History of DC Newspapers

1800 to present

37th Annual DC Studies Conference
November 5, 2010

Historical Society of Washington, D.C.
History of DC Newspapers
Correspondent’s Panel

• **Moderator:**
  John Muller, Capital Community News

• **Panelists:**
  Adrienne Washington - Washington Afro
  John Kelly – Washington Post
  Martin Austermuhle – DCist
  Lauren French – GW Hatchet
Freedom of the press old as the Residence Act

“The press must be free to publish its opinion, whether right or wrong, as well as the government, and the two will thus contradict one another to the profit of society.”

— Thomas Jefferson, third U.S. president, 1787

When the United States ratified the Bill of Rights in 1791, it became the first country in the history of the world to acknowledge the right to press freedom in its constitution. The First Amendment came about because citizens, distrustful of governmental power, demanded that basic freedoms—among them a free press—be guaranteed. They understood from experience that a free press could be used effectively to challenge the government should it grow too powerful or abusive. That often-adversarial relationship between the press and government continues to this day.
National Intelligencer

• Founded in DC on October 28, 1800 and was located a short distance from where the House office buildings stand, on New Jersey Avenue between D & E Streets, SE.

• The first edition of the paper, known as the National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser, was printed to the accompaniment of the noise of the carpenters hurrying to ready portions of the Capitol building for the coming congressional session.

• Printed before 1st Congress – 11/17/1800
• 3X weekly initially & by 1813 it was daily
• Founded by Samuel Harrison Smith, a young Jeffersonian-Republican from Philadelphia. It was an unquestioned supporter of the Jefferson and Madison administrations until 1810 when he sold the paper.

• Paper closed in 1869 as the Civil War cut its circulation and paper could not recover
National Intelligencer

• On July 4th, 1803 carried the news of the Louisiana Purchase as engineered by Thomas Jefferson:

• “Washington City; Monday, July 4. – OFFICIAL – The Executive official information that a Treaty was signed on the 30th of April between the Ministers Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the United States and the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French government, by which the United States have obtained the full right to and sovereignty over New Orleans and the whole of Louisiana, as Spain possessed the same.”
The Washington Star was founded on December 16, 1852 by Captain Joseph Borrows Tate. Originally headquartered in Washington's "Newspaper Row" on Pennsylvania Avenue, Tate initially gave the paper the name The Daily Evening Star, and it would be renamed several times before becoming Washington Star by the late 1970s. In 1853, Texas surveyor and newspaper entrepreneur William Douglas Wallach purchased the paper. As the sole owner of the paper for the next 14 years, Wallach built up the paper by capitalizing on reporting of the American Civil War, among other things. In 1867, the group of investors Crosby Stuart Noyes, Samuel H. Kauffmann and George Adams acquired the paper by each of the investors putting up USD$33,333.33. The paper would remain family-owned and operated for the next four generations.
Washington Star Closes

August 7, 1981
On Dec. 6, 1877, journalist Stilson Hutchins began publishing a new “Democratic daily” at 914 Pennsylvania Ave. Its name: The Washington Post. It had four pages and cost 3 cents. The Post solicited “correspondence on live topics” but “to have attention, must be brief” and offered to pay for valuable news items. Hutchins later sold the newspaper to pursue his interest in a hot new technology—the Linotype machine. The Post was sold again in a bankruptcy auction in 1933 to financier Eugene Meyer, whose daughter, Katharine Graham, and grandson, Donald Graham, later served as publishers. The newspaper occupied several sites along the avenue before moving to its current location on 15th Street.
1866–1912 Enterprising Era

Growth of Communications

Washington was bustling in the years after the Civil War as a new age of invention and business swept the country. New wood-block pavement was laid on Pennsylvania Avenue in 1871. Two new newspapers set up shop on or near the avenue—The Washington Post in 1877 and the Washington Bee, which covered news of interest to the black community, in 1882. Telephone service arrived in 1878. The phone number assigned to the White House was 1, the U.S. Capitol was 2 and The Washington Post was 28. The National Museum, now known as the Smithsonian’s Arts and Industries Building, was built on the Mall in 1881; the Washington Monument was dedicated in 1885.
Washington’s Newspaper Row

"Newspaper Row, Washington, D.C." Engraving from "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" (January 1874)

http://www.flickr.com/photos/bootbearwdc/2893479361/

11/8/2010
Newspaper Row

The area around Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street became known as “Newspaper Row” because of the many out-of-town newspapers having offices along 14th Street, including the New York Herald, New York Times, New York Tribune, Chicago Tribune, Philadelphia Inquirer and Cincinnati Gazette. “Rum Row,” another journalistic institution, was nearby. Today, the National Press Building on 14th Street houses out-of-town news bureaus and international news media. The J.W. Marriott Hotel occupies the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and 14th.
WITHIN SIGHT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.


The territory indicated by the accompanying diagram is in Washington, D.C., and is known as "Hooker's Division." During the Civil War it was occupied by the camp of General Joe Hooker's troops in their defense of Washington. Since then it has become the plague spot of Washington, a center of vice, liquor-selling, and prostitution, such as is characteristic of all High-License cities. It is in the very heart of the city, extending along Pennsylvania avenue to the United States treasury. The four daily papers of the city, Post, Star, Times, and News, are published in this territory. Within its borders are the leading banks, opera-houses, and hotels.

This district alone contains 109 regular houses of prostitution, exclusive of assignation-houses, 31 of which are in the single block surrounded by C, D, 18th and 19th streets northwest. Besides this there are an even 50 saloons, most of them run directly in connection with bawdy-houses.

Each one of these 109 houses of prostitution sells liquors openly and freely every day, and not a single one pays the $100 local license. There are 01 bawdy-houses in this district which hold Federal permits, while the other 48 pay no license whatever. They not only defy every provision of the High-License law, but they refuse to pay the Government license as well.

Grover Cleveland can sit in his bedroom window at the White House and survey this entire territory. He is within sight and gunshot of each of these 109 dens which defy the laws which he is supposed to execute through his commissioners. The following is a list of 61 persons in this district and their addresses who are selling liquor under Federal permits and who do not pay the $100 High License:

Kate Anderson, 1881 D, N. W.; Mrs. May Albert, 200 11th; Mary Auer, 409 11th, N. W.; Ida Bronson, 219 11th, N. W.; Kate W. Brown, 150 11th; Lida Burke, 211 11th; Mrs. E. T. Crowley, 405 11th; Emma Coughlin, 509 11th; Mary Craven, 409 11th; John Drury, 1232 D, N. W.; Lottie Edmondson, 200 11th; Grace Emerson, 1255 Ohio; Grace Ferguson, 1206 C; May Fitzpatrick, 1206 C; May Fitzgerald, 1206 C; Wilkie Gillmore, 501 12th; Cora Graham, 415 12th, removed to 1212 G street; Mary Gray, 220 11th, N. W.; Mary H goalie, 220 11th; Annie Hickle, 220 11th; Walter Hayes, 190 11th, C; Annie Hill, 220 11th, N. W.; Mary Howard, 1255 C, N. W.; Jennie Jarvis, 1255 C, N. W.; Lizzie Jones, 1106 C, N. W.; Kate Lott, 1150 C; Eliza Long, 1150 D, N. W.; Sallie Lott, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 1150 D, N. W.; Belle M. Parson, 11
Newspaper Row was creative impetus for First “Press Release”

The term news management was first used in 1955 by James Reston in testimony before a U.S. congressional committee on government information. But it can be argued that news management actually began as early as 1919 at the Paris peace conference.

Regardless of when it is claimed that news management was first practiced, or when the term was first introduced, the appearance of what have come to be known as press releases date back to the 1880's.

It was quite common back then for members of the U.S Congress to drop by Newspaper Row, located on 14th Street between Pennsylvania Avenue and F Street in Washington D.C., with the odd piece of information, generally about themselves and their agendas. Their purpose was to provide and manage the news. Many went so far as to interview themselves.
Population Growth of DC:

1800: 14,003
1810: 24,023
1820: 33,039
1830: 39,834
1840: 43,172
1850: 51,867
1860: 75,080
1870: 131,700
1880: 177,624
1890: 230,392
1900: 278,718
Women Reporters in DC

• The Civil War opened many new opportunities to women, including jobs in mainstream journalism. By 1879, women comprised 12% of the journalists credentialed for admittance to the press galleries in the United States Capitol. Others found work as political commentators and ghostwriters for politicians, securing a place in the fast-paced, politically-charged Washington press corps.
St Women Reporters in DC

- Anne Royal (June 11, 1769 — October 1, 1854) -- together span more than 30 years -- from Presidents Monroe to Pierce – National Intelligencer / http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne_Royall
- Emily Edson Briggs “The Olivia Letters”, 1906
- The career of Emily Edson Briggs began when she sent a well-reasoned and well-written letter to the editor of the Washington Chronicle. He hired her, and she wrote for that paper and for the Philadelphia Press. One of the first women admitted to the press gallery in Congress, she also was the first to report from the White House thanks to a friendship with Mary Todd Lincoln. Usually writing under the pen name “Olivia,” she was elected as the first president of the Women’s National Press Association in 1882.
- Because Briggs’s columns were written for a female audience, she addressed topics of particular interest to women, such as the 19th Amendment. Her column called “At a Committee Hearing, the Ladies Plead Their Cause at the Capitol” described in detail the stalwart ladies of the Suffragette movement who testified before a congressional committee: “. . . Susan B.—bless her heart!—faced the Congressional guns. The great pumping power which this woman carries in her brain had lifted the blood into her cheeks, and her eyes blazed with the fire of early day. . . . [She] commenced by telling the gentlemen that they had it in their power to strike the word ‘male’ out of the Constitution. (Susan has a way of saying the word ‘male’ so that is sounds like the snapping of small arms.)” The column was written in 1870; it was almost fifty years before the Constitution was amended to allow women the right to vote. / http://www.senate.gov/reference/reference_item/olivialetters.htm
- In her unabashed pro-press defiance, Helen harked back to a woman named Emily Briggs, arguably the first female White House correspondent, who wrote from Washington in the 1870s for the old Philadelphia Free Press under the name "Olivia." Emily Briggs, in the words of Martha Kumar, "regarded the White House as public property and what went on within its walls as public business." In a statement that sounds like something from one of Helen's books, Emily Briggs once wrote, "When we go to the Executive Mansion, we go to our own house."
- Perhaps the most famous of female journalists in the nation's capital during this era, however, was Kate Field. She began her career in 1870 as the London correspondent for the New York Tribune, and her syndicated columns on politics were popular for the next three decades. She also published news and opinion in her own paper, Kate Field's Washington, from 1890 to 1895. She finally endorsed suffrage just three years prior to her 1898 death.
First issue of the *Bee* printed June 3, 1882. William C. Chase, a lawyer, local politician, businessman, and native Washingtonian took over as the paper’s principal editor by end of the first year of publication. His editorial skills eventually turned the *Bee* into one of the most influential African American newspapers in the country. The *Bee* represented the Republican attitudes of its editor, although Chase did not hesitate to criticize Republican Party leaders when he thought they were on the wrong side of an issue. The initial motto of the paper was “Sting for Our Enemies—Honey for Our Friends.” Civil rights for America’s blacks was a primary concern. Although figures are not available for each year of publication, circulation of the *Bee* varied from a low of 1,250 in 1892 to a high of 9,700 in 1922.

The *Washington Bee* focused much of its attention on activities of city’s African Americans, and its society page paid special attention to events at local black churches. The paper also covered national issues; by turn of 20th century it was publishing articles about events across the country by its own correspondents as well as from wire services. Like most publications of the day, there was also an extensive array of advertising, much from white-owned businesses.

Through editorials, Chase conveyed passionate views on a variety of issues. The *Bee’s* editorials were noted for criticism of Booker T. Washington and his apparently conservative positions on black racial progress. The attacks on Washington intensified in 1904 when the noted black educator provided financial assistance to the rival *Colored American*. The criticisms ended abruptly, however, when Chase’s paper began experiencing its own financial difficulties, and Washington, apparently, contributed financial support to the *Bee*. Chase remained editor until his death in 1921. Unfortunately, the paper’s financial troubles continued unabated. The *Washington Bee*, whose presses had operated at 1109 I Street in the city’s northwest quadrant, folded the year after its longtime editor died.
“The Rambler”

J. Harry Shannon
1912 – 1928


• The "Rambler" articles appeared regularly in the Sunday Star newspaper from 1905 to the 1940s. Although the series had a number of authors in later years, Harry Shannon, a Star reporter and photographer, originated the column. Shannon explored the area around Washington in weekly rambles on horseback, usually a day's ride out of the city. His articles reflect his observations, his thoughts and his experiences. The series is an invaluable resource for local history and genealogy.
“The Rambler”

J. Harry Shannon
1912 – 1928
A Quarter-Century of Washington Growth

The Washington Daily News was born 25 years ago in a city that still preserved the flavor, if not the fact, of being a sprawling, overgrown country town. It passes the quarter-century mark today in a city that is, in fact, if not yet in all aspects, a world capital.

Washington has doubled in size in the last quarter-century. It has prepared itself for future growth. Wide thoroughfares have replaced narrow and often crooked streets. Large, modern apartment buildings and housing centers, suited to a fluid urban population, have begun to replace the row houses and check to check: “detached” homes of an earlier, more settled day.

A city’s growth depends largely on its major industry. Washington’s major industry is government — independent and individual communities. Government, again, is responsible for the change.

And it put Washington in a unique position among the nation’s largest cities. The largest county populations, Prince George’s has shot from 7.4 to about 10 per cent and Montgomery from 7 to 8 per cent in the quarter-century.

Greatest change has been in the Virginia portion of the city. Alexandria, Philadelphia and Chicago, has no distinct satellite towns. Washington’s major industry is centralised in the downtown city, and the children are “Washingtonians” — greater than 2.5 per cent of the 25 years ago; today it has 7.8 per cent. Its population is 12 times larger.

Alexandria and Fairfax have been some proportion of apartment units were being built year after year. Washington, in the past, builders, too, were swinging away row houses to detached homes. MANY ARE SMALL

Government had its effect on apartments, too. Many lovers and men in Washington are Governmenters, so apartments are mostly one- or two-bedroom affairs, on easy housework. The in-town apartment builders had a field day in the housing, and tenements have been built and sold to the largest, low, detached buildings, with theverying of some of President Roosevelt’s ideas.

Mr. Roosevelt wanted small homes for average family. thought they could be built.

Colonial Village in Arlington the first large project to show the way. The privately built project is a financial success, and its success finally finally.

From then on, housing prices public and private — grew in the suburbs, and, District. There were professional buildings in Alexandria Silver Spring, Baltimore...
Washington Daily News

• Founded on November 8, 1921 and competed with four established local daily newspapers: the *Washington Post*, the *Washington Times* (not to be confused with current *Washington Times*), the *Washington Herald*, and the Washington Star, (*The Evening Star*). The newspaper's masthead had *The News* printed in large, bold letters, with *Washington Daily* printed in small letters between them, over a rendering of the US Capitol dome. Unlike its rivals, the paper was printed in a tabloid format.

• The Washington Daily News was purchased by and merged with the competing *Washington Star* in 1972. The new paper was soon renamed the "Washington Star News". By the late 1970s the word News completely disappeared from the title.
Cissy Patterson

November 7, 1881 - July 24, 1948

Washington Times-Herald

- Eleanor Josephine Medill "Cissy" Patterson was an American journalist and newspaper editor, publisher and owner. Patterson was one of the first women to head a major daily newspaper, the Washington Times-Herald in Washington, D.C.

- The Times-Herald was created by the 1939 merger of two former Hearst dailies, the evening Washington Times (founded in 1893 by William Randolph Hearst and not to be confused with the current Washington Times) and the morning Washington Herald. Cissy Patterson, a member of the Medill-McCormick-Patterson family of newspaper publishers, had been editor of both papers since 1930, and leased them from Hearst in 1937. When The Washington Post tried to buy the two papers, Patterson simply bought them herself and ran the merged paper until her death in 1948. It was subsequently purchased by her cousin, Robert R. McCormick (then-publisher and editor of the Chicago Tribune), along with Cissy Patterson's brother Joseph. Both Patterson and McCormick maintained an arch-conservative editorial stance for the paper.

- In 1954, the Times-Herald was purchased by, and merged into its more liberal rival, the Post. For a time, the combined paper was officially known as the Washington Post and Times-Herald; the Times-Herald portion of the masthead became less and less prominent in ensuing years, however, and was dropped entirely in 1973.
“District Now Nation’s News Center; Printing, Publishing Biggest Industry”

*Washington Post, 1/2/1954*

- “Biggest single item produced in the Nation’s Capital is neither red tape nor public debt. It’s news.”
- City had more than 1500 newspaper, radio, tv, trade paper, and magazine correspondents
- 300 separate print publications based out of DC
- “Publishing-printing industry largest non-gov’t manufacturing industry in the city”
- Example – National Geographic which has 2.165 mil subscribers -- magazine was produced out of DC
- 4 papers – *Post, Star, Daily News, Times-Herald*
DC’s periodicos

• “El Pueblo” – May 10, 1970
• “El Periodico” – June 3, 1970 @ 2309 Calvert St. NW
• “Spanish is Printed Here” – TWP – 125,000 latino immigrants w/ ½ speak no English

**Current Spanish newspapers:** *El Tiempo Latino, El Comercio, Washington Hispanic, El Progenero*
Population Growth of DC:

1900: 278,718
1910: 331,069
1920: 437,751
1930: 486,869
1940: 663,000
1950: 802,178
1960: 763,956
1970: 756,510
1980: 638,333
1990: 606,900
2000: 572,055
2010: 599,657 (2009 est.)
2020: 625,000 (projected)
Washington Examiner

February 1, 2005 – present

• Formerly distributed only in suburbs of Washington, under the titles of Montgomery Journal, Prince George's Journal, and Northern Virginia Journal. On February 1, 2005, the paper's name changed to the Washington Examiner.

• The Examiner starts w/ a cover page usually boasting local headlines, as opposed to national headlines, in a bold, black font. The next 8-10 pages are devoted to extensive and in-depth local news. National/political news and editorials follow, with pieces about things such as entertainment, real estate, etc. mixed in. Several pages of legal advertisements follow, and the last pages are for sports news.

• The newspaper is supported entirely by ads and is distributed free in the Washington, DC, area. The paper is available at most metro stops.
Capitol Hill’s Political papers

**Roll Call** (1955) -- from Mon. to Thurs. when Congress in session & Mon only during recess, reports news of legislative and political maneuverings on Cap Hill & political coverage of congressional elections across the country. Every issue, 11,500 copies of *Roll Call* are delivered to Congress and 400 copies are delivered to White House

**The Hill** (1994) -- focus on business & lobbying, campaigns, & life on the Hill, features investigative reporting, profiles of lawmakers and aides, features describing the sociology and politics of the Hill, book and restaurant reviews, and a weekly column about the Capitol Hill neighborhoods. Free website, 7 blogs, and 21,000 circulation

**Politico** (Jan 2007) -- distributed free on the Hill & throughout city, prints up to five issues a week while Congress in session & sometimes publishes one issue a week when Congress is in recess. It carries advertising, including full-page ads from trade associations and a large help-wanted section listing Washington political jobs. [www.politico.com](http://www.politico.com) is a popular website updated daily, 32,000 circulation
DC’s College Newspapers

• **GW Hatchet** - the 2nd oldest paper in the city, founded in 1904, became independent in 1993

• **Hilltop** – founded in 1924, first and only daily at HBCU in 2005

• **American Eagle** - founded in 1925

• **Georgetown Voice** - founded in March 1969 in the context of Vietnam War, when a group of senior editors at *The Hoya* (other main campus news source) left in order to comment on topics off as well as on campus, every Tues.

• **The Hoya** – founded in 1920, in ongoing effort to gain independence from university, every Tues. & Friday
Blogs a growing source of news

- August of 2004 Dcist.com was launched
- DC is a city of neighborhoods – each neighborhood now has at least one blog that functions as a daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly chronicler of their unique neighborhood
- Price of Petworth, Congress Heights on the Rise, JDLand
- Washington Post has incorporated bloggers into their print edition
- Blogs can also focus on specific issues such as GGW, UnsuckDCMetro, sports related – Bullets, FishbowlDC, etc.,
- Non-profits have blogs – Bread for the City
- Think Tanks / Journals have blogs – Chronicle of Higher Education
Today’s city papers

- **Daily**: Washington Post, Washington Examiner, Washington Times,


- **Bi-Weekly**: Downtowner, Georgetowner

- **Monthly**: Hillrag, Mid City (DC North), East of the River, Takoma Voice

- Magazines – examples

- Journals – examples
Resources:
Where to go to research DC Newspapers

- Historical Society of Washington, 801 K Street NW
- Washingtoniana Division, MLK Library, 901 H G Street NW
- Lexis-Nexus
- ProQuest - DCLibrary.org
- Chronicling America – LOC website
- “All The President’s Men” – movie
- “The Wire” – Season 5
Washington Newspapers
Lida Holland Churchville
July 2, 2010

Times and Patowmac, 1789-1791, Georgetown, last issue traced, July 5, 1791, no. 124.
Georgetown Weekly Ledger, 1790-1793.
Columbian Chronicle, 1793-1795, Georgetown, last issue was May 10, 1796.
Impeachment Observer, 1795-1796, also Impartial Observer & Washington Advertiser.
Washington Advertiser, 1796, last issue located May 11, 1795.
Centinel & Country Gazette, 1796-1800, in Georgetown.
Centinel of Liberty, 1796-1800, in Georgetown.
Washington Gazette, 1796-1798.
The Cabinet, 1800-1801, in Georgetown.
Friends of the People, 1800, Georgetown.
Washington Advertiser, 1800, announced in Georgetown, Centennial of Liberty.
Washington City Gazette, 1800, no copies located.
Museum, 1800-1802, Georgetown, contd Centinel of Liberty, merged into Washington Federalist.
Washington Museum, 1800-1807, see Museum, 1802.
Washington Federalist, 1800-1809, Georgetown, replaced by Independent American.
American Literary Advertiser, 1802-1804.
Apollo, 1802, 1st issue is only one that has been traced.
Ohio, 1802-1803, Georgetown, discontinued notice in Columbia Repository, Sept. 30, 1803.
Columbia Repository, 1803-1804, Georgetown.
Atlantic World, 1807, publ. from January to June, 1807.
Washington Expositor, 1807-09, also Washington Expositor & Weekly Registrar.
Monitor, 1808-1809, succeeded Colvin's Weekly Register.
Museum: Georgetown Advertiser, 1809, continued Washington Federalist.
Independent American, 1809-1811, Georgetown.
Spirit of Seventy-Six, 1809-1811, Washington semi-weekly, relocated in 1811 to Georgetown.
Spirit of 'Seventy-Six, 1811-1814, Georgetown, continued Washington paper with same name.
Federal Republican, 1812-1816, Georgetown, later united with Baltimore Telegraph in Baltimore.
Daily National Intelligencer, 1813-1820, cont. of National Intelligencer, end in 1865.
Senator, 1813-14, Georgetown, tri-weekly, became Federal Republican in 1814.
Washington City Gazette, 1814, published January to December, 1814.
Daily Federal Republican, 1814-1815, Georgetown.
Washington City Weekly Gazette, 1815, 1817.
Washington Gazette, 1815, 1826, est. as Washington City Weekly Gazette, then United States Telegraph.
 Messenger, 1816-1817, Georgetown, later became the National Messenger.
City of Washington Gazette, 1817-1820, continuation of Washington City Weekly Gazette, daily/tri-weekly.
Metropolitan, 1820-1824, merged, Georgetown, tri-weekly, ext. January 1820.
National Gazette, 1821, was The Messenger & Georgetown Commercial Gazette.
The Metropolitan & Georgetown Commercial Gazette, 1820-1826, title varied.
The Columbian Observer, 1821, only issue known.
National Observer, 1822.
The Columbian Star, 1823-27, Baptist religion.
National Journal, 1823-33, included official documents and reports.
National Palladium, 1833.
American Auditor, 1826, 1st paper in District, no files exist.
Columbian & District Advertiser, 1826-27, Georgetown, semi-weekly, aka Georgetown Columbia & District
United States Telegraph, 1827-32, aka United States Telegraph, cont. as The Political Register.
Georgetown Columbian & District Advertiser (1827-29), was Columbian & District Advertiser.
"We the People", 1829, weekly.
Washington City Chronicle, 1829-30, joined Columbia Register to be American Spectator and Washington City Chronicle.
Banner of the Constitution, 1829-30, publication moved to NYC.
Columbian Gazette, 1825-1835, was Georgetown Columbia & District Advertiser.
Washington Expositor & Independent Political Literary Gazette, 1829.
American Spectator & Washington City Chronicle, 1830-32, cont. as Washington City Chronicle.
The Globe, 1830-1845, became The Daily Globe.
American Statesman & Mechanics & Manufacturers' Advocate, 1830.
Paul Pry, 1831-1835, ed and pub, Anne Royall, continued as The Huntress.
The National Union, 1832.
The Political Register, 1832-33, continued The United States Weekly Telegraph.
Washington City Chronicle, 1832-33, continued The American Spectator & Washington City Chronicle.
The Examiner, 1833-34.
The True Union, 1833-34.
The American Mechanic, 1834.
Washington Defender & District Chronicle of the Times, 1834.
Washington Mirror, 1834-36.
The Columbia Satirist and General Compend, 1834.
The North American, 1834-35.
Daily Advertiser, 1835-36, Georgetown.
The Appeal, 1835, merged with The Sun in 1835.
The Metropolitan, 1835-37, cont. as Potomac Advocate & Georgetown Intelligencer.
The Huntress, 1835-37, weekly, ed and pub, Miss Anne Royall.
The Sun, 1835-37.
Correspondent’s Panel

• **Moderator:**
  John Muller, Capital Community News

• **Panelists:**
  Adrienne Washington - Washington Afro
  John Kelly – Washington Post
  Martin Austermuhle – DCist
  Lauren French – GW Hatchet