

offing, he took over the paper again. In his "Address to the Public" on January 2, 1784, he stated:

"I am now determined to exert my utmost Abilities (in Union with my Sister M. K. Goddard) towards rendering my Labours valuable and acceptable to a Candid and Generous Community . . ." ¹⁸

The colophon of this issue contained the names of both brother and sister, but in the next issue, on January 6, her name was dropped and the address of the printing office was changed from her Post Office to Dr. Stevenson's Warehouse. It is possible that he brought out her interest in the paper at this time, but hard feelings soon developed. Rival almanacs were published in the fall of 1784 and his reference to "a certain *hypocritical character*" who published the almanac "for the dirty and mean purpose of Fraud and Deception" did not help to reconcile them. Soon after this she instituted five cases against him, probably in connection with her financial interest in the printing business. When Goddard was later accused by Langworthy of ill treating his sister, he replied:

"[She] . . . caused five Suits in *one* day, to be commenced against her *only* brother, to perplex, harrass, and, if in her power, destroy his fairest hopes in life . . ." ¹⁹

There is no further evidence to indicate whether the quarrel was patched up before Goddard left Baltimore, but it is difficult to believe that he would allow anything to stand between himself and his sister, who remained devoted to him throughout his difficulties, nursed him through his frequent illnesses and even helped to protect him against the Baltimore mob in 1777.

¹⁸ *Maryland Journal*, January 2, 1784.

¹⁹ *Maryland Journal*, November 14, 1786. The early papers of the Baltimore courts are unfortunately in such a chaotic condition that record of these cases could not be found.