

The New Jersey Book Trade 1696–1830

*A Biographical Directory of Printers
Publishers, Booksellers, Newspaper
Proprietors, Bookbinders, Papermakers
and Others in Related Trades*

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PRINCETON
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Introduction

THIS DIRECTORY attempts to identify all individuals in the book trade in New Jersey through the year 1830, including printers, publishers, booksellers, newspaper proprietors, bookbinders, papermakers, and others in related trades. Following the directory is a geographical record of all newspapers published in New Jersey in the same period, with their printers, proprietors, title changes, and date spans.

While New Jersey has had a book trade since the 1690s, the trade remained small until the arrival of printing offices. By the time James Parker established the colony's first press at Woodbridge in 1754, New Jersey's two neighboring colonies, Pennsylvania and New York, had printing offices in almost continuous operation since the end of the seventeenth century. William Bradford brought printing to Philadelphia in 1685, and in 1693 he moved to New York to establish that town's first press. West New Jersey, with its large Quaker population, had a strong affinity to Philadelphia. When printing was required, Philadelphia was just across the Delaware River. In East New Jersey, early population centers such as Perth Amboy, Elizabethtown, and Newark were close to New York, which had multiple printing offices and a small book trade.

James Parker, as an important member of Benjamin Franklin's printing network, already had a printing office and a newspaper in New York when he established his Woodbridge office in 1754. In Woodbridge, Parker operated a small country press, doing New Jersey's government printing and such job printing as came to him, but he chose not to publish a newspaper in New Jersey.

When Parker died in 1770, Quaker Isaac Collins came from Philadelphia to Burlington to establish New Jersey's second printing office. A few years later, Philadelphia bookbinder James Leishman followed Collins to Burlington. In 1777, Collins established New Jersey's first newspaper, and papermaker William Shaffer provided paper to Collins from his mill in Spotswood. An active book trade in New Jersey had begun.

This book trade was driven by printers, and printers were driven by the hope of establishing a successful newspaper. As printers increased in New Jersey, newspapers followed, along with papermakers and booksellers and bookbinders. While newspapers are difficult to quantify because of variables such as mergers and title changes, by

the year 1800 twenty-two newspapers had been established in New Jersey. From 1801 through 1820, an additional thirty-five newspapers were started. In the decade from 1821 through 1830, fifty more papers had been established. Some failed within a year or two, and many changed proprietors multiple times, but by 1830 printing offices were spreading throughout much of the state, from the larger commercial centers to the smaller towns.

The Development of a Book Trade Directory for New Jersey

PREVIOUS DIRECTORIES AND REGISTERS of the regional book trade in early America were compiled in large part from city directories. That important resource is not available in New Jersey, whose first city directory (for Newark) was not published until 1835.

In 2012 the American Antiquarian Society published my *Printing in New Jersey, 1754–1800: A Descriptive Bibliography*. In the course of research for that book, I read every surviving issue of every New Jersey newspaper from 1776 through 1800, plus several earlier New York and Philadelphia newspapers. In addition, I read the minutes (“votes and proceedings”) of New Jersey’s general assembly, 1753 through 1800, and the minutes (“journals”) of the legislative council, 1776 through 1800. From those essential resources, as well as many others, I compiled a “New Jersey Book Trade Register,” 1754–1800, that appeared as Appendix Two of the bibliography.

Alas, reading every surviving issue of every New Jersey newspaper from 1801 through 1830 would be a nearly impossible feat. Elmer T. Hutchinson’s notes were the only option I had. Elmer Tindall Hutchinson (1882–1954) was a longtime New Jersey antiquarian with a particular interest in early New Jersey printers—an interest that began in the early 1920s and continued almost until his death. He spent many years as corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society and, later, as an employee of the Rutgers University Library. In both institutions he spent countless hours reading early New Jersey newspapers and extracting information on New Jersey printers, particularly those active from 1801 through 1850. This information he would record on a yellow legal pad, always citing the source of each extract. Then, presumably at a later time, he would carefully scissor out each individual note, leaving almost no blank space. Over many years, Hutchinson would frequently copy the same newspaper insertion multiple times. These long, narrow ribbons of notes he would then file in envelopes marked with the printer’s name and the location of the press. Today these envelopes, still holding

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New Jersey Book Trade, 1696–1830

Adams, Joseph Alexander

Morristown, 1818–1824: Apprentice printer, wood engraver

Joseph Alexander Adams was a native of New Germantown (now Oldwick), New Jersey. He came to Morristown in January 1818 to begin an apprenticeship in the printing office of Jacob Mann. While there he also learned the art of wood engraving. At the conclusion of his apprenticeship he went to New York, where he became a skilled wood engraver as well as a pioneer in the process of electrotyping. (Halsey, *History of Morris County*, pp. 152–153)

Allen, James

Springfield, 1793: Papermaker?

Letter remaining in the Morristown post office for James Allen “at the Paper Mill.” (*New-Jersey Journal*, Apr. 17, 1793)

Allen, Samuel C., Jr.

Elizabethtown, 1819–1820: Bookseller (with John J. Bryant as Allen & Bryant)

Samuel C. Allen, Jr., and John J. Bryant formed a partnership and purchased the Elizabethtown bookstore of Mervin Hale in November 1819. At the conclusion of one year the partnership was dissolved and the store passed to new owners. (*Elizabeth-Town Gazette*, Nov. 2, 1819, Dec. 5, 1820)

Allinson, David

Burlington, 1803–1825: Printer, publisher, bookseller, bookbinder (with John C. Allinson as David Allinson & Co., Feb. 1811–Aug. 1812; also as Lexicon Press, ca. 1812–1816)

David Allinson was a native of Burlington and a son of Samuel Allinson, prominent Burlington lawyer, Quaker, antislavery advocate, and compiler of the 1776 collection of New Jersey laws. David Allinson is listed in the Philadelphia directories as a bookbinder and stationer in 1801 and as a bookbinder in 1802 and 1803. In Burlington he did not advertise himself as a bookbinder until 1805, when he proclaimed “Bookbinding in its various branches” for the first time. Allinson initially does not appear to have been a printer, as all of the books and pamphlets he published and sold before 1811 were printed for him. (Hutchinson Notes)

In February 1811 Allinson took as a partner his brother, John C. Allinson, and the firm’s name was changed to David Allinson & Co. At the same time, the brothers began advertising “The printing business carried on in its various branches, as is also the book-binding business.” It is

unclear who was responsible for the printing. The partners also began referring to their printing office as the “Lexicon Press,” in reference to the large dictionary of Richard S. Coxe that they were in the process of printing. (*Rural Visiter*, Feb. 11, 1811)

At the beginning of 1812 another brother, Samuel Allinson, was hired as an assistant for one year, and brother John C. Allinson died in August of that year. The partnership name, “D. Allinson & Co.,” was discontinued in early 1813, and “Lexicon Press” was not used after 1816. By that year, 1816, Allinson was in financial trouble, and his affairs were in the hands of assignees, who appear to have restricted him to job printing, bookselling, and bookbinding. Allinson seems to have largely followed these guidelines for the remainder of his career. (*Trenton Federalist*, June 17, 1816; Lea & Febiger Records, D. Allinson incoming letters)

Allinson, John C.

Burlington, 1811–1812: Publisher (with David Allinson as David Allinson & Co., Feb. 1811–Aug. 1812)

John Cooper Allinson was a brother of Burlington printer and publisher David Allinson. In February 1811 he joined his brother as a partner, and the firm name became David Allinson & Co. John C. Allinson died in August 1812. (*Rural Visiter*, Feb. 11, 1811)

Allinson, Samuel

Burlington, 1812–1813: Publisher (sometimes with David Allinson & Co.)

Samuel Allinson was a brother of Burlington printer and publisher David Allinson. In the Hutchinson Notes is a typewritten transcription of an 1812 agreement between David Allinson & Co. and Samuel Allinson in which Samuel Allinson is to serve for one year as an assistant in business, examining proofs and rendering other services, for eight hundred dollars or the equivalent in books or printing. The location of the original document is not indicated. Samuel Allinson on his own was the publisher of an 1812 Burlington edition of George Stacey’s *Brief Remarks on the State of Man* as well as the periodical *Quarterly Theological Magazine*, published in Burlington in 1813. (Hutchinson Notes, D. Allinson folder; Felcone, *New Jersey Books*, 1962)

Anderson, James

Paterson, 1824–1827: Bookseller, bookbinder (with [–] Munro as Anderson & Munro, 1824–1825)

James Anderson was a native of Scotland. He and [–] Munro, as Anderson & Munro, were operating a bookstore and bookbindery in Paterson by 1824. The firm was recorded in the censuses of Paterson taken by local minister Samuel Fisher in 1824 and 1825. In the latter year the firm employed three hands. By Fisher’s next census, taken in 1827, the bookbindery and circulating library were operated by Anderson alone. Anderson died in Newark in April 1830. (Fisher, *Census of Paterson*, pp. ix, xxix, lvi; *Sentinel of Freedom*, Apr. 20, 1830)

Arnett, Shelly

Chatham, 1779–1780: Apprentice printer or journeyman

New Brunswick, 1783–1784, 1786–1789, 1792–1795: Printer, publisher, bookseller, newspaper proprietor (with Shepard Kollock as Kollock & Arnett; Oct. 1783–July 1784; with Abraham Blauvelt as Arnett & Blauvelt, Nov. 1792–Oct. 1793)

Shelly Arnett was a brother-in-law of New Jersey printer Shepard Kollock and an uncle of New Jersey printer Isaac Arnett Kollock. He served his apprenticeship with Shepard Kollock in Chatham and possibly continued as a journeyman in Kollock's printing office. In October 1783 Arnett formed a partnership with Shepard Kollock, as Kollock & Arnett, and on October 14, 1783, they established at New Brunswick the *Political Intelligencer*, and *New-Jersey Advertiser*. Arnett withdrew from the partnership in July 1784 and Kollock became the sole proprietor. (Anderson, *Shepard Kollock*, p. 21; Nelson, *Some New Jersey Printers*, p. 19; Felcone, *Printing in New Jersey*, 389, 405)

On October 5, 1786, Arnett established the *New-Brunswick Gazette*, and *Weekly Monitor*. Sometime before July 1787 he changed the title to the *Brunswick Gazette*, and *Weekly Monitor*, and in June 1789 he shortened the title to the *Brunswick Gazette*. In November 1789 Arnett sold the newspaper, and his printing office, to Abraham Blauvelt, who continued the paper. (Felcone, *Printing in New Jersey*, 425, 449, 485, 519)

In November 1792 Arnett and Blauvelt formed a partnership, and with the issue of November 7, 1792, the partners changed the title of Blauvelt's paper to the *Guardian*; or, *New-Brunswick Advertiser*. With the issue of October 30, 1793, the Arnett-Blauvelt partnership was dissolved, Blauvelt continued publication of the *Guardian*, and Arnett established *Arnett's Brunswick Advertiser*. Sometime in 1794 Arnett changed the title of his newspaper to *Arnett's New-Jersey Federalist*. On March 5, 1795, Arnett sold his printing office to George F. Hopkins, who continued Arnett's paper under the title *New-Jersey Federalist*. (Felcone, *Printing in New Jersey*, 609, 613, 647, 680, 681, 750)

Atkinson, John

New Jersey, 1811: Publisher

John Atkinson is the unidentified publisher of an 1811 account of the Mount Holly Hermit. Several John Atkinsons were living in Burlington County in the early nineteenth century; insufficient information is available on any one of them to make a positive identification of the publisher. The Philadelphia directories of the period yield no likely person. (Felcone, *New Jersey Books*, 52–53)

Atwater, Caleb

Burlington, 1795–1796: Bookbinder, bookseller (with Joseph Miller as Atwater & Miller, to Mar. 1796)

The partnership of Caleb Atwater and Joseph Miller came to an end in March 1796. (Lea & Febiger Records, box 12)

printing and bookstore business. (*Trenton Federalist*, June 10, 1816; *True American*, Sept. 21, 1818; [N.Y.] *Commercial Advertiser*, June 6, 1821)

The partnership of Justice & Potts was dissolved in June 1827, and Justice remained as sole proprietor of the newspaper, changing its title to the *Trenton Emporium*. Potts continued as the paper's editor, and at the same time he opened a law practice. In April 1828 Justice moved his printing office and bookstore, and the office of the *Trenton Emporium*, to the building formerly occupied as the printing office of James J. Wilson. In July of that year Justice issued proposals for a pro-Andrew Jackson campaign newspaper, the *Jacksonian*, which he printed on behalf of a statewide Jackson committee. In July 1829 Justice changed the title of his *Trenton Emporium* to the *Emporium & True American*, the publication of which he continued after 1830. (*Fredonian*, June 6, 1827; *Trenton Emporium*, Apr. 19, Sept. 6, 1828)

Kammerer, Heinrich, Jun.

Burlington and Philadelphia, 1794–1796: Printer, publisher, book-seller (with Isaac Neale as I. Neale & H. Kammerer, Jun.)

Heinrich Kammerer, Jun., was a son of Philadelphia printer Heinrich Kämmerer. The younger Kammerer usually anglicized his given name to "Henry" and dropped the umlaut in his surname. He used "H. Kammerer, Jun." in his imprints. Kammerer was a Philadelphia resident and operated a bookstore in that city.

In 1794 Kammerer formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Burlington printer Isaac Neale, and together they produced about ten books over two years. Most of their imprints named both Burlington and Philadelphia, and it is unclear where all of the printing was done. The partnership ended with Isaac Neale's death in May 1796. Kammerer died two years later, in September 1798, a victim of yellow fever. ([Phila.] *Gazette of the United States*. Sept. 22, 1798)

Keimer, Samuel

Burlington, 1728: Printer

In 1728 Philadelphia printer Samuel Keimer, then official printer to the colony of New Jersey, brought a press to Burlington to print an emission of New Jersey bills of credit under the security requirements of the New Jersey assembly. Keimer was accompanied in Burlington by his young journeyman, Benjamin Franklin. While in Burlington, Keimer composed, and probably printed, the laws passed at the first session of the ninth assembly, on February 10, 1727/28. Thanks to Franklin's autobiography we have an account of the Keimer-Franklin work in Burlington, including Franklin's part in developing and using a press for copperplate printing. (Falcone, *Printed Assembly Minutes*, L-1728)

Kelley, John C.

Somerville, 1815: Printer, publisher, newspaper proprietor

John C. Kelley established the *New Jersey Intelligencer* newspaper in

Sanderson, James

Elizabethtown, 1815–1829: Printer, publisher, bookseller, newspaper proprietor (with Edward Sanderson as J. & E. Sanderson, 1815–Feb. 1826)

James Sanderson was a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, and a brother of Edward Sanderson. The brothers were in Elizabethtown by 1815 when they formed a partnership, as J. & E. Sanderson, and opened a printing office. On September 8, 1818, they established the *Elizabeth-Town Gazette*. In February 1821 they acquired the *New-Jersey Journal* from Peter Chatterton, and in March of that year they merged the two papers into one, as the *New-Jersey Journal & Elizabeth-Town Gazette*. In February 1826 the firm of J. & E. Sanderson was dissolved and the printing business and the newspaper were continued by Edward Sanderson alone. By 1827 James Sanderson had an Elizabethtown printing office of his own, which he appears to have operated through 1829. (Brigham, *American Newspapers*, p. 496; Hutchinson Notes)

Sayre, Thomas O.

Elizabethtown, 1826–1830+: Publisher, bookseller, bookbinder (with Elijah Booth as Booth & Sayre, ca. 1826)

Thomas O. (T. O.) Sayre was a lifelong Elizabethtown resident, a bookbinder, and a sometime bookseller. In February 1826, as a partner in Booth & Sayre, bookbinders, he pledged one hundred dollars in books or binding to the Presbyterian church in Elizabethtown. Between 1828 and 1836 he published about ten books, largely stereotyped editions of Watts's psalms and hymns, Murray's readers, and an almanac. (Hutchinson Notes)

Schimper, Philip

Newark, ca. 1800–1807+?: Bookbinder (with Samuel Whitaker as Whitaker & Schimper, late 1803–1804)

Philip Schimper first appears in the American print record in 1792, when, as “a German servant . . . by trade a bookbinder, about 30 years of age,” he ran away from his employers, the Philadelphia bookbinding firm of Muir & Hyde. By 1800 or possibly earlier, he was in Newark, working first for the proprietors of the *Centinel of Freedom* and then briefly for Newark printer John Wallis. In late 1803 Schimper formed a partnership with Samuel Whitaker, and in January 1804 the firm advertised for two apprentices. By April 1806 Schimper alone advertised the removal of his bindery to a different Newark location, and in April 1807 he was again advertising for an apprentice. (Supp. to [Phila.] *Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser*, Apr. 13, 1792; *Centinel of Freedom*, Apr. 5, 1803, Apr. 15, 1806, Apr. 28, 1807)

In 1828 this notice appeared in the *Sentinel of Freedom*: “Suicide. A man named Philip Schimper drowned himself in the river opposite Troy, last Monday. He was a book binder by trade, and had been for a time in the Albany alms-house. Having left there with the expectation of finding work in Lansingburgh, and failing in his expectation, he returned to Troy, and

committed the act above related. Schimper was formerly a book-binder in Newark.” (*Sentinel of Freedom*, May 27, 1828)

Schultz, William

Bridgeton, 1817–1820: Printer, publisher, bookseller, newspaper proprietor

William Schultz succeeded Peter Hay as publisher of the *Washington Whig* in January 1817, and in June 1817 he advertised his stock of books and stationary. By October 1819 he was an insolvent debtor, having assigned all his books and accounts in trust to creditor Daniel Elmer. Schultz remained printer and publisher of the *Whig* through December 1820, and in January 1821 John Clarke acquired the printing office and newspaper. (Brigham, *American Newspapers*, p. 493; *Washington Whig*, June 16, 1817; *New-Jersey Mirror*, Oct. 13, 1819; *Washington Whig*, Dec. 25, 1820; Hutchinson Notes)

Seely, Christopher

Elizabethtown, late 1780s?: Journeyman printer?

“Died. This morning . . . in the 25th year of his age, Mr. Christopher Seely, printer, formerly of this town, but late of the island of New Providence. (*New-Jersey Journal*, Sept. 19, 1792)

Seymour, Joseph H.

Mount Holly, 1795–1796: Engraver

Joseph H. Seymour’s engravings first appeared in an American periodical in Boston in 1789, and Seymour remained in that city until 1795, largely working with printer Isaiah Thomas. In April 1795 he first wrote Philadelphia publisher Mathew Carey from Mount Holly, and he remained in Mount Holly at least through February 1796. Seymour spent his later career in Philadelphia. (Lewis, *Guide to Engravings*, p. 8; Groce & Wallace, *Dictionary of Artists in America*, p. 570; Lea & Febiger Records, box 14)

Shaffer, William

Spotswood, early 1770s–1778: Papermaker

William Shaffer (Shaffar, Schaeffer), a New York stationer, was a papermaker as early as 1771 when he was probably renting a paper mill on the South River at Spotswood from a baker named John Klyne (Kline). When Klyne advertised the mill for sale in November 1775, he indicated that it was occupied by Shaffer. In November 1777 Shaffer petitioned the New Jersey assembly to exempt two of his workmen from military duty. Shaffer appears to have left the papermaking trade by 1778. (Bidwell, *American Paper Mills*, NJ-3; *New-York Gazette, and the Weekly Mercury*, Nov. 20, 1775; N.J. Gen. Assy., *Votes and Proceedings*, sess. 2 sit. 1, Nov. 17, 1777, p. 22)

New Jersey Newspapers through 1830

• Belleville •

Star of Belleville, 1823

Established October 1823 by Charles Troxell and Henry J. Kingsland as Charles Troxell & Co. Apparently printed in Newark and published in Belleville. Discontinued after only a few issues. No known copies.

• Belvidere •

Belvidere Apollo, 1825–1830+

Established January 11, 1825, by George C. Sickels. By January 1826 Edmund P. Banks had joined Sickels as a partner, and by August 1826 Banks had become sole proprietor. In September 1829 Banks sold the paper to Charles Sitgreaves and James I. Browne, who changed the title to the *Belvidere Apollo & Warren Patriot*. Sitgreaves and Browne continued publication beyond 1830, but sometime before February 1831 the title had changed again, to the *Belvidere Apollo, and New-Jersey Weekly Advertiser*.

[Mountain Visitor]

Listed in Wright & Stellhorn, *Directory of New Jersey Newspapers*, p. 18, as “? 1829–?” with no other information. No known copies.

• Bridgeton •

Argus; and New-Jersey Centinel, 1795–1796

Established October 1, 1795, by Alexander M’Kenzie and James D. Westcott. In October 1796 Westcott withdrew and M’Kenzie continued the paper alone. The last known issue is November 10, 1796.

Apollo, and Bridgetown Weekly Miscellany, 1804

Established May 17, 1804, by John Westcott, Jun., and discontinued by him December 1804.

Washington Whig, 1815–1826

Established July 24, 1815, by Peter Hay in conjunction with the Washington Whig Society of Cumberland County. Hay’s name disappears from the masthead in mid-September 1816, and from then until mid-January 1817 the paper contains no indication of printer, editor, or publisher. In January 1817 William Schultz became the publisher, and he continued in that capacity until January 1821, when John Clarke acquired Schultz’s printing office and newspaper. Clarke was not a printer but was proprietor of the office and editor of the newspaper. The printer has not

been identified. From January 1821 through December 1822 the paper was published by John Clarke & Co., after which the “& Co.” was dropped. In January 1826 Clarke sold the paper to John I. M’Chesney.

M’Chesney’s first issue, January 14, 1826, had the title “*Bridgeton Whig*,” but subsequent issues reverted to “*Washington Whig*.” By June 1826 M’Chesney was in financial trouble and his assets were in the hands of creditors, who sold the newspaper to M’Chesney’s rival, Robert Johnston, proprietor of the *Bridgeton Observer, and Cumberland, Cape-May & Salem Advertiser*. Johnston immediately merged the two papers to form the *Washington Whig & Bridgeton Observer, and Cumberland, Cape-May & Salem Advertiser* (q.v.). M’Chesney, however, acquired other printing materials and continued printing a newspaper, which he still called the “*Washington Whig*.”

Bridgeton Observer, and Cumberland, Cape-May & Salem Advertiser, 1822–1826

Established October 5, 1822, by Simeon Siegfried. At the end of December 1824 Siegfried sold the paper to Robert Johnston. In June 1826 Johnston purchased the rival Bridgeton newspaper, the *Washington Whig*, and he merged the two papers to form the *Washington Whig & Bridgeton Observer, and Cumberland, Cape-May & Salem Advertiser*.

Washington Whig & Bridgeton Observer, and Cumberland, Cape-May & Salem Advertiser, 1826–1827

Formed June 24, 1826, by Robert Johnston from the merger of the *Washington Whig* and the *Bridgeton Observer, and Cumberland, Cape-May & Salem Advertiser*. In December 1827 Johnston changed the title of the paper to the *West Jersey Observer*.

Washington Whig [II], 1826–1830+

Established late June [?] 1826 by John I. M’Chesney with the same title as the other Bridgeton newspaper, the original *Washington Whig*, with the result that the two distinct newspapers published concurrently in Bridgeton carried the same title. In December 1827 Robert Johnston changed the title of the original *Washington Whig & Bridgeton Observer, and Cumberland, Cape-May & Salem Advertiser* to the *West Jersey Observer*. M’Chesney continued his *Washington Whig* [II] until November 1826, when Franklin Ferguson became the proprietor, and Ferguson continued the *Washington Whig* beyond 1830.

West Jersey Observer, 1827–1830+

The new title, beginning December 8, 1827, of Robert Johnston’s *Washington Whig & Bridgeton Observer, and Cumberland, Cape-May & Salem Advertiser*. In November 1829 Johnston sold the *Observer* to Samuel S. Sibley, who continued publication beyond 1830.

• Burlington •

New-Jersey Gazette, 1777–1778

Established December 5, 1777, by Isaac Collins with the support of New Jersey's wartime government. This was the first permanent newspaper published in New Jersey. In February 1778 Collins moved the paper to Trenton (q.v.).

Burlington Advertiser, or Agricultural and Political Intelligencer, 1790–1791

Established April 13, 1790, by Isaac Neale and Daniel Lawrence. In April 1791 Lawrence withdrew and Neale continued alone until December 1791, when publication ended.

Rural Visiter [sic], 1810–1811

Established July 30, 1810, by David Allinson. The *Visiter* was a large quarto weekly magazine with predominantly literary content, but it included agricultural and religious essays, some news, marriage and death notices, and local advertisements, thus it is included as a newspaper. In February 1811 John C. Allinson became a partner, and the firm name was changed to D. Allinson & Co. Publication was discontinued in July 1811.

Saturday Evening Visiter [sic], 1825

Established January 1, 1825, by David Allinson, and discontinued by him at the end of December 1825. A large quarto, three-column monthly "domestick, political, agricultural and miscellaneous gazette."

Burlington City Gazette, 1829

Established February 26, 1829, by Alexander A. Young and Joseph C. Melcher. Printed and published in Mount Holly in conjunction with Young & Melcher's *New Jersey Chronicle* for circulation in Burlington. No known copies.

• Camden •

Gloucester Farmer, 1818–1820

Established in Woodbury by John Austin Crane, who sometime in 1818 moved the paper to Camden. Crane continued its publication until March 1820, when ownership of the paper passed to Crane's brother, Camden lawyer Isaac Watts Crane, and printer Edward G. Dorsey, under the firm name Edward G. Dorsey & Co. In October 1820 a dispute arose between the partners, and arbitrators decided in favor of Isaac Crane, who in December 1820 sold the paper to Philip J. Gray of Woodbury. Gray merged the *Gloucester Farmer* with his *Columbian Herald* to form the *Herald and Gloucester Farmer* in Woodbury (q.v.).

American Star, 1821–1830+

Established April 17, 1821, by Samuel Ellis. In December 1824 he

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