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American Periodicals: General Interest (Opportunities for Research in the Watkinson Library)

Leonard Banco

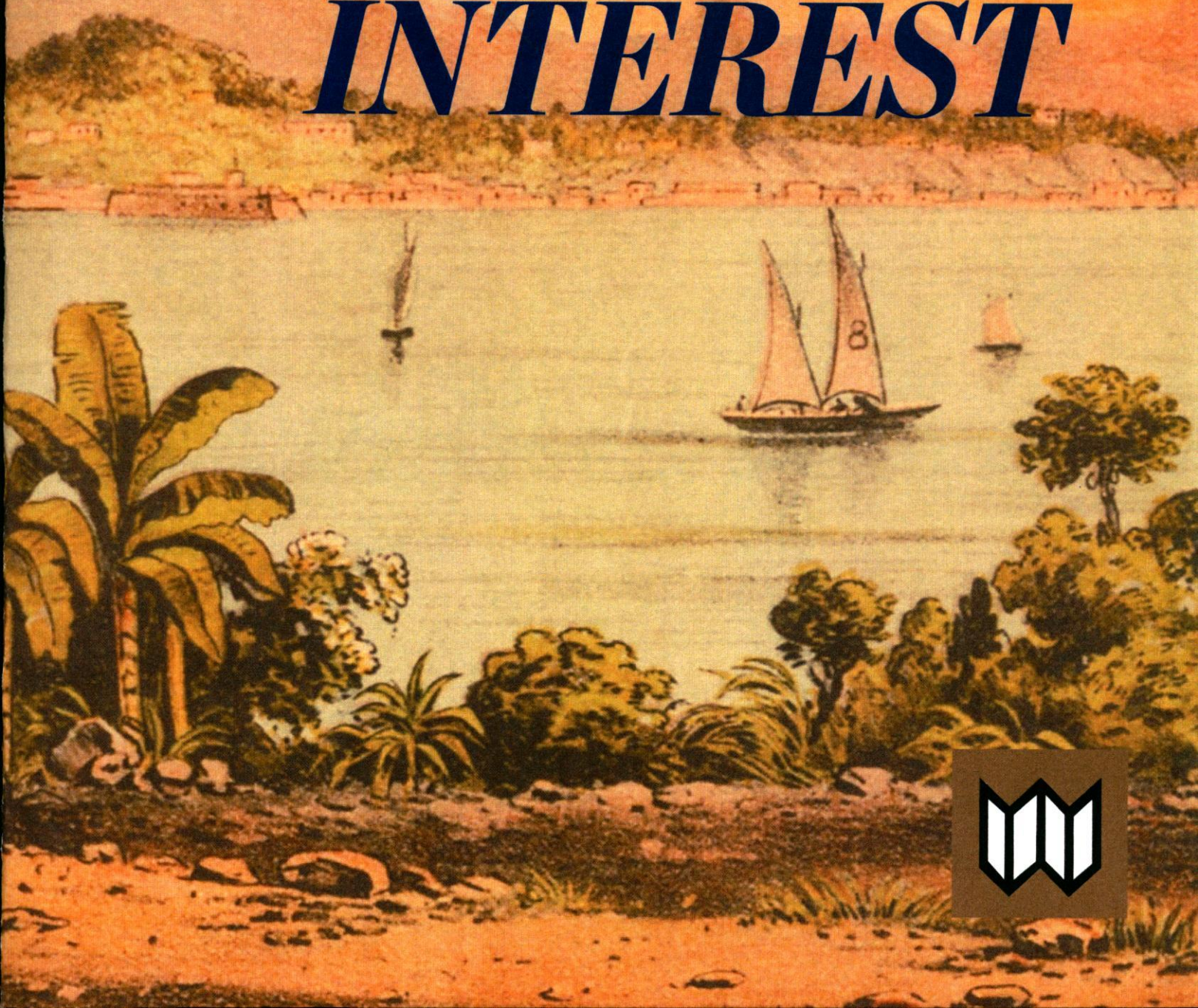
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Opportunities for Research in the Watkinson Library

American Periodicals:
***GENERAL
INTEREST***





It is significant that so many men who once smoked expensive Turkish cigarettes return from overseas to their clubs in the land of plenty—and buy Fatimas.

Doubtless some of them first became acquainted with Fatima by chance or of necessity, in camp or

afeld. But neither chance nor necessity now dictates their choice. They have merely "discovered" that Fatima's delicately balanced Turkish blend leaves them feel "fit," even if they happen to smoke more often than usual.

Ligarette

FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette



McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

VOL. XXIV

MARCH, 1905

THE SUBWAY "DEAL"

HOW NEW YORK CITY BUILT ITS
NEW UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

BY

RAY STANNARD BAKER

AUTHOR OF "THE LABOR BOSS," "WHAT IS A LYNCHING?" ETC.

ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS AND DIAGRAM

*...of a modern city in bringing forth a great public work ...
...lies, deflected through the Political ...
...its own dumbness ...*

A CHAPTER

ON

FIELD SPORTS AND MANLY PASTIMES
BY AN EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SETTER
IN ALL HIS VARIETIES.



THE SETTER.

THE Setter was originally a Spaniel, perhaps of the larger kind, taught to sit or couch on scenting the game, as the Hound was subsequently taught to stand or point, in the similar circumstance. Had we not the testimony of history, the deep flue and external form of the Setter, even when highly crossed with the Pointer according to modern fashion, fully demonstrate his origin. A Duke of Northumberland of the fourteenth century, has the reputation of being the first sportsman, who broke and trained the Setting dog to the net. In the year 1685, a Yeoman of the name of John Harris of Willdon, in the parish of Haslebury, County of Worcester, executed a deed signed by his mark, to Henry Herbert of Robbesford, said County, Esquire, in consideration of ten shillings lawful English money, well and sufficiently to maintain and keep until the first of January the said Henry Herbert, a Spaniel bitch named Quaud, and six other dogs usually set the same. Partridges, Pheasants, and other game.

Series Introduction

A traditional focus of collecting in the Watkinson since we opened on August 28, 1866, has been American periodicals, and we have quite a good representation of them from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries. However, in terms of “discoverability” (to use the current term), it is not enough to represent each of the 600-plus titles in the online catalog. We hope that our students, faculty, and other researchers will appreciate this series of annotated guides to our periodicals, broken down into basic themes (politics, music, science and medicine, children, education, women, etc.), and listed in chronological order by date of the title’s first issue. All of these guides have been compiled by Watkinson trustee and volunteer Dr. Leonard Banco. We extend our deep thanks to Len for the hundreds of hours he has devoted to this project since the spring of 2014. His breadth of knowledge about the period and inquisitive nature has made it possible for us to promote a unique resource through this work, which has already been of great use to visiting scholars and Trinity classes. Students and faculty keen for projects will take note of the possibilities!

Richard J. Ring
Head Curator and Librarian

GENERAL INTEREST Introduction

The Watkinson holds 76 American periodicals of general interest, of which 24 are complete runs. This category is our largest and most diverse, and the categorization is perhaps the most subjective. The common thread is that the magazine’s content was not limited to any one discipline or type of material but rather quite varied and aimed at a broad audience. It is not surprising that the magazines with the largest circulation in the 19th century are in this category, but there also are magazines that never found a readership and survived barely a year. Many first printings of now well-known works appeared in the periodicals listed here, including those by Poe, Whitman, and Melville — not to mention early republication of British and Continental material for an American audience. For the student and scholar, this category is an important adjunct to those categories devoted to specific disciplines and should be perused when seeking more specialized material. For a broader audience seeking insight into life in 19th century America, particularly with regard to what we now call “popular culture,” this collection is an excellent place to begin.

Dr. Leonard Banco
Trustee of the Watkinson Library

American Weekly Mercury

**Philadelphia (vol. 1, 1719–vol. 2, 1721;
plus a facsimile reprint, 1908)**

This periodical, published by Andrew Bradford, was the first newspaper printed in the middle colonies and the fourth in North America. Each issue consists of two sheets and contains (in order) English news reprinted from other journals, news from the colonies, Philadelphia local information, and local politics. It also contains obituaries, announcements of ship arrivals, and local commodity prices in Philadelphia.

Connecticut Courant

**Hartford, Connecticut
(January 4, 1774–May 31, 1774, daily)**

This is the oldest continuously published newspaper in the United States. The lead article in this volume refers to attempts to land tea in Boston Harbor on December 17, 1773, and threats by “Indians” to disrupt their plans, as well as motions passed by the Massachusetts Assembly discouraging British ships from docking with tea. Connecticut news addresses the organization of the first public subscription library in Hartford and a series of articles about Connecticut’s Susquehanna claims. It also includes news from the other colonies. The advertisements are fascinating, including postings for the return of runaway servants, real estate auctions, and the Hartford lottery.

Royal American Magazine, or Universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement

Boston (vol. 1, no. 4; April, 1774)

This short-lived (January 1774–March 1775) monthly periodical was published in Boston by Isaiah Thomas and later by Joseph Greenleaf. It tries to emulate a polite British literary magazine while supporting patriot and revolutionary sentiment in the Colonies against Great Britain, and its contributors include John Hancock and Paul Revere. It contains a mix of original work and pieces reprinted from the British press: conventional essays; articles on politics, medicine, agriculture, education, literature, and religion; advice to the ladies; fiction; “poetical essays”; and current events, including marriages, deaths, and meteorological tables. Among the article titles in this issue are “On Ingratitude”; “On the Obscurity of Dead Language”; an essay on the nature of fever by T. Young; “On the Education of the Fair Sex”; “The Fortune Hunter — a modern tale” (a serialized poem); and “General History of America for April, 1774,” which mentions the Tea Party and its aftermath; as well as poems, math problems, and obituaries.

BOSTON MISCELLANY.

A VIRTUOSO'S COLLECTION.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

THE other day, having a leisure hour at my disposal, I strolled into a new museum, to which my notice was casually drawn by a small and unobtrusive sign: “TO BE SEEN HERE, A VIRTUOSO'S COLLECTION.” Such was the simple, yet not altogether unpromising announcement, that turned my steps aside, for a little while, from the sunny sidewalk of our principal thoroughfare. Mounting a sombre stair-case, I pushed open a door at its summit, and found myself in the presence of a person, who mentioned the moderate sum that would entitle me to admittance:

“Three shillings, Massachusetts tenor,” said he; “no, I mean half a dollar, as you reckon in these days.”

While searching my pocket for the coin, I glanced at the door-keeper, the marked character and individuality of whose aspect encouraged me to expect something not quite in the ordinary way. He wore an old-fashioned great coat, much faded, within which his meagre person was so completely enveloped that the rest of his attire was undistinguishable. But his visage was remarkably wind-flushed, sun-burnt, and weather-worn, and had a most unquiet, nervous, and apprehensive expression. It seemed as if this man had some all-important object in view, some point of deepest interest to be decided, some momentous question to ask, might he but hope for a reply. As it was evident, however, that I

bronze statue of a youth with winged feet. He was represented in the act of flitting away from earth, yet wore such a look of earnest invitation that it impressed me like a summons to enter the hall.

“It is the original statue of Opportunity, by the ancient sculptor Lysippus,” said a gentleman who now approached me; “I place it at the entrance of my Museum, because it is not at all times that one can gain admittance to such a collection.”

The speaker was a middle-aged person, of whom it was not easy to determine whether he had spent his life as a scholar, or as a man of action; in truth, all outward and obvious peculiarities had been worn away by an extensive and promiscuous intercourse with the world. There was no mark about him of profession, individual habits, or scarcely of country; although his dark complexion and high features made me conjecture that he was a native of some southern clime of Europe. At all events, he was evidently the Virtuoso in person.

“With your permission,” said he, “as we have no descriptive catalogue, I will accompany you through the Museum, and point out whatever may be most worthy of attention. In the first place, here is a choice collection of stuffed animals.”

Nearest the door stood the outward semblance of a wolf, exquisitely prepared, it is true, and showing a very wolfish fierceness

Pennsylvania Magazine or American Monthly Museum

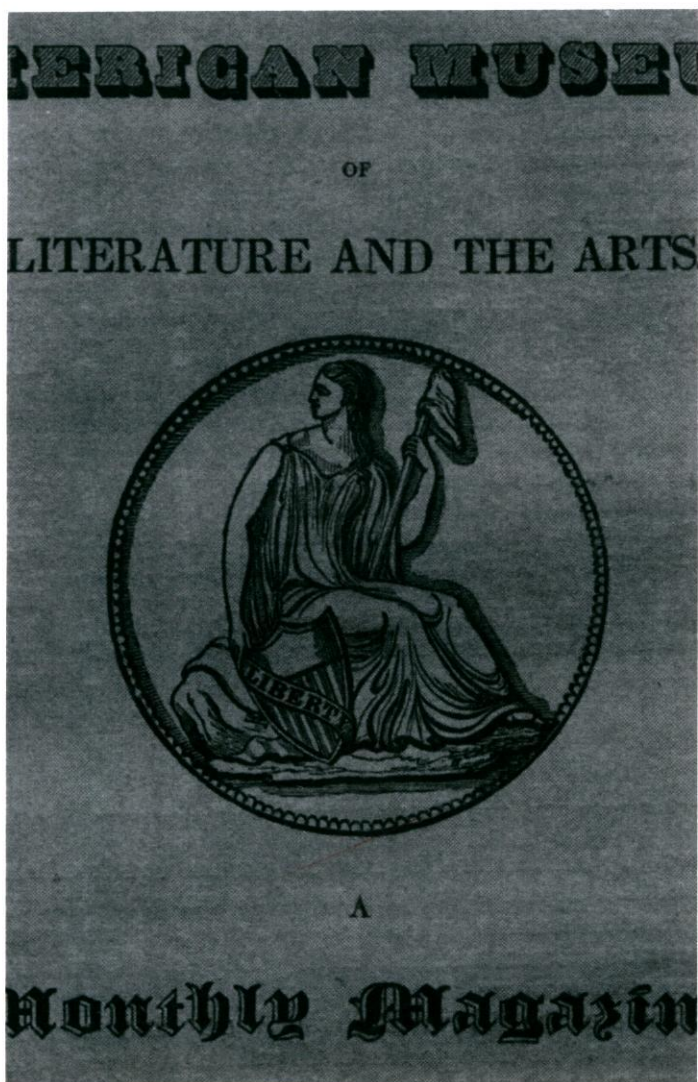
Philadelphia (vol. 1, 1775–vol. 2, 1776, complete)

Published by Robert Aitken and edited by Thomas Paine, this series contains stories, humor, works on medicine (i.e., “Interesting Questions on Blood-letting”), poetry, select passages from new publications, and a series of letters on the education of children. Also included are commodity prices in Boston, marriages, math questions, and engravings (although our copy lacks many of the engravings and all but one of the maps). This is most important as a window on the American world as the War of Independence began. Among the articles are “Substitutes for Tea” (which was embargoed), war news beginning with a contemporary report of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, a complete list of the members of the new British Parliament, proceedings of the House of Lords, and the text of the Declaration of Independence in the July 1776 issue. One scholar particularly mentions Thomas Paine’s famous “Liberty Tree” article (July 1775), Phillis Wheatley’s verses to Washington (April 1776), and Paine’s article on the abuse of texts in the supplementary number for 1775. Paine also contributed much that was not political, and there are many articles on current events that may or may not have come from his pen; however, writing for this magazine was Paine’s primary work during this period, and all told, he wrote a substantial part of each issue until his break with Aitken in May 1776.

New Haven Gazette, and the Connecticut Magazine

**New Haven,
Connecticut (vol. 1, 1786–vol. 3, 1788)**

This publication was an early attempt to reimagine a newspaper as a magazine. It is printed in a smaller format, advertisements are printed separately for each issue, and the text is consecutively numbered across issues to enable compilation into a bound volume at the end of each year. In the premier article on the situation and future prospects of the United States, the author states that “every object that belongs to America wears the appearance of grandeur and magnificence; we therefore find a greatness of genius, and independent liberality of sentiment in which no nation has ever equaled the Americans.” Content also includes accounts of government activities and documents, writings of Thomas Paine (including “Thoughts on Paper Money”), information from various state legislatures, international news taken from foreign newspapers, the text of an early ordinance regulating Indian Affairs, extracts from Jefferson’s “Notes on the State of Virginia,” accounts of various Fourth of July celebrations, and an early printing of the list of delegates selected to attend the Philadelphia convention to revise and amend the Confederation of the United States. In addition, the journal published many short stories and poems.



The American Museum, or Repository of Ancient and Modern Fugitive Pieces & Prose and Poetical Philadelphia (vol. 1, 1787–vol. 12, 1792; some issues lacking)

Published by Mathew Carey and considered (along with the *Columbian Magazine*) to be one of the first two successful American magazines, this periodical provides one of the best portraits of America in its infancy. The September 1787 issue contains the first periodical printing of the U.S. Constitution and features the first serial printings of the first six Federalist papers issued outside of New York City. Essays include “Thoughts on the confinement of debtors,” “Observations on the new constitution,” and a minority opinion proposing an early version of the Bill of Rights. “The grand federal procession in Philadelphia” describes an early Fourth of July celebration. In the section “Revolutional papers” are General Washington’s final address to Congress and his farewell orders to the armies of America, as well as “Thoughts on the late insurrection in Massachusetts” (Shays’s Rebellion). A 46-page section records the doings of the Continental Congress followed by a six-page index. Other articles include “Observations on bartering negroes,” “An account of the Society of Drunkards in Pennsylvania,” “An account and illustration of the deformed African-American boy called Prince,” “Letter regarding the pre-European fortifications found in Kentucky and Muskingum,” “The benefits of exercise in preference to medicine,” William Penn’s description of Pennsylvania, “Account of the effects of electricity in paralytic cases” by Benjamin Franklin, “Experiments on the cultivation of the poppy plant and the method of procuring opium,” the discovery of Vinland/America by Icelanders in the 11th century, and the impracticability of a north-west passage. Among its distinguished contributors were George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine, John Jay, David Rittenhouse, Benjamin West, Philip Freneau, John Trumbull (poems), Noah Webster, and Benjamin Rush. Washington himself claims that “a more useful literary plan had never been undertaken in America.” The success of the magazine helped establish Carey as the leading printer of his generation. Through the publication of the periodical, he was able to develop a distribution network that greatly aided him in later years as he became a leading book publisher. A congressional change in postal rates for magazines in 1792 forced Carey to end *The American Museum* “to have recourse to some other object that might afford a better reward to industry.”

Massachusetts Magazine, or Monthly Museum of Knowledge and Rational Entertainment

Boston (vol. 1, 1789–vol. 8, 1796; complete)

Founded by Isaiah Thomas, contributors include Joseph Dennie (writing as “Socialis”), William Dunlap, Benjamin Franklin, Sarah Wentworth Morton (as “Philenia”), Judith Sargent Murray (as “Constantia”), and Christian Gullager. The magazine header states that it would contain “poetry, biography, history, physics, geography, criticism, philosophy, mathematics, agriculture, architecture, chemistry, novels, tales, romances, translations, news, marriages, deaths, meteorological observations, etc.” Apparently all topics are fair game. Many articles are written specifically for the magazine. There is one original engraving in each issue, many of which are of local or regional scenes, including an excellent contemporary image of Federal Hall in New York City. Many of the articles also are based upon local topics, such as “The Constitution of the Middlesex Medical Association” (including the “Song of Apollo” score, to be sung at their meetings), but most material casts a wider net. “New Discoveries in the Pacific Ocean,” taken from Keate’s *Account of the Pelew Islands*; “American Natural History”; and a serialized, a seven-page essay by Benjamin Rush titled “A Defence of the Use of the Bible as a School Book” are examples. “The Reformer #1 – On Scandal and the Wickedness of Newspapers” and “The Collector #2 – Detached thoughts on various subjects” are largely composed of brief aphorisms and summaries of American news and politics. The magazine also published a contemporary report on which states had or had not yet ratified the new Federal Constitution.

Gentlemen and Ladies Town and Country Magazine

Boston (vol. 1, 1789–vol. 2, 1790; issues lacking)

This was described as “consisting of literature, history, politics, arts, manners and amusements, with various other matter.” All contributions are unattributed and include excerpts from fiction and nonfiction previously published elsewhere, such as “History of the Spaniards against the Republick of Venice,” Carver’s “Travels in America,” and Acts of Congress, as well as original short stories, poems, quizzes, math problems, aphorisms, marriages and deaths, and tables of prices of various goods in Boston.



New York Magazine, or Literary Repository

New York (vol. 2, 1792–vol. 8, 1797)

This monthly was published and edited by Thomas and James Swords. The format includes a wide array of articles on diverse subjects, most of which were reprinted from other publications but some of which were original, by authors including American theater pioneer William Dunlap, Elihu Hubbard Smith, Charles Brockden Brown, and Joel Barlow. There are regular departments of domestic and foreign news, national and state politics, poetry, theater, meteorological observations, appointments, marriages, and deaths. Each issue contains an illustration that usually accompanies the feature article. Although most of the entries are one to two pages, some are longer and serialized. Examples of original material include “Joseph and Sophia: or, the History of Juliet Johnson as related by herself” (serialized) and “Useful Experiments” in procuring good water for Boston and the towns in its vicinity. Other examples are “Dialogue between a Philosopher and his Gardener” from the French of M. Mercier, “Observations upon the Genius, the Manners and Institutions of the People of India” from Robertson’s “Ancient India” (serialized), and “The Cornish Lovers.”

American Universal Magazine

Philadelphia (1797)

Typical of general magazines published in the last decade of the 18th century, this publication contains biographical sketches (usually of political figures), poems, letters to the editor, aphorisms, anecdotes, lists of new publications, philosophy, and medical subjects (e.g., a cure for rheumatism and a Native American remedy for a toothache). The magazine published occasional engravings with one verdant scene printed in green ink. It also contained foreign intelligence usually taken from European publications as well as brief accounts of the proceedings of the House of Representatives. The magazine discontinued news items and Congressional debates by February 1797 “by popular demand.” A debate still resonant in modern political discourse that is reflected herein is the extent to which government should be involved in educating the young.

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HAY-FEVER.

A Popular Treatise on the Disease known as “Rose Cold,” “June Cold,” and “Autumnal Catarrh,” including Accounts of Several Hundred Cases. By GEORGE M. BEARD, A.M., M.D., Author of “Our Home Physician,” “Eating and Drinking,” “Stimulants and

South Carolina Weekly Museum and Complete Magazine of Entertainment and Intelligence

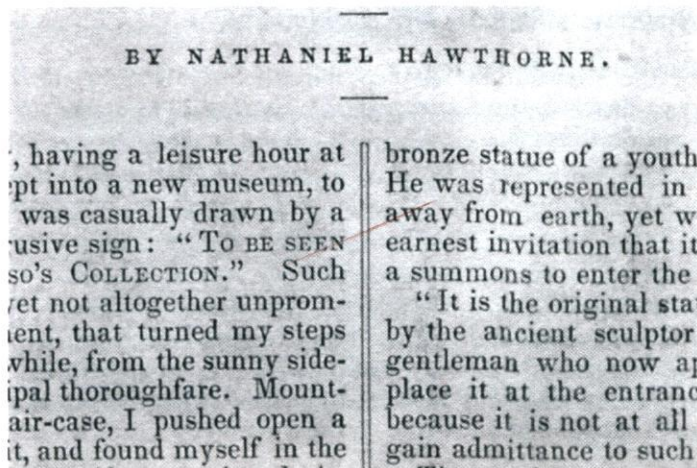
Charleston, South Carolina (1797)

This periodical contains "a great variety of Original and Selected essays on different subjects, Poetry, Foreign & Domestic Intelligence." Among them are comments on an address concerning the conflict with France, George Washington's last speech to Congress (December 7, 1796, with formal replies from the House of Representatives and the Senate), "The Pyrenean Shepherds: a fragment" by Madame de Genlis, "Ancassin and Nicolette — a tale" by M. Le Grand, and many brief contributions, such as "Taste," "Observations on the Importance of Agriculture," and "Imaginary Character of a Fine Woman." Also included are acts of the state legislature, foreign intelligence, ship arrivals in Charleston, and letters to the editor.

The Monthly Magazine and American Review

New York (vol. 1, 1799–vol. 3, 1800; complete)

In April 1799, when the Friendly Club founded *The Monthly Magazine and American Review*, Charles Brockden Brown became the editor and a frequent contributor of essays, criticism, and short works of fiction. Its aim was to "extract the quintessence of European wisdom [and] to review and estimate the labours of all writers, domestic and foreign." In addition, the magazine published a considerable amount on science and astronomy, geography, travel, and public works. In the first issue, a fascinating letter to the editor titled "On Periodical Publications" by "Candidus" (presumably Brown) takes the place of the traditional statement of purpose. It is a satirical, cynical, and probably realistic appraisal of public response to new magazines. Many articles also are written as letters. "On the State of American Literature" really addresses the American character's penchant for speculation and wealth creation and its negative effect on literature. Also by Brown are "Memoirs of Stephen Calvert" and "Edgar Huntly — a Fragment" ultimately published as *Edgar Huntly; or, Memoirs of a Sleepwalker*. There are very well-written reviews of books and other periodicals, and poetry, humor, and biographies all appear in the brief life of this periodical. The last issue ends with an account of the death of Washington accompanied by memorial poems.



Connecticut Magazine and Gentleman's and Lady's Monthly Museum

Bridgeport, Connecticut (1801; complete)

This was the first attempt at a regularly published Connecticut magazine. In its initial prospectus, the editors wrote, "The farmer, the merchant and the mechanic, as well as the Professional character, may hope to find amusement if not instruction: nor will the Ladies be neglected; they will find their share of pleasure, and we hope of profit." It was the expectation of the editors that most of their readers did not possess extensive personal libraries, and "many things selected from scarce books and recent European publications will be new and entertaining to them." In fact, the first four issues contain solely reprinted material. Content includes fiction and nonfiction; biographies of Governor Trumbull, George Washington, and Captain Cook, among others; proceedings of Congress; natural phenomena; poems; marriages; obituaries; and occasional engravings (some of which were of machinery). The magazine did not survive its first year.



Boston Weekly Magazine

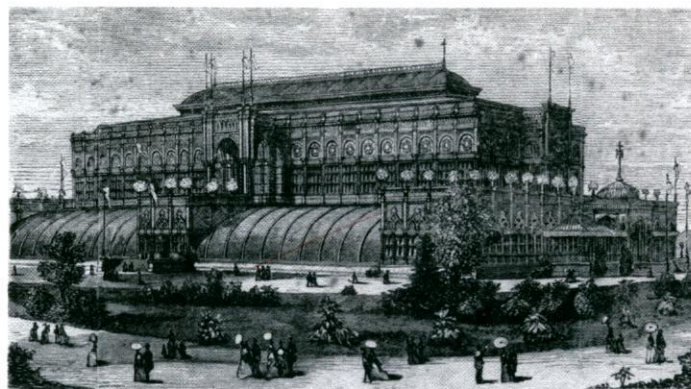
Boston (1802–1806; complete)

This weekly was "devoted to morality, literature, biography, history, the fine arts, agriculture, etc." with much original material. It was established by Samuel Gilbert and Thomas Dean, with Susanna Rowson as editor and also a contributor of serialized fiction and other pieces. It contains a broad array of articles, including nonfiction essays, poetry, history and biography, humor, tales and anecdotes, fashions, science, and agricultural improvements. Two continuing departments were "The Moralist" and "The Gossip." A "Thespian Department" began in December 1803, and subsequently considerable attention was paid to theater reviews. As was typical for local and regional magazines of its era, it also noted marriages, deaths, and announcements of local events and exhibitions. One 19th-century critic noted in a typically backhanded way, "As an early attempt to describe the manners, reprehend the follies, cultivate the taste and soften the customs of the people, the *Boston Weekly Magazine* is not discreditable to American literature."

Monthly Anthology and Boston Review

Boston (vol. 1, 1804–vol. 10, 1811; complete)

Published by the Anthology Club of Boston and edited by the Rev. William Emerson (father of Ralph Waldo), this publication contains sketches and reports of philosophy, religion, history, arts, and “manners” — most of which are unattributed but often reprinted from other (mostly British) periodicals. There is some original poetry, however, such as “Jackdaw — A Fable,” the complete poem by Cowper. There also are “remarks” (reviews) on new publications and brief notices. Examples of articles include “Remarks on the Fine Arts,” in which the American artists of note — West, Stuart, Copley, and Trumbull — are acknowledged, but “the Fine Arts in America have not made very rapid progress.” In one article, there is a discussion of what to call the United States and its residents, noting that “America” is broader than just the United States. Jedidiah Morse proposed “Fredonia,” and subsequent articles discuss the pros and cons of various names, none of which survived. In an essay on education, the author notes that “two principal errors in our schools are these: the attention that most teachers pay to the memory to the neglect of the reasoning powers and the want of attention to the practical use of which the students make of their instruction.” Included is the “Speech of Hon. Gouverneur Morris over the dead body of General Hamilton” and Michaux’s *Travels to the West of the Alleghany Mountains*. The original wrappers from each issue are bound into each volume and contain fascinating ads for books for sale each month. Oliver Wendell Holmes described the magazine as “the literary precursor of the *North American Review* and the theological herald of the *Christian Examiner*.” Quincy called the magazine “one of the most lasting and honourable monuments of taste and literature of the period.”



Literary and Philosophical Repertory

Middlebury, Vermont (vol. 1, 1812–vol. 2, 1817; complete)

This publication was known for “embracing discoveries and improvements in the physical sciences, the liberal and fine arts; essays moral and religious; occasional notices and reviews of new publications; and articles of miscellaneous intelligence.” Many of the contributions are by Middlebury College faculty. The first 34 pages are an original review of “Miscellaneous Works” by Eliphalet Nott, president of Union College. The “Department of Sciences and Arts” contains a “Letter from France” and “Modern Paris,” published in parts and taken from extensive unpublished manuscripts. “The History of Ballooning,” both with hot air and gas, spans many centuries. It includes many firsts, including the first human flight, first flight across the English Channel, first flight in North America, and first aircraft-related disaster. The “Fine Arts” section contains a review of the painting “Christ Healing the Sick” by Benjamin West. There are scientific articles on meteorology with extensive measurements in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and at Yale, and on earthquakes in 1811–1812. Also of interest is an extensive review of *A History of Indian Wars with the first settlers of the United States, particularly in New-England* by Daniel Clarke Sanders, president of the University of Vermont, published in 1812 in Vermont. This book aroused bitter criticism because of its strictures of colonial bigotry and cruelty to the natives, and the review published here is extremely negative. It is mentioned by some sources that the reviewer was an acquaintance of the author and held particular animus against him.

Boston Weekly Magazine

Boston (1816–1817)

Described as a weekly of “moral and entertaining literature, science and the fine arts, original and selected tales, moral and humorous essays, sketches of nature and society, elegant extracts, poetry, criticism and selections from works of history and adventure embellished with music,” this *Boston Weekly Magazine*, a separate publication from one of the same name published earlier in the century (see page 5), contains both original material and excerpts reprinted from other journals, including news of the world and nation, cultural vignettes, and aphorisms. It also published book reviews and notices of new publications.



The Portico

Baltimore (vol. 1, 1816–vol. 4, 1817)

This “repository of science and literature” was founded and edited by Stephen Simpson and Tobias Watkins, who also appear to have written much of the material. The monthly journal was created to publish work by members of a small Baltimore literary society, the Delphian Club. *The Portico*’s contributors include poet John Pierpont and John Neal, a poet, novelist, and journalist who went on to write for English periodicals such as *Blackwood’s Magazine* and to serve as editor of several American newspapers. The magazine explicitly eschews coverage of politics or current events. *The Portico* regularly offers reviews of contemporary British and American works, classical history, humorous and serious essays on wide-ranging subjects, science, art, biography, and original poetry and fiction. “The State of Polite Learning” was a regular department with a series of articles. Another contribution, “The Present State of Fine Arts — the symptoms of decline in drama,” addresses what the author refers to as the appearances of decay in the English language. The journal’s promotion of American literature through generous reviews of contemporary American works and authors made it one of the most important contributors to early American literary nationalism.

American Register; or Summary Review of History, Politics and Literature

Philadelphia (1817; complete)

This periodical was edited by Robert Walsh and, in effect, was meant to be a semiannual encyclopedia of current information, comprising “Eloquence of the Senate — Transcripts of Speeches,” “Elegant literature,” “General Review of Literature of Continental Europe,” “Last Campaign of Bonaparte,” and “English and the Englishmen” from the French of J. B. Say. There is much material about the direction of the nation after the War of 1812, such as “The Florida Question Stated” by H. M. Breckenridge and “Report of the [U.S.] Treasurer.” All material was reprinted from other sources, some translated. It was another periodical that experienced an early demise.

Atheneum, or Spirit of the English Magazines

Boston (vol. 1, 1817–vol. 8, 1820)

This semimonthly publication reprinted excerpts from English magazines of interest to Americans, providing a fascinating snapshot of American interests and tastes during the early days of the republic. The range of topics is quite eclectic. Examples are “Tales of My Landlord” by Sir Walter Scott; “The Narrative of Robert Adams, an American Sailor Who Was Wrecked on the Western Coast of Africa,” notable for his visit to Timbuktu; “Martin Guerre, or the Mysterious Husband” (serialized); “Interview with a Family of Gypsies”; “Picturesque Survey of Water, Wood, and Mountain Scenery”; “Visit to Petrarch’s Villa”; “The Sandwich Islands”; “Animal Sagacity”; and a table of the height of various mountains around the world.

Boston Lyceum

Boston (1827; complete)

Published for only one year, this magazine eschews politics and religion, although it did present summaries of the activities of federal and state governments. It contains biographies, book and theater reviews, and poems, as well as articles on various topics, such as “Notes on France” and civil law in the United States.

The Souvenir

Philadelphia (1827–1828)

This general magazine published essays, poems, “original tales,” lists of recent publications, marriages, obituaries, and engravings. One particularly insightful article, “The Fate of Books,” explores how many books are financially successful upon publication and how many of them are actually read 20 years later. Other content includes a novel, *Theresa*, by “a lady of Philadelphia”; an article on the Alhambra accompanied by an engraving; an “Essay on Woman”; and engraved fashion plates of men’s clothing.

Cabinet of Instruction, Literature, and Amusement

New York (1828–1829; issues lacking)

This publication was described as “Containing original essays, extracts from new works, historical narratives, biographical memoirs, sketches of society, topographical descriptions, novels and tales, anecdotes, poetry, the spirit of public journals, discoveries in the arts and sciences, useful domestic hints, etc.” All the works are brief, and none are attributed. Each issue opens with a half-page woodcut and text with later issues evolving to a full-page woodcut. Some of the material is taken from other periodicals. Examples of popular tales include titles such as “The Foraging Party,” “The Wanderer,” “The Fisherman’s Daughter,” and “The Power of Love.” The section titled “The Ladies’ Garland” includes “The Rose,” “Emily,” “A Sister’s Love,” and “Chances of Marriage.” The magazine also published biographies, accounts of steamboat trips, many poems, and small miscellanies.



Yankee and Boston Literary Gazette

Boston and Portland, Maine (vol. 1, 1828–vol. 2, 1829)

This weekly was edited by John Neal and J. W. Miller, who stated, “We profess to belong to no party, we do not profess ... to have no opinions of our own about matters that regard her prosperity.” This general interest magazine focuses on Maine, a part of Massachusetts recently formed as a separate state. The editors were anglophiles and featured a regular section on England — its culture, government, and literature — in most issues. Regular content includes notices of new publications, book reviews, poetry, marriages and deaths, and music reviews, as well as reports of local school committees, the Colonization Society (for freed slaves in Liberia), and a rather lengthy screed against lotteries (“the worst kind of gaming”). There is an interesting notice of the founding of the new Cherokee *Phoenix*, a newspaper in that native language edited by Elias Boudinot, who was educated at the Foreign Mission School. There also are periodic reports on the contested Northern border between Maine and British North America, the final terms of which were not settled until the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842. In a rather lengthy article about newspapers of that era, the magazine estimates that there are approximately 1,000 being published in 1828 and wonders whether that many were needed, many of them not being very good.

Literary Port Folio

Philadelphia (1830; complete)

The Watkinson holds all 26 issues of this “weekly journal of literature, science, art, and the times” meant to appeal “to men and women, young and old.” Composed of fiction and poetry (all attributed), it also contains humor, reviews, natural history, botany, travels, and international affairs, most of which were previously published elsewhere.



Albany Institute Transactions

Albany, New York (vol. 1, 1830–vol. 12, 1893)

A magazine initially devoted to scientific articles of an academic nature, its scope was broadened over the years, and the editors maintained its quality. At first, many of the articles were based upon papers read before the organization, and all are attributed. Examples are “Geophysical Botany of the United States,” “On Some Modifications of Electro-magnetic Apparatus,” “Notes on Pickering’s *Vocabulary*,” and “On Lunatic Asylums in the United States,” published with engravings and a lovely topographic foldout map. By the late 19th century, topics include fossil paleontology and geology with titles such as “Degraded Words,” “The Origin of Force,” “Prehistoric Music,” “The Plea of Insanity,” “Linguistic Discussions,” “The Correct Arms of the State of New York,” “The First Men,” “The Manuscripts of General Dearborn” (re: the sale of the Seneca Indian lands), “The Talmud,” “A Last Word About Christian Science,” and articles on paper currency and the number of physicians in various countries of the world. In a discussion that resonates to the present time, the authors point out that the ratio of physicians to population varies widely, from 1-to-600 in the United States, 1-to-3,000 in Germany, and 1-to-6,000 in Russia, with it “not known that Germany or Russia suffers thereby.”

Monthly Repository and Library of Entertaining Knowledge

New York (vol. 1, 1831–vol. 4, 1834)

This magazine comprises popular and instructional tales aimed at a general audience. It is composed of various “departments”: science, history, “Young Ladies” and “Young Men’s,” extracts from other magazines, notices of recent publications, and miscellaneous articles on diverse topics. Most of the articles are relatively brief and unattributed, except for some poems.

New-England Magazine

Boston (vol. 1, 1831–vol. 9, 1835; complete)

Edited by J. T. and E. Buckingham, the *New-England Magazine* published “original papers” on diverse subjects for which it paid \$1 each, unusual for its time. Contributors include Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (“The Schoolmaster”), Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr. (“Autocrat of the Breakfast Table”), Nathaniel Hawthorne (15 short stories, including “Young Goodman Brown” and “The Gray Champion”), Edward Everett, Samuel Gridley Howe, Noah Webster (“Philology”), and Joseph Story. In addition to original contributions, the magazine published “politics and statistics,” which included information and commentary on the U.S. and state governments, literary notices, obituaries and ordinations, essays on literature, art and sculpture, and “miscellanies.” One scholar calls it “perhaps the most important general magazine published in New England before the *Atlantic Monthly*.”

Literary Journal, and Weekly Register of Science and the Arts

Providence, Rhode Island (1833–1834; complete)

Edited by Albert G. Greene, the magazine contains selections from foreign journals and reprinted domestic works. There is considerable reprinting of works by Sir Walter Scott and a lengthy article on Egyptian hieroglyphics and American antiquities in addition to stories, book reviews, poems, summaries of lectures, concert reviews, and a practical article regarding protection from counterfeiting. This noble attempt to give Rhode Island its own magazine failed after only one year due to lack of subscribers, and as the editor wrote in his valedictory, “but the truth is that there is not in Rhode Island, a sufficient degree of literary spirit to sustain such a publication.”

American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge

Boston (vol. 1, 1834–vol. 3, 1837; complete)

Established by a group of engravers to “give to the public a work descriptive, not merely of subjects, scenes, places, and persons existing in distant climes, but also of those which are to be found in our own fine and native country,” this publication had Nathaniel Hawthorne as its editor in 1836. It featured profusely illustrated articles on many topics, including American animals, plants, natural scenery, colleges, banks, hospitals, churches, cities (especially sights and places of importance in the United States), and technology, as well as biographical articles on figures of the revolutionary and federal eras. Of interest is “The Whale, and Whale Catching,” which explains, “for this article we are indebted to a sturdy, but well educated young man of Massachusetts, who had been on a whaling voyage — thus we entered on no criticism, or addition. Its description could not be mended, and its freshness might be injured, by any attempts at explanation.” The magazine acknowledges the rapid growth in number and quality of American periodicals but states that 90 percent of their material is of European origin. This magazine is meant to “correct this defect” and to devote more attention to information about the United States. That being said, many of its brief articles were taken from other publications. The author of a profile of the American Antiquarian Society predicted that “it must in a few years rank among the largest as well as the most interesting public libraries of the country.” The publication was a strong advocate for religious liberty — among Christian sects. Blasphemers, however, were prohibited!

The Family Magazine, or Weekly Abstract of General Knowledge

New York (vol. 1, 1834–vol. 8, 1841; complete)

Editor Origen Bacheler considered this magazine to be an attempt to elevate knowledge of the general population, stating, “The magazine will be in some measure an elementary work,” and he suggests that it be considered as a reading publication for schools. He notes that “the present is a reading generation ... [but] we are, so far as knowledge is concerned, a very superficial one.” It is encyclopedic in the breadth of topics, including literature, science and the arts, history, astronomy, “the world as it is,” and mythology. A particular focus is in the use of words, and it includes explanations of words and phrases to be used as an encyclopedic dictionary. Also included are small news items, aphorisms, and vignettes. Of note, the magazine contains a very early report (June 1833) of “Mormonites” in Jamestown (New York) and their unwillingness to protect themselves from and to treat a smallpox outbreak, believing themselves to be immune. The author notes that at least one of the group contracted the disease.

The Portfolio and Companion to the Select Circulating Library

Philadelphia (vol. 1, 1835–vol. 4, 1836; complete)

This magazine was “a semi-monthly publication on the basis of Chamber’s Edinburgh Journal ... combining essays, original and selected, on science, arts, literature, biographical illustrations, instructive and amusing incidents, tales, music, poetry, etc.” It also contains book reviews, and much of the material is taken from British magazines with attribution.

Boston Quarterly Review

Boston (vol. 1, 1838–vol. 5, 1842; complete)

Editor O. A. Brownson also is its main contributor. Other contributors include George Bancroft, Margaret Fuller, George Ripley, and Elizabeth Peabody. Brownson’s writing contributions are political, intellectual, and religious essays. He advocates the abolition of hereditary descent of property and of the Christian priesthood. His review of Thomas Carlyle’s *Chartism* is sometimes blamed for causing Martin Van Buren, whom Brownson avidly supported, to lose the 1840 election to William Henry Harrison. In fact, Van Buren himself is said to have “blamed [Brownson] as the main cause of his defeat,” as the *Boston Quarterly Review* had recently promoted socialist ideas. Whittier published a number of pro-abolition poems, and other articles include “Philosophy and Common Sense” about Locke and the transcendentalists, “American Authors,” “Wars Must Cease,” Bronson Alcott on German culture, and political discourse regarding proposed legislation in the United States.



Metropolitan Magazine

New York (vol. 8, 1839–vol. 13, 1842)

This periodical includes fiction, nonfiction, and poetry for a general audience. Many of the works appear to have been initially published in England. Examples include “Sketches of Jerusalem,” “Lord Killikelly” by Abbott Lee, “Delaval O’Dorney: an autobiography,” “Adventures of an Attorney in Search of a Practice,” “The Mask and the Price” by Joseph Price, “Baronial Residences,” and “Journey to the Dead Sea,” as well as literary notes, jottings, and poems.

The New World

New York (vol. 1, 1840–vol. 9, 1844; lacking vol. 7)

A weekly publication founded by Park Benjamin, *The New World* proclaimed on the masthead that “the whole boundless continent is ours.” It is designed to be a vehicle for both literature and news. Benjamin publishes popular American poets in his series “Original Poetry,” including Lydia Sigourney and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. In the absence of an international copyright law, Benjamin also prints popular British novels as “extras” for which they would charge 10 cents a copy, such as Charles Dickens’s *Master Humphrey’s Clock*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, and *American Notes*. Other works include “The Literature of Germany” by Longfellow; “Poor Jock” by Captain Marryat; “The Tragedy of Count Alarcos,” a play by Benjamin Disraeli; and “John of Procida; or, the Bridals of Messina,” a play by James Sheridan Knowles. Two of Walt Whitman’s new poems were printed in November and December 1841, and some of Whitman’s short stories, as well as *Franklin Evans* or *The Inebriate*, Whitman’s temperance novel, in November 23, 1842. There are articles on travel, music, natural history, and a miscellaneous section briefly describing various tragedies — shipwrecks, floods, and explosions — as well as ship departures, law decisions, and new discoveries of various kinds. The magazine engages in literary controversy, including a very critical review of the then-new transcendentalist magazine, *The Dial*, harshly dismissing the publication, its philosophy, and its contributors. And as part of an ongoing literary and legal battle with James Fenimore Cooper, it devotes parts of two magazine issues to a lengthy public trashing of two of Cooper’s late tales: “Homeward Bound” and “Home as Found.” The magazine provides caustic criticism not only of the books but also of Cooper’s recent libel suits against the publisher of the magazine. Cooper, who was living in Europe for a number of years and publishing his new works essentially simultaneously in three countries, had (according to the editors) turned his back on America and Americans.



American Eclectic

New York (vol. 1, 1841–vol. 2, 1842)

This magazine contains “selections from the periodical literature of all foreign countries,” primarily English, German, French, and Swedish, and states that “truth, beauty, and goodness are all independent of nationality.” Of note is “The Moral Condition of America” by N. H. Julius as discussed by Charles-Louis Sainte-Foy and taken from *La Revue des Deux Mondes* of June 1839. It is an excellent, although biased, review of each of the colonies (and later states) focusing on their religious versus secular roles. Other articles include “The Opium Question,” “Washington” by Mrs. Gruzot and translated by Henry Reeve, “Ancient and Modern Libraries,” “Education in Finance,” and “Egypt” by Mehemet Ali. This periodical is particularly useful in assaying contemporary views of America as expressed by foreign authors and reviewers.

The Northern Light

Albany, New York (vol. 1, 1841–vol. 3, 1844)

“Devoted to free discussion and the diffusion of useful knowledge, miscellaneous literature, and general intelligence,” this magazine published works in four major areas: political economy, agriculture, literary and scientific miscellany, and general intelligence. All material is taken from other American and British publications, as well as translations from French and German publications. There is material on contemporary economics, including a fascinating commentary on the desirability of direct taxation rather than reliance on duties for national income, as well as considerable (serialized) material on protective tariffs. The magazine also includes monthly weather and crop reports and literary notices.

Every Body's Own Book

Dayton, Ohio (April–June 1843; complete in 9 numbers)

This publication contains reprinted “selections from the great storehouses of accumulating arts, sciences, and literature.” It includes brief works on diverse topics, such as “cooking by gas,” “The number of stitches to make a plain shirt” (20,646 by this reckoning), data on the national debt of various nations, the armies and navies of Europe, useful recipes, “Anecdote of a Ventriloquist,” “Dexterity of a Goat,” and “Manner of Eating among the Ancients,” etc. It seems as if topics are chosen almost randomly, and some of the reprinted material is rather old when republished. In general, the magazine seems aimed at readers with limited formal education.

The Anglo-American

New York (vol. 1, 1843–vol. 6, 1846)

Edited by A. D. Paterson, the prospectus reports the paper is “devoted to public information on the subjects of elegant and entertaining literature; general intelligence concerning affairs in every quarter of the world; politics, legislative and other public debates; commerce; the fine and useful arts; brief critical notices of books, the drama, and lectures ...” All of the contributions are attributed, either to the author or to the periodical from which the article was taken. Articles would “never consist of anything that would be inconsistent with good breeding,” and the magazine would be “lively without levity, solid without dullness and to give a due proportion of each.” Many articles are republished from American and British periodicals. There are articles on the “Ashburton Treaty” (regarding the Maine border) with much negative comment about Great Britain, as well as humor, poems, obituaries (some at great length), literary notices, and theater reviews.

Brother Jonathan

New York (vol. 1, 1842–vol. 6, 1845; complete)

This “weekly compendium of *belles lettres* and the fine arts, standard literature, and general intelligence” was operated by Benjamin Day and was the first weekly illustrated publication in the United States. The name of the publication is a nod to Brother Jonathan, a common cultural reference at the time to a fictional character personifying at first New England and later the entire United States (similar to Uncle Sam later in the century). It published lengthy novels that were serialized, for example, *Adventures of Tom Stapleton* by John M. Moore and others by H. Hastings Weld and John Neal. Other content includes cartoons, poems (some by Walt Whitman), political news, marriages, and deaths.



If the audience will kindly come forward and occupy the vacant seats in the front of the hall, the entertainment will now begin. The male quartet will first render an appropriate selection, and then. . . . Can't you see them from where you are? Let me assist you in the visualization.

The first tenor, the gentleman on the extreme left, is a stocky little man, with a large chest and short legs conspicuously curving inward. He has plenty of white teeth, ash-blond hair, and goes smooth shaven for purely personal reasons. His round, dough-



The New Monthly Family Magazine

New York (vol. 1, no. 2, 1843–vol. 4, 1847)

Edited by Robert Sears and “established for the diffusion of useful knowledge,” this magazine is devoted to an eclectic array of nonfiction topics, generally in condensed form and including history, geography, natural history, agriculture and rural economy, arts and sciences, biography, travels, and fine arts. None of the articles is attributed. Examples are “The Whale — Whale Catching” with illustrations, “Jugglers of India,” “Reproduction of Plants,” “Description of Texas,” classification of rocks, and articles on various exotic animals.

The New Englander

New Haven, Connecticut (vol. 1, 1843–vol. 60, 1891)

This journal, regarded as the oldest literary quarterly in the United States, was the inheritor of a magazine founded originally in 1819 as *The Christian Spectator*. In 1843, it changed its name to *The New Englander* and its focus to history and economics. In 1885, it was renamed *The New Englander and Yale Review*, and it continues to be published today as *The Yale Review*. In the inaugural 1843 issue, the editor describes the publication as “a magazine expressing the views of free Christian men on whatever happens to come up for discussion — ethics, politics, literature, or religion.” In its early issues, a good deal of the material is of a broad ecclesiastical nature, including ecclesiastical and civil history; biographies, especially of theological figures; explanation of difficult passages in scripture; transcendentalism; mysticism; and pantheism. It also includes articles on jurisprudence and legislation, architecture and fine arts, New England society, poets and poetry, and education in schools and colleges. Over the years, the content broadened to include substantial articles on “The Post Office System,” “Universalism Examined, Renounced, and Exposed,” and “Tecumseh.” In a piece on “Capital Punishment,” it is noted that the lower house of the Connecticut legislature and the governor favored abolition as early as 1841. The article stakes out a middle ground. A lengthy article is critical of Dickens’s *Notes on America* — both his observations and conclusions. Another reviews Stephens’s *Incidents of Travel in Yucatan* much more favorably. Later in the 19th century, the content of the magazine becomes entirely secular. Theater reviews, such as one of “Antigone in New Haven,” become a regular department. A review of Ibsen’s “Hedda Gabler” written by Wilbur Cross is surprisingly modern in its outlook. James Russell Lowell’s poetry is reviewed at length. Addresses presented at Yale also are published, such as “How Yale Grew to be a National University.”

New England Family Magazine

Boston (1845)

The magazine's stated aim was to focus on substantial articles, viz nonfiction. "Tales of love and rascality, of sentiment and passion, of silliness and stupidity, are not worth a premium now." No more "love, romance, and chivalry," which has become "quite threadbare." Examples of content include articles with titles such as "The Thames Tunnel," "The Pearl Fishery of Ceylon," "Buffalo Hunting in the West," "New Graphic Wonders — Daguerreotype," "Ascent of Mt. Blanc," and "Characteristics of American Scenery," as well as narrative poems and illustrations.

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The American Review: A Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Art, and Science

New York (vol. 1, 1845–vol. 16, 1852; complete)

Edited by George H. Colton, the first issue of *The American Review* was dated January 1845, though it was likely published as early as October 1844. The timing was purposeful so that it could promote Whig candidate Henry Clay in the presidential election against James K. Polk, who was supported by the *Democratic Review*. In its long "Introductory," the editors characterized their view of the national spirit and its effect on literature: "We are a people eager for novelty; we care more for the newness of a thing than for its authority." And further, "If tastes may change and customs be laid aside with the hour, and opinions held no longer than they are able to excite, and faith be considered a matter of choice, it is obvious that our literature must be forever unsubstantial and fugitive." In addition to or perhaps in concert with its political bent, the magazine published proceedings of Congress, biographies, critical notices and reviews, and original literature and poetry, along with pieces on travel and exploration. *The American Review* had the distinction of being the first authorized periodical to print "The Raven" in February 1845. It was printed under the pseudonym "Quarles." The Watkinson's copy contains substantial annotation and correction of the poem in pencil, at times changing words, at others whole lines. These annotations, with some exceptions, conform for the most part to what now seems to be accepted as the "final version." This copy contains contemporary emendations to the text, apparently in the hand of the owner, S.F. Plimpton, which conform to Poe's own later changes. Another well-known poem by Poe, "Illume," also was first published (anonymously) in *The American Review* as were "Some Words with a Mummy" and "The Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar."

American Literary Gazette and New York Weekly Mirror

New York (vol. 6, nos. 1–20, 1847)

This periodical of diverse interests contains original articles on a wide array of subjects, such as abolition of capital punishment, advocacy for a free academy (high school) that was to be decided by referendum in New York, short stories, and commentary. Of particular interest to modern readers is an article about the Essex County Health Insurance Company in Massachusetts, "for insuring against sickness which cannot fail to become very popular and profitable." In addition, the magazine provides lengthy book reviews, one of which focuses on *Typee* and *Omoo* by Herman Melville, both regarded very favorably. Other notable reviews are of *A Summer in the Wilderness* by Charles Lanman and *A Year of Consolation* by Fanny Kemble.

Family Circle and Parlor Annual

New York (vol. 5, 1847–vol. 6, 1848)

Edited by "an association of clergymen," this is one of many annuals or gift books published during the mid-19th century primarily for women. It contains numerous engravings, colored botanical prints, music, poems, and short stories (some with a religious bent), often written specifically for each volume. The majority of the authors are women, including works such as "The Last Gladiator" by Mrs. S. T. Martyn and "The Paschal Lamb" by Mrs. E. M. Sheldon. A somewhat cynical author summarizes it as "a moderately interesting example of a women's religious literary periodical masquerading as a gift book annual in the hopes of capitalizing on the contemporary craze for such publications."



The Pictorial National Library

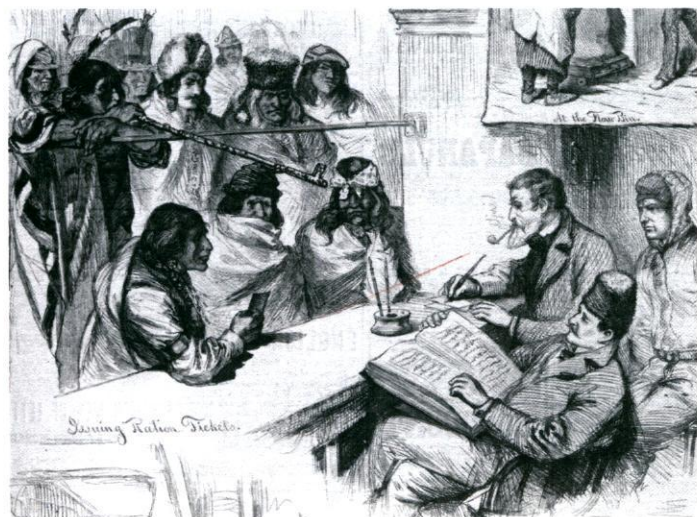
Boston (vol. 1, 1848–vol. 3, 1849; complete)

This “monthly miscellany of the useful and entertaining in science, art, and literature illustrated with 200 engravings” was edited and published by William Simonds. Contributors include Harriet Martineau, N. P. Willis, Amanda Watson, J. Lapraik, Leigh Hunt, W. S. Chase, John Mackay Wilson, W. J. Mickle, Francis A. Durivage, C. L. Wheler, and J. Eames Rankin. “Chivalry” and “Voices of the Past” were the first two published works by Horatio Alger. “The Black Cat” by Edgar A. Poe is republished herein. Biographies that accompany portraits in two colors are a significant part of the magazine. Other topics include domestic and European travel, including prominent buildings around the world illustrated with cuts; sciences including “mechanical science” and geometry; and a series titled “Female Poets of America.”

Aesthetic Papers

Boston (1849; complete)

This publication was edited by Elizabeth Peabody, a Massachusetts transcendentalist and a sister-in-law to both Nathaniel Hawthorne and educational reformer Horace Mann. Her battles encompassed the abolition of slavery, the rights of Native Americans and women, and the improvement of American education. As the founder of kindergarten in the United States and an early female publisher in America, she exerted a profound influence over the nation’s public life and public institutions. The premise of the publication was to “assemble upon the high aesthetic ground writers of different schools” and to publish one to three times a year when enough worthy works were collected in the areas of philosophy and culture in the religious, scientific, and literary worlds. Examples in this edition are “Music” by J. S. Dwight, “War” by Ralph Waldo Emerson, “Main-Street” by Nathaniel Hawthorne, and “Resistance to Civil Government” (a lecture by H. D. Thoreau), the latter three being first printings of each work. This copy is unopened and unbound (and probably unread), and, like most institutionally held copies of *Aesthetic Papers*, is from a stack of unbound copies discovered in Peabody’s attic after her death. Unfortunately, this magazine was a one-hit wonder but turns out to be of great significance.



Harper's New Monthly Magazine

New York (vol. 1, 1850–vol. 101, 1900)

Harper's was popular from the start, with more than 50,000 subscribers within the first six months. At first, all of the material was taken from other (usually British) publications with only occasional reference to the journal from which it was reprinted. Among the unattributed authors are Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray, and the Brontë sisters. The magazine soon began publishing the work of American artists and writers. Portions of Herman Melville's novel *Moby Dick* were first published in the October 1851 issue under the title “The Town-Ho's Story” (titled after Chapter 54 of *Moby Dick*). Fiction, nonfiction, history, multi-chapter works, current events, and poems are densely printed in double columns with illustrations, such as portraits and fashions, incorporated in the text. By the second and third decade of publication, most of the work is original to the magazine and authorship is attributed; by the turn of the century Horatio Alger, Theodore Dreiser, Horace Greeley, Winslow Homer, William Dean Howells, Henry James, Jack London, John Muir, and Booth Tarkington all had their work published in *Harper's*. Mark Twain's first appearance in a national periodical was “Forty-Three Days in an Open Boat,” first appearing in 1866 and attributed to “Mark Swain.” Several departments serve to note regularly important events of the day, such as the laying of the first trans-Atlantic cable, the latest discoveries from Thomas Edison's workshop, and the progress of the crusade for women's rights. Well-known illustrators, such as Frederic Remington, Howard Pyle, and Peter Newell, contributed works that are published as lithographs. Later still, photographs are reproduced. *Harper's* is one of the handful of American pre-Civil War magazines that continues to publish to the present time.

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion

Boston (vol. 1, 1851–vol. 15, 1858)

Founded by Frederick Gleason in 1851, "The object of this paper is to present, in the most elegant and available form, a weekly literary mélange of notable events of the day. Its columns are devoted to original sketches and poems by the best American authors and the cream of the domestic and foreign news; the whole spiced with humor and wit." The editor compares this publication favorably to the *Illustrated London News* (also held by the Watkinson, 1842–1918), upon which it was modeled as a heavily illustrated folio. It typically ran serialized fiction, such as "The Young Fisherman, or the cruiser of the English Channel" by F. Clinton Barrington; "Sagashok: the last of the Conestogoes" by Dr. J. H. Robinson; and "Rodolpho, or The Mystery of Venice" by George Canning Hill. Gleason's became *Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion* in 1855, after managing editor Maturin Murray Ballou bought out the interest of Gleason.



The National Magazine

New York (vol. 1, 1852–vol. 13, 1858)

"Devoted to literature, art, and religion," this publication was edited by Abel Stevens (on behalf of the New York Methodist Church), who states, "Periodical literature, though comparatively modern, has become the chief power of the pen. To a great extent it is characterized by the sheerest fiction, by morbid appeals to the passions, and by tendencies which are at least indirectly adverse to religion." As a result, this periodical focuses on more substantive issues and is more favorably disposed to addressing religious topics. Other content includes biographies, brief recommendations of new books and book events, and news about authors, both domestic and foreign. Topics include scenes on the Rhine with illustrations, the natural history of the silkworm, travels to Iceland and modern Rome, photography, poems of William Cullen Bryant, and, interestingly, "The Yezidis, or Devil-worshippers" of whom it is said, "They hate Mohammedans."

Putnam's Monthly Magazine

New York (vol. 1, 1853–vol. 5 [new series], 1870)

This magazine was devoted to "American Literature, Science and Art" and publishing fiction, nonfiction, poems, and short stories written primarily by American authors. It was meant to compete with *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. Initially edited by Charles Frederick Briggs from January 1853 to September 1857 (when it merged with *Emerson's United States Magazine*), it was then edited by C. F. Briggs, Edmund Clarence Stedman, and Parke Godwin from January 1868 to November 1870, when it merged with *Scribner's Monthly*. In the first issue, the editor states, "A man buys a Magazine to be amused — to be instructed, if you please, but the lesson must be made amusing. He buys it to read in the cars, in his leisure hours at home — in the hotel, at all chance moments." The magazine is staunchly American, presenting native writers at a time when *Harper's* was heavily reprinting English authors. The first volume contains poems by Longfellow and Lowell, and others of the New England group wrote for the magazine; however none of the material is attributed in print. An important early article is "New York Daguerreotypes," a pictorial series on New York City with numerous illustrations based upon daguerreotypes. Others are "A Glance at Havana," the serialized novel *Virginia*, "Women and the Women's Movement," "Lowell the Poet," and "The Polar Seas and Sir John Franklin," along with editorial notes. Thoreau's "Excursion to Canada" appeared in 1853. Melville contributed "Israel Potter" in 1854–55, together with some of his *The Piazza Tales*. Cooper's "Old Ironsides" was published posthumously.

The United States Magazine

New York (vol. 1, 1854–vol. 7, 1858; complete)

This magazine “of science, art, manufactures, agriculture, commerce, and trade” was edited by Seba Smith, most well-known for humor, who, along with wife Elizabeth Oakes Smith, contributed much of the material. A minority of the material is fiction, and among the nonfiction articles are those on architecture, biology, biography, science and medicine, history, manufactures (which was serialized), agriculture, commerce, and trade. Of particular interest to modern readers is an article titled “How Russia Got the Crimea.” Others headlines include “Medical Uses of Intense Cold,” “Buffalo Hunting,” “Life in the Polar Region,” and “A Relict of the Revolution — Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton in her 95th Year.” Also, given the editor’s interest, humor and satire are notable and typical of their time period.

Ballou’s Dollar Monthly Magazine

Boston (vol. 1, 1855–vol. 37, 1873; issues lacking)

Billed by its editor as “the cheapest magazine in the world,” in its early years *Ballou’s* featured mostly fictional work. The authors of the stories, tales, and poetry are generally attributed, and only a small amount of space is devoted to current news and commentary. Later, the magazine became one of general interest, with articles on geography, ethnography, travels, history, etc. A separate section for youth, “Our Young People’s Story Teller,” published stories by Horatio Alger, Jr. in serial, such as “Sink or Swim: Or Harry Raymond’s Resolve” with illustrations in the text. These serials later went on to be published in book form. “Dollar” was dropped from the title in 1866, when the price was raised to \$1.50.

The Young Men’s Magazine

New York (1857–1858)

This periodical was edited by Richard C. McCormick, whose intention was “to make the work ... a complete repertory of whatever is most useful and noteworthy in the movements of Young Men in every honorable sphere and relation of life.” It was closely aligned with the YMCA movement and published news of the local associations. It also published articles on travel, news of the day, entertaining correspondence, notices of new publications, discoveries, and inventions. Each issue has an article on finance and accounting, including a serialized piece on “Rules for Keeping Accounts.” None of the articles is attributed to authors, and many are reprinted from other publications.

WHITE MAN’S AFRICA.

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of the world. We hear much about German competition as undermining England, but this competition will prove less and less severe in proportion as England carries out her present policy of giving her working classes a workman’s education, instead of, as heretofore, training the children of day laborers for nothing excepting to become governesses, shop-girls, and clerks. The Germans are far ahead of England and America in primary as well as advanced education, and we must follow their example in the matter of trade schools before we can hope to be their equals in the labor market. But commerce, like literature and art, requires free-



Harper’s Weekly

New York (vol. 1, 1857–vol. 44, 1900)

This magazine of general interest included stronger political and historical content and points of view over the years. By 1860, the circulation of the weekly had reached 200,000. Illustrations were an important part of the *Weekly’s* content, and it developed a reputation for using some of the most renowned illustrators of the time, notably Winslow Homer, Granville Perkins, and Livingston Hopkins. Among the recurring features are the political cartoons of Thomas Nast, who was recruited in 1862 and worked with *Harper’s* for more than 20 years. In the 1870s, Nast began an aggressive campaign in the journal against the corrupt New York political leader William “Boss” Tweed. Nast turned down a \$500,000 bribe to end his attack. Tweed was arrested in 1873 and convicted of fraud. During the Civil War, *Harper’s Weekly* was the most widely read journal in the United States. It had supported the Stephen A. Douglas presidential campaign against Abraham Lincoln, but as the war broke out, it fully supported Lincoln and the Union. A July 1863 article on the escaped slave named Gordon included a photograph of his back, severely scarred from whippings; this provided many readers in the North their first visual evidence of the brutality of slavery. The photograph inspired many free blacks in the North to enlist. Besides renderings by Homer and Nast, *Harper’s* also published illustrations by Theodore R. Davis, Henry Mosler, and the brothers Alfred and William Waud. Although best remembered for its political content, the magazine published a wide array of material, including literature and serialized novels. On January 14, 1893, *Harper’s Weekly* became the first American magazine to publish a Sherlock Holmes story, “The Adventure of the Cardboard Box.” It also focused on foreign news (“The Paris Exposition of 1900”), international affairs, poems, notes on arts and sciences (“Roman Antiquities in England”), philosophy (“John Ruskin”), travels (“The Virgin Islands” and “A Tramp through the Backwoods of Costa Rica”), and an in-depth article on “Negro Education,” which was really about the re-establishment of segregation in the South. While other members of the *Harper’s* family of magazines continue to publish, *Harper’s Weekly* was one that did not survive beyond World War I. However, it is probably the one that has had the largest impact historically and is most representative of the times during which it published.



Irish Pictorial Magazine

Boston (1860)

This publication appears to be complementary to *Irish Miscellany* (see left-hand column). Considerable attention is paid to "The Lawrence Calamity" — the collapse of an industrial building in Lawrence, Massachusetts, with a list of casualties and blame directed at the owner. Other articles include "Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation" and "Lecture on America" by Smith O'Brien and many others on biography and literature, as well as transcripts of lectures and advertisements.

The Round Table

New York (vol. 1, 1863–vol. 9, 1869; issues lacking)

This "weekly record of the notable, the useful, and the tasteful" was founded by Charles Humphreys Sweetser and Henry Edward Sweetser. Articles include current events, especially about the Civil War, American art and literature, book reviews, drama, short stories, poetry (some were by Emily Dickinson, unattributed, who was a cousin of H. E. Sweetser), and advertising. Much of the content includes commentary and critical essays, often against prevailing political and cultural thought. They are critical of Longfellow, as expressed through a review of his "Tales of a Wayside Inn" rebutting those who called him "The New England Chaucer." There is a fascinating discussion of General Grant as a possible presidential nominee in place of Lincoln in 1864 and another on the need for increased taxation to prosecute the war. None of the articles is attributed. *The New York Times* featured a review of the magazine, stating, "The first number of the *Round Table*, a *Weekly Record of the Notable, the Useful and the Tasteful* appeared yesterday. It has sixteen good sized pages, printed on a sheet of paper the size of the *TIMES*, and taken up with discussions of the political, military, and literary topics of the day. Everybody confesses that there is a splendid opportunity in this City and country for the successful establishment of a weekly organ of independent criticism and elevated thought; and everyone has hoped that the character of the *Round Table* might be such as to satisfy the public demand. Whether or not it will be so, and do so, time must tell." The magazine ran for only six years.



Irish Miscellany

Boston (vol. 1, 1858–vol. 2, 1859; complete)

The magazine is devoted entirely to Ireland, with much material by Irish writers, by Irish immigrants, or reprinted from Irish journals. The original plan was to devote half of the magazine to material from *The Dublin Penny Journal*. It includes legends, stories, poems, songs with music, history of Ireland, and current Irish literature with some illustration incorporated in the text. Much of the material was reprinted, and much of it focuses on Dublin. It also has interesting advertisements.

New York Illustrated News

New York (vol. 1, 1859–vol. 8, 1863; issues lacking)

This weekly, published in quarto, was a frank imitator and competitor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* and *Harper's Weekly* (see page 15). It published copious illustrations of contemporary events, and Thomas Nast, at age 20, was one of its chief illustrators. At first, the content leaned heavily on violence, tragedies of all kinds, and executions. The execution of John Brown was followed over four issues and was accompanied by many full-page and two-page illustrations. However, once the Civil War began, battlefield illustrations assumed a prominent position in the newspaper. Most of the material is nonfiction and concerns domestic and international news. Fiction often is serialized over many issues, and other regular departments include "Foreign Gossip," "Home Gossip," and "Ladies Department." There also is a regular column on chess, and classified ads occupy at least two full pages in each issue. The newspaper did not survive the war and was merged out of existence in January 1864. The quality of the illustrations and its related news stories makes the *New York Illustrated News* a solid source for observing the Civil War's opening years.

National Deaf-Mute Gazette

Boston (vol. 2, 1868)

"A Monthly Journal for All" but strongly focused on those concerned with the deaf community, this magazine was edited by Philo W. Packard and presented the proceedings of various associations and institutions devoted to the education and welfare of the deaf, including the most important figures of the day such as Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc. One issue includes a lengthy, fascinating discussion of the controversy of how best to educate the deaf (oralism vs. signing), which began in the 18th century and continues to this day. The article "American and European Systems of Deaf-Mute Instruction Compared" by Edward M. Gallaudet, president of the National Deaf-Mute College (now Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C.), is a model of its genre. It discusses the key controversies — oralism vs. signing, separate vs. mainstream education, and whether theory or experience determines the best approach. The magazine also contains a continuing farmer's column that includes recipes, vignettes, aphorisms, humorous thoughts, plays on words, a record of births and deaths, and extensive letters to the editor. Of particular note are reports of baseball matches with contemporary box scores! Overall, the magazine is a critical resource documenting all aspects of life within the American deaf community immediately after the Civil War.

Appletons' Journal of Literature, Science, and Art

New York (vol. 1, 1869-vol. 11 [new series], 1881)

The editor created the weekly journal "omitting ordinary news and avoiding advocacy, both political and sectarian." Oliver Bell Bunce was largely responsible for the direction of the magazine, and it appears to have been aimed at a somewhat conservative, largely urban audience. Its oversized format and production values allowed the magazine to produce high-quality illustrations, engravings, and very large foldouts by prominent artists and illustrators, including J. F. Kensett, F. O. C. Darley, and Winslow Homer. Multi-panel foldout illustrations include "The Levee at New Orleans," "View of Castle Garden and New York Bay," "Yachting — Rounding the Stake-boat," and "The Seasons." Large works of fiction are serialized over many issues, such as *The Man Who Laughs*; or *The King's Command* by Victor Hugo, which is accompanied by his biography, an illustration of his home, and a full-page portrait. Other novels include *The Three Brothers* by Mrs. Oliphant and *Manhood and Womanhood* by Professor Thomas Laycock. As a magazine published in New York City, it gives considerable attention to activities there — one large multi-panel foldout of fashionable carriage riding in Central Park highlights the increasing social use of carriages for recreation. News from the city notes, "It is rumored that we are to have a Museum of Natural History in Central Park." Nonfiction articles are lengthy, and topics are wide-ranging and well written, including "Underground Life: or Coal-mines and Miners" and various reports on science, such as one on the success of the transatlantic cable and the plan for others to be laid. Shorter articles also are included, such as "The Story of

Language" and "The Otter, the Fisherman's Ally." "Picturesque America" is a heavily illustrated series of sketches about the nation initially appearing in the magazine in 1870 and later published as a separate book, nominally edited by William Cullen Bryant. The advertisements also are of interest, both for all of Appletons' published books currently for sale, as well as for an advertisement from the *Harper's* magazine family, a competitor of *Appletons'*. Over the years, the magazine retrenched to save money, eliminating many of the illustrations and eventually reverting to monthly publication.

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Old and New

Boston (vol. 1, 1870-vol. 11, 1875; complete)

This periodical was edited by Edward Everett Hale, who tried to create a magazine in which "literature and politics and theology and religion might be discussed within the same covers and read by the same readers." He also contributed articles, including "Ten Times One Is Ten," a utopian fiction that was serialized under the pseudonym of Col. Frederic Ingram. Other notable writers include William T. Brigham ("New England Shaken" and "Nature and the Great Railroad"), Julia Ward Howe ("The West: As It Was and As It Is"), Harriet Beecher Stowe ("Hymn" and *Pink and White Tyranny*), and Henry W. Bellows ("Men and Mankind"). The magazine also published nonfiction, such as a report on the Ecumenical Council in Rome by J. B. Torricelli, as well as book reviews and notices of new publications. In the end, it was a journal that tried to satisfy both those who wanted literature and politics as well as those interested in theology and religion, but it satisfied neither camp.

Iapi Oaye [or] The Word Carrier

**Greenwood, Dakota Territory (South Dakota)
(vol. 1, 1871–vol. 37, 1908)**

This missionary school journal in folio format was published by the Santee Agency in the both the Dakota language and in English. The publication was part of an attempt to assimilate the Native American population through education. It advocated U.S. citizenship for indigenous peoples and held that alcohol was a scourge and advocated against its use. Much of the published material is related to education and includes notes and correspondence from various Western Native American communities, as well as news from China missionaries.

The Busy West

Milwaukee, Wisconsin (1873)

Conducted by Bella French and styled as “A magazine of popular literature and general information,” articles in *The Busy West* include “The Cause of Earthquakes” by Dr. I. H. Stearns; “Travels in Italy” by J. S. Bliss; “The Origin of Music”; “*Vincit qui se Vincit*,” fiction by Mary Haines; “Life Wrecked — Adrian Strong’s Story”; “Truth — Its Unity” by E. D. Reade; and “The Unenviable Crisis,” which addresses the issues of life without domestic help. Also published are poems, music, and black and white illustrations, which appear at the beginning of each issue.

Frank Leslie’s Popular Monthly

New York (vol. 1, 1876–vol. 52, 1901; issues lacking)

Every issue of this major 19th-century illustrated general interest magazine had a color plate as a frontispiece and wood-engraved illustrations on virtually every page of text. Content typically includes literature, history, contemporary stories, poetry, tales, and romances. The first article of the first issue is about the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Other early examples are “How We Shot the Falls,” “The Chilean Andies,” “Pictures of Southern Life,” the very lengthy article “Turkey — Its Past Conditions and Promised Reforms,” brief scientific reports, and various short vignettes. The various full-page ads are a fascinating look at contemporary commercial life.

Sunday Afternoon

Springfield, Massachusetts (vol. 1, 1878–vol. 7, 1881)

This “monthly magazine for the household” also was known as *Good Company* and consists of well-written pieces of general interest — fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and book reviews. All authors are noted. Contents include “The Vanished Belief in Witchcraft” by George P. Fisher, “Socialism in Germany and Russia” by George M. Towle, “A Game of Five” by James T. McKay, and a fascinating history of the Mormons.



Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine

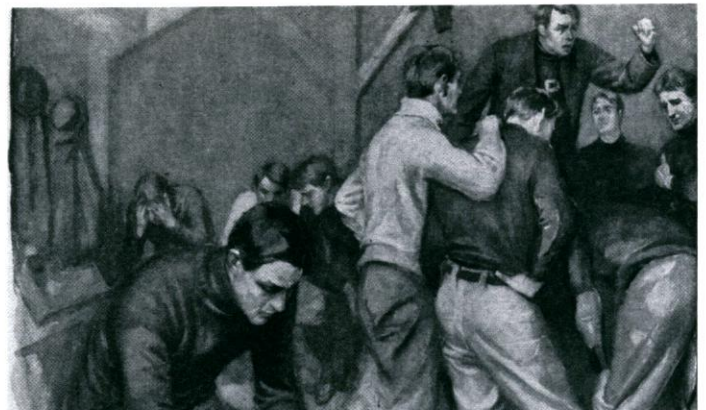
Philadelphia (vol. 47, 1879–vol. 51, 1883; issues lacking)

Edited by T. S. Arthur and focused on female readership, this magazine features many fashion plates, both for women and children. “The Home Circle” is a recurring department that features domestic stories and poems. The “Housekeepers Department” published recipes and helpful domestic hints. A third, focused on children, is titled “Boys and Girls Treasury.” The magazine published short stories, vignettes and poems, and notes and comments, as well as longer stories, such as *Lenox Dare* by Miss [Virginia] Townsend.

Home World

New Haven, Connecticut (vol. 2 no.1, 1884–vol. 2, no. 12, 1888)

This general magazine focused on domestic life is pro-temperance with a progressive religious point of view. It is heavily illustrated, and content includes short biographies and profiles, moral tales, histories, travels, and poems. Examples include “Bridal Gift,” “Cousin Deborah’s Legacy,” “Our Sons and Daughters,” “Prize Your Youth,” and “Baby is Dead.” “Church School and Society” comments on public schools with complaints that seem very modern: “A good school is as important as a good church. Children of richer and poorer families should be educated together — the rich need this no less than the poor.” Other sections include “The Family Circle,” “Books, Paper, and Music,” and “The Evening Lamp,” which contains profiles of Connecticut cities.



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Scribner's Magazine

New York (vol. 1, 1887–vol. 105, 1939; issues lacking)

This magazine was published monthly and edited continuously by Edward L. Burlingame from 1887 until 1914. Though announced by a rather conventional prospectus, it began auspiciously. Among the earliest contributors are William James, Robert Louis Stevenson, Sarah Orne Jewett, Thomas Nelson Page, Elizabeth Akers, H. C. Bunner, Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson, Charles Edwin Markham, Edith Thomas, Percival Lowell, A. S. Hill, and Thomas A. Janvier. Many articles are lengthy, serialized, and pitched toward a sophisticated readership. Examples include "Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris," "The Babylonian Seals" by William Hayes Ward, "Glimpses at the Diaries of Gouverneur Morris," "The Stability of the Earth" (on earthquakes), "The Bayeux Tapestry," and *Seth Brother's Wife* by Harold Frederic. By the 20th century, the magazine assumed a typical format with color-illustrated covers, articles on movies, novellas, travel advertisements, and annual quizzes — many of the attributes of a modern general interest magazine.

American Notes and Queries

Philadelphia (vol. 1, 1888–vol. 7, 1891)

Self-described as "a medium of intercommunication for literary men, general readers, etc." and modeled on the original British version first published in 1849, *American Notes and Queries* contains queries of general literary, historical, and archaeological interest — folklore, the origins of proverbs, quotations, popular customs, etc. Much of the publication was organized as questions from readers (for which prizes were given) with answers from the magazine, and it is particularly useful for the origins of obscure sayings and literary references.

Munsey's Magazine

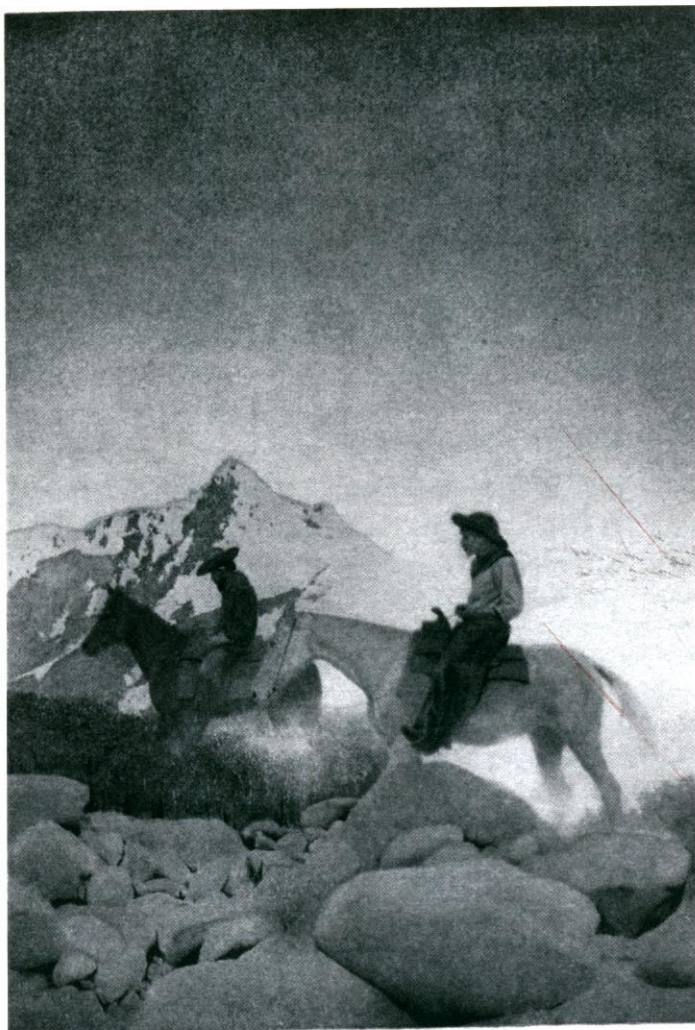
New York (vol. 6, 1891–vol. 35, 1906; issues lacking)

Founded in 1889 and edited by John Kendrick Bangs as "a magazine for the people," *Munsey's* specialized in general interest nonfiction as well as fiction with an emphasis on current events. Frank Munsey was the inventor of the "pulp" and publisher of *Argosy*, but *Munsey's Magazine* was printed on better paper and heavily illustrated. All articles are attributed, and most are written for the magazine. Early on it had a heavy New York orientation, with articles such as "Snapshots of Central Park" with photos and drawings, "The Colleges of New York," and "The Metropolitan Museum of Art," which reviewed its holdings of American art. Other material includes "Plays and Players of the Day" and biographies of Henry Ward Beecher and Cornelius Vanderbilt. There also are novels, such as *Vera Shamardin — a Story of Siberian Exile* by William Murray Graydon, "Corleone" by F. Marion Crawford, and "The Christian" by Hall Caine. The May 1896 issue features the bicycle, including a 26-page illustrated article, "The World Awheel," and bicycle-oriented advertising in addition to other articles and regular features. This is an early example of a themed issue, with articles and advertising being complementary to each other. *Munsey's* includes numerous illustrations (e.g., many by the illustrator Charles Howard Johnson) and was attacked for its "half-dressed women and undressed statuary." Probably for that reason, its circulation reached 700,000 per month by 1897.

The Searcher

Philadelphia (1895–1896; lacks one issue)

An *American Notes and Queries* that "supplies a medium for the exchange and the record of ... literary, scientific, antiquarian, and curious information." "No partisan politics or denominational religion" was included for publication. The magazine consists of short contributions of seemingly random pieces of knowledge, such as "On the Oldest Church [Virginia]," "Colonial Dialects," "The First American Thanksgiving," "A Forgotten Poem of Whittier's," "Our First Railroad and Our First Canal," and "Newspaper Women of Colonial Days," along with queries from readers.



by Maxwell Parrish

"The round-up crew started early the next morning, just about sun-up"

"The Rancher," page

McClure's Magazine

New York (vol. 8, 1896–vol. 27, 1906)

McClure's was founded by Samuel Sidney McClure and John Sanborn Phillips in 1893 and quickly rose in popularity using quality fiction and substantial articles on timely topics that established the "muckraking" standard of the age with original photography and illustration. We are fortunate to have the complete run of issues containing Ida M. Tarbell's cornerstone work, "The History of the Standard Oil Company," which many believe led directly to a popular groundswell demand for "trustbusting" (anti-trust legislation and ultimately the breakup of Standard Oil in 1911). Lincoln Steffens contributed "The Shame of Minneapolis" and Ray Stannard Baker "The Right to Work." Fiction includes "The Leather Funnel" by A. Conan Doyle, "Men of Letters" by George W. Smalley, and various works by Booth Tarkington. The noted artist John La Farge contributed articles on "Durer" and "Hogarth," and the explorer Robert Peary wrote "The Last Years of Arctic Work." Overall, *McClure's* is a highly literate, handsomely illustrated magazine with a progressive point of view.

Country Life in America

Garden City, New York (vol. 1, 1901–vol. 49, 1925)

This magazine provides an upscale view of "the country" for an affluent population, many of whom are city dwellers who have second homes or travel to outdoor areas. It highlights outdoor activities, horticulture, and preservation of large forests and parks, as well as various nonurban regions of the country. Typical articles include "Our Mountain Forests, and the Need of Preserving Them," "The Making of a Country Home," "The Nursery and the Nurseryman," and "The Brook Trout of Our Boyhood." Other articles focus on birds, garden planting with schedules, butterflies and moths, Monticello, Old Williamsburg, and "The New South," highlighting problems of poverty and historically limited public education. One particularly interesting lengthy article addresses "The Automobile in the Country," which explores the opportunities, challenges, and newfound exhilaration of automobile travel in a nation whose structure and time expectations remained firmly in the horse and buggy era. The types of automobiles available, emerging rules of the road, and driver etiquette at the dawn of the 20th century are all discussed.

Deutsch-Amerika

New York (vol. 1, 1915–vol. 8, 1922; issues lacking)

This large format news weekly was published for German-speaking Americans to keep them abreast of news from World War I (from the German side). It is heavily illustrated with full- and half-page photographic illustrations and with mostly German yet some English captions. The news in the 1915 issue was about German, Turkish, and Austro-Hungarian offensives, particularly in France and Poland. The 1916 issue is entirely about the war in Europe involving the Germans, the French, and the British. The photos of troops show German soldiers, and one ad for "Kriegs-Schmuck" (war jewelry) openly expresses its German sympathies. The news in the 1917 issue is about German ships seized by the U.S. government in Hoboken and Havana, photos of a novel German Army shower-bath train near the front, and women making aircraft wings in England. The 1918 issue features the "First to Fight — The U.S. Marines," showing a downed German Gotha airplane, guns, tanks, etc. After the war, it published material on German life.



HARPER'S

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OF

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No. 7.

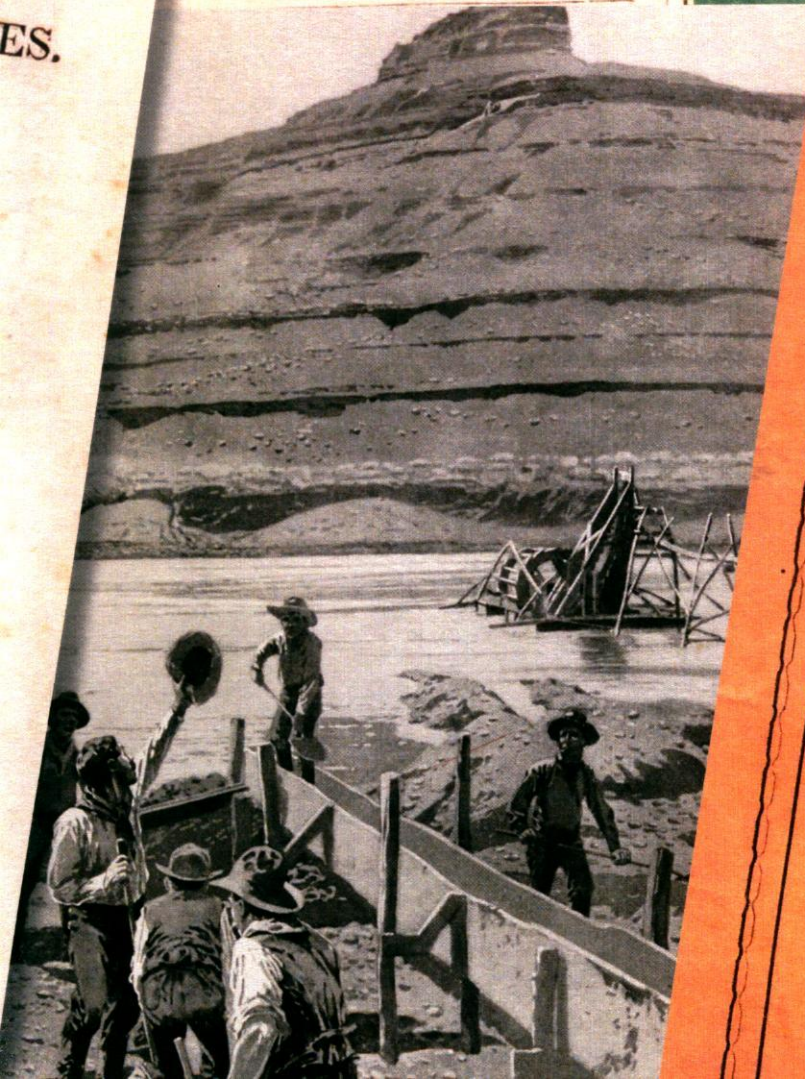
JULY, 1869.

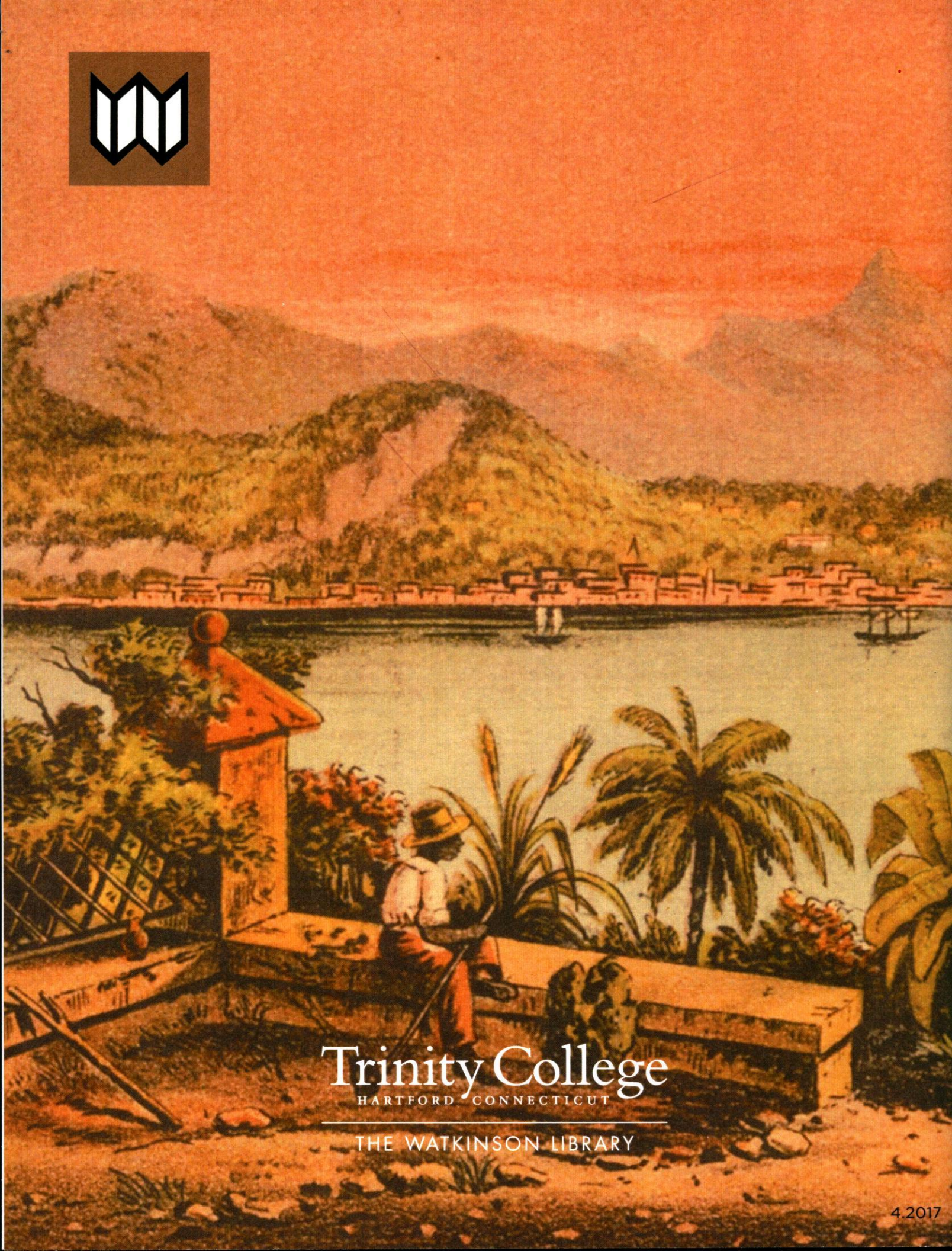
THE
MOTHER AT HOME

AND
HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE,

EDITED BY

Mrs. HENRY WARD BEECHER.





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