
A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland

cious manners, their brilliant plumage give such color to the picture of those olden days that the observer seldom looks beyond them into the shadows. He does not see Mary Goddard and her sisters in other cities laboring the hours through in their dingy shops. To see them there is to realize that the picture has depth and richness as well as color.

IN CONCLUSION

The colonial period in Maryland printing history comes to an end with the work of William and Mary Katherine Goddard. After them, and indeed in their later years, came so many printers, such a flood of pamphlets, books and newspapers that the problem of keeping clear the record becomes one to be solved by catalogue making rather than by historical narrative. To the printing houses of Baltimore and Annapolis were added those of Frederick when Matthias Bartgis settled there in 1779, and of Easton and Hagerstown when James Cowan and Stewart Herbert set up their respective presses in these places in the year 1790. Within another decade or two every Maryland town had its press. To record their activities is a task so different in character from that which has been attempted in the foregoing pages that another hand must take it up. The author of this narrative has lived so happily with the Nutheads, with Reading and Zenger and Parks, and with the Greens and Goddards that he is inclined to regard with jealousy those who took their places in the years following the Revolution. Of many of these, there is not much to be said; for the best of them time and man's perennial interest in the printing craft will find a historian.