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# ORIGIN and HISTORY of HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND

by Charles Francis Stein, Jr.



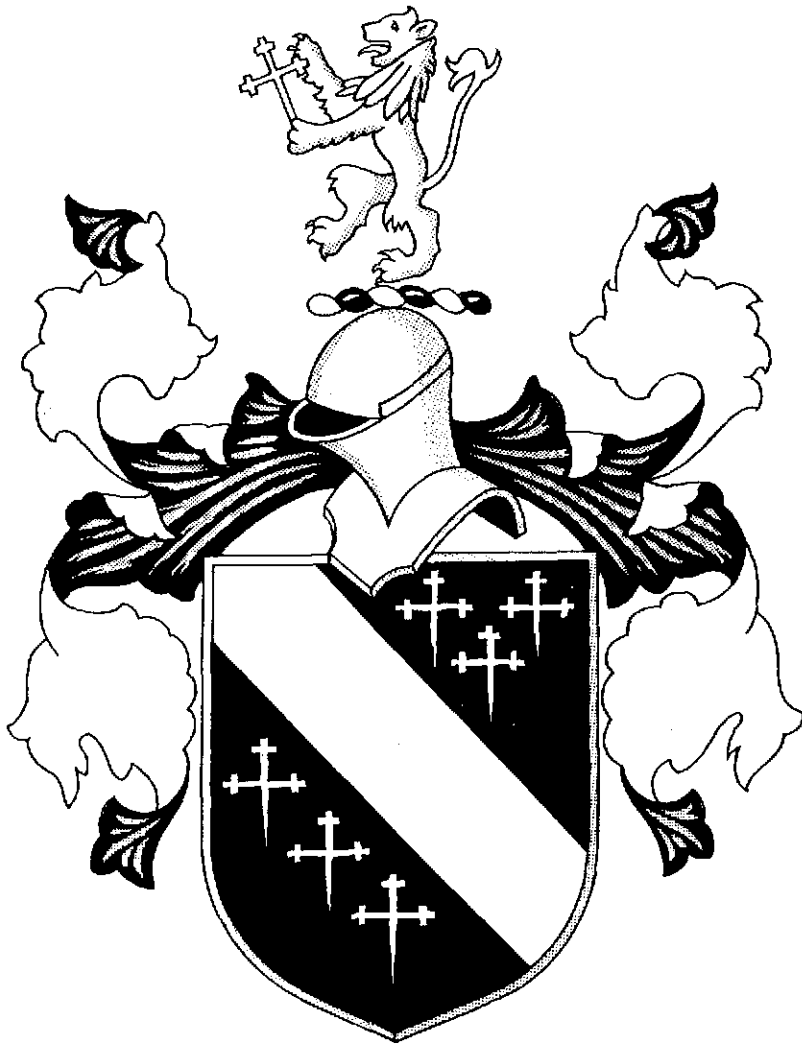
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came the fears of the Puritans by securing the passage by the Maryland Assembly of the famous Toleration Act of 1649, which guaranteed freedom of religion to all "who professed a belief in Jesus Christ." This was the first guarantee of religious freedom to be passed by any of the English colonies in North America. Thus reassured that their religious beliefs and practices would be respected in Maryland, the Puritans abandoned their plantations in Virginia and settled on the new lands in Maryland offered to them by Governor Stone and Lord Baltimore.

The advance group of Puritans, led by Richard Bennett and William Durand, their ruling elder, settled at the mouth of the Severn River, and called their settlement Providence, according to the Puritan fashion. That site is now known as Greenberry Point. The main body of the Puritans soon followed and occupied all the lands from the north side of the Severn to the south shore of the Magothy. Others of the group, such as Matthew Howard, Edward Dorsey, John Norwood and Thomas Todd, acquired lands on the south side of the Severn. Most of the Puritans came to Maryland on a sailing ship owned by Captain William Burgess, one of the most prominent men among them.

It was not long until the "loyalty oath" controversy arose between the Puritans and the Provincial Government of Maryland. In Maryland it was the practice to grant lands only under the terms of the Conditions of Plantation which had been adopted by Lord Baltimore soon after the English Parliament had approved the Charter of Maryland.

By the Conditions of Plantation each person who came to Maryland to make a home there was required to bring with him certain tools and sufficient clothing to last a year. A person who furnished such equipment and paid the cost of his own transportation was entitled to 100 acres of land. If he brought his family, he was entitled to an additional 100 acres for his wife and 50 acres for each child or servant. The costs of transportation from England plus the value of the required tools, equipment and clothing may be roughly estimated at \$5000 per person in money values of 1972. This cost was not inconsiderable; therefore those who had the means to bring their families to Maryland were obviously persons of superior social and economic position. Many settlers paid the costs of transporting other persons to Maryland and were entitled to claim fifty acres additional for each person so brought in. In addition, the person so brought in was "indentured" to work for his patron for seven years. Thereafter the indentured person received his freedom and was entitled to receive from his former master fifty acres of land and certain tools and clothing. Those who paid their own expenses in coming to Maryland are listed on the "List of Early Settlers" at the Land Office of Annapolis as "Immigrated," and those who were brought in by others are listed as "Transported." No stigma

attached to that classification. Such persons often were relatives or children or friends of the person who transported them.

After compliance with the necessary formalities, the Land Office issued to the colonist a "warrant" for the amount of acreage to which he was entitled. In due course, the site was selected and surveyed and marked off by the Surveyor of the Province. The person acquiring land had all rights of ownership, including the right to sell or otherwise dispose of it. However, he was required to pay to Lord Baltimore an annual "quit rent" of one shilling for each twenty-five acres. These quit rents were the ancestors of the later "ground rent system" which is one of the unique developments of Maryland legal history. The only other requirement imposed on the new colonists was the obligation to take an oath of loyalty to Lord Baltimore and to the Provincial Government.

On July 30, 1650, Governor Stone visited the Puritan settlement and formally established it as a new county under the name of Anne Arundel County, in honor of the Lady Anne Arundel, wife of Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. Edward Lloyd became Commander of the County. The County Commissioners were James Homewood, Thomas Mears, Thomas Marsh, George Puddington, Matthew Hawkins, James Merryman and Henry Catlyn. Captain John Norwood was the first High Sheriff. The southern boundaries of the County were fixed by Lyon's Creek and Herring Creek northward to the Patapsco River. The eastern boundary was the Chesapeake Bay and the western the Patuxent River.

In the meantime, King Charles I was executed by the Puritans on January 30, 1649. The Puritans thereafter subdued the Scots and the Irish and took full control of the British Isles. In 1651, Oliver Cromwell dismissed Parliament and assumed full powers of government under the title of Lord Protector.

The Puritans of Anne Arundel County, realizing that their party was in full control in England, refused to send delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. Instead, they sent a message to Lord Baltimore, informing him that they would not cooperate with his government because it had denied the authority of Cromwell. The next year Cromwell sent a force to "reduce all the plantations within the Chesapeake Bay to their due obedience to the Parliament of England." This force arrived in Virginia in March 1652 and organized a Puritan government under Richard Bennett and Captain William Claiborne, the old enemy of Lord Baltimore, as Puritan Commissioners. On March 29, 1652 Bennett and Claiborne took over the government of Maryland also.

The Puritans of Anne Arundel took advantage of their new power by making a "Treaty of Perpetual Peace" with the Susquehannocks. This historic meeting of the Puritan leaders, Richard Bennett, Col. Edward Lloyd,

FROM THE PURITAN REVOLUTION TO THE  
ROYAL GOVERNORS

The term of governorship of Governor Josias Fendall was short and turbulent. Lord Baltimore issued a commission appointing Fendall Governor of Maryland on July 10, 1656, and at the same time "Captain William Stone, Thomas Gerard, Col. John Price, John Chandler, Luke Barber, and such other persons, not exceeding three in number as Fendall should nominate" were appointed to the Council. The Puritans were then in full control and Fendall was at once seized and brought before the Puritan Court, whose members were Captain William Fuller, Edward Lloyd, Richard Wells, Captain Richard Owen, Thomas Marsh and Thomas Mears. After a short confinement in prison, Fendall was released on his oath that he would create no further disturbance.

When the new Assembly met under Fendall in 1659, it notified the Governor and Council that henceforth it regarded itself as vested with full powers of government, and denied the right of the Council or the Governor to initiate legislation. In this proclamation of the Maryland Assembly we see the basic democratic concept that the fundamental power of legislation should be vested in representatives of the citizens of the State, in fully developed form. This principle has been paramount throughout American history.

Governor Fendall surrendered his commission, and accepted a new commission as Governor enacted by the Assembly. The Council was dissolved, and the Lower House passed an act declaring it a felony to disturb the new condition of affairs. Fendall might have held his office for an extended period, except for the march of events in England.

Charles II became King of England on May 8, 1660. Thereupon Lord Baltimore proclaimed his brother, Philip Calvert, as Governor and ordered Fendall removed from office. He secured an order from the King requiring the Government of Virginia to assist Philip Calvert in wresting control from Fendall and his friends. When Governor Philip Calvert arrived in Maryland, Fendall was unable to arouse any support on the part of the people. He was taken into custody and found guilty of treason. The actual punishment imposed upon him was a mild one, being limited to depriving him of the privilege of voting or of holding office. The small group of

Fendall's friends, who had supported him, were likewise pardoned on assurances of future good behavior. This ended the so-called "Fendall's Rebellion."

The administration of Governor Philip Calvert was also a short one. After restoring peace and order, he retired and returned to England. He was succeeded in office by his nephew, Charles Calvert, son of Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. Charles Calvert remained as Governor until the year 1675, when his father died. He then returned to England to become the third Lord Baltimore.

The accession of Governor Charles Calvert marked the beginning of a period of rapid growth and development which was to last until 1689, when a new conflict began between the citizens of Maryland and Lord Baltimore. The thirty years were peaceful, except for occasional Indian warfare. This was the formative era of Maryland history. The leading families achieved their status as such—and the religious, social and economic institutions which have given Maryland its distinctive character became firmly established. The land was opened to settlement and brought under the cultivation of the lucrative tobacco plant. By 1688, when the second conflict between the colonists and Lord Baltimore broke out the character of Maryland was set for the next two centuries.

The first settlement of the Puritans was at the mouth of the Severn River, where the town of New Providence was laid out at Town Point, later called Greenberry Point. The earliest Puritan settlements, however, extended over the entire peninsula bounded by the Magothy River on the north, the Chesapeake Bay on the east, and the Severn River (then called the Anne Arundel River) on the south.

The lands of Captain William Fuller, the Puritan military commander, adjoined Town Point on the north. His land grants, called Fuller and Broad Creek, were later acquired by Governor Nicholas Greenberry, and still later by Governor Horatio Sharpe, who built the magnificent colonial mansion called Whitehall. The site of this house, a masterpiece of the colonial architect William Buckland, is one of the most beautiful in all Maryland.

Commander Edward Lloyd, the leader of the Puritans, settled on a land grant called Pendennis on the north side of the Severn River across from the site of the United States Naval Academy. His grants extended all along the Severn and included Swan's Neck, a large tract extending nearly to Round Bay. Among other founders of notable Maryland families who settled in the Broad Neck area, were William Hopkins, Matthew Howard, Richard Young, John Rockhold, the armor maker and gunsmith, William Crouch, Richard Easter, Thomas Turner, Richard Moss, Robert Lusby, Hugh Merriken, Matthew Hawkins, Thomas Marsh, Abraham Dawson,



Thomas Mears, and Captain John Browne. Leonard Strong, the Puritan pamphleteer, and John Homewood, prominent Puritan leader, also settled near Town Point. William Durand, the ruling elder of the Puritans, maintained a church or meeting house on his lands at Broad Neck.

A few of the more venturesome spirits among the Puritans settled on land grants on the south shore of the Severn River. Notable among them was Captain Thomas Todd, whose estates, Todd and Todd's Range, are now occupied by the city of Annapolis. Captain Todd's neighbor on the north side of Annapolis was Captain John Norwood, the first High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.

The lands of Edward Dorsey were adjacent to the lands of Captain Norwood. ~~Hockley-in-the-Hole~~, the early seat of the Dorsey family, was a large tract extending well back from the Severn River. The Dorsey mansion was demolished in the middle of the twentieth century. In 1964 a stone marker was placed on the site (this being that of the second of the Dorsey mansions, not the earliest one) with impressive ceremonies attended by a large gathering of Dorsey descendants.

Farther up the Severn River the Howard family acquired extensive land holdings at Round Bay. The earliest land grant was acquired by Captain Matthew Howard about 1650. He was followed by his sons, Cornelius Howard, John Howard, Samuel Howard and Philip Howard. At Indian Landing, marking the head of the Severn River, Cornelius Howard and Peter Porter acquired a large tract of land, later the seat of the Marriott family. Thus the Howards were well on the way to the upper lands of Anne Arundel, later to become a separate county, designated as Howard County. Other early settlers along the south shore of the Severn River included Nicholas Wyatt, whose lands are marked by the fine old colonial mansion now called Belvoir, and Thomas Hammond and John Hammond, his son, whose estate adjoined the lands of the Howards near Round Bay.

The area lying between the south side of the Severn and north side of the South River was designated as Middle Neck Hundred. Among the early settlers of this region, in addition to those already mentioned, were Colonel Henry Ridgely and James Warner, who took up an estate of some 600 acres called Wardridge. Nearby were the lands of Richard Warfield, John Gaither and John Baldwin. In the same area was Mareen Duvall, the Huguenot, who settled at Middle Plantation, a tract of 600 acres situated on the crest of the ridge between the two rivers. Here also were the lands of William Griffith, Thomas Browne and Joseph Morely.

The lands on the south side of the South River were designated as South River Hundred. Perhaps the most important settler there was Colonel William Burgess, whose lands included an excellent harbor on the South River where he established a port of entry called London Town. For some

years London Town was a rival port to Annapolis, but eventually the depth of water proved insufficient. Colonel Burgess owned the vessel which brought the Puritans to Maryland in 1649 and 1650, and he was one of the most important men of the original Puritan group. Other men of note who settled in South River Hundred were the Stockett brothers, Richard Beard, George Puddington, Edward Selby, Edward and James Cox, John Collier, Richard Cheney, John Brewer, John Gray, Colonel Nicholas Gassaway and John Larkin. Further south on the West River were Robert Harwood, Thomas Sparrow, Thomas Hocker, John Norris, Richard Talbott, Richard Galloway and John Watkins.

The southernmost part of Anne Arundel was designated Herring Creek Hundred. The first landed estate in this area was a grant of 600 acres to William Ayres, who was killed at the Battle of the Severn. Other early land holders in this district were William Parker, Richard Gott, Anthony Galloway, Robert Paca, Benjamin Lawrence, Thomas Foard, William Hunt, Samuel Chew, Francis Holland and Richard Harrison. Some of the settlers in the Herring Creek area became Quakers.

The Quakers were expelled from Virginia in 1658 and many took refuge in Maryland. Although Governor Philip Calvert issued a proclamation against them and ordered them "whipped out of the Province," the Quakers settled peacefully among the other colonists. Their scruples against oaths, however, prevented them from holding office.

The early success of Quakerism in Maryland probably arose out of the failure of the Church of England to function actively. When the English Parliament ratified the grant of the original Charter of Maryland to the first Lord Baltimore, it stipulated that the Church of England should be the established religion of Maryland. This meant that the Church was entitled to receive support from the tax revenues of the Province. Maryland was placed under the spiritual jurisdiction of the diocese of London but few priests were sent forth. About 1670 Reverend James Yeo, an Anglican clergyman, wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury complaining that there were only three Anglican priests in Maryland for 20,000 Protestants and described the difficulty of building churches. He stated that the people were falling away from religion. This situation was discussed by the Council of Maryland in 1676 and 1677 but action was blocked by the Governor, at the instruction of Lord Baltimore. The failure of the Proprietary Regime to carry out the obligation to establish the Church of England in Maryland was one of the principal grievances of the colonists which brought about the Revolution of 1688-1689.

One of the first acts of Governor Philip Calvert was to organize the militia on a county basis. Both horse and foot companies of militia were organized in Anne Arundel County. It became traditional for the heads of

sioners for laying out towns under the Act of Assembly of 1683 included Col. Thomas Tailler, Col. Nicholas Greenberry, Major Nicholas Gassaway, Captain Edward Burgess, Col. Henry Ridgely, Richard Beard, John Sollers, Henry Constable, John Hammond, Thomas Tench, James Knighton and James Ellis.

Several other towns were also laid out. London Town, on the South River, flourished for a while but died when the harbor became choked with silt. Herringtown, established on the lands of Samuel Chew at Herring Bay, failed for similar reasons. Proctor's or Annapolis was the only one of these towns to flourish. In due course it became the center of the cultural life of Maryland.

Although Lord Baltimore's regime was relatively benign and liberal, there was some dissatisfaction due to the lack of self-government on the part of the people. The demand of the Lower House of the Assembly to have the right to initiate legislation had been denied. Lord Baltimore had failed to establish the Church of England or to assist in the maintenance of churches. In addition the highest and most lucrative offices were monopolized by relatives of Lord Baltimore and his personal friends or those of the Governor.

In 1681 there was an attempted plot to seize the government, led by Josias Fendall and John Coode of St. Mary's County. The plot failed and Fendall was tried and imprisoned for treason, but Coode was acquitted. Once again the course of history in Maryland was controlled by events in England. King Charles II, who was personally popular both in England and in America, died in 1685 and was succeeded by his brother James II whose ambitions were to rule absolutely and to reestablish the Roman Catholic Church in England and the colonies. The arbitrary and despotic rule of James II soon lost him the support of the people who revolted against their tyrannical ruler in the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688. James II fled the country to be succeeded on the throne by the Protestant King William III.

After the Stuart Kings were expelled from England in 1688 and William III became the new King, Lord Baltimore failed to notify the Provincial government of the change. When the Maryland Assembly met in November 1688 the newly-elected members of the Lower House were notified by the Council or Upper House that they would be required to take an oath of fidelity to Lord Baltimore before they could be seated as members of the Assembly. This message caused a storm of protest, but, after sending a Committee of Protest headed by Captain John Coode to confer with the Governor and Council, the Lower House met and passed a resolution affirming its loyalty to Lord Baltimore.

On the accession of William III to the English throne in February 1689,

all the American colonies were given the privilege of communication directly with the Crown. Lord Baltimore, being required by Parliament to notify the Province of Maryland of the change of government in England, appointed Captain John Broome of Calvert County, who was then in England, to return to Maryland with his official proclamation of the new regime. Broome went to Plymouth to embark for Maryland, but died suddenly before his ship sailed. Lord Baltimore delayed appointing another messenger and in June 1689 the Governor of Virginia, aware of the unrest in Maryland, laid a formal complaint before the Board of Trade in London.

Rumors began to spread that Lord Baltimore was conspiring with the French and Indians to control the colonists by force. Several of the leading men of Anne Arundel County, including Colonel Nicholas Gassaway, Major Edward Dorsey, Major Henry Hawkins and Captain Edward Burgess, addressed a letter to Colonel Digges of the Council, inquiring whether there was any truth in these rumors.

Although history has shown that fears of a conspiracy between Lord Baltimore and the French and Indians were groundless, the situation rapidly worsened. The colonists began to organize secret military forces under the leadership of Captain John Coode, Colonel Henry Jowles, Colonel Ninian Beall of the Rangers, Captain Nehemiah Blakiston and Kenelm Chesaldine. In the summer of 1689 these leaders with about seven hundred armed men invaded St. Mary's City and besieged the Governor and his Council in the fort at Mattapany. After a short siege Colonel Beall mounted his cannon and made ready to bombard the fortifications. Lord Baltimore's men were outnumbered and, lacking artillery, surrendered. Captain Coode permitted the Governor and Council to return to their plantations under promise of good behavior and called for an election to choose delegates for a new Assembly.

There was a considerable amount of opposition to holding such an election, called in such a peremptory fashion. Groups of prominent citizens in several of the counties, such as Kent, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, Calvert and Charles Counties, drew up declarations of protest against the proposed election, and urged delay. Other leading citizens of the same counties, however, prepared signed petitions endorsing the calling of the election. Anne Arundel was one of the few counties whose citizens remained apart from the controversy, when the election was held. The men elected to represent Anne Arundel County in the Lower House were John Hammond, Henry Ridgely, James Sanders and John Dorsey.

The new Assembly convened in the autumn of 1689. A resolution asserting complete loyalty to William III was passed and sent to England.

In the meantime, the English Crown had filed a proceeding before the Lords of Trade and Plantations to annul the Charter which Parliament had



among many other details, provided that no Indian was to approach a settler's home without giving warning, but upon coming out of the forest to a clearing was to haloo to the family. If an Indian encountered a settler in the forest he was to lay down his weapons and approach unarmed. Later in the same year a similar treaty was made with the Indians of the Eastern Shore.

The colonists were forbidden to sell rum or other alcoholic drinks to the Indians. Father White, the Jesuit of the Ark and the Dove party, had seen the evil effects of strong liquors upon the Indians, and had been one of the first Englishmen to urge temperance and prohibition. Many enactments were passed during the colonial period restricting the sale of "fire water" to the Indians. These laws proved to be impossible to enforce.

The constant danger of attack by the Susquehannock Indians caused the more peaceful Indians to seek the shelter of protection by the colonists. Hence their willingness to enter into the many treaties with the Provincial government. When the Susquehannocks were practically exterminated about 1675, the Senecas became the chief danger. The so-called Seneca trail led across Maryland, passing near the mouth of the Gunpowder River and continuing past the site of the future city of Baltimore to Seneca Creek on the Potomac River.

By the year 1690 most of the area of tidewater Anne Arundel and Prince George's (then upper Calvert County) had been taken up in land grants and occupied by settlers. The frontier which the Rangers patrolled extended from Georgetown, where Colonel Ninian Beall, Commander of the Rangers, had his headquarters, through the site of the present city of Laurel to Elkridge Landing on the Patapsco and thence across Baltimore County to the falls of the Gunpowder River. The Rangers built a stone fort at Garrison, Maryland, which is still standing and will probably be acquired by the State of Maryland as an historic shrine. It stands near the Reisterstown Road, about midway between Pikesville and Reisterstown. The forts of the Rangers were built at ten-mile intervals. The forts on the frontier of Anne Arundel County were built and controlled by Col. Nicholas Greenberry.

The period of the 1680s had been marked by serious raids of the Senecas. The colonists had adopted the slogan that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian" and were desirous of driving the Indians back into the forests, thus ridding themselves of the constant danger of Indian attacks. The Royal Governors yielded to the desires of the colonists and soon the rich upland areas of upper Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties were surveyed and patented for development.

The settlers nearest to the zone of expansion were those families already established in the area between the upper courses of the Severn and South

Rivers. Foremost among them were the Howards, the Dorseys, the Brownes, the Warfields, the Ridgelys, the Griffiths, the Hammonds and the Shipleys.

Adam Shipley was the first to possess land in the new territory. In 1687 he obtained the grant of 500 acres at Elkridge which he called, appropriately, Adam the First. Five years later, in 1692, he reserved an additional 282 acres, called Adam's Trust.

The next to follow Shipley was Major Edward Dorsey, whose Major's Choice, a tract of 600 acres of very choice land, was granted in 1688. In 1695 Major Dorsey patented Long Reach, 500 acres, now part of the site of Columbia.

Another of the earliest settlers was Mordecai Moore. It is said that early one morning while on a hunting trip on the heights of Elkridge, Moore found himself at a spot where his eyes gazed over a fertile expanse of land with a view of Chesapeake Bay in the far distance. Moore was so delighted with this site that he decided to acquire it and in 1690 he obtained this beautiful tract, to which he gave the name of Moore's Morning Choice—consisting of 1360 acres. Caleb Dorsey, the iron master, was the next owner of Moore's Morning Choice. There he erected his residence, Belmont, one of the finest examples of colonial architecture in Maryland.

In 1692 Major Thomas Browne, a son of Captain Thomas Browne, who had fought with the Puritans at the Battle of the Severn, and who was then an officer in the Rangers, was commissioned to "range from Mr. Snowden's plantation to the farthest limits of the Patuxent." Richard Snowden at that time was the proprietor of Birmingham Manor, a plantation on the Patuxent River which embraced the site of the present city of Laurel. Major Browne's instructions meant that the advance line of colonial settlement would be extended westward to the headwaters of the Patuxent near Frederick. The coastal plain area had been settled and occupied during the period from 1634 to 1690. Now the piedmont area, extending to the line of the Appalachian Mountains would be settled by colonists from the coastal plain area. The mountain regions of Western Maryland, especially the intra-mountain fertile valleys, were destined to be opened up by settlers coming from the German regions of Pennsylvania.

Major Thomas Browne not only explored the area destined to become Howard County, but also selected several choice sites for his own use. Among the landed estates which he received were Browne's Adventure, a grant of 1000 acres in 1694; Browne's Forest, a grant of 387 acres in 1695; Browne's Chance, a grant of 574 acres in 1702; Ranter's Ridge, a grant of 415 acres in 1703; and Addition, a grant of 400 acres in 1707. The main holdings were Browne's Forest, located near Clarksville, and Ranter's Ridge, overlooking the main falls of the Patapsco at Woodstock. In 1696



Major Thomas Browne was one of the military officers of Anne Arundel County who signed a letter congratulating King William III on his escape from assassination. Major Browne died in 1715 and by his will divided his landed estates among several sons. Browne's Forest at Clarksville became the seat of his son, Valentine Browne, his son, Joshua Browne, was seated at Ranter's Ridge, which was held by several generations of descendants. Major Browne's seat in Anne Arundel County, known as Clink, and property in Annapolis and at Elkridge were divided among his other sons, William and John.

About the same time several members of the Howard family, who were then seated at Howard's Hills and adjacent estates on the Severn River, began to take up lands in the upland areas which were destined to be given the family name—Howard.

Matthew Howard, founder of the family line, is believed to have been born in London about 1600. Some historians think that he was the son of Sir John Howard, who was one of the officers of the Virginia Company. Court records show that Matthew Howard was established in Virginia in 1635. He came to Maryland with the Puritans and took up lands at Round Bay on the south side of the Severn in 1650. His five sons, John, Samuel, Matthew, Cornelius and Philip, and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, arrived later. The sons took up lands adjacent to their father's estate, beginning about 1663. John Howard, the eldest son, married Susannah Norwood Stevens, widow of Charles Stevens, and daughter of Captain John Norwood, High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, whose seat was at The Woodyard and Charles Hills on the Upper Severn. His second wife was Elinor Maccubbin, widow of John Maccubbin.

Captain John Howard, his son by his first marriage, was an officer in the Anne Arundel County Militia. Captain Howard's first wife was Mary Warfield, daughter of Richard and Elinor Browne Warfield, a daughter of Captain John Browne. Captain John Howard, for his second wife, married Katherine Greenberry Ridgely, widow of Colonel Henry Ridgely and granddaughter of Colonel Nicholas Greenberry. Their daughter, Katherine Howard, became the wife of Orlando Griffith, eldest son of the emigrant William Griffith, whose wife was Susannah Maccubbin.

All these families of Howard, Browne, Norwood, Warfield, Ridgely, Griffith and Maccubbin, were closely related by intermarriage and, noting the success of their relative, Major Thomas Browne, in acquiring new landed estates in the upland regions of the County, they began to follow his example and move into the new territory.

In 1725 Captain John Howard acquired a large estate in the Elkridge area called Howard's Luck, where he took up his residence. His son-in-law, Orlando Griffith, took up a residence nearby and later acquired Griffith's

Adventure and Griffith's Purchase, two large tracts of about 1500 acres in extent on the east bank of the Patuxent River opposite the city of Laurel. This plantation was possessed by descendants of Orlando Griffith until the year 1875. Both Captain John Howard and Orlando Griffith were among the founders of Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish.

Captain John Howard was not the only member of his family to take up lands in the Howard area. Joseph Howard, who acquired Howard's Inheritance on the Severn from his father, Captain Cornelius Howard, also acquired several tracts of land near the site of Clarksville. Among these were: Howard's Discovery—1590 acres; Howard's Passage—500 acres; Joseph's Hazard—100 acres; and Howard's Second Discovery. He continued to live on the Severn at Howard's Inheritance, but by his will of 1736 divided his Howard County lands among his sons, Henry, Joseph, Ephraim and Cornelius. Dr. Ephraim Howard, son of Joseph, was seated at Discovery. His plantation house may be seen at Glenelg. Discovery extended from Glenelg to Doughoregan Manor.

Matthew Howard, Jr., the third son of Matthew Howard the founder, also left descendants who acquired lands in the Howard County area. His sons, John and Matthew, acquired grants of land near Columbia. John Howard, who resided on the Magothy River, assigned Howard's First Chance, at Columbia, to Lancelot Todd. He sold Left Out, a tract near Dayton, to John Gaither.

Major Thomas Browne had been assisted in obtaining land grants in the Howard County area by his friend, John Dorsey, a member of the Governor's Council. He is usually designated Honorable John Dorsey, as he held important political offices rather than military appointments. He was one of the four sons of Edward Dorsey, who came to Maryland with the Virginia Puritans in 1650 and settled at Hockley, or Hockley-in-the-Hole, situated near the holdings of the Howard family below Round Bay. Edward Dorsey died by drowning in 1655, when his little ship foundered in the Chesapeake Bay between Kent Island and Annapolis. He left three sons, Edward, John and Joshua, and a daughter, Sarah, who married Matthew Howard. John Dorsey acquired the interests of Hockley from his brothers and, on resurveying it, found it to be a tract of 843 acres. Hockley has been in the possession of the Dorsey family until very recent years, when it was acquired by a public utility company. John Dorsey was one of the first to acquire lands at Elkridge. In 1694 he patented Troy Hill, Isle of Ely and Creecian Siege—all located on the great ridge overlooking Elkridge Landing. He built a great stone house at Troy Hill, which became his favorite place of residence, although he continued to own Hockley also. This old house, somewhat altered, is still standing and is one of the landmarks of Howard County. Other lands in the same vicinity taken up by

Hon. John Dorsey were Dorsey's Adventure, Dorsey's Search and Whitaker's Purchase, which adjoined it. One of his greatest land grants—of nearly 2500 acres—was given the distinctive name of White Wine and Claret. This tract is situated on the Middle Branch of the Patuxent and is very irregular in outline. It is related that, when Honorable John Dorsey was shown the plat made by the surveyors, he noted the extreme irregularity of the boundary lines and suggested that the men who had made such crooked outlines must have been drinking "too much white wine and claret." In this manner the tract received its unusual name. By his will of 1714 John Dorsey left White Wine and Claret to his grandsons, Charles Ridgely and William Ridgely, children of his daughter, Deborah, who married Charles Greenberry Ridgely. He left Dorsey's Adventure and Whitaker's Purchase to his grandson Edward Dorsey, also a son of his deceased son Edward. He left his residence property, Troy Hill, to his grandson Basil Dorsey, son of his son Caleb, who was the owner of Moore's Morning Choice or Belmont.

Major Edward Dorsey, the eldest son of Edward Dorsey the founder, was seated at Dorsey, a tract on the south side of the Severn adjacent to Norwood's Fancy. Later he built a house in Annapolis, where the Assembly met while the State House was under construction. Like his brother, Honorable John Dorsey, he was active in the political life of the province. He served as a Justice of Anne Arundel County and later was a Judge of the High Court of Chancery, a member of the Assembly and a colonel in the Horse Militia. He established a residence at Major's Choice, adjacent to Troy Hill where his brother, Hon. John Dorsey, resided, transferring his seat in the Assembly from Anne Arundel County to Baltimore County, indicating that the Elkridge area was then regarded as within the boundaries of Baltimore County. He also acquired Long Reach and Dorsey's Addition, adjacent to Major's Choice. He was succeeded at Major's Choice by his son Joshua, who married Anne Ridgely, eldest daughter of Col. Henry and Katherine Greenberry Ridgely. Many later Dorseys of prominence, including several officers serving in the American Revolution, are descended from this branch of the Dorsey, Ridgely and Greenberry families. Colonel Edward Dorsey's daughter, Anne, married John Hammond, from whom are descended many notable persons, including Governor Warfield of Maryland.

Few families exceeded the Hammond family in the extent of land holdings in Anne Arundel and Howard Counties. Thomas Hammond, the founder in America, was a descendant of John Hammond (1542-1589) of Lancashire, a lawyer who became Master in Chancery for the Diocese of London in 1575, and his son, Dr. John Hammond (1579-1617), who was Court Physician to King James I of England. Despite this royal association

his son, Colonel Thomas Hammond, served in the Parliamentary army under Oliver Cromwell. He was one of the judges who tried King Charles I and condemned him to execution in the Tower of London. According to tradition, Col. Thomas Hammond was murdered by a partisan of King Charles for having condemned the King to death. It is believed that the Thomas Hammond who came to Maryland with the Puritans of Virginia in 1650 was a son or nephew of Colonel Thomas Hammond.

Thomas Hammond settled on the Severn River adjacent to the Howards at Round Bay. His son, General John Hammond, married Mary Howard, daughter of Matthew Howard. General John Hammond was one of the most important men of his time. He held many public offices, serving as a "justice of the quorum" of the Provincial Court, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Major-General of the Western Shore of Maryland, and member of the Council under the Royal Governors. General John Hammond acquired Hammond's Forest, Hammond's Inheritance, Hammond's Inclosure, Hammond's Addition and other tracts in the Howard County area. He died in 1707 and left four sons.

His son, William Hammond, established Hammond's Ferry, the only crossing of the Patapsco River below the head of navigation at Elkridge Landing. The old Hammond's Ferry Road is still one of the important highways of Anne Arundel County. William Hammond also owned a forge at Avalon and a distillery at Elkridge.

Charles Hammond, third son of General John Hammond, lived at Howard's Adventure in the upper Severn area near Cambrell's Station. His ancient dwelling-house is still standing in 1971 and efforts are being made to preserve it as an historic shrine. He acquired much of the Howard County lands of his father. The old manor house, now called Burleigh Manor, adjoining the Doughoregan Manor of the Carrolls, marks the site of the Hammond holdings of Howard County. Charles Hammond married his cousin, Hannah Howard, daughter of Philip and Ruth Baldwin Howard, and left many important descendants. His son, Colonel Charles Hammond, was Treasurer of Maryland and a member of the Council. He acquired Whitehall, the former seat of Captain William Fuller and Colonel Nicholas Greenberry. After the death of Rachel Hammond, widow of Colonel Charles Hammond, Whitehall was acquired by Governor Horatio Sharpe. Other important descendants of the line of the Hammonds were Colonel Rezin Hammond and Major Philip Hammond of the army of the American Revolution, Matthias Hammond, builder of the Hammond-Harwood House at Annapolis, and John Hays Hammond, the famous mining engineer.

Among the pioneers who acquired extensive land holdings in the Howard area prior to 1700 was Colonel Henry Ridgely. He was born in

Devonshire, England, and came to Maryland about the year 1659. He and James Warner, whose daughter he married, took up Wardridge, a grant of 600 acres, in 1661. This estate was situated on the north side of the South River and extended to the holdings of the Howard family at Round Bay on the Severn. He soon rose to prominence. He was Justice of Anne Arundel County in 1679, Captain of the Militia in 1689 and Colonel of Foot in 1694. He acquired several other land grants. In the last year of his life he acquired Ridgely's Forest in the Howard area located on the Middle Branch of the Patuxent near Savage. His son, Henry Ridgely, married Katherine Greenberry, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Greenberry. He died in 1699, predeceasing his father, but survived by several children. His oldest son, Colonel Henry Ridgely, inherited Howard's Luck from Captain John Howard. Colonel Henry Ridgely sold Wardridge to his brother-in-law, Thomas Worthington, and acquired the interest in Ridgely's Forest which his uncle, Charles Ridgely, had inherited. He moved his seat to Ridgely's Forest and thereby established the Ridgely line in the Howard County area. He acquired several additional tracts of land in the same area, including Ridgely's Great Park, Ridgely's Great Range, Hickory Ridge, Henry and Thomas, Partnership, Altogether, and Round About Hills. He resurveyed Ridgely's Forest, changing its name to Harry's Lot. He was one of the builders of Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish, in 1728. His wife was Elizabeth Warfield, daughter of Benjamin Warfield.

Richard Warfield, whose seat on the South River adjoined Wardridge where the first Colonel Henry Ridgely was seated, was likewise active in acquiring lands in the Howard area. He settled in Maryland about the year 1662, his plantation, Wayfield, being located at Crownsville. His wife was Elinor Browne, daughter of Captain John Browne. Among his other lands in the same area were the adjoining tracts, Warfield's Right, Hope, Increase, and Warfield's Plains, which extended along the road to Millersville possessed by John Warfield, his oldest son, and Warfield's Forest near Indian Landing, where his son Richard Warfield, Jr. was seated. In his later years Richard Warfield extended his holding into the Howard County area. He acquired Warfield's Range. After his death in 1704, his sons had Warfield's Range resurveyed and increased it to 1500 acres. It is located on the Middle Branch of the Patuxent near Savage and was notable for the excellent grade of tobacco grown there.

Richard Warfield by his will divided Warfield's Range between his youngest son Benjamin and his daughter, Rachel Yates. Several other important landed estates were obtained by the sons of Richard Warfield. John and Alexander took up Venison Park—about 1300 acres—on the south of Warfield's Range, and sons Richard and Benjamin obtained Wincopin Neck and Warfield's Contrivance on the northern side. Many members of

later generations of Warfields lived on these tracts, which were frequently subdivided.

In this manner much of the most valuable land in the Howard County area was acquired by a few enterprising families, the Howards, Brownes, Griffiths, Dorseys, Hammonds, Ridgelys and Warfields. They cleared the forests and established their residences in the upland areas of the great granite ridges of Howard. The climate was more healthful and the soil more fertile than that of lower Anne Arundel. A superior grade of tobacco was grown and soon a port was established at Elkridge Landing, where hogsheads of tobacco could be loaded on sailing ships bound for England. The real work of opening up the county, however, was the task of the second and third generations.

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tract as extending "from the Patuxent by a blind path to Thomas Browne's plantation to four Indian cabins and thence to some oaks." The famous manor house, perhaps the most historic of Maryland manor houses which have been preserved to the present day was built about 1720 or slightly thereafter.

North of the Carrolls and adjoining Ranter's Ridge of Captain Thomas Browne, was the estate of Benjamin Hood, pioneer of the Hood family on the Patapsco. Benjamin Hood built a mill at Hood's Haven or Hollofields, where the old Frederick Road crosses the Patapsco River. He was the son of John Hood, an early settler of the Herring Bay region in Lower Anne Arundel County. John Hood II, the younger son of Benjamin, acquired Hood's Forest, which adjoined Hood's Haven. John Hood III built the old house at Hood's Forest which became known as Bowling Green. He had many prominent descendants, including John Mifflin Hood, president of the Western Maryland Railway Company.

A neighbor of the early Hoods was Robert Shipley, who settled at Shipley's Discovery in 1725. This tract was on the Patapsco beyond the Hood holdings. He was descended from Adam Shipley, who settled at Shipley's Choice on the Severn in 1681. Robert Shipley also acquired Shipley's Discovery located near Lisbon in Howard County. He left the Howard area and settled in Carroll County. One of his daughters married John Hood III and another daughter married Upton Welsh.

The Talbot family became established in the area along the Patapsco between John Hood and Caleb Dorsey. John Talbot, a grandson of Richard Talbot who settled on the West River in Lower Anne Arundel County in 1649, patented Talbot's Last Shift—a tract of 1120 acres adjoining Moore's Morning Choice. His brother, Richard Talbot, established himself nearby at Talbot's Vineyard. Some of the Lawrence family, who were related to the Talbots by marriage, also settled in this section of Elkridge.

Another of the important early land holders of the same area was Rev. Henry Hall, the Rector of St. James Church at West River. He acquired two important holdings of land at Elkridge—Bachelor's Hall and part of Talbot's Resolution Manor, the latter being a resurvey of some of the holdings of the Talbot family. Rev. Henry Hall married Mary Duvall, daughter of the wealthy Huguenot merchant, Mareen Duvall. Rev. Hall's son William settled at Elkridge; his son William Henry Hall was one of the wealthiest merchants of Elkridge at the time of the American Revolution, and had extensive interests in the iron industry as well as a mercantile business.

Turning now to the Patuxent River side of the Howard County area, several extensive land grants were acquired by Richard Snowden, whose seat was at Birmingham Manor on the west side of the Patuxent. The town

of Laurel marks the site of Birmingham Manor.

Almost directly across the river on the Howard side was Griffith's Adventure, an early acquisition of Orlando Griffith. This estate remained in possession of the Griffith family until 1875. Orlando Griffith was the owner of other tracts, including Food and Plenty, Howard's Search, and Duvall's Delight, which he sold to John Worthington and to Thomas Worthington, whose grandson, Dr. Charles Griffith Worthington, founded the Worthington line of Howard County.

Captain John Worthington, who purchased Greenberry's Forest from Col. Nicholas Greenberry in 1675 and became his neighbor at Greenberry Point, was one of the great landowners of Anne Arundel County. His wife was Sarah Howard, daughter of Matthew Howard. Thomas Worthington, his second son, married Elizabeth Ridgely, daughter of Henry Ridgely, whose wife was Katherine Greenberry, daughter of Col. Nicholas Greenberry. When the Ridgelys sold Wardridge, their early seat, and moved to the Howard area, Thomas Worthington purchased Wardridge and established it as his residence. Expanding his interests into the Howard County area, he acquired Worthington's Range near Clarksville, and Partnership in the central part of the county. His son, Major Nicholas Greenberry Worthington, married Catherine Griffith, daughter of Captain Charles Griffith, and from this line through Dr. Charles Griffith Worthington who settled at Worthington's Range, became the ancestor of the Worthingtons of Howard. The line is also well represented in Howard through the daughters of Thomas Worthington. His daughter Thomasine married Alexander Warfield of Venison Park; his daughter Ariana married Nicholas Cassaway. Other daughters married into the Howard and Dorsey families.

John Worthington, Jr., eldest son of Captain John Worthington, was also a great landowner. He gave his name to the beautiful Worthington Valley in Baltimore County through his extensive land holdings there. The most important of those grants in the Valley was Welsh's Cradle, a tract of 1000 acres which he devised to his son, Samuel Worthington. Welsh's Cradle, one of the show places of Baltimore County, is at present owned by a descendant, Nicholas G. Penniman, Esq. of the Baltimore Bar.

The Worthingtons sold part of their Howard County lands which they had acquired from Orlando Griffith to Thomas Sappington shortly after 1751. Thomas Sappington was one of the early settlers in the lower South River area of Anne Arundel. His wife was Mary Rutland, daughter of Thomas Rutland, a prosperous merchant of Annapolis. Thomas Rutland's wife was a granddaughter of Captain John Norwood, the first High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County. Thomas Sappington was well remembered in the will of his grandfather, Thomas Rutland. Thereby he was enabled to purchase land from the Worthingtons, and also a portion of Warfield's Range,



is of this line. Edward Norris, the second son of Thomas Norris, married Mary Freeman, and had a son, John Norris, who settled in the Herring Bay region of Anne Arundel County. During his long lifetime John Norris acquired extensive land holdings in Anne Arundel, in Baltimore County and along the Patapsco River. He died in 1740 leaving a will naming numerous sons and daughters. His son, Captain Thomas Norris, was an officer in the French and Indian Wars and owned lands in the upper Howard area near Mt. Airy. After the establishment of Frederick in 1748 he settled in that area. His son, John Norris, married Mary Raitt, whose grandfather, the Scotsman John Raith, had served as Mayor of Annapolis and as High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.

Through the marriage of John Norris and Mary Raitt, the Norris family became connected with the Welsh family, whose four sons served in the Elkridge Militia during the War of 1812. Major John Welsh, founder of the family, was Gentleman Justice of Anne Arundel County in 1666.\* The Governor appointed him High Sheriff in 1678 and as such he was responsible for the defense of the county in the Indian warfare of that period. As major of the Colonial Militia he took an active part in subduing the Indians. Other military officers who served in this period of struggle with the Indians were General John Howard, Colonel Nicholas Gassaway and Captain Edward Burgess. In 1681 a large party of Indians led by the Senecas invaded the plantation of Major Welsh on the South River. The Indians were driven away, but subsequently attacked the nearby plantations of Maren Duvall and Richard Snowden. During the fight two whites and a negro were killed by the Indians.\*\*

Shortly after Major John Welsh served with Colonel Thomas Taillor and Colonel William Burgess on the Governor's Commission to erect a Court House. In 1683 the Governor appointed him on the "Commission from the several Counties for the Advancement of Trade," to which only "men of the highest importance, the civil and military officers of the Counties" were appointed. Among those appointed for Arundel County were Colonel Thomas Taillor, Colonel William Burgess, Captain Richard Hill, William Richardson, Major John Welsh, Colonel Nicholas Greenberry, Colonel Nicholas Gassaway, John Sollers, Major Edward Dorsey, Captain Thomas Francis, Colonel Henry Ridgely, George Yate, Captain Edward Burgess, Richard Beard, Henry Constable, Nathan Smith, Colonel Samuel Chew, Benjamin Lawrence, John Bennett, Maren Duvall, Edward Talbott, Captain Henry Hanslap, Matthew Howard and Ferdinand Battee.\*\*\* Major John Welsh died in 1684, his will disposing of a large amount of property

\*Newman: *Anne Arundel Gentry*, p. 6.

\*\**Maryland Archives*, Vol. 7.

\*\*\**Maryland Archives*, Vol. 7, p. 610, 611.

among his numerous children. Burrage, his home plantation of 300 acres, was bought from John Burrage in 1668 for 4000 pounds of marketable tobacco.

His distinguished son was Colonel John Welsh (1672-1734), whose seat was the South River plantation called Arnold Gray, surveyed in 1668 for Richard Arnold and John Gray, and later purchased by his father, Major John Welsh. He was a large landowner and also interested in iron enterprises with his cousin, Richard Snowden. Colonel Welsh was twice married, his first wife being Thomasine Hopkins, daughter of Gerard Hopkins.

Ann Welsh, the eldest daughter of the second marriage, became the wife of Major Nathan Hammond, High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County in 1739. He was a prominent lawyer of Annapolis and major of the militia serving in the period of the French and Indian Wars. Captain John Welsh III inherited the home plantation Arnold Gray and, like his father and grandfather, was a wealthy and prominent citizen holding important civil and military offices. In 1778 he signed the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance. He married Hannah Hammond, daughter of Captain John Hammond. (See will of John Hammond, November 12, 1753 and will of his wife Ann Dorsey Hammond, December 1, 1779, both mentioning daughter Hannah Welsh.)

Captain John Welsh acquired extensive lands in the upper County and established his son, John Welsh IV, at John's Beginning near Elkridge in 1762. The latter, like his father, married a Hammond, and was the founder of the Howard County branch of the Welsh family. Four of the sons of John Welsh IV served in the War of 1812 and took part in the defense of Baltimore at the Battle of North Point, September 12, 1814.\* These were Hammond Welsh, Captain John Dorsey Welsh, Nicholas Dorsey Welsh and Captain Upton Dorsey Welsh.

Captain Upton Dorsey Welsh, who resided on a plantation near Sykesville, was a militia officer for many years. When General Lafayette made his last triumphal visit to the United States in 1825, he was escorted from the city of Baltimore through Howard County to Frederick, Maryland, by the 3rd Regimental Cavalry commanded by Captain Upton Dorsey Welsh.

The Marriott family, which gave its name to Marriottsville in Howard County, was founded by John Marriott, who settled on the upper Severn. His home plantation is marked by the fine colonial mansion called Brooksby. In 1681 the Seneca Indians raided the Marriott plantation and several servants were killed. John Marriott and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Richard Acton, one of the original Puritans of 1649, escaped from the

\*Warfield, *Founders*, p. 470.

bayonet counterattack. Many gallant Marylanders died that day, including Captain Edward Duvall of the Second Regiment. Among the wounded were Captains Nicholas Gassaway and Jacob Brice of the Third Regiment, Lieutenant William Duvall of the Third Regiment, and Captains Jacob Norris and James Somervell of the Sixth Regiment. The Maryland Line lost about six hundred men and officers in the Battle of Camden; the British only half that number.

The remainder of the Maryland Line, now comprising about 775 men and officers under command of General Smallwood, fell back to Hillsborough, North Carolina, where they awaited the arrival of new recruits from Maryland. The act passed in June 1780 by the Assembly "to raise an additional regiment if necessary" was put into effect after October 1780. Great efforts were made to raise funds to provide food, clothing and supplies for the soldiers. Members of the Assembly raised a considerable fund by voluntary subscription. Among those from Anne Arundel including the Elkridge area it is noteworthy that Charles Carroll of Carrollton gave two hogsheads of tobacco, Brice Worthington two hogsheads, Nicholas Worthington three hogsheads, Nicholas Maccubbin £1225 paper money, Matthew Hammond £150 paper money, John Browne £1125 paper money, Benjamin Norris £250 paper money and Edward Burgess two hogsheads of tobacco. The property of Maryland Tories and of British citizens was confiscated.

On January 17, 1781 a portion of the American forces under command of General Morgan encountered a strong British force under Colonel Bannister Tarleton. Morgan placed the Maryland Regiment commanded by Colonel John Eager Howard in the center, with the militia in front. As Tarleton's men advanced the militiamen gave way, but the Maryland Line held its position, despite repeated attacks. The American cavalry, under Colonel William Washington, rode around the British line and attacked the British flank. At this point Colonel Howard ordered his men to move forward and attack the British with their bayonets. After a brief but spirited engagement, the British lines gave way and the Maryland Regiment was undisputed master of the battlefield.\*

Lord Cornwallis, the British Commander, then sent a strong force from Charleston to trap the victorious Americans, but General Morgan withdrew and arrived at Guilford Court House, South Carolina, on February 8, 1781, where he joined forces with General Greene. Among those forces were the First Maryland Regiment commanded by Colonel Gunby and the Second Maryland Regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Ford.

\*This Battle of Cowpens inspired the lines in the Maryland Anthem, "Remember Howard's warlike thrust."

The Battle of Guilford Court House took place on March 15, 1781. General Greene stationed his men in a strong position and awaited the attack of the veteran soldiers of Cornwallis. The British penetrated the lines of the American militia and engaged the Maryland Regiments in a furious onslaught. Again Colonel Howard's men, with their bayonets, drove back the British veterans, inflicting severe losses. General Greene, however, deemed it unwise to risk his entire force in a single decisive battle so at the end of the day he made an orderly retreat. The British gained their objective, but lost a quarter of their men in the costly victory. The First Maryland Regiment, which bore the brunt of the British attack, also suffered very heavy losses, including Major Archibald Anderson.

After the Battle of Guilford Court House, General Cornwallis returned to Charleston, leaving General Rawden to hold Camden, South Carolina. General Greene, cautiously following the British, engaged the enemy on April 25, 1781 at Hobkirk's Hill near Camden. The Americans almost had victory in their grasp but, due to an error of Colonel Gunby in executing orders, the American line became confused. In the midst of the battle Colonel Benjamin Ford, commanding the Second Maryland Regiment and Captain William Beatty were shot dead, rendering their men leaderless. General Greene was compelled to withdraw his men and fell back to safer territory.

General Greene continued to receive new recruits whereas the British forces were gradually becoming reduced by battle casualties. Continuing to take the offensive, General Greene determined to attack the British field force under Colonel Stuart. On September 8, 1781 General Greene attacked the British fortified position at Eutaw Springs, South Carolina. The first attack of the new American militia, trained by General von Steuben, met with some success. When their line wavered, the British counterattacked, throwing the militiamen into confusion. At this point, General Greene called on his finest fighting men, the Third and Fourth Maryland Regiments, for a bayonet attack. Colonel Howard, leading his men, swept the British from the field, but the men, stopping to loot the British camp, halted their pursuit, thereby giving Colonel Stuart, the British commander, time to rally his men. The American advance was halted, and after bitter fighting General Greene again was compelled to withdraw.

Casualties were heavy on both sides. Among them was Colonel John Eager Howard, who was disabled in the closing stages of the battle by a bullet through the shoulder. Captain Henry Dobson and Lieutenant William Duvall, very gallant officers, were among those killed. In his report of the battle, Colonel Howard said "Nearly one-half of my men were killed or wounded and I had seven officers out of twelve disabled, four killed and three severely wounded." The British lost about forty percent of their men.

agriculture and established the State farm for agricultural research.

Robert Davis (1719-1789), son of Thomas and Mary Pierpont Davis, settled at Ranter's Ridge, near Woodstock, and established the main Howard County branch of the Davis family. He married Ruth Gaither, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gaither. He was a vestryman of Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish, and by profession a surveyor. He had several sons and daughters. One of the sons, Caleb Davis of Ranter's Ridge, married Louise Browne, daughter of John Riggs Browne and Sarah Cassaway Browne, who owned another portion of Ranter's Ridge. Their son, Henry Cassaway Davis, born in 1823, moved to West Virginia, where he founded the Davis Coal and Coke Company and made a great fortune. He served a term as United States Senator from West Virginia and, at the age of eighty-one, ran for vice-president on the democratic ticket with Judge Alton B. Parker for president. The democrats were defeated by the republicans, headed by President Theodore Roosevelt, then running for his second term.

Francis Davis (1722-1778) was the youngest son of Thomas and Mary Pierpont Davis. His wife, Anne Hammond, was a daughter of John Hammond and granddaughter of Colonel Charles Hammond. There were many descendants of this line, notably a grandson, Henry Shipley Davis, one of the great landowners of Anne Arundel County. The history of this branch of the family relates to Anne Arundel County rather than to Howard County.

The arms traditionally used by members of the Davis family are the same as those used by the Davis family of Roxbury, Massachusetts and are described in Burke's *General Armory* under Davies as follows:

ARMS: Gules a griffin segreant or

CREST: A griffin segreant or

MOTTO: *Deo duce ferro comitante*

According to *The Ancestry of Solomon Davis, 1769-1857*, by Merle H. Davis of Franklin, Vermont (1964) this coat-of-arms was verified by the New England Genealogical Society on application of Ichabod Davis of Massachusetts. In this connection it is interesting to note that Robert Davis of Ranter's Ridge had a son, also Ichabod Davis. The griffin was a favorite device of the ancient chieftains of Wales. This Davis coat-of-arms is one of the color illustrations of this book.

There is, however, another version, which has been used by some members of the Davis family in Maryland. It is not listed in Burke's *General*

*Armory* but according to an unpublished manuscript by Hester Dorsey Richardson, this is as follows:

ARMS: Sable, three nags heads erased argent

CREST: A wolf salient argent

References: Boddie, John Bennett. *Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight*. Chapter XXIII, Captain James Davis of New England and Virginia  
Jester and Hidey. *Adventures of Purse and Person*, pp. 148-151  
Riggs, John B. *The Riggs Family*. Various citations  
Lawrence. *Colonial Families of America*, Vol. II, pp. 30-52  
Richardson, H. D. *Sidelights*, Vol. II, p. 77  
———. *The Davis Family of Maryland*. Unpublished manuscript  
Warfield, J. D. *Founders*, pp. 113-116

## DEVRIES

The Devries family of Howard County was founded by Saib Devries, who came from Holland in 1803 and settled in Howard County near Sykesville. He married Sarah Elder and had a son, Henry O. Devries, born at Sykesville in 1826. Henry O. Devries became one of the leaders of the political life of Howard County. He was a Judge of the Orphans' Court of Howard County and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1867. Being interested in the advance of agriculture, he became master of the State Grange. He served also as president of the Howard County School Board. His wife, Ann, was a daughter of Judge John H. Shipley of Carroll County. He died in 1902 and some of his descendants became well established in Baltimore City.

References: Warfield, *Founders*, pp. 488-489

## DORSEY

The Dorseys of Maryland are a branch of the British family of Darcy, which appears both in England and in Ireland. The first Darcy in England was Sir Norman d'Areci, who was one of the Norman knights who accompanied his cousin, William the Conqueror in the conquest of England.

English genealogists have traced Sir Norman d'Areci back to Rollo, the Viking leader, who became the first duke of Normandy.\* His son, called William Longspee (d. 942) was the second duke of Normandy. Richard Sans Peur (d. 996) a grandson was the third duke. His son Richard II, the fourth duke, was married several times. His oldest son, Richard III, the

\*Rollo (d. 931) was known to his warriors as Rolf the Ganger because he was so large a man that no horse could carry him. He therefore led his troops on foot. His statue may be seen in Rouen.



fifth duke, died early and Robert, the next son, became the sixth duke. Robert's son was William the Conqueror. The son of Richard II, the fourth duke, by his third wife Pavia, was William, who became Count of Arques. Among other titles which he possessed was that of Count of Areci, a Norman town near Dieppe, which title he passed to his son Norman. The latter became known as Sir Norman d'Areci or Darcy. He was a first cousin of William the Conqueror.

After the conquest Sir Norman d'Areci was rewarded with vast possessions. He was lord of thirty-three manors in Lincolnshire (see *Doomsday book—Lincolnshire*). The family became known as Darcy and spread into Yorkshire and into Essex. Hockley in Essex, where the Darcys were lords of the manor, is generally believed to have been the source from which the Dorseys of Maryland and Virginia are derived, as the first land grant which Edward Dorsey the founder received in Maryland was called Hockley. Darcys were also lords of the manor of Tolleshunt-Darcy in Essex and worshipped at nearby St. Nicholas Church, where they were buried and where there are several Darcy brasses. The Darcy coat-of-arms with its three cinquefoils also appears in a chapel of St. Nicholas. Joshua Dorsey (d. 1688) son of Edward Dorsey the founder affixed a seal to documents which he signed bearing the cinquefoil of the Darcys, thus indicating, prior to 1688, the fact that he considered himself to be a descendant of the ancient family of Darcy. At All Saints Church, Malden, Essex, there is a memorial to Sir Thomas Darcy (d. 1485). There is a memorial to a later Sir Thomas Darcy (d. 1612) in St. Botolph's Church, Aldgate, London.\*

It is said that both Conyers, Lord Darcy (d. 1653-54) and his brother, Thomas Darcy, had a son Edward not further traceable in England. Some Dorsey descendants think it most probable that Edward Dorsey the founder, who was in Virginia in 1642, was this Edward, son of this Thomas Darcy, or possibly a son of his brother, Conyers, Lord Dorsey.

Early Virginia records show that Edward Dorsey was brought over from England in 1642 by Thomas Browne, who was probably a kinsman. As Harry Wright Newman has suggested in his book *Anne Arundel Gentry*, there is a Hockley Parish in Middlesex County, England, and the fact that Edward Dorsey gave the name of Hockley-in-the-Hole to his estate on the Severn River might indicate that Edward Dorsey's English ancestors came from Hockley Parish. Other writers have stated that Edward Dorsey came to America from London, where Thomas Browne resided.

Hockley-in-the-Hole was patented by the three sons of Edward Dorsey in 1664 "it being the plantation on which they now live." It adjoined the

\*For this information I am indebted to Mr. Louis Dorsey Clark, who has visited Tolleshunt-Darcy, Malden, and other localities associated with the Darcy family. The guest book at Darcy Hall, Tolleshunt-Darcy, bears the names of numerous Dorsey visitors from America.

lands of Cornelius and Samuel Howard below Round Bay on the south side of the Severn River. Edward Dorsey is referred to in early documents as a boatwright or shipbuilder. His death occurred by drowning in the summer of 1659. The ship on which he was sailing was caught in one of the sudden thunder squalls for which Chesapeake Bay is noted, and his body ultimately washed up on the shore of Kent Island, across the Bay from the mouth of the Severn.

The family of Ann Dorsey, wife of Edward Dorsey, is not known. The will of Edward Dorsey mentions three sons, Joshua, Edward and John, and a daughter Sarah, who married Matthew Howard.

The three sons of Edward Dorsey were among the leaders of the military and civil life of their time. Their many descendants have occupied positions of wealth and importance throughout the entire history of Maryland. The history of the Dorseys is well documented, and it is not necessary to repeat it in detail. Those interested in the details of Dorsey genealogy are referred to *The Dorsey Family* by Dorsey and Nimmo, 1947, and to the section on the Dorsey family in *Anne Arundel Gentry* by Harry Wright Newman. However, the Dorseys and their descendants have been so prominent in Howard County history that a brief recapitulation of their activities is essential to an understanding of Howard County history.

Joshua Dorsey, the oldest son of Edward Dorsey, was born in Virginia and died in Anne Arundel County in 1688. He married Sarah Richardson and had one son, Colonel John Dorsey, who became High Sheriff of Baltimore County in 1713. He laid out the town of Joppa on the Bush River as "John Dorsey, Gentleman Surveyor of Baltimore County." His descendants have not been as numerous as those of his younger brothers, and for the most part lived in Harford County and in Cecil County.

Colonel Edward Dorsey, the second son, was perhaps the most notable of the three sons of Edward Dorsey, the immigrant. He was Justice and Commissioner of Anne Arundel County and in 1694 was on the commission to build the Court House and a free school in Annapolis. The Maryland Assembly, of which he was a delegate from 1696 to 1704, met in session at his town house in Annapolis until the Court House was erected. Colonel Edward Dorsey first married Sarah Wyatt, daughter of Nicholas Wyatt, who settled on the Severn River near the Dorseys. The Wyatt family was connected with Sir Francis Wyatt, an early governor of Virginia. Sir Thomas Wyatt, the Elizabethan poet, was of the same family. There were eight children of this marriage. After the death of his first wife in 1690 Colonel Dorsey married Margaret Larkin and had five more children. About the time of his second marriage he took up a residence at Elkridge. Major's Choice, where he became seated, was one of the earliest land grants in the Howard area.



By his will, probated in 1705, Colonel Edward Dorsey left Major's Choice to his son Samuel, but the latter transferred it to his younger brother, Joshua Dorsey, 1686-1747. Major's Choice was in Huntington Hundred of upper Anne Arundel County. Joshua Dorsey was a pew holder of Christ Church, Queen Caroline County, and his marriage to Anne Ridgely, daughter of Henry and Katherine Greenberry Ridgely, appears in the church records. Captain Joshua Dorsey was one of the commissioners who laid out Elkridge as a town in 1732. He was for many years a captain in the Elkridge militia. He was survived by ten children, five of them sons, who in turn had many descendants.

Colonel John Dorsey, 1688-1764, was perhaps the most outstanding of the sons of Colonel Edward Dorsey. He resided at Dorsey's First Discovery in Elkridge Hundred. The town of Elkridge occupies part of Dorsey's First Discovery. He was the holder of pew No. 3 in Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish. He married Honor Elder, daughter of John Elder, who had extensive land holdings on the Patapsco River. He left ten children. His oldest son, Michael, inherited First Discovery, embracing 400 acres. Among his other lands was Dorsey's Grove, a tract of 1030 acres which he partitioned among four daughters in 1735. His daughter Ruth married Benjamin Lawrence and his daughter Susanna married Levin Lawrence. These Lawrences of Dorsey's Grove lived in the vicinity of Poplar Spring.

The youngest son of the three sons of Edward Dorsey the immigrant was Captain John Dorsey, often called Honorable John Dorsey. He acquired Hockley-in-the-Hole from his brothers, and it remained in the possession of his descendants for many generations. He also acquired several tracts of land in the Elkridge area. Shortly after 1690 he built a large stone house on the tract called Troy or Troy Hill and established his residence there. This is regarded as the oldest dwelling house still surviving in Howard County. It may be seen from the top of the hill overlooking Route No. 1 to Washington just west of Elkridge. John Dorsey became a Gentleman Justice of the Quorum in 1694, and served in the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly for several years. In 1711 he was appointed a member of the Council or Upper House; hence his designation "Honorable." His wife was Pleasance Ely. By his will he left Dorsey's Search (near Columbia) to his grandson John Dorsey, son of his son Edward, and Troy to his grandson Basil, son of his son Caleb. He devised Dorsey's Adventure at Elkridge to his son Edward. He devised his South River plantation to Samuel and Richard Dorsey, sons of his son Caleb. The tract bearing the distinctive name of White Wine and Claret\* was devised, to his grandsons,

\*So-called because of its irregular boundary lines. When Hon. John Dorsey saw the survey he commented on its irregularity and suggested that the surveyor must have been "drinking too much white wine and claret."

Charles and William Ridgely, sons of his daughter Deborah.

Edward Dorsey, the son of John and Pleasance Dorsey, died early in life, probably in 1701. His oldest son, called Captain John Dorsey, inherited Dorsey's Search from his grandfather. He was often called "Patuxent John" Dorsey because his lands, including Dorsey's Search and Long Reach, extended from the Little Patuxent to the Middle Patuxent River. He was one of the commissioners to erect a town at Elkridge Landing in 1732 and served as captain in an Elkridge company of militia. He died in 1761, leaving ten children.

Edward Dorsey, the younger son of Edward and Ruth Dorsey, inherited Dorsey's Adventure and Whitaker's Purchase from his grandfather, Hon. John Dorsey. He married Sarah Todd, daughter of Lancelot and Elizabeth Rockhold Todd, a descendant of Captain Thomas Todd. Edward Dorsey died in 1767 leaving six sons and three daughters. His daughter Elizabeth married Hon. Henry Griffith.

Caleb Dorsey, son of Honorable John and Pleasance Dorsey, was born in 1685 at Hockley-in-the-Hole on the Severn, which was subsequently conveyed to him by his father. Here he established his seat, which remained in possession of his descendants until the middle of the twentieth century, when it was acquired by the telephone company.

Caleb Dorsey of Hockley-in-the-Hole married Eleanor Warfield, daughter of Richard Warfield, founder of the Warfield family of Maryland. He acquired extensive land holdings in the vicinity of Elkridge. Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish, was built on New Year's Gift, one of his landed estates, where his son John Dorsey was seated. Caleb and John Dorsey, Gentlemen, executed the deed which conveyed two acres of land for the erection of Christ Church. Caleb Dorsey died in 1742 leaving thirteen children. His son Richard inherited his seat at Hockley-in-the-Hole.

Caleb Dorsey, the third son of Caleb and Eleanor Warfield Dorsey, was the most important of the sons and indeed one of the most outstanding of the entire Dorsey clan. Caleb Dorsey acquired lands on Curtis Creek which contained important deposits of iron ore. There he established a forge, and with the profits of this venture acquired additional iron ore-bearing lands along the Patapsco River, notably at Avalon, a few miles above Elkridge Landing. Becoming one of the wealthiest men of the period, he purchased Moore's Morning Choice, a superbly-situated tract of land situated on the crest of the great hill at Elkridge. There, in 1738, he built the great mansion which he called Belmont, one of the finest colonial mansions of Maryland. His wife was Priscilla Hill, daughter of Henry Hill of West River, whom he met while fox-hunting. Caleb and Priscilla Hill Dorsey lived at Belmont in grand style. Caleb died in 1772 leaving seven children. After his death his second son, Samuel Dorsey, operated the iron

works, which, during the American Revolution, supplied the Continental army with a large amount of equipment.

Basil Dorsey (1704-1768), son of Caleb and Eleanor Dorsey, lived on land adjoining the estate of his brother Caleb at Belmont. Like his brother, John Dorsey of New Year's Gift, he occupied a pew in Christ Church. He married Sarah Worthington.

His son, Colonel Thomas Worthington Dorsey, was commanding officer of the Elkridge Battalion of militia during the American Revolution. He was a delegate to the General Convention of Maryland in 1774, a member of the Association of Freemen of Maryland and served on the Committee of Observation and Safety for Anne Arundel County. He married twice, both wives being named Elizabeth Ridgely. His first wife was a daughter of Colonel Henry Ridgely and his second wife was her cousin and a daughter of Judge Nicholas Ridgely of Delaware.

It is said that no other Maryland family contributed as many officers to the American Revolution as did the Dorseys.

Captain John Dorsey, of John Dorsey of New Year's Gift, also commanded a company of Elkridge militia. His brother, Richard Dorsey, born at New Year's Gift in 1756, served in Rawlings' Regiment, Maryland Continental Line. He was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, but was exchanged and served in the New Jersey campaign.

Captain John Worthington Dorsey (1751-1832) a son of Thomas Beale and Ann Worthington Dorsey, was a grandson of Caleb and Eleanor Dorsey. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the Flying Camp, and fought in the Battles of Long Island and White Plains. After the Flying Camp was disbanded in December 1776 he returned home and commanded a company of the Elkridge Militia.

Captain Daniel Dorsey (1757-1832) was a son of Colonel Thomas and Elizabeth Ridgely Dorsey. In 1775 he became an officer in Captain Thomas Price's Rifle Company and took part in the opening campaigns of the Revolution around Boston. He attracted the attention of Major Charles Lee of Virginia, at whose recommendation the Virginia Legislature offered him a captaincy if he would raise a company in Maryland. As he could not get permission from Maryland to do so, he accepted a commission as captain in the Flying Camp. After participating in the campaign around New York, the Flying Camp was disbanded, and Daniel Dorsey was commissioned a captain in the Fourth Maryland Regiment. He took part in the Battle of Princeton and was wounded at the Battle of Germantown, where his company suffered heavy losses. He later married his cousin, Eleanor Dorsey, by whom he had sixteen children.

Lieutenant Charles Dorsey, son of Aquilla and Ann Griffith Dorsey, was also an officer in the Flying Camp. His company was organized and commanded by Captain Joseph Burgess.

Captain Ely Dorsey (1744-1803) of the Maryland Continental Line, was the son of Edward and Ruth Todd Dorsey. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the Flying Camp and, after taking part in the Battles of Long Island and White Plains, was promoted to captain in the 2nd Regiment Maryland Continental Line in December, 1776. He was taken prisoner at Staten Island in August, 1777, and eventually released on parole. After the Revolution he settled in Frederick County, Maryland.

John Dorsey (ca. 1750-1801) was the son of John and Elizabeth Gardiner Dorsey, eldest son of Greenberry Dorsey. He was commissioned surgeon's mate in the Flying Camp in August, 1776. After the Flying Camp was disbanded he was recommissioned surgeon's mate in Spencer's Additional Regiment, with which he served until January 1, 1781. After the war he settled in Philadelphia.

Larkin Dorsey (1744-1823) was the son of Joshua and Rachel Dorsey. He was born at New Year's Gift. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the Baltimore Artillery Company in 1776, and in February, 1777 became an officer in the 4th Maryland Continental Dragoons with which he served until September, 1778, when he resigned. He settled in Kentucky after the Revolution.

Nicholas Dorsey (1741-1796) was the son of Nicholas and Ruth Todd Dorsey. He was commissioned lieutenant in the Flying Camp in 1776, serving under Colonel Jonas Carvel Hall. He resigned March 10, 1778 and in his later years resided in Baltimore County.

Nicholas Worthington Dorsey (1759-1821) was the son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Worthington Dorsey. He served in the Flying Camp, taking part in the Battle of White Plains. In April, 1777 he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 4th Regiment Maryland Continental Line, taking part in the Battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He resigned in November, 1778. After the Revolution Nicholas Worthington Dorsey settled in Montgomery County. He married Rachel Warfield and was survived by eight children, some of whom removed to Kentucky.

Captain Richard Dorsey (1744-1799) was a son of Edward and Sarah Todd Dorsey. In September, 1776 he was commissioned lieutenant in the Flying Camp, serving in Richardson's Maryland Battalion. He returned to Maryland after the Battle of White Plains and served in the 4th Continental Dragoons, sometimes called Baylor's Dragoons, until it was merged into the 1st Regiment Maryland Continental Artillery in 1778. He served with this regiment in the Southern campaigns under Baron de Kalb and was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Camden, August 10, 1780. He became an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1791 the Maryland Assembly granted him a pension because of the disability which he suffered from wounds received in the service of his country. His wife

was Rebecca Pierpont, by whom he had five children.

Vachel Dorsey (1759-1814) was born in Queen Caroline Parish, the son of Nathan and Sarah Owings Dorsey. In July, 1776 he was commissioned lieutenant in the Flying Camp, serving in the company of Captain Michael Burgess. He took part in the campaigns around New York City and, after the Flying Camp was disbanded, was commissioned lieutenant in Hartley's Continental Regiment. He continued in service and was severely wounded, resulting in the loss of a leg, it is said. He married Clementina Ireland of Baltimore County and was survived by ten children. He was an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

At least one member of the Dorsey family served in the Revolutionary navy. Captain Joshua Dorsey, son of Basil Dorsey, was commissioned captain of the privateer sloop *Potomac* in 1777. This little vessel was armed with twelve carriage guns, eight swivel guns and had a crew of thirty men.

In addition to those who served in the Continental army, there were numerous Dorseys who were officers in the Maryland Militia during the Revolution. Mention may be made of Colonel Thomas Worthington Dorsey, commander of the Elkridge Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel John Dorsey, Captain Ely Dorsey of the Soldiers' Delight Battalion of Frederick County, Captain Basil Dorsey of the Frederick County Militia and Captain John Dorsey of Dorsey's Grove, also in the Elkridge Battalion.

During the War of 1812 the Dorseys again responded to the call of their country. According to *Marine's British Invasion of Maryland, 1812-1815* there were forty-five Dorseys in the Maryland Militia in the War of 1812. The 32nd Regiment of Maryland Militia was composed for the most part of men from the Howard area. The most important of these, perhaps, were Dr. Archibald Dorsey, quartermaster of the 32nd Regiment, Captain Edward Dorsey of Vachel, Captain John W. Dorsey of Caleb (each of whom commanded a company), Lieutenant Caleb Dorsey of Captain Horatio Hudson's Company and Lieutenant Ralph Dorsey of Captain Edward Dorsey's Company. Other Dorseys who were officers were Lieutenant Henry C. Dorsey of Captain Jonathan Norris's Company, Lieutenant Charles G. Dorsey of Lieutenant Saunders' 1st Rifle Regiment, and Major Thomas A. Dorsey, a staff officer.

There is a monument in front of the Court House at Ellicott City, bearing the names of the men who fought for the South during the Civil War. Fourteen of those men were Dorseys, more than twice the number of any other family. Harry W. Newman has recorded, it was a Dorsey widow who gave *Beauvoir* on the Gulf of Mexico to Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

During the great wars of the twentieth century, there were again many Dorseys in the army and navy of our country in World War I and World

War II and, as these lines are being written, Major Joshua Worthington Dorsey of the United States Marines has returned from duty in Vietnam.

Throughout Maryland history the Dorseys have distinguished themselves in the law, politics, military life and in business. The Avalon Iron Works of Caleb Dorsey and his descendants was one of the greatest industries of early Maryland. Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey (1823-1852) was a distinguished judge of the Court of Appeals. Although no Dorsey became governor of Maryland, two Dorseys became first ladies of Maryland. The wife of Governor Charles Caran Ridgely was Priscilla Dorsey, daughter of Caleb Dorsey of Belmont. The wife of Governor Thomas Watkins Ligon was Sallie Dorsey, daughter of Charles Worthington Dorsey.

The genealogy of the Dorsey family is recorded in the book *The Dorsey Family* written by Maxwell J. Dorsey and Jean Muir Dorsey of Urbana, Illinois, and by Nannie Ball Nimmo of Baltimore, published in 1947. This book contains a full genealogy of the Dorseys and shorter genealogies of families allied to the Dorseys, such as Wyatt, Todd, Elder, Howard, Rockhold, and Norwood.

In more recent years Dr. Caleb Dorsey has become the family genealogist and historian. Assisted by his wife, Dr. Dorsey examined the early land grants of Anne Arundel County and made a plat showing the location of each, published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*. Later, assisted by his wife, Dr. Dorsey made a plat showing all the land grants in Howard County, a very difficult task as there were nearly seven hundred land grants to be platted. A copy of Dr. Dorsey's chart is in the collection of the Maryland Historical Society.

The coat-of-arms used by the Dorseys is that of the ancient Darcy family of England and Normandy. According to Fox-Davies *Armorial Families*, London 1929, this is as follows:

- ARMS: Azure, a semee of cross-crosslets and three cinquefoils argent.
- MANTLING: Azure and argent.
- CREST: On a chapeau gules, turned-up ermine, a bull passant sable, armed or.
- MOTTO: *Un Dieu, un roi.*

Several versions of the arrangement of the cinquefoils and the number of the cross crosslets have been used from time to time. That illustrated in this book is taken from Mrs. Dorsey Richardson's *Sidelights on Maryland History*. This contains nine cross crosslets, as against twelve shown by Fox-Davies.

- References: Dorsey and Nimmo. *The Dorsey Family*  
Newman, H. W. *Anne Arundel Gentry*, pp. 3-146  
Richardson, H. D. *Sidelights*, Vol. II, pp. 86-94



Orlando<sup>o</sup> Griffith (1688-1758) the oldest son of William Griffith, married Katherine Howard, daughter of John Howard and his second wife, Katherine Greenberry Howard, in 1717. He settled in the Howard County area on lands called Howard's Luck, in 1725, later resurveyed as Howard's Search, a tract of 367 acres. He was one of the founders of Queen Caroline Parish and shared pew No. 8 in Christ Church with Captain John Howard and Nicholas Dorsey. He was an officer in the Elk Ridge Militia and his name appears on the tax lists as Captain Orlando Griffith. He became a prosperous planter and eventually acquired Griffith's Adventure, a tract of land of manorial<sup>o</sup> size consisting of 1320 acres situated on the east side of the Patuxent River about a mile north of the site of the town of Laurel. Orlando Griffith died in 1757. His surviving sons were Henry, Greenberry, Joshua, Benjamin, Orlando, and Charles Greenberry Griffith. By his will, he partitioned Griffith's Adventure among his sons, except for Greenberry, who was devised Ward's Care and a part of Howard's Luck, where he resided. Both Greenberry and Benjamin married daughters of John Riggs and Mary Davis Riggs, his wife.

Joshua Griffith (1730-1779) son of Orlando, became Deputy Surveyor of Anne Arundel County, and was also inspector of tobacco at Elk Ridge Landing. His wife was Ann Hall. His eldest son, Dennis Griffith (1759-1805), served as an officer (ensign) in the Flying Camp, Colonel Griffith's Battalion. Like his father, he was a surveyor and issued Griffith's *Map of Maryland* in 1794, one of the finest examples of cartography of the early Republic. He was a vestryman of Queen Caroline Parish. Ann Griffith, daughter of Joshua, married Captain Edward Spurrier, an officer of the Maryland Continental Line and an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The most famous of the sons of Orlando Griffith was the oldest son, Henry Griffith (1720-1794) often designated as Hon. Henry Griffith because of the important offices that he held during his career. His wife was Elizabeth Dorsey, daughter of Captain Edward and Sarah Todd Dorsey. Henry Griffith owned several tracts of land in the Howard area, including Fredericksburg, a tract of 550 acres which he acquired in 1756. He is listed on the Debt Book (tax list) for 1760 as the owner of 1048 acres of land in the Howard area, including, in addition to Fredericksburg, portions of Griffith's Adventure, Howard's Search and First Supply. About

<sup>o</sup>The Griffiths have frequently bestowed romantic names on their sons. Orlando, recalling that character in Shakespeare's play, reminds us that the maternal grandmother of William Shakespeare was a Griffith.

<sup>oo</sup>The minimum size of a manor in Maryland was 1000 acres. The establishment of a manor conferred upon the Lord of the manor the rights of holding Court Leete and Court Baron. For a list of the Maryland Manors see H. W. Newman *Seignory in Early Maryland*, published by the Descendants of Lords of Maryland Manors in 1949.

this time, however, he acquired the grant of a high tract of land in (then) Frederick County extending from the Patuxent River along the shore of the Hawlings River, a tributary, as far as the site of Laytonsville. He settled on this extensive landed estate, and as a representative of Frederick County prior to 1776, he became one of the organizers of Lower Frederick County, renamed Montgomery County in 1777 in honor of the Revolutionary General Richard Montgomery, who was killed in the invasion of Canada. Henry Griffith, although too old for military service, was one of Maryland's leading patriots. During the Revolutionary period he served on the Committee of Observation and was a member of the Association of Freemen and a delegate to the Annapolis Convention which established Maryland as a Free State. By his second wife, Ruth Hammond, daughter of John and Ann Dorsey Hammond, he had nine more children, including three sons who were important officers of the Maryland Continental Line.

Colonel Henry Griffith (1745-1809) eldest son and only son of the first marriage of Hon. Henry Griffith, was also married twice, the first wife being Elizabeth Warfield. Like his father he was adept at acquiring lands and is shown by the Debt Book of 1770 as the owner of 1675 acres of land in Anne Arundel County, including Woodstock Enlarged, a tract of 609 acres, and portions of Howard's Luck, Ward's Care and First Supply. He was a military officer of Anne Arundel County, being listed in the Debt Book for 1770 as Captain Henry Griffith. At the outset of the American Revolution he organized Griffith's Battalion, which he commanded with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He went with his regiment to New York and was at the Battle of Long Island in 1776 when the Maryland Continental Line held off the British and Hessians, permitting General Washington to withdraw most of the American forces. Griffith's Battalion continued to serve in the subsequent campaigns around New York and at Trenton and Philadelphia. After the Battle of Germantown Colonel Griffith was furloughed home to take part in the organization of Montgomery County. He was considered too old to serve as a field commander in the Southern campaigns and resigned, being succeeded by Colonel Otho Holland Williams.<sup>o</sup> He had by his first wife, three sons, Henry, Allen, and Nicholas Greenberry Griffith. His eldest son, Henry Griffith (1767-1837) was commissioned lieutenant of the Montgomery County Militia in 1788. He married Mary Riggs, daughter of Samuel and Amelia Dorsey Riggs, and had ten children. His residence, called Retirement, is one of the show places of Montgomery County. A descendant, Romulus Riggs Griffith, was the author of the book *Genealogy of the Griffith Family*.

<sup>o</sup>See Scharf—*History of Maryland*, Vol. II, p. 339.



of the color reproductions in this book. It is as follows:

ARMS: Gules on a fesse dancette argent between six lions rampant or, three martlets sable.

CREST: A lion rampant gules.

MOTTO: *Virtus omnia nobilitat.*

The martlet usually indicates descent from a younger son. As a younger son under the feudal system would inherit no land, so the Martlet is a bird with no legs or feet. Possessing no place to alight, it has no need for legs. In some versions the crest is a lion rampant gules not argent. According to Burke's *General Armory* Sir Henry Griffith of Burton Agnes (Yorkshire) became a Baron in 1627. The title became extinct in 1656 on his death survived only a daughter, Frances, who married Sir Matthew Boynton. His only son, William Griffith, is supposed to have died young, but tradition persists that he was the William Griffith who was kidnapped in London and was brought to Maryland in 1675.

References: Griffith, R. R. *Genealogy of the Griffith Family—the Descendants of William and Sarah Maccubbin Griffith*  
Newman, H. W. *Anne Arundel Gentry*, pp. 153-158  
Welsh, L. W. *Welsh-Hyatt and Kindred*, pp. 189-203  
Riggs, J. B. *The Riggs Family*  
Warfield, J. D. *Founders*, pp. 69, 87, 93, 347-351, 377  
Farquar, Roger Brooke. *Historic Montgomery County, Maryland*, pp. 118-119, 146-147, 260-262, 297-299  
Burke, Sir Bernard. *General Armory*. See Griffith of Burton Agnes; also Griffith ap Cynan.  
*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, XII edition. Article on Wales.

## HAMMOND

The Hammonds, one of the greatest landowning families of colonial Maryland, are of Norman descent. Hamon le Seneschal was the Lord of Crevecourt in Normandy. His castle still stands at Crevecourt near Lisieux in the valley of the Auge. He was the Seneschal of William the Conqueror. His two sons, Hamon and Robert, were among the Norman knights who fought under William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.\* Hamon had two sons, one of whom returned to Normandy to preside over his domain at Crevecourt. The other son, Robert Fitz-Hamon, became lord of Tewkesbury.

The Hammonds of Maryland can be traced back to John Hammond, who held high office in the time of King Henry VIII. John Hammond was

\*See *The Falaise Roll*, by Crispin and Macary, London, 1938—also Mackenzie: *Colonial Families*, Vol. V, p. 256, et seq.

born in Whalley, Lancashire, where the parish church records the baptism of Johannes Amonde on October 2, 1542. His mother was a sister of Alexander Newell, Dean of St. Paul's in London. This John Hammond received the degree of LL. B. in jurisprudence from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1567. He became Master in Chancery in 1574 and Chancellor of the Diocese of London in 1575. He was a member of Parliament, representing Rye in 1584-5 and Westlooe in 1586-88. He was a delegate to the Diet of Schmalkalden at which an attempt was made to form an alliance of Catholics and Protestants for the defense of Europe against the Turks.\*

John Hammond died in 1590, survived by his wife Agnes and several children. His son, also John Hammond, 1578-1617, studied medicine at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became Court Physician to King James I. In 1609 King James gave Chertsey Abbey in Surrey to Dr. John Hammond. This was a former monastic property which had been seized by the Crown in the time of King Henry VIII. Dr. Hammond paid £16-3-4 token money for the Abbey. A portion of the Abbey property was later donated by his widow to establish Hammond's Almshouse in 1645. This land is now a part of the parish churchyard at Chertsey.

Dr. John Hammond had several sons who made their mark in history. His son John Hammond went to Virginia, and was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, representing Isle of Wight County from 1635 to 1652. He then came to Maryland for a few years. Returning to England he wrote the Book *Leah and Rachel*, describing the colonies of Maryland and Virginia.

Rev. Henry Hammond, son of Dr. John Hammond, was chaplain to King Charles I until the King secretly became a Catholic. Robert Hammond, third son of Dr. John Hammond, became the governor of the Isle of Wight. His wife was Ruth Hampden, daughter of John Hampden, a cousin of Oliver Cromwell.

Colonel Thomas Hammond, fourth and youngest son of Dr. John Hammond, was trained as a lawyer and became a magistrate under King Charles I but joined the Puritans and became a high-ranking officer in the army of Oliver Cromwell. In 1651 he was one of the judges of the court which tried and convicted King Charles I. He attended all the sessions of the court but, upon his refusal to sign the death warrant of the King, the Puritans turned against him. He is supposed to have died in 1652.

Major-General John Hammond, who was the founder of the Hammond family of Maryland was born in England in 1643, a son of Colonel Thomas Hammond.\*\* He was in Maryland shortly after 1652, and it is not improb-

\*The League of Schmalkalden was an alliance of the protestant princes of Germany.

\*\*Some say that he was the son or grandson of Robert Hammond, the governor of the Isle of Wight.

able that he fled from England after the Puritans turned against his father, Colonel Thomas Hammond, because of the latter's refusal to sign the death warrant of King Charles I. The first land grant received by the Hammond family in Maryland was Mountain Neck, 190 acres on the south side of the Severn, which adjoined the property of the Howards at Round Bay. The property was surveyed for Thomas Hammond in 1664. It is conjectured that Thomas Hammond, the officer of Cromwell's army, did not die in 1652 but went into hiding and was the "Major-General Hammond" (no first name given) who appears in the records of immigrants into Virginia in 1661.

Major-General John Hammond (1643-1707) married Mary Howard, daughter of Matthew and Anne Howard, who came up from Virginia with the Puritans and settled at Round Bay on the Severn. He became one of the leading men of colonial Maryland. In 1684 he was one of the commissioners to lay out the town of Annapolis. He was a justice of the Quorum in 1689. In 1691 he was a captain in the Militia and in 1698 became a member of the Council. He later was commissioned colonel of a Troop of Horse. Colonel Nicholas Greenberry presented him with a book on military strategy. He was a justice of the Provincial Court, the highest court of that day, and also a judge of the High Court of Admiralty. On July 6, 1707, he received his commission as major-general of the Western Shore from Governor Seymour. Major-General Hammond did not live very long thereafter. He was a vestryman of Queen Anne's Church at Annapolis and gave the church a bible which is still preserved there. His gravestone in the churchyard of St. Anne's reads: "Here lies the body of Major-General John Hammond who departed this life the 24 day of November, 1707 in the 64 year of his age."

Major-General Hammond had four sons and two daughters. His oldest son, Colonel Thomas Hammond (1660-1724) settled in Baltimore County. He was one of the commissioners for establishing the boundary between Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties. He left a large family, most of whom lived in Baltimore County.

John Hammond (1668-1742) married Anne Greenberry, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Greenberry, and settled in Westminster Parish of Anne Arundel County. Some of the descendants of his son John, who married Ann Gaither, daughter of Captain Benjamin Gaither, settled in Frederick County.

William Hammond (1670-1711) also settled in Westminster Parish. He married Elizabeth Cockey and left numerous descendants.

Major Charles Hammond (1678-1713) married his cousin, Hannah

Howard, daughter of Philip and Ruth Baldwin Howard. His second son, Colonel Philip Hammond (1697-1760) lived at Howard's Adventure, which adjoined Mountain Neck, the estate of his grandfather, General John Hammond. This plantation also included Howard's Adventure, Hammond's Resurvey, Hammond's Correction and What You Please. In recent years it has been owned by the United States Naval Academy as a farm to supply food to the midshipmen. The mansion house built by Colonel Philip Hammond about 1725, is still standing. The family graveyard contains many Hammond graves, including that of Matthias Hammond, builder of the Hammond-Harwood House at Annapolis.

Colonel Philip Hammond became one of the great landowners. He owned lands on both sides of the Patapsco River, operating the ferry known as Hammond's Ferry. He also established the road known as the Hammond's Ferry Road. He acquired Hammond's Adventure and Hammond's Iron Hill and was one of the commission for the establishment of Elkridge Landing. Burleigh Manor, one of the finest colonial homes of Howard County, was built by Colonel Rezin Hammond, a son of Colonel Philip Hammond, on land called Hammond's Inheritance. Colonel Philip Hammond held many important civil and military positions. He was the Speaker of the House of Delegates in 1740, a position which he held for eleven sessions. In 1755 he became treasurer of the Western Shore. In addition, he established a mercantile business and made a large fortune. He was married twice. By his second wife, Rachel, daughter of Captain John Brice of Annapolis and Sarah Howard, he had a large family.

The four youngest sons of Colonel Philip and Rachel Brice Hammond, Denton, Philip, Rezin and Matthias Hammond, died unmarried. All of them were patriots during the American Revolution and were important men of their day. Dr. Matthias Hammond, the youngest, took part in the burning of the *Peggy Stewart*. He was the builder of the Hammond-Harwood house at Annapolis, one of the finest residences built in colonial Maryland.

John Hammond, the fifth son of Colonel Philip and Rachel Brice Hammond, also lived on a part of the Hammond plantation at the head of the Severn River. He studied law in England, and the notes of Blackstone's lectures which he took are still in existence, now being in the possession of Senator George L. Radcliffe. After the death of his father, he succeeded him as a member of the Maryland Assembly. According to Warfield, his wife was Henrietta Dorsey, a daughter of Henry Hall Dorsey of Elkridge. Their children married into prominent families. Their daughter Sarah became the wife of Richard Marriott and their daughter Mary married John Marriott. William Hammond, their oldest son, married Mary Pindell, daughter of Dr. Richard Pindell of Prince Georges County. Anne (Nancy)

its traditions and relics of the past. She was one of the founders of the Howard County Historical Society. As a memorial to her husband, Judge Clark, she purchased the old Presbyterian Church building on Court House Hill in Ellicott City and presented it to the Historical Society for its headquarters. Samuel Hopkins, the son of Samuel Harold Hopkins and the contributor of much of this information concerning the Hopkins family of Howard County, moved to Baltimore, where he engaged in the practice of the law, became vice-president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and presently associated with the banking firm of Alex Brown and Sons. He later became president of the Maryland Historical Society. Henry Powell Hopkins, Baltimore architect of fame, represents the New England branch of the Hopkins family. Dr. H. Hanford Hopkins, Baltimore physician, and descended from the Lawrence family and other Howard County families, is of the Hopkins family of Pennsylvania.

The arms of the Hopkins family are well authenticated and described as follows:

ARMS: Sable on a chevron between three pistols or, as many roses gules.

CREST: A tower per bend indented argent and gules, flames issuing from the top and windows proper.

MOTTO: *Pietas est pax.*

The same arms are used by the descendants of Stephen Hopkins, gentleman, who came on the *Mayflower* in 1620. Burke's *General Armory* also gives a very elaborate version granted to Hopkins of Maryland in 1764.

References: Thomas, L. B. *The Thomas Book*, pp. 346-358  
Mackenzie, G. N. *Colonial Families*, Vol. II, p. 347  
Warfield, J. D. *Founders*, p. 318  
Burke, Sir Bernard. *General Armory*, p. 506

## HOWARD

The Howard family, which Harry Wright Newman in his *Anne Arundel Centry* has called one of the most aristocratic and distinguished of Maryland families, and which gave its name to Howard County, was founded by Matthew Howard, who came up from Virginia with the Puritans and settled at Round Bay on the Severn River. His sons and daughters followed him a few years later.

In origin the Howards precede the Norman aristocracy of England and date back to the ancient Saxon nobility. According to Newman, there was a Hereward (Howard) living in Norfolk in the time of King Edgar (957-973 A.D.). He was of the family of the Saxon leader, Hereward known as

Hereward the Wake, who fought against William the Conqueror, and was banished after the Norman Conquest in 1066, but eventually was permitted to return and claim his ancestral estates in Norfolk. Sir John Howard, born about 1430, was created Duke of Norfolk by Richard III. As hereditary Marshalls of England, the Dukes of Norfolk rank next to the Royal Family and take precedence over other nobility of England. Lady Anne Arundel, wife of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, was descended from the Dukes of Norfolk.

Matthew Howard, the founder of the Maryland line, was in Virginia as early as 1636. Up to the present time his birthplace and parentage in England have not been established, but traditionally the Howards of Maryland have claimed descent from ancient Howard noble ancestry. Matthew Howard is said to have been an associate of Cornelius Lloyd, the Puritan leader, and one of his sons was given the name of Cornelius.

Matthew Howard, who died before 1659, and Anne, his wife, had five sons and three daughters. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Colonel Henry Ridgely, and their daughter, Mary, became the wife of General John Hammond. Samuel Howard, the oldest son married Catherine Warner of South River. Some of their descendants lived near Annapolis for many generations; others established themselves in Baltimore County.

John Howard, the second son, married Susanna Norwood Stephens, widow of Charles Stephens. She was a daughter of Captain John Norwood, High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County during the Puritan regime. His second wife was Eleanor Macculbhin, widow of John Macculbhin. John Howard lived at Round Bay and possessed extensive lands. Among them was Timber Neck at Whetstone Point, now in the city of Baltimore where Fort McHenry now stands. John Howard, son of John and Susanna Howard, married Mary Warfield, daughter of Richard Warfield. His second wife was Katherine Greenberry Ridgely, widow of Captain Henry Ridgely, and daughter of Colonel Nicholas Greenberry. Katherine Howard, the only child of this marriage, became the wife of Orlando Griffith, and became the ancestress of the Griffiths of Howard County and Montgomery County.

Captain Cornelius Howard, third son of Matthew and Anne Howard, was perhaps the most distinguished of the five sons. In 1662 he acquired Howard's Heirship, 420 acres along the Severn River. His wife Elizabeth is believed to have been a daughter of Lancelot Todd. Cornelius Howard became a captain in the Howard County Militia and, in 1678, fought in the war against the Nanticoke Indians. He acquired extensive land holdings along the upper Severn River, including Howard and Porter's Range, a grant of 500 acres at Indian Landing, acquired in 1666, and Howard's Fancy, a tract of 333 acres, and The Increase, an additional 100 acres, in

✓ all

1670. Howard's Hills, a nearby grant of 200 acres, which became the home of several generations of Howard descendants, was acquired in 1672. This tract was inherited by his son, Cornelius Howard, Jr. He also received, by his father's will, Howard's Hardship, Howard's Adventure and Howard's Heirship, his father's home plantation.

Cornelius Howard, Jr. was born about 1670. He married his cousin, Mary Hammond, daughter of General John and Mary Howard Hammond, and resided at Howard's Heirship, situated between the Severn and South Rivers. He was a member of the first vestry of St. Anne's Church at Annapolis in 1696. He died in 1717 leaving four sons and four daughters. His sons, Charles Howard and Cornelius Howard remained in Anne Arundel County. His son Thomas Howard purchased a tract at Elkridge called Freeborn's Progress but left descendants who established themselves in Baltimore County. Captain John Howard, the youngest son of Cornelius and Mary Howard, founded an important line of Howards in Baltimore County and in Harford County. His wife was Elizabeth Gassaway, daughter of Thomas and Susanna Hanslap Gassaway.

Joseph Howard (1676-1736) the oldest son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Howard, founded the Howard County branch of the family. He acquired extensive holdings of land adjoining Doughoregan Manor of the Carrolls, including Discovery, a tract of 2500 acres on the Middle Patuxent River, where his descendants resided for many generations. He acquired other lands in the same vicinity, including another large tract which he named Second Discovery.

Henry Howard (1707-1773) was the only son of Joseph Howard by his second wife, Anne, widow of Joseph Burass, a South River planter. Henry Howard made his residence at Second Discovery and was a member of Queen Caroline Parish. There he met and married Sarah Dorsey, a daughter of John and Honor Elder Dorsey. She brought him as her dowry a portion of Dorsey's Luck, which is located at Glenelg. The oldest portion of the ancient dwelling house, now part of the Glenelg School, is believed to have been built by Henry Howard. Henry Howard acquired much additional land, his holdings according to the Debt Book for 1760, amounted to 2350 acres. At his death in 1773 his lands were divided among his sons. James Howard, the oldest son, was devised forty acres of Dorsey's Grove, where he then resided. Dr. Ephraim Howard, the second son, received a portion of Dorsey's Grove as well as parts of Discovery, Howard's Chance and Howard's Pasture. John Beale Howard, the third son, received Pheasant Ridge, Safe Guard, and Windsor, and Captain Vachel Denton Howard, the fourth son, inherited Howard's Resolution, portions of Dorsey's Grove, Second Discovery, and other tracts. His dwelling plantation at Dorsey's Search was left to his widow for life and then to his youngest son, Joshua Howard.

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Cornelius Howard, son of Joseph Howard by his third wife, Marjorie Keith, also settled at Discovery, but, after his marriage to Rachel Worthington, daughter of Thomas Worthington, he established himself at Worthington's Range, part of which he received as his wife's dowry. He left numerous sons and daughters who married into prominent Howard County families.

Dr. Ephraim Howard (1745-1786), son of Henry and Sarah Dorsey Howard, was a physician of Elkridge. During the American Revolution he was an ardent patriot and took part in the burning of the *Peggy Stewart*. He was a delegate to the convention which established Maryland as a state. In 1777 he was commissioned as surgeon of the Elkridge Militia under Colonel Thomas Dorsey. John Beale, third son of Henry Howard, served during the Revolution in Captain Nathaniel Smith's Company of Matroses. He was present with his company at Valley Forge.

Captain Vachel Denton Howard, fourth son of Henry Howard, served in the Revolution as a Continental Line officer. He was commissioned as a captain of the 4th Maryland Dragoons in January, 1777. He fought during the New Jersey campaigns under General Washington. He died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, probably of wounds received in battle. James Howard, the oldest son of Henry Howard, was also a Continental Line officer. He was a lieutenant in the Flying Camp from July 1776 to December 1776, but did not continue in service after the Flying Camp was disbanded.

The contribution of the Howard family to the American Revolution was of great importance. Among other members of the family who participated in the establishment of American independence was Ephraim Howard, son of Dr. Ephraim Howard, who was an officer in the Frederick County Militia. Mention must also be made of Brice Howard, son of Cornelius and Rachel Worthington Howard, member of the Committee of Observation and captain of Anne Arundel Militia.

Matthew Howard, Jr., the third son of Matthew Howard, the original settler, was born in Virginia about 1640 and came to Maryland, establishing himself on the Severn River. His wife was Sarah Dorsey, daughter of the first Edward Dorsey. Matthew Howard, Jr. also acquired lands in Broad Neck along the south shore of the Magothy River. He was a justice of Anne Arundel County and one of the commissioners to establish towns in 1683. He died in 1691. He owned lands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland as well as extensive holdings in the Magothy River section of Anne Arundel. His son, Captain Matthew Howard (1675-1750), inherited his father's lands in Kent County and, settling there, founded the Howard family of Maryland's Eastern Shore. His second son, John Howard, lived in Westminster Parish (Magothy section). He married Ruth Greeniffe



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Dorsey, the widow of Edward Dorsey, son of Honorable John Dorsey. They had a son, known as Captain John Howard, who settled at Elkridge. In 1732 he was named one of the commissioners to lay out Elkridge Landing. Some of his descendants settled in the Back River section of Baltimore County.

Philip Howard (1649-1701) was the youngest son of Matthew Howard, the immigrant. He acquired lands called Howard's Stone on the north side of the Severn River. He also acquired 150 acres of Howard's Hills and Howard's Adventure. He became a captain in the Anne Arundel Militia and commanded a company in the campaign against the Nanticoke Indians in 1678-1679. He became a justice of Anne Arundel County in 1694 and was a member of the commission to lay out the town of Annapolis. He married Ruth Baldwin and had but one child, a daughter, who married Charles Hammond.

Although the Howards were among the greatest landed families of upper Anne Arundel County, later to become Howard County, it is a question whether Howard County derived its name from that circumstance, or whether it was named in honor of General John Eager Howard of Baltimore County, one of Maryland's greatest military figures in the American Revolution.

The Howard family of Baltimore County, although undoubtedly remotely connected with Matthew Howard of Virginia and Maryland, traces back to Joshua Howard of Manchester, England, born about 1665, who fought for King James II in Monmouth's Rebellion of 1685. After the rebellion was crushed, Joshua Howard left England and settled in Baltimore County. He married Joanna O'Carroll and died in 1738. His son, Cornelius Howard (1706-1771) married Ruth Eager and had eleven children, the sixth child being General John Eager Howard. His daughter Sarah married Major Christopher Gist, who served as an officer in General Braddock's ill-fated expedition in the French and Indian War. Another daughter, Mary Howard, married Captain Nathaniel Gist. Thus General Mordecai Gist and General John Eager Howard, two of the most important officers of the famous Maryland Line, were related by marriage ties.

John Eager Howard (1732-1827) at the start of the American Revolution was commissioned captain in the Flying Camp in July of 1776. After serving in the battles around New York, in December, 1776, he became a major attached to the 4th Maryland Regiment. He continued in the service and in 1781 went to the South as lieutenant-colonel of the famous 5th Maryland Regiment. Colonel Howard was one of the officers who had been taught the art of bayonet warfare by General von Steuben. The bayonet charges of the Maryland Line, which climaxed several important battles and won the decisive battle of Cowpens, were led by Colonel John

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Eager Howard. The famous line *Remember Howard's warlike thrust* in the Maryland anthem, *Maryland, My Maryland*, commemorates the gallantry in action of John Eager Howard. After the Revolution Colonel Howard became a general of the Maryland Militia. He was Governor of Maryland from 1788 to 1790 and president of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1804 until his death in 1827. His wife, Margaret Chew, was a daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Pennsylvania. General Howard resided in Baltimore City; his stately mansion, known as Belvedere, stood near the site of the present Belvedere Hotel. General Howard owned much of the adjoining land. He gave the city of Baltimore land for the erection of the Washington Monument and for the laying out of Mt. Vernon Place. One of his sons, George Howard, was Governor of Maryland from 1831 to 1833. It was Governor George Howard who established his residence at Waverly, situated near Woodstock in what soon became known as the Howard District of Anne Arundel County, established as Howard County in 1852. Governor George Howard married Prudence Cough Ridgely, a daughter of Governor Charles Carnan Ridgely. Like his father, Governor George Howard had a distinguished military career. During the War of 1812 he was a cavalry officer and fought at the Battle of North Point. His older brother, Major John Eager Howard, Jr., was also at North Point as an officer of the Horse Artillery. He later served in the Mexican War and is said to have been the third to scale the walls at Chapultepec. Another brother, Benjamin Chew Howard, was captain of the 5th Regiment and took part in the Battles of Bladensburg and North Point. Charles Howard, the youngest son of General John Eager Howard, married Elizabeth Phoebe Key, daughter of Francis Scott Key, author of our national anthem, *The Star-Spangled Banner*. The residence of Charles Howard formerly stood at the northeast corner of Mt. Vernon Square, the site of the present Mt. Vernon Methodist Church. Francis Scott Key died in that house in 1843. Juliana Elizabeth Howard, a daughter of General Howard, was the wife of John McHenry, son of Colonel James McHenry, aide-de-camp to General George Washington and Secretary of War in Washington's Cabinet. Fort McHenry is named for Colonel McHenry.

Twenty-three members of the Howard family are listed as officers or soldiers of the War of 1812. The Civil War furnished an even greater number, mostly in the army of the Confederacy. Among the many achievements of this notable family is the fact that the Howards are the only family with Maryland connections to include a Saint. In October, 1970 Pope Paul VI announced the canonization of St. Philip Howard, Earl of Norfolk, a Bishop of the Catholic Church, who had suffered martyrdom in the time of Henry VIII.

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The arms of Howard are well established and are described as follows:

ARMS: Gules, a bend between six crosslets fitchée argent.

CREST: A lion statant guardant argent, holding a crosslet fitchée of the shield.

The above is the basic arms of the Howards. It appears in this form on the will of General John Howard, 1696. Harry Wright Newman also found the same seal affixed to documents signed and sealed by Matthew Howard III. The Dukes of Norfolk and those claiming descent from this house display on their crest a chapeau or cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, as do many of the Howards of Maryland.

References: Matthews, J. *American Armory and Blue Book*, p. 43A  
Mackenzie, G. N. *Colonial Families*, Vol. I, pp. 216-270  
Newman, H. W. *Anne Arundel Gentry*, pp. 236-308  
———. *Heraldic Marylandiana*, pp. 96-98  
Stewart, R. *The Maryland Line*, p. 98  
Warfield, J. D. *Founders*, pp. 67-77, 240, 267, 385-389, 410-411, 435, 436

#### IGLEHART

The Iglehart family of Maryland is of ancient and aristocratic lineage, being descended from the ancient nobility of Germany. The original family name being von Eichelhardt, has the meaning "oaken-hearted." Throughout the centuries, the Igleharts have occupied an important position in the social and military life of the communities where they resided, whether in Europe or in America.

The history of the von Eichelhardts has been traced back to the ancient nobility of Saxony, where they appear for the first time as taking part in the Second Crusade. The First Crusade had been highly successful, resulting in the capture of the Holy City of Jerusalem from the Seljuk Turks in 1099 and in the establishment of the so-called Crusader Kingdom under Godefroy de Bouillon. A resurgence of Moslem power a generation later resulted in a gradual loss of territory by the Crusaders, who as Northerners were enervated by the insidious climate of the Near East.

In order to recover lost territory, the Second Crusade was called for by the Pope and by St. Bernard of Clairvoix. It was led by Conrad III of the Holy Roman Empire and by Philip I of France. The Crusaders were not successful in relieving their kinsmen of the First Crusade and met with defeat near Damascus in 1148. The struggle continued, but in 1187 the Crusaders were defeated by the Saracen leader Saladin at the Battle of Hattin, near the Sea of Galilee. Saladin reoccupied Jerusalem leaving the Crusaders in possession of only a narrow strip along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

The Third Crusade was then organized under Philip Augustus of France, Richard Coeur-de-Lion of England and Frederick Barbarossa, the German ruler of the Holy Roman Empire. The English and French knights went to the Holy Land by sea, but the Germans marched overland by way of Constantinople and forced their way through Asia Minor toward Jerusalem, following the course which Alexander the Great had taken centuries before. The German knights defeated the Turks at Iconium in Asia Minor and marched on to Antioch. While camping for the night at river Calycidnus, the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, fatigued by the day's march in the heat, ventured to swim in the river, and was swept away by the cold swift water and drowned. It is noteworthy that Alexander the Great, swimming in the same river, was also swept down stream but fortunately was rescued by his companions. The river, fed by the snows of the Anatolian mountains, is notorious for its chilling cold water and treacherous currents.

After recovering the body of their Emperor, the German Crusaders occupied Antioch, where Barbarossa's remains were embalmed and returned to Germany. They were buried in a cave in the Kyffhäuser forest, where it is said that he will sleep until the ravens no longer fly over the mountain forests. Then he will awaken and restore the Golden Age of the Holy Roman Empire. In accordance with the wish of the Emperor, his heart was removed from his body, embalmed and placed in a small oaken casket to be taken to Jerusalem to be buried in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. The casket was entrusted to one of the most faithful knights of his bodyguard, who overcame all obstacles and, upon reaching the Holy City, was chivalrously permitted to deposit the heart of the Emperor in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Having accomplished his mission, the gallant knight returned to Saxony, where he was designated the knight of the oaken heart—in German, *von Eichelhardt*. In 1309, a date which often is used on the family coat-of-arms, one of his descendants was confirmed as a count of the Holy Roman Empire.

In some versions of the story the Emperor Sigismund has been mentioned as the Emperor concerned, but Sigismund, who defeated the Turks at Turkopolis in the Balkans in 1395, was of much later date than the period of the Crusades, and Sigismund did not die at the head of his army.

Such is the legendary history of the Igleharts.

Several centuries later, about 1690, Count Johann von Eichelhardt was involved in the conspiracy of the Count von Benedict against the Emperor Karl VI. The plot was frustrated but Johann von Eichelhardt escaped and took refuge in England. Ultimately the Emperor was informed of his presence in England and in 1707 Queen Anne yielded to the request of the Emperor and expelled von Eichelhardt and his sons from England. The

later removed to Long Island. In 1672 he became mayor of New York. William Lawrence of Long Island settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey. He was the ancestor of Captain James Lawrence of the United States frigate *Chesapeake* which, on June 1, 1813, engaged in a naval battle with the English frigate *Shannon*. Captain Lawrence lost his life in that engagement. His dying words "Don't give up the ship" have passed into history. His house at Burlington, New Jersey, is now a national shrine.

The Lawrence family of Virginia and Maryland is probably descended from Sir Edmund Lawrence, the fourth son of Sir Robert Lawrence the Crusader. Sir John Lawrence of London died in 1604 leaving two infant sons, one of whom, Sir Henry Lawrence, joined the Puritan army of Oliver Cromwell. He was a member of the Puritan Parliament in 1653 as well as president of the Council. Little is known of his brother John, but, as a number of the family were active Puritans, it is conjectured that he was the father of the Lawrences who came to Virginia during the time of Cromwell.

Robert Lawrence settled in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, with his wife Elizabeth and son Robert in 1642. Benjamin Lawrence was transported to Virginia the same year and John Lawrence came to Virginia in 1651. It is likely that the latter was the John Lawrence who settled in Calvert County, Maryland, in 1656 and had his plantation at Islington on Hunting Creek, Calvert County. That estate was possessed by the Lawrence family until about the time of the Civil War. My grandmother, Emerald Lawrence, who married Dr. Edward Stein of Baltimore, was a direct descendant. Colonel William Lawrence, who defended Fort Bowyer near Mobile, Alabama in the War of 1812, was another descendant of John Lawrence of Islington.

The Lawrences of Howard County are descended from Benjamin Lawrence, who settled at The Desert near Eltonhead Manor in Lower Calvert County in 1674.\* His wife was Ann Ashcomb of the Ashcomb family of Point Patience on the Patuxent. Their son, Benjamin Lawrence, Jr., was a prosperous merchant living near West River. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Richard Talbot. Benjamin Lawrence, III, whose wife was Rachel Marriarté of Annapolis, had a son, Levin Lawrence, who settled in the Howard area. He married Susanna Dorsey, daughter of John and Honor Elder Dorsey, and lived at Poplar Springs on the road from Elkridge to Frederick.

Levin Lawrence became a leading planter of the area. He was a vestryman of Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish. The Debt Book for 1760

\*Dr. Hanford Hopkins of Baltimore, a Lawrence descendant has informed me that the Lawrence family who came to America, came from north of Manchester, England, not far from the border of Scotland.

shows that he had owned 270 acres of Poplar Springs Garden and 196 acres of Dorsey's Grove. Benjamin Lawrence, his oldest son, owned 96 acres of Dorsey's Grove and 256 acres of Benjamin's Addition. Levin Lawrence donated an acre of land and built a Chapel of Ease at Poplar Springs. He was killed in 1756 in a hunting accident.

Benjamin Lawrence, the oldest son of Levin and Susanna Lawrence, eventually settled in Delaware Hundred near Sykesville, where he built a mill. He was on the Committee of Observation and Safety during the American Revolution. His wife, Urith, was a daughter of Samuel Randall. In 1799 he moved to Kentucky.

John Lawrence, the second son of Levin and Susanna Lawrence, moved to Frederick County, settling near Unionville, adjacent to the plantations of Edward Dorsey, Upton Sheradine, Ephraim Howard, Charles and Joseph Ward and Major Thomas Sollers.

Captain Levin Lawrence, Jr., the third son, was a military hero of the American Revolution. He became an officer of the Flying Camp and was promoted to captain of the 6th Regiment of the Maryland Line. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777 and retired in April, 1778. He lived at Poplar Springs. His wife was Sarah Dorsey, daughter of Caleb and Rebecca Hammond Dorsey. A son, Caleb Dorsey Lawrence, was a lawyer and another son, Hammond Dorsey Lawrence, moved to Baltimore, where descendants have ever since resided.

Major Richard Lawrence, born after the death of his father in 1756, was a militia officer during the American Revolution. He lived at Whitehall near Guilford. His wife was Ann Warfield, daughter of Rezin Warfield. One of his sons, Otho Lawrence, settled in Washington County, where he practiced law. Judge Upton Lawrence of Washington County was a descendant.

The coat-of-arms of Lawrence has been used with various variations and elaborations. The early version is as follows:

ARMS: Argent, a cross raguly gules.

CREST: Two laurel branches vert, forming a chaplet.

MOTTO: *In cruce salus.*

References: Thomas L. B. *The Thomas Book*, pp. 387-434  
Unpublished genealogy of John Lawrence of Calvert County and his descendants by William B. Marye.

#### MACCUBBIN

John Maccubbin, born about 1630 in Scotland, came to Maryland in 1659 and took up lands in Anne Arundel County called Timberneck. It is

believed that he was a younger son of Sir John Maccubbin of Knockdolian in Ayrshire. It is said that the Scottish clan from whom his ancestors came were known as Maccubbin in the Lowlands, but were designated McAlpine in the Highlands of Scotland. The remote ancestor was Kenneth II surnamed McAlpine, who united the Picts and the Caledonians (ca. 850 A.D.), and thereby became the first King of Scotland. The McAlpines are regarded as a sept of the Clan Buchanan. Some recent generations of the family in Maryland have spelled their name Mackubin rather than Maccubbin.

In 1665 John Maccubbin married Susan Howard, daughter of Samuel Howard, the oldest son of Matthew Howard. He had several sons, John, Zachariah, William, Samuel, and Moses. After the death of his first wife, he married Eleanor, who had a daughter Sarah, who married William Griffith, founder of the Griffith family of Maryland. John Maccubbin received the grant of Timberneck near the South River, Anne Arundel County in 1659, and later acquired Brampton, Wardrope and Maccubbin's Cove in the same area. He died in 1686 and his widow Eleanor married, secondly, John Howard, and thirdly, Thomas Reynolds.

It is believed that Eleanor, wife of John Maccubbin, was a Carroll and it is claimed that she was a daughter of Anthony Carroll, elder brother of Charles Carroll, the ancestor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Examination of the *Early Settlers of Maryland* shows only one Carroll coming to Maryland before 1689, namely George Carroll, who arrived in 1672. The will of Eleanor Maccubbin Howard Reynolds, made in 1705, was witnessed by Mary Carroll, wife of Attorney General Charles Carroll, and by his nephews, James Carroll and Charles Carroll, as well as by Charles Carroll, the Attorney General. A further circumstance indicative of a close connection between the Carroll and Maccubbin families is the fact that Charles Carroll "the Barrister" who lived at Mt. Clare, now Carroll Park in the city of Baltimore, left his estate to Nicholas and James Maccubbin on condition that they take the name of Carroll and use the Carroll coat-of-arms forever after. Nicholas and James were sons of his sister, Mary Clare Carroll, who married Nicholas Maccubbin. In order to fulfill the terms of the will of Charles Carroll the Barrister, the Maryland Assembly in 1783 passed an Act changing the name of Nicholas and James from Maccubbin to Carroll.

Of course these facts do not conclusively establish the identity of Eleanor, wife of the immigrant, John Maccubbin, as a Carroll. There is an interesting discussion of this topic in *Welsh-Hyatt and Kindred*, pp. 169-172.

The sons of John Maccubbin and their descendants may be noted as follows: John Maccubbin, Jr., the oldest son, married Ann Howard in

1696 and had nine children. He was Justice of the Quorum of Anne Arundel County. Several of his descendants were important figures of their times. A grandson, George McCreagh Mackubin (spelling of the name had been altered from Maccubbin to Mackubin) was treasurer of Maryland from 1826 to 1843. A daughter of the treasurer, Mary Catherine, was the wife of Judge Edward Hammond of Howard County. The judge was a great-grandson of Major Nathaniel and Ann Welsh Hammond. Elizabeth Mackubin, another descendant, married Charles Baltimore Calvert of Riverdale, Prince George's County, a descendant of the Lords Baltimore. Richard Maccubbin, the youngest son of John Maccubbin, Jr., was one of the leading merchants of Annapolis. He was one of five merchants who organized the non-importation agreement in 1769, after the passage of the Stamp Act. He took a leading part in the rebuilding of St. Anne's Church at Annapolis.

Zachariah Maccubbin, the fourth son of John Maccubbin, Jr., owned extensive lands in the Howard area. His wife, Susanna, was a daughter of Nicholas and Hester Larkin Nicholson. It was their son, Nicholas Maccubbin, who married Mary Clare Carroll, daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll and sister of Charles Carroll the Barrister. As has been related, their sons, Nicholas and James, took the name of Carroll in order to inherit the fortune left by their uncle. Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll married Ann Jennings, daughter of Attorney General Thomas Jennings, and James Maccubbin Carroll married Sophia Gough. Susanah, the youngest daughter of Nicholas Maccubbin, married James Lingan. Their son was General James Maccubbin Lingan of the American Revolution, later killed in the riots in Baltimore which preceded the War of 1812. Elizabeth Maccubbin, daughter of Zachariah, married William Hood of Hood's Mills. Their son, Zachariah Hood, was the Stamp Collector of Maryland, who was persecuted by the patriots during the American Revolution. Charles Maccubbin, the youngest son of Nicholas, had a daughter, Mary Clare Maccubbin, who was the wife of Governor Daniel Martin, Governor of Maryland for two terms from 1829 to 1831. His sister married George Mackubin, a remote cousin descended from Richard Maccubbin, the Annapolis merchant. George Mackubin, founder of the stock-brokerage house of Mackubin, Legg and Company of Baltimore, prominent in the first half of the twentieth century, was of this line.

There were several other Maccubbins in the Howard area allied to the Hood, Hammond, Griffith and other families, but they seem to have been somewhat overshadowed by their kinsmen of the Annapolis area.

The arms of Maccubbin-Mackubin are well authenticated and are listed



Mackenzie's *Colonial Families* and other genealogical reference works follows:

ARMS: Argent, three cross-crosslets fitchée azure.

CREST: A dexter arm embowed in armor holding a scimitar.

MOTTO: *Pro rege et patria.*

References: Mackenzie, G. N. *Colonial Families*, Vol. IV, pp. 349-356  
Welsh, L. W. *Welsh-Hyatt and Kindred*, pp. 168-172  
Warfield, J. D. *Founders*, pp. 177-178

### MACGILL

The Macgill family of Howard County was founded in America by James Macgill, the first rector of Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish. The Macgills are of noble Scottish blood. Their line is said to have been established by Lord Macgill of Crousland.

Rev. James Macgill was born in Scotland in 1701. He studied for the Anglican priesthood and was sent to America to become the rector of Queen Caroline Parish, which was established ca. 1729. He soon took Elizabeth Hilleary, daughter of Thomas Hilleary, as his wife, and about 1740 built a house not far from Christ Church. This house he called Athol, a name from his birthplace in Scotland. It is said that upon the death of his uncle, he would have inherited the peerage and become Lord of Crousland had he returned to Scotland. He preferred, however, to remain in America and to serve the people of his parish, which he continued to do until his death in 1779. During his lifetime he acquired extensive land holdings. The Debt Book of 1760 shows him as the owner of lands called Athol, a tract of 600 acres, Brown's Hopyard of 137 acres, and William's Hopyard of 100 acres.

Rev. James Macgill left four sons. James Macgill, the oldest, was born in 1731. Thomas Macgill, born in 1733, married Eleanor Pittinger, he died about 1781. Both of these sons left descendants. John Macgill, born in 1737, married Elizabeth Duvall. Robert McGill Mackall, artist of Baltimore, whose masterly mural paintings have embellished the Science Building in Washington as well as many public buildings in Baltimore, was a descendant. This artist has also painted the portraits of many judges, lawyers and doctors of Baltimore. Robert Macgill, the youngest son of Rev. James Macgill, born about 1737, remained on the lands inherited from his father. His wife, Eleanor Beall, was the daughter of John and Sarah Beall of Prince George's County.

Basil Macgill, son of Robert, married Amelia Griffith. He was a lieutenant in Aisquith's Sharpshooters in the War of 1812. Daniel Wells and John Gough McComas, the two young men who are credited with shooting General Ross at the Battle of North Point on September 12, 1814, were

also in Aisquith's Sharpshooters. In later years Basil Macgill was a vestryman of St. Bartholomew's Church, Prince George's County. His son, Robert Henry Macgill, married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth Dorsey; his second, Amelia Riggs.

In recent years some of the Macgills have rendered their name as McGill, which is perhaps a reversion to an early Scottish cognomen. Judge James Macgill, now Chief Judge of the Circuit Court for Howard County, however, is one who has retained and perpetuated the name of Rev. James Macgill, the rector of Queen Caroline Parish.

The coat-of-arms of the Clan Macgill, according to the Riggs Family Book, is as follows:

ARMS: A shield gules, three martlets or.

CREST: A phoenix in flames proper.

MOTTO: *Sine Fine.*

References: Riggs, J. B. *The Riggs Family*, pp. 166-167  
Contains a condensed genealogy of the descendants of Reverend James Macgill.  
*Society of Colonial Wars in Maryland, Genealogies*, pp. 164-165. Pedigree of Charles O'Donnell Mackall and Robert McGill Mackall.

### MARRIOTT

Marriottsville in Howard County derives its name from the Marriott family founded by John Marriott, who settled in Anne Arundel County ca. 1664. The name Marriott is of French origin, and there were Marriotts among the early Huguenot settlers of America. All collectors of ancient engravings and etchings are familiar with the eighteenth century Frenchman who stamped so many engravings with his name "Marriott."

Nevertheless a Norman ancestry rather than Huguenot origin has been claimed for the Marriotts of Maryland, three brothers, Rudolph, William and Augustine Marriott having come to England with William the Conqueror.

John Marriott, the early settler in Maryland, married Sarah Acton, daughter of Richard Acton, one of the first group of Puritans in Maryland in 1651. John Marriott settled at Brooksby on the upper Severn River, adjacent to the lands of the Howards. He prospered and added to his lands. His plantation, being situated on the frontier of the colony at Indian Landing, was subject to Indian raids. In 1680 the militia were called out under command of Captain Edward Burgess to repel the Indians who had attacked the Marriott plantation and had killed several slaves. John Marriott's will, dated 1718, divided his lands and possessions among a large family. Brooksby passed to his son John, who married Nancy Warfield, daughter of Alexander Warfield, and to his sons Augustine and Silvanus

large fuel business in Washington, D. C. and Thomas Davis Griffith, who settled at Forestville in Prince George's County, where for many years he was a judge of the local court. Another daughter Fayette Willson Griffith died unmarried.

The basic coat-of-arms of the Willsons, of which several versions exist, is:

ARMS: Sable a wolf rampant or; in chief three estoiles of the last.

CREST: A demi-wolf rampant or.

MOTTO: *Vincit qui se vincit.*

References: Luce, Mary Helen Adams. *From Generation to Generation*, New York Times, February 27, 1960. Privately printed.  
Data supplied by John Ward Willson Loose of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

## WORTHINGTON

The Worthington family, one of the most distinguished of Maryland families, was founded by Captain John Worthington, whose tombstone in St. Anne's Churchyard at Annapolis gives his birth date (in England) as 1650. The town of Worthington from which the Worthington family derives is said to be only one town in England by the name of Worthington. It is situated about twenty miles northeast of Liverpool. Here the Worthington family originated, two branches being established in the American colonies. The Worthington family of New England was established by Nicholas Worthington, who settled in Massachusetts about 1650, the same year that Captain John Worthington was born. It is said that all the Worthingtons in the United States are descendants of Captain John Worthington or of Nicholas Worthington.

Captain John Worthington was in Maryland in 1664 when he was fourteen years old. He was a man of superior abilities. In 1678 as an officer in the Anne Arundel County Militia he served in the war against the Nanticoke Indians. In 1686 he bought Greenberry Forest from Colonel Nicholas Greenberry—a plantation not far from the home plantation of Colonel Greenberry near Greenberry Point on the Severn River. About 1688 he married Sarah Howard, daughter of Matthew Howard. A prosperous planter, he was captain of a troop of horse; was appointed a Justice of Anne Arundel County in 1692, and was elected a delegate to the Maryland Assembly in 1699. His home plantation was at Pendennis, situated on the north side of the Severn River opposite the Naval Academy. Pendennis was an original grant to Captain Edward Lloyd, leader of the Puritan settlers of 1650. It was owned later by John Talbot, whose heirs sold it to Captain John Worthington.

Captain John Worthington died April 9, 1701, "aged 51 years" according to the inscription on his grave stone. He divided his extensive land holdings among his sons. John Worthington, the oldest son, inherited Pendennis, the home plantation. Thomas Worthington, the second son, received 400 acres of Greenberry Forest and 350 acres of Lowe's Addition, near the Magothy River. William Worthington, the third son, was heir to Howard's Inheritance and land near Bodkin's Creek. Charles Worthington, the youngest son was born after the death of Captain John Worthington. Sarah Worthington, the only daughter of Captain John Worthington, married Nicholas Ridgely. Captain Worthington's wife did not remain long a widow. She took for her second husband Captain John Brice, who died in 1713, leaving her again a widow. Captain Brice in his will mentioned his stepsons, William and Charles Worthington.\*

Colonel John Worthington (1689-1766), the oldest son of Captain John Worthington, was twice married, his first wife being Helen Hammond, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Larkin Hammond. His second wife, Comfort, was a daughter of John and Anne Greenberry Hammond. Colonel John Worthington had large land holdings. In addition to Worthington's Fancy and Worthington's Beginning, he purchased Duval's Delight, Food Plenty, Caple's Fancy and other lands from Orlando Griffith and also Whisky Ridge at Liberty in Frederick County. He purchased Welsh's Cradle in Baltimore County. He also acquired Worthington's Fancy and other adjacent tracts in Baltimore County upon which some of his heirs settled. He gave his family name to the Worthington Valley, one of the most beautiful areas of Maryland's "horse country." His oldest son, William Worthington (1715-1750) settled at Garrison Forest in Baltimore County. He was a vestryman of St. Thomas Parish at Garrison in 1749. Charles Worthington, the second son, was devised Ridgely's Range, Howard and Porter's Fancy, Abington and other lands.

Samuel Worthington (1734-1815), another son of Captain John Worthington, was willed a portion of Welsh's Cradle and other nearby lands. He was an early settler in Worthington Valley. His estate was called Montmorency. At his death his land holdings were valued at half a million dollars—a great fortune for those days. His wife, Mary Tolley, was a daughter of Walter Tolley of Joppa, the early county seat of Baltimore County. Their son, Captain John Tolley Worthington (1760-1834) organ-

\*Captain John Brice was born in Hampshire, England. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, Justice of the Peace and Captain of Foot in the Anne Arundel County Militia. His three children, born of his marriage to the widow Worthington, were Anne, wife of Vachel Denton, Rachel, wife of Philip Hammond, and a son, Colonel James Brice. His grandson, James Frisby Brice, became a noted lawyer of colonial Annapolis. He married Ann Jennings, daughter of Edward Jennings, secretary of the province and cousin of the Duchess of Marlborough. See Warfield: *Founders*, p. 156-159.

ized a company of horse during the American Revolution. He inherited Montmorency. Ann Worthington, daughter of Colonel John Worthington, became the wife of Thomas Beale Dorsey. She inherited from her father lands called Wyatt's Harbor and Wyatt's Hills on the south side of the Severn River.

Thomas Worthington (1691-1753) and his brother William were twin sons of Captain John Worthington. Thomas Worthington's wife, Elizabeth Ridgely, was a daughter of Henry and Catherine Greenberry Ridgely. He purchased Wardridge, the original seat of Colonel Henry Ridgely, from the Ridgely heirs and made his home there. Wardridge adjoins Hockley, the original Dorsey plantation. Thomas Worthington was a vestryman of St. Anne's Church at Annapolis and a member of the House of Burgesses for many years. Although living at Wardridge he acquired Worthington's Range, Partnership, Addition to Snowden's Manor, and other lands in the Howard area, which he divided among his children.

Sarah Worthington, his daughter, married Basil Dorsey and settled at Elkridge. Their son, Colonel Thomas Worthington Dorsey, commanded the Elkridge Militia during the American Revolution. Other daughters of Thomas and Elizabeth Ridgely Worthington, all of whom married prominent men of the Howard area, were Elizabeth, who married Henry Dorsey, Catherine, the wife of Nicholas Gassaway, Rachel, who married Cornelius Howard, and Ariana, who was the wife of Nicholas Watkins. Another daughter Thomasine, known as "Tomsey" Worthington, was twice married, first to Alexander Warfield and second to Francis Simpson, who purchased Venison Park from the Warfield heirs. Harriet Worthington Simpson, daughter of Francis and Thomasine Worthington Simpson, was the second wife of Colonel Henry Griffith, the great-great-great-grandfather of the author of this book.

The best-known of the sons of Thomas and Elizabeth Ridgely Worthington was Brice Thomas Beale Worthington (1727-1794). He was a vestryman of St. Anne's Church at Annapolis and a member of the House of Burgesses of the Maryland Assembly. He was an ardent patriot and a leader in the American Revolution. He was one of the signers of the Association of Freemen in 1775 and served on the Council of Safety and the Committee on Observation for Anne Arundel County. Rev. Bennett Allen, the Tory rector of St. Anne's, in writing of the leaders of the American Revolution, characterized him as being "as hard as iron." Many prominent men of later generations are descended from this branch of the Worthington family. The wife of Brice Thomas Beale Worthington was Anne Ridgely, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Warfield Ridgely. In recent

years a descendant, Brice T. B. Worthington,\* was a vice-president of the Baltimore National Bank.

There were other Worthingtons who took an active military part in the American Revolution. Colonel Nicholas Worthington (1734-1793) was the youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Ridgely Worthington. He also was on the Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel County as well as colonel of the Severn Battalion of Militia. He married Catherine Griffith and in her right possessed a portion of Griffith's Adventure in the Howard area. During the American Revolution his son, John Griffith Worthington, was lieutenant in the Anne Arundel County Militia. Another son, Lieutenant Thomas Worthington was in Captain Burgess' Company of Elkridge Militia. Nicholas Worthington, also another son, was commissioned as ensign in the Flying Camp and took part in the Battle of Long Island and the Battle of White Plains. When the Flying Camp was disbanded at the end of the New York campaign he returned home and served as captain in the Anne Arundel Militia. A younger son of Colonel Nicholas Worthington was Dr. Charles Worthington (1759-1836), who served in the Continental navy as surgeon to four small ships-of-war fitted out by the state of Maryland to serve on Chesapeake Bay. After the war he practiced medicine in Georgetown, D. C. Dr. Charles Worthington is the only one of his family to be represented in the Society of the Cincinnati.

William Worthington (1694-1770) was the third son of Captain John Worthington. He inherited his father's lands on the south shore of the Magothy River. He married Sarah Homewood, daughter of Captain James Homewood. The Homewoods were among the original group of Puritans coming to Maryland from Virginia. William Worthington left numerous children. His descendants seem to have been less prominent in public affairs than those of his brothers John and Thomas.

Charles Worthington (1701-1773) was the posthumous son of Captain John Worthington. His mother remarried and his step-father, Captain John Brice, remembered him in his will. In 1728 he married Hamutel Hammond, daughter of Charles and Hannah Howard Hammond. She died after the birth of her first child and Charles Worthington took for his second wife Sarah Chew, daughter of John and Elizabeth Harrison Chew. There were nine children born of this marriage, several of whom (and their descendants) were Quakers. The oldest son, Charles Worthington, married Mary Hopkins and moved to upper Baltimore County. He founded the Harford County branch of the Worthingtons. The other sons

\*Brice T. B. Worthington, a personal friend of the author, was, like his ancestor, a man of great courage and resolution. On one occasion during an attempted robbery of the bank, he grabbed the robber and ordered him out of the bank. The bandit put aside his gun and submitted meekly to arrest by police officers answering the alarm.

were John and Samuel Worthington. Dr. Thomas Chew Worthington, in recent years was a prominent physician of Baltimore.

A detailed genealogy of the Worthington family is contained in Harry W. Newman's *Anne Arundel Gentry*. Mr. Newman has found one ancient document bearing a Worthington signature with seal (see his *Heraldic Marylandiana*, pp. 173-174) but the impression is said to be indistinct. The coat-of-arms traditionally used by the Worthington family is shown among the illustrations in this book and is described as follows:

**ARMS:** Argent, three tridents sable, two and one.

**CREST:** A goat statant argent, holding in its mouth an oak branch vert, fructied or.

**MOTTO:** *Virtute dignus avorum.*

**References:** Newman, H. W. *Anne Arundel Gentry*, pp. 309-346  
———. *Heraldic Marylandiana*, pp. 173-174  
Warfield, J. D. *Founders*, pp. 145-156, 319, 369, 525  
Lawrence. *Colonial Families*, Vol. V, pp. 285-301  
Burke, Sir Bernard. *General Armory*  
Matthews, J. *Complete American Armory and Blue Book*

#### YATE (YATES)

Records of early Maryland show that twelve persons by the name of Yate or Yates settled in Maryland before the year 1680. The most important of these was George Yate, who is listed as a cousin of Jerome White, the Surveyor General of the province of Maryland.

George Yate was in Maryland prior to 1669, as in that year he was appointed a deputy surveyor by his cousin Jerome White, surveyor general, and was assigned to duty in Anne Arundel County. About 1672 George Yate married Mary Stockett, widow of Thomas Stockett. She was a daughter of Richard Wells of Anne Arundel County.

George Yate was one of the largest patentees of land in Maryland, according to Harry Wright Newman, whose section on the Yate family in his book *Anne Arundel Gentry*, is the principal authority on the genealogy of the Yate family. In most instances George Yate assigned his land rights to others, but at his death ca. 1691, he had accumulated extensive holdings of land in Anne Arundel County and in Baltimore County. He served in the expedition against the Nanticoke Indians in 1678. He seems to have suffered ill health in his later years and, in 1684, the Council retired him from his position as deputy surveyor for Anne Arundel County and appointed Richard Beard to that office.

George Yate left a will dated June 6, 1691 and it is probable that he died shortly thereafter. He devised his residence plantation, The Range, in

Anne Arundel County to his son George. The Range was situated near All Hallows Church in the South River area. George Yate left Yates Forbearance in Baltimore County and Rich Level to his daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Plummer. Other lands which he owned were called Hogg Harbor, Padworth Farms, and Level Addition.

George Yate, Jr. (1674-1717), the oldest son, married Rachel Warfield. They left lower Anne Arundel County and settled at Yate's Contrivance, a tract of 400 acres at Elkridge, then in Baltimore County, now in Howard County due to the change of the boundary lines between Baltimore County and Anne Arundel County made in 1726. John Yate, the second son of George Yate, the deputy surveyor, settled at Yate's Inheritance, also situated in the Elkridge area.

George Yate, Jr. died in 1717 at the relatively early age of forty-three years. By his will he directed that Yate's Contrivance be divided equally among his four sons, George, Joshua, Samuel and Benjamin, when the youngest son became twenty-one years old. He directed his brothers-in-law, John and Richard Warfield, to execute the provisions of his will. The four sons and their descendants established the Howard County branch of the Yate or Yates family. Other descendants lived in Baltimore County. The Anne Arundel Debt Book for 1760 lists Joshua Yates and Samuel Yates as each owning 150 acres of Yate's Contrivance. Vachel Yates, a descendant, was living in the upper Howard area in 1774 on lands bought from his relatives, the Warfields. Five members of the Yates family served in the War of 1812.

According to Harry Wright Newman, the Yate or Yates family is one of those whose coat-of-arms can be traced to the earliest family representative in Maryland. George Yate, the founder, in his will of 1691, bequeathed to his oldest son George "a silver seal ring with my coat-of-arms engraved thereon." The name Yate is an ancient version of "gate" and the shield of the Yate family bears three gates. Many members of the Yate family have called themselves Yates rather than Yate. The will of George Yate, Jr., dated 1717, is also impressed with a seal, which, according to Newman, is not clearly decipherable. Mr. Newman, however, in his book *Heraldic Marylandiana*, gives the arms of Yates (of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, England) as follows:

**ARMS:** Argent a fesse embattled between three gates sable.

**CREST:** Out of a ducal coronet argent a goat's head sable, beard and attire of the first.

**References:** Newman, H. W. *Anne Arundel Gentry*, pp. 528-530  
———. *Heraldic Marylandiana*, pp. 176-177  
Warfield, J. D. *Founders*, pp. 94, 368 (Warfield gives the name as Yates)