

August 8, 1787, with William Goddard's remarks inscribed in the corner. The first daily paper successfully printed in Baltimore was the *Daily Repository* begun October 24, 1791.

In the fall of 1789, Samuel and John Adams of Wilmington, Delaware, established a printing business in Baltimore and published an almanac for 1790. Their arrival had been announced in the *Maryland Gazette*:

Samuel and John Adams,

Printers,

From Wilmington, Delaware State,

Having opened a Printing-Office in Market-Street, nearly opposite the post-office, Baltimore, respectfully inform the public, as Book-Work, &c. is the principal object they have in view, of being engaged in, that they are now ready to receive the commands of all those who may be pleased to employ them in that line of business; and will only observe that their utmost efforts shall be exerted to merit the approbation and favour of their employers, and the public in general.—*Hand-bills, advertisements, all kinds of blank-work, &c. done expeditiously, with care, and on the Most Reasonable Terms.*

At said office may be had, a variety of Books and Stationary; where country store-keepers, back-country traders, and others, may be supplied at the lowest prices. Great allowance will be made to those who may purchase by the quantity. August 25²

They operated the new shop as a branch of their larger business in Wilmington and presumably intended to print only almanacs, handbills and blank forms in Baltimore. The heavy press work was probably to have been done at the main office.

THE EXTENSION OF THE PRESS TO THE EASTERN SHORE

The printing press was set up for the first time in Easton late in the year 1789 or early in 1790. On July 3, 1789, James Cowan published a prospectus for a weekly paper to serve the population of the Eastern Shore.

"To The Public.

It is of infinite importance to every free people, that they should be accurately and speedily informed of the measures of government. A partial view of them would create discontent; an ignorance of them might terminate in loss of liberty . . . the editor of the proposed plan takes the liberty of observing, that a paper established at Easton, commonly called Talbot Court-house, would, in a great degree, put it in the power of the Eastern Shore to obtain every public information by a ready and cheap communication. His paper would reach the interior parts of each county—and hundreds who could not choose to take more expensive and distant prints, might profit by their communications. To the lower and more inland counties, a press at Easton would be, a source from which political intelligence might diffuse itself, of the highest consequence. . . ."³

² *Maryland Gazette*, August 27, 1789.

³ See Bibliography of Imprints, no. 496.