

Ellicott, but in the Fall of 1786, John Hayes enlisted his services as the compiler of a rival publication. Goddard then turned to Benjamin Workman of the University of Pennsylvania for his astronomical tables and published the almanac for 1787 with a bitter attack on those who were threatening his almanac monopoly in Baltimore. Ellicott immediately compiled an errata for Goddard's almanac and it was published in Hayes's paper. A controversy then began in which every effort was made to blacken Goddard's name. Nearly all of the articles were signed by "Juvenal" who was referred to in Goddard's paper as "the Crocodile." The Baltimore readers of the newspapers probably knew who the writer was but the subscribers in the counties who were unable to keep up with the gossip of the town were at a loss to discover the author. Nearly a month after the controversy began a distant subscriber wrote Goddard for conformation of the identity of "Juvenal" as Langworthy.

"One of our most agreeable amusements in the Country, at this gloomy season, is the perusal of the *Baltimore News-Papers*. I find you are, in *Mr. Hayes Gazette*, attacked with a great deal of illnature and malice; by a person under the signature of JUVENAL.—Who this JUVENAL is, we in the country have been at a loss to determine, till lately, being at a friend's house, I was informed the JUVENAL was a certain *Parson Langworthy*, a Professor in the Academy. . . ."¹¹

About 1790, Langworthy moved to Elkton and began to collect materials for a history of Georgia. He published a prospectus of "A political history of the state of Georgia, from its first settlement; with memoirs of the principal transactions which happened therein during the late Revolution," in the *Maryland Gazette or, the Baltimore Advertiser* on August 19, 1791.

It was to have been printed in two quarto volumes, but like many of the ambitious literary ventures that were heralded by glowing prospectuses of the Post Revolutionary period, it never materialized. The manuscript, if there was one, has disappeared, and the notes and correspondence widely scattered.¹²

Langworthy returned to Baltimore about 1795 and became deputy naval officer of the port. In contrast to his earlier career little is known of his activities or interests during the remaining years. He died in Baltimore, November 1, 1802.

¹¹ *The Maryland Journal*, January 2, 1787. In an article immediately following this letter, Goddard states that Langworthy was the author of the pieces written against him. Shortly after this the controversy ended and no further articles appeared about Goddard in Hayes's *Maryland Gazette*.

¹² For a full discussion of Langworthy's plan to publish a history of Georgia see Leonard L. Mackall, *Edward Langworthy and the first attempt to write a separate history of Georgia . . .* in *Georgia Historical Quarterly*, Vol. VII (1923), pp. 1-17.