in six vols., containing names of Maine Volunteers. Augusta ; Stevens and Sayward.

HOYT, Edmund S.

Political Manual and Annual Register of Maine for 1870.

ILSLEY, Charles P.

Forest and Shore. Scenery about Portland.

IVES, Rev. A. E.

Sermon before the Maine Mis. Society, 62d Anniversary, June, 1869.  
Portland.

JENKS, William, D.D.

Eulogy on Rev. Joseph McKeen, President of Bowd. Coll. Portland ;  
T. W. Waite and Co., 1807.

Eulogy on James Bowdoin, with notices of his family. Pronounced  
at Brunswick, by request, Sept. 2, 1812.

JENKINS, Rev. Charles.

Sermons. Portland. 407 pp. 12mo. 1832.

Valedictory. 20 pp. 8vo. Boston, 1824.

JOHNSTON, John, LL.D.

Description and History of Pemaquid. In Popham Memorial.

JUDD, Rev. Sylvester.

Margaret. A Tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom ; including  
Sketches of a place not before described, called Mons Christi.  
Boston ; Jordan and Wiley, 1844. 460 pp.

Philo, an Evangeliad. Boston ; Phillips and Sampson. 1850.

White Hills. An American Tragedy. See Life of S. Judd by Mrs.  
A. Hall. Boston, 1857, p. 376.

JUDD, Rev. Sylvester, *continued.*

LECTURES. "Children." Delivered before the Northampton Lyceum in 1838. "The Beautiful." Delivered before the Augusta Lyceum, January 30, 1852. "The Law of Love." Delivered before the Augusta Lyceum, December 31, 1852. "The Dramatic Element of the Bible." Delivered before the Augusta Lyceum, December 27, 1848.

KELLOGG, Rev. Elijah.

Vocabulary of words in the language of the Quoddy Indians. Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., III.

Discourse at the Interment of Samuel Deane, D.D., aged 93 years; 68th of his ministry. Portland, 1795.

KELLOGG, Elijah, jr.

Sermon at the Dedication of St. Lawrence Church, Portland. 21 pp. Portland, 1858.

Elm Island Series. 6 vols. 18mo.

The McLellan Family. The Old Home. Lee and Shepard.

Whispering Pine Series. " "

Pleasant Cove Series. " "

Norman Cline. Mass. S. S. Society.

KENDALL, Elder Henry. [Born at Sanford, Me., July 3, 1774; died Aug. 15, 1864, at China, Me.]

Autobiography of a laborious life in the Christian Ministry, in various parts of Maine and Massachusetts. 200 pp. 18mo.

KIDDER, Frederic.

Anaki Indians. In Hist. S. Coll., and in pamphlet. Portland, 1859.

LADD, William. [See Addenda.]

Annals of Bakerstown, Poland, and Minot. Maine Hist. S. Coll., II.

LINCOLN, Enoch, Gov. of Maine, 1827-'28.

On Indian Languages and Catholic Missions in Maine. Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., vol. 1, new edition, p. 412.

LOCKE, John L.

History of Camden, Me. 1859. Hallowell; Masters, Smith and Co. 267 pp. 12mo.

History of Belfast. 1856. 16mo.

LORING, Amasa.

History of Shapleigh. Portland, 1854.

- LOOMIS, J. R. Professor at Colby University.  
Elements of Physiology.
- LUDWIG, M. R.  
Ludwig Genealogy. Sketch of Joseph Ludwig; born in Germany in 1689; settled at Broad Bay, Waldoboro, in 1753. Augusta; Sprague, Owen and Nash, 1866. 223 pp.  
Arnold's Expedition to Quebec. 1775. Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., I.
- MAINE. Outlines of its History, by J. A. Coolidge and J. B. Mansfield, in a general History of New England. 1859. 8vo.
- MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Transactions of, in 3 vols. Portland, 1859-'66.
- MARTIN, Mrs. C. B.  
Description of Mt. Desert. Portland, 1867. 16 pp. 16mo.
- MERRILL, Daniel.  
Letters to Pede-baptists. 1819. 227 pp. 16mo.
- MERRILL, S. H., Chaplain.  
History of the 17th Maine Regiment during the War.
- MEDICAL and Surgical Reporter. Editors and Proprietors — W. R. Richardson, M. D., and R. W. Cummings, M. D. A Monthly of 48 pp. 8vo. Published one year from June, 1858.
- MILLET, Rev. Joshua.  
A History of the Baptists in Maine; together with brief notices of Societies and Institutions, and a Dictionary of the Labors of each Minister. Portland; Charles Day and Co., 1845. 472 pp. 12mo.
- MITCHELL, Ammi R., M. D. Address on Sacred Music. Portland, 1802.  
Scripture Questions. Portland. 18mo.
- McKEEN, John, Esq.  
Androscoggin River. Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., III.
- McKEEN, Joseph, D.D., First President of Bowdoin College. Born 1757; died 1807.  
Contributions. See American Academy, etc. Memoirs, vol. 2.  
Election Sermon, Massachusetts, May 28, 1800.  
Inaugural Address, delivered in Brunswick, Sept. 9, 1802, at his entrance on the duties of President of Bowdoin College.
- NASON, Rev. Reuben.  
Topographical and Historical Sketch of Freeport. 1815. Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI. 2nd Series.
- NATURAL HISTORY. Proceedings of the Portland Society of. Part I. 1862. Part II. 1869.

## NEAL, John.

Rachel Dyer. Shirley and Hyde, 1828.

One Word More. " "

Temperance Address. 1829. 18 pp. 8vo. Day and Frazer.

Address before Mechanics' Association, 1831. Day and Frazer.

"Our Country." Address before the Alumni of Waterville College. 1830. Todd and Co.

Banks and Banking. 1837.

City of Portland, 8vo. pamphlet, toward establishing a City Government. The object was attained in 1829.

"Man." Address before the United Brothers' Society of Brown University, 1838.

Oration, at Portland, July, 1838.

Address before the Maine Charitable Association, Sept., 1838.

Appeal from the American Press to the American People in behalf of Gen. Bratish.

Account of the Great Conflagration at Portland in 1866.

Wandering Recollections of a somewhat busy life. An Autobiography. Boston, 1869. 431 pp. 12mo.

"This is a production of Mr. Neal at the age of seventy-six. He has been a copious and vigorous writer of poetry and romance, for half a century, and is one of the most voluminous of the native authors of Maine. He was born in Portland in 1793; and, like Whittier, is of Quaker descent." — *Wallis*.

## NICHOLS, Ichabod, D.D.

Natural History. 16mo. A Text-book for schools.

Discourse delivered at the Dedication of the Stone Church of the First Parish, Portland, 1826. James Adams, jr. 25 pp. 8vo.

Temperance Address. 32 pp. 8vo. Portland, 1828.

Catechism of Natural Theology. 2d edition. 215 pp. 12mo. Boston; Wm. Hyde, 1831.

Hours with the Evangelists. 2 vols. 400 pp. each. Boston, 1859.

## NICHOLS, Rev. J. T. G.

Sermon on the death of Samuel Pierson, aged 93. Saco, 1852.

## NORTH, James W.

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- \* \* Parson Winship died in 1824, having been 59 years a minister. Alden Bradford  
 became Secretary of State in Massachusetts, holding office from 1812 to 1824. — *Ed.*
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## SUPPLEMENT.

The following articles were received from correspondents (whose initials are added) too late to be put in place:—

Four of the Lectures given in the Boston Course were by Maine authors, viz :

CHEEVER, Rev. Geo. B., D.D.

The Gospel of the Hebrew Prophets. 65 pp.

HARRIS, Rev. Samuel, D.D.

The Christian Doctrine of Human Progress contrasted with the Naturalistic. 65 pp.

SMYTH, Rev. Egbert C., D.D.

From Lessing to Schleiermacher, or from Rationalism to Faith. 35 pp.

TALCOTT, D. S., D.D., p. 266.

ALLEN, Elizabeth Akers (Florence Percy).

Forest Buds from the Woods of Maine. 12mo. Portland, 1856.

Poems. 16mo. Boston; Ticknor and Fields, 1866. H. W. R.

ALLEN, William.

Memorial of the Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Machias, May 20, 1863. 180 pp. Machias; C. O. Furbush.

BOTTON, Nathaniel.

The Original Account of Capt. John Lovewell's "Great Fight" with the Indians, at Pequawket, May 8, 1725; by Rev. Thomas Symmes, with Notes. 48 pp. Concord, N. H., 1861. S. L. B.

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

Services at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Memorial Hall of August 14, 1867, and of the Dedication of the same, August 10, 1869; with a photograph of Memorial Hall. 53 pp. 8vo. Water-ville, 1869. S. L. B.

DAN, John Ward, A. M. (Boston). A native of Maine.

Sketch of the Life of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, A. M. Albany, 1863. 2d edit., 160 pp., 1871. Story of the Embarkation of Cromwell and his friends for New England, 1866. Memoir of Rev. Giles Firmin, 1866. Memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Ward. 243 pp. 8vo., 1871. Editor of John Dane's Declaration of Remarkable Providences in his Life, 1854; Historical Magazine, Jan., 1857, to Jan., 1858.

DEAN, John Ward, *continued*.

Ed. New Eng. Hist. and Genear. Register, Oct., 1862, to Dec., 1863.  
Recording Secretary of the American Statistical Association from  
1860. President of the Prince Society for Mutual Publication  
from May, 1870.

HAMLIN, Charles E. See p. 238.

An Obituary Record of Graduates of Colby University (Waterville  
College until 1866) from 1822 to 1870. 66 pp. 8vo. Waterville,  
1870. S. L. B.

Reports on Natural History relating to Maine. 1865-'66.

Manual Labor at Waterville College. 1867. E. F. D.

HANSON, J. H. (Waterville).

Preparatory Latin Prose Book (with Vocabulary), containing all the  
Latin prose necessary for entering college. 514 pp. 12mo. 20th  
edition. Boston, 1871.

Hand-book of Latin Poetry, with notes. 776 pp. 12mo. Boston, 1865.

ILSLEY, Charles P. See p. 239.

Forest and Shore. 426 pp. 12mo. Boston, 1856. Afterwards pub-  
lished under the title of *The Wrecker's Daughter*.

Treasure Trove, or the Signet Ring. Scene laid chiefly on Rich-  
mond's Island and Ancient Falmouth. Lewiston, 1867. (May  
be issued in book form, 450 pp. 12mo).

The Island Fete; scene laid at Diamond Cove, Portland; a Poem.  
85 pp.

History of Ancient Falmouth and Portland, 500 pp., in process of  
preparation. [Many stories, by this author, have been published.]

KIDDER, Frederic. See p. 240.

Col. John Allan, Eastern Maine, and Nova Scotia in the Revolution.  
350 pp. 8vo. Albany, 1867. E. F. D.

RIP, Rev. William Ingraham, D.D.

The Early Jesuit Missions in North America, containing original let-  
ters of Father Sebastian Rasles, and accounts of Missionary  
Life among the Abnakis, 1722-'23. 325 pp. 12mo. Albany,  
N. Y., 1866. S. L. B.

SMITH, T. L.

Published in 1831 a Centennial Address, which was a brief history of  
the Town of Windham, Me. A more complete history, by the  
same author, is now ready for publication. G. M. B.

SOUTHER, Rev. Samuel.

The Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Fryeburg, Me., with the Historical Address. 79 pp. 8vo. Worcester, 1864. S. L. D.

WILLIS, Sara Payson, (Fanny Fern).

This distinguished author was born in Portland in 1811 — the daughter of Nathaniel Willis [see pp. 51 and 68]. Fanny Fern's first book — *Fern Leaves* — was published in June, 1853, and had a sale of over ninety thousand copies. Her next volume — *Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends* — was published in Dec., 1853, and had a very large sale. In May, 1854, was published her *Second Series of Fern Leaves*, which was followed by *Ruth Hall* and *Rose Clark*. From 1855 to the time of her death, Oct., 1872, she was a regular contributor to the *New York Ledger*. E. F. D.

\*. I regret not to be able to add to the list of books the long-expected History of Bowdoin College by Nehemiah Cleaveland, Esq., now of New York.

Mr. Cleaveland, while at Bowdoin College, superintended the printing of the first book (Appleton's works) that appeared from my press; and had his proposition to have me publish the History of the College (made nearly fifty years afterward) been received a little earlier, that History, instead of this, would perhaps have been my last work.

## EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

OF MAINE.

Organized in 1864.

<i>Place of Meeting.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>President.</i>	<i>Orator.</i>	<i>Poet.</i>
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Bangor.	1865.	E. H. Elwell.	E. H. Elwell.	
Augusta.	1866.	E. H. Elwell.		
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Bath.	1868.	E. H. Elwell.	Enoch Knight.	E. H. Elwell.
Portland.	1869.	J. A. Homan.	N. Dingley, jr.	W. E. S. Whitman
Rye Beach.	1870.	J. A. Homan.	J. G. Blaine.	B. P. Shillaber
Montreal.	1871.	J. A. Homan.	Simply an excursion.	
Augusta.	1872.	F. E. Shaw.	Excursion to Mt. Desert.	

## APPENDIX.

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### NEWSPAPERS ON THE KENNEBEC.

See page 87.

MR. EDITOR,

DEAR SIR,—In considering the origin and history of the early newspapers on the Kennebec, it may be well to note that two of them were probably born of the Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser, (established by John B. Wait and Benja. Titcomb, Jan. 1, 1785), in the interest of forming a new State of the District of Maine.

The first paper on the Kennebec, and the third in Maine, was started by Howard S. Robinson at "Hallowell Hook," Aug. 4, 1794; it was called the EASTERN STAR. The Gazette of Maine was the second paper; it was started at Falmouth by Benja. Titcomb in Oct., 1790, in opposition to the Cumberland Gazette, published by Wait, which name Wait changed in 1792 to Eastern Herald. Robinson was probably an apprentice of Wait, and the Star which he published was under Wait's patronage, and in the interest of the new State project. It maintained a feeble existence for about a year, when it was succeeded by the Toecin.

The want of success of the Star may have arisen from the character of its conductor, Robinson, rather than from any want of favor to the scheme it was established to advocate. Robinson was a printer of dissipated habits, from which cause he was usually poor, roving around and working as a journeyman printer. In about 1819 he returned to Hallowell and worked a short time in the office of the American Advocate. At that time he represented that he "had been at the top of the wheel" of fortune, but from habits and appearances he was unmistakably at the bottom. We may not infer from the want of success of the Star that Hallowell was a barren field, or that the projects sought were not worth pursuing, as Wait, with John K. Baker, another of Wait's apprentices, established in that place, in 1795,

THE TOESIN.\* This paper had more success than the Star, but was short-lived, ending in 1797, in the hands of Benja. Poor, to whom it was sold by Wait and Baker, Sept. 15, 1796. — The Toesin was well printed, but on poor paper, 17 × 11 inches, folio, and was furnished to subscribers at 1.50 per annum.†

It would be interesting to know more definitely the motives which led to the establishment of these papers, thus early, on the Kennebec, in advance of a mail for their distribution, and this interest is increased when we learn that, at the Fort Settlement in Hallowell, two and a half miles from the Hook village, where the Toesin was being printed, THE KENNEBEC INTELLIGENCER was established, by Peter Edes, Nov. 14, 1795. The mail however, had just then commenced a weekly delivery on the new post route to Hallowell. Edes was a son of Benja. Edes of Boston, printer to the Gen. Court of Mass., and publisher of the Chronicle, etc. What motives could have sent him to the Fort Settlement, at this time? There was general information to be disseminated by his paper and local and legal advertisements to be published; but one paper could have answered this call in a town of the size of Hallowell. The rivalry of competing villages may have stimulated, but could not have produced them, at that time. When we look at public affairs, two motives are suggested, either of which may have furnished sufficient inducement to rival papers, so near to each other, in even a sparsely peopled region; one was the project to establish a new State: the other rival candidates for Congressional honors. At the time of Wait's effort to increase the circulation of his paper, in Dec., 1793, by the employment of Grafham to distribute it, the Portland Convention on Separation was held, to which Daniel Cuy was a delegate from Hallowell, and was Chairman of the Convention. The Star was started in August succeeding the second Convention on Separation, which was held in June, 1794; at this Convention, Nathan Dummer, a delegate from Hallowell, was Secretary.

The Intelligencer was established probably in interests opposed to Separation; perhaps at the instigation of the Plymouth Company, which was opposed to the measure, as the unsettled affairs of that company could be

\* The experience of only fifty or sixty years ago, would convince any one, that a newspaper in any part of Maine, out of Portland, even with the usual industry and tact of the best printers, could only be sustained (giving a bare subsistence) until the type was worn out. The paper was then discontinued or sold to a new hand. — *Id.*

† The character of F. B. Wait (given in this connection by Mr. North) and his project of sending a distributor of his papers into Wiscasset and Hallowell once a week, may be seen on page 34 — *Id.*

best promoted by the government of Massachusetts, with which the members of that company had great influence.

The Congressional election in the three districts into which Maine was divided in 1792 took place in November of that year; the succeeding election in 1794, at the time the *Tocsin* and *Intelligencer* were started, had passed, and the election of '96 was just coming on. These elections were warmly contested, and as at that time public opinion was concentrated upon candidates for office, through the medium of the newspapers in which the nominations were made, by anonymous communications under various signatures, it became important for candidates to possess this means of reaching the public ear. The result, however, of this course was a multiplicity of candidates, and at times a number of trials before an election was effected. Whatever may have been the motives of Wait and Baker in establishing their paper — the *Tocsin* — they sold to Poor in Sept., 1796, probably with a view, on the part of Baker, to a larger field of operation, as in the same month he purchased of Wait the *Eastern Herald*, and of Titcomb the *Gazette of Maine*, and united them under the name of *EASTERN HERALD AND GAZETTE OF MAINE*. In Poor's hands the *Tocsin* shortly died. The *Intelligencer*, under various names, survived for twenty years, printed by Edes, who was a part of the time associated with his son. The first change in the name of the *Intelligencer* was made in October, 1800, to the *Kennebec Gazette*; the second change to *Liberty Herald* in February, 1810. These changes, however, were without change in its politics; it was always intensely federal.

In 1796 there were but three papers published in Maine — the *Eastern Herald and Gazette of Maine*, at Portland; the *Kennebec Intelligencer* and the *Tocsin* at Hallowell. In the *Intelligencer* and in the *Tocsin*, Boothbay, Georgetown, Waldoborough, Dresden, Wiscasset, Green, Farmington, and Winslow advertisements appear.

I have a file of the *Kennebec Gazette* commencing with Vol. 1, No. 5, Dec. 12, 1800, and ending with No. 30, June 5, 1801, with the imprint of "Peter Edes at Hallowell." I have never been able to learn otherwise than from this imprint, that the *Gazette* was at any time published in Hallowell, and the place of publication may have been assumed from its being better known than Augusta. Some of the prior issues of the paper were dated "*Augusta, on Kennebec River.*"

In this file the proceedings of Congress are printed under the heading, "LEGISLATURE OF COLUMBIA." Federal and Democratic nominations of candidates for office are made in it, by communications advocating their

election. Nothing of a political nature appears under the editorial head, and but very little of any other matter; and this is chiefly characteristic of the *Intelligencer* and the *Gazette*, but not so much so of the *Herald*. All important matters were discussed, not editorially, but by communications under various signatures. It appears, at this time, that both branches of Congress answered the President's speech, to which he replied. The *Gazette* dated Dec. 12, 1800, contains the address of the Senate and House of the "Legislature of Columbia" to President Adams' speech, and his separate reply to each.

Yours truly,

JAMES W. NORTH.

PERIODICALS CONTINUED.

WISCASSET TELEGRAPH.

MR. EDITOR,

DEAR SIR.—Through the kindness of my friend, Charles J. Noyes, I am in receipt of sheets from you of your "News Press of Maine." I have considerable interest in the work, as my father was one of the earlier publishers in Maine. What you state in regard to the WISCASSET TELEGRAPH is imperfect. I regret not being able to help the matter much. My father died while I was in my infancy, and my mother marrying again nothing was preserved relating to my father's business. Since I have arrived at manhood, notwithstanding much research, I have been unable to obtain a file, or even a whole sheet, of his paper. I have before me the first half of a sheet dated March 11, 1797, No. XV, Vol. I. The paper must therefore have been established in the autumn of 1796. The title is the *Wiscasset Telegraph*; the motto—"The wilderness shall bud and blossom like the rose." Printed and published by J. N. Russell\* and H. Hoskins, corner of Main and Fore streets, Wiscasset, at \$1.75 per annum. It is well filled with current news of the day, foreign and domestic, and has a short editorial on the celebration of Washington's birth-day in Philadelphia and New York.

\*The same J. N. Russell, probably, who, under the title of J. and J. N. Russell, commenced on Sept. 1795, the *Boston Current* and *Maine Intelligencer*. This firm was dissolved March 7, 1796, — J. N. Rus. (left), and he is probably the same person who continued with Hoskins, at Wiscasset, in the autumn of the same year. John Russell of the *Boston Current* (afterward named *Boston Gazette*, a Federal paper which circulated largely in Maine) was an editor over forty years. Leaving the *Gazette* in 1823, he moved to Maine, where he died.



The publishers were young men from Boston. Russell was a brother of Benj. Russell of the Boston Centinel. My father served his time with Thomas and Andrews, the leading printers at the time. Russell, as I understood in my younger days, was unsteady and went south. My father died in the winter of 1804, and the paper stopped. It could not be true that there was no paper in Wiscasset on June 23, 1802. Why the bank notice was ordered to be printed in Edes' paper may have been on account of the residence of the stockholders, or politics may have been the cause. After my father's decease a paper was printed in Wiscasset by John Babson, which was reported to have been bought up and stopped on account of its politics. This may have been the Eastern Repository, mentioned in your account.

With much respect,

GARDINER, July 8, 1872.

H. B. HOSKINS.

A son of Mr. H. B. Hoskins, when about twelve years of age, self-taught, printed for a year or more, a small paper called the SCHOOL-FELLOW, he having been presented with a press and type by a relative in New York. He afterward studied medicine at the Louisville (Ky.) Medical School, and received the highest honors of his class; subsequently practiced in Boston, and was a leading writer in the Courier, confining himself generally to scientific and literary subjects. His health failing, he removed to Newport, Vt., where he devotes himself mostly to agriculture and editing the Vermont Farmer, — not wholly relinquishing his practice.

THE STATE. — The first number of an eight page paper with this name was published at Portland, Nov. 2, 1872, by the State Publishing Association; terms, \$2.00 a year in advance. Enoch Knight is understood to be the managing editor of this paper. Five columns to the page. The prospectus says that the State will be “an independent public journal, thoroughly devoted to the people's interests, and which shall not fail to command their respect; for it will discuss all questions affecting our material and social interests in the spirit of justice and true dignity.”

NORTH-EAST — a new paper, published in Portland in 1872, by Hoyt, Fogg, and Breed, for the Episcopal Board of Missions for Maine.

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY — a Magazine of literature, civil and military affairs, under the conduct of E. P. Weston. Each number contained 72 pp. 8vo. Terms, \$2.00 a year. Published by Bailey and Noyes; press of B. Thurston. The first number was issued in March, 1864. Ten numbers only were published. It was a well conducted periodical. B. P. S.

THE WATCH-TOWER — a religious newspaper, published at Portland in the interests of the Association of Baptists, by J. M. Buzzell, M. D., for about two years. It was then (about the year 1848) sold to the publishers of the Portland Transcript. G. M. B.

THE BRIDGTON REPORTER was established about 1857, and closed in 1861. It was a spicy, loyal paper, edited a part of the time by Geo. W. Warren, who died in June, 1863.

CASTINE GAZETTE. — We have received a few numbers of a paper by this name, published at Castine by Geo. A. Wheeler, M. D., formerly of Topsham. It is a respectable, business-like paper; size, 22 by 16; published monthly at fifty cents a year. Castine was the fourth town in the State to establish a newspaper. The revival of journalism in that pleasant old place is a good sign.

#### WELLS AND KENNEBUNK.

[Extracts from a manuscript History of Wells and Kennebunk, by E. E. Bourne, Esq.]

“ In 1803 Stephen Sewall commenced the publication of the ANNALS OF THE TIMES. It seems to have been started under very favorable auspices, so far as regarded the patronage of advertisers. Many persons in Portsmouth advertised their goods in its columns, and also a respectable number in Wells and other towns in the county. But the subscription patronage was insufficient to sustain it, and the paper was continued but one year. Occasionally the paper contained respectable communications on political questions and things of local interest. Sewall wrote the ode for the Fourth of July, 1803, which was sung with effect on that occasion. His position as publisher of this paper not meeting his aspirations, he abandoned it in 1804, moved to Scarborough, and there established himself as a Thompsonian physician.

“ In the beginning of 1805 another attempt was made to establish a newspaper in Kennebunk by William Weeks. This enterprise was not as successful as the former. The paper was denominated the KENNEBUNK GAZETTE. We have a single copy of it, dated July 21. From this specimen we are of the opinion that the people took but little interest in sustaining it. Though this was the 19th number, beside the post master's notice of letters remaining in the office, it contains but a single advertisement. The paper is made up entirely of collections, containing nothing editorial and no original communications. It was continued but a little while, when the publisher moved to Saco; thence to Portland; then to Portsmouth, where in 1809 he became the publisher of the New Hampshire Gazette.

“Another paper was attempted soon after, of which we have been unable to ascertain the name or the publisher. We believe it was called the *EAGLE OF MAINE*; but no relics of it have been found, so that we know nothing of its character or of the length of its days.

“A fourth paper, denominated the *WEEKLY VISITOR*, was started in 1809 by James K. Remick. The publisher seems to have had more sympathy from the public than his predecessors. The advertising support of a newspaper we suppose to be very essential to its success. This was very liberally given to the *Visitor*. A great deal of original matter was also furnished. Previous failures probably moved the people to a more active interest in its success than they manifested in the previous enterprises. The paper soon acquired a satisfactory footing, and maintained its position between thirty and forty years, though its name was changed to *Kennebunk Gazette*, July 7, 1821. By a wise and prudent management of the financial concerns of the establishment, the publisher acquired a very comfortable independence, which he transmitted to his son.

“All the publishers of these papers, in addition to the work of their profession, kept a book-store, supplying the public with stationery, school-books, etc.

“*THE COLUMBIAN STAR*, at Alfred, was continued but a short time. Its establishment was designed for two objects — to aid in the election of Crawford, and in the location of all the courts at Alfred. These two questions being removed from the public mind, no interest in it was strong enough for its support.”

[All but one of these papers were briefly noticed with the papers of York county.— *Ed*]

*ECHO, OR NORTH STAR*. — It having been reported to us that there were files of papers in the Antiquarian Rooms at Worcester, Mass., printed at Fryeburg between 1792 and 1795, we have obtained, through the favor of the Librarian, a copy of what proves to be from the earliest volume printed — No. 7, vol. I. — dated Fryeburg, Me., Aug. 19, 1798, which agrees with our notice, p. 118. The type is *very* much worn. The paper contains a sensible communication calculated to calm the war spirit of the day, caused by the depredations of French war vessels upon our commerce. There is also a double column, giving a list of revenue stamp duties. An advertisement of land for sale in Farmington, Me., appears over the signature of our former neighbor, Jacob Abbot, senior, then of Concord, N. H., referred to p. 237. The terms of the *Echo* are given — “Pay in *any thing*,

or *cash*." In our young days we expected only the "*any thing*." The establishment of the *Echo* by Russell two years after the first paper at Wiscasset, leads to the supposition that this publisher, with the Russell of that paper, was a brother of Benj. Russell of the *Boston Centinel*. The type was probably the same as had been used on the *Centinel*.

**THE MORNING STAR.** — The *Morning Star*, a Free-will Baptist paper, was established at Limerick, May, 1826. Elders Buzzell and Burbank were the first editors; William Burr, a native of Hingham, who served an apprenticeship in Boston, printer. "Mr. Burr, when he came to Limerick, though less than twenty years of age, was an accomplished gentleman, of pleasing manners and most amiable disposition." In May, 1832, Hobbs, Woodman, and Co. disposed of its property to a new firm, known as Hobbs, Burr, and Co. In October following, the paper was sold to the Free-will denomination. Mr. Burr subsequently became principal editor and a very efficient business manager, which station he retained nearly forty years and until his death, by apoplexy, which occurred on the morning of Nov. 5, 1866. An interesting memoir of his life has been published in a volume of 208 pp. 18mo.

The *Star* was removed to Dover, N. H., Nov., 1833. Its extensive circulation speaks for itself.

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Several volumes have been published, but all since he has left his native State.

**FREEMAN, William,** (Cherryfield.)

Temperance Address, Oct., 1829; with an Introduction, April, 1872. 60 pp. 8vo. Portland, 1872.

Several addresses, poems, and other articles have been written during his long life-time — some of which have been published, or contributed to the newspaper.

**GODFREY, Hon. John E.,** (Bangor.)

The Ancient Penobscot, or Panawanskok. *Hist. Mag.*, New York, Feb., 1872.

**MAGOUS, Rev. Geo. F., D.D.,** Grinnell, Iowa. (Native of Bath.)

The Adjustment between the Natural Law of Progress and the Christian Law. *Boston Lectures*, vol. 3, 1872, pp. 1 to 48.

## THOMAS B. WAIT.

Through the kindness of Dr. GEO. E. ADAMS, now of Orange, N. J., we are favored with the following facts from the hand of his neighbor, an aged widowed daughter of Mr. Wait.

"Thomas B. Wait (she writes) was born in that part of Lynn, Mass., called Saugus, in 1762. He served an apprenticeship at the printing business in Boston. He resided for a time at Thomaston, where a part of his children were born. I do not know the exact time when he went to Portland, but he was there in 1785. I have the impression that he printed the first newspaper in Portland, but am not certain about that matter. He was in the book-publishing and selling business at Portland, and was burnt out (probably in 1806), losing every thing. He immediately issued proposals to reprint Blackstone's Commentaries, and received sufficient encouragement from his kind-hearted townsmen (who subscribed, many of them, for a book they did not need) to induce him to go to Philadelphia and engage a company of journeymen printers — Robert Lilly being the foreman. Soon afterward [probably after the completion of Blackstone in 1808] Mr. Wait moved to Boston, where he published the American State papers. His three sons were with their father for a time; two afterward read law, and all three went to Illinois about 1817. His second son, William S. Wait, came back to Boston, and was in the book-business with Wells and Lilly [subsequently Lilly, Wait, and Colman]. This brother afterward returned to the west. My father died in Boston in 1830."

On inquiry of the Hon. John Neal (now in his 80th year) concerning the publication of Blackstone, he writes us in his clear, steady hand, an index to his still strong memory — that "Blackstone's Commentaries were republished at Portland by Thomas B. Wait in 1807, four volumes, 8vo., 1903 pp. text, and 100 pp. of Appendix and Index. It was wonderfully correct, and has ever been regarded by the profession as faultless. Tucker's Blackstone appeared long afterward. I cannot give the year, as my law library was destroyed in the great fire. I do not remember about Wait's connection with B. Titcomb, jr., [Mr. Titcomb left printing in 1798], but I well remember a paper — the Federal Gazette, perhaps — in Exchange street before 1807, and that his son, Wm. S. Wait, (afterward a partner with Lilly in Boston) worked in the office; and that "Master George," as he was called — a dwarf, who used to be trundled about the streets by the boys who had been his scholars — had much to do with the paper."

## IN MEMORIAM.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE.

Mr. Charles A. Sprague was born at Appleton, Me., July, 1829. He served an apprenticeship in the Journal office at Belfast. In 1850 he was associated for about three months (until the time of his death, Nov. 3, 1850) with R. R. Haines in the publication of the Bath Mirror. The editor of the Journal, W. H. Simpson, writes of him substantially as follows:— Charles A. Sprague was one of an office force, all of whom have since been well known in the journalistic and business world. Of strict integrity, and of industrious habits,—anxious to acquire all possible knowledge of his chosen business,—devoting all his time, not belonging to his employer, to reading such solid literature as came within his reach, that might be of use in his profession,—he was fitted for a first-class business man and editor, developing greatly from his first attempts at journalism until the time of his lamented death.

NEWEL A. FOSTER.

[Extract from the Portland Press of Nov. 23, 1853.]

The life of our fellow citizen which ended so suddenly at Boston on last Friday, was one which had in it little that was extraordinary, but one which exemplifies in a marked degree the struggles, the courageous endeavors and the ultimate triumph that attend the career of a self-made man in New England. The grandfather of N. A. Foster was the first settler of the little town of Canterbury, in New Hampshire. In this town his father, Asa Foster, a Revolutionary soldier, who died six or seven years ago at the age of 96, reared a family of twelve children. Of the seven sons Newel was the youngest, having been born in 1814. The mother of this family died last spring at the same advanced age that her husband had attained. Nine of the children are now living, and last September all with the deceased held an interesting family reunion at the old homestead in Canterbury. Several of the sons received a college education, but Newel being of a self-reliant nature declined assistance from his father, and from first to last made his way in the world by his own efforts.

In 1862 the Press was established, and was at first published by Mr. Foster, John T. Gilman, and Joseph B. Hall, under the firm name of N. A. Foster and Co. In 1866 Mr. Foster became the sole owner. The Press

was established at the earnest solicitation of the leading Republicans of the State, and since the first year has prospered even beyond the expectations of its founders, enabling Mr. Foster to leave his family in comfortable circumstances. The establishment was burned in the great fire of 1866, but before the ruins were cold the publisher had ordered new material, and the work went on as before. \* \* \* \* \*

How worthy a citizen,—how kind a neighbor, friend, and employer he was,—how warm his sympathies in every good work of humanity and reform,—how unselfishly he labored for the public good, his fellow citizens do not need to be told. His character was of the best New England type—humane, active, *progressive*. He was never an aspirant for office, but was nevertheless frequently honored by his fellow citizens with official position. He was elected to the City Council in 1858 and 1859, and to the Legislature in 1859, 1860, 1867, and 1868. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Republican City Committee and a member of the Republican State Committee. He was for two years President of the Mechanics' Association of this city.

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#### CORRECTIONS.

MR. EDITOR,

Dear Sir,—Having had the privilege of seeing the advance sheets of your valuable work, we beg leave to call your attention to an error in relation to the Bowdoin College Orient. It was founded by the Class of 1872—the result of a deep-seated conviction among many of its members that Bowdoin should have a representative among college journals, and that our class should have the credit of its founding.

As members of a committee, appointed for the purpose by our classmates, we prepared and matured all the plans for the management of the Orient. The first board of editors suffered many changes, several finding it impossible to spare the necessary time; but the following were the editors longest in office; and to each of them is due the credit of conducting the Orient during the difficulties and uncertainties of its first year:—M. Coggan, Geo. M. Whitaker, J. G. Abbott, O. W. Rogers, H. M. Heath.

HAROLD WILDER, *Chairman*.

S. P. Meads, G. M. Seiders, Geo. M. Whitaker—Members of a committee elected by the class of 1872 to mature a plan for conducting the Orient.

\*\* J. G. Abbott's presence in College during the absence of the other editors led to the impression that caused the notice on p. 83.—*Ed.*

BANGOR, July 13, 1872.

MR. EDITOR,

Dear Sir,—Since my notice of the Bangor Press was furnished you, I have discovered some trifling errors.

On page 112, there is a mistake in regard to the disposition of the Bangor Daily Mercury. It was published for some time after the Journal was established by A. E. Hilton and Co., and was never connected with that paper.

The Journal was merged with the Democrat under the style of the Bangor Daily Union in 1857, which paper was continued for some time afterward, but stopped before the Democrat was destroyed in 1861.

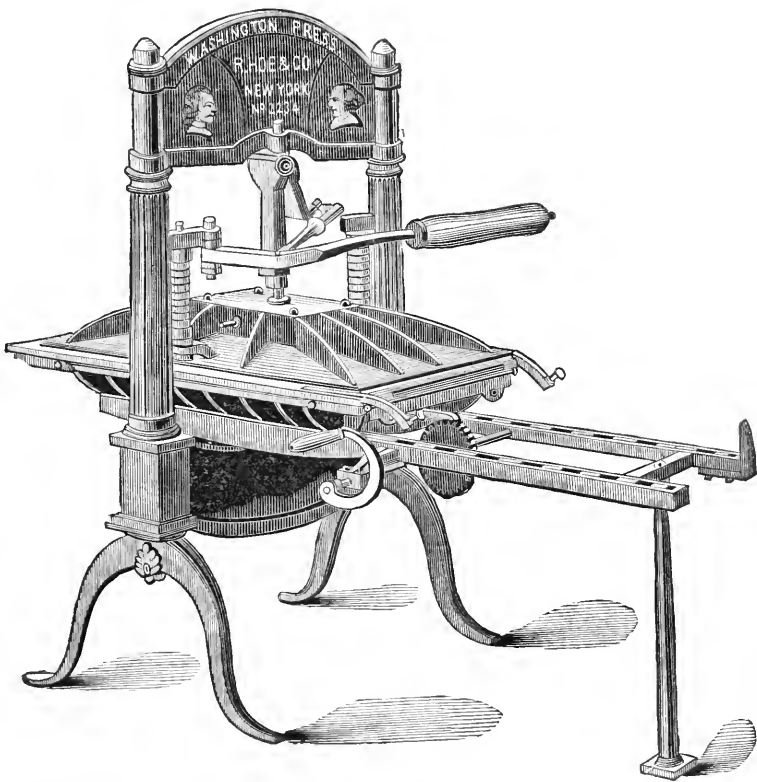
WASHINGTON COUNTY. (See Calais, p. 149). The first paper established in Calais was the Advertiser. It was established in 1833 by Mr. H. P. Pratt. Mr. Hamlet Bates established the St. Croix Courier in 1834. The Advertiser had no especial editor, excepting its publisher. Mr. Bates announced himself as the editor of the St. Croix Courier.

Yours truly,

JOHN E. GODFREY.

- Page 237 — line under Samuel Eaton ; commencing Sermon at Interment of, may be found corrected under the name of J. W. Ellingwood, p. 253.
- Page 231 — under name of George E. Adams, for relict of the late, read first wife of the late J. W. Ellingwood, who died in 1819.
- Page 102 — line 6th, for Brock and Hacker, read Brock and Barker.
- Page 100 — 3d line from bottom, for 1811 read 1812.
- Page 103 — line 1st, for J. F. Brown read J. C. Brown.
- Page 169 — line 2nd, for Edwin Sprague, now of Rockland Free Press, read Charles A. Sprague.
- Page 82 — line 5th from bottom, for 1829 read 1825.
- Page 93, — In connection with the Maine Farmer, W. B. Lapham, M. D., should be added as general editor.
- Page 255, — Line 10th, for Tanatines read Tarratines.
- Page 229, — Bottom, for Adams, James, read Adams, John M.
- Page 217, — For Morrill, Miss, read Merrill.
- GOOD STID has been merged in the Echo, and published by H. A. McKenney.  
Circulation 10,000.

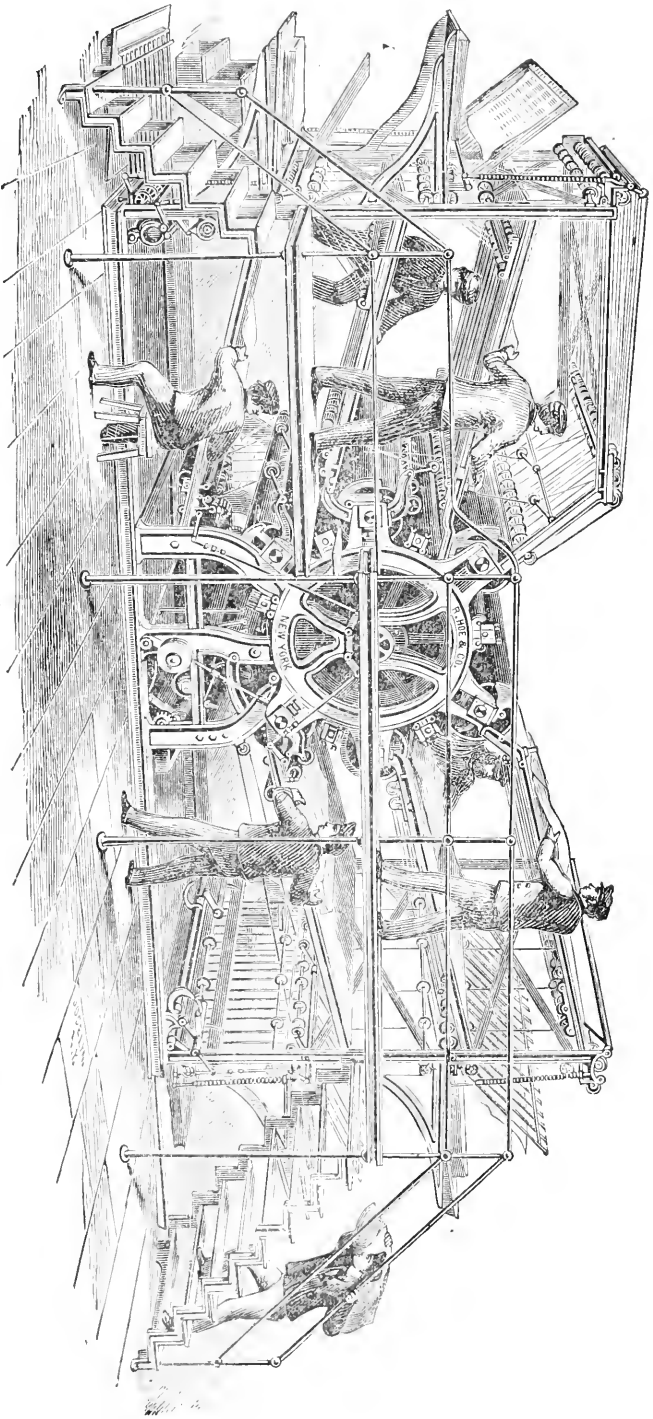




*Washington Press. No better hand (lever) Press in use.*



*R. Hoe and Co.'s Six Cylinder Press. For description see page 5.*





# SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

## HISTORY OF THE PRESS OF MAINE.

MARCH, 1874.

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### PLAN OF THE HISTORY.

Among the forty periodicals that have given favorable notices of this work, only four, to our knowledge, have found fault with the arrangement of the matter. Possibly the writers of these criticisms failed to notice that the editor was guided by the chronological order in which the press was established in the several counties; its progress through each county being given in like order, commencing at the time of its first entry; thus completing in a connected view the history of each county.\* Slight deviations from this rule were occasioned by the piecemeal manner in which the matter was received. The two Catalogues of authors with the Supplement it will be seen were, under the circumstances, as explained, unavoidable. These defects are remedied by the full indexes now published.

### THE INDEXES.

The work of preparing a complete alphabetical index of editors and authors, together with an index of all the periodicals of Maine, past and present, though conceived necessary to make the History of the Press convenient for reference, appeared at the closing up of the volume to be too formidable a matter for the remaining strength of the editor, as intimated in his address before

the Editors and Publishers' Association. He is glad that this work has been delayed to give him time to prepare, as he has now done, the full Index here presented to the public.

By the delay he has not only remedied an evil complained of, but has been able to add to the Catalogue many names of authors that had escaped notice.

For convenience, as well as propriety, we have classed editors and authors in the same index. Strictly speaking, he who prepares original matter for a periodical is as much an author as he who writes a book.

A glance at the multiplicity of newspapers and magazines in this country, and the avidity with which they are read, will lead to the conviction that the periodical press is destined to outweigh in its influence that of the book press, with even that of the pulpit added.

In 1800 the population of Maine was, in round numbers, 152,000. There were at that time only five weekly newspapers, viz, the Portland Gazette, Eastern Herald, and Oriental Trumpet, printed at Portland; the Kennebec Intelligencer, at Hallowell, and the Castine Journal, at Castine. In 1815 the population was about 250,000. All the above named papers, excepting the Portland Gazette, had disappeared, and five others, viz, the Eastern Argus at Portland, Weekly Visitor at Kennebunk, Hallowell Gazette and American Advocate at Hallowell, and the Bangor Weekly Register at Bangor, had taken the field. In 1870 the population had increased to over 600,000. The whole number of periodicals at this date was 72, and the circulation of daily papers, according to Rowell and Co.'s Directory, was about 9000; tri-weekly, 300; weeklies, 141,000. Total circulation each week, about 204,000. Probably an equal number of papers from other States was circulated in Maine, making at least two papers each week for every adult person!

The number of authors of books and pamphlets in Maine, recorded during the time since the establishment of the first press, is over 500; number of books and pamphlets, 1400. Authors of

periodicals — daily, weekly, and monthly — fall but little, if any, short of 500.

This view of the progress and influence of the press should impress us with the great responsibility that attaches to the editorial corps. Few are aware how much the life of a republic depends upon the character of its journalists.

He who has observed the progress of Journalism in Maine for the last sixty years must be sensible of a considerable advance not only in the literary but in the moral and religious character developed. About one third part of the circulation of our periodicals is now made up of moral, religious, literary or scientific matter. Our strictly political papers are of a much higher tone than formerly.

Next in importance is the improvement that has taken place in the mechanical department of the press. Neatness and godliness usually go hand in hand. Nearly all the papers in Maine for the first period of thirty years were printed with second hand type upon a coarse paper, 24 × 19 or 20 inches,— this being about the only size of printing paper made in New England sixty to seventy years ago. The Portland Gazette, a copy of which we have, dated March, 1811, is of this size. The next size, used commonly in 1820, was 26 × 21. The Boston Palladium, the State paper in 1801, was only 27 × 21.

The paper-mill at Andover, Mass., where was manufactured a large portion of American made paper used in New England sixty-five years ago, made only the following sizes:

*Writing Paper.*—Foolscap, 17 x 14; Pot, 14 x 7; Letter (now called Quarto-post, or Congress Letter), 14 x 6 1-2.

*Printing Paper.*—Demy (or demi), 24 x 19 to 20; Royal, 27 x 21.

Forms of matter were so imposed as to give four, eight, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four or thirty-two pages upon the side of a demy sheet. This gave the terms designating the size of books, viz. quarto, octavo, duodecimo, etc., terms rendered nearly useless since the introduction of machine presses, by reason of the variety given to the size of paper and the number of pages printed upon a sheet.

\*.\* From the History of Andover we learn that the mill above named was built in 1788 by Hon. Samuel Phillips, and carried on by Phillips and Houghton. It was burnt in 1810 or '11, and rebuilt in 1812. Dea. Amos Blanchard took a lease of the mill soon after. He was manufacturing paper there, to our knowledge, in 1815; Dan'l Poor being his agent. In 1820 he furnished paper for the first book printed in Brunswick. See page 72. About \$10,000 worth of paper was made annually by Dea. Blanchard; giving employ to some twenty persons.

Omitted articles in the History of the Press, followed by notices of papers commenced since the volume was issued.

#### CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Among the literary curiosities that have come to hand is the Prospectus of the first Literary Magazine ever proposed in Maine, a synopsis of which has been furnished by a friend whose assistance we solicited. Whether any number of the work was published antiquarian research has failed to discover.

In 1897 a pamphlet appeared in Portland with the following title-page;—

" PROSPECTUS  
OF  
The MÖTLEY  
A LITERARY JOURNAL  
*To be printed at Portland*  
By J. McKows, 18 1893.

- CONDITIONS. 1. The Journal will be well printed on twelve octavo pages of good paper, in the style of the present prospectus.
2. The price to subscribers will be \$2.50 a year, payable in advance.
3. The first number will be issued Saturday evening, January 2."

It also bore the following motto:

*" Invest me in my Motley. Give me leave  
To speak my mind. Motley 's the only wear.  
Shakespeare."*

The Prospectus, or "Preface" as it is called after the title page, fills five closely printed octavo pages, and is elaborate and somewhat florid in style. It discusses the favorable conditions for the cultivation and growth of literature and modestly concludes that "the profession is more congenial with the unbounded sensations of a republican, than with the restraints and terrors of a vassal." Of course we find the usual reference to Greece, and the statement that "in the summer of their glory, for it was at the midday of their virtue, the plains of Greece were the loveliest pictures of politics and literature that were ever grouped." It adds, evidently by way of encouragement, that "we have claims of a civil origin and of a literary purport closely in alliance with the ghostly memories of those honorable states." "Yet," the truthful and conscientious prefacer is forced to say, "in the despite of these quickening analogies, the sleep of death has been upon the heavy and glassy eyes of American literature." That was certainly bad. He becomes specific, and mentions the cases (without giving names) of a historian, a scholar, and a poet, who had produced something excellent in their respective lines, but the Simple Simons of the period cared not to taste their wares. The reason



for so discreditable an indifference appears to be that "the heroes and the lovers of America had no ardor. Their sentiments of one kind terminated in Marriage, and their passion for the other was bounded by Peace." Marriage and Peace! Truly our ancestors aspired to a grouping rarer and lovelier than any that the plains of Greece ever presented. But, though the subtle editor of the Prospectus casts us down, he would not have us destroyed, and we pluck up our courage again at the discovery that "the flight of years has not carried away a single charm from Nature as she reclines on this voluptuous bank of the Atlantic. Her smiles are as bright—her blushes as glowing—her breath as sweet and the opening fascination of her eye as blue as when at evenings of yore Sicilians tuned them upon the reed, or Provenceaux sung them latterly to the harp. Nor has her 'right hand forgot its cunning,' for when in good sooth has she formed her clay into finer women?" Verily such gallantry as that ought to have assured the success of the Motley at the outset, and doubtless it would, had it not have been for an unlucky paragraph which occurs on the following page, and which we grieve that we must quote: "Whether a journal like the present offering, and conducted according to promise be wanted in The District is to find answer in the return of our subscriptions. We rely with an honest, and a lively, and an abiding confidence upon the auspices and cheers of the Gentlemen of these counties. Our papers are inscribed to them. Haply aided by the magnet of a good type and the charms of a fair page, we may

'Win the stray glance of Lady passing by:

*but a miscellany unreservedly at their devotion is forever precise or everlastingly frivolous.'*

Good-bye Motley after that. We fancy that few gentlemen of these counties who were ardent for Marriage and Peace, would venture to encourage J. M'Kown to publish a journal beginning in that strain. Nevertheless the luckless editor, seemingly unconscious of his fatal slip, closes his utterance with a stout heart, and in the following words: "Apprehensions, we know, are frequently the squalls of conscience; and often when men foretell their own defeat their own incapacity is the prophet. These epigrams are true enough. But they have no sting for pure hearts and disciplined heads employed in arraying a motley Mercury *a l' antique*—in conducting a journal of profit and pleasure on the elder rules of philosophy and letters."

#### BOWDOIN FORTFOLIO,

a monthly magazine of 24 pp. 8vo., was published in 1839-'40 by a society of students in Bowdoin College. Edward P. Weston (first mover in the concern), B. A. G. Fuller, J. B. L. Soule, Elijah Kellogg, and Geo. F. Magoun, were its editors. Published one year, from the press of J. Griffin.

## PEJEPSCOT JOURNAL,

a weekly sheet, was published at Brunswick in 1846, one year, edited by G. C. Swallow, now Professor of Geology and Agriculture in Missouri.

## THE SCHOLAR'S LEAF (Portland)

FROM THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE, was started Jan. 6, 1849, as a weekly of eight pages. It was edited by M. B. Walker and J. O. Barrett, and printed by C. W. Pennell and Co. Four numbers were published in January, and then it was changed to a semi-monthly of 16 pages. At the end of first volume (26 numbers, 384 pages) its size was reduced to a common octavo, and continued as before. After twenty-two numbers of that volume were issued, its suspension was announced. It excited much interest among scholars, and contained very many discussions written by scholars and teachers. But peculiarly it was a failure. It is doubtful if any paper in the State ever had a larger corps of regular but voluntary correspondents. Its list of subscribers was transferred to the Portland Transcript.

## MUSICAL JOURNAL. (Page 81.) CRYSTAL—MASONIC JOURNAL.

This paper (monthly), a folio of eight pages, was commenced at New Sharon in May, 1854, by G. W. Chase, under the name of Musical Advertiser. After two numbers were issued at this place it was removed to Brunswick. In about one year its name was changed to Musical and Masonic Journal. In May, 1857, it was moved to Haverhill, Mass., and published until Jan., 1860, when it was sold to Rev. Cyril Pearl, and united with the Crystal and published at Portland, semi-monthly, under two titles. On one side, the name Crystal; on the other, Masonic Journal. He continued in this way until June, 1860, and then moved to Waterville, Canada East, and published the paper there, as well as at Portland. Brown Thurston printed it all the while. It ceased to exist after Dec., 1860.

## ADVOCATE OF FREEDOM.

This was a semi-monthly published at Brunswick, commenced March, 1838, for the abolition of slavery, — edited by the late Prof. Wm. Smyth, D.D., of Bowdoin College. It was continued at

Brunswick about one year, and then removed to Hallowell and placed under the editorship of Mr. Austin Willey; Prof. Smyth retiring. Mr. T. W. Newman (now of the New York Tribune office) the publisher has sent us the following extract from the prospectus, written by Prof. Smith, appealing to his christian brethren in Maine.

“Mere dead orthodoxy will do no good either to ourselves or to the slave. The exigencies of the cause require *practical* abolitionism, faith manifested by works corresponding. It is time to awake out of sleep, and to show our attachment to the cause, not merely by profession, but by the sacrifices and efforts we are ready to make for its advancement.”

Mr. Newman adds the following testimony to the character of Prof. Smyth. “When publishing the Advocate I was a young man about twenty-one, I am now an old man of sixty-seven, yet the memory of my intercourse with that Christian gentleman and scholar remains as a light in a dark world, and his example as a beacon in the path to the better life.”

THE BATTLE AXE, a juvenile temperance paper, page 7 by 6, was printed in 1849 at Portland, by master B. F. Thorndike.

THE NONPAREIL, of same size as the Battle Axe, was published at same place for a short time, by masters Cummings and Mitchell.

These juvenile efforts have proved usually a good discipline to the publishers.

#### ECLECTIC.

[Some account of this paper is given on pages 58 and 59 in connection with the Transcript. The high rank that the Transcript has attained among the literary papers of the country has made it desirable to present here in detail the many changes of laborers and the hard work required to build up a paper in Maine so as to make it a success.]

The Eclectic was commenced at Portland by Edwin Plummer, in October, 1850. For a short time a Mr. Eldridge was associated with Mr. Plummer in its publication. Charles P. Hsley had an editorial connection with the paper during its whole career. After a little over two years of hard work, during which he placed the Eclectic upon a paying basis, Mr. Plummer was obliged by his failing health, to give up his connection with it, otherwise than as an occasional contributor. In January, 1853, the Eclectic was purchased by Messrs. F. P. Weston and S. T. Pickard, and published under the firm of S. T. Pickard and Co. Mr. Weston, a graduate of Bowdoin, class of 1839, was at that time Principal of Gorham Seminary, and had for some years been known to the public as a contributor of prose and verse to the leading periodicals of the country. But then as ever since the educational interests of the State and the country claimed the chief share of his attention. Mr. Pickard pre-

viously had a brief experience as a publisher in Boston, having been connected with the illustrated paper, "The Carpet Bag."

In April, 1855, the *Eclectic*, then having a circulation of about 4000, united with the *Portland Transcript* which had about 6000 subscribers. For a time all the proprietors of both papers retained their connection with the *Transcript*. (See *Watchtower*, page 273). In 1856, Mr. Gould was obliged by failing health to give up the labor and care of the office, and his interest was purchased by his partners. He died in 1859. In March, 1860, Mr. Weston sold his interest to Mr. Charles W. Pickard, a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1857. (For further particulars see page 59).

Mr. Elwell is a native of Portland, received his education in the public schools of that city, learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Daily American*, published in Portland in 1842, became connected with the *Transcript* in 1849, and has had editorial charge of it since that time, an unbroken service of over twenty-five years. The *Transcript*, now in the thirty-eighth year of its existence, has a weekly circulation of twenty-two thousand copies.

#### THE ENQUIRER.

published at Portland weekly, was the successor of the *Riverside Echo* (pp. 63, 69). The latter paper was purchased in March, 1872, by H. A. McKenney and Co. who continued it under the old name until January, 1873, when they enlarged the sheet to 8 pp., 20 × 14 and changed the name to *Enquirer*. As a paper it seemed to be remarkably successful, having at the time of its suspension (not accounted for) in July, 1873, it is said, "a *bona fide* list of over 12,000 subscribers. The Rev. B. P. Snow, who was editorially connected with this paper, is now one of the editors of the *Christian Mirror*.

#### ADVERTISER AND STATE.

The *Portland Advertiser* and the *State* have been united. The *Advertiser* remains under the same editorial management as heretofore. Mr. Stimson, of the *State*, is now the business manager of the joint concern.

#### YORK COUNTY.

¶ The additions and corrections to the *History of the Press in York County* are given us by Hon. Marshall Pierce of Saco, Feb. 20, 1874. Mr. Pierce for many years has taken great interest in the newspaper press, not only in Maine, but in other parts of New England. He has a large collection of sample sheets of old publications.

#### RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE.

edited by Eld. John Buzzell. Vol. I, 8 numbers, 288 pp., Portland, Oct. 1812; A. Shirley; "containing a short *History of the Church of*

Christ, gathered at New Durham, N. H., in the year 1780, and now spreading its various branches in almost every direction through the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, the District of Maine, and in many other parts of America."

Vol. ii. of this Magazine, published 1820, '21 '22, contained an account of the united Churches of Christ, commonly called Free-will Baptist. Kennebunk; James K. Remick.

MAINE RECORDER.

This was a weekly sheet, commenced at Limington, Apr. 1832; Moses A. Dow was publisher, and Gamaliel E. Smith, editor. The second volume is by Arthur M. Baker. Vol. iv. published in 1835, is by Charles Davis. It was a Whig organ; continued until Dec. 31, 1835.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

a Whig sheet, was commenced at Saco, Oct. 1832, by Dow and Marble. It continued into the second year. Henry P. Pratt, of the Limington Recorder, succeeded the first publishers.

YANKEE FARMER,

by S. W. Cole, semi-monthly, Cornish, 1835, was printed one year at the Recorder office, Limington; afterward for several years at Portland, and then merged with the New England Farmer at Boston, Mass.

YORK COUNTY HERALD,

a Whig paper, was commenced March, 1838, by Stephen and Clement Webster. It was continued until Feb. 17, 1843, when it was discontinued, its printing materials having been sold to James M. Buzzell, with which he commenced in March, 1843, the

MAINE FREEWILL BAPTIST REPOSITORY.

This periodical was published at Saco about three years and then removed to Limerick, where it reached its eighth volume; Eld. John Buzzell, assistant editor.

VILLAGE REGISTER AND FARMER'S MISCELLANY.

This paper, neutral in politics, was commenced in May, 1840, at Limerick, and published until the following September. It was then changed to the EASTERN STAR and became a Harrison campaign paper. It was continued about six months. S. B. Eastman, publisher.

## THE PRESS OF MAINE.

### SOUTH BERWICK REPUBLICAN.

published by Clarkson P. Hale. I have seen No. 2, vol. 1, dated March 27, 1835. It ceased in August, 1835. It was a Jacksonian organ.

### WEEKLY GAZETTE.

published in Biddeford in 1858 by Marcus Watson; C. H. Granger of Saco was editor for four months; afterward a contributor.

### WASHINGTONIAN BANNER.

This was a Temperance sheet published by Clement Webster at Saco, 1841 to 1843.

### EXPOSITOR.

This was a paper, published at Portland by Thomas Nichols and bro. in 1854-55-56. It was a violent opponent of the "Maine Law," and aided much in the election of Samuel Wells for Governor in 1855. In 1856 John M. Wood obtained the control of it, and it became a *Fremont* organ.

\* This notice of the *Expositor*, from Mr. Loring, was sent in too late for its place.

## ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

### MAINE EVANGELIST.

a religious paper under the patronage of the congregational denomination, was commenced and published, first at Portland, and afterward at Lewiston, during the year 1856. Published weekly at Lewiston by Waldron and Dingley. Size of the paper, 36 × 21. Editors, Revs. J. Drummond, U. Balkam, and L. Wiswell; N. Dingley, jr., office editor; Rev. S. C. Fessenden, editorial correspondent and general agent.

### RISEING SUN,

a new paper on a sheet 31 × 22, was commenced at Little River Village, Lisbon, Jan., 1858; Geo. Plummer, proprietor, A. W. Hobbs, editor. The Sun was published under the patronage of the Freewill Baptist Association. No. 20, in our possession, is well printed by Charles W. Armas, and is well filled with interesting matter. It was continued at Lisbon only one year; afterward removed and published at Richmond for about the same period.

## BATES STUDENT.

Published monthly at Lewiston; edited by students.

## ONCE A WEEK.

a literary periodical, Lewiston; vol. 1. commenced April 5, 1873. Miss L. W. Sanford and Mrs. E. L. Gatehell, editors. It continued, we believe, about a year.

## CLIPPER.

This is a small weekly paper commenced in 1874, and published at Auburn.

## OXFORD COUNTY.

## REVIEW AND HERALD OF THE SABBATH.

The first volume of this periodical was published in 1850 at Paris, in monthly parts. In 1851 it was continued semi-monthly. The last number is dated Paris, Me. June 9, 1851. It was subsequently published for short periods at Saratoga Springs; then at Rochester, N. Y., and afterward removed to Battle Creek, Mich., where it is still published and extensively circulated; two steam presses running upon this and the society's other publications, night and day. A paper preliminary to this, was issued for some months at Topsham in 1849 by Elder Jas. White, the present President of the Adventist Association. One number of the paper was printed at our office, under the title "A Word to the Little Flock." Its size 4 pp. 10 x 8. Its publication was continued at Topsham for a few months; its form afterward changed and published as above. Mr. William A. Wheeler, (see p. 304), then a little boy at Topsham, who has reminded us of the foregoing omission, says, "The press on which this paper was printed was in the upper story of a carpenter's shop, immediately behind Mr. Larrabee's house, near my father's garden. I often went into the office to see them set type."

## SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

## JUVENILES.

WHAT NOT. This is the title of a little paper of 4 pp. 6 x 5, published at Bowdoinham in 1859 and '60. No. 3, which has been sent to us, is dated Oct. 1859. It is edited and published by J. L. Brown, a trader. Though a very small paper, it deserves notice on account of its good moral tone.

THE EAGLE, a small juvenile paper, printed and published weekly at Bath in 1848-49, by Joseph S. Smith, a boy in his 12th year. The first vol. of 8 numbers has the appearance of being wholly a child's work. The second vol. of 8 numbers, bound, page 7 by 5, shows so much improvement, both in printing and editing, that we presume he had the assistance of older persons, with a better apparatus. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he entered the army as quartermaster, and at the end of the war was brevetted Brig. General. He is now a merchant at Bangor.

THE EXCELSIOR, a juvenile of 4 pp. 7 by 5, published at Bath in 1848, by masters Lincoln and Swift, was of same size and equally well printed as the above vol. II., and quite as well edited; but it continued only a short time.

LEISURE HOURS,

a monthly of 40 pp. commenced Jan. 1874, published at the Times office, Bath.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

MONTHLY NEWS,

commenced at Waldoboro', Jan., 1873, at one dollar a year; size, a quarto of eight pages, 15 × 11. We have seen the fourth (April) number, which contains, with other interesting matter, seventy-five names of the first settlers of the town — all Germans. Scarcely a single name exists to-day as it was pronounced and written in 1762. As an instance of gradual changes, we have in the name *S' Lush ry r* — first, *S' Lush park r*, and then *Parker*. An interesting sketch of the history of the first settlement is also given.

KNOX COUNTY.

CAMDEN HERALD.

¶ Mr. W. H. Twombly (now editor and proprietor of the *Banner*, Wakefield, Mass.) sent us the following article in June, 1874, in season for the first issue of the *History of the Press*, but it being misplaced, was lost sight of until too late for its place.

The *Camden Herald* originated in January, 1869, Wm. H. Berry, a printer from Winthrop, being its first publisher. It was a small sheet, five columns to a page, set up entirely in nonpareil type. On the first of the next September the office was purchased by W. H. Twombly and D. L. Crandall, both printers from Mas-



sachusetts, who enlarged the paper by adding two columns to a page, and setting the reading in larger type. On the first of March, 1870, Mr. Twombly purchased his partner's interest, and has since been sole proprietor and editor. During the first year the circulation of the Herald was about 600. Under the present management it has reached 1200, and is growing. It aims to be as local in character as possible, with no political bias. The size of the paper is  $36 \times 24$ .

The editor (Mr. Twombly) is a native of Dover, N. H., but learned the art of printing in the city of New York, where he resided some twenty years, filling various situations at the case, in the reportorial corps, and in the editorial room. He afterwards removed to Boston, where he was manager of a newspaper for a year or two. A lodge of Good Templars, recently instituted in Camden with seventy members, has been named in his honor, he being an active advocate of temperance. [J. W. Perry is the present editor — 1873-74.]

KNOX COUNTY JOURNAL,  
a monthly,  $12 \times 10$ , published at Rockland by L. M. Robbins.

.....  
PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

NORTHERN BORDER.

This weekly paper was commenced in Bangor, Jan., 1873. It is conducted by an association of citizens, with Rev. Dr. B. F. Tefft as editor-in-chief, and Oscar F. Knowles as printer.\* "The object is (says its editor) to work for *home interests*, for the development of our resources, for the advancement of this portion of our country; by encouraging, advocating, and befriending every enterprise that has this great object in view." In October, 1873, Mr. V. Darling became associated with Dr. Tefft in the management of this paper.

THE CRUCIBLE.

This is the title of a neat little paper issued by the students of the Maine State College, Orono. J. M. Oak, G. H. Hamlin, and C. E. Reed are the editors.

\* Now printed by the Border Publishing Company, office on Main street.

## THE STAR.

This paper is named in the list of the Portland papers, extant, in our first issue; but receiving no account of it in season, notice has been omitted until now. By a number on hand for Aug. 1873, we find it is published on each Sunday morning by A. P. Welch, at \$2 a year. Size 36x24. About 2 1-2 pages are filled with interesting reading matter, with no apparent political or religious party bias. The remaining space is filled with advertisements.

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*Continued from page 272.*

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Memorial Address at the interment of Dr. James McKeen, Dec. 2, 1873.

RIDDELL, William.

Two Sermons, preached to his people in Bristol, were published by Russell and Hoskins, Wiscasset, 1800.

SEWALL, Capt. Henry. (Augusta) of the Army of the Revolution, Diary of,

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Way Down East; or Portraits of Yankee Life; 12mo. Phil. 1866.

Beside the works here and elsewhere named, Mr. and Mrs. Seba Smith have written much for Magazines.

SMITH, Mrs. E. Oakes.

Old New York, or Democracy in 1689; a Tragedy.

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Technical Education. A Plea for Special Instruction in the common schools adapted to fit pupils for the trades and arts they design to follow in after life.

STEVENS, C. A., Author of a series of popular books for children.  
 THURSTON, Stephen.

Historical Address, at the Centennial Anniversary of the organization of the Congregational Church, Bluehill, Dec. 31, 1873, with a Poem by Augustus Stevens, 40 pp. 8vo. S. S. Smith and Son, Bangor, 1874.

VARNEY, George J. (Brunswick).

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VOSE, George L. (Bowd. Coll.)

Orographic Geology, or the origin and Structure of Mountains; 8vo. 135 pp., Lee and Shepard, Boston, 1873.

Manual for Railroad Engineers and Engineering Students; 1 vol. 8vo.; Text 670 pp., and one vol. plates; Lee and Shepard, Boston, 1873. Second edition now in press.

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Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of, July 4, 1873, edited by George Bliss. Including Sermon by Rev. A. J. McLeod, and Oration by Col. A. W. Bradbury; 52 pp. 12mo. Bangor, Benja. A. Burr.

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Strength by Suffering, and other Poems, in press. Chicago, Ill.

WHEELER, William A.,

(Assistant Superintendent of the Boston Public Library) we had claimed as a native of Maine, but have since learned that he was born in Leicester, Mass. His father, Rev. Dr. A. D. Wheeler, removed to Maine when William was in his second year. After graduating at Bowdoin College in 1853, at the age of 19 he went back to Massachusetts, where he has been engaged on various works. His assistance was obtained by the publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary in perfecting the copy for the edition of 1854. The Appendix to this work was carefully revised by him. The Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture names was wholly prepared by him; and he constructed a very interesting Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons, Places, etc., which was also published in a separate volume. He was editor of Hurd and Houghton's Reprint of Hole's Brief Biog. Dict.; and a sumptuous edition of Mother Goose's Melodies in quarto, with Antiquarian and Philological Notes, etc., published by Hurd and Houghton. The Dickens Dictionary, it is said, is greatly indebted to his labors.

WHITMAN, A. C., and KEENE, J. W.

Notes on Mineralogy, Descriptive of one hundred Minerals; Designed for use in the English High School, Boston, 1871. 160 pp. 12mo.

☞ This signature was twice made ready for the press, but the printing being delayed and new matter received it was repeatedly enlarged, overrun, and crowded finally into the least possible space. This, putting our general index in fault, made it necessary to give a new index to the Supplement, and also to carry other matter to the additional signature at the close.

# CATALOGUE

OF

## OUR EDITORS AND AUTHORS;

A Complete Index to the History of the Press of Maine.

¶ In this Catalogue we have inserted the names of native authors whose writings have been published in other States, designating them by this sign (§).

Those names to which this mark (†) is attached, we copy from the Historical Magazine, where they are inserted as authors, natives of Maine. We are unable to find any books ascribed to them, and the supposition is that their writings are limited chiefly to public journals, or the volumes of the Historical Society's Collections.

In our newspaper record, where no editor is named, it is taken for granted that the publisher is, or was, the editor.

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☞ *Living periodicals are designated by (L).*

☞ *Signature 37 it is necessary to prepare and print subsequently to the printing of this Index; for this reason, the articles which we shall insert between the pages 284 and 293 will be referred to by the sign, sig. 37, placed after the name.*

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## IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. JOHN H. LYNDE, of the Bangor Whig and Courier, was born at Pomfret, Vt., Dec. 22, 1827. While quite young he came to Maine with his father, Dr. J. S. Lynde, (a sketch of whose life and character may be found on page 120). He acquired a knowledge of the art of printing in the Maine Farmer office at Augusta. In 1851 he and Mr. William H. Wheeler, of the Kennebec Journal, purchased the establishment of the Bangor Whig and Courier, as may be seen on page 133. February 16, 1871, he left home for Florida in the hope of there recovering the health which he had lost by too close application to business. Taking cold on the way, his journey was cut short at Savannah, Geo., where he died of chronic cerebritis, March 12, 1871. An expression of sorrow at the loss sustained by the community has gone forth from a large number of the editorial corps.

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CORRECTIONS.

HORATIO KING, mentioned as Postmaster General on page 57, was appointed to that office in Feb., 1831, but had been Assistant P. M. G. on various occasions during the previous seven years. The STANDARD, mentioned on same page, Mr. King says was published some time before the demise of the Jeffersonian; the latter establishment was purchased by the proprietors of the former. On same page, John F. Hartley should appear as Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.

Page 36. E. A. Jenks was drowned July 12, 1807.

313. After Bangor Courier insert *L*.

*Corrections by Hon. Marshall Pierce, Saco.*

Page 62. The American at Portland was established in 1811.

121. The Freeman's Friend was established at Saco, Aug. 21, 1805, and published two years; then (1807) was moved to Portland and published until 1809.

The Maine Palladium commenced its career Mar. 15, 1826, and was merged in the Kennebec Gazette Jan. 15, 1831.

126. The Gazette at Biddeford made its first appearance in 1838.

For Eastern Herald read Eastern Journal.

The Union was destroyed by fire in 1836.

127. The Star at Alfred reached No. 3, of Vol. II.

279. For Visitor read *Visiter*. For *Remick* read *Remich*.

Finis.

\* \* \* Our work is now ended. The field over which we have passed has been to a considerable extent new,—many parts of it pleasant to contemplate. It has been shown to be larger than most persons had conceived. The difficulties encountered, and the amount of labor that has been performed, none can estimate but those who have been engaged in similar undertakings. Pecuniary remuneration has never been expected. If by gathering up these fragments and putting them in print we have promoted the honor of those for whom we have specially labored,—authors, editors, journalists, publishers, printers,—and rendered some service to posterity, our object is accomplished, our compensation substantial. J. G. April 17, 1874.









Griffin, Joseph  
Historian of the press  
of Maine.

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