

flag. These two articles are this moment rigidly observed. Is not this the first circumstance, in the history of this county, that Spain was ever suffered to treat the colours of England with indignity?

A passion is the first character in life, which the true principles of a love of liberty, and a principle maintains the right of man's freedom. The virtues of Lord Bingham begin to beam with lustre; none can look upon his conduct but they must be charmed with the headiness and uprightne... In the House of Peers, he has been... and spirited in his zeal for his... and now, when called upon to serve in America, by a persecuting spirit, he nobly refuses to take up arms against the liberties of his country. Let us now have an example will rouse the... and that men will be for services; which should the time-serving princ... Scots, who creep into weafels, and suck our p... no steel traps and spring-vermin?

WATER TOWN
WEDNESDAY last a proclamation, in the town of Boston... spirituous liquors, or made into rum, to make... they possess, on or on penalty of its being majesty's service. [This is a...]

We hear that one... Salem, was lately dete... veying a letter from T... Carleton of Quebec, good friends the Cath... with sent to assist him... of all heretics. The let... the soles of his shoe. P... escape, was shot thro... pired instantly.

WORCESTER, 7th
A CORRESPOND... us with the follo... battle near Charlesto... forcement, both of hor... rived at Boston, and... intelligence that gene... take possession of the... near Charlestown and... committee of safety ad... should possess them, if possible. Accordingly, on Friday evening, the 16th instant, this was effected; and before daylight, on Saturday morning, their lines of circumvallation, on a small hill south of Bunker's Hill, in Charlestown, was in great forwardness. At this time, the Lively man of war began to fire upon them. A number of our enemy's ships, tenders, and scows, or floating batteries, soon

Though this scene was horrible, and altogether new to most of our men, yet many stood and received wounds, by swords and bayonets, before they quitted their lines. The number of killed and wounded on our side is not yet known. Our men are in high spirits...

campment. We have lost 60 men, and upwards of 100 wounded. Our troops are in high spirits, and eagerly wish for another trial. We have met with one capital loss: Our worthy friend doctor Warren was slain in the trenches, bravely struggling for the liberties of his country; and we have lost a few brave... British troops, a number of capital offic...

ADVERTISEMENTS

... in Prince William, a spotted... with a crop and a hole in the right... SHOATS, two of which are marked... with a crop in the right year, and a half shade in the left. The other is in the contrary ear. Posted and appraised, the low to 100, and the three float to 150.

JOHN TRUMAN

... William, a black Cow, and belly, her feet and legs... each side just behind the... a crop and slit in the right... the left. Posted, and ap-
 Joseph Hillyard.

... of the personal estate... our, deceased, consisting... tchen furniture (among... good feather beds, and... n utensils, negroes, and... The negroes have been... up to house-work, and... Credit will be allowed... October next, the pur... with approved security;... tereft from the date, if... rged at the day.
 EL BARRAUD, admin.

... URG, June 19, 1775... ve the colony for a few... ons who have any claims... d to call and have them... st all those whoa re in-... off as far as the can, and... nces. Mr. Lachlan Camp... business in my absence, ... uthorised to receive all... and to settle every just

JOHN GLASSELL.

FOR TEND,
 ... LT from St. Ubes and... the ship Molly, Capt... old on board said ship at... subscriber in Urbanna.

JAMES MILLS.



June 21.

"I arrived at this spot on Saturday last, in good health, though much exhausted with a rapid and lengthy journey, in so warm a season. The thunder of cannon reached my ears some miles before I got here; the army of Britain had sallied out, and were then engaging our people, who had attempted a lodgment on Bunker's Hill. The line of battle

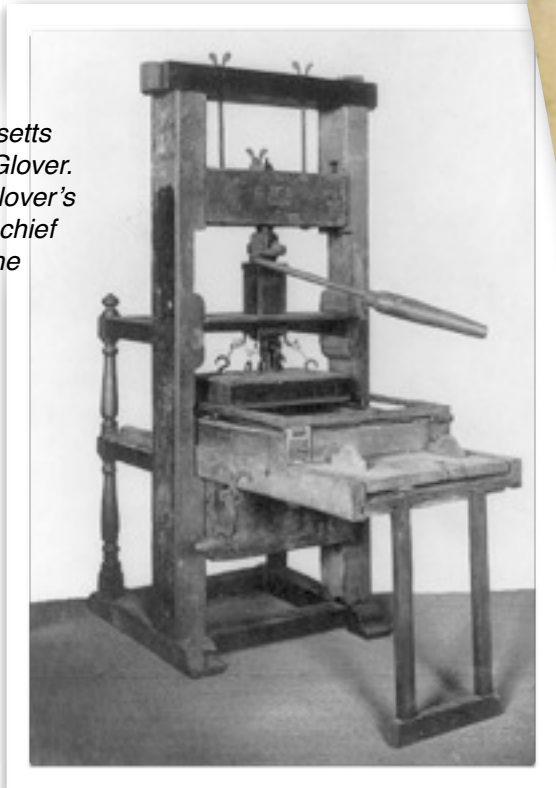
For SALE at Tappahannock,
AN exceeding likely young negro man, who is a very good house servant, understands taking care of horses, and is a tolerable good cook. If the purchaser is not perfectly satisfied with him after a month's trial, he may return him if in health.
 (tf) ARCHIBALD McCALL.

Pioneers of the Press:

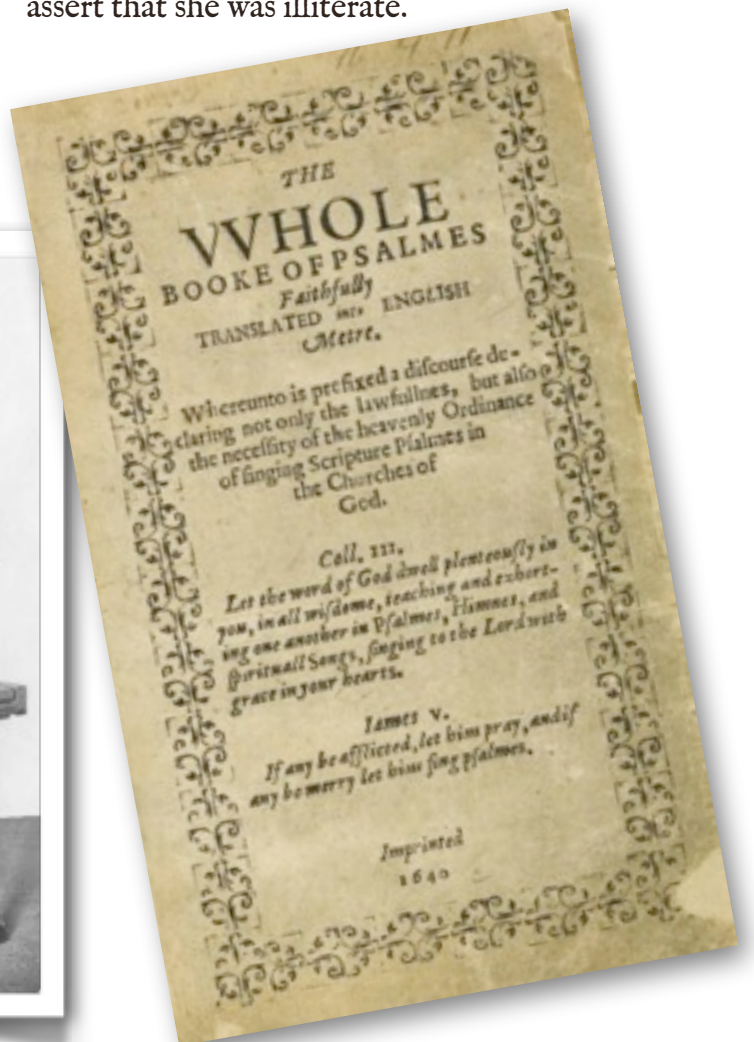
*17th Century Women Bring Printing to America**

Widowed from Jose Glover en route from England to the Massachusetts colony, Elizabeth Glover founded America's first printing business. Settling in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1638, Glover opened The Cambridge Press. From her arrival until 1820, more than 25 American women owned and/or operated printers in America. As a woman, Glover needed special permission from New England officials to open a business. By 1641, when she married Harvard's first president, Henry Dunster, The Cambridge Press had issued 1700 copies of the widely used *Bay Psalm Book*. The book was the first to be printed in the English colonies, and only 11 copies survive today. After their marriage, Dunster took over operations of the Cambridge Press until his death in 1654, when the business was turned over to Harvard College.

The Daye Press was brought to Massachusetts Colony by Elizabeth Glover. Stephen Daye was Glover's printing operator and chief assistant, for whom the press was named.



Dinah Nuthead was another pioneering printer in the 17th century English colonies. In 1682, her husband William founded the second printing business in the New World in Jamestown, Virginia. The couple moved to St. Mary's, Maryland in 1686, where William became the first printer in that colony. Upon his death in 1695, Dinah Nuthead moved to Annapolis. A grant from the Maryland House of Representatives earned her the privilege of being the first licensed female printing operator in all the colonies. Her accomplishments are even more astonishing considering that many sources assert that she was illiterate.



One of the 11 surviving copies of the Bay Psalm Book, the first book printed in the American Colonies.

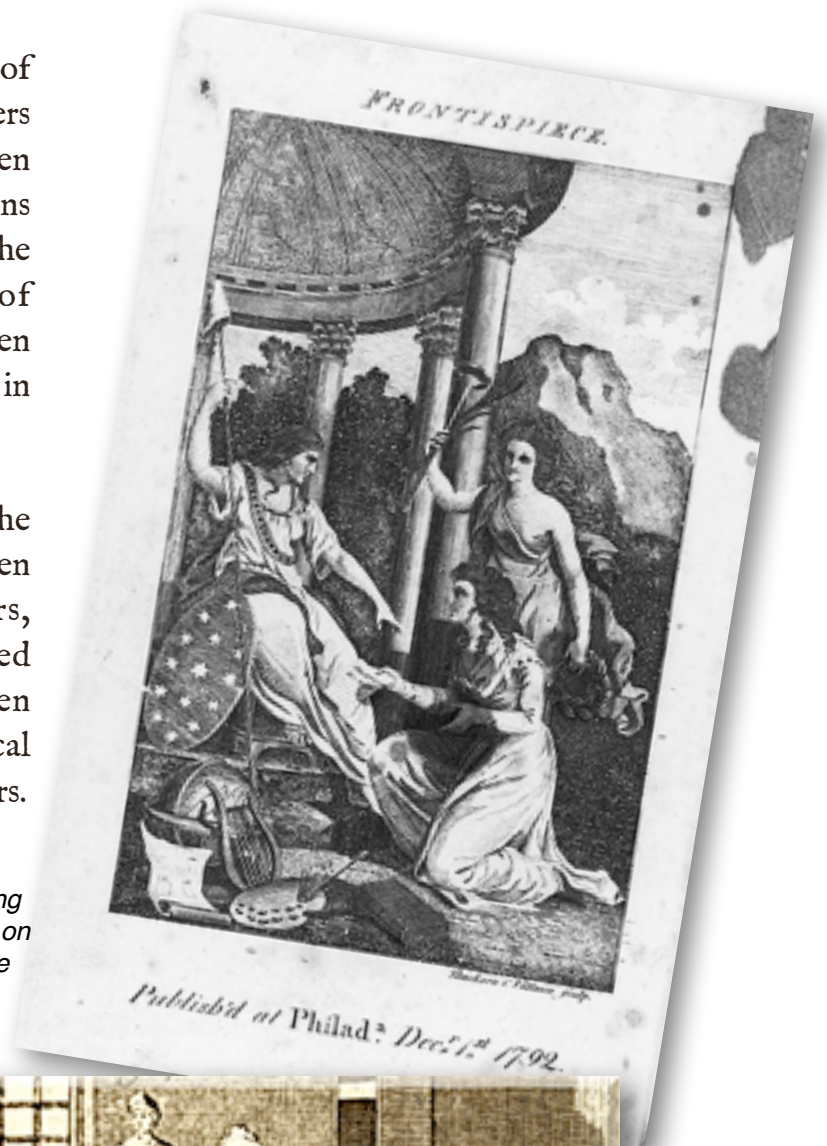
*From the National Women's Museum's "Women with a Deadline"
<http://www.nwhm.org/online-exhibits/womenwithdeadlines/wwd2.htm>

The Family Business: Printing, Publishing, and Journalism in the 18th Century

In the 1700s, women edited approximately 16 of the 78 small, family-owned weekly newspapers circulating throughout the British colonies. Even those who did not run the printing operations likely contributed significantly to most of the other publications. Typically, because of overwhelming domestic responsibilities, women who did assume control of a publication did so in the event of the death of a male relative.

As is the case with many small businesses, the various tasks of operating a newspaper often overlapped. Women worked as publishers, printers, typesetters, journalists, and carved wooden engravings for illustration. Women engravers created letterheads, drew political cartoons, and made fashion plates for many papers.

Frontpiece of the 18th century women's magazine, The Ladies Magazine and Repository. This wooden engraving shows the figure of Liberty with the earliest known essay on women's rights, Mary Wollstonecraft's "Vindication of the Rights of Women."



An early woodcut depicting two printing presses showing women printers working with the men.

In 1738, following the death of her publisher husband, Elizabeth Timothy became the first female newspaper publisher and editor in America. Timothy operated the *South Carolina Gazette* in partnership with founding father Benjamin Franklin, who had owned that press. She ran the periodical under the name of her 13-year-old son, Peter, who would later succeed her. Upon Peter's death, his wife Ann assumed the role of publisher and editor.

Timothy contributed to the aesthetic appeal of the *Gazette*, introducing woodcuts for illustration and advertisements. In her inaugural issue of the

Gazette, Timothy addressed her readership with a strategically sentimental message, appealing for continued patronage.

Franklin praised Timothy's shrewd business skills, commenting in his autobiography that she operated the Printing House with "Regularity and Exactitude ... and manag'd the Business with such Success that she not only brought up reputably a Family of Children, but at the Expiration of her Term was able to purchase of me the Printing House and establish her Son to it." Franklin also noted that he preferred her business style to that of her husband.

Whereas the late Printer of this Gazette

hath been deprived of his Life, by an unhappy Accident, I take this Opportunity of informing the Publick, that I shall continue the said Paper as usual; and hope, by the Assistance of my Friends, to make it as entertaining and correct as may be reasonably expected. Wherefore I flatter my self, that all those Persons, who, by Subscription or otherwise, assisted my late Husband, in the Prosecution of the said Undertaking, will be kindly pleased to continue their Favours and good Offices to his poor afflicted Widow and six small children and another hourly expected.

Elizb Timothy.

P.S. All Persons are desired to send their Advertisements by Wednesday Night, otherwise they cannot be inserted that Week.

Appeal written by Elizabeth Timothy in the inaugural issue of the South Carolina Gazette, January 4, 1739, to encourage continued patronage of the paper.

CHARLES-TOWN. Printed by PETER TIMOTHY. in *King's Street.*

Where Advertisements are taken in *Price 15.5 a Quarter*

Although Elizabeth was the actual publisher and printer, she credited the paper to her son Peter. She continued to do so throughout her tenure at the Gazette.

Cornelia Bradford became the publisher of Philadelphia's *American Weekly Mercury* in 1742 following the death of her husband. The *Mercury* was the fourth newspaper to be published in the colonies, and the first in the mid-Atlantic region. Bradford edited and published the periodical with little assistance. After selling the paper she continued to work as a bookbinder and printer.

Anne Catherine Hoof Green, mother of six (eight others had died), published her husband's *Maryland Gazette* during his illness and continued after he died in 1767. Green used her new, highly influential position to publicize controversies within the Anglican Church and debates over the Stamp and Townshend Acts. She also asserted a forward-thinking feminist principle when she won the right to be paid the same amount her husband had received for the same work. Green was named Maryland's official printer, carrying out contracts for the Maryland General Assembly.

Clementina Rind took over the Williamsburg *Virginia Gazette* after her husband died in 1773. Rind ran the paper until her own death in September of 1774. In May 1774, the House of Burgesses recognized her as Virginia's official public printer. During her short tenure as publisher, Rind's periodical highlighted new



Painting of Anne Catherine Hoof Green by Charles Wilson Peale.

scientific research, debates on education, and philanthropic causes. Rind is also known for being the first to print Thomas Jefferson's "Ideas on American Freedom" and for her staunch insistence that writers refrain from using pseudonyms or anonymity. She asserted, "As I am in some measure, amenable to the public for what appears in my Gazette, I cannot think myself authorized to publish an anonymous piece."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1774. THE NUMBER 435.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY CLEMENTINA RIND.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12 f. 6 d. a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3 f. the first Week, and a 2 f. each Time after; long ones in Proportion. — PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

Pseudonyms

Although publishers today often discourage the use of pseudonyms, both male and female journalists have employed this tactic throughout the history of American journalism. Among those women who published under a different name are Jane Cunningham Croly (a.k.a. Jennie June), Sarah Payton Parson (a.k.a. Fanny Fern), and Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer (a.k.a. Dorothy Dix). Men such as John Ferguson Hume (a.k.a. Wyllis Niles), in an 1872 report on Tammany Hall, also employed this tactic.

Sometimes female journalists wrote under male names to break into publishing or to avoid public criticism for their participation in a “male” profession. Other pen names, however, did not conceal gender, but instead were merely the adoption of a different feminine identity that allowed the writer to be incognito. This ensured that their career in writing did not interfere with their social status and enabled them to change styles or express opinions anonymously. Even such famous women as Harriet Beecher Stowe and Louisa May Alcott used pseudonyms, especially in writing for periodicals.

Furthermore, pseudonyms or pen names were employed by both men and women so as to protect themselves from dissenters of a controversial piece. For example, during the Colonial and Revolutionary eras, those who publicized their criticism of the British monarchy risked imprisonment and severe punishment. Consequently, many employed pseudonyms or anonymity in order to protect themselves from legal entanglements or violent opposition. The famous newspaper series, “Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer,” for instance, was written by a Philadelphia lawyer, John Dickinson, who had never farmed. Mercy Otis Warren used a variety of pseudonyms to hide her authorship of anti-British material that she published in Boston.

Both male and female writers also used pseudonyms as a marketing tool. There are examples of male writers who published literature aimed at a female audience, and therefore chose a female pseudonym, believing it would help sales. Women could employ male pseudonyms in order to attract a wider readership and to speak with greater (if faux) authority in a society where women’s political and social opinions were undervalued.

The Revolution in Print

Female journalists were among the first to record, comment on, and publicize the events leading up to the Revolutionary War. Peter Zenger was arrested for libel in 1734, when his paper, the *New York Weekly Journal*, published multiple articles criticizing the Royal Governor of New York. His wife, Anna Maulin Zenger, then assumed control

over his publication. Zenger was defended by Andrew Hamilton, uncle of founding father Alexander Hamilton. While in prison, Zenger gave his wife printing instructions during their visits. She became the publisher when he died in 1746. The well-publicized Zenger case was a landmark in the struggle for freedom of the press in the final

decades under British rule and the early years of the Republic. Zenger's case along with other efforts prompted the founders to emphasize the right to freedom of the press in the Constitution's First Amendment.

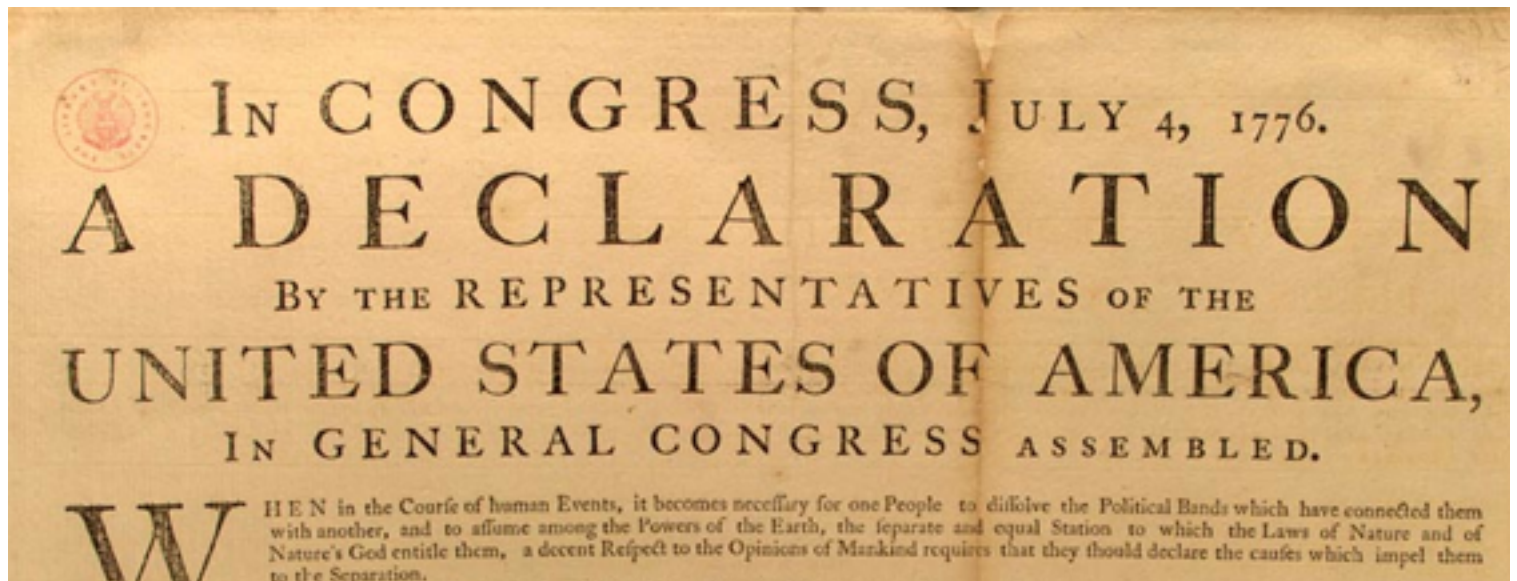
As the Revolution loomed, women publishers came down on both sides of the debate. Anne Green's *Maryland Gazette* championed the rebels'

cause, publishing John Dickinson's anti-British *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* (1768). In contrast, Boston newspaperwoman Margaret Green Draper publicly supported the British monarchy in her *Boston News-Letter*. Her paper garnered enough readers that she drove six competitors out of business – but when the British army retreated from Boston, Draper had to flee to Canada.

Declaring Independence: Mary Katherine Goddard

In 1762, wealthy widow Sarah Updike Goddard financed Rhode Island's *Providence Gazette*. Although her son William Goddard was the ostensible editor, Sarah and her daughter, Mary Katherine, were the paper's primary operators. The Goddard women sold the paper in 1768 and moved to Philadelphia, where they published the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*. Sarah died in 1770, but having been trained by her mother in writing and editing, Mary Katherine (often called simply "Katherine") was well prepared to continue her career. She moved to Baltimore, where she published the *Maryland Journal* - and in 1775, was appointed as the first female postmaster in America.

[Mary Katherine Goddard](#) ultimately became the most famous female publisher of the Revolution when, in January of 1777, she was the first to reveal to the public who had signed the Declaration of Independence. Well aware that they were committing treason, the signers had omitted their names from the original publication of this historic document in July 1776. Six months later, finally having the courage to publicly stand by their professed ideals of American freedom, the Continental Congress authorized Goddard's *Maryland Journal* to publish the Declaration with its signers' names.



Unfortunately, Goddard's career quickly declined once American independence was secured. Her experience exemplifies the gradual decline of the status of American women after the Revolution. Goddard's brother William returned to Baltimore in 1784, and ultimately won control of the paper. Soon after, when the new federal government

established a National Post Office in 1789, Postmaster General Samuel Osgood removed Goddard from her postal position, despite her appeal to George Washington and petitions from over two hundred prominent Baltimore men. Goddard opened a bookstore in 1810, which she ran for six years until her death at age 78.

In this petition, Mary Katherine Goddard, the popular deputy postmaster of Baltimore, Maryland, asked the Senate to reinstate her in the job. She complained of having been removed from office without cause. Dozens of prominent Baltimoreans, including Maryland's governor, signed a letter on her behalf but were told that "some inferior offices would be put under the direction of the deputy here, & more travelling might be necessary than a woman could undertake." Allegations that she was an antifederalist sympathizer may have been behind the removal. She was not reinstated.

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States
 The Representation of Mary Katherine Goddard, humbly sheweth
 That she kept the Post Office at Baltimore from the Disposal of the old
 Government, till the Month of November last, a term of fourteen Years and upwards
 That from the New-impeachment, and various other causes incident to the
 Revolution, the Income of the Office was inadequate to its Disbursements, as will
 appear by the Schedule herewith annexed; and in order to accomplish this under-
 taking, she was obliged to advance hard money to defray the Charges of Post-
 Riders for several years, when they were not to be procured on any other terms;
 during which period, the whole of her Labour and Industry was necessarily un-
 rewarded; therefore, she with great Despatch hoped, that having thus established
 and continued the Office when it was worth no Man's acceptance, she would be
 considered as worthy of being retained, whenever it became more valuable;
 That she had been discharged without the smallest Imputation of any
 Fault, and without any previous Notice whatever, till an Order arrived from
 Mr. Drayton, at Baltimore, to deliver up the Office to Mr. White, the
 order of his note, & although he remained several Days in town, yet he did not
 deign to indulge her with a personal interview, whereby she might learn
 the Motives of her removal, or to what Motives, it could possibly be ascribed; Such a
 Contrast with her conduct in Office, and the approbation of the public,
 the number and respectability of those, who attested Miss Osgood's
 behalf, leave no room to question, either her Inclination or Ability to
 perform the duties of her appointment.
 That she had received many public and private applications, prior to the 19th of November
 the above Gentlemen, praying that she might be restored, but no
 success, till the latter end of January when Mr. Osgood wrote to her,
 saying that the Post was irremediably by him. During this Interval
 of that so long a consideration of the Subject would have infinitely
 favoured; but she has since learned that the neglect proceeded every
 from a desire of redress.
 She also represents that taking her Office, contrary to the sense &
 of the whole Community, and delaying a determination of her Fate, so
 she should be restored or not, has greatly augmented her anxiety
 these are but poor rewards indeed for fourteen Years faithful
 service in the worst of times, and acknowledged in the most public
 manner by all her Co-temporaries & Superiors in Office in these words, "that
 she could possibly be for the best of the public."
 And

