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ANNE ARUNDEL GENTRY
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ANNE ARUNDEL GENTRY

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF TWENTY-TWO PIONEERS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD., AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

BY

HARRY WRIGHT NEWMAN

MARYLAND PIONEER SERIES

1933
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FOREWORD

THESE genealogical studies really began at the age of twelve. I remember distinctly one long winter’s evening after dinner questioning my maternal grandmother “all about her people” of Anne Arundel County and today I recall the delight and pride she manifested in her replies. She related the services of her own father in the War of 1812, the part her grandfather played in the War of the Revolution, and the fact that her grandmother received a revolutionary pension—and how she was a cousin to the Howards, Cromwells, Jacobs, Boones, Hammonds, and other old families of Maryland. She did not neglect to tell the pranks of old Lindy Jacobs, the witch of the neighborhood, and of the great wealth of Old Aunt Waters and how the huge fortune of her great aunt through the intrigue of the granddaughters and clever lawyer husbands went to the John Eager Howard branch instead of her own. I recorded all these facts with paper and pencil as well as the names of her grandparents and great-grandparents, and her aunts and uncles—at that time all passed many, many years beyond.

It was during the winter of 1921 that I found among my possessions that same piece of paper and read it with much interest, especially the script in a most immaturred hand. It created within that latent genealogical instinct, and thus I began. In my leisure I made frequent trips to Annapolis where the old records of Maryland are kept and began to prove what my grandmother had told me, and as time passed I became more and more interested. I went back and back and then still further until I had proved more than one hundred and fifty early pioneer ancestors of Lord Baltimore’s Province. After having accomplished that feat, I became intrigued in their descendants and what they did in forming the history of Maryland and the nation. Finally came the desire to publish my findings.

As the time drew near to consider publication, I realized the impossibility of placing all my research under one cover. After much forethought I decided to print first my progenitors of Anne Arundel County and their descendants—those who were nearest to my maternal grandmother—reserving the desire to publish the families of the Eastern Shore, Baltimore, and the three counties of St. Mary’s, Charles, and Prince Georges at a later date. Providing of course that this my first volume meets with the approbation of the public.
In the work it has been my sincere endeavor to seek the truth and to incorporate merely authentic facts. I have placed in print only what I found among the source records. Whether or not truth is triumphant, it is at least always best. I do not mean to offend, but if my reader who customarily spoke of her colonial or revolutionary ancestor as a colonel and I have him in print only as a second lieutenant, remember I found him as such, and neglected to come across the record of his military advancement. The same applies to the misused title of "Gent". I placed it after the name of the Maryland subject only when I found it in the court records, but the omission of this nomenclature does not indicate that he was not entitled to it. The title in Maryland was used more as a title of affluence rather than that of birth.

Research into the criminal court records was most illuminating, and showed that our ancestors were not in every sense gentlemen and ladies of virtue, honor, and integrity, but were human like men and women of the twentieth century. Scandal was not always confined to the lower classes, but it was quite prevalent among the gentry families. I have included some of the unscrupulous deeds of the Maryland gentlemen (sparing the unconventional maids and widows) to add human interest to their lives, but I have refrained from relating some of the baser scandal which adds nothing to genealogical interest.

I shall also ask my readers not to be too hypercritical about dates of birth. They were taken from many sources, many of which do not check. Bible records in many instances varied with the parish registers. Tombstone inscriptions differ from Bible records—to say nothing of the births taken from census reports. Par example, the court shows that my own great-grandmother was married in 1812, yet she gently told the census enumerator in 1850 that she was just fifty.

I wish to extend my appreciation to all of my friends who voluntarily contributed data from their private papers—especially Mr. Edward L. Worthington, of Baltimore, and Mrs. James Lightfoot who kindly allowed me to review the notes collected by her late father, the Rev. Owen Dorsey, who before his death began a history of the Dorseys. I also wish to thank Miss Ruth G. Jacobs, of Indiana, who did my research in Kentucky and her home State. Last but not least I am grateful for the painstaking work of Miss Alice Addison, of Washington, who with magnifying glass and pencil made facsimile drawings of much-broken seals, no larger than a dime, from the wills of our ancestors, all stamped by them in wax now more than two hundred years ago.
Finally, no genealogist, amateur nor professional, is infallible. If I have erred, I shall be only too glad to acknowledge my mistakes to my critical readers—providing of course proof can be shown of my error.  

H. W. N.

Note.—"Archives" given as reference to services indicate the Archives of Maryland published by the Maryland Historical Society of Maryland, and which can be found in most large libraries.
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THE first settlements in Anne Arundel County were made in 1649 when a few families, members of the Puritan sect, came up from Virginia and settled at the mouth of the Severn, calling their settlement Providence. These settlers were soon followed by other families from Virginia, perhaps some of them Quakers, the total number of families believed to be around fifty. They first objected to taking the oath of allegiance to their Catholic Landlord, but by April 6, 1650, all objections had been removed and they were represented by delegates in the General Assembly. Other settlers arrived from Great Britain, and within a short time settlements were found along the South, West, and Magothy Rivers as well as Herring Bay. The settlements along the south bank of the Patapsco, however, embraced Baltimore County and were not incorporated into Anne Arundel County until a later date.

For administrative purposes the county was divided into various hundreds, the principal ones being Middle Neck, South River, Broad Neck, and Herring Creek. These hundreds later formed the nucleus for the parishes created by William and Mary about 1692, that is St. Ann’s, All Hallow’s, St. Margaret’s, Westminster, and St. James, respectively.

In a general way St. Ann’s Parish included all territory between the south shore of the Severn and the north shore of South River. All Hallow’s comprised the south shore of South River, extending southward until it reached the northern boundary of St. James’ Parish. The latter included the district around Herring Bay and Creek. Westminster Parish embraced all of the north shore of the Severn, taking in the Magothy settlements and extended north to the South Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County which was included in St. Paul’s Parish.

Settlements gradually were made on the upper waters of the Patapsco and Patuxent Rivers in that part of Anne Arundel County which is now Howard County. The inhabitants were quite distanced from the other parishes, therefore petitioned the Assembly to establish their district into a new parish. In 1726 the legislature created Queen Caroline Parish which in a rough sense comprised what is now Howard County.
SEAL ON THE WILL OF JOHN BEALE, DATED 1734

SEAL ON THE WILL OF ELIZABETH BEALE, WIDOW, DATED 1753
BEALE FAMILY

THE colonial Beale family of Anne Arundel County is often confused with the Beall (Bell) family which was propagated by Ninian Beall of Calvert and Prince Georges Counties. They are two distinct families, using different arms, the founder in Anne Arundel being John Beale whose family name has been carried down in allied families to the present generation.

John Beale, Gent., settled in Anne Arundel County at a date later than many of its early inhabitants, but soon became one of the most influential tenants of the Calverts by marriage as well as public service. On August 19, 1708, he was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Howard) Norwood.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Norwood) Beale

2. Anne Beale married Thomas, son of Thomas and Jane (Linthicum) Rutland.
3. Thomas Beale, born July 3, 1714, died 1717.

John Beale began his public career in 1707 when he was appointed clerk of the Provincial Court. In 1716 Lieutenant Samuel Young, Joseph Hill, Benjamin Tasker, and John Beale were appointed commissioners "to inspect into the several decays and defects of all the records of the Land Secretary and Commissionary's Offices and to judge of the necessary Amendments and reparation thereof, and to employ such clerks, book-binders, and other persons, as appear needful to them, for completing and perfecting".

John Beale, after being clerk of the Upper House, was selected by the inhabitants of Annapolis to represent them in the Lower House. On July 3, 1727, he was entrusted with the Great Seal of the Hon. Charles Calvert, Esq. He was also trustee of the public schools of the county, and for many years vestryman of St. Ann's Parish.

He was named by the court the guardian of his minor brother-in-law, Andrew Norwood Jr. Ultimately he brought action against Charles Kil-

1 Archives, vol. 34.
2 Archives, vol. 25.
bourne and his wife, Elizabeth, the executors of the estate of Captain Andrew Norwood, for not making the proper disbursements to his ward, Andrew, and to his wife Elizabeth, a daughter and heir of the late Captain Norwood. The widow of the latter had married secondly Andrew Wellsley, and thirdly Charles Kilbourne.

In 1721 Mrs. Mary Hammond made John Beale the guardian of her grandson, John Howard. It was this John Howard, who named his son after his guardian and thus the name of John Beale Howard has come down to the present generation.

William Nicholson dying in 1731 made John Beale, his father-in-law, the guardian of his son, Beale Nicholson, and also named his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Beale, and sister-in-law, Anne Beale.

John Beale, Gent. of Annapolis, dated his will March 25, 1734, it being proved in Anne Arundel County on May 9, 1734. He bequeathed his entire estate to his wife, Elizabeth, "not doubting her tenderness to his children".

His widow lived until November 7, 1753, the following obituary appeared in the Maryland Gazette: "Last Thursday night died at her plantation near this town, Mrs. Elizabeth Beale, the widow of the late Mr. John Beale, an aged Gentlewoman, possessed of every Christian Virtue".
DORSEY FAMILY

Few Maryland families can boast of greater distinction during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods than that of the Dorsey family. Its members have served in almost every public capacity possible during the days prior to the Revolution, save the governorship, which was rarely bestowed upon any of the Maryland subjects. After Maryland became a State of the Federal Government, the name of Dorsey with few exceptions was seen less frequent in public print until the days of the Civil War when the Dorseys, like all aristocratic families of Maryland, supported loyally the Southern cause. It was not only the youth who joined the Confederate colors, but many members who had passed beyond middle age volunteered their services and received commissions in the Southern Army. Many, likewise, suffered financial reverses from the aftermaths of the conflict. It was a widow of a Dorsey who gave Beauvoir on the Gulf in Mississippi to Jefferson Davis in his closing days.

Two Dorsey women have had the honor of presiding over the Governor's Mansion at Annapolis—the wife of Governor Charles Carnan Ridgely and the wife of Governor Thomas Watkins Ligon.

Perhaps no Maryland family has been more clannish and particular with whom they married than the Dorseys, and as a result frequent intermarrying of kinsmen has followed. Some members of the present generation can claim descent from the pioneer as many as seven or more times.

Prior to the conquest of England by the Normans, an ancient and noble family of D'Orsai or D'Orsay had its seat near Cleves in Flanders. It is believed that several of its members accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and ultimately settled in County Essex. This tradition leans itself to the fact that there is today a small town on the coast of Essex called D'Arcy, and it is also said that numerous D'Arcys once lived in that vicinity. In County Middlesex which is contiguous to Essex is a town and parish of Hockley-Hole, the peculiar name given to the Dorsey estate in Maryland.

It has not been conclusively proved from what part of the British Kingdom the first Dorsey emigrated. Several theories have been advanced. Some think that he came from Ireland with a band of Irish Quakers. Others have located a family of Dorseys on Dursey Island or as it was
called in the old days “the Island of the Dorseys”, a small isle off the southwest extremity of County Cork, Ireland, lying between the estuary of the Kenmare River and Bantry Bay. On one corner of the island is the ruins of an old chapel. In County Armagh, Northern Ireland, there is a town of Dorsy with about 800 inhabitants today. Then it is probable that the American emigrant was of French Huguenot stock, came to England in the early seventeenth century, and then migrated to the Colonies.

Perhaps the best clue is the vicinity of County Middlesex wherein is located the Parish of Hockley. There is also a well-founded supposition that the Dorsey emigrant came from the coast, for by occupation he was a boatright, and several of his grandsons had their training at sea. The Dorsey coat-of-arms would undoubtedly prove his origin.

The Dorseys were unquestionably an armorial family and brought their seal to America. Colonel Edward Dorsey of the second generation willed his “sealed ring” to his son, Edward. The latter dying in 1753 impressed on his will in wax a seal which at present is so mutilated that the symbols are indistinct. The history of Colonel Edward Dorsey’s sealed ring from this point passes into oblivion. No inventory of the estate of Edward Dorsey III was made, therefore it is not known whether it was listed among his personal effects by his executor.

In 1742 Caleb Dorsey of John, of Edward the Boatright, stamped on his parchment will in wax a coat-of-arms which is undoubtedly the authentic seal of the Dorsey family. It is not possible that he who was one of the most affluent subjects of the Province and the son of a former member of the Council would place a bogus seal on his will, nor is it probable that he would use the arms of his wife. His wife was a Warfield and so far as research has been carried out, no Warfield coat-of-arms is known to have been existent in Maryland.

The probability is very strong that Caleb Dorsey in some way secured the seal from his first cousin, Edward Dorsey III, or inasmuch as he was rather wealthy for that day, he ordered the family arms from England.

The seal on the will of Joshua Dorsey, the first son of Edward Darcy, the Boatright, to depart, is very interesting. It consists of a conventional tree with the letters E D separated by the trunk of the tree. At the base of the seal is a figure that may or may not be the symbol of roots. A close study would best place it as a coil of rope. This seal with the letters E D (the lower part of the E somewhat indistinct) was undoubtedly the property of Edward the Boatright and possessed his initials. Joshua apparently received it at the settlement of his father’s estate.
A family of Dorseys became early settlers in Dorchester County, through one or three brothers—Ralph, John, and James—but as the early records show that they were inscribed as "Dossey" and the early spelling of the Western Shore Dorseys was Darcy and Darcey, there is little likelihood of their being of the same blood.

These three brothers were brought into Maryland from Virginia by their kinsman, Richard Preston, the Puritan Commander of the Patuxent. The three brothers settled for a time in Calvert County and were heirs in the will of Richard Preston in 1669 who described them as his cousins. John Dossey was granted land in Dorchester County as early as 1664, among which was a tract called "Preston". This Eastern Shore family, however, did not attain the distinction in military and civil life as did the family of the Western Shore.

In addition to these settlers, there was Richard Darcy who was transported before 1637, and Thomas Dorsey who emigrated in 1661. These two early pioneers either died without issues or passed into oblivion.

Edward Darcy, Boatright 1
(16—1659)

The list of early settlers of Virginia shows that land was demanded for the transportation of two Edward Dorseys, whether they were the one and the same, it is not known. Anyhow one Edward Dorsey was in Virginia as early as 1636, when Thomas Brown received land for his transportation. The mark X of Edward Darcey on a deed in Elizabeth City County indicates that he was at one time a resident of that place.

He was undoubtedly one of the first to leave Virginia and settle on the Severn through the graces of Governor Stone, the date being best placed as the summer of 1649. The following deed proves that he was already established in 1650:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Edward Darcy, of the County of Annarundel, boatright, have granted, bargained, and sold for a valuable consideration, already received, all my rights, title into of and in a warrant of 200 acres, bearing date of 1650, and also 200 acres more, being half of a warrant of 400 acres . . . the one half belonging to Captain Norwood, bearing date 1651."

He assigned both of these tracts to George Yate, of Anne Arundel County.

The name of his wife has not been conclusively proved, but the best genealogists generally credit her as being Anne ———. Four children matured, all being born outside of Maryland.
Children of Edward and Anne Darcy

1. Joshua Darcy married Sarah ——. q.v.
2. Edward Darcy married Sarah Wyatt and Margaret Larkin. q.v.
4. Sarah Darcy married Matthew Howard. q.v.

When Edward Darcy settled on the Severn, his children were somewhat young as explained in the will of Thomas Gates, dated May 2, 1659. He requested that his heirs give to the children of Edward Darcy free outlet to the woods and springs as he had given them. This signifies that the children or some of them were old enough then to avail themselves of the privilege.

Edward Darcy with others was drowned off the Isle of Kent during the summer of 1659. Thomas Hinson, of Kent County, took charge of his boat, as is shown by the following petition to the court of Anne Arundel held on Tuesday 2 August 1659:

"Whereas Thomas Hinson hath petitioned this Court Shewing that hee haung taken up the Boate wherein Edward Darcy and some others were drowned, neare the Isle of Kent, being deysryd by the said Darcys Overseer to take up the same. Which he did deliuereng the same Boate to the cheife in Authority, taking a discharge uppon the deliueriy of the same under his hand att Annarundell & now by his Petn Crauing for his paynes taking therein, as the Court now sting shall adiudge him. It is Ordered that the said Thomas Hinson haue One hundd pownds of Tob. payd him for his said paines & care taken, by those (whoeuer they bee) that possesse & enjoy the said Boate."

It has been said unofficially that his widow under the ancient deodand law of England laid claims to the ship from which he was drowned. Research to date fails to verify this assertion.

The Dorseys in Virginia were no doubt associated with the Puritans of that State, and for that reason migrated to Maryland. The second generation apparently did not retain the views of their parent, for after a few years in Maryland they as well as their descendants became leading figures of the Episcopal Church.

The Methodist religion which was introduced into the State after the Revolution swept the large so-called middle class by the thousands. Many of the Dorseys forsook the traditional faith of their ancestors and became members of the new religion. Several even became licensed preachers.

On August 25, 1664, the three sons of Edward Darcy were granted a tract of land containing 400 acres on the south side of the Severn, called "Hockley-in-the-Hole"—"being the plantation they now live upon". It is thought that Edward Darcy and his sons settled on this tract, which
adjoined the lands of Cornelius and Samuel Howard, gave it this distinctive name, and later the sons “proved-up” on it by obtaining a perfect title from the Lord Proprietary.

An early fire at the Court House in Annapolis destroyed the original transfers of “Hockley-in-the-Hole”, but Caleb Dorsey, then in possession of the tract, in order to preserve the records had the deeds recorded either from memory or from his own papers. They showed that Edward Dorsey Jr. before 1683 had assigned to his brother, John, his portion for 24,000 pounds of tobacco, and that Joshua Dorsey had also conveyed to his brother his portion for 8,000 pounds of tobacco. Thus henceforth, “Hockley-in-the-Hole” became identified solely with the heirs of John Dorsey. He had the tract resurveyed in 1685 and found that it contained 843 acres instead of the original 400.
JOSHUA DORSEY 2
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

Joshua Dorsey, son of Edward the Boatright, was born in Virginia and entered Maryland with his parents about 1649. He settled in Middle Neck Hundred, and there he married Sarah, who is said to be a daughter of Lawrence Richardson. One child was born.

Children of Joshua and Sarah Dorsey

1. John Dorsey married Comfort Stinson. q.v.

The will of Joshua Dorsey was probated in Anne Arundel County on June 21, 1688. He named his brothers, Edward and John, as executors and bequeathed personalty to his cousins (nephews) John, Samuel, and Matthew Howard, and also to Sarah Dorsey. He devised his wife, Sarah, one-third of the real and personal estate, with the residue to his son, John.

His widow soon married Thomas Blackwell of Anne Arundel County. He died in 1700 and willed all realty to his step-son, John Dorsey, and the greater portion of the personal estate to his wife, Sarah.

The descendants of Joshua Dorsey, considerable less in number than those of his brothers, settled mostly in Harford and Cecil Counties. Many early found their way to Philadelphia, while others after the great westward movement set in migrated to the Northwest Territory.

COLONEL JOHN DORSEY, GENT.3

John Dorsey, the only child of Joshua and Sarah Dorsey, was born in Middle Neck Hundred, Anne Arundel County. On August 22, 1702, he married Comfort, the daughter of John and Rachel Stinson, according to All Hallow’s records. The births of their early children are found in the register of St. Ann’s Parish.

Children of John and Comfort (Stinson) Dorsey

5. Greenbury Dorsey, twin of Joshua, married Mary Belt. q.v.
In 1713 John Dorsey was sheriff of Baltimore County. In 1721 he was captain of the county militia and at the same time represented Baltimore County in the Lower House.\(^1\) By 1724 he had been promoted to colonel, and as Colonel John Dorsey was one of the Commissioners of Baltimore County.\(^2\) He laid out the town of Joppa and as "John Dorsey Gent. Surveyor of Baltimore County" complained in 1725 of the small allowances that were appropriated by an Act of the Assembly for the laying out of the town.\(^3\) He was also a member of the commission to establish a free public school system in the Province.

About 1726 he sold the greater portion of his Maryland estate and left for the Carolinas, leaving his wife and young family behind. Tradition relates that he returned to Maryland after an absence of 18 years and died in his native Province.

The will of Comfort Dorsey, the widow of Colonel John Dorsey, was probated in Baltimore County on June 23, 1747/8. She named her two daughters, Sarah and Ventia, and left one shilling to her sons, Joshua and Greenbury. Bequests were made to the following grandchildren—Comfort, daughter of Greenbury; John, son of Greenbury; and Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua. The residue of the estate was to be divided among her sons, Vincent and John Hammond Dorsey, and her grandson John of Greenbury.

**Joshua Dorsey\(^4\)**

(1711—____)

Joshua Dorsey, son of John and Comfort (Stinson) Dorsey, was born in Anne Arundel County in 1710/11. On November 3, 1734, according to the records of St. Paul's, Baltimore County, and St. Margaret's, Anne Arundel County, he married Flora, the daughter of Nicholas Fitzsimmons of Baltimore County. The births of their children are found at St. Margaret's.

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3. Archives, vol. 35.
Children of Joshua and Flora (Fitzsimmons) Dorsey

1. Frederick Dorsey, born Dec. 7, 1735, removed from Maryland.
2. Peregrine Dorsey, born Sept. 3, 1737, left the Province.
4. Greenbury Dorsey, born Apr. 13, 1741, left the Province.
7. Joshua Dorsey, born Mar. 3, 1745/6, left the Province.
8. Rebecca Dorsey.
9. John Dorsey, left the Province.
10. James Dorsey, left the Province.
11. Nicholas Dorsey.

In 1743 Nicholas Fitzsimmons by his will left his daughter, Flora Dorsey, “Knighton’s Fancy” and “Mascall’s Rest” on the south side of the Patapsco.

The will of Flora, the widow of Joshua Dorsey, was dated October 20, 1784, and was probated in Anne Arundel County, December 14, 1784. To her six absent sons—Frederick, Peregrine, Greenbury, Joshua, John, and James—five shillings “if they be living”. To her son, Nicholas, she devised £20. To her daughter, Providence Lane, she willed 350 acres of “Mascall’s Rest” and to her son-in-law, Richard Lane, she willed realty in Baltimore County, known as “Bullford” or “Dear Bitt”. To her daughter, Rebecca Dorsey, she bequeathed the residue of “Mascall’s Rest” and “St. Knighton’s Fancy”.

Captain Greenbury Dorsey

(1711-1782)

Greenbury Dorsey, son of John and Comfort (Stinson) Dorsey, was born in 1710/11, as he swore to be 37 years of age in 1748. On May 26, 1726, John Belt Sr., of Baltimore County, in consideration of a marriage shortly to be had and celebrated between his daughter Mary (born 1713) and Greenbury Dorsey of Baltimore County, granted “Belt’s Point” of 112 acres on the south side of the Patapsco to his prospective son-in-law. On June 18, 1726, John Dorsey, likewise, gave his son Greenbury for

4 He was probably the one who is mentioned in the deed books of Fairfax Co., Va. “At a court continued and held for the County of Fairfax 25 March 1768, Greenbury Dorsey who intermarried with Catherine Grimes, administratrix of William Grimes dec., exhibited this account on oath and the same being examined is allowed and ordered to be recorded.” The orphans of William Grimes were Catherine, William, and John.
natural love and affection certain tracts of land. John Belt on May 1, 1727, deeded to Greenbury, son of Colonel John Dorsey and Comfort his wife, at this date described as his son-in-law, certain pieces of property.

Children of Greenbury and Mary (Belt) Dorsey

1. Greenbury Dorsey, born 1729, married Frances Henderson. q.v.
2. John Dorsey married Elizabeth Gardner. q.v.
3. Comfort Dorsey, heir in grandmother's will 1747.

The last recorded year of Mrs. Mary (Belt) Dorsey is 1748, and it is conclusive that Greenbury Dorsey married secondly and had at least two children by this second union—Benedict and Mary Ann. Furthermore, John Dorsey in his will of 1785 named his "half-sister", Mary Dorsey. The court records refer to Greenbury as Captain Greenbury Dorsey.

Other children of Greenbury Dorsey

4. Benedict Dorsey married Sarah, dau. of Daniel Stanton, settled in Penn., and became a Quaker.

Captain Greenbury Dorsey departed April 29, 1782.

John Hammond Dorsey 4
(1718-1774)

John Hammond Dorsey, son of John and Comfort (Stinson) Dorsey, was born 1718 in Baltimore County. From his benefactor, John Hammond, he inherited in 1739 the tract called "Success" in Cecil County. Here it is believed most of his children were born and spent their youth.

On February 16, 1742/3, he married Frances, the daughter of John and Mary (Warman) Watkins, according to the records of Sts. John and George Parishes.

Children of John Hammond and Frances (Watkins) Dorsey

2. Stephen Dorsey, born 1747, died 1749.
John Hammond Dorsey was a vestryman of St. John’s Parish at Joppa in 1747, and again in 1761 and 1762. He died intestate on February 12, 1774. His administrator, John Hammond Cromwell, rendered an account on his estate on March 7, 1778.

**GREENBURY DORSEY**

(1729-1798)

Greenbury Dorsey, son of Greenbury and Mary (Belt) Dorsey, was born March 10, 1729/30, in St. Paul’s Parish, Baltimore County. He married first Frances, born January 29, 1732, in Westminster Parish, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Frizby) Henderson.

*Children of Greenbury and Frances (Henderson) Dorsey*

1. Mary Dorsey, born 1757, married Hollis Hanson, Apr. 30, 1782, license in Har. Co.
5. Frances Dorsey, born 1767.

Sometime before 1772 Greenbury Dorsey married secondly, Sophia, born 1748, the widow of John Clark.

*Children of Greenbury and Sophia Dorsey*

11. Providence Lane Dorsey.

Greenbury Dorsey maintained his plantation in Spesutia Lower Hundred of Harford County. His will was dated March 29, 1798, and proved April 9, 1798. He requested that his estate be sold and the proceeds divided equally among his eleven surviving but unnamed children.
In 1804 his eldest son, Frisby Dorsey, brought action in the court of chancery against Edward Dorsey and William Lister, the executors of his father’s estate. Frisby Dorsey asserted that he was in Kent County visiting his wife’s relatives when his father died in Harford County. That apparently a short time before his father’s death, he was duly influenced into making a second will, which deprived him of the rightful share of his father’s estate.

Frisby Dorsey furthermore stated that his father promised him the dwelling and plantation, providing that he managed the farm, raise, and educate his half brothers and sisters which he testified that he had done to the best of his ability. It seems as if Greenbury Dorsey married thirdly a widow with several children and a comfortable estate, and that he removed to the residence of his third wife, leaving his children to be cared for by their eldest brother, Frisby. After the death of the third wife, Greenbury Dorsey returned to his former plantation where he died.

The heirs of Greenbury Dorsey in 1804 were Greenbury Dorsey Hanson, Francis Hanson, and Benedict Hollins Hanson, the children of Mary (Dorsey) Hanson, deceased; Stephen Waters and Sally his wife; Joseph Gallup and Milcah his wife; Anne Dorsey; Edward Dorsey; Richard Graves and Charlotte his wife; Josiah Dorsey; Providence Lane Dorsey; Greenbury Dorsey; and Frances Dorsey.

**John Dorsey**

(17—1785)

John Dorsey, son of Greenbury and Mary (Belt) Dorsey, was born in the upper portion of Baltimore County. On May 9, 1751, he was married to Elizabeth, born February 14, 1725, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Gardner.

**Children of John and Elizabeth (Gardner) Dorsey**

2. Vincent Dorsey, born 1753, died 1770.
4. Benedict Dorsey, born and died 1757.
5. Son, died young.
6. Son, died young.
8. Son, died young.
9. Son, died young.
10. Son, died young.
Elizabeth, his first wife, died in December, 1777, thereupon on April 30, 1780, he married secondly Hannah, born December 19, 1728, the daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Day. Records show that a child was born in 1780 and died in 1782.

The will of John Dorsey was dated April 13, 1785, and proved in Harford County June 13, 1785. He made bequests to his three sons, Leonard, Greenbury, and Doctor John Dorsey; to his brother Greenbury; to his half-sister Mary Dorsey, and to his housekeeper Mary Cox. The date of his death was May 29, 1785.

**John Hammond Dorsey**

(1754-1826)

John Hammond Dorsey, son of John Hammond and Frances (Watkins) Dorsey, was born February 14, 1754, in St. John's Parish, Baltimore County. On January 20, 1772, he was married to Anne, the daughter of Captain James Maxwell, at the home of the latter on Gunpowder Neck, now in Harford County.

*Children of John Hammond and Anne (Maxwell) Dorsey*


In 1781 John Hammond Dorsey volunteered to serve out the enlistment of William Sollars of Harford County. In 1781 he was listed as a sergeant in the Second Company of the 3rd. Maryland Regiment under Captain James W. Gray. Unfortunately the records show that he was a deserter on January 1, 1782.

John Hammond Dorsey maintained his plantation on Gunpowder Neck in Harford County and there his wife died on June 8, 1802. He apparently remarried, for the records of Sts. John and George Parishes show the burial of Zilfew, the wife of John Hammond Dorsey, on September 29, 1811. He died at Oxford, Ohio, during March, 1826, no doubt at the home of his son, James.

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6 Archives, vol. 18, p. 450.
Stephen Dorsey 8
(1758-1825)

Stephen Dorsey, son of John Hammond and Frances (Watkins) Dorsey, was born March 7, 1758, in Maryland. On July 7, 1776, he was enrolled in Harford County by Captain James Young for a member of a company in Colonel Thomas Ewing’s Battalion of the Flying Camp. He was listed as 18 years of age, five feet, nine and three-quarter inches tall, with dark hair.7

In 1787 Stephen Dorsey was married to Rachel Ewing, born 1767. The following two children have been proved.

Children of Stephen and Rachel (Ewing) Dorsey
1. Nathaniel E. Dorsey married Phoebe Hutton; he died 1854.
2. Rezin H. Dorsey.

Stephen Dorsey died in the year 1825, his wife having departed in 1821.

Greenbury Dorsey 6
(1752-18—)

Greenbury Dorsey, son of John and Elizabeth (Gardner) Dorsey, was born February 9, 1752, in Upper Baltimore County. He removed to Philadelphia and there at the First Baptist Church he was married to Elizabeth Bartholemew on October 5, 1786. Elizabeth was born February 21, 1761, the daughter of Edward Bartholemew.

Children of Greenbury and Elizabeth (Bartholemew) Dorsey
1. Edward Bartholemew Dorsey, born Nov. 2, 1787, at 20 minutes after 4 P. M.; died Feb. 15, 1841.
2. Samuel Dorsey, born and died 1796.

Shortly after his marriage Greenbury Dorsey settled in the western portion of Pennsylvania. In 1798 he was the largest tax payer in Logan Township, Huntingdon County, owning 1,800 acres of land, a forge, and a grist and saw mills. In 1838 his son, Dr. Jonathan H. Dorsey, and son-in-law, S. Miles Green, built the Barree Forge which stood for many years in that section of Pennsylvania.

7 Archives, vol. 18.
Leonard Dorsey
\( (1755-——) \)

Leonard Dorsey, son of John and Elizabeth (Gardner) Dorsey, was born July 18, 1755, in Upper Baltimore County. He removed to Philadelphia. On May 11, 1779, he was married to Elizabeth Physick. She was born September 25, 1760, the daughter of Edmund and Abigail Physick.

Children of Leonard and Elizabeth (Physick) Dorsey
2. John Syng Dorsey, born Dec. 23, 1783, married Maria Ralston, Apr. 30, 1807, at Second Presbyterian Church, Phila.

Leonard Dorsey died sometime before 1828, the year in which his widow dated her will. The latter was probated at Philadelphia on August 12, 1828. She described herself as "Elizabeth Dorsey of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, Widow".

To her sister, Abigail Physick, she devised various personalty, and to her daughter-in-law, Mariah Dorsey, she provided for an annuity of $60 during life, so long as she remained the widow of her son. Her grandchildren—Robert Ralston Dorsey, Elizabeth Physick Dorsey, and Maria Ridgely Dorsey—were to remain under the care of their mother, Mariah Dorsey.

Doctor John Dorsey
\( (1760-18——) \)

Doctor John Dorsey, son of John and Elizabeth (Gardner) Dorsey, was born August 18, 1760, in Upper Baltimore County. He was not a doctor of medicine by profession, but Doctor was a part of his baptismal name. On April 3, 1783, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, he was married to Rebecca, born October 6, 1762, the daughter of John and Rebecca Mannington.

Children of Doctor John and Rebecca (Mannington) Dorsey
2. John Mannington Dorsey, born and died 1786.
3. Mary Dorsey, born Dec. 27, 1787, at 6 in the morning.
4. Rebecca Dorsey, born and died 1790.
5. Susanna Dorsey, born Dec. 24, 1792, at 10 in the morning.
6. Anna Dorsey, born Feb. 15, 1795.
7. Isabella Dorsey, born 1796, died in infancy.
Rebecca (Mannington) Dorsey died June 13, 1799. The widower married secondly Hannah, the daughter of John and Mary Moore, on December 10, 1801, at Christ Church, Philadelphia. Three children were born but they all died in infancy.

**James Maxwell Dorsey**

(1776 - 1857)

James Maxwell Dorsey, son of John Hammond and Anne (Maxwell) Dorsey, was born March 20, 1776, in Harford County. On November 15, 1798, he was married to Martha McComas. She was born August 6, 1780, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Scott) McComas, of "Abingdon", Harford County.

**Children of James Maxwell and Martha (McComas) Dorsey**

1. William John Dorsey, born and died 1799.
2. Anne Dorsey, born 1800, died 1801.
3. Elizabeth Dorsey, born Mar. 11, 1804, married David Morris June 1, 1823, Oxford, O., and Josiah Dana Farrar, Oct. 3, 1831, Greenville, O.
4. Evelina (Cornelia) Dorsey, born July 22, 1810, married Loring R. Brownell, Mar. 27, 1827; she died Nov. 28, 1863.
5. Godwin Volney Dorsey, born Nov. 11, 1812, married Nancy McCorkle and Mrs. Parmelia (Tuttle) Morrison.
7. Barlow Condorcet Dorsey, born and died 1820.
8. Franklin Voltaire Dorsey, born and died 1823.

After 1804 James Maxwell Dorsey and his family removed to Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, where Evelina, their fourth child, was born. At one time he was Justice of the Peace of Butler County and treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Miami University. His wife died in 1830, but he survived until 1857, dying at Piqua, Ohio.

**Note.**—Benedict Dorsey of Philadelphia in 1807 willed his estate to his son, Benedict, and his three grandchildren—William, Martha, and Margaret—all children of the late John and Abigail Morris.
COLONEL EDWARD DORSEY, GENT.\(^2\) 
AND 
HIS DESCENDANTS

Of the three sons of Edward Dorsey the Boatright, Edward II was undoubtedly the most outstanding. From young manhood until his death in 1705, he was actively associated in civil and military affairs, in fact with almost every phase of life connected with the young Province, until it can be said that he became one of the most important and influential men of Anne Arundel County.

Everything points to the fact that he was born in Virginia and was probably a youngster when his father brought him to Maryland in 1649 or 1650. He spent his youthful days along the Severn and in that neighborhood he found his first wife, Sarah, the daughter of Nicholas and Damaris Wyatt—Quakers who had also come up from Virginia.

*Children of Edward and Sarah (Wyatt) Dorsey*

1. Edward Dorsey, died young.
2. Sarah Dorsey married John Petticoate.
8. Benjamin Dorsey.

Edward Dorsey received several grants of land from the Lord Proprietor but the tract on which he first established his dwelling and plantation embraced a considerable portion of the present town of Annapolis. Here it is believed that his first eight children were born.

Sarah, his wife, died about 1690. Subsequently, Edward Dorsey removed to the south shore of the Patapsco on his tract known as “Major’s Choice”, then within the domains of Baltimore County. He took for a second wife, Margaret, the daughter of John Larkin, an innkeeper, by his wife, Katherine. Through this second marriage he came into possession of several tracts of land on the north side of the Patapsco. Five children were born to this union.

*Children of Edward and Margaret (Larkin) Dorsey*

10. Larkin Dorsey.
11. Francis Dorsey married Elizabeth ———.  q.v.

The first public office of Edward Dorsey seems to have been in 1679 when he was appointed Justice of the County and reappointed the following year. In the former year he was spoken of by the honorary title of “Gentleman”. He also appears as a Justice in 1685.¹

In 1681 he petitioned the Commissioner of Accounts of the Assembly to pay him for 15 days of service to the Province. The same year he was in receipt of 375 pounds of tobacco, and at another time 390 pounds for acts of public service.

He was placed on the Commission of Anne Arundel County in 1683 for the advancement of trade and for the laying out of ports in the Province.² The same year he with Henry Ridgely, Nicholas Gassaway, and William Richardson was on a committee to erect a building for the Courts and Assembly of the Province, and for the keeping of records of the Secretary’s Office. In 1694 Major Edward Dorsey was on the commission to erect the court house and the free school in Anne Arundel Towne.

He was granted the contract for the erection of St. Anne’s Church in 1696. A committee was appointed to “inspect into the proposals for building the same”. Edward Dorsey of the committee reported that “there was in Banck for building the church at Annapolis, £458 sterling. That they had discoursed workmen, and the carpenter demands for his work £250—the bricklayer, having all stuff upon the place £220—the brick maker £90—that they find no other means to raise the money thereof without assistance of some charitable disposed persons. That the charge of the building the said church will amount to £1,200 sterling”.

An act was passed the same day imposing a tax of “three pence per hundred on tobacco, to continue and be in force until the 12th day of May, which shall be in the year of our Lord God, 1698, and to be applied to the building of ye church at Annapolis”. The architect of the church was Thomas Ffielder.

Edward Dorsey failed to have the church built at the allotted time of November 30, 1697, and by an act of the Assembly the time was extended until November 30, 1698. At the latter date the church was still uncompleted which caused much dissatisfaction among the several members of the Assembly. Subsequently, a bill was proposed and passed by the Assembly fining him for the unfulfillment of his contract.

¹ Archives, vols. 5, 13, 17.
² Archives, vol. 7, p. 610.
On May 4, 1700, the Rev. Thomas Bray appeared before the Board in behalf of Major Edward Dorsey and in his petition stated "he does not question the justice of the General Assembly in imposing the fine but forasmuch as Major Dorsey has a great charge of a wife and twelve children most of them being very small" prayed clemency.

Edward Dorsey was active not only in economic and judicial affairs but he was also prominent in the military life of the Province. In 1686 he was captain of the militia. On April 28, of the latter year he was appointed by the Council a "Commissioner of the Peace of the Quorum" of Anne Arundel County. Under the old English Common Law the term Quorum signified certain designated justices of the peace without the presence of some one of whom, the others could not act.

The next year Captain Edward Dorsey was promoted to Major of the Horse. In a list submitted to the Council setting forth the names of the military officers, Major Edward Dorsey was one of the "Chief Militia Officer of the Province." In 1689 one finds him again a Justice of the Quorum. The same year he was on a commission to regulate the civil affairs of the County.

Major Edward Dorsey was a staunch and loyal supporter of the Calverts. On November 28, 1689, he with many other prominent men of the Province endorsed a petition to the "Most Gracious Majesty", King William III setting forth the privileges which they had received under the deposed Charles, Lord Baron of Baltimore, and protested against the intrigue of John Coode who with others undermined the Proprietary Government. The original document is in the London Public Record Office, America and the West Indies.

Major Dorsey was a man of his own convictions and did not hesitate to voice his opinion. In 1692 information was reported to the Council that "Major Edward Dorsey had made mutinous and seditious speeches on board Captain William Hill's ship".

In British politics Major Dorsey was a supporter of the House of Stuart and an acknowledged member of the Jacobean Party. Frequently his home at Annapolis furnished the meeting place for some of its conclaves. The following excerpt from a letter of Colonel Nicholas Greenbury to his Excellency Lionel Copley, Esq., Governor of the Province, throws much light on the Jacobean leaders of that day. The letter was dated "Severn River, July 25, 1692".

"Sire I have been creditably informed lately of a Great Cabal in our County held by the grand Leaders of the Jacobite Party (vizt) Colonel Coursey, Major

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\(^3\) Archives, vol. 5.
Sayer, Colonel Darnall, Major Dorsey, Richard Smith, Samuel Chew, and John Hinson, their Rendezvous was at Darnalls, Chews, Dorseys, and one Marieen Duval but the Occasion of meeting is not to be known."

On October 15, 1695, Major Edward Dorsey was empowered to keep the Broad Seal in the absence of Colonel Jowles. The Council also ordered Mr. Kenelm Cheseldyn and Major Edward Dorsey "be added to the Honorable Colonel Henry Jowles Keeper of the Great Seal for the hearing and the determining all matters in chancery".4

Major Dorsey was a delegate to the General Assembly in 1696 and also in 1698, 1701, 1702, 1704, and at the time of his death in 1705. In the latter years he represented Baltimore County. While in the Lower House he served on the Committee of Election and Privileges. On September 26, 1704, he was reported absent from the House "being sick with fervor."

In 1698 Major Edward Dorsey was on the commission to settle the boundary between Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties. He was among the promoters and first subscribers to a fund for the founding of a free school for the Province. He subscribed 2,000 pounds of tobacco and was made a trustee of the system in 1694.

The Stadt House was built about 1696 but was destroyed by fire in 1704. Until it was rebuilt, the Assembly held its sessions in a house rented from Colonel Edward Dorsey. By this time he was addressed as Colonel.5 In 1931 the Annapolis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a memorial tablet on a house which stands almost opposite Carvel Hall Hotel, claiming it was the former home of Colonel Edward Dorsey and the house in which the Assembly first met in Annapolis. As a result of this action, much controversy has arisen over its authenticity.

In 1705 Colonel Dorsey sold three houses on "Bloomsbury Square" to Lord Baltimore to be used for the storing of arms and ammunition.

At the fourth session of the Assembly in the years 1705-1706, Colonel Edward Dorsey still a delegate was reported deceased.

The will of Colonel Dorsey was dated October 26, 1704, but it was not proved in Baltimore County until December 31, 1705. He made his wife, Margaret, the executrix. He bequeathed to Larkin at the age of 21 years, 100 acres of "Hockley" on the main branch of the Patapsco River, and personalty including the boy, William Jackson.

To Charles, Larkin, Francis, and Edward, he devised all lands on the north side of the Patapsco, and all of "Taylor’s Forrest", if he were seized

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4 Archives, vol. 20, p. 137.
of it at the time of his death. Joshua received "Barnes Folly" of 100 acres. Samuel was devised a portion of "Major Choice", and also that which he had already received by gift. Nicholas and Benjamin were each bequeathed 100 acres of "Long Reach" at Elk Ridge, and personalty at the age of 16 years.

Nicholas received the residue of "Long Reach" or 148 acres, also personalty at 16. Anne, the only single daughter at the time of her father’s death, was devised personalty. Sarah Petticoate and the three children of his daughter, Hannah Howard, were all willed personalty. At the probation of the will, his daughter Hannah Howard had died, and the son-in-law, Joseph Howard, requested his children’s share of their grandfather’s estate.

After his death, his widow Margaret married John Israel. In 1705 they sold "Dorsey" to William Bladen of Annapolis. The widow subsequently petitioned the Assembly for the amount due for the rental of house in Annapolis; but the Assembly refused to remit personally to her, but paid the sum to Samuel Dorsey.

**Samuel Dorsey 3 of Edward and His Line**

Samuel Dorsey, the second son of Edward and Sarah (Wyatt) Dorsey, was born most likely in Middle Neck Hundred, Anne Arundel County. His youth was spent as a seaman on a merchant vessel with his next brother, Joshua, and kinsman, Edward Dorsey.

After the death of his father a controversy arose over the administration of the estate. The older and matured children objected to the administration by their step-mother and her newly-acquired husband, John Israel. Samuel declared in court that Edward, the eldest son of Colonel Dorsey, died without issues, and he being the second son was entitled to the administration. The court decided in his favor, and he therefore settled the affairs pertaining to the estate.

About 1715 he married Jane ———.

**Children of Samuel and Jane Dorsey**

1. Sarah Dorsey, born 1716, died in infancy.
3. Patience Dorsey.

By the will of his father in 1705, Samuel inherited the parental estate of "Major Choice" on the Patapsco. This he traded with his brother,
Joshua, and received in exchange "Wyatt's Hill" on the Severn which had belonged to his maternal grandfather.

Samuel Dorsey made a nuncupative will in February, 1724. He named Edmund Benson as his executor. The witnesses were Richard Warfield and John Meek. On July 9, 1726, his widow married Henry Ayton.

It is believed that Samuel Dorsey left no descendants. Many genealogists have erroneously credited his daughter, Patience, as becoming the wife of Samuel Howard. It is now proved that the wife of the said Samuel Howard was another Patience, the daughter of John and Honor (Elder) Dorsey.

**Captain Joshua Dorsey**\(^3\) of Edward and His Line

Joshua Dorsey, son of Edward and Sarah (Wyatt) Dorsey, was born about 1686 in Middle Neck Hundred, Anne Arundel County. When not more than eighteen years of age, he with his brother Samuel and Cousin Edward Dorsey was apprenticed on British merchant ships which traveled to and from the old country. He however relinquished the sea-faring life and settled at "Major's Choice", the parental estate which had been willed to his brother, Samuel. "Major Choice" lay on one of the branches or falls of the Patapsco in what was known as Huntington Hundred of Anne Arundel County. On the records of Queen Caroline Parish are found his marriage to Ann Ridgely and the births of their ten children. Ann was the daughter of Henry and Katherine (Greenbury) Ridgely.

**Children of Joshua and Ann (Ridgely) Dorsey**

7. Katherine Dorsey, born 1727, died 1746.
10. Charles Dorsey, born 1736, died before 1770.

Joshua Dorsey was a communicant of Queen Caroline Parish and occupied pew numbered one in Christ Church with his brother-in-law, Colonel Henry Ridgely. On October 30, 1711, Joshua Dorsey was commissioned
a Justice of the Peace of Upper Anne Arundel County.\textsuperscript{1} When Elk Ridge was organized into a township in 1732, Joshua was named a member of the commission and later served as Captain of the Elk Ridge Militia.\textsuperscript{2}

According to the parish records, Joshua Dorsey died on November 8, 1747. His will, however, was dated November 14, 1747, and probated in Anne Arundel County on February 6, 1747/8.

To his wife, Ann, he bequeathed during life the dwelling and plantation which was a 250-acre portion of “Major’s Choice”, negroes and other personalty. After the decease of his widow, the homestead was to revert to the youngest son, Charles.

Henry was devised “Dorsey’s Angle” and “Dorsey’s Hills”, both tracts containing 200 acres each. Philemon received “Brother’s Partnership” which had been taken up jointly by Joshua and John Dorsey. Joshua Jr. was willed “Locust Thicket” of 250 acres, personalty and slaves. Nicholas was left “Hunting Quarter” of 250 acres.

Personalty was devised to his daughters—Rachel Warfield, Elizabeth Dorsey, Anne Dorsey, and Sarah Dorsey. He mentioned his brother-in-law, Henry Ridgely, and named his wife and two eldest sons, Henry and Philemon, as executors.

His widow, Ann, lived until 1771. By her will, proved in Anne Arundel County, she named: her daughters Sarah Dorsey, Elizabeth Dorsey, and Rachel Warfield; and her sons Joshua, Nicholas, and Philemon. She made bequests to the children of her deceased daughter Anne Ridgely; and to Charles, Henry, Vachel, and Ariana—all children of her son Henry. Joshua, the bachelor son, died in 1790. By his will he bequeathed his dwelling-plantation “Locust Thicket” to his sister, Sarah Dorsey, and a portion of “Brown’s Purchase” to Sarah, the wife of Benjamin Dorsey. To Joshua, the son of Benjamin and Sarah Dorsey, he devised a portion of “Anvil”, while the residue of that tract he willed to his sister, Elizabeth Dorsey. To his nephew, Philemon Dorsey, he bequeathed “Star’s Fancy Resurveyed” in Montgomery County.

\section*{Judge Henry Dorsey} \textsuperscript{4}  
\textit{(1712-1770)}

Henry Dorsey, the eldest son of Joshua and Anne (Ridgely) Dorsey, was born November 8, 1712, in Queen Caroline Parish. He married on July 1, 1735, Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Worth-

\textsuperscript{1} Archives, vol. 29, p. 16.  
\textsuperscript{2} Archives, vols. 39, 42.
Dorsey Family

The births of their children are found in the parish records. He and his family occupied pew numbered two in the parish church with Basil Dorsey.

Children of Henry and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey

1. Joshua Dorsey, born July 8, 1736, married Elizabeth Hall. q.v.
2. Thomas Dorsey, born Mar. 15, 1737/8, married Mary Warfield. q.v.
5. Elizabeth Dorsey, born Feb. 15, 1743/4, married Elisha Warfield.

The death of his third son was recorded in the Maryland Gazette and occurred on the day that his last child was born.

"Mar. 12, 1761. On Tuesday last week (Mar. 3), Mr. Henry Dorsey Jr. of Elk Ridge, a young man about 21 years of age in seeming good health, as he was going to mount his horse, was suddenly seized by some violent Disorder and fell down speechless, and Died in a few minutes."

Henry Dorsey's will was probated in Anne Arundel County on June 14, 1770. Joshua was willed negroes and 300 acres of the plantation where the testator's mother then lived. Thomas received negroes and 60 acres of "Dorsey's Additions" including the lands whereon he lived. Nicholas was bequeathed one-half of the land purchased from Samuel Mansel, but if he died without issues, then to Charles.

Charles was devised the residue of the land purchased from Mansel, but in the event that he died without issues, then to Nicholas. Charles had the rights to timber for a dwelling. Vachel received all lands where "my son Joshua now keeps his quarters", containing 518 acres, and if he died without issues, then to Henry. The latter was willed the residue of the dwelling-plantation.

Personalty was left to his daughters—Anne Warfield, Elizabeth Dorsey, Sarah Dorsey, and Ariana Dorsey. The residue of the personal estate was willed to his wife, in order that she might bring up the younger children. He also requested that she receive in full part of "my brother Charles' estate at my mother's death".
Anne Arundel Gentry

His obituary was printed in the Maryland Gazette on February 14, 1750: "Last week died at Elk Ridge Colonel Henry Dorsey who was formerly Chief Justice of this County for several years ".

His widow, Elizabeth, lived until 1776. By her will she named her sons—Joshua, Thomas, Nicholas, Vachel, Henry—and daughters Anne Warfield, Elizabeth Warfield, Sarah Dorsey, and Ariana Dorsey. She appointed her son, Nicholas, the executor. At the time of her death, the estate of her deceased husband was still unsettled.

Captain Philemon Dorsey 4
(1714-1772)

Philemon Dorsey, son of Joshua and Ann (Ridgely) Dorsey, was born January 20, 1714/15, at "Major's Choice", Queen Caroline Parish. He established his dwelling and plantation at "Brother's Partnership" in the Upper Fork Hundred of Anne Arundel County. On February 19, 1738/9, he married Catherine, born November 14, 1723, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Warfield) Ridgely.

Children of Philemon and Catherine (Ridgely) Dorsey
4. Catherine Ridgely Dorsey, born Nov. 13, 1745, married Benjamin Warfield; she died 1769.
5. Sarah Dorsey, born Sept. 9, 1747, married Vachel Warfield.
6. Amelia Dorsey, born Aug. 23, 1749, married 1767 Samuel Riggs; he died 1814.

Catherine (Ridgely) Dorsey died soon after the birth of her sixth child, thereupon Philemon married December 13, 1759, his cousin, Rachel, the daughter of Levin and Susannah (Dorsey) Lawrence.

Children of Philemon and Rachel (Lawrence) Dorsey

Philemon Dorsey dated his will December 1, 1771. The latter was probated in Anne Arundel County on April 7, 1772. He bequeathed his wife,
Rachel, during life the dwelling and plantation called "Brother's Partnership" and "Pillage Resurveyed", then to his nine children—Philemon, Anne, Catherine, Sarah, Amelia, Henrietta, Maria, Elizabeth, and Joshua.

Philemon was willed the tract called "Friendship" where he was then living near Frederick Town, and "Sapling Range". Joshua received "Beyond Far Enough", and also 60 acres of "Barnes' Purchase". The following tracts—"Silence", "Peace", "Second Thought", "Disappointment", "Defiance Resurveyed"—were devised to his five sons-in-law, all named in his will. His two single daughters, Henrietta and Maria, were given the residue of "Sapling Range" and negroes.

Philemon Dorsey was styled "captain", for on August 13, 1777, Philemon Jr. the executor, rendered an account on the estate of "Captain Philemon Dorsey, deceased".

His widow married Nathan Harris, by whom she had Harriet who married Basil Dorsey (q.v.) and Cordelia who married Dr. Thomas Beale Owings. The marriage was celebrated on January 19, 1775.

**Nicholas Dorsey 4**

(1725 - 1792)

Nicholas Dorsey, son of Joshua and Anne (Ridgely) Dorsey, was born June 2, 1725, in Queen Caroline Parish. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Worthington. His dwelling and plantation "Hunting Quarter" which he had inherited from his father's estate, was situated in Huntingdon Hundred, Anne Arundel County.

*Children of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey*

5. Mary Dorsey married Amos Dorsey. *q.v.*
10. Lydia Dorsey *d.s.p.* Balto Co. 1807, naming: Brother Lloyd; brother-in-law Owen Dorsey; sister Henrietta Dorsey; nieces Achsah Ball, and Catherine and Anne Dorsey of Lloyd.
Nicholas Dorsey was a Revolutionary patriot who, besides taking the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland, aided the cause by contributing money and his moral support.\(^3\)

Nicholas Dorsey died September 27, 1792. His will was dated March 6, 1789, and proved in Anne Arundel County on November 3, 1792. To his wife, Elizabeth, he bequeathed during her life or widowhood the dwelling and plantation and the residue of the estate after the various bequests had been deducted. After her death or remarriage, the estate was to be divided among the ten children.

Lloyd received "Hunting Quarter" and "Harrison’s Beginning" after his mother's decease or remarriage, but paying his brother Nicholas £250. Lloyd also received portions of "Rich Neck" and "Riggs Hills" and negroes. His daughter, Anne Worthington, received negroes and "Pinkstone's Thickett". Mary was left "Benson's Lot" of 50 acres in Montgomery County and negroes.

Joshua was willed negroes and "William's Range" in Montgomery County. To his daughters—Sarah Ball, Achsah Dorsey, Henrietta Dorsey, Lydia Dorsey, and Elizabeth Warfield—granddaughters Elizabeth and Juliet Warfield—he devised slaves and other personal property.

His widow on September 25, 1797, deeded to her son-in-law, William Ball, Grocer, of Baltimore Town, all her rights in "Andover" in trust for his two children, William Ball and Achsah Ball. On the next day William Ball and Sarah his wife conveyed to Elizabeth Dorsey, widow of Nicholas, their rights in the same tract.

Elizabeth Dorsey died on November 17, 1803. By her will she named her daughters, Elizabeth Warfield, Henrietta Dorsey, Achsah Owings, Lydia, Ann, and Mary, and her sons Nicholas W. Dorsey, Lloyd, and Joshua, and her son-in-law Owen Dorsey.

**Lieutenant Joshua Dorsey**\(^5\)

(1736-1799)

Joshua Dorsey, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey, was born July 8, 1736, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married February 6, 1759, Elizabeth, the daughter of the Rev. Henry and Mary (Duval) Hall.

**Children of Joshua and Elizabeth (Hall) Dorsey**

1. Henry Hall Dorsey, born Nov. 8, 1759, married Mary Wright. q.v.

3. Isaac Dorsey, born Mar. 20, 1763, d.s.p. 1826, naming: Brothers Allen, Henry, John, William, and Joshua; sisters Elizabeth Dorsey and Mary Goldthwait; and nephew William Henry Dorsey.


6. Thomas Hall Dorsey, born 1769, married Anne (Warfield) Dorsey. q.v.

7. Margaret Dorsey, born 1771, died spinster 1824.


At the beginning of the Revolution, Joshua Dorsey was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Baltimore County Militia, his appointment being dated June 6, 1776.4

His wife departed on October 27, 1794, at the age of 55 years. He died in 1799.

**THOMAS DORSEY**

(1737/8 ———)

Thomas Dorsey, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey, was born March 15, 1737/8, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Mary Anne, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Ridgely) Warfield.

**Children of Thomas and Mary (Warfield) Dorsey**


2. Elizabeth Dorsey married Joshua Warfield. License Oct. 6, 1781, A. A. Co.


During 1778 Thomas Dorsey of Henry took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County.5

In 1782 Thomas Dorsey was domiciled in the Upper Fork Hundred of Anne Arundel County, with five in family.

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4 Archives, vol. 11.
Anne Arundel Gentry

Lieutenant Nicholas Dorsey 5
(1750-1788)

Nicholas Dorsey, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey, was born January 8, 1750, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Lucy, the daughter of Edward and Mary (Belt) Sprigg.

Children of Nicholas and Lucy (Sprigg) Dorsey

1. Roderick Dorsey, born 1786, married Rachel Hobbs. q.v.
2. Dennis Dorsey married Maria Owings. q.v.
4. Frederick Dorsey married Anne Claggett. q.v.

Nicholas Dorsey besides taking the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland was of considerable aid to the State during the Revolution. Records show that the Council ordered the Treasurer to pay Nicholas Dorsey of Henry the sum of £7/5 for waggonage and also the further sum of £8/10/6 for waggonage to be delivered over to Thomas Bissett.6

It was also apparent that Nicholas Dorsey served in the Army, for in a letter of his grandson, Nicholas, in 1894 he spoke of a silver seal which his grandfather, Lieutenant Nicholas Dorsey, wore on his watch chain.

"Nicholas Dorsey departed this life by a fall from his horse on Tuesday the 7th day of October 1788 being 30 years, 9 months, and 30 days old."

Vachel Dorsey 5
(1758-1814)

Vachel Dorsey, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey, was born March 15, 1758, in Queen Caroline Parish. He obtained license to marry Elizabeth Batty (Battee) on February 24, 1778, in Baltimore County. His name appears on the list of "His Worshipful James Calhoun's Returns" as taking the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Baltimore County. In 1782 he was a tax payer in the Upper Fork Hundred of Anne Arundel County. He died intestate in Baltimore County, when letters of administration were issued to his widow on November 12, 1814. His nephews, Henry H. Dorsey and Isaac Dorsey, were the bondsmen.

6 Archives, vol. 16.
Philemon Dorsey 5
(1743/4-1806)

Philemon Dorsey, son of Philemon and Catherine (Ridgely) Dorsey, was born in Anne Arundel County on February 7, 1743/4. He married on August 16, 1770, Anne, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey.

Children of Philemon and Anne (Dorsey) Dorsey

1. George Dorsey, born June 2, 1771, married Rachel Ridgely. q.v.
2. John Dorsey, born April 26, 1774, married Elizabeth Stringer. q.v.

Philemon Dorsey took the oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in 1778. During the Revolution he was one of the magistrates of Anne Arundel County, receiving his appointment on November 24, 1780. Philemon Dorsey died intestate on August 31, 1806. His estate was distributed on September 23, 1808, by his son and administrator, George Dorsey.

Joshua Dorsey 5
(1762-18——)

Joshua Dorsey, son of Philemon and Rachel (Lawrence) Dorsey, was born January 30, 1762, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He settled in Frederick County where he married Janet Kennedy on April 15, 1795.

Children of Joshua and Janet (Kennedy) Dorsey


In 1814 Joshua Dorsey built “Auburn” about five miles from Frederick Town. He was an attorney-at-law and sat at one time in the Maryland House of Delegates. He died at his estate in Frederick County.

Lieutenant Nicholas Dorsey

(1759-1821)

Nicholas Worthington Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey, was born November 1, 1759, at "Hunting Quarter", Anne Arundel County. On December 14, 1779, he married Rachel, born December 15, 1759, the daughter of Joshua and Rachel (Howard) Warfield. The wedding feast was celebrated the day following at "Hunting Quarter", the parental estate, near Annapolis Junction.

Children of Nicholas and Rachel (Warfield) Dorsey

1. Nicholas Dorsey, born 1781, died 1804.
7. Reuben Dorsey, born May 12, 1794.
9. Lloyd Dorsey, born 1798, married Rebecca Torrance. q.v.
10. Evelina Dorsey, born 1801, died 1803.

Nicholas Dorsey in 1776 volunteered as a private in the Flying Camp and was in New York during the Battle of White Plains. On December 10, 1776, he was commissioned an Ensign of the Fourth Maryland Regiment under Captain Samuel Goodman. On April 16, 1777, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and resigned from the service on November 4, 1778. He saw active service at the Battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.

Nicholas Dorsey settled in Montgomery County. He was the administrator of his mother-in-law's estate, Rachel Warfield, of Anne Arundel County, and rendered an account on February 12, 1794. He and his son, Joshua Warfield Dorsey, on February 12, 1812, gave bond in Montgomery County to keep in repair the bridge over Seneca Creek. He died on October 16, 1821.

The final administration of his personal estate occurred January 14, 1823, and the proceeds distributed among his eight surviving children. On October 6, 1823, Noah Dorsey and Anne his wife of Henderson County, Kentucky, "one of the heirs of the late Nicholas Worthington Dorsey, of Montgomery

9 Archives, vol. 16.
Dorsey Family

Co.

filed a document with the clerk of Montgomery County which was witnessed by Reuben Dorsey of Kentucky.

The landed estate was partitioned in 1825 among Rachel Dorsey, Joshua W. Dorsey, Reuben Dorsey, Ezra Dorsey, and Lloyd Dorsey.

Rachel Dorsey, the widow of Nicholas, on March 8, 1839, applied to the United States Government for a revolutionary pension by rights of her deceased husband's service. In her application she stated that some of her children had removed from the State. Joshua Dorsey and Elizabeth Dorsey, both of Montgomery County, swore to the correctness of the data set forth in her affidavit. Her application was passed but she died on December 25, 1839, before she received the benefits thereof. Her son, Joshua W. Dorsey, was named the administrator.

Her estate was distributed September 21, 1841, by her administrator to the following representatives—Joshua W. Dorsey; heirs of Noah Dorsey; Matilda Guthrie; Clarissa Waters; Reuben Dorsey; Lloyd Dorsey; heirs of Mortimer Dorsey; and heirs of Ezra Dorsey.

Lloyd Dorsey

(1762 - 1812)

Lloyd Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey, was born 1762 at "Hunting Quarter", Anne Arundel County. About 1785 he married Catherine Thompson of Annapolis.

Children of Lloyd and Catherine (Thompson) Dorsey

1. Catherine Dorsey, born 1786, died spinster 1843.
2. Eunice Dorsey, born 1793.
4. Emma C. Dorsey, born 1800, died spinster 1871.
6. Achsah Dorsey, born 1802, died spinster 1880.
8. Anne Dorsey, died spinster 1846.

Lloyd Dorsey lived at "Hunting Quarter" which lay in the vicinity of Annapolis Junction. Here his wife died on November 9, 1809, and here are buried eight of his children.

He died May 12, 1812. His will was proved in Anne Arundel County on June 9, 1812. He named all of his children with the exception of Eunice. His executors were his son, Nicholas, daughter Catherine, and brother-in-law Owen Dorsey.

4
Joshua Dorsey 5  
(17—-1843)  

Joshua Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey, was born in Anne Arundel County. On February 16, 1789, he married Henrietta, the daughter of John and Anne (Gaither) Hammond.

Children of Joshua and Henrietta (Hammond) Dorsey

1. Lloyd Dorsey.
2. Remus Dorsey married Jane T. Riggs. q.v.
4. Achsah Dorsey, died young.
5. Sarah Dorsey married Noah Dorsey. q.v.
6. Henrietta Dorsey, died young.

Joshua Dorsey of Montgomery County dated his will December 31, 1815, in which he bequeathed his son, Lloyd, the dwelling and plantation known as “William Range” and devised legacies to his son, Remus, and his six daughters. By a codicil of January 23, 1841, he devised personalty to three granddaughters Henrietta H. Dorsey of Remus, Henrietta H. Dorsey of Noah, and Achsah Worthington of Upton. He died on July 12, 1843. His will was probated in Montgomery County, August 1, 1843.

The estate of his widow, Henrietta Dorsey, was distributed by the administrator, Lloyd Dorsey, on August 27, 1849, to the following three daughters—Anne H. Worthington, Elizabeth Macgill; and Sarah Dorsey.

Henry Hall Dorsey 6  
(1759-18—)

Henry Hall Dorsey, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Hall) Dorsey, was born November 8, 1759, in Queen Caroline Parish. On September 21, 1795, in Anne Arundel County, he married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Wright. The following two children have been proved.

Children of Henry Hall and Mary (Wright) Dorsey

In 1778 Henry Hall Dorsey took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County. He maintained his seat at “Dorsey’s Hills”. On April 16, 1798, he and his wife Mary deeded to Catherine Evans, wife of Henry and daughter of Thomas Wright, their share of “Wright’s Dividend”, “Point Lookout”, and “Rockhold’s Purchase”, which had been left to Mary Dorsey by her father, Thomas Wright.

Record shows that Henry Dorsey of Joshua was recommended for an ensign in the company of Captain Charles White.¹⁰

Henry Hall Dorsey died sometime before 1824, for on October 24, of that year, his widow was buried from St. Margaret’s Church, Westminster Parish.

ALLEN DORSEY ⁶
(1768 - 1850) 1473605

Allen Dorsey, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Hall) Dorsey was born February 4, 1768, in Queen Caroline Parish. He married Eleanor, the daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Sprigg) Dorsey. The license was obtained in Baltimore County on May 1, 1806.

Children of Allen and Eleanor (Dorsey) Dorsey
1. Elizabeth Mary Dorsey, born 1810, died spinster 1884.
2. Caroline Margaret Dorsey, born 1812, died spinster 1856.
3. Ellen Rebecca Dorsey, born 1815, spinster.
4. Achsah Dorsey, spinster.

In 1850 Allen Dorsey was living in the Howard District of Anne Arundel County, with his three single daughters. His will, proved January 7, 1851, named Elizabeth, Caroline, Ellen, and William Henry.

MAJOR THOMAS HALL DORSEY ⁶
(1769 - 1852)

Thomas Hall Dorsey, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Hall) Dorsey, was born 1769 in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. In 1811 he married Ann (Warfield), the wealthy widow of Richard Dorsey of “Hockley”.

Children of Thomas Hall and Ann (Warfield) Dorsey
1. Margaret Dorsey married Washington Harrison, of Baltimore.
   License Jan. 19, 1836, A. A. Co.

Thomas Hall Dorsey by marrying the widow of his kinsman became the guardian of her four children as well as the administrator of her deceased husband’s estate. They both seem to have made the best of their opportunities, for they rendered no account to the court on Richard Dorsey’s estate. When the children reached maturity, they brought action against their mother and step-father for the dissipation of their estates, with the result that a lengthy case followed in the court of chancery.

During the War of 1812, Thomas Hall Dorsey held the rank of Major. He dated his will September, 1838, naming his wife but conveying most of the estate to their daughter, Margaret E. Harrison, the wife of Washington Harrison of Baltimore City. When the instrument was admitted to probate on April 22, 1852, in Anne Arundel County, his wife renounced it and demanded her dower rights.

The will of Ann (Warfield) Dorsey-Dorsey was signed September 25, 1857, and proved in Anne Arundel County April 29, 1859. She devised her entire estate to her daughter by the second marriage and completely ignored her heirs by her marriage to Richard Dorsey.

**Benedict Dorsey**

(1768-1814)

Benedict Dorsey, son of Thomas and Mary (Warfield) Dorsey, was born 1768 in Anne Arundel County. On April 20, 1789, he married Margaret, the daughter of Nicholas and Ariana (Worthington) Watkins.

*Children of Benedict and Margaret (Watkins) Dorsey*

1. Thomas Dorsey.
2. Washington Dorsey, removed to Wilmington, Del., and married Hannah Chapman.

It seems as if Benedict and his wife both died within a short time of each other, during the year 1814. Letters of administration were issued to Vachel Burgess, his brother-in-law, who rendered the final settlement on June 12, 1815. The balance was distributed among the three representatives who were placed under the guardianship of their grandfather, Nicholas Watkins.

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11 Marine's Maryland Invasion.
Roderick Dorsey
(1786-1858)

Roderick Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Lucy (Sprigg) Dorsey, was born January 1, 1786. He married in Baltimore County on April 11, 1821, Rachel Hobbs. She was the daughter of William and Henrietta (Dorsey) Hobbs and was born October 26, 1791.

Children of Roderick and Rachel (Hobbs) Dorsey

2. Katherine Hobbs Dorsey, born 1828, married in 1869, Major R. B. Winder, C. S. A.

In 1823 Roderick Dorsey was one of the bondsmen for Allen Dorsey when the latter administered on the estate of Margaret Dorsey of Baltimore County. Rachel, his wife, died at the birth of her son on June 23, 1830. Roderick Dorsey lived until January 10, 1858. During the Civil War his former home "Locust Grove" in Frederick County was burned by one of the slaves who was bribed by the Yankees. The house which contained many heirlooms of the Dorsey family was burned to the ground.

Dennis Dorsey
(17—1832)

Dennis Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Lucy (Sprigg) Dorsey, was born in Anne Arundel County. On January 5, 1811, in Frederick County, he applied for license to marry Maria, born 1788, the daughter of Samuel Owings.

Children of Dennis and Maria (Owings) Dorsey

1. Nicholas Dorsey, born 1813, d.s.p.
5. William Frederick Dorsey, born Nov. 1825, d.s.p.
Anne Arundel Gentry

Dennis Dorsey died in 1832. His widow, according to the 1850 census, was living in the Howard District of Anne Arundel County, with realty appraised at $5,250. In her household were Nicholas, Roderick, William, and Mary Ann.

**DR. FREDERICK DORSEY**

(1776-1858)

Frederick Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Lucy (Sprigg) Dorsey, was born May 4, 1776, in Anne Arundel County. He married Anne Claggett.

*Children of Frederick and Anne (Clagett) Dorsey*

1. Freeman Dorsey, died young.
2. Fitzhugh Dorsey, died young.
3. Clagett Dorsey married Louisa Hughes.

Frederick Dorsey removed to Hagerstown, where he became a practising physician of medicine. He died October 26, 1858.

**GEORGE DORSEY**

(1771-1820)

George Dorsey, son of Philemon and Anne (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born June 2, 1771, in Anne Arundel County. On December 1, 1791, in Baltimore County he obtained license to marry Rachel, born August 13, 1772, the daughter of William P. and Elizabeth Ridgely.

*Children of George and Rachel (Ridgely) Dorsey*

1. Mortimer Dorsey, born 1792, died 1793.
2. Achsah Dorsey, born 1793, died spinster 1848.
5. William Ridgely Dorsey, born and died 1798.
7. Elizabeth Ann Dorsey, born June 24, 1802.
10. George Dorsey, born 1809, died 1810.

George Dorsey died on September 3, 1820. His widow survived until June 11, 1849.
Dorsey Family

John Dorsey 6
(1774-1803)

John Dorsey, son of Philemon and Anne (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born April 26, 1774, in Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth Stringer.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Stringer) Dorsey
2. Richard Dorsey.
5. John Dorsey.

John Dorsey died on October 24, 1805. His estate was distributed during April, 1811, to his five children. At that time his widow and administratrix was the wife of Slingsby Linthicum. q.v.

Joshua Warfield Dorsey 6
(1783-1875)

Joshua Warfield Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Rachel (Warfield) Dorsey, was born January 13, 1783. He married first Lucetta Plummer, the license being obtained in Montgomery County on November 14, 1817. After a childless marriage of fourteen years, Lucetta died on May 5, 1831. He married secondly Catherine Waters on February 19, 1833, who also died childless on February 29, 1836. He took for a third wife, Mary Elizabeth Childs, on April 15, 1841. She was of Virginia birth—August 14, 1814. At more than sixty years of age, he became the father of two children.

Children of Joshua and Mary Elizabeth (Childs) Dorsey
1. Mary Ellen Dorsey, born July 1842, married Thomas, son of Presley Warfield Dorsey.

Joshua Warfield lived to bury his third wife, Mary Elizabeth, on September 5, 1871. He lived in Montgomery County, the home of his boyhood, and died there June 6, 1875.

Ezra Dorsey 6
(1796-1835)

Ezra Dorsey, son of Nicholas Worthington and Rachel (Warfield) Dorsey, was born February 6, 1796, in Montgomery County, Maryland. On
September 7, 1821, he married Elizabeth Gartrell, the daughter of Greenbury and Rebecca (Gartrell) Griffith, of Montgomery County.

Children of Ezra and Elizabeth (Griffith) Dorsey

2. Nicholas Dorsey, born Aug. 21, 1825.
5. Ezra Dorsey, born Nov. 19, 1831.

The first four children were born near Ellicott City, now in Howard County. In 1830 he removed with his wife, four children, and two negro slaves to Shelby County, Kentucky, where the remainder of his children were born. They moved by wagon which took them about four or five months to make the trip, two days being spent in traveling three miles in the Cumberland Mountains. En route the children became quite ill with the whooping cough which necessitated stopping for a while with his sister, Matilda (Dorsey) Griffith, near Clay Village, Kentucky.

On March 10, 1824, Ezra Dorsey was deeded by Mordecai J. Griffith and Matilda his wife, all their interest in the lands which Matilda Griffith was entitled as one of the heirs of the late Nicholas W. Dorsey.

Ezra Dorsey died in Kentucky on November 11, 1835. His widow survived him until December 21, 1847, dying near Simpsonville, Kentucky, aged 42 years.

Dr. Lloyd Dorsey 6
(1798-1856)

Lloyd Dorsey, son of Nicholas Worthington and Rachel (Warfield) Dorsey, was born March 15, 1798, in Montgomery County. On September 12, 1822, in Frederick County he was married to Rebecca Ann Law Torrance, born 1801.

Children of Lloyd and Rebecca (Torrance) Dorsey

2. Virginia Dorsey, born 1824, married —— Young.
3. Lloyd Dorsey, born 1827, married —— Lindsley.
5. Rachel Dorsey, born 1832.
6. William Nicholas Dorsey, born 1838, removed to Iowa.

Lloyd Dorsey became a practising physician of Frederick County. On November 29, 1824, his brother, Mortimer Dorsey, of Prince Georges County, deeded to him his share of their father’s landed estate. In 1850 he was a resident of Frederick Town, with his wife, and the following children—Virginia, Lloyd, Drusilla, Rachel, and William.

Dr. Lloyd Dorsey died on September 17, 1856, and was buried at Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick. The will of his widow who died February 14, 1878, was proved in Frederick County. She named her three children—Nevins, Nicholas, Lloyd.

Mortimer Dorsey ⁶
(1803 - 1832)

Mortimer Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Rachel (Warfield) Dorsey, was born October 3, 1803, in Montgomery County. He married Grace H. ———.

Children of Mortimer and Grace Dorsey

1. Trueman Dorsey.
2. Mary Mortimer Dorsey.

Mortimer Dorsey settled in Prince Georges County. He died October 16, 1832. In 1841 his widow, Grace H. Dorsey, of Upper Marlboro, Maryland, and guardian of Trueman and Mary Mortimer Dorsey, acknowledged the receipt of $122.49, her children’s share of their paternal grandmother’s estate.

Noah Egbert Dorsey ⁶
(1799 - 1871)

Noah Egbert Dorsey, son of Lloyd and Catherine (Thompson) Dorsey, was born February 14, 1799, at Annapolis Junction, Anne Arundel County. He married Sarah, the daughter of Joshua and Henrietta (Hammond) Dorsey.

Children of Noah and Sarah (Dorsey) Dorsey

1. Catherine Dorsey, born 1834, died in infancy.
3. Emma Elizabeth Dorsey, born 1838, died 1848.
5. Ann Achsah Dorsey, born 1845, died 1849.

In 1850 Noah Dorsey was living in the Fourth Election District of Anne Arundel County, with his wife Sarah aged 50, Elizabeth aged 14, and Noah aged 10. His wife died July 28, 1871, aged 68 years, 1 month, and 2 days. He soon followed her, dying on October 17.

REMUS DORSEY 6
(died 1860)

Remus Dorsey, son of Joshua and Henrietta (Hammond) Dorsey, was born in Montgomery County, Maryland. He married Jane Thomas Riggs, February 8, 1826, in Montgomery County.

Children of Remus and Jane Thomas (Riggs) Dorsey
1. Mary Jane Dorsey married Horace D. Waters.
2. Joshua Dorsey.
3. Anne Elizabeth Dorsey married James O. Trundle.
4. Remus George Dorsey, d.s.p. 1892.
5. Henrietta Dorsey.

Remus Dorsey dated his will January 3, 1860, it being proved July 17, 1860. He bequeathed to his wife, Jane, 129 acres of the dwelling and plantation called "William's Range" in Montgomery County, and to his son, Remus George, the residue of "William's Range". He mentioned his children, Mary Jane, Joshua, Anne Elizabeth, Remus George, and his brother, Lloyd Dorsey.

The will of his widow was probated in Montgomery County on May 17, 1887.

COLONEL JOHN DORSEY, GENT. 3 OF EDWARD AND

HIS LINE

John Dorsey, son of Colonel Edward Dorsey by his first wife Sarah Wyatt, was born in 1688 in Anne Arundel County. On April 8, 1708, by the rector of St. Ann's Church, he was married to Honor Elder. She was born October 12, 1689, the daughter of John Elder, a larger landholder of the Patapsco. The names and dates of their children's birth were taken from the Watts Bible, said to be the oldest Dorsey Bible in existence.
Children of John and Honor (Elder) Dorsey

7. Patience Dorsey, born May 7, 1722, married Samuel Howard. q.v.

John Dorsey established his dwelling at “First Discovery” which lay in Elk Ridge Hundred of Anne Arundel County. He was a vestryman of Queen Caroline Parish and occupied pew numbered three. Among his land patents was “Dorsey’s Grove”, of 1,030 acres which in 1735 he partitioned with the exception of 247 acres and distributed among four of his daughters—Hannah Barnes, Sarah Howard, Ruth Lawrence, and Susannah Dorsey.

In 1747 John Dorsey devised negroes to his grandson, Samuel Howard, but in the event that he died without issues then to the latter’s brother, John Howard.

John Dorsey began his will with “John Dorsey of Edward Gent.” The instrument was dated September 24, 1764, and probated November 13, following. He bequeathed “First Discovery”, the dwelling and plantation of 400 acres to his eldest son, Michael. To the following daughters, he devised £20 each—Hannah Barnes, Ruth Tunney or Rumney, Sarah Howard, Susannah Lawrence, and Jemina Hobbs.

Numerous bequests were made to his grandchildren and great-grandchildren—John Barnes of Adam, John Elder, John Lawrence, John Howard of Henry, John Dorsey of Nathan, Honor Elder daughter of Michael Dorsey and after her decease to her two sons Joshua and Michael Elder, if the latter two great-grandsons should die without issues then to his granddaughters Elizabeth Burgess, Honor Warfield, Honor Elder, and Sarah Berry.

The residue of the estate was to be divided among his four sons—Michael, Vachel, Edward, and Nathan. Inasmuch as he did not provide for his wife, Honor, it is assumed that she preceded him to the grave.
Michael Dorsey 4  
(1712 - 1776)  

Michael Dorsey, son of John and Honor (Elder) Dorsey, was born March 15, 1712/3, in Anne Arundel County. He married August 10, 1733, Ruth, the daughter of Lancelot and Elizabeth Todd. Mrs. Ruth Dorsey was named in the will of her father in 1735 and in that of her mother in 1741.

Children of Michael and Ruth (Todd) Dorsey

1. John Dorsey, born July 3, 1734, married Anne Dorsey. q.v.
2. Elizabeth Dorsey, born Dec. 3, 1735, married Captain Joseph Burgess.
5. Honor Elder Dorsey, born April 1737, married John Elder.
7. Anne Elder Dorsey.
8. Lydia Dorsey married —— Talbot.

In 1764 he received the parental plantation known as “First Discovery”. He was a communicant of Queen Caroline Parish and occupied pew numbered 29 in the parish church. He died intestate on December 20, 1776. His estate was settled by his administrator de bonis non, Lancelot Dorsey, in 1791, and distributed to his granddaughters Helen and Province Elder; heirs of John Dorsey; Elizabeth Burgess; Sarah Berry; Ruth Dorsey; heirs of Lydia Talbot; and Nancy Dorsey.

Vachel Dorsey 4  
(1726 - 1798)  

Vachel Dorsey, son of John and Honor (Elder) Dorsey, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, on October 20, 1726. He married his kinswoman, Ruth, the daughter of Edward and Sarah (Todd) Dorsey, and the granddaughter of Lancelot and Elizabeth (Rockhold) Todd.

Children of Vachel and Ruth (Dorsey) Dorsey

4. Ruth Dorsey married —— Owings.
5. Elias Dorsey married Susannah Snowden and Mary Lawrence. *q.v.*

Vachel Dorsey took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in 1778.  

The will of Vachel Dorsey was dated March 26, 1790, but it was not proved in Anne Arundel County until March 9, 1798. Leaven was willed "Dorsey's Interest" of 30 acres, "Salophia" of 100 acres, and "Lost Sheep", partly lying in Baltimore County. In the event that he died without issues, then to Edward. The latter received "Belt's Hills" of 790 acres, and "Invasion" of 111 acres.

His daughter, Ruth Owings, was willed "Dexterity" of 584 acres in Baltimore County, "Young Folly" of 44 acres, "Vachel's Purchase" of 24 acres, "Addition to Vachel's Purchase" of 23 acres, portions of "Ely's Lot", in case she died without heirs of her body, then the said tracts were to be divided between the testator's granddaughters—Ruth and Merdiah—daughters of Elias and Vachel.

To his granddaughter, Elizabeth Frost, he left a negro which was then in the possession of his son, Johnsa. The residue of the estate was to be divided among Johnsa, Elias, Vachel, Edward, and Ruth Owings.

His widow, Ruth, lived until 1814, and by her will she named her daughter Ruth Owings; son Leaven; and granddaughters Elizabeth Owings, Ruth Maria Dorsey of Johnsa, Elizabeth Frost, Maria, Caroline, Mary, and Rachel Dorsey, the latter four all daughters of Vachel. (License was obtained in Baltimore County February 13, 1790, John Frost and Elizabeth Dorsey.)

**Note.**—Elizabeth Frost was probably the only heir of a deceased son.

**Edward Dorsey**

(1728-17—)

Edward Dorsey, son of John and Honor (Elder) Dorsey, was born October, 1728, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On July 29, 1750, he married Betty, a Quaker maiden, the daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Hill) Gilliss.

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2 D. A. R. Lineage Book.
Children of Edward and Betty (Gilliss) Dorsey

5. Edward Hill Dorsey, born Apr. 8, 1760, married Deborah Maccubin. q.v.

Betty Dorsey with Henry Gilliss signed the inventory of her father's estate in December, 1750. Mary Gilliss, the executrix and widow, affirmed instead of swearing to the correctness.

Edward Dorsey lived at "Taylor's Park" on the old Frederick Road which had come down from the Elder estate. At the beginning of the Revolutionary conflict he was a member of the Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel County. In 1778 he took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County.

According to the tax list of 1782, he was a resident of Elk Ridge Hundred of Anne Arundel County, with three in his immediate household.

The will of his son, Ezekiel John Dorsey, was dated November 3, 1822, and proved in Baltimore County on April 16, 1827. He named Rebecca, Edward Hill, Robert, and Samuel, all children of his brother, Edward.

NATHAN DORSEY
(1731-1774)

Nathan Dorsey, son of John and Honor (Elder) Dorsey, was born August 11, 1731, at "First Discovery", Queen Caroline Parish. He lived at "Ranter's Ridge", later known as Waverly. His wife was Sophia, the daughter of John and Asenath Owings, of Baltimore County. She was made an heir in the will of her father in 1765. A complete list of the children of Nathan and Sophia Dorsey has not been found, an unofficial source stated that Priscilla had six brothers.

8 In 1780 the treasurer was ordered to pay Robert Dorsey £5,000 to be delivered to David Poe. (Archives, vol. 43.) Council wrote to Governor of Havana and Port-au-prince, that Robert Dorsey Esq., was a gentleman of character and merit and that he had been entrusted with important matter. (Archives, vol. 43.)
4 Manuscript, Md. Hist. Soc.
Children of Nathan and Sophia (Owings) Dorsey

1. Priscilla Dorsey.
2. John Dorsey.
3. Vachel Dorsey married Clementina Ireland. q.v.
5. Samuel Dorsey married Marie Bows and Elizabeth Thompson. q.v.

Nathan Dorsey died intestate, thereupon letters of administration were issued on August 30, 1774, to his brother, Edward Dorsey.

Colonel John Dorsey

(1734-1779)

John Dorsey, son of Michael and Ruth (Todd) Dorsey, was born July 3, 1734, in Anne Arundel County. He married Anne, the daughter of Philemon and Catherine (Ridgely) Dorsey.

Children of John and Anne (Dorsey) Dorsey

1. Philemon Dorsey.
2. Vachel Dorsey married Anne Poole. q.v.
7. Elizabeth Dorsey.

John Dorsey became one of the foremost men in Anne Arundel County for the cause of liberty, being a member of the Committee of Observation in 1775. On July 26, of that year he was a delegate to the Maryland Convention, and at the same time was one of the field Officers of the Elk Ridge Battalion of Militia. He later held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. On July 31, 1778, records show that there were two hogsheads of whiskey at Elk Ridge Landing in one of Colonel John Dorsey’s warehouses belonging to the State.

The following letter was written by the Council to J. and E. Dorsey:

24 July 1778.

Sir: There is a quantity of Provisions belonging to this State lodged with Mr. Edward Dorsey. We would be glad to have it delivered to Lieut. William Judah and should esteem it a favor if you would assist him in the carriage of it to Elk Ridge Landing from whence it may easily be conveyed to Baltimore Town,

Col. John Dorsey &
Mr. Edward Dorsey.

5 Archives, vols. 11, 16.
The will of John Dorsey was probated in Anne Arundel County on March 9, 1779. His wife Anne received "Brown’s Chance" and "Dorsey’s Friendship" during life. Philemon was willed "Altogether" of 221 acres, and portions of "Brown’s Chance", "Dorsey’s Friendship", and "Today". Vachel was bequeathed "Bite the Skinner" of 213 acres, "Pindons Range" of 50 acres, "Peace", "Selina", and all the lands that were left him and his wife, Anne, by Philemon Dorsey "my wife’s father". Michael Dorsey received 300 acres of "First Discovery".

Currency was left to this three single daughters, Ruth, Elizabeth, and Eleanor, and to his sons, Philemon, Vachel, and Michael. Lancelot Dorsey, his brother, was named as executor.

The final settlement of his estate was made on April 13, 1791, by Lancelot Dorsey, and distributed among his widow, Ruth Dorsey, Charles Warfield, Basil Burgess, Philemon Dorsey, and Vachel Dorsey.

Michael Dorsey ⁵
(17—1812)

Michael Dorsey, son of Michael and Ruth (Todd) Dorsey, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Honor (Howard) Warfield-Davidge-Wilkins, born March 27, 1740, who before her numerous marriages was the daughter of Henry and Honor (Dorsey) Howard.

Children of Michael and Honor (Howard) Dorsey

1. Owen Dorsey married Henrietta Dorsey. q.v.
5. Michael Dorsey married Amelia Green. q.v.
7. Lloyd Dorsey married Anna Green. q.v.

Michael Dorsey in 1778 took the Oath of Allegiance and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County.⁶

The will of Michael was probated in Anne Arundel County on April 13, 1812. To his wife during life he bequeathed the entire estate for the purpose of supporting herself and the three single daughters—Honor, Elizabeth, and Cecil. At her death the plantation and dwelling were to revert to his

son and namesake, Michael. He mentioned also the following children—Jemina Warfield, Lloyd, John, and Owen.

The will of his widow, Honor Dorsey, was proved in Anne Arundel County on July 6, 1818. She made her single daughter, Honor, the principal heir to her estate, and named her son, Owen, as the executor.

Lancelot Dorsey 5
(1742-1829)

Lancelot Dorsey, son of Michael and Ruth (Todd) Dorsey, was born 1742 in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. His wife was Sarah Warfield.

Children of Lancelot and Sarah (Warfield) Dorsey
1. Beale Dorsey removed to Kentucky.
2. Dennis Dorsey married and had 5 daughters—Sarah Anne, Manetta, Keturah, Martha, and Louisa.
3. Darius Dorsey married Mary Talbott. q.v.
4. Dathan Dorsey married Annie Johnson. q.v.
5. Philemon Dorsey removed to Ohio.
8. Lydia Dorsey, died young.
9. Elizabeth Dorsey, died young.
10. Michael Dorsey, died young.

During the Revolutionary War Lancelot Dorsey took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland.7

According to the tax list of 1782, Lancelot Dorsey with eight in family was domiciled in the Upper Fork Hundred of Anne Arundel County. His landed estate in that hundred consisted of “Brother’s Partnership”, of 325 acres and “Good Range”, of 325 acres, and the following tracts in Bear Ground Hundred—“Bite the Skinner”, “Defiance”, “Pindennis’ Range”, and a portion of “Altogether”.

The wife of Lancelot Dorsey died in 1820, aged 65 years. He died in 1829.

Johnsa Dorsey 5
(1760-1821)

Johnsa Dorsey, son of Vachel and Ruth (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born in the year 1760, in Anne Arundel County. He married Sarah, the daughter

of John and Ann (Gaither) Hammond. The license was obtained in Frederick County on March 5, 1788, and they were married on March 9, following, at the Evangelical Church of Frederick.

Children of Johnsa and Sarah (Hammond) Dorsey

1. Nimrod Dorsey, born 1789, married Matilda Dorsey. q.v.
2. Henrietta Dorsey, born 1793, at 10 months of age was baptized at St. Thomas’, Balto. Co., Sept. 21, 1794; married Abraham White.
4. Ruth Maria Dorsey married ——— Miller.
5. Vachel Dorsey.
6. Sarah Anne Dorsey.
7. Matilda Dorsey.
10. Elizabeth Chew Dorsey married Richard Booker.
11. Columbus Dorsey married Permelia ———, and died before 1826.

Sometime after 1794 Johnsa and his young family migrated to Kentucky and settled in Jefferson County. His will was dated December 6, 1820, and proved in Jefferson County on May 14, 1821. He named his sons, Columbus and Nimrod, as executors. One of the witnesses was B. A. Zachariah Hobbs.

He bequeathed to his granddaughter Caroline Mary Chiles, daughter of his deceased son, Vachel, $150; to Matilda Dorsey White, daughter of his deceased daughter, Henrietta, $50; and to his daughter-in-law Matilda Lawrence Dorsey $100 "for her kindness and attention to me when I was sick".

To his infant daughter, Sarah Ann, he left $200 for her education and to his infant daughter, Matilda, $300 for her education. To Columbus he bequeathed one half of the mills and distilleries, and to Rezin Hammond he left his riding horse.

The slaves which he had given to his daughter Henrietta, now deceased, and which were then in the possession of his son-in-law, Abraham White, he devised to his granddaughter Matilda Dorsey White. Slaves were also given to Edward Talbot, the husband of his deceased daughter, Julian.

After all debts were paid, the residue of the estate was to be divided among his seven children—Nimrod, Corilla (wife of Henry C. Dorsey), Rezin, Elizabeth Chew Booker (wife of Richard Booker), Ruth Maria, Sarah Ann, and Matilda.
Vachel Dorsey 5
(1760-1814)

Vachel Dorsey, son of Vachel and Ruth (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born 1760 in Maryland. On April 9, 1783, he married Sarah, the daughter of Burgess and Sarah (Howard) Nelson. The four daughters named in the will of their paternal grandmother in 1814 are believed to be of the first union.

Children of Vachel and Sarah (Nelson) Dorsey
1. Maria Cecilia Dorsey, died spinster 1826, naming sister Rachel Dorsey, and spoke of deceased father.
2. Caroline Dorsey.
3. Mary Dorsey.
4. Rachel Dorsey.
5. Charles Dorsey, d.s.p. from wounds received at Battle of North Point.

Sarah the first wife died early in life, thereupon Vachel married his kinswoman, Elizabeth, the daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Hall) Dorsey, on April 5, 1798, at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore.

Children of Vachel and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey
9. Anne Dorsey, spinster.
10. Emma Ridgely Dorsey.

Vachel Dorsey resided in Baltimore County. He died on October 27, 1814; his widow survived until March 30, 1840.

Edward Dorsey 5
(1762-1808)

Edward Dorsey, son of Vachel and Ruth (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born in 1762 in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married on February 4, 1786, Susannah, born May 4, 1769, the daughter of Benjamin and Urith (Owings) Lawrence.

Children of Edward and Susannah (Lawrence) Dorsey
1. Urith Dorsey, born Dec. 24, 1788, died young.
3. Mary Anne Dorsey, born Sept. 13, 1791, married Apr. 19, 1808, Nicholas Basil, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Cummings) Hobbs.
5. Elias Dorsey, born June 7, 1796, married 1815, Martha, dau. of Richard and Tabitha (Fugua) Booker, and secondly Sarah (Mayo) Williamson.

Edward Dorsey, known popularly as Fizzy Head Ned, apparently lived for a time in St. James Parish, Baltimore County, for in that parish the births of several of his children are recorded. After 1799 he migrated to Kentucky and settled in Jefferson County, where many of his descendants are still residing.

His will was dated May 2, 1804, and he described himself as “Edward Dorsey of Jefferson County, Kent.” Inasmuch as he had property in Baltimore County, his will was probated there on August 26, 1808. The Maryland court issued letters of administration to his brother, Johnsa. Documents stated that “heirs do not live in the State of Maryland”.

He devised $1,200 each to his daughters, Anne and Matilda, when they attained the age of sixteen years, and the like amount to his sons, Elias, Leaven, and Benjamin at the age of twenty-one. To his daughter, Patience Luckett, he left $10 to be paid her heirs at her decease. The residue of his estate was to be divided among six children—Patience, Anne, Elias, Leaven Lawrence, Benjamin Lawrence, and Matilda. His wife, Susannah, was named as executrix.

On January 21, 1818, his widow married John Williamson.

Captain Elias Dorsey
(17—1794)

Elias Dorsey, son of Vachel and Ruth (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married twice—Susannah Snowden on June 22, 1779, and Mary, the daughter of Benjamin Lawrence, February 13, 1788, the licenses for both marriages being obtained in Baltimore County. He named two children in his will.

Children of Elias Dorsey
2. Ruth Dorsey.
Elias Dorsey during the Revolutionary War served as Captain of the Soldier’s Delight Battalion, and in 1781 was recommended for a major. "Lieutenant Colonel Charles Carnan and Major Joseph Gist of Colonel Hammond’s Battalion having resigned their Commissions, the Battalion at a Meeting recommend that Captain Nathaniel Stinchcomb be appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Captain Elias Dorsey Major of their steads. I suppose they may be equal to any in the Battalion, if you approve of them be pleased to forward their Commissions.”

Elias Dorsey was buried from St. Thomas Church, Baltimore County, on September 20, 1794. His will was proved on October 13, following.

He directed that the land, mill, and property which he held in partnership with Benjamin Lawrence be sold, and the proceeds be applied to his debts. The residue was to be divided among his wife, Polly, and two daughters, Mary and Ruth. He mentioned his brothers, Johnsa and Edward, and his two nephews, Charles Dorsey of Vachel, and Peregrine Owings of Ruth Owings.

On April 14, 1800, Mary Lawrence and Ruth Dorsey “heirs of Elias Dorsey late of Baltimore County deceased” were deeded “Dorsey’s Industry” by the Rev. John Carroll, Bishop of Baltimore, trustee of Arabella Goulding, formerly Arabella Young.

Edward Hill Dorsey

(1760-1835)

Edward Hill Dorsey, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Gilliss) Dorsey, was born April 8, 1760, at “Taylor’s Park”, Anne Arundel County. He married Deborah Maccubin.

Children of Edward Hill and Deborah (Maccubin) Dorsey

2. Rebecca Dorsey.
3. Robert Dorsey married Susan, dau. of James Beatty. She died 1871, and he married Mildred A. Wilmans, great-niece of his first wife. He died 1889 in Balto., naming his wife, Mildred, and niece, Rebecca Anne Williams. His widow removed to Arkansas.
6. Anne Dorsey, died young.

The wife of Edward Hill Dorsey died in 1833; he survived her until 1835.

8 Archives, vol. 47.
HENRY DORSEY 5
(1768 –——)

Henry Dorsey, son of Edward and Betty (Gilliss) Dorsey, was born 1768 at “Taylor’s Park”, Anne Arundel County. He received license on February 5, 1795, in Harford County to marry Elizabeth Smithson. The following issue has been proved.

Children of Henry and Elizabeth (Smithson) Dorsey

Henry Dorsey removed to Harford County. He is generally referred to as Colonel Henry Dorsey.

JOSEPH DORSEY 5
(1753 -1837)

Joseph Dorsey, son of Edward and Betty (Gilliss) Dorsey, was born 1753 near Ellicott’s Mills, Anne Arundel County. He married July 7, 1780, Amelia, born 1759, the daughter of Henry Gilliss.

Children of Joseph and Amelia (Gilliss) Dorsey
3. Ezekiel Dorsey, born 1784.
5. Elizabeth Dorsey, born 1788, married Daniel Workman.
7. John Dorsey, born 1792, died in Cincinnati.
8. Matilda Dorsey, born 1794, married 1815 William Blaine. He died Hamilton, O., 1832; she 1870 at home of her son-in-law, Benjamin Lawrence Dorsey Jr.
11. Nancy Dorsey, born 1800, married John Dubois, and lived in Ohio.
12. Rebecca Dorsey, born 1802.

In 1778 Joseph Dorsey took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County.9

Joseph Dorsey, his wife, and young family removed from their natal State of Maryland about 1782, and settled in Washington County, Penn-

Dorsey Family

sylvania. They purchased 1,500 acres of land about two miles from the town of West Brownsville, where Joseph erected first a log cabin and resided there until 1787. About this time he constructed a large stone house which was standing as late as 1885.

The will of Joseph Dorsey of "East Bethlehem, Washington County, Pennsylvania", was dated October 3, 1836, and was witnessed by Ephraim L. Blaine, John Williams, and Frederick Smith. It was admitted to probate on January 6, 1837.

His wife, Amelia, and son, James, were willed the greater amount of his realty. His grandchildren, George, Amelia, Elizabeth, and Sarah Wilson, were devised the stock in the bridge over the Monongahela River at Brownsville, appraised at $3,000. His wife and son, James, however, were to receive the dividends until the children came of age. His daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Workman, was bequeathed the 30 acres of land on which she and her family lived.

Matilda, the wife of his son Edward G. Dorsey, was granted a home in his mansion place so long as she desired, but if she wished to live elsewhere then $50 semi-annually until the death of his son Edward, who lived separately from his wife by agreement.

Other bequests were made to his son, Edward; daughters Matilda Blaine, Clarissa West, Ann Dubois; and to each grandchild the sum of $5.00.

Vachel Dorsey 5

Vachel Dorsey, son of Nathan and Sophia (Owings) Dorsey, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Clementina Ireland, March 14, 1786, Baltimore County.

Children of Vachel and Clementina (Ireland) Dorsey

1. Elizabeth Dorsey married ——— Hall.
5. Andrew Dorsey, born Nov. 4, 1782, d.s.p. 1878.
7. Daniel Horatio Dorsey, born Nov. 21, 1796, died at New Orleans of yellow fever.
Vachel Dorsey was enlisted on July 20, 1776, by Michael Burgess for the Flying Camp. It is said that he lost a leg during the conflict.\textsuperscript{10}

On August 13, 1814, his estate was distributed in Anne Arundel County by John Ireland Dorsey, his son and administrator. On September 26, 1820, John Ireland Dorsey distributed the estate of Elizabeth Ireland Dorsey to the above representatives with the exception of Elizabeth Hall.

**Nathan Dorsey**\textsuperscript{5}

(17—-1806)

Nathan Dorsey, son of Nathan and Sophia Dorsey, was born at "Waverly". On March 1, 1776, he was appointed junior mate on board the ship "Defence". During the conflict he was taken a prisoner by the British. After the war he studied medicine and settled in Philadelphia where he married into the Morris family. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. On July 4, 1806, the Society attended his funeral at St. Paul's burying ground in Philadelphia. He left no issues.

**Dr. Samuel Dorsey**\textsuperscript{5}

Samuel Dorsey, son of Nathan and Sophia (Owings) Dorsey, was born in Anne Arundel County. On February 12, 1795, he was married to Marie Josett Bows, and after her death he was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Jeremiah Thompson, on June 12, 1800. The following were his children.

1. Samuel Dorsey, died young.
2. Owings Dorsey.
5. Elizabeth Dorsey.
7. William C. Dorsey.
11. Anne Dorsey.
12. Franklin Howard Dorsey.
13. Marion Elizabeth Dorsey.
15. Martha Laminda Dorsey.

\textsuperscript{10} Archives, vol. 18.
Vachel Dorsey 

Vachel Dorsey, son of John and Anne (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Anne Poole on March 13, 1792, according to the records of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick.

Children of Vachel and Anne (Poole) Dorsey


Vachel Dorsey died intestate in Anne Arundel County. Letters of administration were issued to his widow and Luke Poole. At the settlement of his estate in April, 1798, his representatives were his widow who had married Lyde Griffith (q.v.) and his children Harriet and John Henry.

Judge Owen Dorsey 

(17—-1825)

Owen Dorsey, son of Michael and Honor (Howard) Dorsey, was born in Anne Arundel County. On October 14, 1797, according to the license of Baltimore County, he was married to Henrietta, the daughter of Nicholas Dorsey.

Children of Owen and Henrietta (Dorsey) Dorsey

1. Owen Dorsey.
2. Edwin Dorsey.
4. Lorenzo Dorsey, born 1808, married Anna Hanson McKenney, born 1828 in D. C.

During the War of 1812 Owen Dorsey was Lieutenant and Paymaster of the 39th Maryland Regiment composed of recruits from Baltimore City.\(^{11}\) He distinguished himself in the field of law and became Judge of the Orphan's Court of Baltimore County. In politics he was a Federalist.

He dated his will January 15, 1819, it being probated in Baltimore County on April 18, 1825. He bequeathed his wife, Henrietta, during widowhood, the income from the estate to support and educate his children—Owen, Ed-

\(^{11}\) Marine's Maryland Invasion.
win, Elizabeth, and Lorenzo. In the event of her remarriage, then she was to receive only her third.

On September 26, 1825, Edwin Dorsey, only son of lawful age of the late Owen Dorsey, Andrew Adgate, and Elizabeth O. Adgate, only daughter of the late Owen Dorsey, renounced their rights to administer on the estate.

**Michael Dorsey**

Michael Dorsey, son of Michael and Honor (Howard) Dorsey, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married his kinswoman, Amelia, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Howard) Green, of Anne Arundel County. The license was obtained in Baltimore County on January 2, 1808.

*Children of Michael and Amelia (Green) Dorsey*

4. Sarah Anne Dorsey, born Feb. 27, 1819, married Lemuel Jones.

**Lloyd Dorsey**

(17—-1815)

Lloyd Dorsey, son of Michael and Honor (Howard) Dorsey, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married his cousin, Anna, the daughter of Richard and Sarah (Howard) Green. The license was applied for January 26, 1797, in Baltimore County, and married the same day in Prince George Parish, Montgomery County.

*Children of Lloyd and Anna (Green) Dorsey*

2. Richard Green Dorsey, born Apr. 18, 1799, removed to Fred. Co.
4. Anne Dorsey married Charles (Henry) T. Barnes, of Barnesville, O.
5. Lloyd Dorsey removed first to Botetourt Co., Va., thence to St. Louis.
7. Mary N. Dorsey married Lewis Hugh, son of Rev. Allen Green, in 1832.
8. William Dorsey.

Lloyd Dorsey by trade was a blacksmith and lived in Anne Arundel County as late as 1803, when he purchased a portion of "Addition to Brooke
Grove” and a portion of “Gray’s Lot” in Montgomery County from John Gartrell. By 1806 he was a resident of Montgomery County, when he bought from Obed Leeke and his wife, portions of “Gitting’s Hah Hah”, “Leeke’s Venture”, and “Leeke’s Lot”.

He died intestate in Montgomery County. Letters of administration were issued to his widow on May 30, 1815. The final distribution of the estate was made on June 8, 1819, and divided among the eight named children.

His widow on October 17, 1818, conveyed her rights in “Pheasant Farm”, the late residence of her father, Richard Green deceased, to her brother, Allen Green. She later removed to Baltimore City and as late as 1833 sold some of her realty in Montgomery County. She is buried at Zanesville, Ohio, with her daughter, Mary, and the latter’s husband.

**John Dorsey**

John Dorsey, eldest son of Michael and Honor (Howard) Dorsey, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Jemina Gist, the license was obtained in Baltimore County on November 30, 1792.

*Children of John and Jemina (Gist) Dorsey*

1. Michael Dorsey married Hannah Ellis.
3. Owen Dorsey married Elizabeth Foster.

Sometime before 1803, John Dorsey removed to western Virginia but later settled in Ohio.

**Darius Dorsey** *(died 1848)*

Darius Dorsey, son of Lancelot and Sarah (Warfield) Dorsey, was born in Baltimore County. In that place on November 30, 1797, he was married to Mary Talbot.
Children of Darius and Mary (Talbot) Dorsey

3. Philemon Dorsey, born Nov. 29, 1802, married Nancy Bryson.
5. Michael Dorsey, born Martin’s Ferry, Belmont Co., O., Nov. 17, 1806, married Margaret Potts.
7. Mary Dorsey, born Apr. 11, 1813, married May 24, 1831, Sidney Thompson, and then Isaac Green.
8. Sarah Dorsey, born Sept. 11, 18—

On May 1, 1799, the father of Darius Dorsey deeded him “Good Range” and “Brother’s Partnership” for 10 shillings. These tracts he and his wife, Mary, sold on March 1, 1806, to Vachel Warfield. It was this spring, it is believed, that Darius Dorsey, his wife Mary, and his three young children crossed the mountains and settled at Dover, four miles from Powhatan Point, Ohio. Here he became an energetic merchant and trader, shipping flour from his own mills, and other produce by boats to New Orleans.

When he and his family left Maryland, they carried among their cherished possessions the family Bible and a revolutionary sword, both of which are still in the possession of descendants. It is not known to whom the sword belonged, but it was probably the father of Mrs. Dorsey, for Darius’ father did not die until 1829 and it is hardly likely that he parted with his sword during his life time.

On July 19, 1815, Mary Dorsey, heir-at-law of Jeremiah Talbot of Baltimore County, sold to John Elder all her interest in a portion of a tract known as “Daily Income”. Another portion of this tract was sold to John Elder by Hillary B. Talbot and Elizabeth Martin, both of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1817.

Darius Dorsey died February 29, 1848, and his widow on February 24, 1852. Both are buried at the old cemetery at Dover, Ohio.

Dathan Dorsey 6
(1764 - 1857)

Dathan Dorsey, son of Lancelot and Sarah (Warfield) Dorsey, was born March 6, 1784. He married in Baltimore County on December 22, 1809, Annie Johnson, born April 16, 1788.
Children of Dathan and Annie (Johnson) Dorsey

1. Sarah Ann Dorsey, died young.
2. Juliet Elizabeth Dorsey, born May 27, 1813, married Augustus C. F. Boehme, born Aug. 8, 1811, in Hanover, Germany, and came to America, Aug. 6, 1835.
4. Elizabeth Ann Dorsey, born Feb. 12, 1817, married John Bingham; she died June 19, 1892.

The will of Dathan Dorsey was dated March 26, 1857, and proved May 7, 1857, in Baltimore City. He named his daughters, Caroline Mamaca, Juliet E. Boehme, Elizabeth Ann Bingham, and Mary Helen Copes, and sons-in-law, Augustus C. T. Boehme, Joseph R. Mamaca, and Vincent K. Copes.

Nimrod Dorsey 6
(1789-1845)

Nimrod Dorsey, son of Johnsa and Sarah (Hammond) Dorsey, was born 1789 in St. Thomas' Parish, Baltimore County. At five years of age he was baptized at St. Thomas Church, Baltimore County, September 21, 1794. As a youngster he migrated with his parents to Jefferson County, Kentucky, where a few years later he married his cousin, Matilda, born 1794, the daughter of Edward and Susannah (Lawrence) Dorsey.

Children of Nimrod and Matilda (Dorsey) Dorsey

1. Samuel Lawrence Dorsey, died in Madison Co., Ill.
2. Susan Sarah Dorsey married Anthony B. Hundley.
5. Urath Dorsey married Adrian Smith Blair.

Nimrod Dorsey and his family removed to Illinois, where he died in 1845. His widow survived until 1881.

Edward Hill Dorsey 6
(1795 -18—)

Edward Hill Dorsey, son of Edward and Deborah (Maccubin) Dorsey, was born 1795 in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Julianna, the daughter of James and Mary Thomas, of Talbot County.
At the Census of 1850 he was a resident of the Ninth Ward of Baltimore City. The following children are proved by that census.

Children of Edward Hill and Julianna (Thomas) Dorsey

1. Thomas Dorsey, born 1832.
2. Samuel Dorsey, born 1835.

In his household at that time were also Susan Maccubin aged 19 and Anna Spear aged 16.

In 1830 Edward Hill Dorsey and Julianna his wife, "formerly Julianna Thomas", sold a lot in Easton, Talbot County, which had been conveyed to Mary Thomas, the mother of Julianna Dorsey, by the Rev. Lott Warfield. Other deeds show that Edward Hill Dorsey conveyed land in Talbot County which had belonged to the estate of James Thomas, his father-in-law.

James Dorsey 6
(1790-1852)

James Dorsey, son of Joseph and Amelia (Gilliss) Dorsey, was born 1790 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth, born February 4, 1800, the daughter of Mary Elder who as a widow removed from her home in Maryland to Washington County early in the nineteenth century.

Children of James and Elizabeth (Elder) Dorsey

2. George Dorsey, born Nov. 11, 1833, married Martha Phillips, June 1, 1854, of Fayette Co., Penn.

The will of James Dorsey was dated August 29, 1850, and probated in Washington County on December 22, 1852. He bequeathed to his wife, and two sons the farm of 500 acres on the Monongahela River in East Bethlehem. The residue of the estate was devised to his wife during life, then to his two sons. He also willed his nephew, Henry Blaine, $500. The executors were his son, James Dorsey, and Job Johnson.

James Ireland Dorsey 6
(1788-18—)

James Ireland Dorsey, son of Vachel and Clementina (Ireland) Dorsey, was born in Baltimore County on October 7, 1788.
Dorsey Family

Children of James Ireland Dorsey

1. Nicholas Ridgely Dorsey married Marcellina ———, and lived in Howard Co.
3. Caleb Dorsey lived in Virginia.
4. Andrew Dorsey lived in Baltimore Co.
5. Elizabeth Dorsey became a Carmelite nun.
6. Emily Dorsey.
7. Virginia Dorsey.

ESSEX RIDLEY DORSEY 6
(1800-1884)

Essex Ridley Dorsey, son of Vachel and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born October 8, 1800, in Baltimore County. On February 9, 1830, in Anne Arundel County, he obtained license to marry his cousin, Anne, the daughter of Richard and Anne (Warfield) Dorsey.

Children of Essex Ridley and Anne (Dorsey) Dorsey

1. Laura Mary Dorsey, born 1823, died spinster 1897.
2. Vachel Charles Dorsey, born 1834, died 1912.
3. Anne Elizabeth Dorsey, born 1835, died 1914.
4. Essex Ridley Dorsey, born 1837, died 1852.
5. Evaline Dorsey, born 1838, married Richard Dorsey Sellman.
6. Andrew Jackson Dorsey, born 1840, died 1908.

Through his wife, Essex Dorsey came into possession of a portion of "Hockley", the ancestral estate, where he maintained his home during his long life. At the death of his spinster daughter, Anne Elizabeth, in 1914, the ancestral estate which had been in the family for over 225 years passed into alien hands.

At St. Ann’s Cemetery at Annapolis may be found the gravestone of Essex Ridley Dorsey who died on November 19, 1884, and that of his wife who departed September 10, 1862. In the same lot are also the graves of their following children—Richard, Vachel, Essex, Andrew, Anne Elizabeth, Laura May, and Evaline and also her husband Richard Dorsey Sellman.
Nicholas Dorsey, son of Edward and Sarah (Wyatt) Dorsey, was born about 1690 in Middle Neck Hundred, Anne Arundel County. At the writing of his father's will in 1704, he was mentioned as being less than sixteen years of age. From his father's estate he inherited 100 acres of "Long Reach", which lay in old Baltimore County. According to records of St. Ann's Church, he married Frances Hughes on December 20, 1709. She was the daughter of Thomas and Lydia Hughes and was born on May 18, 1692, in St. James' Parish.

Children of Nicholas and Frances (Hughes) Dorsey

1. Thomas Dorsey.
2. Nicholas Dorsey married Sarah Griffith. q.v.

Nicholas Dorsey died at a young age, leaving a widow and four children. He was buried from All Hallow's Church, September 23, 1717, and was interred at Elk Ridge. His will was dated September 15, 1717, and probated February 13, 1718, in Baltimore County.

He bequeathed his wife, Frances, the dwelling and plantation during life, then to his son, Benjamin. Thomas and Nicholas were willed 50 acres each of "Long Reach". All four sons were to receive personalty at the age of 21 years and had the right to choose their own guardian at the age of 18.

His widow and executrix paid taxes on portions of "Major's Choice" and "Long Reach". She sustained financial reverses after the death of her husband, becoming an insolvent debtor, and seeing the sombre walls of the county goal.

Judge Nicholas Dorsey

(1713 - 1780)

Nicholas Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Frances (Hughes) Dorsey, was born 1713 at "Long Reach", near Elk Ridge. By January, 1736, he was married to Sarah, born May 13, 1718, the daughter of Orlando and Katherine (Howard) Griffith.
Children of Nicholas and Sarah (Griffith) Dorsey

1. Rachel Dorsey, born 1737, married Anthony Lindsay.
2. Lydia Dorsey, born 1740, married Charles Dorsey. *q.v.*
7. Sarah Dorsey.
8. Vachel Dorsey.
11. Orlando Dorsey married Mary Gaither. *q.v.*

The following appeared in the Maryland Gazette of June 24, 1746:

"Ran away from the subx, living in Baltimore County near the Fork of the main falls of the Patapsco on 18 June, a convict servant man, Fras. Murray, a north country man (took a black draught horse). 5 £ reward Nicholas Dorsey."

Nicholas Dorsey served on the Committee of Observation for his Hundred, near Eldersburg, Baltimore County (now Carroll), during the events preceding the Revolutionary War. He was also Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Orphan's Court in Baltimore County.¹

His will was probated in Baltimore County May 28, 1780, having been written on March 31, 1769. Inasmuch as he had already provided for Rachel, Lydia, Nicholas, Charles, Catherine, and Sarah, his oldest children, he bequeathed them one shilling each.

To his son, Henry, he devised £15, and to his grandson Charles of Nicholas, the tract known as "Forest Level" in the fork of the main falls of the Patapsco. The residue of his estate was devised to his younger children—Vachel, Lucretia, Frances, Orlando, and Achsah. His wife, and son Nicholas were named as executors.

Benjamin Dorsey ⁴

(17—1750)

Benjamin Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Frances (Hughes) Dorsey, was born in All Hallow’s Parish, and baptized at the parish church on September 17, 1717. He married Sophia ———.

¹ D. A. R. Lineage Book.
Anne Arundel Gentry

Children of Benjamin and Sophia Dorsey

1. Elisha Dorsey married Mary Slade. q.v.
2. Cassandra Dorsey.
3. Benjamin Dorsey, died 1775. Inventory signed by Cassandra Dorsey and John Talbot, as nearest of kin; Elisha Dorsey, adm.

Benjamin Dorsey died intestate in Anne Arundel County, sometime before July 27, 1749, the date on which Edward Talbott and Joshua Yates offered bond for Sophia Dorsey, his administratrix. The inventory was taken on April 12, 1750.

His widow married John Talbott and lived in Mine Run Hundred of Baltimore County. John Talbott, her second husband, died during 1771, whereupon the widow and son, John Talbott Jr., administered the estate. Her son, Elisha Dorsey, and Benjamin Shipley, were her bondsmen. Sophia Dorsey-Talbott died sometime before February 21, 1788, for on that date her son, John Talbott, was appointed the administrator of her estate.

Lieut. Nicholas Dorsey ⁵
(1741-1796)

Nicholas Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Griffith) Dorsey, was born during 1741, probably in Baltimore County. On February 24, 1765, he married Ruth Todd.

Children of Nicholas and Ruth (Todd) Dorsey

1. Samuel Dorsey, born 1765, died young.
3. Charles Dorsey, heir in grandfather's will 1769.
5. Eleanor Dorsey, born Aug. 3, 1773.
7. Jeremiah Dorsey, born Oct. 18, 1776, died Edenton, N. C.

Nicholas Dorsey resided in St. Thomas Parish of Baltimore County, where he was a vestryman from 1771 to 1773. In 1775 he represented Delaware Hundred on the Committee of Observation. ² On December 10,

² Scharf’s History of Baltimore County, p. 71.
1776, he was commissioned an Ensign in Captain Samuel Godman’s Company, Fourth Maryland Regiment, commanded by Colonel Josias Carvil Hall. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant on April 5, 1777, and to First Lieutenant on April 1, 1778.3

Nicholas Dorsey died intestate in Baltimore County during 1796. Letters of administration were issued to his son, Jeremiah Dorsey, on August 11, 1797. His widow died during 1815.

Charles Griffith Dorsey5
(1744-1814)

Charles Griffith Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Griffith) Dorsey, was born in 1744. On March 25, 1775, he married Nancy (Dorsey) Elder, the widow of Owen Elder. He and his wife, Anne, as the administrators of the estate of Owen Elder on December 25, 1777, signed the inventory of the latter’s personal estate.

Children of Charles and Nancy (Dorsey) Dorsey

2. Charles Griffith Dorsey, born Apr. 30, 1778, married Catherine Welsh. q.v.

John Dorsey and Brice Howard, both of Baltimore, obtained judgment against Charles Dorsey and his wife, the executors of Owen Elder, late of Baltimore County, in which was involved “Elder’s Puzzle” of 125 acres, “Elder’s Plague” of 183 acres, and a portion of “Victory” tracts which had descended to Owen Elder Jr., a minor. The court ordered the land to be sold for the satisfaction of the claims.

Charles Griffith Dorsey died on September 12, 1814, his wife Nancy, having died on September 30, 1806.

3 A. G. O., War Dept., Wash.
Henry Dorsey ⁵
(1745-1808)

Although documentary proof is lacking, everything points to the fact that Henry Dorsey who was born in 1745 and was the ancestor of several branches of the Dorsey family now living in West Virginia and Ohio, was the son of Nicholas and Sarah (Griffith) Dorsey. His wife was Martha ———, born 1750.

The following three sons, according to tradition handed down, were brothers.

Children of Henry and Martha Dorsey

1. Dennis Dorsey, born 1769, married Terusha Elder. q.v.
2. Nicholas Dorsey, born Mar. 16, 1772, married Cassandra Lindsay. q.v.
3. Basil Dorsey, born Sept. 12, 1777, married Susannah Lindsay. q.v.

According to the census of 1790, Henry Dorsey was domiciled in Delaware Hundred of Baltimore County, with a male over 16 years of age, one under 16, and one female.

Henry Dorsey died, according to family record, November 2, 1808. His widow died on April 14, 1827.

Orlando Griffith Dorsey ⁵
(17—1816)

Orlando Griffith Dorsey, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Griffith) Dorsey, was born at his father’s estate on the main falls of the Patapsco in Baltimore County. He married Mary, the daughter of Henry and Martha (Ridgely) Gaither.

Children of Orlando and Mary (Gaither) Dorsey

1. Mary Dorsey married John Carr of Oldham Co., Ky. Of their grandchildren were Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant of Washington.
2. Beale Dorsey removed to Kentucky.
5. Deborah Dorsey married Nicholas Warfield of Bela.
8. Nicholas Dorsey.
Dorsey Family

Orlando Dorsey was vestryman of St. Thomas’ Parish in 1773. He took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Baltimore. His name appears upon the list of “Worshipful Peter Shepherd’s Returns”.

He died intestate in Baltimore County. Letters of administration were issued December 14, 1816, to his sons, Beale and Nicholas Dorsey.

Elisha Dorsey

(17—1802)

Elisha Dorsey, son of Benjamin and Sophia Dorsey, was born in Anne Arundel County. On December 15, 1768, according to the records of Sts. John and George Parishes, Baltimore County, he married Mary Slade.

Children of Elisha and Mary (Slade) Dorsey

1. William Dorsey married Elizabeth ______. q.v.
3. Nicholas Slade Dorsey married Mary Anderson. q.v.
4. Mary Dorsey, died spinster.
5. Elisha Dorsey, d.s.p.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Baltimore County who met at the Court House at the beginning of the Revolutionary War to select a committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the non-intercourse resolution of Congress, Elisha Dorsey was elected to represent North Hundred of Baltimore County.

In 1783 Elisha Dorsey was a tax payer in North Hundred of Baltimore County. He died intestate. Letters of administration were issued to his son, William Dorsey, on September 15, 1802, with Jesse Hoshall and Shadrack Hurst as the sureties.

Lieutenant Charles G. Dorsey

(1778-1843)

Charles Griffith Dorsey, son of Charles Griffith and Nancy (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born April 30, 1778, in Queen Caroline Parish. On January 22, 1808, he obtained license in Baltimore County to marry Catherine, the daughter of John and Lucretia Welsh.

4* Scharf’s History of Baltimore County, p. 70.
Children of Charles Griffith and Catherine (Welsh) Dorsey

1. Matilda Dorsey, born May 6, 1808.
3. Angelina Dorsey, born Aug. 4, 1812, married her first cousin, John Fleming Welsh, of Logan Co., O.
5. Lydia Dorsey, born Nov. 9, 1814, died young.

Charles Griffith Dorsey served as first lieutenant of Captain Sanders' Company of the First Rifle Battalion during the War of 1812. After the War of 1812, he removed to Jefferson County, Kentucky, and there he died on July 9, 1843. His will named the following children—Edwin Stanhope Dorsey, Charles Nimrod Warren Dorsey, John Hammond Dorsey, Lydia Dorsey, and Sarah Crump.

Dennis Dorsey (1769-1815)

Dennis Dorsey, the believed son of Henry and Martha Dorsey, was born 1769 presumably in Baltimore County. On November 10, 1788, he was married to Terusha Elder, by the Rev. Lewis Richards, a Baptist minister. Terusha was born January 12, 1767, the daughter of Owen and Nancy (Dorsey) Elder.

Children of Dennis and Terusha (Elder) Dorsey

1. Samuel Dorsey, born Oct. 12, 1789, Balto. Co., married Nov. 26, 1809, Mary Costello in Va. (she died Nov. 11, 1818), and secondly July 1, 1819, Isabell Richey (she died Apr. 19, 1866); issues by both marriages; he died at Moundsville, W. Va.
4. Elizabeth Dorsey, born Mar. 1, 1797, died spinster 1859.

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*Marine's Invasion of Maryland.*
Dorsey Family

At the census of 1790, Dennis Dorsey was living in Delaware Hundred of Baltimore County, with wife and one son under sixteen years of age. He owned one slave. He was killed September 12, 1815, by the falling of a tree. His widow died April 9, 1843, at Moundsville, now in West Virginia.

Nicholas Dorsey 6
(1772 - 1853)

Nicholas Dorsey, the believed son of Henry and Martha Dorsey, was born March 16, 1772, in Baltimore County. On April 8, 1797, he obtained license in Baltimore County to marry Cassandra Lindsey. She was the daughter of John and Hamutah Lindsey. Her father died in Baltimore County, where his will was probated on July 29, 1801, leaving his daughter “Cassandra, the wife of Nicholas Dorsey”, one shilling.

Children of Nicholas and Cassandra (Lindsey) Dorsey
1. Elizabeth Dorsey.
2. Susannah Dorsey.
3. Nicholas Dorsey.
5. Lewis Dorsey, removed to Illinois.
6. Ruth Dorsey.
7. Mary Ann Dorsey.
8. Sarah Dorsey.

The will of Nicholas Dorsey was proved in Carroll County on April 25, 1853, naming the above children. His wife had died on January 18, 1850.

Basil Dorsey 6
(1777 - 1856)

Basil Dorsey, the believed son of Henry and Martha Dorsey, was born September 12, 1777, presumably in Baltimore County. On March 28, 1806, he obtained license in Baltimore County to marry Susanna Lindsey.

Children of Basil and Susanna (Lindsey) Dorsey
2. Elisha Dorsey, born circa 1810, married Ruth Higgins, widow.
Basil Dorsey resided near Ellicott City, Anne Arundel County, where all of his children were born. His wife died young. After his children married and removed to western Virginia, he sold his plantation and joined them. He died April 6, 1856, and was buried in the United Presbyterian Cemetery, Buchanan Hill, Marshall, now in West Virginia.

Nicholas Slade Dorsey

(1782 - 18—)

Nicholas Slade Dorsey, son of Elisha and Mary (Slade) Dorsey, was born 1782, in Baltimore County. On August 1, 1809, he obtained license to marry Mary Anderson. The following children have been proved, that there were other children is possible.

Children of Nicholas and Mary (Anderson) Dorsey

1. Thomas Anderson Dorsey, born 1810.
2. Sophia Talbott Dorsey, born 1815.
5. Owen Dorsey, born 1830.

At the census of 1850, Nicholas Dorsey was living in the Second District of Baltimore County, with his wife and the following children—Sophia, John, Maria, and Owen. His wife at that time gave her age as forty.

William Dorsey

(17—-1847)

William Dorsey, son of Elisha and Mary (Slade) Dorsey, was born in Baltimore County. He married Elizabeth ———.

Children of William and Elizabeth Dorsey

4. Anne Dorsey.

William Dorsey departed this life during 1847.
Charles Dorsey 3
and
His Line

Charles, son of Edward Dorsey and Margaret Larkin, his second wife, was born probably at the Patapsco plantation. Very little is known about him, other than he married Anne ———, and the births of their children are recorded in Queen Caroline Parish register.

Children of Charles and Anne Dorsey

1. Margaret Dorsey, born Apr. 28, 1725.
3. Anne Dorsey, born June 22, 1728.
5. Ellis (Elise) Dorsey, born Jan. 28, 1731/2.

On November 16, 1728, Charles Dorsey of Baltimore County conveyed to Richard Snowden, of Anne Arundel County, Merchant, “Major’s Fancy” formerly laid out for Colonel Edward Dorsey. Anne, the wife of Charles Dorsey, waived her dower rights.

Charles Dorsey was dead by 1737, for on March 17, of that year John Howard conveyed to Acquilla Dorsey, Blacksmith and Carpenter, described as the “son and heir of Charles Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased”, a portion of the tract called “Brother’s Love”.

Note.—The subsequent data on the descendants of Charles Dorsey were taken from the papers of the late Rev. Owen Dorsey and which were furnished him by descendants prior to 1890. The facts concerning the descendants of Aquilla Dorsey may or may not be correct.

Aquilla Dorsey 4
(1729-18—)

Aquilla Dorsey, only son of Charles and Anne Dorsey, was born March 23, 1729. It is proved that he married Anne, the daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Riggs) Griffith, which was also handed down to his descendants, but facts prove that she could not have been the mother of all his children.

Anne Griffith was born December 5, 1759, and was therefore thirty years her husband junior, and could not have married before 1775. It was traditional that Charles and Gilbert, sons of Aquilla, fought in the Revolution, and if so they could not have been the children of Anne. The register of Prince George Parish, Montgomery County, shows the birth of a daugh-
ter of Aquilla and Anne Dorsey in 1797, which would make Aquilla at that time sixty-eight years of age. It is therefore apparent that Aquilla was married twice, and it is also possible that there were other children.

**Children of Aquilla Dorsey**

2. Gilbert Dorsey.
3. Aquilla Dorsey, born 1789.

It is traditional that Aquilla Dorsey fought in the French and Indian Wars and accompanied Washington and Braddock on their expedition to what is now western Pennsylvania.

At one time Aquilla Dorsey purchased from John Howard 177 acres of "Brother's Love", which had been surveyed for John Howard in 1727 and which lay on a branch of Snowden River of the Patuxent. In 1751 Aquilla Dorsey sold 110 acres of this tract to Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely and 67 acres to Philemon Dorsey. Later Aquilla Dorsey removed to Baltimore Town, according to tradition, but the fact that the birth and baptism of his daughter, Anne, were recorded in Montgomery County shows that he at one time lived there.

**Charles Dorsey**

*(17—1811)*

Charles Dorsey, son of Aquilla, was born probably in Anne Arundel County. The name of his wife has not been proved. Baltimore County records, however, show the marriage of a Charles Dorsey and Elizabeth Anckors, by license obtained August 24, 1784. Inasmuch as their first child was born less than two years from this date, presumably this was his marriage.

**Children of Charles Dorsey**

2. Aquilla Dorsey, born 1789, died 1887.
6. Silas Dorsey, born Sept. 6, 1800, died Jan. 21, 1887; lived in both Ohio and Iowa.
7. Sarah Dorsey, born 1801, married --- Conroy; she died 1875.
Charles Dorsey was enlisted by Joseph Burgess at the beginning of the Revolutionary War for the Flying Camp and was passed on July 20, 1776. He saw active service in the early campaign around New York. He was discharged with the various outfits of the Flying Camp in Philadelphia during December, 1776. On February 19, 1777, he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Maryland Regiment and was appointed a corporal on July 1, 1779. He was honorably discharged on February 19, 1780.1

The Maryland estate of Charles Dorsey was in the vicinity of "Carrollton", the seat of Charles Carroll. In 1799 Charles Dorsey and his family removed to Hampshire County, Virginia, and lived on the Big Capon, near the town of Romney. In 1810 he removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where he died in 1811 from over exertion while performing an act of kindness for his neighbors.

John Dorsey 6
(1786-1867)

John Dorsey, son of Charles, was born February 3, 1786, in Maryland. He died on November 11, 1867, the following were his children: Snowden, Charles, Sarah, Ellen, Jemina, Isaac, and Elizabeth.

Francis Dorsey 3

AND

His Line

Francis Dorsey, son of Colonel Edward Dorsey and his second wife Margaret Larkin, was born probably at "Major's Choice" in old Baltimore County. On attaining his majority he received by the terms of his father's will lands on the north side of the Patapsco in the western part of what is now Baltimore County, where he established his plantation. He married Elizabeth ——— about 1723. The births of their children, except Lacon, are found in St. Paul's Parish register.

Children of Francis and Elizabeth Dorsey
5. Kezia Dorsey, born Apr. 25, 1735.
7. Francis Dorsey born 1741, married Anne ———. q.v.

1 Archives, vol. 18, pp. 40, 105.
The will of Francis Dorsey was dated June 5, 1749, and proved in Baltimore County on February 17, 1749/50. Francis received 100 acres of "Scotchman's Desire", lying on the north side of the main falls of the Patapsco and 50 acres of "Dorsey's Addition", adjoining to "Scotchman's Desire", and negroes. Lacon was willed "White Oak Bottom", lying on the northern branch of the fork of the great falls of the Patapsco, and 50 acres of "Dorsey's Addition", also negroes.

The residue of his estate was devised to his daughters, he mentioned by name, however, only, Venetia and Elizabeth. William Murphy, a son-in-law, was named as executor.

At the March Court of 1765 in Baltimore County "Charles Wells and Sarah his wife, Morris Baker and Elizabeth his wife, Margaret Dorsey, Francis Dorsey, and Lacon Dorsey" issued citation against William Murphy executor of Francis Dorsey to show why he had not returned a list of the debts owed to the testator and had not given an account of the growing crops at the time of his death.

Francis Dorsey 4
(1741-1769)

Francis Dorsey, the son of Francis and Elizabeth Dorsey, was born in St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County, June 23, 1741. He married Anne

Children of Francis and Anne Dorsey

2. Priscilla Dorsey.
3. Posthumous child.

The will of Francis Dorsey was probated in Baltimore County on September 5, 1769. He bequeathed his wife, Anne, "Dorsey's Addition" and negroes. Basil John received 100 acres of "Scotchman's Desire". Personalty were left to his daughter, Priscilla, and an unborn child. Sons were to be of age at 18 years. A legacy was left to Patience Davis, no relationship stated.

Basil John Dorsey 5
(1762-1803)

Basil John Dorsey, son of Francis and Anne Dorsey, was born 1762 in Baltimore County. On December 7, 1784, he married Rachel Odell.
Dorsey Family

Children of Basil John and Rachel (Odell) Dorsey

2. Francis Dorsey married Mary Walters. q.v.
5. Sarah Dorsey, born May 6, 1796.

In 1782 Basil John Dorsey enlisted as a private in the Second Mounted Regiment of the Maryland Line in a company commanded by Captain J. A. Hamilton. After the war he conveyed to James Miller of Baltimore County, all his rights in bounty land granted him as a soldier of the Revolutionary War.¹ He died May 9, 1803, in Baltimore County.

Francis Dorsey ⁶
(1787-1853)

Francis Dorsey, son of Basil John and Rachel (Odell) Dorsey, was born at “Scotchman’s Desire”, Baltimore County, on September 15, 1787, according to an old family Bible, although his gravestone reads 1782. He married Mary, the daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Walters. The following son has been proved.

Children of Francis and Mary (Walters) Dorsey


On January 12, 1832, Francis Dorsey mortgaged “Scotchman’s Desire” to Joab Bernard. He died in 1853.

“Scotchman’s Desire” is still intact and is owned at present (1933) by Ernest and Raymon Rehmeyer, sons of Laura Dorsey, daughter of the above Basil John. On the old burying ground are three gravestones, those of Francis Dorsey (died 1853); Basil John Dorsey (died 1895); and Mary Walters Dorsey died 1850 in the 61 year of her age.

Note.—The following was taken from a gravestone in the Westminster Episcopal Cemetery, Carroll County: “Elizabeth Dorsey wife of Francis Dorsey, born April 16, 1801, died March 14, 1865.”

¹ Revolutionary Pensions, Veterans’ Administration, Wash.
Edward Dorsey 3

and

His Line

Edward Dorsey, son of Edward and Margaret (Larkin) Dorsey, was born probably at "Major's Choice", then in Baltimore County. At the death of his father in 1705, he was a minor and therefore was raised by his mother and step-father, John Israel. He married Phoebe ————.

Children of Edward and Phoebe Dorsey

1. Lacon Dorsey (not resident of A. A. Co., 1782).
2. Joshua Dorsey married Rachel ————. q.v.
3. Edward Dorsey.
4. Rachel Dorsey.

On April 7, 1739, Edward Dorsey purchased from Captain John Howard "Thomas' Lot" of 200 acres which had been taken up by Thomas Reynolds, of Anne Arundel County, Gent., formerly lying in Baltimore County, but then of Anne Arundel County. There at "Thomas' Lot" he established his domicile.

The will of Edward Dorsey was probated in Anne Arundel County on March 15, 1753. He left his wife, Phoebe, during life the dwelling-plantation "Thomas' Lot", containing 202 acres which was called by him "Dorsey's Addition", also a number of slaves. Lacon and Edward were both willed realty and negroes. Joshua received 100 acres of "Dorsey's Addition" and negroes. The only daughter, Rachel, received negroes. Benjamin Gaither of John was willed 45½ acres of "Dorsey's Addition".

He named his wife and kinsman, Michael Dorsey, the executors. By 1769 his widow was Phoebe Williams, and with her son, Lacon, deeded a portion of her late husband's estate to John Worthington Warfield.

Joshua Dorsey 4

Joshua Dorsey, son of Edward and Phoebe Dorsey, was born probably at "Thomas' Lot", in Anne Arundel County. He married Rachel ————.

Children of Joshua and Rachel Dorsey

1. Rachel Dorsey married George Stockton, of Shepardsstown, Va., and with her brother removed to Fleming Co., Ky., in 1782.
2. Lacon (Larkin) Dorsey, born 1744, married Elizabeth Ingram. q.v.
LIEUTENANT LARKIN DORSEY 5
(1744-1822)

Larkin Dorsey, son of Joshua and Rachel Dorsey, was born 1744 in Maryland. In Washington County on September 7, 1779, by the Rev. George Young, he married Elizabeth Ingram, born 1758.

Children of Larkin and Elizabeth (Ingram) Dorsey

2. John Dorsey, born Apr. 19, 1783, married 1817 Nancy Spires; he died 1847; she 1872.
4. Rachel Dorsey, born Aug. 6, 1787, married 1809 Charles Van Dyke Anderson; she died 1844.

During the Revolutionary War, Larkin Dorsey was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of a Baltimore Artillery Company on November 5, 1776, and a coronet of the Fourth Continental Dragoons on January 25, 1777. He resigned September 4, 1778.¹

After the war he removed to Virginia and about 1784 to Kentucky. He settled at Stockton Station, now Flemingsburg, and died in 1822. His widow lived until 1844.

¹ Heitman.
CAPTAIN JOHN DORSEY, GENT.\textsuperscript{2} 
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

John Dorsey was apparently the youngest son of Edward Dorsey, the pioneer, if not, he outlived his two brothers by several years. He married Pleasance Ely and with her he established a large and distinguished line, many of whom gained wealth and affluence during the colonial and revolutionary days. Several of his descendants settled in Queen Caroline Parish, where they erected manorial mansions, some of which remain today among the show places of the East—especially Belmont. One worthy scion amassed a fortune from the iron-ore deposits along the Patapsco, while another progeny remained at “Hockley-in-the-Hole” and made that estate traditional of the Dorsey family.

*Children of John and Pleasance (Ely) Dorsey*

2. Deborah Dorsey married Charles, son of Robert Ridgely, who died in 1705; married secondly Richard, son of Thomas Clegatt, and became the ancestress of Bishop Clegatt, the first Episcopal Bishop of America. Deborah became blind at the age of 12 from small pox.
3. Caleb Dorsey, born 1686, married Elinor Warfield. q.v.

John Dorsey entered the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1692, during which session he signed a petition setting forth several complaints against Lord Baltimore.\textsuperscript{1} He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace of Anne Arundel County on October 16, 1694, and was designated at the same time a Gentleman Justice of the Quorum.\textsuperscript{2}

In 1696 John Dorsey was listed both as a military and civil officer of the county with the rank of captain. The year previous he gave his receipt for a barrel of gunpowder for use in the defence of the Province.\textsuperscript{2}

He was appointed in 1701 to oversee and direct the construction of the Provincial Prison at Annapolis. In 1704 he was again a delegate from Anne Arundel County to the Lower House. On April 8, 1707, the Widow Ridgely and her father, Captain John Dorsey, were summoned in the interest of state affairs to appear before the Assembly. In the same year he

\textsuperscript{1} Archives, vol. 13, pp. 252, 351.
\textsuperscript{2} Archives, vol. 20, pp. 138, 271, 541.
served on the commission for the advancement of trade and erecting ports and towns in the Province. From 1711 to his death in 1715 he had the distinction of sitting in the Council or Upper House, an office appointed by the Governor.

Sometime before 1699 he and his wife settled at Elk Ridge in Baltimore County, deeding “Hockley” to their son, Caleb, who was already domiciled there and raising a large family. In 1699 the name of John Dorsey appeared among the taxables in the South Patapsco Hundred, with five slaves.

His will which was probated on March 22, 1714/15, in Baltimore County was principally composed of bequests to his numerous grandchildren. He bequeathed his wife, Pleasance, one-third of the real and personal estate, she having the choice of the dwelling and plantation at Elk Ridge or the plantation on South River.

John, son of his deceased son Edward, was devised “Dorsey’s Search”, the Upper Patuxent plantation in Baltimore County. He also was willed personalty which was to be retained by his mother until he reached the age of 21 years. In the event that John died without issues then “Dorsey’s Search” was to revert to the grandson Edward of Edward, thence to the three young children of his daughter Deborah Clegatt.

Edward Dorsey, the other son of Edward was bequeathed “Dorsey’s Adventure” at Elk Ridge, and also “Whitaker’s Purchase”, bought from James Barley. In case that Edward died without issues, then to grandson John, thence to his Clegatt grandchildren.

To his grandsons, Charles and William Ridgely, sons of his daughter Deborah Clegatt, he willed equalled portions of “White Wine and Claret”, on the south side of the Patapsco. If they died without issues, then to Martha, Eleanor, and Edward Clegatt, also children of his daughter, Deborah. All of his Clegatt and Ridgely grandchildren received personalty.

Samuel and Richard Dorsey of Caleb, grandsons, were devised “South River Quarter”, being the residue of the tract given by deed of gift to his son Caleb. The holdings of the two grandsons were to remain in possession of their grandmother during her lifetime. In case the grandsons died without issues, then to his granddaughters, Achsah and Sophia Dorsey.

To his grandson Basil Dorsey of Caleb, he bequeathed “Troy” in Baltimore County, but if he died without issues, then it was to revert to grandsons John and Caleb Dorsey of Caleb.

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4 Archives, vol. 29, p. 460.
His only daughter, Deborah Clegatt, was devised personally. The residue of the estate went to Caleb, the son, who was named executor.

Pleasance Dorsey, his widow, married on November 30, 1722, Thomas Wainwright, according to the register of St. Paul’s Parish, Baltimore County. Thomas Wainwright, Gent., died in Anne Arundel County in 1729. By his will he left one-third of the personal estate to his wife, Pleasance, in lieu of dower. No children were mentioned.

EDWARD DORSEY 3 OF JOHN
AND
HIS LINE

Edward Dorsey, son of John and Pleasance (Ely) Dorsey, was born probably at his father’s estate on the Severn. He married Ruth, whose maiden name has piqued the descendants of all three of her marriages.

Children of Edward and Ruth Dorsey

1. John Dorsey married Elizabeth ———. q.v.
2. Edward Dorsey married Sarah Todd. q.v.

Edward Dorsey was at one time Second Mate aboard one of the merchant ships of Captain Richard Hill. He left the environs of the Severn where he had spent his childhood and established an estate in the South Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County where he was a tax payer in 1699. He died intestate perhaps in the year 1701. Letters of administration were issued to his widow.

The sons—John and Edward—were heirs in the will of their paternal grandfather in 1715. John received "Dorsey’s Search" on the Upper Patuxent and Edward received "Dorsey’s Adventure" at Elk Ridge and "Whitaker’s Purchase".

Ruth, the widow of Edward Dorsey, married secondly John Greeniffe of Anne Arundel County. He died in 1708 and named his wife and her two sons, John and Edward Dorsey. She married thirdly, John Howard. q.v.

CAPTAIN JOHN DORSEY 4
(died 1761)

John Dorsey, son of Edward and Ruth Dorsey, was born in Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth ———. From his grandfather he inherited "Dorsey’s Search" in Old Baltimore County, on which he established his dwelling and where he lived the greater portion of his married
life. He was one of the pioneers of what is now Howard County and was known popularly as Patuxent John, inasmuch as his estate bordered both sides of the Upper Patuxent River.

Children of John and Elizabeth Dorsey

1. Samuel Dorsey married Eleanor Woodward. q.v.
2. Benjamin Dorsey married Sarah Dorsey. q.v.
3. John Dorsey married Mary Cummings. q.v.
4. Ely Dorsey married Mary Crockett and Deborah Dorsey. q.v.
5. Basil Dorsey. q.v.
7. Lucy Dorsey, died spinster 1808.
10. Sophia Dorsey married Caleb Dorsey. q.v.

In 1732 John Dorsey was on the commission for erecting "a town at and about the landing called The Elk Ridge Landing near the Head of Patapsco River in Anne Arundel County. In 1742 he was captain of an Elk Ridge company of militia.

The will of Captain John Dorsey was probated in Anne Arundel County, September 8, 1761. To his son Samuel he left a portion of "Pleasant Valley". To Benjamin he bequeathed a portion of "Long Reach", land taken by a warrant of resurvey adjacent to "Dorsey's Search", also a 248-acre portion of "Partnership", as laid out by Joseph Plummer.

John received 50 acres of "John's Good Luck". William Hall of Elk Ridge his son-in-law was willed the residue of "Partnership". Rachel Hall his daughter was devised £10. Lucy, Samuel, and Benjamin were bequeathed so much of the estate as would make their parts each equal to the portions that he had given his married children. The residue of his estate was left to his wife Elizabeth and son Basil.

Elizabeth, his widow, dated her will January 25, 1775, it being probated March 23, 1777. Negroes and other personalty were willed to her daughter, Lucy Dorsey. Her personal estate was to be sold and after all debts were paid, the remainder was to be divided among her nine children—Ely, Basil, Benjamin, John, Samuel, Ruth Talbot, Rachel Ridgely, Deborah Dorsey, and Lucy Dorsey. She named her daughter Lucy as executrix and also her friend and nephew, John Dorsey, Merchant.

1 Archives, vol. 39, p. 125.
2 Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 1.
Edward Dorsey 4  
*(died 1767)*

Edward Dorsey, son of Edward and Ruth Dorsey, was born in Anne Arundel County. He inherited from his grandfather in 1715 "Dorsey's Adventure" and "Whitaker's Purchase". He married Sarah, the daughter of Lancelot and Elizabeth (Rockhold) Todd.

*Children of Edward and Sarah (Todd) Dorsey*

1. Edward Dorsey married Deborah Macubin. *q.v.*
2. Lancelot Dorsey married Deborah, dau. of William and Elizabeth Ridgely.

The will of Edward Dorsey was dated April 14, 1764, but it was not admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County until November 11, 1767. To his wife during widowhood he bequeathed the dwelling and plantation called "Dorsey's Inheritance", containing 200 acres. To his son Edward, he devised the homestead and adjoining lands after the death or remarriage of his mother, and on the condition that he discharge the two bonds—one to Charles Carroll and the other to John Brice. Lancelot was given 50 acres of land in Baltimore County. John received 230 acres a portion of "Dorsey's Inheritance", including the plantation whereon he lived and the 79 acres already deeded to him.

Charles received 43 acres of land in Baltimore County adjacent to the plantation taken up in a survey made by his father (the testator), John Gillis, and Edward Dorsey of John. Sons Ely and Richard received the residue of lands in Baltimore County, portions of "Ely's Lot", and "Bellyache Thickett". Vachel Dorsey was named to divide the portions. Ruth Dorsey and Sarah Gassaway were each left one shilling.

The residue of the personal estate was devised to his wife, Sarah, but if she remarried then to the three youngest sons, Charles, Ely, and Richard (a minor). "Whereas I have reason to believe there is a great deal of iron ore on the 200 acres devised to son Edward, and if so the profits of the ore to be divided equally among the six sons".
Samuel Dorsey 5
(died 1779)
Samuel Dorsey, son of John and Elizabeth Dorsey, was born at “Dorsey’s Search”, Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Eleanor, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Young) Woodward.

Children of Samuel and Eleanor (Woodward) Dorsey
2. Achsah Dorsey married Thomas Beale Dorsey. q.v.

Samuel Dorsey dated his will July 22, 1779, it being proved in Anne Arundel County, November 16, 1779. He left all realty in Frederick County and the entire personal estate to his two children—Henry Woodward and Achsah Dorsey. He named his brother, Ely Dorsey, as executor.

Benjamin Dorsey 5
Benjamin Dorsey, son of John and Elizabeth Dorsey, was born at “Dorsey’s Search”, Queen Caroline Parish. He married a kinswoman, Sarah, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey.

Children of Benjamin and Sarah (Dorsey) Dorsey
1. Joshua Dorsey, d.s.p. 1809, naming brothers Allen, Ralph, and Theodore, and sisters Sarah and Rachel; nephews Richard and Alexander. Seized of “Brown’s Purchase” which he had received from his maternal great-uncle Joshua in 1790.
3. Rachel Dorsey.
5. Mary Dorsey.
6. Allen Dorsey.
8. Ralph Dorsey married Harriet Warfield. q.v.

Benjamin Dorsey later became a resident of Frederick County. On October 13, 1774, he sold his lands in Anne Arundel County, that it, “Long Reach” of 100 acres and a portion of “Resurvey on Dorsey’s Search” of 134 acres to Samuel Dorsey and Eleanor his wife. Sarah Dorsey, the wife of Benjamin, acknowledged the deed.
John Dorsey 5  
(17—-1815)

John Dorsey, son of John and Elizabeth Dorsey, was born at "Dorsey's Search", Queen Caroline Parish. He married Mary, the daughter of William and Margaret (Thomas) Cumming. His mother-in-law died in 1804 and bequeathed portions of "Gosnell's Chance" and "Creagh's Enlargement" to her granddaughter, Margaret Dorsey, and the residue of the tracts to her daughter, Mary Dorsey.

Children of John and Mary (Cumming) Dorsey

1. Margaret Dorsey, died spinster 1822.
2. John Dorsey.
5. Elizabeth Dorsey died spinster 1815, naming sisters Margaret and Mary, brothers John, Samuel Thomas, and Basil.
6. Mary Dorsey died spinster 1826, naming brothers John, Samuel Thomas; nieces Araminta Hammond, Lucy Dorsey, Mariah Dorsey (daughters of her deceased brother William); grandniece Elizabeth Hammond of Araminta; and nephews William Alexander, Clegatt Warfield, and Basil (sons of deceased brother Basil).

John Dorsey removed to Frederick County, where he raised his family. He dated his will August 15, 1812, which was probated in Frederick on September 30, 1815. He bequeathed his entire estate equally to his three sons—John, Samuel Thomas, and Basil, including the tract, "Mt. Pleasant".

Ely Dorsey 5  
(17—-1794)

Ely Dorsey, son of John and Elizabeth Dorsey, was born at "Dorsey Search" in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. His first wife was Mary Crockett, whom he married on January 24, 1744, at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore. John Crockett, of Baltimore County, in his will dated October 31, 1747, bequeathed to "Mary Dorsey, daughter of my brother-in-law Ely Dorsey", a portion of "Marina".

Children of Ely and Mary (Crockett) Dorsey

1. John Crockett Dorsey married Elizabeth ———. q.v.
2. Mary Dorsey.
After the death of his first wife, he married Deborah, the daughter of Caleb and Eleanor (Warfield) Dorsey.

Children of Ely and Deborah (Dorsey) Dorsey

3. Caleb Dorsey married Dinah Warfield. q.v.
4. Ely Dorsey married Sarah Worthington. q.v.
5. Amos Dorsey married Mary Dorsey. q.v.
7. Eleanor Dorsey married Daniel Dorsey, q.v.

Ely Dorsey at the death of his father inherited the parental estate. According to the tax list of 1782, he was domiciled in the Elk Ridge Hundred, with property appraised at £4,451/13/8. His tracts were “First Discovery” of 770 acres, “Stevens’ Forest” of 87½ acres, “Timber Neck” of 50 acres, and “Dorsey’s Search” of 479 acres.

His will was proved in Anne Arundel County on February 3, 1794, having been dated October 22, 1789. He bequeathed to his grandson, Caleb Dorsey of Caleb, the dwelling and plantation of 700 acres, and all personal property belonging to his father, deceased. To his wife, Deborah, he devised one-third of the personal estate.

He left personalty to his son, Ely, and £100 to his grandson, Ely Dorsey, son of John Crockett Dorsey. He also bequeathed one-fourth of the residue to his son, Amos, one-fourth to his grandson, Caleb, and one-fourth each to his two daughters, Elizabeth Ridgely and Eleanor Dorsey.

By a codicil on March 9, 1793, “Whereas I had bequeathed to my son, Amos, a part of my personal estate and he died leaving four children to whom it is my desire that the portion I intended for their father should belong to them”.

The will of his widow “Deborah Dorsey of Elk Ridge”, was dated March 21, 1796, but it was not presented for probation in Anne Arundel County until May 21, 1807. She named her son Amos’ daughters, Elizabeth and Eleanor, her grandson, Caleb Dorsey, and her son-in-law, Richard Ridgely.

At the probation of the will, the grandson, Caleb Dorsey, had died and left three daughters.

Captain Basil Dorsey, Gent.5

(17—1799)

Basil Dorsey, son of John and Elizabeth Dorsey, was born at “Dorsey’s Search” in Queen Caroline Parish. It is said that his first wife was a daughter of John Crockett, a merchant of Baltimore Towne. On March
25, 1782, he secured license in Frederick County to marry Tabitha Richardson. Inasmuch as the birth of Basil Jr., is given as 1768, and he did not marry secondly until 1782, it can be assumed that the children were of the first union.

**Children of Basil Dorsey**

2. Evan Dorsey married Susannah Lawrence. q.v.
3. Josiah Dorsey married Sophia Hall. q.v.

Basil Dorsey removed from Anne Arundel to Frederick County where he became one of the most active inhabitants. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, he was already Captain of the Foot Militia of his county. Under him was First Lieutenant Joseph Hobbs and Second Lieutenant Nicholas Hobbs. He was also a member of the Committee of Observation for Lingamore Hundred of Frederick County.\\(^3\\)

The will of Captain Basil Dorsey was dated and proved during the month of August 1799. Basil was bequeathed 400 acres of "Dorsey's Search" and the tract "Shipley's Discovery", also negroes. Evan received "Drum Mine" and "Resurvey of Drum Mine", consisting of 318 acres lying on Bush Creek, "Darby's Delight", negroes, and personalty, including a painting of Washington. Josiah was given lands in Baltimore County and negroes. Lucy Stevenson was willed during life lands in Baltimore County, then to her son Basil Stevenson. Sophia was devised "Resurvey on Noah" of 303 acres and negroes.

His grandson, Arthur Dorsey, was bequeathed "Walnut Ridge" and "Resurvey on Walnut Ridge", and negroes; grandson Vachel Dorsey of William "Venus" of 102 acres and negroes; grandson Corbin Dorsey of William, negroes; and granddaughter Harriet Dorsey of William, negroes. The son-in-law, Samuel Stevenson, was devised £10.

His wife, Tabitha, was willed personalty including many negroes. The residue of the estate was to be sold and divided among his sons, Basil and Evan, and daughter Lucy.

The will of Tabitha Dorsey, the widow, was probated in Frederick County on April 9, 1816, and provided for the entire estate to go to her faithful slave, Poll. In the event that the law did not allow the bequest to a slave, then the estate was to descend to Basil Dorsey who was directed to turn it over to the negro.

\(^3\) Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 10.
Edward Dorsey 5
(17—1782)
Edward Dorsey, son of Edward and Sarah (Todd) Dorsey, was born in Maryland. He married Deborah Maccubin. They lived at "Dorsey's Thickett" which was situated at the junction of the Westminster and Old Liberty Roads.

Children of Edward and Deborah (Maccubin) Dorsey
1. Ely Dorsey. q.v.
2. Leaven Dorsey married Mary Crockley. q.v.
5. Benjamin Dorsey married Amelia Sellman and Catherine Perrin. q.v.

The will of Edward Dorsey was proved in Baltimore County on July 6, 1782. To his son, Ely, he bequeathed 100 acres of land whereon he lived, being a portion of "Dorsey's Thickett". He devised Leaven certain tracts of realty.

Deborah, his wife, was given 20 acres of land during her widowhood, then to Leaven. Edward received "Hawknest"; John Lawrence Dorsey, "Long Reach". The younger sons, Benjamin and Rhesaw, were bequeathed the dwelling and plantation, being a portion of "Dorsey's Thickett". The residue was devised to his wife during widowhood, then to the youngest sons, and three daughters—Deborah, Sophia, and Rachel.

Colonel John Dorsey 5
(1736-1810)
John Dorsey, son of Edward and Sarah (Todd) Dorsey, was born in the year 1736, inasmuch as he declared himself to be 39 years of age in 1775. On August 25, 1757, he married Mary, born 1738, the daughter of Colonel William and Elizabeth (Hughes) Hammond.
Children of John and Mary (Hammond) Dorsey

1. Robert Dorsey, born 1758, died 1841.
2. Larkin Dorsey, born 1760, Captain in Revolution, died in West Indies without issues.
5. Elizabeth Dorsey, born 1766, married Edward Dorsey. q.v.
7. Walter Dorsey, born Mar. 19, 1771, married Hopewell Hebb, of Porto Bello, St. Mary’s Co. Three children, Anna Maria, Robert, and Vernon Hebb, were baptized at St. Paul’s, Mar. 11, 1802; however, d.s.p. as shown by chancery papers 1437.

John Dorsey amassed a fortune from the iron deposits on Curtis Court, which also assisted him in establishing a mercantile house in Baltimore Town. He was styled colonel. In 1781 he subscribed £5,000 to a fund for the purchase of salt for the Army and signed an agreement to take Continental money on its face value. John Dorsey & Co. of which he was the important member, owned the brig “Lady de Miralles” which was commanded by Joseph Fairbault of the Revolutionary War. Eventually his company became insolvent and he lost practically all of his former wealth.

He died intestate in Baltimore County. Letters of administration were issued October 20, 1810, to his son, John E. Dorsey. The bondsmen were William H. Dorsey and Jonathan Hudson.

Charles Dorsey 5

Charles Dorsey, son of Edward and Sarah (Todd) Dorsey, was born probably at “Dorsey’s Inheritance” which lay partly in Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties. He spent the greater part of his youth with his older brother, Colonel John Dorsey, and was at one time engaged with him in a large mercantile business in Baltimore Town.

Before the Revolution Charles Dorsey married his kinswoman, Lydia, the daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (Griffith) Dorsey.
Children of Charles and Lydia (Dorsey) Dorsey

5. Foney Dorsey married Thomas Bayse.
7. Lydia Dorsey married Allen May.

Owing to losses at seas sustained by the John Dorsey & Co., of Baltimore, the property of Charles Dorsey became involved and at the settlement of his creditors he found himself financially ruined. On July 12, 1788, he, then a resident of Frederick County, executed a deed of trust to his brother-in-law, Thomas Gassaway, wherein the latter became trustee for his estate.

Prior to this date, namely May 7, 1787, he conveyed to Jacob Wolfe a tract of land, at which time his wife, Lydia, waived her dower rights. Sometime after July 1, 1788, in order to retrieve his fortune, Charles Dorsey and his family removed to Kentucky and settled on a farm about three miles from Bardstown, where he remained for seven years prior to his purchasing land on Simpson’s Creek.

On August 13, 1793, Charles Dorsey and Lydia his wife, of Nelson County, Kentucky, conveyed to Leven Powell, of Loudon County, Virginia, for the consideration of £64/16/0 a 162-acre portion of a 1000-acre tract in Nelson County on Simpson’s Creek, originally granted to John Peyton Harrison and conveyed by him to Isaac Hile, thence to Charles Dorsey.

Lydia his wife died at Simpson’s Creek in 1796.

The plantation in Nelson County has since remained in the family and is owned at present (1933) by Eli Brown Jr., a lineal descendant. In the old burying ground is interred Sallie S. Dorsey, Sarah Ellen Sterrett, Dr. Washington Dorsey and his wife, Nancy Bass (Stone) Dorsey, and Nancy (Stephens) Dorsey.

Captain Ely Dorsey

(1744-1803)

Ely Dorsey, son of Edward and Sarah (Todd) Dorsey, was born 1744 in Anne Arundel County. On December 1, 1765, he was married to Ruth, the daughter of Michael and Ruth (Todd) Dorsey.

Children of Ely and Ruth (Dorsey) Dorsey

1. Mary Dorsey, born 1766.
6. Allen Dorsey, born 1779, married Elizabeth Smith. q.v.

In January, 1775, Ely Dorsey was appointed one of the members of the Council of Safety from Anne Arundel County. On December 10, 1776, he was commissioned a captain of the Second Maryland Regiment under Colonel Thomas Price. He was taken a prisoner at Staten Island on August 22, 1777.5

James Jackson of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in his application for a revolutionary pension stated that he served under Captain Ely Dorsey and with him was taken a prisoner at Staten Island.

After the war Captain Dorsey removed to Frederick County, where he died on March 14, 1803. His widow died at the age of 62 on May 17, 1805. In her will proved in Frederick County she named her six children.

**CAPTAIN RICHARD DORSEY** 5

(1754 - 1799)

Richard Dorsey, son of Edward and Sarah (Todd) Dorsey, was born 1754 in Anne Arundel County. Returning from the Revolutionary War, he married a former sweetheart, then a widow—Rebecca (Hawkins) Pierpont, born 1758.

**Children of Richard and Rebecca (Hawkins) Dorsey**

4. Mary Dorsey, born Jan. 18, 1794, non compositus.

Richard Dorsey was an ensign in Richardson’s Battalion of the Flying Camp from September 17, to December 1, 1776, and saw service during the early campaign around New York. On returning to Maryland after the Battle of White Plains, he was commissioned a lieutenant of the Fourth Continental Dragoons on January 24, 1777. On May 4, of that year he

5 War Dept. Records, Washington; Heitman.
was made captain of an independent company of Maryland Artillery, with service at times in and around Baltimore. His company was attached to and formed a part of the First Continental Artillery. At the Battle of Camden under DeKalb, he was wounded in action and taken prisoner August 16, 1780. At the close of the war he was a prisoner on parole.6

The Maryland State Legislature in November, 1791, passed an act to pension Richard Dorsey "late a captain in the Artillery from Maryland in the service of the United States" who was disabled from wounds received at Camden, S. C., which prevented him from following any occupation.7

After the war, Captain Richard Dorsey became one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died intestate in Baltimore County during 1799. His widow on December 11, 1800, married Hugh Stewart, a match considered much beneath her socially, which alienated her from her husband's family. She died on June 8, 1818.

**HENRY WOODWARD DORSEY** 6

(17—-1840)

Henry Woodward Dorsey, son of Samuel and Eleanor (Woodward) Dorsey, was born in Anne Arundel County. On February 21, 1786, he married Mary, the daughter of Zachariah Maccubin. She was buried in Montgomery County on April 2, 1803.

*Children of Henry Woodward and Mary (Maccubin) Dorsey*

1. Achsah Dorsey married Nathaniel M. Waters. q.v.

Henry Woodward Waters took for a second wife on June 16, 1807, Rachel Magruder, but then a widow.

*Children of Henry Woodward and Rachel (Magruder) Dorsey*


The will of Henry Woodward Dorsey was dated June 24, 1834, and proved in Montgomery County, April 7, 1840. To his wife, Rachel, he bequeathed the tavern near New Market, then to his son, Harry. To his

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6 Heitman; Burgess' Va. Soldiers of 1776.
daughter, Achsah Waters, he devised "William and Sarah". He mentioned his sons-in-law, Nathaniel M. Waters, Washington Waters, and Samuel Blount; daughters, Harriet Blount and Ann Waters; grandson, Elisha Owen Williams; nephew Samuel Woodward Dorsey; and deceased sister, Achsah Dorsey.

**Ralph Dorsey** 6

(17—1817)

Ralph Dorsey, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born in Queen Caroline Parish. On December 14, 1803, in Baltimore County, he married Harriet, the daughter of Joshua Warfield.

*Children of Ralph and Harriet (Warfield) Dorsey*

1. Richard Galand Dorsey.
4. Rinaldi W. Dorsey married July 9, 1835, Achsah Ann Worthington, and Nov. 30, 1847, Margaret Anne Stockett.

The will of Ralph Dorsey was dated February 18, 1817, and was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County April 22, 1817. He bequeathed his wife the house with land of about two acres during her widowhood. In the event that she remarried or died, the estate was to be sold and divided among the children. The estate was distributed August 16, 1825, to his seven representatives, but instead of Joshua A. Dorsey there was a John H. Dorsey. John Warfield was the executor.

The will of his widow, Harriet Dorsey, was proved in Anne Arundel County in 1822. She mentioned her daughter, Maria McCoy Dorsey, and her brother, John Warfield. The latter distributed her estate to the heirs on August 20, 1824.

The second distribution of the estate of Ralph Dorsey was made by John Warfield on March 4, 1833.
Dorsey Family

Basil Dorsey 6
(17—1823)

Basil Dorsey, son of John and Mary (Cumming) Dorsey, was born in Frederick County. On February 2, 1819, in Frederick County he applied for license to marry Harriet Jones.

Children of Basil and Harriet (Jones) Dorsey
1. William Alexander Dorsey, born 1820, married Elizabeth B. ——.
2. Clegatt Warfield Dorsey, born 1821, married Julianna ——.

Basil Dorsey died intestate. The inventory of his personal estate was filed on June 2, 1823, being appraised at $12,720. The administrators were his widow and Joshua Jones. On December 12, 1826, his widow married William Turnbull.

William Dorsey 6
(17—1794)

William Dorsey, son of John and Mary (Cumming) Dorsey, was born in Frederick County. On January 27, 1789, he married his cousin, Sophia, the daughter of Edward and Deborah Dorsey.

Children of William and Sophia (Dorsey) Dorsey

William Dorsey died intestate in Frederick County. An inventory of his personal property was taken on November 8, 1794, with John Dorsey of John and Mary Dorsey, as the kinsmen, and Sophia Dorsey, the administratrix. His widow, Sophia, married Josiah Dorsey, according to license in Frederick County, on December 1, 1798.

John Crockett Dorsey 6
(died 1785)

John Crockett Dorsey, the only son of Ely Dorsey by his first wife, Mary Crockett, was born in Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth, said by some authorities to be of the Robinson family.
Children of John Crockett and Elizabeth Dorsey

1. Ely Dorsey.
2. Amos Dorsey.
3. Edward Dorsey.
4. Otho Dorsey.
5. Mary Dorsey.

The will of John Crockett Dorsey was dated December 10, 1784, and was proved in Frederick County December 19, 1785. He named his wife, Elizabeth, and bequeathed his lands in equalled portions to his five children. Among his tracts was "Sandy Spring". He made his half-brother, Ely Dorsey, the executor.

The kinsmen signing the inventory papers on February 2, 1786, were Ely Dorsey and Ely Dorsey Jr., with Elizabeth Dorsey, as the executrix.

Lieutenant Caleb Dorsey

Caleb Dorsey, son of Ely and Deborah (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born in Queen Caroline Parish. He married Dinah, the daughter of Dr. Joshua Warfield.

Children of Caleb and Dinah (Warfield) Dorsey

1. Caleb Dorsey married Mary Gassaway. q.v.

On February 28, 1776, Caleb Dorsey was appointed a First Lieutenant of the Elk Ridge Battalion of Militia.\(^8\) He was dead at the writing of his father's will in 1789.

Captain Ely Dorsey

(17—1821)

Ely Dorsey, son of Ely and Deborah (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born in Baltimore County. On September 3, 1778, he married Sarah, the daughter of John and Susannah (Hood) Worthington.

Children of Ely and Sarah (Worthington) Dorsey

2. Frederick Dorsey, born Aug. 8, 1781, d.s.p.

\(^8\) Archives, vol. 11, p. 191.


11. Susan Dorsey married Samuel Howard. q.v.

Ely Dorsey established his homestead at "Pleasant Fields" then in Frederick County which later became a part of Carroll County. In 1778 he was appointed a captain of the Soldier's Delight Hundred of militia in the place of Richard Owings. Subsequently by an act passed by the Maryland Legislature, Captain Ely Dorsey of Ely, of Frederick County, received $960 for services rendered during the conflict.  

His wife, Sarah, died in 1798, and was buried at the Lingamore Methodist Church. It was she who nursed at her home Bishop Asbury through a long illness.

On December 17, 1800, Ely Dorsey, then being a widower, applied for license in Baltimore County to marry Araminta Cumming.

The will of Ely Dorsey of Ely was dated May 5, 1819, and proved in Frederick County on September 8, 1821. He named the following children—John Worthington Dorsey, Mary Sollers, Elizabeth Waters, Ely Dorsey Jr., Anne Sprigg, Juliana Johnson, and Thomas Worthington Dorsey; also the children of his deceased daughter, Susan Howard—Sally Rebecca Howard, Lydia Moore Howard, Ely Dorsey Howard, Deborah Ridgely Howard, Elizabeth Ridgely Howard, and Joshua Howard.

His widow, Araminta Dorsey, dated her will September 24, 1823, and the latter was proved in Frederick County on December 20, 1824. She bequeathed to her great-nephew William Alexander Dorsey of Basil, lands in Anne Arundel County known as "Howard's Chance", "Mt. Gibson", "Barnes' Luck", and "Creagh's Enlargement"; to Clagett Warfield Dorsey and Basil Dorsey, also sons of Basil, she devised "Preston's March" in Montgomery County. Other nieces and nephews mentioned were Mary Dorsey, Samuel Thomas Dorsey, and John Dorsey. She remembered her step-daughters, Anne Worthington Sprigg and Julian Johnson, and her step-grandchildren, Elizabeth Ridgely Howard, Joshua Howard, and Sally

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9 Archives, vol. 21, p. 151.
Rebecca Howard. Other legatees were Margaret Clagett Hammond of George, Araminta Hammond, Lucy and Mariah Dorsey daughters of William Dorsey deceased, and Harriet Dorsey, the widow of Basil Dorsey.

The estate of Captain Ely Dorsey was not settled until November 18, 1828, at which time the proceeds were distributed to the following: Trustees of Thomas W. Dorsey; John W. Dorsey; M. Sollers; Ignatius Waters; trustees of Ann W. Sprigg; Richard Johnson of Roger; and the Howard representatives—Lydia M., Debby R., Sally R., Ely D., Elizabeth R., and Joshua.

**Amos Dorsey**

Amos Dorsey, son of Ely and Deborah (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born probably in Anne Arundel County. He married Mary, the daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey, on May 8, 1784.

*Children of Amos and Mary (Dorsey) Dorsey*


Amos Dorsey took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County in 1778. He died intestate sometime between October, 1789, and March, 1793. His estate was settled on June 9, 1797, and divided between the widow and four children.

The will of his widow, Mary Dorsey, was dated October 30, 1830, and was proved in Anne Arundel County February 24, 1831. Besides her four children, she named two granddaughters—Deborah and Henrietta Sophia Ridgely.

**Basil Dorsey**

*(1768 - 1823)*

Basil Dorsey, son of Basil, was born February 14, 1768. He married on August 12, 1792, Harriet (born November 5, 1775), the daughter of Nathan and Rachel (Lawrence) Harris. The ceremony was performed at the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick.

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Dorsey Family

Children of Basil and Harriet (Harris) Dorsey


Basil Dorsey died April 4, 1823, in Frederick County. On August 5, 1823, his widow was married to James L. Higgins of Frederick County, a Methodist preacher.

The estate of Basil Dorsey was settled April 7, 1827, in Frederick County, by James L. and Harriet Higgins, when $6,974 each were distributed to his widow, Harriet Higgins, and "Cordellia H. Downey, widow of William Downey and only child of the deceased".

Evan Dorsey 6
(17—1823)

Evan Dorsey, son of Basil, was born in Frederick County. He married on January 6, 1789, Susannah, the daughter of John and Martha (West) Lawrence, by the rector of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick.

Children of Evan and Susannah (Lawrence) Dorsey

2. Evan Dorsey married Julianna Mahala, dau. of John Stephen and Sarah Maria (Shiner) Lawrence, his first cousin. License Nov. 15, 1828, Fred. Co.
6. John Dorsey died at Zanesville, O.

Evan Dorsey died intestate. An inventory of his personal property was made on April 29, 1823, with Evan and Upton Dorsey as the administrators.
JOHNSON, Josiah (17 — 1819)

Josiah Dorsey, son of Basil, was born probably in Baltimore County. He married Sophia, the daughter of William and Rachel (Dorsey) Hall. One child only was mentioned in his will, but from the tone of it there were probably other children.

Children of Josiah and Sophia (Hall) Dorsey

1. Mary Crockett Dorsey.

At a comparatively young age, Josiah Dorsey was commissioned Captain of the "Potomack" on July 25, 1777. The Council therefore issued to him letters of marque and reprisal as master of the Privateer Sloop called "Potomack", mounting 12 carriage guns, 8 swivels, and navigated with 30 men, belonging to Richard Townsend Hooe and others of Charles County.11

Captain Dorsey dated his will April 26, 1817, it being proved January 8, 1819, in Baltimore County. He devised a slave to his daughter, Polly C. Dorsey, and the residue to his wife, Sophia, during life, then to "all my children".

WILLIAM DORSEY 6

(17 — 1801)

William Dorsey, son of Basil, was born perhaps in Frederick County. At the writing of his father's will in 1799, he was not mentioned but requests were made to his three children.

Children of William Dorsey

1. Vachel Dorsey.
2. Corbin Dorsey.
3. Harriet Dorsey.

William Dorsey died intestate. The inventory of his personal estate was made on December 4, 1801, with Basil and Harriet Dorsey signing as the kinsmen and Evan Dorsey as the administrator.

ELY DORSEY 6

Ely Dorsey, son of Edward and Deborah (Maccubin) Dorsey, was born in Anne Arundel County. He was probably the Ely Dorsey who received license in Baltimore County on February 21, 1778, to marry Ellis (Elise) Barnes.

Children of Ely Dorsey

2. Edward Dorsey.

LEVIN DORSEY

Levin Dorsey, son of Edward and Deborah (Maccubin) Dorsey, was born at "Dorsey's Thickett", Baltimore County. On October 1, 1791, he obtained license to marry Polly Crockley.

Children of Levin and Polly (Crockley) Dorsey

2. Jeremiah Dorsey.
3. Elizabeth Dorsey.
4. Upton Dorsey.
5. Reuben Dorsey.
6. Owen Dorsey.
7. Thomas Dorsey.
8. Levin Dorsey.

On March 5, 1801, Levin Dorsey sold to Richard Cooke of Frederick County a portion of "Polly's Habitation". Mary Dorsey, the wife of Levin, waived her dower rights. On February 22, 1806, Levin Dorsey of Edward deeded to Ely Dorsey of Edward a portion of "Long Trusted Re-survey". Mary Dorsey, wife, acknowledged the transaction.

Levin Dorsey died intestate, leaving seven minor children who were placed under the guardianship of Robert W. Hudson. The former was seized of a portion of "Polly's Habitation" lying in Baltimore County over which a lawsuit developed about 1817. At that time the eight above-named children were all minors except Rachel.

At a subsequent lawsuit over "Dorsey's Thickett" instituted about 1821, only five of his children figured—Upton, Reuben, Owen, Thomas, and Levin.

JOHN LAWRENCE DORSEY

(17—1821)

John Lawrence Dorsey, son of Edward and Deborah (Maccubin) Dorsey, was born at "Dorsey's Thickett", in Baltimore County. His widow in 1821 was Sophia Dorsey, however, Baltimore County shows the marriage of John Lawrence Dorsey and Anne Sellman on June 18, 1783.
Children of John Lawrence Dorsey

5. Edward Dorsey, removed to Kentucky.

John Lawrence Dorsey died intestate in Baltimore County sometime during 1821. His widow, Sophia, was living in Baltimore County in 1824.

Benjamin Dorsey 6
(17—1829)

Benjamin Dorsey, son of Edward and Deborah (Maccubin) Dorsey, was born in Anne Arundel County. He married first Amelia, the daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Battee) Sellman. The license was obtained in Baltimore County on November 30, 1784.

Children of Benjamin and Amelia (Sellman) Dorsey


Benjamin Dorsey married secondly, Catherine Perrin of Hagerstown.

Children of Benjamin and Catherine (Perrin) Dorsey

2. Benjamin Dorsey.

The will of Benjamin Dorsey was dated July 13, 1829, and proved in Baltimore County on September 9, following. Besides naming his sons, Benjamin and Jonathan, he devised legacies to his granddaughters, Amelia Wade and Elizabeth Warthen.

William Hammond Dorsey 6
(1764-1819)

William Hammond Dorsey, son of John and Mary (Hammond) Dorsey, was born February 21, 1764, undoubtedly at the parental estate of "Oaklands". He married in 1789 Anne, the only heir of Richard Brooke of "Fair Hill", Montgomery County.
Children of William Hammond and Anne (Brooke) Dorsey

1. Dr. Robert E. Dorsey married Sarah Duval, July 20, 1826; he died How. Co. Feb. 8, 1876.
2. Richard Brooke Dorsey, born 1790, married his first cousin, Anne, daughter of Clement Dorsey.
3. Anne Dorsey, born 1792, died young.
5. James M. Dorsey, born 1798, died 1808.

William Hammond Dorsey at one time lived in Georgetown, D. C., as shown by his deeds of conveyance. On October 29, 1799, he and his wife, Anne, sold to Thomas Beall of Georgetown, a portion of a tract which Anne had inherited from her grandfather, James Brooke. In June, 1802, he and his wife, as residents of Washington City, deeded to Walter Dorsey of Baltimore, “George the Third”, “Fair Hill”, a portion of “Charley’s Forrest”, and “Brother’s Content”, with the exception of the family burying ground.

On June 6, 1816, Gerard W. Briscoe of Butler County, Kentucky, the grandson of Gerard Briscoe of Montgomery County, Maryland, assigned to William Hammond Dorsey “Dickenson’s Lot”, “Pigman”, “Burgess’ Defeat”, “Samuel’s Lot”, and “James’ Choice”, all containing 241½ acres. By this date, that is 1816, his first wife was deceased and he had married secondly Rosetta ——.

William Hammond Dorsey died intestate in Montgomery County. The court issued letters of administration to his son, Richard Brooke Dorsey on April 1, 1819, whereas an inventory was filed on April 5, following. The estate was finally settled on April 4, 1824.

Greenbury Dorsey 6

Greenbury Dorsey, son of Charles and Lydia (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born probably in Baltimore County. On February 24, 1784, he obtained license in Frederick County to marry Sarah Hobbs. His wife was made an heir in the will of her father, Joseph Hobbs, of Madison County, Kentucky, in 1809. Greenbury Dorsey migrated to Kentucky with his father, Charles Dorsey, where he subsequently died.
Charles Dorsey, son of Charles and Lydia (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born 1776, in Baltimore County. He migrated to Kentucky with his parents, and there in Nelson County, he was married to Nancy, the daughter of Richard Stephens.

Children of Charles and Nancy (Stephens) Dorsey

1. Richard Stephens Dorsey, M.D., married thrice—Louvecy Burns, Mary Doyle, and Margaret Thompson; lived first in Mo., where he was a member of State Legislature, thence he removed to Vicksburg, Miss.

The following is an excerpt from the papers of Charles Dorsey written in his own hand:

"My father and mother, Charles and Lydia, was born and reared in the State of Maryland. My mother's maiden name was Dorsey, they were distantly connected. My father's mother's maiden name was Todd. The mother of my mother was Griffith, my father was reared by his brother in a wholesale and retail house in the city of Baltimore. Before the Revolution after marriage he settled on a farm in Frederick County where he remained until 1787, when he with his family moved to the State of Kentucky. Many years prior to his removal he became surety for his brother and was rich, but being unfortunate at sea broke and was pressed for a large amount which swept his property of course. He came poor to Kentucky. There were seven children. My oldest brother Greenbury married Sara Hobbs before he left Maryland. My father settled three miles from Bardstown remained seven years, then bought land on Simpson's Creek. Prior to his moving Beal married Nancy Stigler, Richard Sara Ferguson, Foney married Thomas Bayse—Sara married Edmund Cotton, Lydia married Allen May and I married Nancy Stephens, daughter of Richard Stephens. Mother departed this life about 96 after my father moved on Simpson's Creek prior to the marriage of the last three children. My father and mother were both professors of religion, my mother was always admired for her piety. After death of my mother and prior to marrying, I had accumulated by my industry some hundreds of dollars which I gave to my father's hand to lay out for merchandise and he opened a small apartment of goods at his own house. He was a first rate clerk and managed his farm and store business with success and after some time he returned me my money and gave me half
of the profits. We then made an engagement with a company for two years to supply the army in beef and pork to be delivered at Louisville and Cincinnati. We were furnished with a great quantity of merchandise and money we first opened in Gander Town, Nelson County. After remaining one year we removed to Springfield in the time to obtain the quantity of beef and pork we had to gather it out of several counties. In this transaction I formed an acquaintance with a great many persons in Nelson, Washington, Shelby, Jefferson, and Bullitt Counties. This business was very large and extremely laborious. We closed it with general satisfaction and credit and profit. Then my father joined in company with General Crist and opened a large apartment in the said Gander Town now called Bloomfield, this was in 1800 during these times alone I made money enough to purchase two tracts of land on each side of my father's purchase and a negro woman and girl, a very fine stable horse worth 400, some money before hand stock and household furniture, all ready for house keeping; my marriage took place November 13, 1800. Three miles from my home, Mr. Stephens lived. He said he had no horse to give his daughter; I took her home behind me, she was a small woman. We lacked nothing that was common to live on. He sent a small negro girl 8 years, and a bed and a cow. I was perfectly happy, the utmost harmony existed with my wife's family and myself. . . . She (my wife) died in Danville, December 3rd, 1824. This was more distressing than in the loss of all my property. While living there I finished the education of my three oldest children. Richard studied medicine and went to Missouri. Jefferson studied law and went to Louisiana, Eliza was at school at Bloomfield, when her mother died. The last request of my wife was for the three youngest, Eliza and Washington to stay at her father's until I could get my business settled. At her request I sent them, and three negroes, a woman, girl and boy. Eliza stayed at Robert Stephens who treated her kindly. She in something like a year married William Sterrett and Sara went with her sister; and Washington stayed with his grandfather and worked and boarded about two years. I then took him away, and boarded him out to school. When he got his education, he went to study medicine with his brother in Missouri. His brother about that time was elected to the legislature of Missouri. After he returned he moved to Vicksburg, and took Washington with him. Washington got in Apothecary establishment, and his brother left and he remained, and by his industry, made money to take him to the Medical School one session; then he returned to Vicksburg, then to Manchester, and commenced the practice of medicine with success. The next fall returned to Cincinnati, for another course of lectures and obtained a diploma and has remained years in Yazoo City, as it is now called, and assisted in educating his sister, Sarah, and has furnished me money to live on for some years. Sarah married Judge Gibbs, and Washington married Nancy Stone, near Bloomfield, Ky., a daughter of the late Eli Stone.”

Nancy Dorsey, his wife, died in Danville, Kentucky, on December 3, 1824, and was buried in the family graveyard in Nelson County. Charles Dorsey survived his wife for nearly twenty years, dying at the home of his daughter, Elizabeth Sterrett, at Hawesville, Hancock County, where he is buried. His gravestone reads “Died October 27, 1843, aged 67 years”.
Allen Dorsey ⁶
(1779-1849)

Allen Dorsey, son of Ely and Ruth (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born June 19, 1780, probably in Anne Arundel County. On May 12, 1802, he obtained license in Frederick County to marry Elizabeth Smith. She was born January 1, 1780.

Children of Allen and Elizabeth (Smith) Dorsey

1. George Dorsey, born 1803, died 1812.
4. William Nettleton Dorsey, born Nov. 12, 1808, died Apr. 28, 1858, married 1837, Sarah, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Griffith) Worthington.
5. Stephen Dorsey, born 1811, died 1813.
7. Catherine Anne Dorsey, born Dec. 23, 1814, died June 14, 1885, married June 3, 1850, Augustus Naylor.
11. Mary E. Dorsey, born 1823, died 1824.

Allen Dorsey died in October of the year 1849, his widow the year following.

Edward John Dorsey ⁶
(1796-18—)

Edward John Dorsey, son of Richard and Rebecca (Hawkins) Dorsey, was born October 6, 1796, Elk Ridge, Maryland. He married first Anne, the daughter of John Ross of Alexandria, Virginia, and secondly ——— Sears, the daughter of William Bernard Sears.

Children of Edward John Dorsey

3. George Vernon Dorsey, died young.
4. Richard Dorsey disappeared at 17 years of age.
5. Mary Ross Dorsey married —— Patterson.
6. Anne Dorsey married —— Pennington.
7. Margaret Rebecca Dorsey, died young.

**AMOS DORSEY**

(1789-1856)

Amos Dorsey, son of Amos and Mary (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born February 20, 1789, in Anne Arundel County. He married Evelina, born 1798, the daughter of Caleb and Mary (Gassaway) Dorsey, and the widow of William Prince.

*Children of Amos and Evelina (Dorsey) Dorsey*

5. Ellen M. Dorsey, born 1840, married Nov. 16, 1865, Otis Ainsworth Worthington.
7. Laura L. Dorsey, born 1847, married Nov. 6, 1878, Charles Hammond Carr.

Amos Dorsey died in Howard County on January 13, 1856.

**CALEB DORSEY**

(17—1802)

Caleb Dorsey, the only son of Caleb and Dinah (Warfield) Dorsey, was born probably in Anne Arundel County. He married Mary, the daughter of Charles and Ruth Gassaway. On September 19, 1801, Charles Gassaway and Ruth his wife deeded to their son-in-law certain tracts in Montgomery County.

*Children of Caleb and Mary (Gassaway) Dorsey*

Caleb Dorsey died intestate 1802 in Montgomery County. The inventory of his personal estate was made in March, 1803, with Elizabeth Offut and Joseph Warfield as the kinsmen, and Polly Gassaway and Charles Gassaway as the administrators.

His widow married Grandison Catlett on April 18, 1809, in Montgomery County. Her father, Charles Gassaway, died in Montgomery County in 1816, and named his daughter, Polly Catlett, and her daughters, Deborah Edwards, Evelina Dorsey, and Elizabeth Dorsey.

The Line of Caleb Dorsey, Gent.3

Caleb Dorsey, son of John and Pleasance (Ely) Dorsey, was born November 11, 1685, at "Hockley-in-the-Hole" on the Severn, which was subsequently deeded him by his father. Here he established his seat which became the home of his descendants down to the twentieth century. On August 24, 1704, he married Eleanor, the daughter of Richard and Eleanor (Browne) Warfield.

Children of Caleb and Eleanor (Warfield) Dorsey

2. Basil Dorsey, twin of Achsah, married Sarah Worthington. g.v.
5. Caleb Dorsey, born July 18, 1710, married Priscilla Hill. g.v.
7. Richard Dorsey, born June 10, 1714, married Elizabeth (Beale) Nicholson. g.v.
8. Eleanor Dorsey, born Jan. 4, 1715/16, married first Thomas Todd, and secondly William, son of Roebuck Lynch, Sept. 6, 1740; she died Oct. 6, 1760.
9. Edward Dorsey, born Sept. 1, 1718, married Henrietta Maria Chew. g.v.
11. Deborah Dorsey, born Nov. 25, 1722, married Ely Dorsey. g.v.
12. Mary Dorsey, born May 18, 1725, married John Ridgely.
13. Thomas Beale Dorsey, born Jan. 18, 1727, married Anne Worthington. g.v.
SEAL ON THE WILL OF CALEB DORSEY, DATED 1742
Caleb Dorsey patented large tracts of land in the vicinity of Elk Ridge. He later deeded them to his sons, who settled on them, several of which are still retained by descendants. He, however, continued to live at "Hockley" and was for many years a member of the vestry of St. Ann's Parish.

Before 1738 he had placed his son, John, on the tract known as "New Year's Gift". The parish church of Queen Caroline Parish was built on this tract, the ground of which was given by Caleb Dorsey and his son, John. The following deed of gift appears among the records:

"To all persons to whom these presents shall come greetings—Know ye that we, Caleb Dorsey and John Dorsey, Gentlemen, as well for and in consideration of the great love and affection we do bear to the Protestant religion, give and grant to the Rev. James Macgills, Rector of Queen Caroline Parish: Richard Davis, Abel Browne, John Dorsey, Richard Shipley, Adam Barnes, and Pater Barnes, present vestrymen, and to their successors, for the use of the said parish all those two acres called 'New Year's Gift' on which the church now stands".

In 1732 Caleb Dorsey deeded to his son, Richard, the parental dwelling and plantation "Hockley" which thereupon became his seat, now for the third generation.

The will of Caleb Dorsey was probated in Anne Arundel County in 1742. He granted his wife Eleanor, a portion of "New Year's Gift", consisting of 100 acres, "Higgins' Choice" purchased from Thomas Higgins, and "Dorsey's Friendship". After her death these tracts were to descend to their son Thomas Beale Dorsey, but in the event of his death then to Richard.

Five shillings were left to his daughter, Eleanor Lynch. The same amount was left to Basil, John, and Caleb, inasmuch as he had already provided for them. Personalty was devised to Richard, Edward, Joshua, Thomas Beale, Sophia, Deborah, Mary, and grandsons Caleb of Basil and Caleb of John.

By a codicil he bequeathed his son, Edward, the house and lot in Annapolis which had been devised to him by Jane Burnell. He furthermore willed his wife the land purchased from Elizabeth Beale, which was 200 acres of "Howard's Hill" and 60 acres of "Howard's Friendship". John Beale was named as executor.

His widow, Eleanor, lived until 1752. By her will she named her sons Edward and Thomas Beale Dorsey; daughters Sophia Gough and Deborah Dorsey; grandchildren Henry Woodward, Mary Todd, Eleanor Dorsey of John, and—Caleb, Ann, Eleanor, Elizabeth, and Mary—all children of Richard Dorsey; and godchildren Mary Todd and Eleanor Dorsey of John. She named her sons Edward and John the executors.
CAPTAIN BASIL DORSEY 4
(1704-1763)

Basil Dorsey, son of Caleb and Eleanor (Warfield) Dorsey, was born July 25, 1704, at “Hockley-in-the-Hole” in St. Ann’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Sarah, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Worthington.

Children of Basil and Sarah (Worthington) Dorsey

1. Thomas Dorsey married Elizabeth Ridgely and Elizabeth Ridgely.
   q.v.
2. Dennis Dorsey, d.s.p. 1788, will dated 1763 requested John Burgess to sell his estate in order to repay his mother and brother, Thomas, the expense of his education and voyage to England.
5. Eleanor Dorsey married Upton Sherdine.
7. Caleb Dorsey, born 1734, died 1763.

Basil Dorsey, a magistrate of Anne Arundel County, resided in Queen Caroline Parish, his estate adjoining that of his brother, Caleb, at “Belmont”. He was a communicant of Christ Church and occupied pew numbered two. He was styled captain.

The death of his youngest son, Caleb, appeared in the Maryland Gazette: “Feb. 10, 1763, Last Monday Evening (Feb. 7) Mr. Caleb Dorsey, son of Captain Basil Dorsey of Elk Ridge, one of the magistrates of this County, was taken with a Fit, and died in a few minutes”.

Captain Basil Dorsey died August 20, 1763. The following obituary appeared in the Maryland Gazette:

“August 25, 1763, Saturday last (Aug. 20) died at his plantation at Elk Ridge after a long and tedious Indisposition, Captain Basil Dorsey, a Gentleman, of a fair, honest, and upright character much esteemed by his neighbours and acquaintances. His funeral is to be attended this day.”

His will was dated May 31, 1763, and was probated in Anne Arundel County September 29, 1763. He bequeathed Sarah, his wife, one-third of the dwelling and plantation as well as one-third of the adjoining lands during life, and 11 negroes.

To his son, Thomas, he devised land and the dwelling at Elk Ridge Landing, but at his death they were to revert to Dennis, who received “Hobson’s Choice”, a portion of “Altogether”, 7 slaves, and £200 for his education. If he died without issues, then his lands were to go to his surviving sisters.
Negroes were devised to his daughter, Sarah Burgess, and to her children—Achsah, Sarah, and Basil Burgess. His three single daughters—Ariana, Eleanor, and Elizabeth—besides 19 slaves were willed the land bought from John Howard of Gideon, called “Howard’s Range” and “Resurveyed of Howard’s Range”, and the land purchased from Brother Edward called “Middle Way” and “Howard Rest”.

His widow, Sarah, lived until 1774. By her will, dated 1769, she bequeathed her estate to her sons, Thomas and Dennis; daughters Ariana Sollers, Eleanor Sherdine, and Elizabeth Howard; grandchildren Achsah, Sarah, Basil, and John Burgess children of her late daughter, grandson Thomas Sollers; and niece Elizabeth Watkins, the daughter of her late sister Ariana.

**John Dorsey, Gent.**
(1708-1765)

John Dorsey, son of Caleb and Eleanor (Warfield) Dorsey, was born October 7, 1708, in Anne Arundel County. He married his cousin, Elizabeth, the daughter of Joshua and Anne (Ridgely) Dorsey. The births of their children are recorded in Queen Caroline Parish.

*Children of John and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey*

2. Eleanor Dorsey, born Sept. 5, 1743, married Richard, son of Dr. Samuel Stringer, Dec. 16, 1762.
3. Achsah Dorsey, born May 17, 1746, married Dr. Ephraim Howard. *q.v.*

John Dorsey maintained his seat at “New Year’s Gift”, a portion of which he and his father deeded to Queen Caroline Parish. He was at one time a vestryman of the church and occupied pew numbered seventeen. He died on July 22, 1765.

His will was probated in Anne Arundel County, August 5, 1765. To his sons John and Richard he bequeathed “Dorsey’s Range”, “The Addition to Dorsey’s Range”, “Duval’s Range”, “The Dependent”, “Mineral Hill”, a portion of “What’s Left”, and a portion of the land that was conveyed to him by Philemon Dorsey. If they died without issues, then to the surviving children.
Slaves, currency, and plate were devised to the following children—Caleb, Eleanor Stringer, Achsah, Elizabeth, John, and Richard—and his granddaughter Elizabeth Dorsey. He provided for the sale of his house and lot in Frederick Town and requested that the money be divided among Caleb, Achsah, Anne, Elizabeth, John, and Richard. His wife, Elizabeth, received eight slaves, £200, and other personalty.

The widow outlived her husband many years. Records show that she was buried in Montgomery County on December 8, 1803. Her will was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County, two days later. She bequeathed her son, Richard, land in Montgomery County, which she had received from her brother, Joshua Dorsey. The only child mentioned was Elizabeth Burgess, but bequests were made to the following grandchildren—Elizabeth Dorsey Burgess, Mortimer and Elizabeth Anne Dorsey of Richard, Caleb and Peggy Dorsey of John, and Ellen Stringer of Eleanor.

Her estate was settled April 26, 1806, by her son and executor, Richard Dorsey, and distributed among the designated grandchildren.

**Caleb Dorsey, Gent.**

(1710-1772)

Caleb Dorsey, son of Caleb and Eleanor (Warfield) Dorsey, was born July 18, 1710, in Anne Arundel County. He married Priscilla, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Denwood) Hill. It is traditional that during one of his favorite hunts on West River he was invited by a hospitable young maiden to spend the night at her father’s house. He not only spent the night at her home, but later succeeded in winning her heart.

**Children of Caleb and Priscilla (Hill) Dorsey**

2. Rebecca Dorsey, born June 8, 1739, married Capt. Charles Ridgely, the builder of Hampton. She died Sept. 22, 1812.
4. Mary Dorsey, born June 9, 1744, married 1769 Dr. Michael Pue; she died June 1833.
7. Margaret Hill Dorsey, born June 20, 1752, married 1772 William Buchanan; she died Feb. 17, 1797.
8. Priscilla Dorsey, born 1754, died 1756.

q.v.

10. Priscilla Dorsey, born July 12, 1762, married July 12, 1782 Charles Carnan Ridgely, one-time Governor of Maryland.

The lands of Caleb Dorsey on Curtis Creek were later found to contain valuable deposits of iron ore which were exploited and became the nucleus for the affluence of this branch of the Dorsey family. From the profits of his iron works he in 1738 constructed "Belmont" which is today not only one of the show places of Maryland but of the East. He dated his will March 14, 1772, and requested that no funeral sermon be preached at his burial. His will was proved in Anne Arundel County, July 2, 1772.

He bequeathed £1,000 to his daughter Rebecca Ridgely, £1,500 to Mary Pue, £2,000 to Milcah Dorsey, £2,000 to Eleanor Dorsey, £2,000 to Peggy Hill Dorsey, and £1,000 to Priscilla Dorsey—and £500 to his grand-daughter Elizabeth Goodwin Dorsey at marriage.

Samuel was willed numerous tracts and the iron works at Curtis Creek together with all lands purchased and taken up for the use of the furnace and works, "but in case son Samuel at this time married or has disposed of himself in marriage to Margaret or Peggy Sprigg or shall hereafter marry her, then I do hereby revoke, annul, and make absolutely void and of none effect my said devise, legacy, and bequeath to my said son Samuel Dorsey of my said lands and personal estate, thereby given except 500 acres of a portion of "Caleb's Delight Enlarged" lying in Frederick County. In the event of the above mentioned contingent, the willed estate was to revert to Edward, and he dying without issues, then to the unmarried daughters.

Edward received numerous bequests; Mary Pue was devised a portion of "Long Reach".

His widow, Priscilla, dated her will February 26, 1777, it being proved October 10, 1782. She mentioned her daughter, Priscilla Dorsey; grand-daughter Priscilla Pue; and Priscilla Dorsey, daughter of Nathan and Sophia Dorsey.

Richard Dorsey, Gent. 4

(1714-1760)

Richard Dorsey, son of Caleb and Eleanor (Warfield) Dorsey, was born June 10, 1714, at "Hockley", St. Ann's Parish. He married Elizabeth, the widow of William Nicholson and the daughter of John and Elizabeth Beale. In 1734 Elizabeth Beale, deeded "to her daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Dorsey of Hockley" the major portion of her deceased husband's estate.
Children of Richard and Elizabeth (Beale) Dorsey

2. Eleanor Dorsey married John, son of Major Henry Hall and Martha Howard, his wife.
3. Anne Dorsey married John Beale (Beall).
4. Elizabeth Dorsey married first —— MacGowan, and secondly Elijah Harrison.
5. Caleb Dorsey married Mary Rutland. q.v.
7. Edward Dorsey.

A case in chancery (papers no. 5771) gives the seven heirs of Richard Dorsey, deceased. Furthermore, the will of Mrs. Henrietta Maria (Chew) Dorsey of 1762 names the children of the late Richard Dorsey, her brother-in-law.

Richard Dorsey received by gift from his father, Caleb, "Hockley" which therefore became the abode of his family. It was during his residence that the original ancestral dwelling was destroyed by fire.

Richard Dorsey was a prominent attorney of Annapolis, and for several years served as clerk to the Committee of Accounts and Committee of Aggrievances of the General Assembly.1 In 1744 he was suffering from ill health and Richard Burke assumed his duties. He was on the vestry of St. Ann’s Parish in 1743 to 1745.

The following notice of the marriage of his daughter appeared in the Maryland Gazette: "August 27, 1767, On Sunday last (August 23) John Hall Esq. one of the Representatives for this city was married to Miss Eleanor Dorsey".

Richard Dorsey died intestate on September 7, 1760. The following was copied from the Gazette of September 11, 1760. "Early on Tuesday Morning last died at his Plantation near Town of the Gout in the stomach, Head, and Bowels, Mr. Richard Dorsey, aged 47 years, Clerk of the Paper Currency Office, and for about twenty years past a very worthy Magistrate of this County."

The will of his widow, Elizabeth Dorsey, was dated May 26, 1772, and was proved in Anne Arundel County on February 19, 1776. She named her daughters, Anne Beale, Elinor Hall, Elizabeth Harrison, and Mary Dorsey; and granddaughter, Elizabeth Dorsey.

1 Archives, vol. 39, p. 155.
Edward Dorsey, Gent.  
(1718-1760)

Edward Dorsey, son of Caleb and Eleanor (Warfield) Dorsey, was born in 1718 in Anne Arundel County. He married Henrietta Maria, the eldest daughter of Samuel and Henrietta (Lloyd) Chew. Two daughters were born, Henrietta Maria and Eleanor, both of whom died young.

Edward Dorsey domiciled in Frederick County where he became one of its leading men. He died at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1760 while on a trip to Boston for his health.

He willed his wife all houses and lots in Annapolis during life, all negroes, cattle, plate, and household furniture at Annapolis or on the plantation "Dorsey", and an annuity of £150 during life. To his sister, Sophia Gough, he bequeathed the plantation on which she was then living. To his nephew, Basil Dorsey, he devised his law library. He left the residue of his realty to his daughters as well as the personal estate, but in the event that at the time of his death he had a son, then to his son instead of his daughters. Each daughter was to receive £1,200 at time of marriage or at age.

He named his brother, Richard Dorsey, the executor and guardian of his children. In the body of his will he mentioned his sister Mary Ridgely and the children of his sister, Deborah Dorsey, and of his brother Thomas Beale Dorsey.

His widow lived until 1762. By her will she bequeathed her mother, Henrietta Maria Dulany, £1,000, wearing apparel, and negroes. To each child of the late Richard Dorsey she devised £25 except to her goddaughter, Mary, £30. She left currency to the children of her Uncle Francis Chew, children of Cousin Joseph Chew, Sophia widow of Thomas Gough, and bequests to St. Anne's Church. To her daughter, Henrietta Maria Dorsey, she devised negroes, as well as negroes to her sister Mary Chew. The residue of the personal estate to her brothers and sisters—Samuel Chew, Philemon Lloyd Chew, Bennett Chew, Lloyd Dulany, Margaret Bordely, and Mary Chew.

Thomas Beale Dorsey  
(1727-1771)

Thomas Beale Dorsey, son of Caleb and Eleanor (Warfield) Dorsey, was born January 18, 1727, in St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Anne, the daughter of John Worthington. From her father, Mrs. Dorsey received the dwelling and plantation known as "Wyatt's Harbor" and the tract "Wyatt's Hills".
Children of Thomas Beale and Anne (Worthington) Dorsey

4. Thomas Beale Dorsey, born 1761, married Achsah Dorsey. q.v.

Thomas Beale Dorsey for a number of years was a member of the vestry of St. Ann's Parish, serving at different times in the capacity of vestryman as well as warden.

His will was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on November 13, 1771. The dwelling and plantation went to his eldest son, Caleb, along with a number of negroes. Land near Upton called "Upper Quarter" purchased from John Sellman and Ely Dorsey, was devised to his second son, John Worthington Dorsey. The "Lower Quarter" was willed to his youngest son, Thomas Beale Dorsey. One-third of the personal estate and one-third of the realty were devised to the widow; a number of negroes were bequeathed to his daughter, Sarah Meriweather.

His estate was finally settled by his executors, Caleb Dorsey and Reuben Meriweather, in 1804 and divided among the four representatives.

Colonel Thomas Dorsey 5
(17—1790)

Thomas Dorsey, son of Basil and Sarah (Worthington) Dorsey, was born at Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County. He married first Elizabeth, the daughter of Colonel Henry and Elizabeth (Warfield) Ridgely.

Children of Thomas and Elibabeth (Ridgely) Dorsey

1. Daniel Dorsey, born 1757, married Eleanor Dorsey. q.v.

Elizabeth died sometime before the year 1761. Thereupon Thomas married a cousin of his first wife, another Elizabeth, the daughter of Judge Nicholas Ridgely of Delaware. The latter wrote in his Bible: "And I had another daughter, named Elizabeth, born Sunday December 15, 1745. She married June 21, 1761, Colonel Thomas Dorsey of Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County in the Province of Maryland and left by him a large issue."

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Dorsey

2. Archibald Dorsey married thrice. q.v.
3. Theodore Dorsey married Elizabeth Dorsey. q.v.
4. Nicholas Dorsey.

Thomas Dorsey was one of the Deputies from Anne Arundel County to the General Convention which met in Annapolis on June 4, 1775.\(^2\) He was a member of the Association of Freemen of Maryland and signed that celebrated document which now hangs in the library of the Maryland Historical Society. He also served on the Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel County.

At the opening of hostilities, Thomas Dorsey was Colonel of the Elk Ridge Battalion of Militia. The following is a letter written by him to the Council of Maryland:

To the President of the Council,

Sir: When the Elk Ridge Militia left this place for Annapolis I promised to send down more on Sunday. Captain Daniel Dorsey’s Company will certainly be down on that day and Captain Norwood’s on the day following.

Ye most obedient servant,

THOMAS DORSEY.

Colonel Dorsey was also on the committee to collect gold and silver coin in Anne Arundel County to defray expenses for preparedness.\(^3\)

The following letter was sent to the “Hon. Daniel of Thomas Jenifer”:

Sir: Received yours by express, shall collect my Battalion with all speed and repair to Baltimore Towne with all speed, I hope to be at Town by 2 o’clock this day, I have the Honor to be,

Your humble Servt.,

THOMAS DORSEY.

7 o’clock Elk Ridge.

The following letter from Colonel Smallwood to Governor Johnson, October 14, 1777, throws some interesting light on the patriots of Elk Ridge.\(^4\)

“Col. Dorsey’s Regiment evidently the worst corps in the Militia, having only 28 men left from Desertions which have prevailed in it has also obtained leave to return and I could have wished they have never stept forth the men from Elk

\(^2\) Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 11.
\(^3\) Archives, vol. 11, pp. 201, 207.
\(^4\) Archives, vol. 16.
Ridge and some other parts of Anne Arundel County will show more at an Election than in the field their disorder and licentiousness under our present Regulations will ever render them contempible in the Field”.

After the war Colonel Dorsey through speculation lost what was at one time a pretentious estate. His will gives a true picture of his affairs and last wishes.

“I request to be decently buried with only a few invited friends. The services of the Protestant Episcopal Church to be read. No mourning other than black ribbons, handkerchiefs and gloves. As it has pleased God, heretofore, to bestow on me a liberal fortune, which I have lately lost by my indiscretion and ill-judged confidence, and as the small remnant that can be saved out of the wreck of my fortune can not be placed in the hand of any person more truly prudent and frugal than my beloved wife, who as she divided her affection among her children, will, I have no doubt, distribute equally among them anything that can be saved. I give her, after my just debts are paid, all my estate and make her sole executrix.”

“I desire my wife to apply to the General Assembly respecting the debt I owe the State in paper money, called State and Continental Money, which had depreciated at the time I passed bonds to the State at the rate of three said paper dollars for one silver dollar. I wish her to hand over to the State all the property I bought of the Samuel Chase estate.”

The Assembly passed a bill accepting Mrs. Dorsey’s tender and exempted her from other liabilities.

After the death of Colonel Dorsey, his widow removed to Baltimore Town where she died in 1815. She evidently proved a “prudent and frugal executrix”, for she left her children a very comfortable estate.

Her will, dated October 23, 1810, was proved in Baltimore County on March 8, 1815. She bequeathed all her Kentucky lands to her several children. The following children were devised personalty: Dr. Archibald Dorsey, Theodore Dorsey, Elizabeth Berry, Mary Norwood, Harriet Berry, Matilda Dorsey, and Nicholas Dorsey. The spinster daughter, Matilda, was left the house and lot on Eutaw Street, and her granddaughter, Elizabeth Berry, the lot in Primrose Alley, Baltimore Town. One of the witnesses to her will was Horatio Berry.

Caleb Dorsey
(1740-1795)

Caleb Dorsey, son of John and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born July 8, 1740, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married on November 1, 1759, his cousin Sophia, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Dorsey.
Children of Caleb and Sophia (Dorsey) Dorsey


Sophia died on May 20, 1762. He married on November 23, of that year Rebecca, born August 28, 1741, the daughter of William and Sarah (Sheredine) Hammond. The births of their children are recorded in Queen Caroline Parish.

Children of Caleb and Rebecca (Hammond) Dorsey

5. Caleb Dorsey, born Apr. 12, 1768, d.s.p. 1798 naming: Brothers Larkin, Richard, John, and William; Sisters Rebecca Dorsey and Sally Lawrence; and the children of Edward and Achsah Gwinn.
8. John Dorsey, born Nov. 19, 1773, married Sally Hammond. q.v.
9. William Dorsey, born June 20, 1776, d.s.p. 1802 naming: Brothers John, Larkin, and Richard; and bequeathing his Illinois lands to his brother-in-law Capt. Levin Lawrence; Nephews Caleb Lawrence and Caleb Gwinn.
11. Richard Dorsey, married Elizabeth (Gilmor) Sherlock. q.v.

Caleb Dorsey was on the Committee of Safety for Anne Arundel County. In 1778 he took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland.

"Caleb Dorsey son of John departed this life on Friday the 10th day of July 1795 at half past five o'clock in the morning aged 55 years and 1 day. Rebecca daughter of Caleb departed this life on Saturday afternoon the 26 August 1820 aged 46 years, 9 months and 7 days."

The will of Caleb was dated July 22, 1795, and was proved in Anne Arundel County on August 10, 1795. His wife was bequeathed the dwelling and plantation during life. George, John, William, Larkin, and Richard received lands near and in Elk Ridge which were to be divided equally by their Uncle John Dorsey, Richard Hammond, and William Hammond.

D. A. R. Lineage Book.
Caleb was willed the plantation lying on Israel's Creek near Monocacy in Frederick County. The following received negroes: Daughters Achsah Gwinn, Sarah Lawrence, Sophia and Rebecca Dorsey; and Grandchildren Caleb Lawrence, Caleb Gwinn, Rebecca Dorsey, and Elizabeth Dorsey. In a codicil he mentioned his daughter, Elizabeth.

His widow died on October 6, 1797, aged 57 years and two months.

CAPTAIN JOHN DORSEY

(1751-1796)

John Dorsey, son of John and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born March 31, 1751, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Margaret, the daughter of Captain John Boone of Westminster Parish. The license was obtained March 9, 1782, in Anne Arundel County.

Children of John and Margaret (Boone) Dorsey

1. Humphrey Dorsey, born 1795, married Rachel Owings. q.v.
2. Caleb Dorsey, married Ruth Hammond Griffith. q.v.
6. Margaret Anne Dorsey married William Gaither. q.v.

During the Revolutionary War John Dorsey served as Captain of the Elk Ridge Battalion of Militia. He lived at Roxbury which embraced portions of "Dorsey's Grove" and "Barnes' Purchase". He died in the year 1796. Of his landed estate he was seized of 2,000 acres in Anne Arundel County over which a law suit developed sometime after his death.

On December 1, 1798, Benjamin Lawrence of Baltimore County conveyed to Stephen, Caleb, Richard, Charles, Humphrey, and Margaret Dorsey, all described as the heirs of John Dorsey of Anne Arundel County, deceased, a portion of "Ovenwood Thickett", which "Henry Howard devised to his daughter, Onner Wilkins, after whose death Dr. John Davidge her eldest child became entitled who sold it to John Dorsey who left it to the children above mentioned ". Urath Lawrence, wife of Benjamin, waived her dower rights.

His widow married (license obtained December 13, 1809, in Baltimore County) Samuel Owings, the father of her son Humphrey's wife. Samuel

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6 Archives, vol. 16.
Owings died in 1833, and among his heirs were his daughters Maria Dorsey and Rachel Dorsey, his wife Margaret, son-in-law Humphrey Dorsey, and grandson Stephen Boone Dorsey.

The will of Margaret (Boone) Dorsey-Owings was proved in Anne Arundel County on July 31, 1834. She named her daughter Margaret Gaither, daughter-in-law Matilda Dorsey, sons Dr. Richard Dorsey and Humphrey Dorsey, and grandchildren John D., Elizabith, and Margaret Gaither. To her grandson John Dorsey, she bequeathed "candle sticks formerly belonging to his father and a large bottle marked John Dorsey of Caleb".

Richard Dorsey 5
(1756-1826)

Richard Dorsey, son of John and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born at "New Year's Gift", December 6, 1756, Anne Arundel County. He married Ann, the daughter of John and Ann (Warfield) Wayman. The licenses were issued in Anne Arundel County on February 13, 1796, but the ceremony was celebrated in Montgomery County on February 22, following.

Children of Richard and Ann (Wayman) Dorsey

1. Mortimer Dorsey, born 1797, married Ann Maria Skinner. q.v.
2. Elizabeth Dorsey married first according to family papers Nelson Norris, however, Balto. Co. license issued May 7, 1805, to Elizabeth Dorsey and Jonathan Norris. She married secondly Dr. Warner Hobbs and removed from Md.
4. John Dorsey, d.s.p. in Va., leaving a widow.
5. Richard Dorsey.
9. Hanson Dorsey, born July 5, 1813, married 1856 Annie E. Swigart, removed from Md.
11. Henry Dorsey.

Richard Dorsey maintained his seat at "Happy Retreat". He served in the Rifle Regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Moses Rawlings of the Maryland Line. He was taken a prisoner at Fort Washington, and
later served in the Jersey campaign. In 1779 he was appointed a Justice of Anne Arundel County and again in 1780.\(^7\)

Richard Dorsey was styled colonel, as records show the following: “Mrs. Dorsey, mother of Colonel Richard Dorsey” was buried in Montgomery County December 8, 1803.

Richard Dorsey died intestate in 1826. The court issued letters of administration to his son, Mortimer Dorsey. The estate was distributed on August 17, 1829, to the widow and twelve representatives. He died seized of a landed estate approximating 2,000 acres in Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties. In 1829 his heirs petitioned the court of chancery to have the land sold and the proceeds divided among the heirs.

About 1840 the nine surviving children—Mortimer, Elizabeth, Caroline, Caleb, Louisa, Achsah, Hanson, Henry, and Septimus—figured in a lawsuit over the Maryland estate of their sister, Mary (Dorsey) Gist, who died a widow intestate, leaving an only heir who subsequently died without issues, making his aunts and uncles the heirs-at-law of the estate.

**Henry Hill Dorsey**

(1735 - 1772)

Henry Hill Dorsey, son of Caleb and Priscilla (Hill) Dorsey, was born March 3, 1735, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Lyde and Pleasance (Ridgely) Goodwin.

Children of Henry Hill and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Dorsey


The will of Henry Dorsey was dated February 26, 1772, and proved July 9, 1772, a few days after the death of his father. Negroes were bequeathed to his father and mother and to his daughter Elizabeth Goodwin Dorsey. A sum of £200 was to be paid Henny Philips at the time of her marriage. The residue of the personal estate was devised to his daughter, who was placed under the guardianship of her grandmother Goodwin, but in the event of her death then her aunt, Susannah Goodwin. All realty went to the daughter.

**Samuel Dorsey**

(1741 - 1777)

Samuel Dorsey, son of Caleb and Priscilla (Hill) Dorsey, was born December 7, 1741, at “Belmont” in Anne Arundel County. Despite the

\(^7\) Archives, vols. 43, 45.
provisions in the will of his father relative to his marriage with Margaret Sprigg, he married her regardless and seems not to have forfeited his estate.

Children of Samuel and Margaret (Sprigg) Dorsey

1. Edward Hill Dorsey, born 1773, married Eleanor Pue. q.v.
3. Eleanor Dorsey married Allen Dorsey, q.v.

Samuel Dorsey lived in the vicinity of Elk Ridge and operated the iron works of his deceased father, by which he supplied the Continental Army with considerable amount of ordnance. Records show that the Council of Safety ordered the Commissary of Stores at Annapolis to deliver to Samuel Dorsey a bayonet of a large size to serve as a patent.

The following is a letter written by Samuel Dorsey to the Council:

Gentlemen: I waited on Mr. Harris concerning the size of the Bayonets and he gave me for answer that he was going the next day to Philadelphia, and could not do any thing in it until he returned for which reason I did not wait on you by Mr. Cary to confirm the contract to make the bayonets at 6/6 and to get an order for the steel in the meantime remain,

Gentlemen your most obedient Humble Servt,

Samuel Dorsey Jr.

July 3, 1776.

Samuel Dorsey also served on the Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel County. He died intestate on September 11, 1777. The council ordered, according to accounts of March 12, 1779, that “the said Treasurer pay to John Harn £324/14/4 for the use and to be delivered over to Margaret Dorsey, administratrix of Samuel Dorsey, deceased”.

Margaret Dorsey, his widow, lived until 1783. Her will was dated May 4, 1783, and proved June 13, 1783. To her daughters, Mary Ann and Eleanor, she bequeathed “Addition to Pile’s Delight”, and to her cousin, Mary Sprigg, who made her home with her, £100. She mentioned her son, Edward, and appointed her brother-in-law, Nicholas Dorsey, and her nephew, Dennis Griffith, executors.

Edward Hill Dorsey 5
(1758 - 1799)

Edward Hill Dorsey, son of Caleb and Priscilla (Hill) Dorsey, was born September 2, 1758, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. His youth was spent at "Belmont", the manorial estate of his father which he

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8 Archives, vol. 16.
9 Archives, vol. 11, p. 535.
ultimately inherited. He married a kinswoman, Elizabeth, born April 10, 1766, the daughter of John and Mary (Hammond) Dorsey. The licenses were issued in Baltimore County on March 25, 1786.

Children of Edward Hill and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey

1. Mary Dorsey married Daniel Murray, Dec. 8, 1808, at St. Paul's, Balto.
2. Caroline Dorsey married John Johnson Donaldson.
3. Priscilla Dorsey married Alexander Contee Hanson Jr., June 24, 1805, A. A. Co. She inherited Belmont.
5. Robert Dorsey, oldest son, was made guardian of his younger brothers and sisters.
7. Sarah Maria Dorsey, died young.
8. Elizabeth Dorsey, died young.
9. Unnamed son died young.

Edward Hill Dorsey died on March 24, 1799. His will was signed March 22, and proved in the District of Columbia and Anne Arundel County on April 6, 1799. He directed his executors, wife and Robert Dorsey, to sell the following tracts—"Rebecca Lot", "Littleworth", "Valley of Owen", "Gretion Seage" and "Chew's Vineyard". The estate which he held in common with William Goodwin, known as "Curtyses Creek Work" was to be disposed of as soon as his executors thought reasonable.

The house occupied by William Conaway "near the dam and above the forge" was devised to his sister, Eleanor Dorsey. The residue of the real and personal property was to be divided immediately after his eldest son came of age.

At the probation, his widow denounced the provisions and demanded her dower. She died in 1802.

Caleb Dorsey 5

Caleb Dorsey, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Beale) Dorsey, was born at the ancestral estate "Hockley". At the settlement of his father's estate he inherited the homestead, which remained his home until his death. He married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Rutland.

Children of Caleb and Mary (Rutland) Dorsey

1. Richard Dorsey married Anne Warfield. q.v.
2. Mary Dorsey, heir in will of grandmother 1772.
Caleb Dorsey died and left a young widow. She rendered a final account on his estate in Anne Arundel County on September 9, 1777. His widow married secondly ——— Watson, by whom she had issues, as proved in the will of her son, Richard, in 1808. He named his mother, Mary Watson, and brother, William Watson. At the appraisement of his estate, his mother Mary Watson and a Charles Watson signed the inventory papers as kinsmen. Mary (Rutland) Dorsey-Watson died in 1814.

Caleb Dorsey 5
(1749-1837)

Caleb Dorsey, the eldest son of Thomas Beale and Anne (Worthington) Dorsey, was born March 13, 1749, in Anne Arundel County. He married June 3, 1773, Elizabeth, born 1758, the daughter of John and Susannah (Hood) Worthington.

Children of Caleb and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey
1. Nancy Dorsey, born 1773, died spinster 1836.

In 1778 Caleb Dorsey took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland. He died April 14, 1837. His will, dated September 6, 1835, was proved in Anne Arundel County on April 20, 1837. He named

his wife, Elizabeth, and his nine surviving children—Susannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, Caleb, Charles, John, Reuben, Nancy, and Comfort—also four Brooke grandchildren, namely Elizabeth, Susan, Emily, and Virginia. His widow, Elizabeth, died on May 9, 1840.

Caleb Dorsey was buried on his plantation “Arcadia”, about two miles west of Ellicott City, later the seat of his son, Reuben Merriweather Dorsey. Caleb’s widow was also interred there as well as many other members of the Dorsey family.

Captains John Worthington Dorsey
(1751-1823)

John Worthington Dorsey, the second son of Thomas Beale and Anne (Worthington) Dorsey, was born October 8, 1751, at Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County. He married November 30, 1778, Comfort, the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Tolley) Worthington. From his father’s estate he received the family silver and the Worthington’s crest.

Children of John Worthington and Comfort (Worthington) Dorsey

5. Mary Tolley Dorsey, born 1790, died 1793.
7. Charles Samuel Worthington Dorsey married Mary Pue Ridgely. q.v.

John Worthington Dorsey was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the Flying Camp on June 6, 1776. He was attached to the Third Maryland Battalion and saw active service during the early campaign around New York City, participating in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. After the Flying Camp was disbanded in Philadelphia in December, 1776, he returned to his home in Anne Arundel County and later commanded a company of Elk Ridge Militia.

Captain Dorsey died on May 13, 1823. His will, dated January 16, 1823, was proved May 31, 1823, in Anne Arundel County. He named his wife,

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11 Archives, vol. 11, and Heitman.
12 Archives, vol. 16.

His widow died on July 2, 1857, and was buried at St. John's in the Valley. Her will was dated May 19, 1833, and proved in Anne Arundel County on August 26, 1857. She mentioned her sons—Charles, Edward, and Thomas Beale; and numerous grandchildren—Priscilla Ridgely Dorsey, Samuel W. Dorsey, William H. G. Dorsey, John T. B. Dorsey, Rebecca Comfort Davis, Priscilla Milcah Dorsey, Mary Anne Tolley Dorsey, Sally Elizabeth Dorsey, Elizabeth Ellicot Dorsey, Comfort Dorsey of Caleb, Charles Dorsey of Caleb, Comfort W. Dorsey of Edward, John W. Dorsey, and Mary Snowden Dorsey.

**Thomas Beale Dorsey**

(1761-1828)

Thomas Beale Dorsey, son of Thomas Beale and Anne (Worthington) Dorsey, was born August 25, 1761, Anne Arundel County. On January 1, 1784, in Baltimore County, he obtained license to marry his kinswoman, Achsah, the daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Woodward) Dorsey.

**Children of Thomas Beale and Achsah (Dorsey) Dorsey**

1. Samuel Dorsey, deaf and dumb.

His first wife died untimely—he married secondly Achsah Brown, October 25, 1806, according to Baltimore County records.

**Children of Thomas Beale and Achsah (Brown) Dorsey**

2. Thomas Beale Dorsey, died in young manhood.
5. Sarah Dorsey, born 1813, married Dr. Arthur Pue, Jr. She died May 7, 1848.

Thomas Beale Dorsey dated his will March 16, 1827, it being proved in Anne Arundel County on October 20, 1828. He died on September 6, 1828. He bequeathed his wife, Achsah, the dwelling and plantation during her widowhood, then to his three daughters—Achsah, Sally, and Nancy. He named his nephew, Charles Worthington Dorsey of Caleb, as the guardian of his minor daughters.
CAPTAIN DANIEL DORSEY 6
(1757-1823)

Daniel Dorsey, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Dorsey, was born March 6, 1757, in Huntington Hundred of Anne Arundel County. In 1773 he was taken from the public schools and placed with a physician in order to study the science of medicine. When war with Great Britain became imminent, he in 1775 as a cadet joined Captain Price's rifle company and marched to the relief of Boston. During that campaign he attracted the attention of Major Charles Lee and was invited by him to his home in Virginia. While a guest of Major Lee, the Virginia Legislature offered him a captaincy, although then only nineteen years of age, if he raised a company in Maryland to serve with the Virginia Line.

On his return to Maryland he fulfilled his promise to the Virginia Legislature, but Maryland denied him the privilege of raising troops on Maryland soil to serve under the Virginia Colors. Maryland, however, offered him a commission of captain in the Flying Camp which was then being raised in the State to join General Washington's Army. He accepted, recruited his own company, and participated in the early campaign around New York during the latter half of 1776.

At the disbandment of the Flying Camp in December, 1776, he immediately recruited another company and was commissioned a captain on December 10, 1776, of the Fourth Maryland Regiment.13 He joined the American forces during that winter at Princeton.

Early in October, 1777, he participated in the Battle of Germantown when the Continental forces under Washington met the British forces under Howe. At the British attack on Chew's stone house at which a dense fog handicapped the Americans, his company was almost annihilated.

During the winter of 1778-1779 Captain Dorsey resigned his commission and returned to his home in Maryland. On February 17, 1779, he married his cousin Eleanor, the daughter of Ely and Deborah (Dorsey) Dorsey. They became the parents of sixteen children all but the two youngest having been born in Maryland.

Children of Daniel and Eleanor (Dorsey) Dorsey

1. Dennis Dorsey, born 1780, died 1794.

13 Heitman.
4. Eleanor Dorsey, born May 10, 1783, died Apr. 25, 1850, married David Neglee, Apr. 25, 1805.
8. Matilda Dorsey, born 1790, died 1794.
10. Juliet Dorsey, born 1793, died 1797.

Captain Dorsey removed from his childhood home in Anne Arundel County soon after his marriage and settled in Frederick County where he continued to reside until July, 1801, when he settled at Lyons, Ontario County, New York. In 1786 he became a convert to the Methodist Episcopal Church and remained a devout member throughout the remainder of his life.

Several times he represented his township as a member of the Board of Supervisors, was twice appointed a Judge of Ontario County, and in 1810 was elected a member of the New York Legislature.

At the beginning of the War of 1812 Judge Dorsey raised a company of old veterans and other exempts who called themselves the Silver Grays to hold themselves in readiness to defend their State. At the British attack on Sodus, New York, in 1813, he shouldered his revolutionary knapsack and marched his company to its defence.

While on a visit to his old home in Anne Arundel County in 1818, Captain Dorsey applied for a revolutionary pension under the Act of 1818. His application was favorably approved, but his pension was withdrawn under the Act of 1820, inasmuch as he was a property holder.\textsuperscript{14}

Both he and his wife became forces in the Methodist Church and were recognized leaders in western New York. The Genesee annual conference

\textsuperscript{14} Revolutionary pensions, U. S. Government.
held its sessions no less than three times at their home, and they were known to have entertained at least thirty ministers at one time.

Judge Dorsey often officiated as a preacher in the church, besides he at times practised his early training in medicine, particularly among the poor for which he accepted no fees.

He died at about seven o'clock in the evening on May 16, 1823, after a lingering illness of more than two years. His widow and twelve children survived. A long and commendable obituary appeared in the papers, as well as one printed by the Miscellaneous Register Office of Geneva, New York.

His widow died on May 22, 1834, at Lyons. A long and laudable obituary, eulogizing her piety appeared in the local paper.

**Dr. Archibald Dorsey**

(17—1847)

Archibald Dorsey, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Dorsey, was born at Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County. He studied medicine and became a practising physician of Belair, Harford County. His first wife was Lydia Cole, the license being obtained in Baltimore County on January 19, 1794.

*Children of Archibald and Lydia (Cole) Dorsey*

1. Thomas Jefferson Dorsey, born June 14, 1797, married Jane P., dau. of Isaac and Mary (Douglas) Robbins of Alexandria, Va. He was a Methodist Minister and died in 1838.

On March 31, 1807, according to the records of Sts. John and George Parishes, he was married to Mary Patterson Luckie.

*Children of Archibald and Mary (Luckie) Dorsey*

3. Albert Dorsey.
4. Matilda Dorsey, spinster.
6. Maria Dorsey married Nov. 31, 1851, Philip Littig, Jr.

According to the license records of Harford County, Dr. Archibald Dorsey married thirdly on October 10, 1820, Sarah McComas.
Children of Archibald and Sarah (McComas) Dorsey

7. John McComas Dorsey, removed West.
8. Algernon S. Dorsey married Alice Webster.

He named the children of his deceased son, James, in his will of 1843, and so far the mother of this son has not been ascertained.

During the War of 1812 Archibald Dorsey was Quartermaster of the 32d Maryland Regiment. He died on May 18, 1847.

The will of Archibald Dorsey was dated September 20, 1843—"about to take a trip to the State of Kentucky in relation to my western lands deeming it prudent to write my will ". To his wife, Sarah, he bequeathed all of his estate real and personal in Maryland during her widowhood, then to his children. He mentioned his grandson, Michael E. Pue, and the children of his deceased sons, Thomas and James. The will was probated in Harford County on June 29, 1847.

Theodore Dorsey 6
(17——1812)

Theodore Dorsey, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Dorsey, was born at Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County. He married his kinswoman, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Dorsey) Dorsey. The license was obtained in Baltimore County on March 11, 1803.

Children of Theodore and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey


Theodore Dorsey died intestate in Baltimore County. Letters of administration were issued to his brother-in-law, Benjamin Berry, on September 16, 1812. A final account was rendered April 14, 1819, at which time Alexander Dorsey was the only heir-at-law.

William Reaney, the father-in-law of Alexander Dorsey, was a native of Ireland. At the Census of 1850, he was living in the Fourth Ward of Baltimore Town, aged 75, with realty valued at $50,000. In his household were Isabella Dorsey aged 16, Elizabeth A. Dorsey aged 15, and Theodore Dorsey aged 4. These were undoubtedly his grandchildren.

15 Marine's Invasion of Maryland.
John Dorsey⁶
(1773-1820)

John Dorsey, son of Caleb and Rebecca (Hammond) Dorsey, was born November 19, 1773, in Anne Arundel County. He married Sarah, the daughter of Charles Hammond.

Children of John and Sarah (Hammond) Dorsey


2. William Baker Dorsey married May 6, 1841, Susan Woods; all children died in infancy.


4. Rebecca Dorsey, born 1814, non compos mentis.

5. Richard Dorsey removed to Eastern Shore.


Chancery papers no. 1313 throw much light upon the character of John Dorsey of Caleb. His wife testified that she lived with her husband until she was compelled from the outrageous and destestable conduct of her husband to seek asylum under the protection of her brother, Charles Hammond. In May, 1818, she was forcefully placed in a house by her husband apart from his dwelling and placed under the control of a certain Proty Bryan, a woman of ill fame whom her husband had before that time taken into his family and with whom he at that time lived in open adultery. She remained until she was released by her brother who took her to his dwelling on May 14, 1818.

She further stated that she was the mother of his eight children, that seven of them were with their father but the youngest child, born after she was released by her brother, was with her. Although her husband was in affluent circumstances, being worth at least $30,000, he refused to support her and her child. She also said that he also kept Charity Bryan, sister of Proty, at his home.

Various depositions of neighbors testified to the statements of the wife. One said that John Dorsey was frequently seen on the public highway in his coach and four with Proty and Charity Bryan, and that they were “no good women”.

John Dorsey died however shortly afterwards—August 26, 1820. Letters of administration were issued to his widow. The estate was settled on November 12, 1825, and distributed among the widow and eight representatives. His widow died on August 15, 1841, aged 62 years.
Richard Dorsey, son of Caleb and Rebecca (Hammond) Dorsey, was born February 24, 1801, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He settled in Baltimore Town and married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Gilmor, but more recently a widow Sherlock. The ceremony was performed at St. Paul's Church, May 22, 1822. Although he mentioned no children in his will, dated February 29, 1844, proved December 6, 1850, he left a very extensive and interesting will, naming many of his kinsmen as his heirs.

To his wife, Elizabeth, he bequeathed the dwelling on the north side of Saratoga Street, with all plate, furniture, and other personalty.

To his nephew, Hammond Dorsey, he devised 106 acres of land which was received from his father Caleb. To his nephew William Baker Dorsey, he willed lands at Elk Ridge which he purchased by deed from his brothers, John and Larkin, in 1807, and also lands received from his brother, William Dorsey, deceased, provided William Baker Dorsey pays to his sisters, Rebecca Dorsey, $1,000; Elizabeth Owings, $1,000; Mary Baily, $1,000; and his brother, Sheredine, $1,000. William Baker Dorsey also received all the niggers on the plantations at Elk Ridge.

His niece, Rebecca Waters, widow of David Waters, received $1,000 and her daughter, Mary Waters, $1,000. The following nieces received each $1,000: Sally Ann Keene; Caroline Owings; and Priscilla Dehring of Morgantown, Virginia.

He devised his sister, Elizabeth Dorsey, $2,000, but in the event of her death before the probation of the will, then to his niece, Achsah Armstrong. His nephews, Samuel and Charles Hall, received each $1,500, and his niece, Ann Rebecca Hall $300. To his niece Ann, the wife of Washington Hall, he bequeathed the two brick dwellings and lots on Biddle Street, called Bolton Row. He willed his cousins, Caroline and Elizabeth Hammond $1,000 between them. His daughter-in-law (step-daughter), Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmor Swann, he left $500; and to his nieces, Frances R. Griffith and Sally Owings $1,000. The residue of the estate he devised to his wife.

By a codicil he annulled the legacy to his cousin, Caroline Hammond who had since died, and devised the full amount to Elizabeth. To Adelaide Gullion, widow of Caleb D. Gwinn deceased, who resided in Booneville, Missouri, he provided for a yearly annuity of $60 during life.
HUMPHREY DORSEY 6
(1795-1873)

Humphrey Dorsey, son of John and Margaret (Boone) Dorsey, was born 1795, Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Rachel, born 1799, the daughter of Samuel Owings. The license was obtained in Baltimore County on October 21, 1816.

Children of Humphrey and Rachel (Owings) Dorsey
1. Stephen Boone Dorsey, born 1817, married Nov. 23, 1842, Sally Elizabeth Owings.
2. Margaret Dorsey, born 1826.

The will of Humphrey Dorsey was proved in Howard County on February 13, 1873. He named four children—John, Stephen, Margaret, and Lavina, also a grandson, Humphrey Dorsey of John.

CALEB DORSEY 6

Caleb Dorsey, son of John and Margaret (Boone) Dorsey, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He obtained license to marry Ruth Hammond Griffith in Frederick County on September 10, 1812. Ruth was born February 27, 1794, the daughter of Philemon and Eleanor (Jacob) Griffith.

Children of Caleb and Ruth Hammond (Griffith) Dorsey
1. Philemon Griffith Dorsey, born 1813, died 1818.
2. Margaret E. Dorsey, born 1815, died 1816.

Ruth was left a widow at a young age, thereupon she was married to Charles D. Warfield. The license was obtained in Frederick County on January 28, 1823.

STEPHEN BOONE DORSEY 6

Stephen Boone Dorsey, son of John and Margaret (Boone) Dorsey, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Harriet, the daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Belt) Sprigg.

Children of Stephen Boone and Harriet (Sprigg) Dorsey
1. Margaret Dorsey married Charles Bentley, removed to Ohio.
Dorsey Family

Stephen Boone Dorsey served as a Cornet in Captain Hammond’s Co., Third Maryland Regiment, War of 1812. He resigned from the service in 1814.  

Stephen Boone Dorsey died intestate in Anne Arundel County. Samuel Dorsey, his administrator, settled his estate in 1820, and distributed the proceeds to the widow, Harriet, who had married Eli P. Bentley, and to the only child, Margaret.

Mortimer Dorsey  
(1798-1866)

Mortimer Dorsey, son of Richard and Anne (Wayman) Dorsey, was born January 24, 1797. In Frederick County on March 21, 1820, he was married to Anne Maria Skinner, born November 8, 1799.

Children of Mortimer and Anne Maria (Skinner) Dorsey
2. Helen L. Dorsey, born 1826, spinster.
3. Rebecca Hilleary Dorsey, born 1828, married Nov. 26, 1855, Horatio Griffith, Jr.
5. William Thomas Dorsey, born 1833.

Mortimer Dorsey in 1850 maintained his plantation in Anne Arundel County and owned realty valued at $10,000. About 1830 he and his wife deeded to Thomas Hilleary of Montgomery County, land devised to Sarah Hilleary of John, of Frederick County, by the will of Henry Hilleary of Montgomery County, being one-half of the said devise as one of the representatives of the said Sarah Hilleary of John.

Mortimer Dorsey died on February 18, 1866, and was buried at Mt. Calvary Episcopal Church, near Glenwood, Howard County. There is also buried his wife who died December 27, 1870.

Edward Hill Dorsey  
(1773-1826)

Edward Hill Dorsey, son of Samuel and Margaret (Sprigg) Dorsey, was born 1773, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married a cousin, Eleanor, the daughter of Michael and Mary (Dorsey) Pue.

— Marine’s British Invasion of Maryland.
Children of Edward Hill and Eleanor (Pue) Dorsey


Edward Hill Dorsey died intestate in Baltimore County. The court on March 10, 1826, issued letters to his son-in-law, William H. Freeman. The widow, however, as administratrix rendered the final statement in 1831. Her will was dated April 15, 1837, and proved in Baltimore County on March 28, 1840.

Hammond Dorsey 6

Hammond Dorsey, the son of Edward Hill and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey, was born at "Belmont" in Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Timothy Pickering, one-time Secretary of War from Massachusetts.

Children of Hammond and Elizabeth (Pickering) Dorsey

1. Mary E. Pickering Dorsey married her first cousin, Thomas, the son of John Johnson and Caroline (Dorsey) Donaldson, October 23, 1838.

Hammond Dorsey died intestate in Baltimore County. Letters of administration were issued to his brother-in-law, John J. Donaldson. The final account was rendered July 29, 1831, at which time the proceeds were distributed to Mary E. P. Dorsey, the only heir at law.

Richard Dorsey 6

(17—1808)

Richard Dorsey, son of Caleb and Mary (Rutland) Dorsey, was born at "Hockley". On November 4, 1797, in Anne Arundel County, he married Anne Warfield.

Children of Richard and Anne (Warfield) Dorsey

3. Anne Dorsey, born Nov. 17, 1803, married Essex Dorsey. q.v.
6. Posthumous child which apparently died young.
The will of Richard Dorsey was dated July 28, 1808, and was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on August 23, 1808. He bequeathed the dwelling and plantation to his wife, Anne, during life and then to his five children. He mentioned also the possibility of an unborn child. He devised to his mother, Mary Watson, the plantation whereon she dwelt, and also mentioned his brother, William Watson.

His personal property was appraised at $7,544.60, including 37 slaves. Mary and Charles Watson signed as the kinsmen.

Anne Dorsey, his widow, married on May 15, 1811, in Anne Arundel County, Thomas Hall Dorsey. The step-father became the guardian of the five young children. But in 1834 the four surviving children brought action in the court of chancery against their step-father and mother for the dissipation of their estates,17 and not making the proper distribution to the heirs.

Thomas Beale Dorsey 6
(1776-181-)

Thomas Beale Dorsey, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey, was born December 16, 1776, in Anne Arundel County. He married twice, both of whom were kinswomen—first Sarah, the daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Dorsey) Meriweather on November 28, 1797, and second Sarah, the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Garrettson) Worthington, on December 26, 1804. Several children were born, but only one of the first union matured.

Children of Thomas Beale and Sarah (Meriweather) Dorsey
1. Caleb Dorsey.

Thomas Beale Dorsey died intestate. Letters of administration were issued to his brother, Charles Worthington Dorsey. The latter made a final account on April 21, 1819, at which time the proceeds were divided between the widow and son, Caleb.

His widow married secondly Thomas Hook. License was obtained in Baltimore County on February 22, 1820.

Captain Charles Worthington Dorsey 6
(1787-1864)

Charles Worthington Dorsey, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey, was born August 13, 1787. He married a kinswoman, Mary Tolly, the daughter of Walter and Sarah (Hood) Worthington. The license was applied for in Baltimore County on May 26, 1812.

17 Chancery, Liber 157, folio 393.
Children of Charles and Mary Tolly (Worthington) Dorsey

1. Elizabeth Dorsey, died in infancy.
2. Thomas Beale Dorsey, died in infancy.
4. Caleb Dorsey, born 1819, died 1838.
7. Priscilla Dorsey, born 1829, died spinster 1847.

Charles Worthington Dorsey was known familiarly as “Twisted Mouth Charles”. He served as captain of the 32d Maryland Regiment, composed of Anne Arundel Countians, during the War of 1812.\(^\text{18}\)

At the Census of 1850 he owned realty appraised at $57,000. The following composed his immediate household—Charles W. Dorsey aged 65; Mary T. Dorsey aged 59; Mary Tolley Dorsey aged 23; Augusta C. Dorsey aged 18; Mary T. Ligon aged 9; Caleb D. Ligon aged 7; and Elizabeth Tracy aged 55. He died May 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN JOHN WORTHINGTON DORSEY ^6 (1791-1841)

John Worthington Dorsey, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey, was born June 3, 1791, in Anne Arundel County. On November 28, 1815, he married Mary Ann, born 1795, the daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Wright) Hammond.

Children of John Worthington and Mary Ann (Hammond) Dorsey

2. Elizabeth Worthington Dorsey.
3. Elizabeth Wright Dorsey.
4. Felicia Dorsey.
5. Caleb Dorsey, born Mar. 3, 1825, married Mar. 12, 1858, Esther M. Knabb, removed west.

\(^{18}\) Marine’s British Invasion of Maryland.

During the War of 1812 John Worthington Dorsey was captain in the 32d Maryland Regiment, and served as aide-de-camp to General Cum- ming. He died on July 14, 1841.

By the Census of 1850, Mary Ann Dorsey was the head of her household with realty valued at $20,000 in the Howard District of Anne Arundel County. At home with her were Caleb, Charles W., Sally W., and Zelica E. Dorsey.

REUBEN MERIWEATHER DORSEY 6
(1796-1880)

Reuben Meriweather Dorsey, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey, was born November 5, 1796, in Anne Arundel County. On November 17, 1820, he married a kinswoman, Sarah Dorsey Meriweather.

Children of Reuben and Sarah (Meriweather) Dorsey

After the death of his first wife, Reuben Meriweather Dorsey married another kinswoman, Achsah, the daughter of Thomas Beale and Achsah (Brown) Dorsey. The license was secured in Anne Arundel County on October 25, 1828.

Children of Reuben and Achsah (Dorsey) Dorsey
4. Achsah Reubena Dorsey, born 1833, died 1847.
5. Maria Louisa Dorsey, born 1834, spinster.

Reuben Meriweather Dorsey maintained his seat at “Arcadia”, which according to the Census of 1850 was appraised at $60,000. He died on November 22, 1880, and is buried beside his two wives at “Arcadia”. His widow died on October 18, 1895.

19 Marine’s British Invasion of Maryland.
Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey 6
(1780-1855)

Thomas Beale Dorsey, son of John Worthington and Comfort (Worthington) Dorsey, was born October 17, 1780, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Milcah, born 1782, the daughter of William and Milcah (Dorsey) Goodwin.

Children of Thomas Beale and Milcah (Goodwin) Dorsey
1. Rebecca Comfort Dorsey, born Feb. 16, 1809, married 1830, Allen Bowie Davis.
2. Samuel Worthington Dorsey, born Apr. 23, 1811, removed to Mississippi and married June 19, 1853, Sarah Ann Ellis. It was his widow who bequeathed "Beauvoir" to Ex-President Davis of the Confederacy.
6. John Thomas Beale Dorsey, born June 4, 1821, married May 7, 1844, Sarah Ann Harrison; secondly Mary Campbell Harris, June 11, 1849; and thirdly Catherine Murray Mason, dau. of the Confederate Commissioner to Great Britain. He was captain in C. S. A.; died 1896.
7. Elizabeth R. Dorsey, born 1823, died 1845, spinster.
8. Sarah Ann Dorsey, born 1824.
9. Sally Elizabeth Dorsey, born 1817, spinster.
10. Charles Caleb Dorsey, born 1827, died 1831.

Thomas Beale Dorsey was graduated from St. John's College at Annapolis in 1799. He was at one time Attorney General of Maryland, and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. In 1815 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention.

Milcah, his wife, died on September 25, 1850, and was buried in St. John's Churchyard at Ellicott City. Justice Dorsey died on December 26, 1855, and was interred beside that of his wife.
Caleb Dorsey 6
(1787 -18—)

Caleb Dorsey, son of John Worthington and Comfort (Worthington) Dorsey was born September 7, 1787, at Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County. He married March 13, 1816, Mary Ann Taylor, born 1797, the daughter of James and Frances (Moore) Taylor of Orange County, Virginia.

Children of Caleb and Mary Ann (Taylor) Dorsey
1. Frances Dorsey, born Aug. 5, 1818, died young.

Caleb Dorsey removed to Jefferson County, Kentucky. Mary Ann (Taylor) Dorsey died in 1841.

Edward Worthington Dorsey 6
(1793-18—)

Edward Worthington Dorsey, son of John Worthington and Comfort (Worthington) Dorsey, was born October 3, 1793. He married Eleanor Elizabeth Brown.

Children of Edward Worthington and Eleanor (Brown) Dorsey
1. Mary Snowden Dorsey married James Brodhead of Mo., one-time U. S. Minister to Switzerland.
2. Comfort Dorsey married Gilchrist Porter of Mo.
5. Thomas Beale Dorsey.
6. Eleanor Elizabeth Dorsey, died in infancy.

Edward Worthington Dorsey served as corporal in Captain Owings’ Company, 32d Maryland Regiment, War of 1812. 20 His children Mary, John, Edward, Thomas, and Comfort were heirs in the will of their paternal grandmother, Comfort Dorsey, in 1837.

20 Marine’s British Invasion of Maryland.
Charles Samuel Worthington Dorsey 6
(1797-1845)

Charles Samuel Worthington Dorsey, son of John Worthington and Comfort Dorsey, was born March 6, 1797, in Anne Arundel County. On December 4, 1827, he married Mary Pue, the daughter of Governor Charles Carnan Ridgely and Priscilla Dorsey, his wife.

Children of Charles S. W. and Mary P. (Ridgely) Dorsey

1. Priscilla Ridgely Dorsey, born 1829, died 1847.
3. Charles Ridgely Dorsey, born Jan. 20, 1835, married sisters—Catherine and Margaret Collins.
4. Rebecca Hanson Dorsey, born May 1, 1833 married Aug. 7, 1851, Col. George Riggs Gaither, C. S. A.

Charles Samuel Worthington Dorsey died July 9, 1845, and was buried in St. John’s Churchyard, Ellicott City.
MISCELLANEOUS DORSEY DATA

GREENBURY DORSEY

Greenbury Dorsey resided in Montgomery County. On October 14, 1782, John Barber rendered an account of his estate to the court of Montgomery County. An inventory showed that his personal estate was appraised at £331/17/4.

JOSHUA DORSEY

Joshua Dorsey secured license in Anne Arundel County on March 9, 1787, to marry Margaret Watkins. In his will dated September 20, 1791, and proved October 5, 1791, he described himself as “Joshua Dorsey of West River”. He bequeathed his estate to his two children—Nicholas and John Hammond—but reserved the use of it to his wife, Margaret, during life.

SARAH DORSEY
(17—1804)

Sarah Dorsey dated her will October 13, 1802, it being proved in Anne Arundel County on March 31, 1804, with Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, as the executor. Her heirs were: Anne the wife of Major Thomas Snowden; Elizabeth the wife of Dr. Charles A. Warfield; Polly Sappington; and Sally Ridgely the daughter of her late sister Ann. Distribution was made December 14, 1805, to the four legatees.

CORNELIUS S. DORSEY
(17—1829)

Cornelius S. Dorsey obtained license to marry Margaret Dycus in Baltimore County on March 2, 1812. He dated his will December 9, 1828, it being proved in Baltimore County on January 16, 1829. He named his wife, Margaret, and mentioned unnamed young children.

EDWARD JOSHUA DORSEY
(17—1808)

Edward Joshua Dorsey married Martha, born June 6, 1777, the daughter of William and Ann Hall. The license was secured December 17, 1798, in Prince Georges County. The following children have been proved.
Children of Edward Joshua and Martha (Hall) Dorsey

2. William Dorsey married Margaret Ryan.

The inventory of the personal estate of Edward Joshua Dorsey was filed in Frederick County on March 14, 1808. His administrators, Martha Dorsey and Baruch Hall, rendered the first account on October 8, 1810.

Leaven Dorsey

Leaven Dorsey of Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1832 applied for a revolutionary pension. He stated that he enlisted in the Sixth Maryland Regiment at Baltimore Town in the spring of 1777, for a term of three years, and was assigned to a company commanded by Captain Nathan Williams. He remained with the company in Baltimore until the fall of 1777, when the regiment marched to Bush Town where his company spent the winter. In the spring of 1778 the company marched through Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York, and encamped about two miles from West Point. He was there at the capture and execution of Major Andre. He remained in New York until July 1781, when he obtained a furlough to return to his home in Maryland as his mother was dangerously ill. He remained with his mother until after the surrender of Cornwallis. At Baltimore he applied to rejoin his company but was told that it was no use. He participated in no battles.

His application was rejected, inasmuch as a certificate on file in the Register of the Land Office at Annapolis stated that Leaven Dorsey enlisted as a private in the Fifth Maryland Regiment on August 3, 1779, and deserted on October 17, 1779.
EDWARDS FAMILY

A prominent historian and genealogist once said that few families can establish a loftier lineage or deduce their descent through more numerous stocks of historic distinction than the Edwards family of Wales. The motto of the clan is always written in Welsh “Hed Dduw heb ddin Duvo a digon”. (Everything with God, nothing without God.) The name Edward has been declared to signify “Happy Keeper”.

Maryland archives show that the name of Edwards appears on many of the early records in Anne Arundel County as well as St. Mary’s and Baltimore Counties. One of the pioneer settlers of the South River Hundred was John Edwards who entered the Province sometime before 1662. His plantation “Edward’s Neck” lay at the mouth of Fishing Creek and consisted at first of 100 acres, surveyed for him on March 5, 1662. In 1664 he received title to a tract of land known as “Roper’s Yard” of 200 acres which was surveyed for Thomas Roper but the warrant was issued in the name of John Edwards.

John Edwards died in 1675, leaving his entire estate to his wife, Elizabeth. It is a question whether he left any children who later became the ancestors of the Anne Arundel Edwards.

One finds a John Edwards of legal age in Anne Arundel County in 1686 when he was a witness to the will of Colonel William Burgess. The records of All Hallow’s Parish show that his wife, Hannah, was buried from the parish church on June 6, 1702.

On April 8, 1706, John Edwards, Gent., of South River, mortgaged to Thomas MacNemara, Gent., of Annapolis, for 9,000 pounds of “good sound merchantable leafe tobacco” all that tract of land lying on the south side of South River on Jacob Creek called “Rich Neck”, containing 100 acres, with all gardens, orchards, pastures, woods, underwoods, house, out houses, stables, barns, and all other appurtenances, and also one negro slave called Rose.

“Rich Neck” was originally patented by Mareen Duval. In 1709 when John Edwards sold this tract, the deed stated that he was “seized in perfect state of inheritance in fee simple”. He conveyed it to Josiah Wilson of Prince Georges County for £50. “Rich Neck” lay next to the land of Richard Cheney.
No further record of John Edwards exists, and it is not known what kinship, if any, he was to Cadwallader Edwards who presents the first connected history of the family in Anne Arundel County.

Cadwallader Edwards

Cadwallader Edwards was a resident of Annapolis at the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was probably born about or before the year 1685, for in 1705 he constructed the altar and font for St. Ann's Church. On April 12, 1710, he married, according to the records of St. Ann’s Parish, Catherine, the widow of Henry Bourne. A son, Charles, was born to Henry and Catherine Bourne in 1704.

Children of Cadwallader and Catherine Edwards


Cadwallader Edwards was a communicant of St. Ann’s Parish and in 1713 at the Easter meeting of the parishioners, he was elected warden. He occupied pew numbered seventeen.

In 1710 Cadwallader Edwards received from the Assembly £28 for work done on the State House. In 1711 he was commissioned to make window shutters for the State House and to “fit up” the Council and Naval Offices. A commission was appointed on November 3, 1712, to review the work of the State House and “reported that they had viewed the same and that the work is well done, and that the charge thereof amounts to £46/6. Resolved the committee of accounts allow the same”.

On November 15, 1712, Cadwallader Edwards was commissioned to “fit up” the office of the clerk and to construct pews for the House of Delegates. The next year he did work on St. Ann’s Church and made two posts and the still for the church gate.

On June 2, 1713, Cadwallader Edwards sold to Charles Carroll a house and lot in Annapolis for £65/9/8. No further record exists—neither his will nor administration of his estate has been found in Anne Arundel County.

Edward Edwards

Edward Edwards, the son of Cadwallader and Catherine Edwards, was born in St. Ann’s Parish on June 7, 1711, and was baptized at the parish church on July 8, of the same year.
At the age of twenty-three he courted Jemina Welsh, a maiden of the South Hundred Hundred and escorted her to the altar at All Hallow’s Church in January, 1734. Jemina was baptized at the parish church April 19, 1717, and was the daughter of Robert and Catherine (Lewis) Welsh. The record of only one child has been found, that there were more, is probable.

*Children of Edward and Jemina (Welsh) Edwards*

1. Edward Edwards married Anne ———. *q.v.*

Jemina died about 1741 or before, for on November 18, 1742, the marriage of Edward Edwards with Elizabeth Chilton is recorded at St. Ann’s Church.

Robert Welsh, the father-in-law of Edward Edwards, died in 1762. From the tone of his will it was apparent that Robert was not on such excellent terms with the heirs of his deceased daughter, Jemina, “to the heirs of my daughter, Jemina Edwards deceased, one shilling if demanded”.

On May 8, 1744, Edward Edwards sold to Richard Barnes for £10 a tract of land called “Bold Venture”, containing 200 acres, which lay on both sides of the main branch of the Severn River about six miles above the Severn Bridge.

The date of the death of Edward Edwards is not known, nor any present record exists as to the administration of his estate.

**Cadwallader Edwards ²**

(1713-1743)

Cadwallader Edwards, son of Cadwallader and Catherine Edwards, was born in St. Ann’s Parish, and baptized at the parish church on August 16, 1713. He married Ann ———. No proof has been found of any issues.

Cadwallader Edwards was living as late as 1742, for in that year he was witness to the will of Caleb Dorsey. By January 15, 1744, however, letters of administration to his estate had been issued to his widow, Ann Edwards, with Joshua Dorsey of Caleb as one of her bondsmen. His brother, Edward Edwards, signed the inventory papers as the nearest of kin. By 1746 his administratrix had married Thomas Howard, for in that year they both rendered an account on the estate.
ENSIGN EDWARD EDWARDS 3
(17—1786)

Edward Edwards, son of Edward and Jemina (Welsh) Edwards, was born about 1738 in St. Ann’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Ann ———, who is believed to have been connected with the Linthicum family. In 1752 Edward Edwards, Thomas Linthicum Sr., and Thomas Linthicum Jr., all figured in a land transaction with Philip Hammond, in which "Linthicum’s Walks" was involved.

Children of Edward and Ann Edwards

2. Elizabeth Edwards married William Anderson.
7. Margaret Edwards married John Fonderen.

On May 16, 1778, Edward Edwards of South River purchased from Thomas Linthicum of Edmond, 65 acres of "Linthicum’s Walks" for £166/13/4. According to the Census of All Hallow’s Parish in 1776, Edward Edwards was the head of the family with three white men, three white women, five white children, and thirteen slaves. Nine in his household were taxable.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Edward Edwards was at least 36 years of age, but he like a great many other men in the thirties responded and served as a commissioned officer until his place could be filled later by the then untrained younger men. He was commissioned an ensign on December 10, 1776, and assigned to a company of the Fourth Maryland Regiment. He tendered his resignation on November 1, 1777. In 1778 he and his eldest son took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland.

1 Heitman.
At his death in 1786, Edward Edwards left a widow and eleven children. His widow received the dwelling and plantation "Linthicum's Walks" during her widowhood, but at her death or remarriage it was to be divided among the four sons. The seven daughters were devised various personalty.

His three sons, Aquilla, William, and Cadwallader, were named as executors. Richard Higgins and John Chalmers were bondsmen. The personal estate was appraised at £1,478/0/4, the final account being rendered on March 27, 1788.

Distribution was not made until September 23, 1793, at which time his personal estate was divided equally among the eight surviving children and the children of his deceased daughters—Jemina Evans and Catherine Lusby.

MISCELLANEOUS
Edward Edwards

Edward Edwards enlisted as a private on December 10, 1776, for three years in Captain Alexander Roxburgh's Company, First Maryland Regiment, commanded by Colonel John H. Stone. In February, 1779, he re-enlisted for the duration of the war. His name appears on a muster roll dated March 3, 1779, at Middle Brook.²

It is probable that he was the Edward Edwards who died intestate in Baltimore County, when Catherine Edwards was named administratrix by the court on May 14, 1784. Joseph Edwards and Thomas Clevery were bondsmen.

² A. G. O., War Dept., Wash.
THE Griffith family of Anne Arundel County owes its inception to one William Griffith who as a British lad was transported into the Province by Michael Stuppel and Stephen Bernerd. These two enterprisers on June 18, 1675, applied to His Lordship Land Office at St. Mary's City for 1,750 acres of land for transporting into the Province to inhabit thirty-five persons among whom was William Griffith.

This youth planted his seed in the New World and became the forbear of the future family of Griffith which was to play such an important rôle in the settlement of Maryland frontier and later to promote the independence of the nation. Eighty years hence another generation became conspicuous in their courage and the strength of their conviction in advancing Maryland's secession from the Union, and when their endeavor was thwarted, they supported loyally the Southern Confederacy.

The Griffith youths of Maryland fought bravely for the South, while those who had migrated to more Southern States likewise volunteered for their States. A scion of the Griffith family was a brigadier general of the Texas troops and at one time their commander-in-chief.

**William Griffith**

(16—1699)

Although records show that William Griffith was in Maryland by 1675, he was probably a minor for he remained unmarried until about 1687 and did not receive his first warrant for land until 1694. He settled in Middle Neck Hundred and there he married Sarah, the daughter of the Scotch Quaker, John Maccubin, by his second wife, Eleanor.

*Children of William and Sarah (Maccubin) Griffith*


2. Sophia Griffith, born Apr. 27, 1691, married Benjamin, son of Mareen and Susannah Duvall.


His first grant of land was surveyed November 4, 1694, under the name of "Griffith's Lot", containing 197 acres, which lay between South and Severn Rivers. He also acquired from Neale Clark "Clark's Luck" at Hogg Neck on the north side of South River.

He executed a brief will on August 31, 1699, by which he bequeathed his wife the dwelling and plantation (presumably "Clark's Luck") and to Charles and Sophia equalled portions of "Griffith's Lot". He devised Orlando a horse. The instrument was probated on October 23, 1699.

His widow on April 22, 1716, married Thomas Reynolds, High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.
ORLANDO GRIFFITH ²

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

Orlando Griffith, son of William and Sarah (Maccubin) Griffith, was born October 17, 1688, in Middle Neck Hundred, Anne Arundel County. He married on June 6, 1717, Katherine, the daughter of John and Katherine Howard.

Children of Orlando and Katherine (Howard) Griffith

1. Sarah Griffith, born 1718, married Nicholas Dorsey. q.v.
2. Nicholas Griffith, died young.
5. Joshua Griffith, born 1730, married Ann Hall. q.v.
7. Lucretia Griffith, born Feb. 5, 1739, married Caleb Davis and Azel Waters. q.v.
8. Orlando Griffith, born 1741, d.s.p. 1774, naming: Brothers Henry, Greenbury, Joshua, Benjamin, and Charles; and niece Lydia Griffith of Greenbury.

Orlando Griffith left the scenes of his youth on South River and settled in Queen Caroline Parish, where he became a vestryman of the church. He died in March, 1757. His will dated April 3, 1753, was probated in Anne Arundel County on April 25, 1757.

Katherine, his wife, was bequeathed the entire personal estate during widowhood, but in the event of her remarriage then only her third, the remainder reverting to Lucretia. Henry was named executor and willed five shillings. Greenbury received “Ward’s Care Enlarged” whereon he was then residing, and a portion of “Howard’s Luck”, consisting of 26 acres.

Joshua was devised 340 acres of “Griffith’s Adventure”, where he resided. Benjamin and Orlando were given 500 acres of land near a draft of the Patapsco River called Marley Runn, portions of “Griffith’s Adventure”, and personalty. Charles Greenbury received a 250-acre portion of “Griffith’s Adventure”. Sarah Dorsey was devised £10 and Lucretia Griffith £50.

His widow, Katherine, lived until February, 1783.
Henry Griffith, son of Orlando and Katherine (Howard) Griffith, was born February 14, 1720, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married first Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward and Sarah (Todd) Dorsey, on April 9, 1741, in Queen Caroline Parish.

Children of Henry and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Griffith
2. Henry Griffith, born Mar. 16, 1774/5, married Sarah Warfield and Sarah Davis. q.v.

The first wife of Henry Griffith died on December 24, 1749. He married secondly on June 4, 1751, in Queen Caroline Parish, Ruth, the daughter of John and Ann (Dorsey) Hammond.

Children of Henry and Ruth (Hammond) Griffith
5. Samuel Griffith, born May 7, 1752, married Rachel Warfield and Ruth Berry. q.v.
7. Philemon Griffith, born 1756, married Eleanor Jacob. q.v.
8. Charles Griffith, born Dec. 16, 1758, not mentioned in father's will.
9. Ann Griffith, born Feb. 24, 1762, married June 1, 1779, Nicholas Hall.
13. Ruth Griffith married Joab Waters. q.v.

Henry Griffith settled in the Lower District of Frederick County where he became one of the foremost men in that section. He represented Frederick County in the General Assembly prior to 1776 and was a member of the commission in establishing the Lower District into Montgomery County. During the days preceding the Revolution certainly no man was more active in western Maryland. Prior to the organization of Montgomery County he was on the Committee of Observation for Frederick County, Commissioner of Peace, and a Member of the Association of Freemen. He was appointed one of the first magistrates of Montgomery, and was also a delegate to the Annapolis Convention in July, 1775.¹

¹ Archives, vol. 11.
His will was probated in Montgomery County on October 10, 1794. Samuel was bequeathed the parental dwelling-plantation, while Henry was devised the plantation whereon two of the latter’s sons were already seated. Joshua and Philemon were also named as heirs.

His grandson, Nicholas Griffith of Henry, received bequests, as well as William Ridgely Griffith, Juliet Griffith, Phoebe Griffith, and John Griffith children of his deceased son, John. The children of Amon and Ruth Riggs were devised “Griffith’s Park” in Allegany County, while the children of Samuel Welsh by his late wife, Rachel, were given “Sherwood Forrest”. Other grandchildren provided for were: the children of Nicholas and Ann Hall; Sarah Todd; and his grandson Lyde Griffith. His sons-in-law, John Burgess and Joab Waters, in behalf of their wives were willed various bequests.

**Greenbury Griffith**

(1727-1809)

Greenbury Griffith, son of Orlando and Katherine (Howard) Griffith, was born December 31, 1727, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married on January 20, 1752, in Queen Caroline Parish, Ruth, born October 21, 1730, the daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Riggs.

Children of Greenbury and Ruth (Riggs) Griffith

1. Hezekiah Griffith, born 1752, married Catherine Warfield. q.v.
4. Caleb Griffith, born 1759, married Mary Richardson. q.v.
5. Greenbury Griffith, born 1761, married Rebecca Gartrell. q.v.
7. Rachel Griffith, born Apr. 9, 1766, married Edward Mobley, Mar. 27, 1788.

Greenbury Griffith was a member of the vestry of Queen Caroline Parish in 1757, and also from 1762 to 1764. His wife died on October 19, 1779; he survived until March 1, 1809.
Joshua Griffith, son of Orlando and Katherine (Howard) Griffith, was born January 25, 1730, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On November 2, 1758, he married Ann Hall.

Children of Joshua and Ann (Hall) Griffith
1. Dennis Griffith, born 1759, married Elizabeth Ridgely. q.v.
2. Rachel Griffith, born Sept. 16, 1761, married Capt. John Sprigg Belt; Member of Society of Cincinnati.

Joshua as a bachelor of Queen Caroline Parish in 1756 paid a tax of £100. He was also Deputy Surveyor of Anne Arundel County in 1759 to 1760, and during the same years was inspector of tobacco at Elk Ridge Landing.

He dated his will November 9, 1778, it being proved in Anne Arundel County on February 9, 1779. Dennis was bequeathed a portion of "Dorsey's Hills", "Timber Lane", and "Pole Cate Glade". William received "Herbert's Care", and Joshua the residue of "Dorsey's Hills". Rachel and Anne were willed personalty. His executors, wife and son Dennis, were to sell the house and lot at Elk Ridge.

Benjamin Griffith, son of Orlando and Katherine (Howard) Griffith, was born November 22, 1732, Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On November 27, 1755, he married Mary, born September 14, 1732, the daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Riggs.

Children of Benjamin and Mary (Riggs) Griffith
2. Elisha Griffith, born Mar. 25, 1758, married Catherine Wolfe. q.v.
5. Katherine Griffith, born July 18, 1765, married Benjamin King.
Benjamin Griffith was quite active during the Revolution. The following letter was written to him by the Committee of Observation of Baltimore County.2

MR. BENJAMIN GRIFFITH:
I fancy from what I hear that you mistook the directions I gave you. They are only that you should get the vessels ready for sinking and not to sink them immediately. I would not have them sink till you are ordered to do so by Capt. Nicholson.
March 9, 1776.

He was an agent for the purchasing of provisions in Baltimore County, having succeeded John Sterrett who had removed from Baltimore County to Anne Arundel.3 It is also possible that he was the Benjamin Griffith who was appointed first lieutenant of Captain John Smith's company of Baltimore County Militia.4

COLONEL CHARLES GREENBURY GRIFFITH 3
(1744-1792)

Charles Greenbury Griffith, son of Orlando and Katherine (Howard) Griffith, was born May 17, 1744, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Sarah, born November 14, 1745, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Warfield) Ridgely.

Children of Charles Greenbury and Sarah (Ridgely) Griffith

In 1775 Charles Greenbury Griffith served on the Committee of Observation of Frederick County. The following is taken from the Maryland Archives: "Commission issued to Charles Greenbury Griffith appointed Colonel of Battalion of Militia to be raised in Frederick County for the Flying Camp in room of Otho Holland Williams who resigned".5 On August 7, 1776, the treasurer of the State was ordered to pay him £600 in order to march his battalion to Philadelphia. The following letter was written to the Maryland Deputies by the Council: "Colonel Griffith appears to us active and spirited and we beg leave to recommend him to your notice . . . . some little countenance from you might be of service to him".

Colonel Griffith died on August 12, 1792.

2 Archives, vol. 11.
3 Archives, vol. 21.
4 Archives, vol. 16.
5 Archives, vol. 12.
Colonel Henry Griffith 4
(1745-1809)

Henry Griffith, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Griffith, was born March 16, 1744/5, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. His first wife was Elizabeth Warfield, whom he married on November 13, 1766.

Children of Henry and Elizabeth (Warfield) Griffith
1. Henry Griffith, born 1767, married Mary Riggs. q.v.
2. Allen Griffith, born 1769, died 1787.
3. Nicholas Griffith, born 1771, married Anne Ridgely. q.v.
5. Henrietta Griffith, born 1775, died young.

After the death of his first wife on January 21, 1776, Henry Griffith married Sarah, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gaither) Davis.

Children of Henry and Sarah (Davis) Griffith

Henry Griffith was commissioned first lieutenant of Captain Richard Stringer's Company of Anne Arundel County Militia on August 28, 1777. The same year he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Middle Battalion of militia in Montgomery County.6

Henry Griffith died on April 14, 1809. His will, dated September 8, 1806, was proved June 21, 1809. Henry was bequeathed the dwelling and plantation whereon he was then living in Montgomery County which had been devised to the testator by his father, Henry, also "Elk Ridge Addition", "New Year's Gift", and "Tuskulim".

His grandsons, Nicholas and Thomas, children of his deceased son, Nicholas, were devised the dwelling and plantation whereon their father lately resided in Montgomery County, but they were to allow their mother and four sisters—Sarah, Henrietta, Margaret, and Harriet—the use of the dwelling. Thomas was bequeathed the plantation whereon he was then living, whereas Elizabeth Worthington received negroes.

Negroes were left to the following grandchildren: Sarah R. Griffith of Nicholas, Nicholas Griffith of Nicholas, John Henry Griffith, and Henry Griffith. The residue was to be divided among Henry, Elizabeth, Thomas, and the heirs of Nicholas.

6 Archives, vol. 16.
CAPTAIN SAMUEL GRIFFITH 4
(1752-1833)

Samuel Griffith, son of Henry and Ruth (Hammond) Griffith, was born May 7, 1752, in Montgomery County. He married first Rachel, born October 1, 1757, the daughter of John and Rachel (Dorsey) Warfield.

Children of Samuel and Rachel (Warfield) Griffith
1. Lyde Griffith, born 1774, married Anne (Poole) Dorsey and Amelia Wayman.  q.v.

Rachel (Warfield) Griffith died on December 28, 1775, thereupon Samuel Griffith was married on April 1, 1779, to Ruth Berry by the Rev. Joseph Threlkeld of Cabin John, Montgomery County. Ruth was born March 5, 1762, the daughter of Richard and Sarah (Dorsey) Berry.

Children of Samuel and Ruth (Berry) Griffith
5. Ruth Griffith, born 1784, died spinster 1864.
7. Richard H. Griffith, born 1787, married Mary Anne Magruder.
8. Henry Berry Griffith, born 1788, married Maria C. Ashman.
12. Michael Berry Griffith, born 1796, married Lydia Crabb.  q.v.

Samuel Griffith served on the Committee of Observation for Frederick County in 1775. He was commissioned on March 15, 1776, a First Lieutenant in the capacity of Quartermaster of Colonel Charles Griffith's Battalion of the Flying Camp. He saw active duty in New Jersey and the early campaign around New York City. On December 5, 1776, he was com-
missioned a Captain of the Third Maryland Regiment commanded by Colonel Mordecai Gist. He resigned his commission August 12, 1778.  

On the June 17, 1778, the Council of Safety wrote the following communication to his commanding officer, Colonel Gist:

"John Drummond complains that Captain Samuel Griffith enlisted his son, Hugh, only 14 years of age next Valentine's Day. He says his son is a very weakly Lad and subject to Fits and that he was carried away without being passed by a Field Officer. Lads under 16 years old ought not to be enlisted without the consent of their Parents. . . . If Griffith has not been paid that £6, he ought not to receive it and, if he has received it, he ought to return it."

Under the Act of 1818, compensations to Revolutionary soldiers in financial need, Captain Griffith applied for a pension which was subsequently granted. It was rescinded, however, following the Act of 1820, when all pensioners were compelled to submit an affidavit of their property holdings.

He however was replaced on the pension rolls under the Act of 1832. At that time Philemon Griffith of Frederick County certified that he served under Captain Samuel Griffith at the Battle of Long Island and that he, Philemon Griffith, was taken a prisoner. Montjoy Bayly certified that he acted as Adjutant of the Flying Camp and vouched for the services of Samuel Griffith. The latter died in Montgomery County on May 12, 1833.

His widow under the Act of 1838 applied for a widow's pension by rights of her husband's services. Her sister, Amelia Thomas, aged 69 of Washington, D. C., certified that she was present at the wedding. She appointed her son, Alfred Griffith of Baltimore, her attorney. Her application was approved. She died on May 23, 1846, leaving the following children—Ruth H. Griffith, Sarah Lyon, Betsy Matthews, Jefferson Griffith, Richard Griffith, Horatio Griffith, Israel Griffith, Philemon Griffith, and Michael B. Griffith.

Her will, dated October 1845, was proved in Montgomery County June 16, 1846. Besides naming the above listed heirs, she devised property to the heirs of her son, Henry B. Griffith, and spoke of property due her from the estate of Robert Warfield.

**Lieutenant John Hammond Griffith**

(1754 - ——)

John Hammond Griffith, son of Henry and Ruth (Hammond) Griffith, was born April 20, 1754. He married Elizabeth Ridgely on March 22, 1778.

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7 Archives, vols. 11, 12; Heitman; Application in Pension Office.
8 Archives, vol. 21.
Children of John Hammond and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Griffith

1. William Ridgely Griffith.
2. Juliet Griffith.
3. Phoebe Griffith.
4. John Griffith married Elizabeth ——. Will proved 1839, granting entire estate to wife.

In 1776 John Hammond Griffith was appointed an ensign in Captain Leonard Deakin's Company of the First Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp and served in that capacity until the early days of December. On December 10, 1776, he was commissioned a first lieutenant of the Seventh Maryland Regiment. He resigned on March 20, 1777.\(^9\)

Colonel Philemon Griffith 4
(1756-1838)

Philemon Griffith, son of Henry and Ruth (Hammond) Griffith, was born August 29, 1756. He secured license on July 7, 1783, in Frederick County to marry Eleanor, the daughter of Mordecai and Jemina (Isaacs) Jacob, of Prince Georges County.

Children of Philemon and Eleanor (Jacob) Griffith

1. Jeminia Griffith, died 1838.
2. Philemon Griffith, born 1784, died 1799.
3. Henry Griffith, born 1789, died 1790.
7. Lemuel Griffith, born 1795, married Rachel Warfield Griffith. q.v.
8. Agrippa Griffith, born 1796, died 1799.
10. Sarah Griffith, born 1799, died 1803.

Philemon Griffith was commissioned in 1776 a lieutenant in Captain Price's Rifle Company, and first saw active service in New Jersey, from which he was ordered to Boston and finally Long Island. Ultimately he was promoted to captain of the 3d Company of Colonel Rawlings' Regiment, and was taken prisoner by the British at Fort Washington on November 16, 1776. He was advanced to major on December 10, 1776, and exchanged on May 8, 1777. He resigned his commission in 1778. The Governor of Maryland later conferred the title of colonel.

\(^9\) Archives, vol. 11; Heitman.
On September 3, 1830, he appointed William Lambert Jr. of Richmond, Virginia, his attorney to receive bounty land for his services as a captain in the Virginia Army of the Revolution. On November 4, 1831, he was issued warrants 7,000 and 7,001 each for 2,000 acres of land.  
Colonel Griffith died in Frederick County on April 29, 1838, his wife having died a few days previously on April 15.

**Joshua Griffith**

*(1764-1845)*

Joshua Griffith, son of Henry and Ruth (Hammond) Griffith, was born March 25, 1764, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On November 1, 1783, in Frederick County he obtained license to marry Elizabeth, born 1765, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Ridgely.

*Children of Joshua and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Griffith*

1. Lydia Griffith, born Nov. 6, 1784, married 1808 Warner Crow, in Ky.
4. Elizabeth Griffith, born 1791, died young.

Elizabeth, his first wife, died in 1797. In Anne Arundel County, Maryland, he married on June 10, 1798, Elizabeth, born 1769, the daughter of Charles Greenbury and Sarah (Macgill) Ridgely.

*Children of Joshua and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Griffith*


His second wife died in Maryland on November 3, 1803. He and his family in 1805 removed to Kentucky and settled at Owensboro. He died there on November 29, 1845.

**Hezekiah Griffith**

*(1757-1796)*

Hezekiah Griffith, son of Greenbury and Ruth (Riggs) Griffith, was born November 25, 1752, in Queen Caroline Parish. He married Catherine, born April 7, 1757, the daughter of Azel and Sarah (Griffith) Warfield.

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10 Burgess' Virginia Soldiers of 1776.
Children of Hezekiah and Catherine (Warfield) Griffith

2. Sarah Griffith, born May 17, 1778, married 1797, Bazaleel Wells.
5. Lydia Griffith, born Dec. 10, 1785, married George Fetter.

In 1777 Hezekiah Griffith was commissioned a first lieutenant of the Montgomery County Militia.\(^{11}\) He died April 14, 1796.

**Howard Griffith**

(1757 - 1834)

Howard Griffith, son of Greenbury and Ruth (Riggs) Griffith, was born June 2, 1757, in Queen Caroline Parish. On February 7, 1782, he married Jemina, the daughter of Mordecai and Jemina (Isaacs) Jacob, of Prince Georges County.

Children of Howard and Jemina (Jacob) Griffith

5. Leah Griffith, born 1792, died spinster 1835.
8. Thomas J. Griffith, born June 11, 1801.
10. Sarah Griffith.

In 1777 Howard Griffith was appointed an ensign in the Upper Battalion of the Montgomery County Militia.\(^{12}\) He died in Montgomery County on January 4, 1834.

His will, dated January 25, 1831, was proved January 21, 1834. He named his daughters, Sarah Griffith; Ruth Maynard; Leah Griffith;

\(^{11}\) Archives, vol. 16.
\(^{12}\) Archives, vol. 16.
Eleanor Chiswell; and the heirs of his deceased daughter, Jemina Riggs, that is, Amon Riggs, Lydia Riggs, and Elizabeth Riggs. He mentioned his sons Mordecai Griffith; Howard Griffith; Thomas Griffith; and Lebbeus Griffith—also his niece Rebecca Griffith.

On November 19, 1836, Ruth Maynard, Thomas J. Griffith, Eleanor Chiswell, Lebbeus Griffith, and Leah Griffith acknowledged the receipt of their legacies from their father's estate from Greenbury Griffith, the executor. At the same time Amon and Lydia G. Riggs of Seneca County, Ohio, heirs of Jemina (Griffith) Riggs, appointed Ruth Maynard their attorney in the settlement of their grandfather's estate.

**Caleb Griffith** 4

(1759-1843)

Caleb Griffith, son of Greenbury and Ruth (Riggs) Griffith, was born April 11, 1759, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On November 2, 1787, he obtained license in Frederick County to marry Mary Richardson. She was born November 13, 1767.

*Children of Caleb and Mary (Richardson) Griffith*

2. Thomas Griffith, born Apr. 1, 1791, married first Martha Young, and secondly Catherine Preston; resided in Ky.

The wife of Caleb Griffith died on December 11, 1835, he died on December 9, 1843.
Greenbury Griffith, son of Greenbury and Ruth (Riggs) Griffith, was born July 28, 1761, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On November 29, 1787, he married Rebecca Gartrell.

Children of Greenbury and Rebecca (Gartrell) Griffith

1. William Griffith, married Mary Burnside. License Apr. 9, 1812, Mont. Co.
5. John Griffith married Martha, dau. of Frederick and Jane (Gartrell) Gaither. License Nov. 6, 1826, Mont. Co.
6. Elizabeth G. Griffith married Ezra Dorsey. g.v.

Greenbury Griffith died intestate in Frederick County in 1831. The court named his son Nacy Griffith the administrator.

John Riggs Griffith, son of Greenbury and Ruth (Riggs) Griffith, was born December 10, 1773, Queen Caroline Parish. On November 1, 1797, he married Sarah Tracy.

Children of John Riggs and Sarah (Tracy) Griffith

1. Lydia Griffith married R. W. Willet.
5. Flavilla Griffith married John Etchinson.

John Riggs Griffith died intestate in Montgomery County during 1821. The court named his eldest daughter, Lydia, the administratrix of the estate. She filed an inventory on July 17, 1821.
Ensign Dennis Griffith 4
(1759-1805)

Dennis Griffith, son of Joshua and Ann (Hall) Griffith, was born November 9, 1759, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On January 20, 1785, he married Elizabeth, born December 25, 1766, the daughter of Greenbury and Lucy (Stringer) Ridgely.

Children of Dennis and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Griffith
8. Elizabeth Griffith, born 1798, died young.

William Deakins Jr. wrote the following letter to the Council on September 2, 1776. "I know my brother will wish to have his First Sergeant Mr. Dennis Griffith appointed his Ensign, and when he makes his return I expect he will solicit you in his favor. He is a very deserving young man and I think merits the commission".13 On October 2, 1776, Dennis Griffith was appointed an Ensign of Captain Deakins' Company, Colonel Griffith's Battalion, of the Flying Camp.

In 1786 he was justice of the peace in Anne Arundel County. Like his father he was a surveyor and his well known Griffith's map of Maryland, published in 1794, is considered a gem among the early authentic maps of the Republic. He was a vestryman of Queen Caroline Parish, and one time a delegate to the Episcopal Conference. He died in 1805, his widow survived until 1834.

Elisha Griffith 4
(1758-18—)

Elisha Griffith, son of Benjamin and Mary (Riggs) Griffith, was born March 25, 1758, in Anne Arundel County. On August 27, 1781, in Frederick County, he obtained license to marry Catherine Wolfe.

13 Archives, vol. 12.
In May, 1777, he enlisted for six months as a private in Montgomery County Militia in the company of Captain Nathaniel Pigman, Colonel John Murdock's Regiment. At the Battle of Germantown he sustained wounds. He was discharged in January, 1778, and returned to his home in Montgomery County. After the war he resided for a time in Anne Arundel County, prior to his settlement in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Under the Act of 1832, he applied for a Revolutionary pension from his residence in Fayette County. In June, 1838, he requested the Pension Office to change his address to that of Pittsburgh.

Orlando Griffith

(1767-18—)

Orlando Griffith, son of Benjamin and Mary (Riggs) Griffith, was born November 24, 1767, Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On January 6, 1812, he married Sarah Mockabee of Montgomery County.

Children of Orlando and Sarah (Mockabee) Griffith
2. Uriah Griffith married ——— Ramsey.
3. Albert Griffith.
4. Mary Ann Griffith married Levi S. Hall.
5. Catherine Griffith married Joel Hale.

Orlando Griffith removed from Maryland and settled at Harper's Ferry. He also lived at one time in Uffington, now in Monongalia County, West Virginia.

Lyde Griffith

(1774-1839)

Lyde Griffith, the only son of Samuel Griffith by his first wife, Rachel Warfield, was born January 13, 1774. In 1796 he married Anne, the daughter of Henry Poole but more recently the widow of Vachel Dorsey of Anne Arundel County.

Children of Lyde and Anne (Poole) Griffith
2. Elizabeth Griffith, born Apr. 8, 1800, married Nov. 1, 1825, Thomas, son of Nicholas and Anne (Ridgely) Griffith.
3. Rachel Warfield Griffith, born Jan. 21, 1802, married Lemuel, son of Philemon and Eleanor (Jacob) Griffith.
Anne, his first wife, died on January 9, 1808, thereupon he married secondly Amelia, the daughter of John and Ann (Warfield) Wayman.

*Children of Lyde and Amelia (Wayman) Griffith*

7. Louisa Hood Griffith, born 1814, died spinster 1844.

Lyde Griffith died on June 28, 1839. His will, dated June 1, 1836, was proved in Montgomery County on July 2, 1839.

Henry received the dwelling and plantation “Griffith’s Being”, and Lyde a portion of the same tract. Charles and Walter each were bequeathed other realty.

He named his three daughters, Elizabeth wife of Thomas Griffith, Milcah wife of Samuel Riggs, and Louisa who was willed the farm where Ruth, the widow of Samuel Riggs, lived. To his “unfortunate daughter” Rachel W. Griffith $1.00.

His son, Henry Griffith, died without issues in Montgomery County, where his will was proved on September 8, 1857. To his nephew, Lyde Griffith of Walter, he willed his gold watch, chain, and seals. The residue of the estate was bequeathed to his wife, Elizabeth, and after her death or marriage then to his sister, Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Griffith.

**Michael Berry Griffith**

(1796-18—)

Michael Berry Griffith, son of Samuel and Ruth (Berry) Griffith, was born February 26, 1796, in Montgomery County. On August 28, 1823, he obtained license in Montgomery County to marry Lydia Ridgely Crabb. She was born June 24, 1799, the daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Griffith) Crabb.

*Children of Michael Berry and Lydia (Crabb) Griffith*

1. Jeremiah Crabb Griffith, born Apr. 30, 1825, married May 24, 1866, Grace M. Price, of Rockwell, Tex.
Griffith Family

made Elizabeth Roberts, Nov. 29, 1857, of Texas.
5. Ruth Matilda Griffith, born Aug. 20, 1835, Jefferson, Mo., married
William L. McDaniel Aug. 24, 1854, at San Augustine, Tex.
6. Amanda J. Griffith, born 1838, died 1852.

Michael Berry Griffith about 1833 with his family migrated to Jefferson
County, Territory of Missouri, where he lived before he finally settled in
what was then the Republic of Texas. His wife died in Texas on March 20,
1864.

Israel Griffith 5
(1799-1875)

Israel Griffith, son of Samuel and Ruth (Berry) Griffith, was born in
Montgomery County August 17, 1799. He married on September 28, 1824,
in Frederick County, Sarah Ann, the daughter of Philemon and Eleanor
(Jacob) Griffith, who was born March 23, 1803.

Children of Israel and Sarah Ann (Griffith) Griffith
1. Charles Henry Griffith, born Dec. 21, 1825, married Dec. 1846,
Catherine Horsey, of Del.
2. Mary Eleanor Griffith, born July 8, 1828, married Oct. 17, 1850, at
Baltimore, Walter, son of Walter and Mary (Dorsey) Farnandis.
3. Frances Griffith, born July 28, 1830, married first at Baltimore,
Dr. James C. Worthington, and removed to Chillicothe, O., and
secondly in Baltimore, Dr. William H. Hungerford.
4. Alverda Griffith, born Aug. 7, 1832, married Dec. 9, 1852, Baltimore,
Romulus R., son of Romulus and Rachel (Riggs) Griffith.
7. George Griffith, born Feb. 8, 1838, died young.
9. Emma Griffith, born Oct. 2, 1842, married Sept. 27, 1862, at Balti-
more, a son of Charles and Rebecca (Ashman) Coleman.
Baltimore, Anna Gertrude Thorpe.

At the Census of 1850 Israel Griffith was living in the 13th ward of
Baltimore Towne, in possession of realty appraised at $100,000. He died
on January 19, 1875. His widow died on April 22, 1877.

Lemuel Griffith 5
(1795-1846)

Lemuel Griffith, son of Philemon and Eleanor (Jacob) Griffith, was
born April 22, 1795. He married his kinswoman, Rachel Warfield, the
daughter of Lyde and Anne (Poole) Griffith. Rachel was born January 21, 1802. The license was obtained in Frederick County on April 22, 1819.

Children of Lemuel and Rachel (Griffith) Griffith

8. Columbus Griffith, born May 28, 1832, married Susannah Warfield.

Lemuel Griffith died in Frederick County on April 10, 1846. At the Census of 1850 his widow was living in the New Market District, she died on April 1, 1861.

William Ridgely Griffith 5
(1793-1848)

William Ridgely Griffith, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Griffith, was born February 28, 1793. He married 1822 at Kentucky Aria, the daughter of Thomas Moseley.

Children of William and Aria (Moseley) Griffith

1. Ridgely Griffith, born 1823, died 1841.
2. William Henry Griffith, born 1825, married 1845, Margaret, dau. of John Calhoun.
3. Daniel Griffith, born 1826, married 1857, Virginia Shelby, dau. of Col. Charles S. Todd, one-time Minister to Russia, and granddaughter of Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky.
5. Orrie Griffith, died young.

In 1840 William Ridgely Griffith married secondly Martha Hopkins.

Children of William and Martha (Hopkins) Griffith


William Ridgely Griffith maintained his residence at Owensboro, Kentucky, where he became a prominent member of the bar, and at one time sat in the State Senate. He died December 7, 1848.
Mordecai J. Griffith, son of Howard and Jemina (Jacob) Griffith, was born November 15, 1782, in Queen Caroline Parish. On September 13, 1808, he married Matilda, born March 31, 1787, the daughter of Nicholas and Rachel (Warfield) Dorsey.

Children of Mordecai and Matilda (Dorsey) Griffith
1. Nicholas H. Griffith, born Aug. 18, 1810, married Sarah, dau. of Benjamin and Sarah (Harlow) Parrish, of Shelby Co., Ky., on Dec. 25, 1829; resided in Mo.
2. Erastus Griffith, born 1812, died 1819.
3. Agrippa Griffith, born 1816, died 1825.
5. Jemina Griffith, born 1818, died 1821.

Mordecai J. Griffith of Shelby County, Kentucky, appointed his brother, Greenbury Griffith of Montgomery County, Maryland, his attorney to act in the settlement of the estate of his father-in-law, Nicholas Dorsey of Montgomery County.

Mordecai J. Griffith died on July 27, 1826, in Kentucky. About 1840 his widow married Thomas Guthrie. She died on September 8, 1843.

Major Greenbury Griffith 5
(1787-1848)

Greenbury Griffith, son of Howard and Jemina (Jacob) Griffith, was born May 20, 1787, in Queen Caroline Parish. He married Prudence, born November 5, 1796, the daughter of Charles Jones, a native of Ireland.

Children of Greenbury and Prudence (Jones) Griffith
1. Jemina A. Griffith, born 1814, died spinster 1872.

Greenbury Griffith commanded the Alexandria Artillery during the War of 1812. He died on October 25, 1848. His will, dated September 3, 1844, was admitted to probate in Montgomery County on December 5, 1848.

To William Williams son of William, he left the portrait of his father then in his possession. His library he devised to his sons, Joseph and Francis, and his artillery sword to David Porter Griffith. To his youngest son, Greenbury, “my gold medal that was presented to me by my brother officers and soldiers of the Alexandria Artillery. This token of respect and regard for me as their commander I wish kept sacred and handed down to posterity, uninjured and not defaced.” Other children mentioned were Howard, Jemina, Prudence, Emily, Leah, and his two married daughters, Jane Waters and Prudence Waters. His wife was bequeathed the use of the remaining portion of his estate until his minor sons came of age.

Howard Griffith 5
(1794 - 1866)

Howard Griffith, son of Howard and Jemina (Jacob) Griffith, was born June 7, 1794, in Queen Caroline Parish. In Frederick County on November 20, 1817, he married Ruth, the daughter of Jesse and Ruth (Griffith) Plummer.

Children of Howard and Ruth (Plummer) Griffith

1. Francis Plummer Griffith, born Dec. 19, 1818, married June 29, 1843, Sarah J. Ball (born Nov. 19, 1824); settled in La Grange, La.
2. Jesse H. Griffith, born 1823, died June, 1864.


10. James H. Griffith.

Howard Griffith served in the War of 1812. In 1850 according to the census he was living in the 18th Ward of Baltimore City, and engaged as a hardware merchant. He died October 10, 1866; his widow survived him until May 18, 1885.

Lebbeus Griffith 5
(1804-1888)

Lebbeus Griffith, son of Howard and Jemina (Jacob) Griffith, was born February 4, 1804, in Queen Caroline Parish. He married first his kinswoman, Mary Eleanor, the daughter of Philemon and Eleanor (Jacob) Griffith, on January 27, 1829.

Children of Lebbeus and Mary (Griffith) Griffith

1. Philemon Howard Griffith, born May 7, 1830.
2. Jemina E. Griffith, born June 24, 1832.

Mary Eleanor, his first wife, died on June 30, 1835. He married on March 5, 1839, in Frederick County, Sarah Ann, the daughter of the Rev. John and Ruth H. (Burgess) Wood.

Children of Lebbeus and Sarah Ann (Wood) Griffith

3. Ruth Griffith, born 1839, died 1845.
5. Prudence Griffith, born 1845, died 1853.
6. Alverda Griffith, born Aug. 9, 1848.

His second wife died on January 29, 1853, thereupon he married thirdly on January 26, 1858, Ruth, the daughter of Seth and Lydia (Meredith) Warfield.

Children of Lebbeus and Ruth (Warfield) Griffith

8. Ida May Griffith, born 1858, died 1883.
13. Varena Griffith, died young.

Lebbeus Griffith died on February 4, 1888.

**Nicholas Griffith**

(1771-1803)

Nicholas Griffith, son of Henry and Sarah (Warfield) Griffith, was born November 10, 1771, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married on December 16, 1791, Anne, the daughter of Charles Greenbury and Sarah (MacGill) Ridgely.

Children of Nicholas and Anne (Ridgely) Griffith

2. Nicholas Griffith, born 1793, died 1794.
5. Mary Ann Griffith, born Apr. 21, 1798.
9. Margaret Griffith, died young.

Nicholas Griffith died intestate in Montgomery County. The inventory of his personal estate was made on November 13, 1804, with Henry and Joshua Griffith signing as kinsmen, and Ann Griffith as the executrix. The final account was made on May 26, 1814, by his widow and executrix, when the proceeds were divided between her and the following representatives—Sally Brown, Henrietta Griffith, Mary Ann Griffith, Harriet Griffith, Nicholas Griffith, and Thomas Griffith.

At what is known as the Old Griffith Burying Ground near Unity, Maryland, are interred Nicholas Griffith and his wife, Anne, who died May 26, 1861, at the age of 90 years. There are also the graves of their son, Thomas, who died January 28, 1870, and his wife, Elizabeth, who died April 3, 1860, at the age of 60 years.
Henry Griffith 5  
(1767-1837)

Henry Griffith, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Warfield) Griffith, was born December 31, 1767, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. In 1790 he married Mary, born August 14, 1768, the daughter of Samuel and Amelia (Dorsey) Riggs.

Children of Henry and Mary (Riggs) Griffith

1. Sarah Griffith, born 1790, died 1850.
5. Eleanor Anne Griffith, born Nov. 17, 1799, married Basil Owings, Sept. 5, 1822.
6. Allen Griffith, born May 7, 1801, married Mary A. Stansbury, May 27, 1833.
8. Elisha Riggs Griffith, born June 21, 1805, married first Apr. 29, 1829, Martha, dau. of Robert and Catherine (Tenney) Ober, and secondly Oct. 9, 1834, Elizabeth, dau. of Frederick and Jane (Gartrell) Gaither.

Henry Griffith dated his will June 5, 1832, which was proved in Montgomery County on November 15, 1837. The dwelling and plantation "Retirement" was willed to his wife, Mary. His other mentioned heirs were his children, Sarah, Henry, Elisha R., Romulus, Ulyssess, and Eleanor Ann Owings and her husband Basil Owings, and his grandchildren, Robert Henry Macgill, Marion Macgill, Uriah Henry Griffith, Henry Griffith, and Richard Henry Griffith.

The will of his widow, Polly Griffith, was dated March 5, 1844, and proved in Montgomery County on March 3, 1846. She named her children Sarah Griffith, Ellen Ann Owings, and Ulyssess; brother Elisha; and grandchildren, Marion G. Macgill, Robert H. Macgill, and Henry Griffith of Ulyssess.
Thomas Griffith, the son of Henry and Sarah (Davis) Griffith, was born in Anne Arundel County. On January 17, 1811, he married Harriet W. Simpson.

Children of Thomas and Harriet (Simpson) Griffith

1. Sarah Davis Griffith married ————— Iglehart.
2. Thomas Davis Griffith, born Mar. 23, 1814.

The will of Thomas Griffith was dated September 6, 1837, and probated in Anne Arundel County, May 26, 1838. He bequeathed to his daughter, Sarah Davis Iglehart, the tract known as “Venson Park”, and to Thomas Davis Griffith, a portion of “Griffith’s Purchase”. He devised several bequests to his daughter, Harriet S. White. All children were to have equalled rights in the family burying ground.
CAPTAIN CHARLES GRIFFITH, GENT.²

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

Charles Griffith, son of William and Sarah (Maccubin) Griffith, was born January 20, 1693, in St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married first Mary (Wolden) Mercer. She had previously married on June 17, 1713, Jacob Mercer.

Children of Charles and Mary (Wolden) Griffith

2. Charles Griffith, born 1719, married Ann Davidge. q.v.

His wife departed on February 18, 1721, and he married secondly in 1727 Catherine, born 1705, the daughter of John and Hester (Larkin) Baldwin.

Children of Charles and Catherine (Baldwin) Griffith

6. Catherine Griffith married Nicholas Worthington. q.v.

Captain Charles Griffith, as he was styled, lived in Middle Neck Hundred about six miles from Annapolis. He was at one time a vestryman of St. Ann's Parish. His will was dated April 10, 1767, and proved in Anne Arundel County on October 17, 1771.

His son, William, was left five shillings. Charles received "Richardson's Joy" of 50 acres, "James Inheritance" of 50 acres, "Narrow Creek" of 41 acres, the island on the Severn, and all lands at the head of the Severn called "Narrow Neck", and negroes. Mary White, the daughter, was devised personalty. John was bequeathed the dwelling and plantation called "Griffith's Lot", but in the event that he died without issues then to the children of Nicholas Worthington. The latter received nine negroes.

His grandson, Charles Worthington, was willed 200 acres of "Orphan's Inheritance" on Round Bay, and John Griffith Worthington, another grandson, was given "Norwood's Fancy" on Round Bay. Bequests were also made to his granddaughters, Catherine and Elizabeth Worthington.
The following is taken from his remarkable "pocket book" which fortunately has been handed down to the present generation:

"Charles Griffith was married to Mary Mercer, the widow of Jacob, In the year of our Lord on August the 29th 1717 ".
"My son, William Griffith, was born of Mary his mother, the fifteenth day 1718, On a Saturday at 4 a Clock in the Morning ".
"My son, Charles Griffith, was born of Mary his mother the fifth day of March 1719/20. On a Saturday at 6 a Clock at night ".
"My dafter, Mary Griffith, was born of Mary her mother ye sixteenth day of January 1721. On a Tuesday about 3 a Clock in the afternoon.
"Memorandum. That my wife Mary Griffith Departed this life on the 18 of February 1721. And I give my dafter Mary to my brotheard Orlando Wife Catherine to nurse, who was then about a month and 2 days old, and I give her nine pounds a year per agreement for 2 years which I pade and my brother told me, if I would let her continear longeare I should pay no more, only find her clothes which I agreed to, and so she continued ".

Charles Griffith.

"John Griffith son to Charles and Catherine His Wife was borne on a Monday night about 9 a clock. In Ye year of our Lord One thousand sevven hundred and twenty eight 1728 ".
"Sarah Griffith dafter to Ditos was borne Ye 30 day of August, on a Sunday night about 10 a clock, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Sevven hundred and Thirty 1730 ".
"Catherine Griffith dafter to Ditos was borne Ye Thirty-first day of May on a Wednesday at 4 a clock on ye afternoon, in ye Year of our Lord one Thousand Sevven hundred and thirty-two ".
"My dear Wife Catherine Griffith, Departed this life on Whitsunday at night about Tenn a clock being the 13 day of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand sevven hundred and thirty three, in the twenty-eight year of her age. The Lord of heaven Receive her Soule ".
"Captain Charles Griffith departed this life on Sunday the 6 day of October 1771 about three quarters of an hour after five o clock in the After noon, 38 years 4 moths, and 24 days, after the death of his last wife, in the 78 year of his age ".
"March ye 23 1772, Mr. Benjamin Williams departed this life and on the 25 April 1772, John Griffith married the Widow of the said Benjamin, May ye 24 on Tuesday 1774, Mr. John Griffith departed this life aged 45 years 5 months 8 days (by a fall from his horse) and on the 10 September 1774, Thomas Rutland married the widow of the said John ".

William Griffith 3
(1718-1793)

William Griffith, son of Charles and Mary (Wolden) Griffith, was born 1718 in St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Priscilla Ridgely.
Children of William and Priscilla (Ridgely) Griffith

2. Charles Griffith.
3. Catherine Griffith.

In 1752 William Griffith was living about six miles from the head of the Severn River. He died during September, 1793.

Charles Griffith 3
(1719-1803)

Charles Griffith, son of Charles and Mary (Wolden) Griffith, was born March 5, 1719/20, in St. Ann’s Parish, Anne Arundel Parish. He married Anne Davidge.

Children of Charles and Anne (Davidge) Griffith

1. Charles Griffith, born 1758, married Elizabeth Green. q.v.
2. John Griffith.
5. Rachel Griffith married C. Ridgely.
6. Anne Griffith married ——— Ridgely.
7. Mary Griffith married Slingsby Linthicum. q.v.

Charles Griffith maintained his dwelling and plantation near Stoner’s Mill, in Anne Arundel County. His will was dated August 23, 1803, and proved September 24, 1803. He bequeathed all lands north of the Severn to his son, Charles, and all lands south of the Severn to his three sons, Robert, John, and Basil. He devised personalty to his seven married daughters, and a negro to his grandson, Charles Boone. The residue of the estate was to be divided among his eleven children. He named his sons, Charles and Robert, and son-in-law, Vachel Warfield, as executors.
Lieutenant Charles Griffith 4
(1758-1824)

Charles Griffith, son of Charles and Anne (Davidge) Griffith, was born 1758 in Anne Arundel County. On May 26, 1799, he married Elizabeth Green in Montgomery County.

Children of Charles and Elizabeth (Green) Griffith
1. Richard Griffith, born Sept. 6, 1806, became a Methodist minister, and married Maria Israel, Oct. 1827.

Charles Griffith on February 20, 1777, was commissioned a second lieutenant of the Third Maryland Regiment. He died on November 3, 1824, his widow lived until October 3, 1858.

Basil Griffith 4
(1759-1841)

Basil Griffith, son of Charles and Anne (Davidge) Griffith, was born 1759 in Anne Arundel County. He settled in Montgomery County and there he married Ruth Gartrell.

Children of Basil and Ruth (Gartrell) Griffith
2. Sarah Griffith, born 1802, died spinster 1882.
5. John Griffith, born 1808, d.s.p. 1886
8. Basil Griffith, died young.

Basil Griffith died intestate in Montgomery County. His son and administrator, John Griffith, distributed on May 24, 1842, the proceeds of his estate to the following children of the deceased: Charles A. Griffith, Davidge Griffith, Sarah Griffith, Ann Holland wife of Charles, and John Griffith.

1 Heitman's Revolutionary Officers.
Robert Griffith 4
(17—1842)

Robert Griffith, son of Charles and Anne (Davidge) Griffith, was born in Anne Arundel County. On April 5, 1787, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Boone, of Westminster Parish.

Children of Robert and Elizabeth (Boone) Griffith


The will of Robert Griffith was dated February 18, 1842, and proved in Anne Arundel County on May 10, 1842. He willed his sons, Dennis and Orlando, the dwelling and plantation called “Partnership”, of 315½ acres, and his son, Charles, another portion of “Partnership”. He devised his daughter, Anne, $400.
WILLIAM GRIFFITH ²

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

William Griffith, son of William and Sarah (Maccubin) Griffith, was born April 15, 1697, in St. Ann’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Comfort, born March 17, 1700, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Jones) Duval.

Children of William and Comfort (Duval) Griffith

1. Ezekiel Griffith, born 1720, died young.
2. Orlando Griffith married Elizabeth ———. q.v.

William Griffith settled early in the western portion of Prince Georges County near Catocin Mountain before that section was organized into Frederick County. At the establishment of that county in 1748, he was commissioned one of the first justices of the peace and continued to serve in that capacity until his death in Frederick County during 1757.¹

William Griffith ³

(17—1823)

William Griffith, son of William and Comfort (Duval) Griffith, was born perhaps in western Prince Georges County. He married Sarah Reynolds, a widow.

Children of William and Sarah Griffith

1. William Griffith, born Nov. 15, 1768, married Mary Gully. q.v.
2. Orlando Griffith married Lucia Putman; resided in Bath and Alleghany Cos., Va.; died 1858.
5. Elizabeth Griffith.

William Griffith like his father felt the spirit of the frontiersman and settled during 1783 in Bath County, then an unsettled mountainous region of Virginia. He died 1823.

¹ Archives, vol. 31.
ORLANDO GRIFFITH 3
(17—1801)

Orlando Griffith, son of William and Comfort (Duval) Griffith, was born in Frederick County. He married Elizabeth ———.

Children of Orlando and Elizabeth Griffith

1. Orlando Griffith.
2. Elisha Griffith.
5. Joshua Griffith.
7. Rachel Griffith.
10. John Griffith, born July 20, 1770, married Nancy Agnes (Dobson) Young. q.v.

Orlando Griffith died in Frederick County during 1801. An inventory of his personal estate was made on September 20, 1801, with his son, John Griffith, as administrator, and Betsy Griffith and Rachel Griffith signing as the kinswomen.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH 4
(1768-1837)

William Griffith, son of William and Sarah Griffith, was born November 15, 1768, in Frederick County, Maryland. He migrated to Rock Castle County, Kentucky, and there in 1806 he married Mary Gully.

Children of William and Mary (Gully) Griffith

1. Lewisa Griffith, born 1808, married ——— Quinn, and ——— Ray.
2. Uriah Griffith, born July 11, 1811, married Dec. 20, 1840, Mary Montgomery, and secondly Louisa Forman, Sept. 11, 1866; resided in St. Louis, Mo.
3. William Griffith, died young.
4. Orlando Griffith married Mary A. Moy.

William Griffith died in Kentucky during 1837, his widow survived until 1849.

**Zadock Griffith**

(1755-1844)

Zadock Griffith, son of Orlando and Elizabeth Griffith, was born July 24, 1755, in Frederick County. In the summer of 1776 he enlisted at Frederick County in the Flying Camp in the company of Captain Maroney. His battalion marched through Philadelphia, Trenton, and New York, and was present when the colonial forces evacuated New York City. His outfit retired to Long Island where they had several skirmishes with the British and was forced to escape to Harlem Heights, where they encountered other skirmishes. He was at the Battle of White Plains, after which his battalion returned to New Jersey, and was subsequently discharged at Philadelphia during December, 1776.

He returned to his home in Frederick County, where he was later drafted in Captain Winchester’s Company of the militia, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Charles Beattie, and saw active service under General Anthony Wayne. He was drafted a second time in Captain Hilleary’s Company, and was marched to Germantown, where under General Smallwood he participated in that battle. At a third draft he also served in Captain Hilleary’s Company, and guarded at Fredericktown, the British and Hessian prisoners taken at York Town.

On February 17, 1785, Zadock Griffith married Susannah, the widow of Henry Hunter.

**Children of Zadock and Susannah Griffith**

2. Catherine Griffith married D. Webb.

Zadock Griffith and his wife, Susannah, administered on the estate of Henry Hunter, whose will was dated February 12, 1781, in Montgomery County. The final settlement was made on October 10, 1786, in Montgomery County and distributed to the widow and Zadock Griffith as the guardian of Anne Elizabeth, Anthony, Henry, and Samuel Hunter.
Zadock Griffith settled in Iredell County, North Carolina, in 1792, and after residing there for about six years he removed to Rowan County, same State. In the latter county he applied for a revolutionary pension under the act of 1832. His brother, Chisholm Griffith, of Franklin County, Virginia, certified to his service. Zadock Griffith died in Rowan County on March 4, 1844.

Chisholm Griffith 4
(1759-18—)

Chisholm Griffith, son of Orlando and Elizabeth Griffith, was born 1759 in Frederick County. During October, 1776, at Frederick he enlisted for six months in the militia company of Lieutenant Ralph Hilleary which was afterwards commanded by Captain Winchester. He was discharged in March, 1777. Afterwards he was drafted for six months in the company of Ralph Hilleary who had then been promoted to captain, and was attached to the regiment of Colonel Baker Johnson. He fought at the Battle of Germantown. After he returned home he enlisted under Captain Hilleary for three years, the members of whom were expected to equip themselves and be ready to march when called on. He spent the winter of 1781 guarding at Fredericktown British prisoners who were taken at York Town.

In Frederick County on August 22, 1778, he married Mary Ann Scott.

Children of Chisholm and Mary Ann (Scott) Griffith

In 1806 he settled in Buncombe County, North Carolina, where after the death of his first wife he married Polly Briggs. After a residence in Rutherford County, North Carolina, he removed to Franklin County, Virginia. At that place he applied for a revolutionary pension under the act of 1832.

Children of Chisholm and Polly (Briggs) Griffith
2. John Griffith married Anna Byrd.

In Virginia he took for a third wife, the Widow Bowman. No issues are believed to have resulted from this union. Later he removed to Rockingham County, Virginia, where he died.
John Griffith 4  
(1770-1853)

John Griffith, son of Orlando and Elizabeth Griffith, was born July 20, 1770, in Frederick County, Maryland. In 1806 with his brother, Chisholm, he removed to North Carolina. There in 1820 he married Nancy Agnes (Dobson) Young, born March 8, 1780, the daughter of Captain Joseph Dobson of the Revolutionary Army.

Children of John and Nancy Agnes (Dobson) Griffith

1. John Orlando Griffith, born June 1, 1821, married Sept. 27, 1854, Sarah Catherine Higgins; resided at Micaville, N. C.

John Griffith died November 12, 1853, his widow on September 5, 1860.
HAMMOND FAMILY

The Hammond family of Anne Arundel County from the beginning was identified with the cultured group of large land owners which became the nucleus of a colonial aristocracy found only in such southern States as Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina. It is traditional that the Maryland pioneer, Thomas Hammond, was from the Isle of Wight and a descendant of Dr. John Hammond, Physician to Henry, Prince of Wales.

Mark Noble, of Birmingham, England, in 1784, said that the Hammonds were of a very ancient and knightly family, but during the seventeenth century were greatly divided in their religious and political opinions. Some were as much attached to the National Church and person of Charles I as others were attached to Puritanism and Cromwell.

Dr. John Hammond, Physician, had at least a daughter and four sons—Henry, Robert, Thomas, and John. The daughter married Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls of Ireland.

Henry Hammond, born at Chertsey, Surry, August 26, 1605, became chaplain to Charles I. He died during April, 1660, at the seat of Sir John Packington, Worcestershire.

Robert Hammond married Ruth, the daughter of John Hampden, a cousin to Oliver Cromwell.

John Hammond migrated to Virginia in 1634 where he remained nineteen years, removed to Maryland in 1653, where he lived for two years. While in Maryland he became politically involved with Claiborne and was sentenced to die. He escaped to Virginia from where he reached England by the good graces of Captain Thoroughgood. In England he wrote Leah and Rachel, published in London in 1656. Quoting his own words—"I fled disguised to Virginia, came aboard his ship by an unknown name, made my condition, and he charitably brought me for England ".

Thomas Hammond, the last son of Dr. John Hammond, was a magistrate under Charles I, but later became an officer of Cromwell's Army. Robert his son was made Governor of the Isle of Wight to whom Charles I surrendered in 1653.

The pioneer in Maryland was apparently of Thomas' line—bearing his name as well as his unorthodox views. The list of early settlers does not record his entry into Maryland, but it is believed that he was a resident of Anne Arundel County as early as 1655. In 1664 a tract of land consisting
of 190 acres called "Mountain Neck" was granted to Thomas Hammond of the Severn Hundred. The following extract written by Noble in 1784 is of interest:

"Thomas Hamond, nephew of Dr. Henry Hamond, was puritanically educated and was persuaded to take up arms for Parlement, and was Captain-Major under Colonel Edward Massey. He rose to be colonel of the foot. By his uncle, the Divine, he repented joining parlement. This Colonel Thomas in October 1644 killed Major Grey in a duel".

Puritanism was short-lived in Maryland and after the downfall of Cromwell, the Puritans who did not rejoin the Church of England affiliated with the Quakers, who at that time were quite strong in Anne Arundel County. The Commonwealth fell in 1659, and in 1662 one finds the Hammonds members of the Society of Friends.

At a court held in Anne Arundel County during 1662, Thomas Hammond Jr. and John Hammond, listed as trained soldiers in the company of Captain Thomas Besson, were convicted for delinquency in the military defence of the Province and fined 500 pounds of tobacco or two months imprisonment without bail.¹

In 1662 John Norwood, Sheriff, was ordered to seize 440 pounds of tobacco from the tobacco house of Thomas Hammond for a fine owed by John Hammond. In 1663 the Attorney General of the Province issued writs against Thomas Hammond, Samuel Allcock, and William Davies in the behalf of the Right Honorable and Lord Proprietor.

Captain Norwood informed the Provincial Court that by order from Captain Thomas Besson, he seized and marked certain tobacco for a fine of John Hammond . . . . " which said tob was disposed of and payd away by Thomas Hammond his father after that it was so marked in Contempt of the Law and Order ". Thomas Hammond admitted in the district court that he disposed of one hogshead of tobacco to his own use which had been marked and seized by Captain John Norwood, then sheriff.

On December 29, 1664, the Sheriff was ordered to arrest Thomas Hammond—

"to arrest the Body of Thomas Hammond and him in safe Custody keepe until he shall give in sufficient security to appear himself or Attorney at next Provincial Court to be held February 7, 1664, at St. Mary's, that said Thomas Hammond one hogshead of tob of his the said John Norwood seized by the said Norwood for a fine due from him the said Hammond for not appearing at Muster found in his the said Thomas Hammond's Tob house he did unlawfully dispose of and convert to his the said Hammond own use. . . ."

¹ Besse's Sufferings of the People Called Quakers, vol. 2, p. 381, pub. 1733.
At the trial at the Provincial Court it was explained that the fine was levied on John Hammond, but was to be paid by Thomas Hammond, his father. Judgment was passed on John Hammond who was charged for damages and cost of suit.

The subsequent history of Thomas Hammond Sr. is rather vague—but it is known that he was the father of Thomas and John. Cornelius Howard who immigrated from Virginia in 1659 brought with him a number of transportees, among whom was Elizabeth Hammond. Inasmuch as the Hammonds and Howards were closely related by marriage, it is probable that she was a daughter of Thomas Hammond Sr.

No record exists of the administration of Thomas Hammond's estate, nor that of his son, Thomas Jr. Such records were no doubt destroyed by the early fire at Annapolis. John, however, came into full possession of "Mountain Neck", where he established his seat, and which, for a number of years thereafter, was the ancestral home of the Hammonds.

**Major-General John Hammond**

*1643-1707*

One sees John Hammond in his youth as a Quaker, being convicted for refusing to bear arms. He undoubtedly inherited his early faith from his parents, but when he reached the age of discretion, he forsook the dogma of that sect and returned to the Established Church where he became one of its distinguished laymen. For many years he was a vestryman of St. Ann's Parish, and before his death presented the church with a Bible which is still preserved.

In 1669 his name appears among a list of freeholders in Anne Arundel County, due tobacco for public services. About this time or before, he married Mary, one of the daughters of Matthew and Anne Howard, and a maiden of orthodox belief. By this union he connected himself with undoubtedly the most distinctive family in America.

*Children of John and Mary (Howard) Hammond*

1. Mary Hammond married Cornelius Howard. *q.v.*
3. Thomas Hammond married Rebecca (Larkin) Lightfoot and Mary Heath. *q.v.*
5. William Hammond married Elizabeth Cockey. *q.v.*
On December 9, 1685, John Hammond was commissioned one of the justices of Anne Arundel County, being a member of the Quorum in 1689. He was a member of the commission in 1684 to lay out the town of Annapolis.

By 1691 John Hammond was styled captain and in that year he returned to England in the interest of State. At London he presented to John Povey, Esq., at the Plantation Office, Whitehall, a list of "good honest substantial Protestants" in Maryland. He was back in the Province before the expiration of that year and signed the proclamation to Their Majestys William and Mary thanking Providence for placing a Protestant King and Queen on the throne. In the same year he was recommended for a seat on the Council.

In 1692 Captain Hammond was a Commissioner of the Peace, Gentleman of the Quorum, and a delegate from Anne Arundel County to the General Assembly. The next year he appeared as a member of the House of Burgesses. In 1694 as Captain of a Troop of Horse he was promoted to Major. Beginning in that year he appeared as a Justice of the Provincial Court, the highest court of that day, and continued to serve in that capacity for a few successive years.

In 1698 Major Hammond was appointed to an exalted seat in the Council and continued to occupy that position until his death nine years later. In 1704 he appeared as Colonel John Hammond. Record shows that Colonel Greenbury delivered to him two books on military strategy, for which he received a receipt. In 1704 Colonel Hammond was a member of the Commission to lay out towns and ports in the Province for the advancement of commerce.

On July 6, 1707, he was commissioned by Governor Seymour, Major General of the Western Shore.

"Commissioned Major General of all and Singular Forces belonging to the Militia within the six companies of the Western Shore in this Her Majesty's Province, both of Horse and Foot Commanding and Requiring the several Colonels and Commanders and other Subalterne Officers, Soldiers and Troopers of the said Militia to be in all Respects Obedient to your commands".

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2 Archives, vols. 5, 13.
3 Ibid.
4 Archives, vol. 8.
5 Archives, vols. 20, 21, 23.
6 Archives, vols. 24, 26.
7 Archives, vol. 28.
Being convicted in 1662 for the refusal to defend the Province, John Hammond had ironically risen by 1707 as the chief military officer of the Western Shore.

The following obituary appears among the archives of St. Ann’s Parish:

“November 29, 1707: Then was Buried by the Reverend Mr. James Wolton Rector of St. Ann’s Parish The Honorable John Hammond, Esq., Major Genll of the Western Shore of This Her Majesty’s Province of Maryland, and one of Her Majesty’s Most Honorable Councell, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in the said Province”.

His will was dated November 11, and was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on December 4, 1707. The homestead “Mountain Neck” was devised to his daughter, Mary, during life, then to his eldest son, Thomas.

His gravestone now lies in St. Ann’s churchyard to the right of the portal. It reads: “Here lieth interred the body of Major General John Hammond who departed this life the 24 day of November 1707 in the 64 year of his age”.

His widow survived him several years, dying in 1721. She executed a brief will in which she made John Beale, Esq., the guardian of her grand-son, John Howard.
MAJOR CHARLES HAMMOND
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

Charles Hammond, son of John and Mary (Howard) Hammond, was born at "Mountain Neck", St. Anne's Parish in 1678. He married 1691 his cousin Hannah, the daughter of Philip and Ruth (Baldwin) Howard. They maintained their seat in St. Anne's Parish, where the births of their children are found.

Children of Charles and Hannah (Howard) Hammond

4. Rezin Hammond, d.s.p. 1739, naming his brother, Philip.
7. Ruth Hammond, bap. 1713, married Peasley, son of John and Mary (Peasley) Ingram, June 25, 1730, St. Ann’s Parish.

In 1696 Charles Hammond was listed as a military officer of Anne Arundel County, and on subsequent documents bore the title of major.¹ In 1698 he was a member of the provincial grand jury and six years later was one of the commissioners of Anne Arundel County.²

Charles Hammond was elected to the Lower House of the Assembly and took his seat on October 24, 1710. He continued to represent his county in that body until his death on November 23, 1713.³

An inventory of his personal estate was filed soon afterwards. His estate was appraised at £876/19/7. On August 15, 1714, his widow married Edward Benson in St. Ann’s Parish. They both rendered an account of the estate on February 14, 1715.

Colonel Charles Hammond, Gent.⁴
(1692 - 1772)

Charles Hammond, son of Charles and Hannah (Howard) Hammond, was born 1692/3 in St. Ann’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married

¹ Archives, vol. 20.
² Archives, vol. 25.
³ Archives, vols. 27, 29, 39.
on October 24, 1715, Rachel Stinson, the widow of Colonel Charles Greenbury.

*Children of Charles and Rachel (Stinson) Hammond*


Charles Hammond was one of the first trustees of the public schools of Anne Arundel County. In 1733 he was a Justice of the Provincial Court. He was also one of the Commissioners in 1747 to purchase two acres of land for the erection of a chapel of ease in the upper end of Westminster Parish. As early as 1735 he was a member of His Majesty’s Council and continued in that capacity until his death. In 1766 he was spoken of as the senior member of His Lordship’s Council.

His wife died in 1748. The following appears in the record book of Westminster Parish: “Madam Rachel Hammond departed this life on Saturday the twenty-fifth Day of February one thousand seven hundred and forty eight”.

He survived her many years and died on September 13, 1772. The following obituary appeared in the Maryland Gazette on September 17, 1772. “On Sunday night died, aged 80 at his seat on the north side of the Severn, the Hon. Charles Hammond, Esq., President of the Council and Treasurer of the Western Shore”.

In his will dated July 22, 1772, Colonel Hammond named only one child, his daughter, Ann Govans. He bequeathed to his great-grandson, Thomas Marriott, son of his granddaughter Ann Marriott, 100 acres of “Vacancy”, lying in the forks of the Patuxent River, and negroes. To his great-grandson James Homewood Marriott of Ann, he devised 200 acres of “Vacancy”. He also remembered his great-grandchildren Ann and William Bishop, children of his granddaughter Rebecca Bishop, deceased. He provided for Nicholas Owings who made his home with him, and requested him to take care of his great-grandchildren, Ann, William, and Hamutal Bishop. The latter received eighteen of his slaves. He also bequeathed legacies to his grandson, Charles Homewood.

Robert Cowden, Merchant of Annapolis, was directed to “adjust, settle, and pay off all my accounts with the Public of this Providence which I may owe as Treasurer of the Western Shore”. The witnesses to his will were Charles Boone, Stephen Boone, and Mary Evitt. The instrument was proved in Anne Arundel County on October 13, 1772.

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4 Archives, vol. 28, 39, 44.
Colonel Philip Hammond, Gent. (1697-1760)

Philip Hammond, son of Charles and Hannah (Howard) Hammond, was born in 1697 in St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married first Comfort Duval.

Children of Philip and Comfort (Duval) Hammond


After the untimely death of his first wife, Philip Hammond married secondly a kinswoman, Rachel, born April 13, 1711, the daughter of Captain John Brice and his wife, Sarah Howard.

Children of Philip and Rachel (Brice) Hammond

2. Charles Hammond, born June 4, 1729, married Rebecca Wright. q.v.
3. Vachel Hammond, died young.
4. Philip Hammond, died young.
5. Rachel Hammond, married —— Hopkins.
7. Denton Hammond, d.s.p. 1782, naming: Brothers Philip, Rezin, and Mathias; Mother Rachel Hammond; Nephew Philip Hopkins; and Nieces Margaret and Rachel Hopkins.

Philip Hammond began his public career in 1718 when he was a clerk to one of the committees of the Lower House. Some years later he was one of the Commissioners for laying out the port of Elk Ridge. As early as 1732 he was a member of the House of Delegates and was elected Speaker about 1740. In 1755 he was Treasurer of the Western Shore and in the same year he was recommended for a seat on the Council.

Besides representing his Province in many important capacities, he carried on a mercantile trade at Annapolis by which he amassed a large fortune. His

5 Archives, vol. 39.
6 Archives, vols. 6, 28, 44.
death occurred on May 3, 1760. The following obituary was copied from the Maryland Gazette of May 8, 1760:

"Saturday last died at the Head of the Severn, Philip Hammond, Esq., one of the Representatives for this County, and who for many years past, was succeeding chosen to serve in that capacity; and in Eleven Sessions appointed Speaker; He was a Gent. endowed with great Natural Abilities, well acquainted with Public Business, and possessed a large fortune."

The will of Philip Hammond was dated June 6, 1753, but it was not proved at Annapolis until May 24, 1760. His wife was bequeathed the dwelling and plantation "Howard's Adventure" during her life. Charles was devised "Hammond and Iron Hill" and the stock at the store in New Town, and was named as executor. John received £500. His brother, John, and his daughter, Ann, were willed legacies, whereas the residue of the estate was to be divided among his six sons—Charles, John, Philip, Denton, Rezin, and Mathias.

The inventory of his personal estate was filed on August 13, 1761, with J. Hammond and Philip Hammond signing as the kinsmen. At the distribution of the estate, his widow received 18 negroes, John 13, Philip 12, Denton 13, Rezin 12, Mathias 14, and Charles 14.

His widow, Rachel Hammond, negotiated her will on September 29, 1781, in which she named her sons, Denton, Rezin, and Mathias Hammond, and her granddaughters, Rachel and Margaret Hopkins. By a codicil on September 6, 1782, she stated that her son, Denton, whom she had made an heir, was deceased. Her will was probated in Anne Arundel County, April 25, 1786.

On the old Hammond estate, "Howard's Adventure", the following inscriptions on tombs may be seen:

"This monument erected in memory of a great and good man Philip Hammond, Esq., who died May 10, 1760, in the 64 year of his age".

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Rachel Hopkins, daughter of Philip Hammond, Esq., deceased, born May 2, 1740, died September 11, 1773".

"This monument covers the remains of Mrs. Rachel Hammond, daughter of John Brice, Esq., and relict of Philip Hammond, Esq., born April 13, 1711, died Tuesday, April 11, 1786".

"This monument covers the remains of Denton Hammond, son of Philip Hammond, Esq., born March 10, 1745, died March 2, 1784".

"This monument covers the remains of Philip Hammond, born April 2, 1739, died 1783".

"Here lies Dr. Matthias Hammond, son of Philip, born May 24, 1740, died March 11, 1786".

"Colonel Rezin Hammond of Philip and Rachel Hammond, died September 1, 1809, in 65 year".
"Sacred to the remains of Dr. Matthias Hammond, son of Philip and Elizabeth Hammond, who died 1819 in his 35 year".

"Sacred to Elizabeth Newburn, daughter of Philip Hammond, who died in 1819, age 22 years".

A great many years after the death of Philip Hammond, a law suit developed in 1803 in the court of chancery over some negroes held as slaves who were accused of being the descendants of a free Indian squaw. Two very important depositions were given.—Thomas Francis Linthicum for the State and Joshua Gaither for the defense.

Linthicum swore that:

"... he knew nothing of an old Indian woman of his own knowledge but Gideon Linthicum who died in 1770 often told him that Old Philip Hammond did not do right with that Indian breed, which he kept as slaves... that he, the said Gideon Linthicum, knew their grandmother was an Indian born and that the way he kept them slaves was this. There was an Indian man and woman who came to the head of the Severn and built a cabin. They had a female child and sometime after the child was born the man left his wife and child and went away... and sometime afterwards the wife left the child with an old negro woman and desired her to take care of it until she returned, but that she never did return... Gideon Linthicum did not tell on whose land the cabin was built, nor to whom the negro woman belonged. The negro woman raised the child and after she raised her, Mrs. Howard died, old Philip Hammond, her grandson, took her and kept her as a slave until she died. She took up with a negro man and had children by him. He thought that Gideon Linthicum told him that the child’s name was Sarah. Gideon Linthicum had been dead twenty years, and the last time Gideon told him about the Indian was about eight years before his death, and that at that time Sarah was also dead".

Joshua Gaither, aged 77 years, made the following statement:

"... that he was bred and borne close to where Old Philip Hammond lived and died and now resides about five miles of that place and had always lived in that neighborhood. Philip Hammond died about 1760, that he was reputed in the neighborhood to be the son of Mrs. Benson by a former husband. Mrs. Benson was also reputed in the neighborhood to be the daughter of Mrs. Ruth Howard. He knew Mrs. Benson and Mrs. Howard and knew an old negro woman “Kate” who was black and who lived and died a slave... and that Kate had children, Jack and Sarah, who were mulattoes. Jack was afterwards hanged for breaking open a store and Sarah had a daughter Darky... never knew that Kate was supposed to be an Indian, furthermore, she never looked like one”.

Major Nathan Hammond
(1708-1762)

Nathan Hammond, son of Charles and Hannah (Howard) Hammond, was born 1708 in Anne Arundel County. On January 20, 1731/2, he married Ann, the daughter of Captain John Welsh and Rachel, his wife.
Hammond Family

Children of Nathan and Ann (Welsh) Hammond

1. Philip Hammond, born May 23, 1744, married Barbara Wright. q.v.
2. Rezin Hammond married Rebecca Hawkins. q.v.
3. Nathan Hammond, M.D., d.s.p. Fred Co. 1811, naming Nephews Nathan, Ormand, and Denton Hammond; and Eden Hammond, mentioned property received from his father and sister, Caroline.
5. John Hammond.
6. Ormond Hammond married Elizabeth Duckett. q.v.
9. Ann Hammond died spinster 1790, naming Nathan to maintain their brother, Aquilla.
11. Ruth Hammond.
12. Caroline Hammond, spinster. Estate distributed 1772 to her mother and 12 brothers and sisters.
13. Mary Hammond.
14. Hamutah Hammond, spinster. Estate distributed same time as her sister, Caroline.

The following obituary appeared in the Maryland Gazette of May 6, 1762: “Lately died at his plantation on Elk Ridge in the 54th year greatly regretted by his Acquaintances, Major Nathan Hammond, formerly High Sheriff of this County”.

The will of Major Hammond was dated July 18, 1761, and proved in Anne Arundel County on May 17, 1762. He named his wife, Ann, the executrix.

Nathan received “Forrest Range”; Rezin a portion of “Hammond’s Pursuit”; Charles a portion of “Chestnut Hill”; John “Rich Neck”; Ormond a portion of “Locust Thicket”; and Aquilla a portion of “Chestnut Hill”. Bequests were also made to Philip and Thomas. His daughters, Ann, Hannah, and Ruth received “Friendship” and portions of “Locust Thicket”; and Hamutah “Hammond’s Desire”. He spoke of Charles, Philip, John, Ormond, Acquilla, and Thomas as his youngest sons.

The inventory of his personal estate was taken on May 27, 1762, with Nathan Hammond Jr. and Rezin Hammond signing as kinsmen. Distribution was made on May 16, 1764, to his widow and fourteen children.

His widow lived until 1780, by her will dated March 2, 1780, and probated in Anne Arundel County on August 22, 1780, she named her son Aquilla, also Captain John Hammond and Thomas Hammond, her daughters Ann and Ruth, and her granddaughter Rachel Hammond of John.
Captain John Hammond (16—1753)

John Hammond, son of Charles and Hannah (Howard) Hammond, was born in St. Ann’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Ann, the daughter of Colonel Edward Dorsey and Margaret Larkin, his second wife.

Children of John and Ann (Dorsey) Hammond

2. Anne Hammond married Francis, son of Thomas and Mary (Pierpont) Davis.
7. Charles Hammond. q.v.

John Hammond established his seat at Elk Ridge. In 1733 he was one of the commissioners for the laying out of the town and port of Elk Ridge “the buying and purchasing of 30 acres of land, at or about the place aforesaid, and such part as lies most convenient to the water, as for surveying and laying out the same in the most convenient manner, into 40 equal lots, to be erected into a town.”

The will of John Hammond was dated October 2, 1753, and proved in Anne Arundel County, November 12, 1753. He bequeathed his wife, Anne, the dwelling and plantation during life, containing 700 acres.

Hannah, the wife of John Welsh, and Ann, the wife of Francis Davis, were each left 20 shillings. John received “Hammond’s Contrivance” and negroes. Charles inherited the dwelling and plantation after the death of his mother. His daughters, Hamutal and Rachel, as well as his brother, Philip Hammond, received various bequests. Sarah Ann, the daughter of Vachel Dorsey, also received bequests. His son-in-law, Henry Griffith, was named as joint executor with his wife, and was bequeathed £25. The residue of his estate was to be divided among his children—Hannah, Ruth, Rachel, John, and Charles.

The inventory was filed January 15, 1755, and was appraised at £999/4/11. Hamutah and Rachel Hammond signed as kinswomen.

The will of Ann Hammond, his widow, was dated December 1, 1779, and proved in Anne Arundel County, July 1, 1786. She named her daughters, Hannah Welsh, Ruth Griffith, and Rachel Mackelfresh, and her son, Charles.

Colonel Charles Hammond
(1729-1777)

Charles Hammond, son of Philip and Rachel (Brice) Hammond, was born June 4, 1729, at St. Anne's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Rebecca Wright.

Children of Charles and Rebecca (Wright) Hammond
1. Rezin Hammond married Nancy Joyce. q.v.
2. Philip Hammond married Elizabeth Wright. q.v.

Charles Hammond was styled colonel and maintained his seat at "Jackson's Chance" on Curtis Creek. He dated his will April 7, 1777, which was proved in Anne Arundel County on September 11, 1777.

His wife, Rebecca, received a portion of "Jackson's Chance", on which he maintained his dwelling and the following tracts—"Bare Neck", "Hope's Plains", portion of "Rockhold's Purchase" during life then to his son, Rezin. Charles was willed "Woodford" of 1,500 acres, and all personalty on the tract, including negroes. Philip was bequeathed "Cromwell's First Goat", "Cromwell's Purchase", portion of "Canton", portion of "Addition to Chance", "Hanover", "Iron Hill", and "Friend's Choice", lying on Delaware Bay, containing 800 acres, negroes, his sword, and other personalty.

John was devised "Southern Addition", "Walker's Laying", and the land received from his father's estate, namely, "Bishop's Range", "Bishop Outlet", portion of "Howard's Resolution", lot at Elk Ridge Landing, negroes, and other personalty. Rezin received a portion of "South Canton", addition to "Chance", "Body's Adventure", Hugh's Enlargement", "Batt's Enlargement", "Cockey's Enlargement", "Fountain", addition to "Jackson's Chance", the mill dam, portions of "Pumphrey's Venture" and "Pumphrey's Search", and personalty.

Hannah Hammond, the daughter, was willed "Bachelor's Hall" and "Scott's Advantage", and other tracts. "Wood's Inclosure" of 2,286 acres in Frederick County was to be divided among the children.

At the December term 1807 of the high court of chancery, a case was presented over the estate of John Hammond of Charles who had died with-
out issues. His heirs were Rezin Hammond, William Hammond, Charles Hammond, Dr. Richard Hopkins and Hannah his wife, and Philip Hammond.

John Hammond 5  
(1735-1784)

John Hammond, son of Philip and Rachel (Brice) Hammond, was born in 1735. He married Henrietta, the daughter of Henry Hall and Mary (Wright) Dorsey.

Children of John and Henrietta (Dorsey) Hammond

6. Thomas Hammond.

The following appeared in the Maryland Gazette of October 16, 1760: "Friday last (October 10) came on the election of a representative for this County in the room of Philip Hammond, Esq., deceased, when John Hammond, Esq., was unanimously chosen to succeed his father."

The will of John Hammond was dated January 14, 1784, but he was too ill to complete it, so ended it abruptly. He provided for his housekeeper, Miss Anne Walker, and requested her to care for his younger children. The sons, William and Thomas, received numerous tracts of land. Henrietta, Sarah, and Mary were willed many bequests, especially Elizabeth Ann, who was devised the South River plantations, consisting of "Abington" and other tracts.

He rallied, however, within a few days and executed a codicil in which he provided further for his two daughters, Henrietta and Sarah. The instrument was proved on February 21, 1784.

Philip Hammond 5  
(1744-1799)

Philip Hammond, son of Nathan and Ann (Welsh) Hammond, was born May 23, 1744, at Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County. About 1769 he married Barbara Wright who was born July 13, 1743.
Children of Philip and Barbara (Wright) Hammond

1. Arianna Hammond, born June 1770, married Mar. 6, 1790, Henry Mackelfresh.
5. Lloyd Thomas Hammond, born Aug. 11, 1779, married Elizabeth Meriweather. q.v.
6. Mary Hammond.

In 1778 Philip Hammond took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County. In 1782 he was a tax payer in Bear Ground Hundred of Anne Arundel County.

The will of Philip Hammond was dated April 2, 1799, and proved in Anne Arundel County, August 19, 1799. He directed that his executors sell at public auction 181½ acres of "Chestnut Hill" and also 30 acres of "Addition to Chestnut Hill" for the payment of his debts. Five shillings each were left to Nathan, Philip, Lloyd Thomas, and Mary Hammond, and Arianna Mackelfresh. Realty was left to George; 435 acres of "Chestnut Hill" to Walter Charles; and the lot and houses in Annapolis to Ann. The residue of the estate, real and personal, was devised to his wife, Barbara.

At the old Hammond private graveyard about two miles north of New Market on the road to Liberty are found the following head stones:

Walter C. Hammond, born May 29, 1785, died August 23, 1846.
Matilda M. Hammond, born March 17, 1794, died Oct. 8, 1852.
Philip Hammond died September 10, 1865, aged 45, son of Walter C. Hammond.
Jane E. Hammond, born April 21, 1829, died January 7, 1901, wife of Philip.
John W. Hammond died November 5, 1856, aged 40.
Ann Hammond, born March 16, 1782, died December 11, 1853, daughter of Philip and Barbara.

Rezin Hammond⁵ (17—1783)

Rezin Hammond, son of Nathan and Ann (Welsh) Hammond, was born in Anne Arundel County. On September 2, 1760, he was married to Rebecca, the daughter of Matthew and Rachel (Burley) Hawkins. The following appeared in the Maryland Gazette of September 4, 1760: "Tuesday Evening last Mr. Rezin Hammond of this Place (son of Major Nathan

Hammond) was married to Miss Rebecca Hawkins of the North Side of the Severn, a well accomplished gentlewoman with a pretty Fortune”.

Children of Rezin and Rebecca (Hawkins) Hammond


“To nephew Thomas H. Gist title in land whereon my grandfather Matthew Hawkins, lived at time of making his will, that is, land given to his daughters Martha and Ariana Hawkins”.

Rezin Hammond removed from Anne Arundel County and settled in Delaware Hundred of Baltimore County. At the beginning of the Revolution he was chosen by a meeting of the freeholders of Baltimore County held at the Court House to represent Delaware Hundred on the Commission to enforce the non-intercourse acts of Congress.9

The will of Rezin Hammond was signed in Baltimore County on February 14, 1783, and proved there on April 10, 1783. Rezin received various tracts among which were "Kingsale", "Addition to Gilgrist’s Discovery", "Addition to Hammond’s Pursuit" and "Brunt’s Meadow". Matthias received “Burle’s Park” and “Pettibone’s Rest”, the latter having been purchased from John Hammond’s wife and Elijah Robosson Jr. in Anne Arundel County. Nathan was devised "Hammond’s Pursuit" and "Edward’s Discovery". His daughter was to enjoy various personalty after the decease of her mother, Rebecca.

The will of his widow was proved in Baltimore County on April 24, 1805, having been signed on February 19, of that year. She named her daughter Rebecca Gist, son Nathan, and grandson Rezin Hammond Gist.

Ormond Hammond, Gent.5

(17—1831)

Ormond Hammond, son of Nathan and Ann (Welsh) Hammond, was born at Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County. He settled in Frederick County and there he married Elizabeth Duckett on February 27, 1780.

8 Scharf’s History of Baltimore County, p. 70.
Children of Ormond and Elizabeth (Duckett) Hammond

3. Ormond Hammond.
5. Denton Hammond married Elizabeth M. Hammond, q.v.

The will of Ormond Hammond was dated December 31, 1821, but it was not proved in Frederick County until March 18, 1831. He bequeathed his sons, Eden and Grafton, "Hammond's Desire" in Frederick County. He devised also to Grafton, a portion of "Locust Thickett" and "Gombar's Range" which had been purchased from his son, Ormond, on December 8, 1812.

His widow died March 1, 1867, aged 79 years, and was buried at the Old Methodist Church, New Market.

Captain Charles Hammond

(17—-1796)

Charles Hammond, son of John and Ann (Dorsey) Hammond, was born perhaps at Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County.

Children of Charles Hammond

2. Sarah Hammond married John Dorsey of Caleb. q.v.
5. Elizabeth Hammond.
6. Rezin Hammond. He sold "September 14, 1739, I was born John Hammond son of John" to William Hammond Dorsey of Balto. Co., over which a subsequent lawsuit developed; he removed from Maryland.
7. Mary Hammond married John Deborough. License May 12, 1796, A. A. Co.

At the beginning of the Revolution he was a member of the Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel County. He later served as captain of the 22d Battalion of Militia.10

The will of Charles Hammond was negotiated July 20, 1796, and admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on September 24, 1796. To his

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10 Archives, vol. 16.
son, John Hammond, he bequeathed a tract in Frederick County called "Favour". Charles received the plantation "Hammond's" at Elk Ridge. Rezin was devised the plantation called "September 14, 1739, I was born". Polly Deborough, Nancy Hammond, Sally Hammond, and Betsy Hammond were bequeathed personalty. The executors were his son-in-law, John Deborough, and his son, John.

**Rezin Hammond**

Rezin Hammond, son of Charles and Rebecca (Wright) Hammond, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On January 8, 1793, in Baltimore County, he secured license to marry Nancy Joyce.

*Children of Rezin and Nancy (Joyce) Hammond*

1. Andrew Hammond.
2. Juliana Hammond married Philip Hammond.
3. Rezin Hammond.
5. Harriet Hammond.

During his lifetime Rezin Hammond conveyed the tract called "Mount Vile" to Henry Merritt over which a law suit developed after his death. He died intestate, leaving seven children who figured in the chancery case during 1816. His widow on November 9, 1808, married Nicholas Swormestedt.

**Major Philip Hammond**

(17—1826)

Philip Hammond, son of Charles and Rebecca (Wright) Hammond, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On July 17, 1784, in Anne Arundel County, he was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Wright.

*Children of Philip and Elizabeth (Wright) Hammond*


Philip Hammond was styled major and was the heir of his uncle, receiving the old Hammond homestead in Anne Arundel County. It is said that he owned an estate exceeding 10,000 acres. He dated his will December 10, 1822, it being proved in Anne Arundel County on August 6, 1826.

He bequeathed his wife, Elizabeth, during life the tract known as “Hammond’s Connection”. Other heirs in the will were his children, Matilda, Thomas, George Washington, Philip, John, Henry, Charles, Harriet, Rezin, and his grandson, Philip Hammond Newburn.

Charles Hammond 6
(1766-1827)

Charles Hammond, son of Charles and Rebecca (Wright) Hammond, was born about 1766 at his father’s plantation on Curtis Creek. On May 20, 1785, he married Providence Smith. The license was obtained in Baltimore County.

Children of Charles and Providence (Smith) Hammond

From his father, Charles Hammond inherited 1,500 acres of "Woodford", lying on the old Frederick and Baltimore Roads, now in Howard County. Portions of this tract are still owned by his descendants. His wife died about 1802 and was buried at the burying ground on the place.

The will of Charles Hammond was dated August 15, 1817, and was proved in Anne Arundel County on December 14, 1827. He bequeathed his son, Rezin, 500 acres of "Woodford", and made him the executor of the estate. He devised personalty to his daughters, Nancy Warfield and Ruth Martin, and his grandson, Charles Hammond Martin.

**Nathan Hammond**  
(1772-1830)

Nathan Hammond, son of Philip and Barbara (Wright) Hammond, was born 1772 in Bear Ground Hundred, Anne Arundel County. On June 8, 1793, in Frederick County, he secured license to marry Priscilla, the daughter of Charles Worthington.

*Children of Nathan and Priscilla (Worthington) Hammond*

1. Nathan Hammond.
3. Nicholas W. Hammond.

The will of Nathan Hammond was dated November 26, 1828, and proved in Frederick County on July 13, 1830. Nathan received his father's silver watch and "no more". Arthur was devised $60 for 10 years to be paid by his brother, Nicholas W. Hammond, who was bequeathed the dwelling and plantation of 187½ acres. The residue was willed to his wife, Priscilla.

His widow, Priscilla B. Hammond, died in 1835, willing negroes then in the possession of Dr. Lloyd Hammond to her son, Nicholas W. Hammond.

**Lloyd Thomas Hammond**  
(1779-1838)

Lloyd Thomas Hammond, son of Philip and Barbara (Wright) Hammond, was born at Annapolis, August 11, 1779. In Montgomery County, on November 17, 1803, he married Elizabeth, born 1787, the daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Dorsey) Meriwether.
Hammond Family

Children of Lloyd Thomas and Elizabeth (Meriwether) Hammond

1. Reuben P. Hammond.
3. Edward Hammond.

His wife died in 1820 and was buried in St. John’s churchyard, Ellicott City, where he was interred in 1838.

The will of Lloyd Thomas Hammond was negotiated August 10, 1833, and admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on May 25, 1838. He devised his son, Reuben P. Hammond, $180 annually during life; his daughter, Mary Ann Magruder, the interest on $5,000 during life. He named his son, Edward, the executor, and willed him the homestead and the residue of the estate real and personal. In the event that Edward died without issues, then his estate was to revert to the oldest son of his daughter, Mary Ann Magruder, providing that he assumed the name of Hammond.

Philip Greenbury Hammond 6
(1785-1828)

Philip Greenbury Hammond, son of Philip and Barbara (Wright) Hammond, was born probably at Annapolis, July 3, 1785. He married on October 16, 1806, in Prince George Parish, Montgomery County, Sarah, the daughter of Mareen and Mary Duval. Sarah was born March 1, 1784.

Children of Philip and Sarah (Duval) Hammond

5. Philip Hammond, born 1816.
7. Frederick Hammond, born 1820.

Philip Greenbury Hammond died in Ohio September 5, 1828. His widow survived until December 19, 1868.
Eden Hammond

(1787-1834)

Eden Hammond, son of Ormond and Elizabeth (Duckett) Hammond, was born July 7, 1787, in Frederick County. He obtained license on May 8, 1815, in Frederick County to marry Anne, the daughter of Evan and Susannah (Lawrence) Dorsey.

Children of Eden and Anne (Dorsey) Hammond

2. Ormond Hammond.

After the death of his first wife, Eden Hammond married a kinswoman, Charlotte W. Hammond, according to license in Frederick County, August 30, 1823.

Eden Hammond died intestate on June 8, 1834, in Frederick County. His body lies buried at Central Methodist Chapel, near New Market. His estate was distributed by his administratrix, Charlotte Hammond, on August 10, 1835, to herself, Evan Hammond, and Ormond Hammond. His widow married on March 15, 1836, John W. Everist.

Denton Hammond

(1781-1836)

Denton Hammond, son of Ormond and Elizabeth (Duckett) Hammond, secured license on March 3, 1821, to marry Elizabeth M. Hammond. In 1807 he was made an heir in the will of his uncle, Nathan Hammond.

Children of Denton and Elizabeth (Hammond) Hammond

2. Denton Hammond.
3. Augusta Hammond.
4. Isabella Hammond.
5. Grafton Hammond.
6. Thomas J. Hammond.
7. Wellington Hammond.

The estate of Denton Hammond was distributed by his administrator, Grafton Hammond, in Frederick County on March 3, 1840, to the widow and seven named children.
Hammond Family

His widow dated her will on August 14, 1850, it being proved in Frederick County on March 30, 1855. Her niece, Harriet Frasure, who was living with her, received $5,000, negroes, and other personalty. Other bequests were made to Elizabeth R. Hammond, Ormond W. Hammond, and Mary Virginia Hammond, children of her deceased son, Grafton, and Oliver Byron, Anna Wilson, Grafton Beall, and Eugene Mortimer Hammond, grandchildren of her son, Grafton. George Smith was the executor.

At the private graveyard on the Old Potts Place near New Market is found the following inscription:

“To my parents Denton Hammond, died August 11, 1836, aged 55 years, and Elizabeth M. Hammond, died May 5, 1841, aged 44 years, erected by their son, Wellington”.

MATTHIAS HAMMOND⁷
(17—1819)

Matthias Hammond, son of Philip and Elizabeth (Wright) Hammond, was born at the old Hammond estate in Anne Arundel County. On May 7, 1812, in Anne Arundel County, he secured license to marry Elizabeth, the daughter of Basil and Henrietta Brown.

Children of Matthias and Elizabeth (Brown) Hammond

1. Denton Hammond.
2. Matthias Hammond.
3. Caroline Brown Hammond married Nathan Warfield. License
   Feb. 9, 1833, A. A. Co.

The will of Matthias Hammond was proved in Anne Arundel County on September 21, 1819, by Philip Hammond, Sr., James Newburn, and Philip Hammond. He bequeathed his entire estate to his sons, Denton and Matthias, providing that each pay their sister, Caroline Brown Hammond, $5,000 at 21 years of age or day of marriage. He named his brother, Rezin, as executor.

His widow married James Newburn, according to license issued in Anne Arundel County on August 8, 1821.
COLONEL THOMAS HAMMOND, GENT.  

AND  

HIS DESCENDANTS

Thomas Hammond, son of John and Mary (Howard) Hammond, was born at "Mountain Neck", St. Anne's Parish. He married Rebecca, the widow of Thomas Lightfoot and the daughter of John Larkin. Her husband died in 1687, when by will he bequeathed his widow the greater portion of his estate. It is believed that no children resulted from her first marriage.

Children of Thomas and Rebecca (Larkin) Hammond

1. Mary Hammond married Cornelius Howard. q.v.
2. Helen Hammond married John Worthington. q.v.
4. Susannah Hammond married Dec. 15, 1719, John, son of James and Mary (Slade) Orrick.
5. William Hammond, born 1702, married Elizabeth (Hughes) Raven. q.v.
6. Thomas Hammond.
7. Lawrence Hammond married Aborila Simpkins. q.v.
8. Haman Hammond.
10. Catherine Hammond.
11. Henry Hammond.

Thomas Hammond of Baltimore County, Gent., and Rebecca his wife, late a relict of Thomas Lightfoot of said county Gent., deceased, conveyed to Richard Gist, son and heir of Christopher Gist, late of said county, Gent., deceased, the tract "Utopia".

Thomas Hammond and his wife, Rebecca, were named in the will of their kinsman, John Greniffe, in 1708/9. Sometime after this date Rebecca died, and Thomas took for a second wife, Mary Heath. No children have been proved by this marriage.

Thomas Hammond established his dwelling on the south shore of the Patapsco, then under the jurisdiction of St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County. He was a member of the commission to define the boundaries between Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties. In 1704 he was also on the commission to lay out ports and towns in Baltimore County for the advancement of trade. He took an interest in all county affairs and opposed strenuously the establishment of the county seat at Joppa.

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1 Archives, vol. 22.
The free citizens of Baltimore County elected him as one of their delegates to the Lower House. Among the sessions of the legislature of which he was a member were 1701, '12, '13, '14, and '22.\(^3\)

He later saw the inexpediency of having Baltimore County divided by the Patapsco River, and in 1722 he presented a bill to the Council for uniting a portion of St. Paul’s Parish in Baltimore County to Westminster Parish in Anne Arundel County.

Besides his interest in the political life of the Province, he was prominent in the military organization of his district. About 1698 he bore the title of captain, in 1701 major, and later in life he was styled colonel.

The will of Colonel Hammond was dated December 20, 1724, and was proved in Baltimore County, February 2, 1724/5. He devised 10 shillings to John, 5 to Thomas, and 10 to Susannah Orrick. To his wife, Mary, he bequeathed 100 acres of “Spring Point”, 200 acres of “Health”, 200 acres of “Deren’s Increase”, and “Hammond’s Addition” during life, but at her decease they were to be divided between William and Lawrence. The residue of his estate he directed to be divided among William, Katherine, Lawrence, Henry, Haman, and Charles. To his grandson, William Worthington, he devised 20 shillings.

The inventory of his personal estate was filed February 5, 1725/6, with his daughters, Susannah Orrick and Kattren Hammond, as kinswomen. On February 28, 1724, his widow, Mary Hammond, consented to the will. An additional inventory was taken on April 6, 1734, at which time John Hammond and John Orrick signed as kinsmen.

His son, John, died in 1739 without issues. He willed “White Oak Spring” in Anne Arundel County to his beloved friend, Comfort Dorsey, during life then to her son, Vincent. To John Hammond Dorsey, son of John and Comfort Dorsey, he devised his dwelling and plantation in Cecil County known as “Success”. The latter tract was surveyed in 1683 for Thomas Lightfoot on three sides of the Susquehanna River.

**Colonel William Hammond**\(^4\)

(1702–1752)

William Hammond, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Larkin) Hammond, was born 1702 in Baltimore County. He married first Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Hughes and the widow of Major Luke Raven, on August 26, 1735.

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\(^3\) Archives, vols. 24, 29.
Children of William and Elizabeth (Hughes) Hammond

1. Mary Hammond, born 1738, married John Dorsey. q.v.
2. Caroline Hammond, born 1736.

On March 9, 1739, according to the records of St. Paul's Parish, William Hammond married secondly Sara, born January 8, 1721, the daughter of Thomas and Tabitha Sheredine.

Children of William and Sarah (Sheredine) Hammond

7. Thomas Hammond, born Feb. 27, 1744.
8. Larkin Hammond, born May 17, 1746, appointed Captain of schooner "Jenifer" mounting 10 carriage guns and 10 swivels with 60 men during Revolution. (Archives, vol. 12.)

William Hammond held a commission in the colonial forces and as early as 1739 was styled colonel.4 In that same year he was a member of the commission to lay out the present town of Baltimore.5

The following obituary appeared in the Maryland Gazette: "January 16, 1752, Col. William Hammond of Baltimore Town and several other persons of note have lately died of small pox in Baltimore County."

The will of Colonel Hammond was signed December 1, 1751, and proved in Baltimore County February 11, 1752. He devised to his brother, Lawrence and Aborila his wife, 50 acres of "Hammond's Forrest". He named his four sons and his daughters Caroline, Belinda, and Mary "daughters of my deceased wife Elizabeth", as well as his daughters, Rebecca and Sarah.

The inventory of his estate was taken on October 3, 1752, with Lawrence Hammond, Nathaniel Randall, and Susannah Orrick, signing as the kinsmen, and his widow, Sarah Hammond, as the executrix. On March 22, 1769, an account was rendered the court by John Paca, Robert Adair, Moses Hill and Margaret his wife, persons appointed by an Act of the Assembly, November 5, 1763, to sell and dispose of the estate of William Hammond, late of Baltimore County.

An inventory of the personal estate of his widow was filed in Baltimore County on April 21, 1763, with William Hammond and John Dorsey as the kinsmen. Bryan Philphot and Thomas Harrison were the executors.

4 Archives, vol. 28.
Lawrence Hammond, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Larkin) Hammond, was born in St. Paul’s Parish, Baltimore County. He married first Esabella ———, as shown by the birth of a daughter in St. Paul’s Parish.

Children of Lawrence and Esabella Hammond

1. Rachel Hammond, born July 21, 1732.

His first wife died soon after the birth of their daughter. He married secondly, Ebarilla Simpkins on June 21, 1734, according to the records of St. Paul’s Parish.

Children of Lawrence and Ebarilla (Simpkins) Hammond

3. Thomas Hammond, born Mar. 12, 1737.
5. Elizabeth Hammond, born Mar. 12, 1741.

Lawrence Hammond ultimately settled in St. Thomas’ Parish, where the births of his children by his second marriage are found.

William Hammond (1743-1810)

William Hammond, son of William and Sarah (Sheredine) Hammond, was born March 7, 1743, in Baltimore Town. He married Mary ———. Chancery papers no. 2258 give the names of his children.

Children of William and Mary Hammond

1. Sarah Hammond.
2. Larkin Hammond.
3. James Hammond.
4. Caroline Hammond.
5. William Hammond.
7. Rebecca Hammond.
William Hammond maintained his seat at Elk Ridge and there he negotiated his will on August 20, 1806. It was not proved in Anne Arundel County, however, until October 12, 1810. He mentioned his brother, James Hammond, aunt Tabitha Dorsey, niece Sarah Gover, and lands received from his uncle Upton Sheredine. He named his wife, sons Larkin, James, and William, and his friend Dr. Richard Pindell.

At the probation all of the named executors refused to act, and his widow renounced the will and demanded her dower.
JOHN HAMMOND 3
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

John Hammond, son of John and Mary (Howard) Hammond, was born at "Mountain Neck", St. Ann’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Ann, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Greenbury and Ann his wife, both natives of England.

Children of John and Anne (Greenbury) Hammond

3. Thomas John Hammond, born 1697, married Anne Cockey. q.v.
5. Anne Hammond, born 1697, died 1708.

Although John Hammond inherited the ancestral estate "Mountain Neck" on the south shore of the Severn, he seems to have removed to the north shore and become a subject of Westminster Parish. Records of the parish show that he and his three children, Comfort, Nicholas, and Rachel were all baptized on February 4, 1713.

John Hammond died on February 9, 1742. His will signed November 5, 1739, was proved in Anne Arundel County on February 23, 1742. Thomas John Hammond received tracts on the south side of the Severn formerly "Hammond’s Hills" and "Mountain Neck", then called "Hammond’s Purchase", containing 540 acres. Nicholas was willed 418 acres on the north side of the Severn "Swan Neck" and "The Ridge", then known as "The Recovery", and 77 acres of "Hammond’s Quarter". Rachel and Comfort were remembered with minor bequests. The two sons were devised the residue of the estate in both Maryland and England.

The inventory of his estate was made on June 29, 1743, and was appraised at £1,156/8/4. Nicholas Hammond and Rachel Bailey signed as kinsmen. At a subsequent account rendered by his son and executor, Thomas John Hammond, he showed disbursements made to Mary Hammond, the daughter of Nicholas Hammond.
Thomas John Hammond

(1697-1767)

Thomas John Hammond, son of John and Ann (Greenbury) Hammond, was born during January, 1697, in St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel County. On June 28, 1721, he married Ann, born December 1, 1704, the daughter of Colonel Thomas and Elizabeth Cockey. Her father, "Thomas Cockey, Gent.", died in 1733, and by his will named his daughter, Ann Hammond, and devised personaity to her children—Larrede, Elizabeth, John, and Ann—then in the possession of their father, Thomas John Hammond.

Children of Thomas John and Ann (Cockey) Hammond


The inventory to the estate of Thomas John Hammond was made in Anne Arundel County on April 3, 1767, with John Hammond as the administrator, and Charles Wallace and Thomas Richardson, signing as kinsmen.

Nicholas Hammond, Gent.

(1703-1743)

Nicholas Hammond, son of John and Ann (Greenbury) Hammond, was born in St. Ann’s Parish, Anne Arundel County, on March 1, 1703/4. He married Mary——. Nicholas Hammond and his wife Mary were executors of Alexander Steward, of Annapolis, tanner.

Children of Nicholas and Mary Hammond

1. Leonard Hammond.
5. Greenbury Hammond.

Nicholas Hammond was at one time clerk to the committee of the Lower House.1 He resided in Annapolis.

He was living as late as June 29, 1743, at which time he signed the inventory of his deceased father’s estate. He died intestate, however, before

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1 Archives, vol. 34.
February 27, 1744, as on that date his personal estate was inventoried. Thomas John Hammond and John Burley signed the papers as kinsmen, and Mary Hammond, his widow and administratrix, certified.

His widow dated her will August 18, 1770, which was proved in Anne Arundel County on October 29, following. She bequeathed her son Leonard, one shilling and no more. Her other heirs were Ann Greenbury, wife of John Ashman, Greenbury Hammond, John Hammond, and Mary Greenbury Hammond.

The inventory of her personal estate was made in July, 1771, and appraised at £468/18/1. Ann G. Ashman and Mary G. Hammond signed as kinswomen, with John and Greenbury Hammond, as the executors. The final distribution was made on February 25, 1774, to the five heirs.

JOHN HAMMOND
(1728-1780)

John Hammond, son of Thomas and Ann (Cockey) Hammond, was born in the year 1728. He married Ann, the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Burgess) Gaither, on May 14, 1748, in St. Ann’s Parish.

Children of John and Ann (Gaither) Hammond
1. Vachel Hammond married Mary Hammond. q.v.
2. Beale Hammond. q.v.
5. Sarah Hammond married Johns Dorsey. q.v.
7. Daughter.*

The will of John Hammond was proved in Baltimore County, in 1780. He bequeathed his sons, Vachel and John, “Bite the Biter” and “Hammond’s Stripe” in Frederick County, and his son, Beale, 198 acres of land. He made various bequests to his wife, Ann, and the residue of the land to his four unnamed daughters.

His widow, Anne Hammond, dated her will May 29, 1783, it being proved in Baltimore County on June 26, 1784. She requested that her tract “Timber Neck” in Anne Arundel County be sold. She devised her daughter, Ann Lebecious, one Spanish dollar no more. Other bequests were made to her sons, Vachel, John, and Beale; her youngest daughters, Sarah and Henrietta; and her grandchildren Anne Lebecious and Caleb Hammond of

* Note.—It is claimed that this daughter was Elizabeth, the first wife of Elijah Robosson.
Beale. She named her son, John Hammond, and friend, Charles Warfield, both of Frederick County as the guardian of her granddaughter, Anne Lebecious. Her friends, Elijah Robosson of Anne Arundel County, and Robert Long of Baltimore County were named as executors.

Vachel Hammond 6
(1751-1821)

Vachel Hammond, son of John and Ann (Gaither) Hammond, was born March, 1751, in Baltimore County. He settled in Frederick County on lands which he received by the will of his father. On August 20, 1776, he married a kinswoman Mary, born December 15, 1749, the daughter of Nathan and Ann (Welsh) Hammond.

Children of Vachel and Mary (Hammond) Hammond

1. Lloyd Hammond, born 1778, died intestate.
5. Rezin Hammond, born Apr. 15, 1788, married Anne T. McWilliams.
11. Dawson Hammond.

His wife died during 1814, and he died intestate on December 18, 1821. The inventory was taken on January 9, 1822, with Upton, Carroll, and Thomas, as the administrators.

His estate was distributed on January 25, 1826, by Carroll and Thomas Hammond to the following: Frederick Stier by rights of his deceased wife; the heirs of Upton Hammond; Polly Johnson; Nathan Hammond; Carroll Hammond; Rezin Hammond; Thomas Hammond; John Hammond; Juliet Angel; estate of Lloyd Hammond; and Dawson Hammond; and also to the widow of the deceased.
A notation says that his wife died in 1814. However, at the distribution of the estate the widow received her third. Could Vachel Hammond have remarried? Marriage license of Frederick County shows the marriage of Vachel Hammond and Priscilla Hoff on November 6, 1819.

On the old estate known as Black Castle, north of Frederick, are found the following gravestones:

Col. Thomas Hammond, born Jan. 22, 1790, died June 24, 1874. Son of Vachel and Mary.
Julianna Angel, wife of Jacob, died July 22, 1879, aged 84. Daughter of Vachel and Mary Hammond.
Philip Hammond, died December 13, 1868, aged 56.
Susan R. Hauer, died November 25, 1844, aged 37.
Lydia E. Hammond, died April 26, 1849, aged 29, wife of Dawson.
Upton Hammond, died April 12, 1822, aged 43.
Vachel Hammond, died December 18, 1821, aged 72.
Lloyd Hammond, died January 22, 1798, aged 20. Son of Vachel and Mary.
Polly Johnson, died April 10, 1839, aged 58, wife of Benjamin, and daughter of Vachel and Mary Hammond.
Adelia Marriott, born October 20, 1812, died July 30, 1857, daughter of Elizabeth Hammond of Frederick County.
Carroll Hammond, died September 7, 1856, aged 71, son of Vachel and Mary.
Nathan Hammond, died July 16, 1852, aged 69.
John Walker, died August 29, 1836, aged 31.
Major General Robert Cumming, died November 14, 1825, aged 72.

Beale Hammond

(17—-1797)

Beale Hammond, son of John and Ann (Gaither) Hammond, was born probably in Baltimore County.

Children of Beale Hammond

1. Caleb Dorsey Hammond.

The will of Beale Hammond was dated June 17, 1797, and proved in Baltimore County December 13, 1797. He devised his entire estate to his son, Caleb Dorsey Hammond, and in the event that he died without issues then to his nephew, Nimrod Dorsey, and his nieces, Henrietta and Corrilla Dorsey, children of his sister, Sarah Dorsey. Johnsa Dorsey and Benjamin Lawrence were named as executors.
Captain John Hammond
(1754-1811)

John Hammond, son of John and Ann (Gaither) Hammond, was born April 21, 1754, in Baltimore County. He settled on lands in Frederick County, which he inherited at the death of his father. In 1776 he was married to Tomsey, the daughter of Francis and Tomasia (Worthington) Simpson. She was a few days older than her husband, having been born March 11, 1754.

Children of John and Tomsey (Simpson) Hammond
6. Francis Simpson Hammond, born Dec. 20, 1790, married 1815, Mary Berier, born 1797; removed first to Ross Co., Ohio, and about 1856 to Atalissa; he died 1867; she died 1874.

His first wife died on December 11, 1800, a short time after the death of her ninth child. On June 16, 1801, John Hammond secured license in Frederick County to marry Rachel Roberts.

Children of John and Rachel (Roberts) Hammond
11. Elizabeth Hammond, born Dec. 9, 1807, died spinster. Inventory June 13, 1823, with Thomas Hammond her former guardian as administrator. Estate distributed among 11 representatives including mother.

During the Revolutionary War, John Hammond served as captain in the militia.2

He died in Frederick County on September 12, 1811. The inventory of his personal estate was taken on November 14, 1811, with his sons, Thomas

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John and Johnsa Hammond signing as the kinsmen, and his brother, Vachel Hammond, as the administrator. The proceeds were distributed on August 15, 1815, to his surviving representatives except his widow, Rachel, and son, Johnsa.

**Nicholas Hammond**

*(1800 - 1830)*

Nicholas Hammond, son of John and Tomsey (Simpson) Hammond, was born November 5, 1800, in Frederick County. In that county he obtained license on February 11, 1822, to marry Elizabeth Miller.

*Children of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Miller) Hammond*

1. John Hammond.

Nicholas Hammond died intestate in Frederick County. His widow and executrix issued the first account to the court on June 1, 1830. Proceeds were distributed on May 24, 1839, to the widow and two sons.
CAPTAIN WILLIAM HAMMOND

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

William Hammond, son of John and Mary (Howard) Hammond, was born at "Mountain Neck", St. Ann's Parish. He married Elizabeth the daughter of William and Sarah Cockey. His mother-in-law died in 1698 and named her daughter, Elizabeth Hammond.

Children of William and Elizabeth (Cockey) Hammond

2. Thomas Hammond, born 1693, married Jane Lillingston. q.v.
5. Jane Hammond, born 1700, died 1703.
6. Benjamin Hammond, born 1706/7, married Sarah Eagle and Margaret (Risteau) Talbot. q.v.
7. Lawrence Hammond, born 1709, married Ruth Greniffe and Margaret Hughes. q.v.
8. William Hammond, born 1711/2, married Mary Merriken. q.v.

William Hammond settled in Westminster Parish, where the births of his eight children are found in the parish register. In 1696 he was listed as a military officer of Anne Arundel County.¹ He was a member of the commission in 1704 selected to lay out ports and towns in Anne Arundel County for the advancement of trade.²

He died intestate on January 29, 1711. The inventory of his personal effects was filed on March 24, 1710/11, appraised at £569/13/0. His administrators were his widow, Elizabeth Hammond and son Thomas Hammond, who rendered the first account on July 13, 1712.

At the second account on June 13, 1723, the administrators were James Govans, Gent., of Anne Arundel County, and Elizabeth his wife, lately, Elizabeth Hammond. The union is recorded in Westminster Parish register as July 15, 1713.

Elizabeth Hammond-Govans dated her will June 3, 1730, it being probated April 28, 1731. She bequeathed her son, Benjamin Hammond, 50 acres of "Forked Neck" "the bounty when a widow of his uncle John Hammond". The witnesses were her daughter, Mrs. Susannah Lillingston

¹ Archives, vol. 20.
who for some reason had been estranged from her husband of Queen Anne County, and her son, Lawrence Hammond. James Govane on May 3, 1731, acknowledged the will of his deceased wife.

**THOMAS HAMMOND, GENT.**

(1693 - 17—)

Thomas Hammond, son of William and Elizabeth (Cockey) Hammond, was born December 19, 1693, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. The following was copied from the parish register: “Thomas Hammond son of Willm Hammond of Annarundell County was marryed to Jane Lillingston Daughter of the Revd. John Lillingston of Queen Ans County the sixth Day of January in the yeare one thousand seven hundred and fourteen.”

*Children of Thomas and Jane (Lillingston) Hammond*

1. Lillingston Hammond, born Apr. 11, 1719.
2. Thomas Hammond, born 1720.

**CAPTAIN MORDECAI HAMMOND, GENT.**

(1695 - 1734)

Mordecai Hammond, son of William and Elizabeth (Cockey) Hammond, was born November 6, 1695, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married September 2, 1719, Frances, the daughter of the Rev. John Lillingston, and Mary Carpenter, his wife, rector of St. Paul’s Parish, Queen Anne County.

*Children of Mordecai and Frances (Lillingston) Hammond*


In 1725 Mordecai Hammond was a magistrate of Anne Arundel County. Three years later he was on the committee to erect the Customs House and Market House at Annapolis. He was styled Captain and Gent. The register of All Hallow’s Parish reads “Mordecai Hammond son of William Hammond departed September, 1734.”

It seems as if several years lapsed before an inventory was taken of his personal estate. On August 4, 1747, Lars Hammond and William Ham-

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3 Archives, vol. 35.
4 Archives, vol. 36.
mond signed the papers as the kinsmen and Dr. George Stewart, as the administrator. An additional inventory was made on October 24, 1754, with William Hammond and M. Govan as the kinsmen.

At a lawsuit in 1747, it was declared that Mordecai Hammond, General Merchant, was deceased, and that Richard Key had married one of his daughters.

Mordecai Hammond who died in January, 1746, Anne Arundel County and willed his entire estate to Jemina Robertson is believed to be a son of Captain Mordecai Hammond.

**Benjamin Hammond**

(1706-17—)

Benjamin Hammond, son of William and Elizabeth (Cockey) Hammond, was born February 11, 1706/7, Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. On September 14, 1726, he married in Anne Arundel County, Sarah, the daughter of Saladine and Johnanna Eagle, Quakers—a faith in which his daughter, Frances, was raised.

*Children of Benjamin and Sarah (Eagle) Hammond*

2. Hanani Hammond, born May 18, 1728.  
3. Hannah Hammond.  

All died Sept. 27, 1732.

On April 6, 1735, Benjamin Hammond married Margaret Talbot, widow, according to the records of St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County. She was the daughter of Isaac and Catherine Risteau. Her mother died in 1762 and named her daughter Margaret Hammond and her granddaughter, Catherine Hammond.

*Children of Benjamin and Catherine (Risteau) Hammond*

7. Catherine Hammond.  
8. William Hammond died 1785.  
9. George Hammond.  
10. Mordecai Hammond, died 1797.

After the death of his first wife, Benjamin Hammond removed to Baltimore County, where he established his dwelling. Misfortune befell him, however, and in 1745 he was a "languishing prisoner in Baltimore County Gaol".
This family not unlike other families erred from the straight and narrow path. Benjamin saw the gloom of Baltimore County gaol. His son, Isaac, however, rode rapidly in the revolutionary service, commissioned a major May 25, 1776, of Soldier's Delight Battalion, Baltimore County Militia, lieutenant colonel on June 3, 1777, and colonel on September 10, 1777. Charges were preferred against him in 1781 by George Lux of Baltimore, charging him first, disobedience of General Buchanan's positive orders in not forming his battalion in the brigade, second, drunkenness when on duty, and third, ungentlemanly behavior unbecoming an officer.

William, another son, negotiated his will October 30, 1784, and named his natural son, John Hammond Gore, son of Isabella or Suva Gore, the principal heir to his estate. In the event of his death before he reached the age of twenty-one, the bequest was to revert to Philip Hammond Brothers, the natural son of his brother Mordecai by Mary Brothers. His brother, Mordecai, was to be the guardian of his son. He mentioned also his brother, George. The will was proved in Baltimore County, March 30, 1785.

Mordecai, a son, signed his will January 21, 1794, and bequeathed the greater portion of his estate to his natural daughter, Frances Hammond, the daughter of Elizabeth Worrel, and his natural son, Philip, of Mary Brothers. Minor bequests were made to his brothers, Isaac and George Hammond. His will was probated in Baltimore County, June 1, 1797.

Mordecai, however, was a very prominent subject of Baltimore County, at one time on the vestry of St. Thomas Parish, and served as captain of the militia during the Revolutionary War.

**Lawrence Hammond, Gent.**

*(1709-1784)*

Lawrence Hammond, son of William and Elizabeth (Cockey) Hammond, was born May 15, 1709, Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married first on May 26, 1730, the posthumous daughter of John and Ruth Greeniffe. The parish records read "daughter to John Grinife son to James Grinife ".

*Children of Lawrence and Ruth (Greeniffe) Hammond*

1. Elizabeth Hammond, born Feb. 8, 1733.

Ruth, his first wife, died on January 5, 1735. He married secondly Margaret, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Hughes, on December 5, 1736.
Children of Lawrence and Margaret (Hughes) Hammond

2. Rebecca Hammond, born Apr. 16, 1738, married James Kelso.
3. Andrew Hammond, born July 26, 1740, died 1816.
4. Thomas Hammond married Elizabeth Jacob. q.v.
5. William Hammond. q.v.
6. Margaret Hammond.
8. George Hammond.

In 1747 Lawrence Hammond with Captain John Merriken, John Howard, Dr. James Walker, and Vachel Denton was appointed commissioner to purchase two acres of land for the chapel of ease in the upper end of Westminster Parish.

In 1778 Lawrence Hammond took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County.5

The will of Lawrence Hammond was dated February 24, 1777, and proved in Anne Arundel County on April 8, 1784. He bequeathed his dwelling and plantation “Harborough” to his son, George, and various bequests to his daughters Rebecca Kelso, Harriet Hammond, and Margaret Hammond. To Benjamin Howard of John, he devised ‘Yates’ Inheritance’.

His son, Andrew, was appointed an ensign on August 5, 1776, of Colonel Carvel Hall’s Regiment of the Flying Camp, and saw active service in the early campaign around New York City. He died intestate in Baltimore, where letters of administration were issued to Samuel Donaldson, with Cumberland Dugan and Harriet Hammond, as the bondsmen.

His daughter, Harriet, died a spinster in Baltimore in 1826, having dated her will in 1814. She left personalty to Hammond Dorsey, the son of her late respected friend, Elizabeth Dorsey. The residue of her estate was left to her niece, Cammilla Almira Donaldson, the wife of Samuel J. Donaldson, of Baltimore City.

William Hammond, Gent.4

(1711 - 17—)

William Hammond, son of William and Elizabeth (Cockey) Hammond, was born March 20, 1711/12, the posthumous son, two months after the death of his father. He married Mary, the daughter of John and Mary (Stephens) Merriken, on August 3, 1732, in Westminster Parish.

Children of William and Mary (Merriken) Hammond

1. Wealthy Anne Hammond, born May 5, 1733, married Nicholas Boone. q.v.
2. Mordecai Hammond, born and died 1734.
3. Frances Hammond, born June 9, 1736.

William Hammond was apparently deceased by 1749, for about that time his daughter, Wealthy Anne, lived with her maternal grandfather, John Merriken.

Captain Thomas Hammond⁵
(17—1777)

Thomas Hammond, son of Lawrence and Margaret (Hughes) Hammond, was born in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Wright) Jacob, of the same parish. His wife was an heir in the will of her father in 1773, her brother, Joseph, in 1777, and that of her mother in 1781.

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jacob) Hammond

1. Thomas Hughes Hammond, born Dec. 10, 1770, died 1790.

On July 29, 1767, Thomas Hammond, and James Kelso and Rebecca his wife lately Rebecca Hammond, were parties to the first part of a deed, William Reynolds to the second part, and Thomas Johnson Jr. to the third part. The deed read “whereas Thomas Hughes died seized of “Duck Cove” in Anne Arundel County containing 350 acres and deeded it to his mother Mary Hughes during life then to Thomas Hammond and Rebecca Hammond now Kelso”.

Thomas Hammond was commissioned a captain of the Flying Camp in Colonel Carvel Hall’s Regiment on August 5, 1776. He saw active service with that of his brother, Andrew, in the early campaign around New York. He died while in the service of his country.

Before going to war he wrote his will, dating it August 26, 1776, with George Hammond, Jr., Harriet Hammond, and Margaret Hammond, as the witnesses. “I Thomas Hammond . . . . ordered in a few days to joyn General Washington’s Army”. He bequeathed to his son, Thomas Hughes Hammond, the dwelling and plantation, also “Howard’s Hill” in Baltimore Town, negroes, but in the event that he died before 21 years of age, then to “my brother Andrew Hammond”. He provided for his wife, Elizabeth, and named his brothers, William and Andrew, as the executors. The instrument was proved in Anne Arundel County on March 24, 1777.
William Hammond\textsuperscript{5}  
(17—1785)

William Hammond, son of Lawrence and Margaret (Hughes) Hammond, was born in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He from 1774 to his death in 1794 was interested with David McMeehen in a mercantile business, but by bad debts and heavy losses at sea the partnership became insolvent in 1791. After his death David McMeehen instituted legal proceedings against his heirs in which the tract “Harborough” was involved. His heirs were Margaret Hammond, Harriet Hammond, Margaret the wife of Cumberland Dugan, Sarah the wife of Nicholas Ruxton Moore, and Camilla Almeria the wife of Samuel J. Donaldson.
MISCELLANEOUS HAMMOND DATA

John Hammond

John Hammond whose wife was Martha executed during her lifetime a deed of gift of "Resurvey of Gilboa" to his two daughters, Arianna and Rachel. The latter died during the life time of her father without issues, and therefore at the death of the father intestate, the portion of Rachel in "Resurvey of Gilboa" descended to Arianna and Charles, the only surviving children of John Hammond.

After the death of his father, Charles Hammond conveyed his rights to Upton Hammond, the husband of his sister Arianna. A law suit later developed, but at that time Upton Hammond had died intestate leaving six minor children, and his widow had married John Walker.

Upton Hammond
(17—1822)

Upton Hammond obtained license in Frederick County on April 20, 1799, to marry Arianna Hammond. She was the daughter of Martha and John Hammond.

Children of Upton and Arianna (Hammond) Hammond

1. Harriet Hammond.
2. Martha Hammond.
3. Philip Hammond.
4. Vachel Hammond.

The inventory of the personal estate of Upton Hammond was signed by Thomas Hammond, his administrator, on March 20, 1822, in Frederick County. The proceeds were distributed in 1829 to Arianna, then the wife of John Walker, and to all children except Charles.

Henry Hammond
(17—1829)

Henry Hammond was born undoubtedly in Anne Arundel County where he secured license on December 22, 1794, to marry Henrietta Stinchcomb.
She as Henny Hammond was named as the daughter of William Stinchcomb in his will at the same time he named his son-in-law, Henry Hammond, the executor of his estate.

Children of Henry and Henrietta (Stinchcomb) Hammond

1. Henry Hammond.
2. Nathan Hammond.
3. John Thomas Hammond.

The will of Henry Hammond was dated February 26, 1828, and proved in Anne Arundel County on March 6, 1829. He bequeathed one-third of his realty to his wife. To his sons, Henry and Nathan, he devised all realty in Annapolis. To John Thomas, his plantation "Leonard Neck", and to Henry Hammond Mortimer, son of Thomas of Baltimore City, $50 for his education. He made his wife and friend, Richard H. Merriken, the executors.

His widow, Ruth Henrietta Hammond, renounced the administration, on September 12, 1829. Disbursements on April 21, 1830, were made by Richard H. Merriken to the widow and the three sons.

James Hammond

(17—1808)

James Hammond on October 29, 1803, obtained license to marry Grace Anderson in Baltimore County. He died intestate in Baltimore County, when letters of administration were issued to his widow, Grace Hammond, on January 11, 1809. William Anderson and Robert Casey were her bondsmen.

On September 25, 1811, his widow married Stephen H. Ford, and they both completed the administration of the estate, and rendered a final account on December 13, 1813. The balance was distributed to the widow and two children, Anne and William Hammond.

Thomas Hammond

(17—1790)

Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Hammond were issued in Baltimore County on February 13, 1790, to Eleanor Hammond, with Jonathan Harrison and Richard Rutter, as sureties. The administratrix married on April 16, 1791, George Fowler, of Baltimore County. The final account was rendered by Eleanor Fowler on January 16, 1805, and distributed to the representatives, Jemina and Elizabeth Hammond.
William Hammond (17—-1761)

William Hammond whose wife was Mary Anne had a daughter, Sarah, born in Westminster on June 16, 1753. By his will he named a son Samuel. The will, dated February 1, 1761, was proved in Anne Arundel County on February 23, 1761. He bequeathed one shilling to his son, Samuel, and negroes to his daughter, Sarah. He mentioned his wife, Mary Anne, and named her the executrix of his estate. The inventory of his personal effects was taken on August 20, 1761, with Matt. Hammond Jr., and Benjamin Hammond as the kinsmen. The register of Westminster Parish shows the marriage of Mary Anne Hammond and Charles Small on January 27, 1763.

William Hammond (17—-1785)

William Hammond of Town and County of Baltimore, shipwright, dated his will September 29, 1785, the latter being proved on December 6, same year. He bequeathed his entire estate to his wife, Margaret, in order that she may educate and maintain the children.

Philip Hammond (17—-1802)

Philip Hammond dying in Frederick County in 1802, mentioned only his wife, Elizabeth, in his will.

John Hammond (17—-1805)

John Hammond on November 25, 1783, secured license in Baltimore County to marry Elizabeth McConnell.

Children of John and Elizabeth (McConnell) Hammond


John Hammond married secondly Elizabeth, the daughter of John Anderson, according to St. Paul's Parish, on March 5, 1795.
Children of John and Elizabeth (Anderson) Hammond

3. Anne Hammond, died 1805.
5. Henry Hammond (posthumous), born 1805.

The will of John Hammond was dated March, 1805, and proved in Baltimore County, April 20, 1805. He named his wife, Elizabeth, daughters, Anne, Jane, and son, John Barnett Hammond. For executors, he appointed his wife and brother, Thomas Hammond. The witnesses were Robert Casey, G. Douglas, and Thomas Browne.

On November 6, 1808, in Baltimore County, his widow was married to Robert Casy. They both completed the administration of the estate which was rather extensive and which later developed into a case for chancery courts.

Charles Hammond
(17—1819)

Charles Hammond married Elizabeth, the daughter of Vachel Hammond, in Frederick County on October 6, 1803.

Children of Charles and Elizabeth (Hammond) Hammond

2. Charles Snethen Hammond.

Charles Hammond died intestate in Frederick County. The inventory of his personal effects was taken on April 30, 1819, with Thomas Hammond as the administrator. On May 17, 1820, his widow married thirdly the Rev. Frederick Stiers.

The final account of his estate was made in 1825 when it was divided among the Rev. Frederick Steirs, Adelia Hammond, and Charles Snethen Hammond.
SEAL ON THE WILL OF
JOHN HOWARD, DATED 1696
HOWARD FAMILY

THE Howard family which stands out as one of the most distinguished and aristocratic families of Maryland was established in the early days of the Province by two distinct lines. The older line is that of Matthew Howard, Gent., who settled on the banks of the Severn sometime before 1659. The other line was that of Joshua Howard, Gent., of Baltimore County, who entered Maryland at a somewhat later date. Both produced some of Maryland's most renowned subjects and citizens, perhaps the best known being Colonel John Eager Howard of the Revolutionary War and one time Governor, after whom Howard County is named.

There was still another emigrant, Edmund Howard, who also bore the title of "Gentleman". He settled in Charles County married into the Dent family, and established the Howard family in that section as well as on the lower Eastern Shore.

The Howards of the Severn and the Patapsco were related, but how near research by genealogists has so far failed to disclose. That both were scions of the same ducal house of Howard was understood and accepted even in the colonial period. Both families possessed the identical coat-of-arms that is used by the present English noble house—"Gu, a bend argent between six cross-crosslets fitchee".

As far back as 1695 John Howard, the oldest son of Matthew, stamped on his will in wax, still preserved at Annapolis, the arms of the ducal house of Norfolk. Nearly a century later the stone erected in 1778 over the grave of Cornelius Howard of Joshua on the family estate near Baltimore bore as is readily seen today, the same coat-of-arms with slight variations as used by John Howard, Gent., in 1695, and by the Duke of Norfolk today.

This historical sketch pretends solely to the immediate descendants of Matthew Howard, Gent., of the Severn, who intermarried with the Hammonds, Jacobs, Dorseyis, Warfields, Ridgelys, and other old families of Anne Arundel County.

The House of Howard ranks next to the English royal family, and its head, the Duke of Norfolk, is the hereditary Earl Marshal of England. Unlike most of the present noble houses, it claims no Norman origin but pure Saxon descent.

Hereward was living in Norfolk during the reign of King Edgar (957-973) and was a kinsman of Duke Oslac. His son, Leofric, was the
father of Hereward ⁸, who was banished by William the Conqueror. It appears, however, that Hereward was allowed to return to England and it is certain that his family retained Wiggenhall and other portions of their inheritance in Norfolk.

The grandson of Hereward the Banished, Hereward ⁵ and his wife, Wilburga, were granted land at Terrington in Norfolk during the reign of Henry II. In the church of Len (Lynn) Hereward directed that prayers be said for the soul of his father, Hereward, and of his grandfather, Hereward the Banished.

Robert Howard ⁶ (now being written as Howard), the son of Hereward, was seized of Wiggenhall, Terrington, and other estates in Norfolk, and was the father of John Howard ⁷ of Wiggenhall who married Lucy, the daughter of John Germund. They were the parents of Sir William Howard ⁸, the first member of the house to be knighted.

**Sir William Howard ⁸**

Sir William Howard was a Norfolk barrister and was summoned to Parliament as a Justice in 1295. He was employed as counsel by the corporation of Kings-Lynn, and it is worthy of note that the “crosslets fitchy” in his shield of arms suggest the cross with which the dragon was discomfited by St. Margaret, the patroness of Kings-Lynn.

Prospering by the law, William Howard of Wiggenhall rose to a knight and acquired by purchase Grancourt’s Manor in East Winch, near Kings-Lynn, where he had his seat in a moated house whose ruins remain to this day. He was probably dead and buried in his chapel at East Winch before November 27, 1308, the date of the patent by which Henry Scrope succeeded him as commissioner of Trailbaston.

The two wives of Sir William Howard—Alice Ufford and Alice Fitton—were daughters of knightly houses. Before his death his eldest son, John Howard ⁹, was a knight and already advanced by his marriage with Joan of Cornwall, one of the illegitimate lines, founded by Richard of Cornwall, King of the Romans.

**Sir John Howard ¹⁰**

Sir John Howard ⁹ died in 1331 and was seized of many Norfolk manors. His son and heir, Sir John Howard ¹⁰, was admiral in the King’s Navy. He married Alice, sister and heir of Sir Robert de Boys. Their son, Sir Robert Howard ¹¹, who married a daughter of Sir Robert Scales died in 1388. From their only son, Sir John Howard ¹², who married twice, sprang two
branches of the House of Howard. One, Sir John Howard, a son by the marriage with Margaret, daughter of Sir John Plays. And the other Sir Robert Howard, by a marriage with an heir of the Tendrings of Tendring. It was an offspring, Sir Robert Howard, of the marriage of this latter young knight, that the House of Howard owes its present greatness.

Sir Robert Howard

Sir Robert Howard married Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, the daughter and heir of the Banished Duke of Norfolk, Thomas Mowbray. By this marriage was born Sir John Howard.

Sir John Howard

Sir John Howard was born about 1430. He was sent to Parliament in 1455 as a member of the County of Norfolk, and was knighted in 1461. Nine years later he was created a baron by Henry VI. He was treasurer of the royal household from 1467 to 1474, and went to France with Edward VI in 1475. After Edward's death, however, he supported Richard III, who created him Duke of Norfolk in 1483. The dukedom had been declared vacant since the death of his grandfather, Thomas Mowbray, 4th Lord Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and Duke of Norfolk in 1399. With the dukedom Sir John also received the title of Earl Marshal of England, another honor held by his maternal grandfather. Sir John was killed at Bosworth while fighting for his king on August 22, 1485, and the title thus suffered attainder when Richard III was killed and the Tudor dynasty established.

Thomas, 2d Duke of Norfolk

Thomas was born in 1443 and shared his father's fortune and political views. He was created Earl of Surrey by Edward IV in 1483. At the decisive Battle of Bosworth he was taken prisoner by the Lancastrians, attained, and held in captivity until 1489. On his release Henry VII restored his earldom but not the dukedom of his father. Thomas commanded the army which defeated the Scots at Flodden in 1513 and within a few months, February 1514, was created 2d Duke of Norfolk.

The Second Duke of Norfolk married twice and had many children by both wives, all of whom distinguished themselves. He became the grandfather of two queens—Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard—both wives of Henry VIII.
His first wife was Elizabeth Tilney, daughter of Sir Frederick Tilney, of Ashwell Thorpe. Among their six children were Thomas, Earl of Surrey and 3d Duke of Norfolk; Sir Edward Howard, Lord High Admiral; Lord Edmund Howard (q.v.); and Elizabeth who married Sir Thomas Boleyn and had Anne, the mother of Queen Elizabeth.

His second wife was Agnes Tilney, a kinswoman of his first wife and daughter of Hugh and granddaughter of Sir Philip Tilney. Of their seven children, William became the ancestor of the Earls of Effingham.

Lord Edmund Howard

Lord Edmund, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Tilney) Howard, was Marshal of the Horse at the Battle of Flodden. He married Joyce Culpepper, daughter of Sir Henry Culpepper, Knight, of Oxenhoath, Kent, and widow of Ralph Leigh of Stockwell.

Sir Thomas Arundel

Margaret Howard, the daughter of Lord Edmund and Joyce (Culpepper) Howard, married Thomas Arundel. Lady Margaret was also the sister of Catherine Howard, wife of Henry VIII and first cousin of Anne Boleyn, also a wife. Sir Thomas Arundel was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, but being convicted with Edward, Duke of Somerset, of conspiring the murder of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, he was beheaded February 22, 1552, and his lands confiscated.

Matthew Arundel-Howard

Matthew Arundel, of Wardour, the son and heir of Sir Thomas and Margaret (Howard) Arundel, felt the disgrace of his father's beheadment and the confiscation of his ancestral estate and, as tradition and facts prove, lived on the Continent and assumed the maiden name of his mother—Howard. He married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby, of Wollaton, County of Nottingham. He died in 1598.

Count Thomas Arundel-Howard

Thomas, son of Matthew and Margaret (Willoughby) Arundel-Howard, spent his early life on the Continent, especially in Germany and served in the Imperial Hungarian Army against the Turks. He was created by Rodolph II, Emperor of Germany, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire.
The patent of creation, dated Prague, December 14, 1595, conferred the honor upon "you Thomas and all and every one of your children, heirs, and legitimate descendants of both sexes already born or that ever hereafter shall be". Thus the warrant conferred the title not only on the eldest son but on every son and daughter and their descendants.

After winning honors and distinction on the Continent, Thomas Arundel-Howard, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, returned to England, gained favor with the Tudors and was elevated to the peerage in 1605 as 1st Baron Arundel of Wardour. He had in 1583 married Maria, the daughter of Henry Wriothesley, 2d Earl of Southampton, and had three children. Maria died in 1607.

Lord Thomas married secondly Ann, the third daughter of Miles Philipson, of Crook, Westmoreland, and had six children, one of which was a son, Matthew. Anne, a daughter by his second marriage, wedded Cecilius Calvert 2d Lord Baltimore. Anne died in 1649.

Matthew, the only son of Thomas, 1st Baron Arundel, and Anne, was born 1609, and according to the English records disappeared or died after 1620. As there is some doubt about his death, it is not improbable that it were he who married Anne —— and departed for Virginia, still retaining the name Howard of his great-grandmother and which had been used at one time by his father and grandfather.\footnote{My grandmother (1841-1919) always declared that she was told by her grandmother (1779-1858) that the Halls, family name of my grandmother, and Howards were "in some way related to the Calverts". This possible belief that Matthew Howard and Lady Anne Arundel were brother and sister appears quite feasible and gives fruit to the tradition of my family. During 10 years of research on this family, I have found no other facts or threads to show any other relationship between the Howards and Calverts.}

**MATTHEW HOWARD THE EMI GRANT**

(1609 - 16—)

Matthew Howard, the believed son of Sir Thomas Howard-Arundel and Ann Philipson his wife, was born 1609 in England according to record. He married Ann —— about 1630 and embarked within a short time for Virginia with two white servants.

Most likely political differences or adventure sent him and his bride to the New World. It must be remembered that he was not the eldest son and therefore the title would not descend unto him on death of his father but to his half-brother, the son of Maria Wriothesley. (Records show that the
Howards and Wriothesleys were neighbors and friends in Maryland.) At that time it was not uncommon for the second and younger sons of baronial houses to emigrate to Virginia with a retinue of servants and continue a life of culture, ease, and wealth which could be found unequalled in the new world.

The vessel in which Matthew Howard sailed from his native land brought him and his bride to the settlements at the mouths of the James and Elizabeth Rivers and there he joined the group of settlers in what was then known as Lower Norfolk County. He resided for nearly twenty years in that locale and there it is believed that his eight children were born.

In 1638 Matthew Howard was granted by Charles I 150 acres of land, his rights by his own emigration and the transportation of his wife, Anne, and two servants. Inasmuch as he demanded no land for the transportation of his children, it is conclusive proof that all eight progenies were born in the New World.

*Children of Matthew and Anne Howard*

3. Cornelius Howard married Elizabeth ———. *q.v.*
5. Elizabeth Howard married Henry Ridgely.
6. Anne Howard married James Greniffe.

Among the neighbors of Matthew Howard in Lower Norfolk County was Cornelius Lloyd, who became one of his closest friends and after whom his third son was named. Other neighbors were Richard Hall, a bachelor, and Esquire Evans with whom he figured in a law suit in 1635.

Richard Hall died in 1648 and besides naming Matthew Howard as the executor of his will, he made him and his six children his sole heirs. His estate simple in comparison with today was deemed highly valuable for its livestock, when it is considered that in the early days all stock was first brought from Europe.

By the will Matthew the Elder was left one yearling steer calf; Anne a cow calf and a barrow shote; Elizabeth two cows and all their increase and a sow; Matthew the Younger a sow shote; Cornelius a sow and my hat; John my wigg and new clothes; Samuel my money and tobacco; and Old Matthew my best pair of breeches.

Thus from this will, it is concluded that Philip and Mary, the younger children, were born after the year 1648.
Howard Family

What caused Matthew and his family to leave the Tidewater Country of Virginia and seek a home in Maryland is not known—only supposition. When he landed in Virginia, Maryland the proprietary province of the Calverts had not been established. It is not unlikely that he wished to reside in the Province of his supposed brother-in-law, Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore. Again the fact that the county of Anne Arundel was named after his sister perhaps lured him. The tales of the beauty and richness of Maryland to the north had no doubt reached his ears and in a spirit of adventure he sought a new home in the province of his kinsmen. And the land which was surveyed for him and his sons in the vicinity of Round Bay of the Severn is to this day unequalled in beauty and fertility of all the lands bordering the many rivers which empty into the Chesapeake Bay.

Matthew Howard was certainly not among the adherents of the Puritan faith in Virginia who were offered religious freedom by Governor Stone and who entered Maryland during 1649 and 1650. Few cavaliers of Virginia were guilty of puritanical thought and Matthew Howard, Gent., and his sons, save one, lived up to the religious teachings and traditions of their ancient house. They remained members of the Established Church and when St. Ann's Parish was created in 1692 the name of Howard was seen upon the vestry proceedings and in succeeding years. At a later date his descendants were foremost in the establishment of Queen Caroline Parish in the eastern portion of the county which now embraces practically all of Howard County.

Matthew Howard was in Virginia as late as June 1649, for in that month he proved the will of Edward Hodge. Within the next twelve months one finds him settled on the Severn River in Maryland.

An early certificate in the Land Office at Annapolis reads: "Laid out July 3, 1650, for Matthew Howard on the Severn southside, near a creek called Marsh's beginning at a hollow called Howard's Hollow, and binding on said creek, a tract containing 350 acres, also another tract running with Howard's Swamp, in the whole 650 acres."

Matthew Howard died intestate some time before 1659. In that year his friend, Edward Lloyd who had also come up from Virginia, surveyed in the name of "Philip Howard Orphant" a tract of land called "Howardston" on the Severn. Matthew Howard left behind him five sons to carry on the name of Howard in Maryland, and all five, except one who became a Quaker, gave themselves to public service and distinguished themselves in the military history of Maryland.
Henry Howard the Bachelor  
(died 1683)

Contemporary with the sons of Matthew Howard, Esq., was Henry Howard of Anne Arundel County who held several high offices in the Province. He is sometimes credited as one of the sons of Matthew Howard, Esq., but as proof is lacking he was undoubtedly of near blood relationship.

In the Howard family there has been a traditional Sir Henry Howard of Maryland. Many erroneously proclaimed Henry Howard, the great-grandson of Matthew the Elder who intermarried into the Dorsey family, to be this titled resident of Maryland. No proof exists, however, of any descendants of Matthew Howard falling heir or claiming a title, so therefore this Henry Howard who died in 1683 possessed of sealed rings and ancestral bearings was most likely the traditional Sir Henry.

Henry Howard devised his estate to whom are believed his kinsmen, but unfortunately he failed to name the relationship. He bequeathed to John Howard and Matthew Howard each a silver ring with his coat-of-arms engraved thereon. John also received his wearing apparel. A hooked ring with the initials F C and another seal ring with coat-of-arms was willed to John Bennett and Sarah his wife. Sarah was the daughter of Thomas Meeres, and formerly the widow of Thomas Homewood.

The significance of F C on the ring remains a mystery, furthermore the fact that he left his coat-of-arms to Sarah Meeres indicates close relationship between the Meeres and Howards. Could the F C possibly stand for Culpepper who intermarried with the Howards?

Sarah Dasey wife of Joseph Dasey was bequeathed land on the Gunpowder. Edward, Elizabeth, and Michael Skidmore were granted his personal estate. Theophilus Hackett was named as administrator and devised a pair of silk stockings and 1600 pounds of tobacco.
SAMUEL HOWARD, GENT.²
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

Samuel Howard, son of Matthew and Ann Howard, was born in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, and migrated to Maryland about 1659 with his brothers and sisters. He married Catherine, the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Harris) Warner, one of the pioneers in the South River Hundred.

Children of Samuel and Catherine (Warner) Howard

1. Philip Howard married Sarah ———. q.v.
2. Sarah Howard married Peter, son of Peter and Frances Porter. It is traditional that Sarah and Peter were killed by Indians who spared the young son, Peter III.
4. Ruth Howard.

Samuel Howard like his brothers became a prominent and influential subject of the Lord Proprietary in Middle Neck Hundred. For his participation in the Nanticoke expedition in 1678 he was awarded 120 pounds of tobacco.¹ In 1695 for acts of public service to the Province, he received 1,400 pounds of tobacco.²

Samuel Howard died in the latter part of 1703, inasmuch as his will was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on November 9, of that year. His widow was devised the homestead and a tract called "Brushy Neck" during her widowhood. Philip, the only son, was bequeathed the plantation on which he was then living and the homestead at the death or remarriage of his mother.

Personalty was left to his grandchildren—John, Samuel, and Elizabeth Maccubin—also to the following nieces and nephews whom he called in his will as cousins—John Howard, Elizabeth Norwood, Sarah Brice, Hannah Hammond, Cornelius Howard, Joseph Howard, and John Hammond Jr. The residue of the estate was directed to be divided among Philip, Susan, and Ruth.

His widow on November 6, 1706, married Thomas Tolly, the marriage being recorded at St. Anne’s Parish.

¹ Archives, vols. 7, 38.
Philip Howard 3
(16—1705)

Philip Howard, only son of Samuel and Catherine (Warner) Howard, was born in Middle Neck Hundred, Anne Arundel County. He married Sarah ———.

Children of Philip and Sarah Howard
1. Sarah Howard married ——— Cunningham.
2. Samuel Howard married Elizabeth ———. *q.v.*
4. Priscilla Howard, spinster.
5. Rachel Howard married Thomas Hinton, St. Ann’s Church, Aug. 28, 1718.
6. Philip Howard, born 1704, married Mary ———. *q.v.*

Philip Howard at the death of his father in 1703, was made the executor of the estate, but he soon became involved in a law suit regarding the estate of his maternal grandfather, James Warner of South River. James Warner by will left “Warner’s Neck” to his daughter, Jane Sewell, with the provisions that it would descend to and remain always in the possession of his heirs. Her husband, James Sewell, sold it to Samuel Howard. This sale was contested by the other Sewell heirs. The court eventually decided in favor of the conveyance, inasmuch as Samuel Howard by rights of his wife was an heir. At a subsequent rent roll, “Warner’s Neck” was in the possession of Henry Pinkney by his marriage to the widow of Philip Howard.

Philip Howard died intestate in 1705. Henry Pinkney, Cornelius Howard, and Joseph Howard were made the guardians of his minor children. Shortly afterwards Henry Pinkney married the Widow Howard.

Priscilla Howard, the spinster daughter of Philip and Sarah Howard, was buried from St. Ann’s Church on January 27, 1718. Samuel Howard, her brother, was named administrator of her estate, whereupon on March 2, 1718, he distributed the proceeds among the following heirs—Sarah Cunningham, Samuel Howard, James Howard, Rachel Hinton, and Philip Howard.

Samuel Howard 4
(16—1724)

Samuel Howard, son of Philip and Sarah Howard, was born in Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth ———.
Howard Family

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth Howard

1. Susannah Howard, born June 25, 1716.
2. Samuel Howard, born Dec. 26, 1717, married Patience Dorsey and Mary Harvey. q.v.
5. Ruth Howard.

Samuel Howard dated his will February 9, 1723. It was probated in Anne Arundel County on June 23, 1724. He bequeathed his realty equally to his sons—Samuel, Thomas, and John. The personal estate was devised to his daughters, Susannah and Ruth, after the deduction of their mother's third.

The inventory to his estate was made August 14, 1724, with the signatures of his brothers, James and Philip Howard, as the nearest of kin. His widow and executrix, Elizabeth Howard, certified to the correctness on March 30, 1726.

By April 1731, his widow had married Cornelius Howard, a kinsman of her deceased husband. q.v. They both as executors rendered a statement on the estate of Samuel Howard, and accounted for an allowance due the deceased as administrator of Priscilla Howard. The widow married thirdly Edward Rumney. She was living in Annapolis as late as 1771.

Sometime after the death of Samuel Howard, 1743, to be exact, the three sons negotiated several deeds involving the realty left by their father. Thomas Howard, of Baltimore County, Planter, who described himself as the second son of Samuel Howard, late of Anne Arundel County, stated that his father died seized of the following tracts—“Porter’s Hills” of 200 acres, “Warner’s Neck” of 120 acres, “Howard’s Inheritance” of 380 acres, “Lancaster Plains” of 180 acres, and “Howard Range” of 321 acres.

James Howard

James Howard, son of Philip and Sarah Howard, was born in St. Ann’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. On December 20, 1720, he was married to Barbara Taylor.

Children of James and Barbara (Taylor) Howard

Anne Arundel Gentry

Philip Howard 4
(1704-17—)

Philip Howard, son of Philip and Sarah Howard, was born in the year 1704, according to a deposition he made in 1735. He married Mary ———.

Children of Philip and Mary Howard

1. Philip Howard, born Nov. 1, 1727.

On August 22, 1728, Philip Howard was deeded a portion of "Mt. Gilboa" by John Howard. On October 27, 1738, Philip Howard and Abraham Sewell, both of Anne Arundel County, conveyed to John Stevens, same county, "Eaglestone Range" which had been devised to them by Abraham Child, late of Anne Arundel County. Mary Howard, wife of Philip, and Elizabeth Sewell, wife of Abraham, acknowledged the transaction.

On October 12, 1748, Philip Howard for £42 sold to James Creagh "Howard Chance", lying between the Patuxent River and Patapsco Falls. Mary Howard, wife of Philip, waived her dower rights.

Samuel Howard, Gent. 5
(1717-1766)

Samuel Howard, eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth Howard, was born December 26, 1717, in St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel County. On January 29, 1740, he married Patience, the daughter of John and Honor (Elder) Dorsey. Her parents are proved by the fact that on October 27, 1747, "John Dorsey of Edward, of Anne Arundel County, Planter, for the love and natural affections which I bear my grandson, Samuel Howard ... negroes at the age of twenty-one". In the event that Samuel died without issues, then to his brother, John Howard, also a minor, and in case John died without heirs, then the negroes and their increase reverted to Vachel Dorsey, son and heir of the grantor. It is because of this bequest no doubt that John Dorsey in his will of 1764 failed to provide for his grandsons, as his daughter, Patience, had died some years previously.

The births of the two sons are found in St. Ann's register.

Children of Samuel and Patience (Dorsey) Howard

1. Samuel Howard, born Jan. 6, 1744/5, married Jemina Elder. q.v.

Samuel Howard by 1743 had purchased from his brother, Thomas Howard, of Baltimore County, the latter's interest in "Lancaster's Plain",
a portion of "Warner's Neck", and all interest Thomas held in the estate of their father after the death of their mother, Elizabeth Rumney, the widow of Samuel Howard. During the same year his other brother, John Howard, of Baltimore County, conveyed the latter's interests to Samuel Howard.

On December 6, 1743, Samuel Howard was deeded a portion of "Lancaster Plains" by "Robert Davidge of Anne Arundel County Planter, son and heir of Elizabeth Davidge, the late wife of John Davidge, who was heir to John Hudson, deceased."

On December 12, 1743, Samuel Howard and his brother, Thomas, were bondsmen for their step-father, Edward Rumney, of Annapolis, Innholder.

Patience Dorsey joined her husband in 1744 when he transferred a portion of "Lancaster Plains" to Richard Warfield Jr. She died on April 5, 1747.

By 1749 Samuel Howard had married Anne, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Darby) Harvey, of Anne Arundel County. The following children were named in the will of Anne, the second wife, and are believed to be of her body.

Children of Samuel and Anne (Harvey) Howard

3. Benjamin Howard.
5. Anne Howard, born Jan. 21, 1752.
6. Philip Howard.
7. Charles Howard married Sarah ———. *q.v.*
8. Thomas Howard.

Samuel Harvey, the father of the second Mrs. Howard, died in 1732 and named his wife, Elizabeth, and only child, Anne, who was to inherit his entire estate at the death of her mother. His widow as Elizabeth Marriott of Annapolis, dated her will February 29, 1752, and named her daughter Anne Howard and granddaughter Rebecca Harvey Howard. The following is taken from her will: "Since the marriage of my daughter Anne called Anne Harvey with Samuel Howard of Anne Arundel County I have paid to Samuel Howard at his specific instance and request several sums, £100, £58, £100, £9, and a silver watch and several articles of household furniture by the last will and testament of her late father Samuel Harvey ". Her will was proved on April 30, 1755.

Samuel Howard was a vestryman of St. Ann's Parish in 1755 and again in 1763. During the French and Indian Wars he received pay for the quartering of troops.

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2 Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 9.
The will of Samuel Howard was dated December 1, 1766, and was proved January 10, 1767, in Anne Arundel County. To his son, Samuel, he bequeathed the dwelling and plantation, but in the event that he died without issues then to "son John Howard's son". Other children mentioned were Benjamin, Samuel Harvey, John, Anne, Philip, Charles, and Thomas.

An inventory of his personal estate was made on February 18, 1767, at which time his estate was appraised at £1,096/1/10. Sarah Brice, Anne Howard, Cornelius Howard, and John Howard signed as kinsmen. The executors, Samuel and John Howard, certified to its correctness.

At an account of July 18, 1770, the executors accounted for a transaction from Henry Hall, the administrator of Elizabeth Harvey-Marriott, to Anne Howard her heir.

Anne (Harvey) Howard lived until 1774 and died in the City of Annapolis, where she then resided. In her will she named her children—Samuel Harvey, Anne, Philip, Charles, Benjamin, and Thomas.

**Thomas Howard**

Thomas Howard, the second son of Samuel and Elizabeth Howard, was born in Anne Arundel County. He removed to Baltimore County. He was unmarried in 1743, for in that year when he conveyed to his brother his rights in his deceased father's estate and his future interests in that of his mother, Elizabeth Rumney, no wife acknowledged the transfer.

**John Howard**

John Howard, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Howard, was born in Anne Arundel County. He removed to Baltimore County. On October 21, 1747, he received from his brother, Samuel, for natural love and affections, "Howard's Inheritance". On the same date for £100 he transferred his interests in "Porter's Hill", "Warner's Neck", and "Lancaster's Plains" to his brother, Samuel. No wife waived her dower rights.

**Samuel Howard**

(1744-1788)

Samuel Howard, son of Samuel and Patience (Dorsey) Howard, was born January 6, 1744/45, in St. Anne's Parish. On the death of his father in 1767 he inherited the parental dwelling and plantation, where he con-
tinued to live until his death. On January 8, 1770, he married Jemina, the daughter of John and Honor Elder. The births of the following children were taken from their family Bible.

*Children of Samuel and Jemina (Elder) Howard*

3. Anna Maria Howard, born Feb. 27, 1775, died 1857, married Richard A., son of Benjamin and Rachel (Frost) Shipley, Feb. 11, 1804, Balto. City. Issues: Jemina Howard; Howard (dau.); Anna Maria; Daniel Elliott; Augustine Owens; and Samuel Howard.
4. Elizabeth Howard, born Dec. 18, 1776.
7. Onor Howard, born Apr. 1783.

Samuel Howard died intestate during 1787 or early in 1788, apparently at his seat in Anne Arundel County. On August 14, 1788, in Anne Arundel County, his widow married Daniel Elliott. On May 17, 1793, Daniel Elliott and his wife Jemina rendered their first account to the courts on the estate of Samuel Howard. Michael Dorsey and Charles Elder were sureties for the administrators.

After the death of her first husband, Jemina Howard-Elliott with her family removed to Baltimore County. On February 26, 1816, “Daniel Elliott and Jemina his wife of Baltimore County, widow of Samuel Howard, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased” deeded to Samuel Howard for $1.00 all their equity in “Delaware Bottom” and “Woodford” lying in Anne Arundel County which had been conveyed to Samuel Howard, deceased, on January 20, 1774, by Matthias Hammond.

**Captain Samuel Harvey Howard**

*(1750-18—)*

Samuel Harvey Howard, son of Samuel and Anne (Harvey) Howard, was born August 23, 1750, in St. Ann’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married first Susannah ————, the niece of Charles Wallace of Annapolis.
Children of Samuel Harvey and Susannah Howard

1. Anne Howard married Samuel Moale, she died Sept. 1827.
3. Louisa Harvey Howard married Dr. William B. Tilden of Kent Co. License Mar. 21, 1801, A. A. Co.; she died Apr. 27, 1805.

The first wife of Samuel Harvey Howard died leaving a young family, whereupon he married secondly Mary Higginbotham, the daughter of the rector of St. Ann’s Parish and also principal of St. John’s College. The license was obtained on April 24, 1789.

Children of Samuel Harvey and Mary (Higginbotham) Howard

5. Samuel Harvey Howard, d.s.p.
6. Anne Howard, died young, 1810.

Samuel Harvey Howard took an active part in the cause of American independence. On April 1, 1778, the treasurer was ordered to pay Samuel Harvey Howard £27/1/9, due him per account. On August 3, 1778, he was appointed one of the coroners of Anne Arundel County in place of Francis Fairbrother who had resigned.

On March 20, 1779, he was commissioned a first lieutenant of an independent company of militia of Annapolis, and on February 12, 1780, he was promoted to captain of the same company. ³

After the war he was the registrar of the Court of Chancery and maintained his residence at Annapolis. He served on the vestry of St. Ann’s Parish from 1794 to 1797, and again from 1803 to 1804. He died intestate.

His widow removed to Baltimore City and there she died in October, 1828. Her will dated June 27, 1820, was proved February 10, 1829. She left the greater portion of her estate to her only son Samuel Harvey Howard “whose peculiar situation demands all my care”. Other bequests were left to her niece Elizabeth, the wife of George W. Murray, of New York; niece Mary, wife of James Davidson, of Washington, D. C.; and grand-nieces Margaret and Elizabeth Caldwell, daughters of Anne Caldwell of New York, deceased. Her sister Anne Delozier and her friends Archibald Golder, Robert Golder, and Richard W. Gill of Baltimore, guardian of her son and trustee of the estate.

³ Archives, vols. 21 and 43.
Charles Howard 6
(17—1799)

Charles Howard, son of Samuel and Anne (Harvey) Howard, was born in St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Sarah ———.

Children of Charles and Sarah Howard

1. Samuel Howard.
2. Ruth Howard married ——— Turner.
3. Charles Howard.

He also probably had a daughter who married a Bradley. He settled in Baltimore County, where he died in 1799. His will was proved February 13, 1799. He named his wife and Enoch Stinchcomb as executors.

Personalty was left to Sarah Stinchcomb, and £5 each to Samuel Howard, Charles Howard, and Ruth Turner. All the personalty on his estate was to be applied to the education of his grandson, Robert Bradley, and his young son, Brice. The plantation and dwelling “Bell’s Park” was to be divided between Robert Bradley and Brice Howard.

Samuel Howard 7
(1785-1876)

Samuel Howard, son of Samuel and Jemina (Elder) Howard, was born April 9, 1785. In Baltimore County on February 13, 1810, he married Ariana, the daughter of Abraham and Cecil Cole.

Children of Samuel and Ariana (Cole) Howard

1. Abraham Cole Howard.
2. George Howard.
3. Mary Elizabeth Howard married James Fulton.
7. Anna Maria Howard.

Samuel Howard removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, and there he made his will on April 12, 1843. He bequeathed to his wife, Ariana, the entire estate during life, but after her death the farm and dwelling in
Washington Township would revert to Abraham, and the residue of the estate to his other named six children equally.

A codicil dated January 20, 1870, stated that he and his wife had already deeded to their son, Abraham, the land devised him in the will. A bequest of 98 acres of land was made to their grandson, George Howard. Samuel Howard died at his seat "Clifton Farm", Muskingum County, Ohio, on April 27, 1876. The will was not proved in Muskingum County until June 21, 1889, and in Baltimore County, Maryland, the following year.

**JOHN HOWARD**

(1787-1826)

John Howard, son of Samuel and Jemina (Elder) Howard, was born September 30, 1787, in Anne Arundel County. License was issued on January 15, 1818, in Baltimore County for his marriage to Juliet Warfield.

*Children of John and Juliet (Warfield) Howard*

1. Elizabeth Anne Howard.
2. Jemina Howard.

John Howard dated his will February 17, 1826, it being proved in Baltimore County on March 3, 1826. He left his entire estate to his wife, Juliet, and her heirs, with his brother Samuel Howard and his wife as executors.

The will of his widow was probated in Frederick County, having been dated April 23, 1829. She named her daughters, Elizabeth Anne and Jemina Howard, and her brother, Joshua Warfield.
JOHN HOWARD, GENT. 2
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

John Howard, son of Matthew and Anne Howard, was born in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, about the year 1635. He was apparently the thrifty member of the family, for instead of emigrating like his brothers he allowed himself to be transported and consequently he save the cost of the passage of himself and his movable goods from Virginia to Maryland. In 1662 Thomas Sechworth proved his rights to 50 acres of land for his transportation.

It is believed that John and his brothers removed from Virginia at a much later date than did their father, the dates of their land warrants perhaps being the best evidence. While their father received patents from Lord Baltimore as early as 1650, the dates of the sons' warrants for land were not recorded until several years later.

John Howard became a convert to the Quaker faith and for that reason he did not distinguish himself in military and civil affairs like his brothers. On October 10, 1662, at a court held in Anne Arundel County with Edward Lloyd, Esq., Counsellor, presiding, John Howard with fourteen other trained soldiers, listed in Captain Thomas Besson’s company was fined 500 pounds of tobacco or two months' imprisonment without bail for being delinquent in the military defense of the Province.1

John Howard was the only one of the second generation who married twice—both wives being widows. If issues resulted from these marriages, only one son, John, of the first union matured. He married first between the years 1664 and 1665, Susannah who was the widow of Charles Stephens with whom he had previously negotiated several joint land patents. The family name of Susannah is unknown, but the fact that she was made an heir in the will of Captain John Norwood may be a clue to a possible relationship.

Heir of John and Susannah Howard


q.v.

After the decease of his first wife, John Howard courted and wedded sometime after 1686 Elinor, the second wife and widow of John Maccubin,

1 Besse's Sufferings of the People called Quakers, vol. 2, p. 381.
who besides bringing a dowry brought him several step-children among whom was Sarah, whose grandchildren later married into the Howard family.

John Howard was a large patentee of lands which included much area in what is now Harford County. He maintained his dwelling and plantation in the vicinity of Round Bay which he had undoubtedly received on the settlement of his father's estate. In 1663 he with Charles Stephens took-up "The Woodyard" and "Charles' Hills" on the south side of the Severn. In 1670 John Howard patented "Timber Neck" at the mouth of the Whetstone. This tract later became a part of the city of Baltimore. At the quit rents of 1705 and again in 1724 the heirs of John Howard were still in possession of this tract. At those dates the heirs were also seized of 170 acres of "Yate's Inheritance" in the South Patapsco Hundred.

John Howard died in 1696, the year in which his will was probated in Anne Arundel County. His only son, John Jr., received the homestead of 90 acres on the Severn, 200 acres of "Timber Neck" in Baltimore County and 100 acres of a portion of tract lying on Little Falls. He left lands on Little Falls to his step-grandson, Orlando, the son of William and Sarah (Maccubin) Griffith. Personalty was left to his brother Samuel and Catherine his wife, and to his brother Philip and Ruth his wife. The residue of the estate was bequeathed to his wife, including 150 acres of "The Woodyard".

His widow, Elinor, lived until 1711. By her will, dated November 10, 1705, she left her personal estate to her Maccubin grandchildren—Orlando, Sophia, Charles, and William Griffith. She devised to William Maccubin "Howard's Thickett" where he lived, in consideration of his releasing his brother, the interest in certain lands devised him by his father. She also mentioned her daughter, Sarah Reynolds.

After the destruction of deeds by fire at Annapolis, Lancelot Todd requested the following deed recorded: John Howard Sr. and Susanna his wife conveyed to Lancelot for £75 "Howard's First Choice" of 160 acres, lying on the south side of the Severn taken up at St. Mary's in 1668. The conveyance was signed thusly "John Howard Son M H".

**John Howard**

*(16—1703)*

John Howard, the only son of John and Susannah Howard, was born in Middle Neck Hundred about the year 1667. He married in 1695 Mary, the daughter of Richard and Eleanor (Browne) Warfield.
Howard Family

Children of John and Mary (Warfield) Howard

1. Benjamin Howard married Catherine Buck. q.v.
2. Absolute Howard, d.s.p.; his interests by 1740 in Howard's Purchase had descended to his brother Benjamin.
3. Rachel Howard married Charles, son of Charles and Deborah (Dorsey) Ridgely.

After the death of his first wife, John Howard married Katherine, the widow of Henry Ridgely and the daughter of Colonel Nicholas Greenbury, the one time commander-in-chief of the militia forces of the Province. Katherine was born in 1674. She brought her second husband a large dowry but also five young children. Inasmuch as Katherine was not mentioned in the will of her husband, it is assumed that she died shortly after the birth of her young daughter in 1703.

Children of John and Katherine (Greenbury) Howard


At the parental estate on the Severn, John Howard lived the life of a wealthy Maryland planter surrounded by his family and a large number of white servants and negro slaves. He died in the year 1703 at a comparatively young age, leaving four minor children and four step-children whose guardian he had become. By his will it is shown that he was possessed of a large landed estate and many luxurious articles which were the pride of the settlers in those days.

His son, Benjamin, received the homestead on the Severn, 130 acres of "Howard's Cove" at Round Bay, the plantation at the head of the Patapsco which had been purchased from his kinsman, James Greeniffe, 400 acres of "Howard's Harbour" near the head of Bush River on a branch of Deer Creek, and one-half of the tract called "Howard's Chance"—also his father's silver headed cane.

Absolute, the second son, was bequeathed the tract known as "Yate's Inheritance", "Howard's Point", and "Howard's Cattle Range" on the south side of the Patapsco, and 600 acres of "Howard's Purchase" on the branches of Bush River. Absolute also received a silver tobacco box with his father's name engraved on it.

Rachel was devised certain realty but in case of her death without issues, it was to pass to her brother, Benjamin. Catherine, the infant daughter, was bequeathed 360 acres, portion of "Unwing's Contrivance" on Bush River, but was to revert to her brother, Absolute, if she died without heirs of her body.
He stated that his sons were to be of age at 18 years and his daughters at 16 years, and also provided for their guardianship during their minority. Rachel was placed under the care of her Aunt Elinor; Benjamin under his Uncle Richard Warfield; Absolute under Uncle Alexander Warfield, and Katherine with Aunt Goldsborough.

Various personalty was left to his step-children. Henry Ridgely was given the silver tobacco box with his father's name on it. He also ordered that the orphans be paid the money due them from their father's estate which at that time was still unsettled.

Joshua Dorsey was left the silver hilted sword which his father had given to John Howard. The sword was then at the home of John Greeniffe. The residue of the estate was to be divided among his four children. Charles Greenbury and John Hammond, brothers-in-law, were named as overseers, and Richard and Alexander Warfield, also brothers-in-law, were named executors. By several codicils he bequeathed personalty to his step-children—Henry, Ann, Rachel, and Betty Ridgely.

John Howard was buried according to his request in his will, besides his father in the family graveyard at Round Bay. His last request bespeaks the deep affections that existed between father and son. He also made provisions for the palling of the burying grounds.

In 1705 and again about 1725, the orphans of John Howard paid quit rent on 175 acres of "Harbour" which had formerly belonged to James Greeniffe. The orphans also paid rent on 400 acres of "Lockwood's Adventure" in Baltimore County.

The estate of John Howard was not settled until many years after his death. On August 18, 1753, some fifty years afterwards, Richard Warfield, the only surviving executor, submitted a second additional account.

**Captain Benjamin Howard**

(1696-1737)

Benjamin Howard, son of John and Mary (Warfield) Howard, was born about 1696 in Anne Arundel County. On January 22, 1716, he married Catherine, the daughter of John and Catherine Buck. His wife was named an heir in the will of her mother, Catherine Buck-Kitten, in 1734.

*Children of Benjamin and Catherine (Buck) Howard*

2. Catherine Howard married Matthew Howard of Gideon.
In 1732 Benjamin Howard who was styled captain served on the commission to lay out Elk Ridge Landing. He died intestate about 1737. His widow and executrix rendered a statement on October 13, 1738.

At the death of his widow, the son John was appointed administrator. Caleb Dorsey, Gent. and Thomas Hughes, Gent., on March 11, 1747, went his bond for the amount of £500. Early in 1748 Matthew Howard who “had intermarried with Catherine one of the daughters of the deceased” presented a citation to the sheriff against John Howard to ascertain why he did not file an inventory of her estate. One was consequently submitted on March 14, 1748, with the signatures of her half-brothers, Edward and Theophilus Kitten as the kinsmen.

**John Howard, Gent.**

(1724-1765)

John Howard, son of Benjamin and Catherine (Buck) Howard, was born probably near Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County. He married Mary, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Hughes.

Children of John and Mary (Hughes) Howard

1. Benjamin Howard, born Sept. 4, 1742. q.v.
2. John Howard. q.v.
3. Elizabeth Howard, born Nov. 13, 1745.

His mother-in-law, Mary Hughes widow, died in 1748, and named her daughter, Mary Howard, and grandson, Benjamin Howard, and at the same time appointed her son-in-law, John Howard, the executor of her will. On March 18, 1748/9, John Howard was commissioned a Ranger of Anne Arundel County.

John Howard of Benjamin and Mary his wife on July 16, 1750, deeded for a valuable consideration “Howard’s Patapsco Range” to Yate Plummer of Anne Arundel County. On August 20, 1757, John Howard sold to Caleb Dorsey, Edward Dorsey, and Alexander Lawson “Knavery Discovery” which he had purchased a few months previously from William Forrest and Nathan Pumphrey.

John Howard dated his will November 24, 1764, the latter being proved in Anne Arundel County on April 4, 1765. Benjamin was bequeathed the dwelling and plantation, and the tracts known as “Howard’s

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Point”, “Harsborough” and “Yates’ Inheritance”. In the event of his death without issues, then to John, to Elizabeth.

He provided for the sale of his tract “Matthew’s Delight” in Frederick County. The residue of his realty, some of which lay on the Patapsco in Anne Arundel County, was willed to John. Certain negroes and £500 were devised to Elizabeth. He also mentioned a granddaughter, Elizabeth Howard. The remaining personal estate was divided between John and Benjamin.

**Benjamin Howard**

(1742 - ——)

Benjamin Howard, son of John and Mary (Hughes) Howard, was born September 4, 1742, in Anne Arundel County. In 1770 he conveyed to James Russell, Walter Ewen, John Ewen, and John Buchanan, a portion of “Yate’s Inheritance”, which he had received from his father’s estate in 1765. He was not a tax payer of Anne Arundel County in 1782.

**John Howard**

John Howard, son of John and Mary (Hughes) Howard, was born in Anne Arundel County. On December 13, 1733, John Howard of John devised to John Dorsey “Howard’s Range” of 332 acres, which had been surveyed March 30, 1729, for Benjamin Howard, lying on the south side of the Patapsco River, which had been seized previously by John Howard of Benjamin. John Howard was not a tax payer in Anne Arundel County in 1782.
CAPTAIN CORNELIUS HOWARD, GENT.²
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

By far the most distinguished progeny of Matthew and Ann Howard was their son, Cornelius. He did not accompany his parents to the Severn about 1650, but remained in Virginia until 1659.

His first land grant from Lord Baltimore was surveyed January 26, 1662, and was issued in the name of “Howard’s Heirship”, consisting of 420 acres on the south side of South River. During the same year he was granted “Howard’s Chance”, a tract of 420 acres. On September 7, 1663, he demanded 600 acres of land and entered rights for the transportation of himself, Henry Kettlewell and Mary Clarke in 1659, John Sherwin and ——— Newlaird in 1661, and John Fortune in 1662.¹

At “Howard’s Heirship” which was located in what was later known as the Upper Rhodes River Hundred, Cornelius Howard built his dwelling and there he brought his bride, Elizabeth, who has been the discussion of much debate among genealogists. Some claim that she was a Todd, others assert that she was a Sisson. She was described as the aunt of Mary Todd, who was the daughter of Launcelot Todd. This does not prove conclusively that she was of Todd patrimony. Captain John Sisson, dying in 1662, named Cornelius Howard as his brother-in-law and made him the executor of his estate. Evidence is therefore quite strong that he married the sister of Captain Sisson, but it is not conclusive. In 1661 Cornelius Howard demanded land for the transportation of Elizabeth Hammond from Virginia. Is it possible that this Elizabeth Hammond later became his wife? It is also possible that John Sisson and Cornelius Howard married sisters, and if such be the case they could still be brothers-in-law.

Children of Cornelius and Elizabeth Howard

1. Joseph Howard married thrice. q.v.
2. Cornelius Howard married Mary Hammond. q.v.
3. Sarah Howard.
4. Mary Howard, spinster.
5. Elizabeth Howard married thrice—Andrew Norwood, Andrew Wellsley, and Charles Kilbourne.

On December 10, 1661, Cornelius Howard was commissioned an Ensign of the militia under Captain Besson and was placed in command of the

¹ Liber 5 folio 466, Land Office Annapolis.
Severn. Later he was advanced to the rank of captain. In 1696 he signed as a military officer of Anne Arundel County.

His official position enabled him to receive numerous grants from the Lord Proprietary in recognition of his public services. In 1666 he and Peter Porter, a kinsman by marriage, patented a tract of land containing 500 acres known as "Howard and Porter Range". In 1668 Captain Cornelius Howard was granted "Howard's Fancy" of 333 acres, in 1670 "The Increase" with 100 acres, and in 1672 "Howard's Hill" with 200 acres. Before his death he was the lord of an estate in excess of 2,000 acres.

For fourteen years, from 1661 to 1675, Captain Howard represented his county at the General Assembly which then met in the old capital at St. Mary's City.

His military command of the Severn brought him in conflict with many skirmishes with unfriendly Indians. In 1678 he was a member of that group of pioneers from the Western Shore which participated in a punitive expedition against the hostile Nanticoke Indians of the Eastern Shore. For his services he was paid 80 pounds of tobacco.

Captain Cornelius Howard was a man of considerable legal acumen and is credited with the writing of many of the early wills of Anne Arundel County. In 1676 he was made the sole executor and legatee of the estate of William Carpenter of Anne Arundel County.

He died in 1680, leaving a widow and five minor children. His sons were to be of age at 18 years. Elizabeth, his widow, was given by the terms of his will the dwelling plantation "Howard's Heirship" during life, which upon her death was to pass to their eldest son, Joseph. The latter was also bequeathed "Howard's Hope" on the south side of the Severn and "Howard's Hardship".

Cornelius Jr. was granted "Howard's Hills" and a tract on Hockley Creek. Sarah was devised 250 acres of "Tuckahoe" on the Choptank River, Eastern Shore. Elizabeth was granted personalty.

In 1705 after the destruction of the land office by fire, Peter Porter II, the great-nephew of Cornelius Howard, requested a deed be recorded by which Cornelius Howard, Gent., on November 12, 1679, conveyed to "Peter Porter of Anne Arundel County, orphan, heir and son of Peter Porter, late of Severn River, deceased" a portion of "Howard and Porter's Fancy".

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2 Archives, vol. 3, p. 444.
3 Archives, vol. 20, p. 541.
4 Archives, vol. 7.
During the same year "Richard Shipley, heir of Adam Shipley, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased", produced a deed showing the conveyance of another portion of "Howard and Porter's Range" by Cornelius Howard to Adam Shipley.

**Line of Captain Cornelius Howard** 8 of Cornelius

Cornelius Howard, son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Howard, was born about 1670 in South River Hundred, Anne Arundel County. He married his first cousin, Mary, the daughter of Major General John Hammond and Mary Howard his wife.

*Children of Cornelius and Mary (Hammond) Howard*

2. Cornelius Howard married Elizabeth ———. *q.v.*
3. Thomas Howard married Priscilla Selby and Ann ———. *q.v.*
8. Mary Howard.

Cornelius Howard was a mariner and addressed as captain. At the organization of St. Ann's Parish in 1692, he was elected a member of the first vestry. In 1700 he paid quit rent on 300 acres of "Roper's Increase" of the Patapsco Hundred. In 1707 he was seized of "Charles Hills", which had been surveyed for Charles Stephens.

His wife died on December 24, 1714; he died February 23, 1717—both deaths being recorded in St. Ann's register.

By his will which was probated in Anne Arundel County, he bequeathed his son, Charles, 12 shillings, inasmuch as he had been already provided for. Cornelius received the homestead known as "Howard's Heirship", also "Hockley Creek" and "Howard's Hills". Thomas was devised 250 acres of "Roper's Increase" on the Patapsco River, and 250 acres of "Howard's Addition". John was left £50 and a portion of the personal estate, also land lying on the Choptank River on the Eastern Shore. The sons were to be of age at 18 years.

The personal estate was directed to be divided among the unmarried children. The executors named were Cornelius, Thomas, and John Howard.
The trustees were his brother, Joseph Howard, and his cousin, John Beale, both of whom received mourning rings.

His son and executor rendered an account of his estate on July 1, 1718, and additional account on July 5, 1721.

**Charles Howard**

(16—1718)

Charles Howard, son of Cornelius and Mary (Hammond) Howard, was born at "Howard's Heirship" in Anne Arundel County. He married Mary Selby, of St. Ann's Parish, on August 1, 1715.

**Children of Charles and Mary (Selby) Howard**

1. Benjamin Howard, born July 1, 1716, married Eleanor Maccubin. *q.v.*

Charles Howard was buried from St. Ann's Church on January 25, 1718. By his will he named his wife as executrix and bequeathed the personal estate to his son, Benjamin. He directed that "Roper's Increase" be sold for the benefit of the estate. He devised his brother, Thomas, one-half of the 600-acre tract called "Freeborne's Progress" in Baltimore County. The residue of the estate was conveyed to his brother, Cornelius.

On December 9, 1718, by the rector of St. Ann's Parish, his widow was married to Otho Holland. He and Mary his wife rendered a final account on the estate of Charles Howard in June, 1720, at which time it was divided between the widow and son, Benjamin.

**Cornelius Howard**

(16—1742)

Cornelius Howard, son of Cornelius and Mary (Hammond) Howard, was born at "Howard's Heirship" in St. Ann's Parish. He married Elizabeth, the widow of his cousin, Samuel Howard, sometime after March, 1726.

**Children of Cornelius and Elizabeth Howard**


On the death of his father in 1716, Cornelius Howard inherited the homestead "Howard's Heirship", where he made his home. With his wife, he completed on April 9, 1731, the administration of the estate of Samuel Howard.
Howard Family

Cornelius Howard died intestate before the year 1743, for on February 11, of that year, his widow, Elizabeth, then the wife of Edward Rumney, administered on his estate. The final settlement was made on December 19, 1750, by Mark Brown of Prince Georges County, and charged himself with the balance exhibited by Edward Rumney and Elizabeth, his wife. He requested that the residue be divided between Sophia and Cornelius, the two children of the deceased.

Thomas Howard
(1695-1771)

Thomas Howard, son of Cornelius and Mary (Hammond) Howard, was born at “Howard’s Heirship” in St. Ann’s Parish in 1695, inasmuch as he testified in 1762 as being 67 years of age. He married first Priscilla Selby, on December 13, 1720, in St. Ann’s Parish. It is not definitely known how many children were born, but the record of one has been proved.

Children of Thomas and Priscilla (Selby) Howard


On August 12, 1728, Thomas Howard purchased from Robert Ridgely of Elk Ridge and Sarah his wife “Freeborn Progress”, lying on the Patapsco River. On September 17, of the same year he mortgaged this tract to Samuel Peele, a merchant of Annapolis. Priscilla Howard, the wife of Thomas, joined him in the transaction. On February 5, 1731, he deeded “The Hazard”, lying on the west side of Brown’s River, a branch of the Patuxent, to William Wright of Anne Arundel County. Priscilla Howard, his wife, waived her dower rights.

About 1746 Thomas Howard had married Ann, the widow of Cadwallader Edwards. With her he completed the adminstration of her deceased husband’s estate. Thomas Howard died in 1771, and made Ann his wife, the sole legatee of his estate.

Captain John Howard, Gent.
(171--17——)

John Howard, son of Cornelius and Mary (Hammond) Howard, was born at “Howard’s Heirship” in St. Ann’s Parish. He was a minor at the death of his father in 1716 and was placed under the guardianship of his cousin, John Beale—one of the early barristers of the county.
On September 17, 1732, John Howard married Elizabeth, the daughter of Captain Thomas and Susannah (Hanslap) Gassaway. Captain Thomas Gassaway died in 1739 and named his daughter, Elizabeth Howard, leaving her 250 acres of "James' Forest" in Baltimore County. To his grandson, John Beale Howard, he bequeathed a lot in Annapolis.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Gassaway) Howard

1. John Beale Howard married Blanche Carvil Hall. q.v.
2. Thomas Gassaway Howard married Frances Holland. q.v.

On November 25, 1752, as a resident of Anne Arundel County, John Howard deeded to John Gassaway, Gent., "Repention" and "Hall's Inheritance". Elizabeth Howard, his wife, waived her dower rights.

According to the tax list of 1783, he was addressed as Captain John Howard and was domiciled in the Upper Gunpowder River Hundred of Baltimore County, seized of "James' Forest" of 250 acres, and a portion of "Leave Chance" of 63 acres. His estate was appraised at £559. Four persons completed his household.

Benjamin Howard⁵

(1716-17—)

Benjamin Howard, only son of Charles and Mary (Selby) Howard, was born July 1, 1716, in St. Anne's Parish. He married Eleanor, the daughter of Thomas Maccubin.

On May 11, 1738, he petitioned the Upper House of the Assembly to annul the entail of a tract of land called "Roper's Neck", containing 230 acres, and to settle a tract called "Ovenwood Thickett", containing 200 acres, and also a portion of "Fowler's Range", containing 30 acres. He stated that "Roper's Neck" had been devised to his grandmother, Mary (Roper) Selby, by her father Thomas Roper.

During that same year he received from John Fowler and Mary his wife a portion of "Ovenwood Thickett" and from Thomas Rutland and Elizabeth his wife another portion of "Ovenwood Thickett" in exchange for "Roper's Neck". Eleanor Howard, his wife, acknowledged the exchange.

On April 11, 1757, he mortgaged "Duval's Range" of 230 acres and a portion of "Ovenwood Thickett", his dwelling-plantation, which he had received from Thomas Rutland, to Nicholas Maccubin, merchant, of Annapolis. In December of the same year he sold a portion of "Duval's Range" in the forks of the Patuxent to Paul Rankin, a tailor, of Prince Georges County. Eleanor Howard, his wife, waived her dower rights.
It is not known how many children were born to Benjamin and his wife. On May 26, 1774, Benjamin Howard, presumably a son, administered on his estate.

"Ovenwood Thickett", where Benjamin Howard maintained his dwelling, was situated on the Patuxent, a section not identified with other members of the Howard family. In the vicinity lived also Vachel Howard who married Jane, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Denune.

Elizabeth Denune, widow, of Anne Arundel County, on June 3, 1776, named her daughter Jeane Howard. At the administration in 1769 by John Duval her executor, disbursements were made to Vachel Howard.

On August 4, 1774, Benjamin Williams, Vachel and Jane Howard conveyed to Belt Mullikin, of Anne Arundel County, "Turkey Neck" and "Williams' Chance" both lying in the forks of the Pautxent. Mary Williams wife of Benjamin relinquished her third.

The Census of All Hallow's Parish in 1776 showed that Vachel Howard was the head of a family with his wife and seven children, also Denune Howard, unmarried but of age. Denune obtained license in Baltimore County on November 3, 1788, to marry Anne Anderson.

**Cornelius Howard ⁵**

(1728 - 1771)

Cornelius Howard was born in St. Ann's Parish on September 13, 1728, the only son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Howard. His widow, Mary Howard, administered on his estate on August 8, 1771. His kinsmen, Samuel Harvey Howard and John Howard, signed as the nearest of kin.

**Cornelius Howard ⁵**

(17—-1791)

Cornelius Howard, son of Thomas and Priscilla (Selby) Howard, was born in St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He settled in Frederick County. His wife was Elizabeth ———.

*Children of Cornelius and Elizabeth Howard*

1. Rachel Howard married ——— Kennedy.
5. Sarah Howard married Thomas Hill. License Fred Co., Apr. 6, 1783.
7. Cornelius Howard.
8. Thomas Howard.

The will of Cornelius Howard was dated January 19, 1791, and probated in Frederick County on May 17, 1791. To his wife, Elizabeth, he bequeathed the entire estate during her widowhood or "taken an imprudent ways", then to his children and the children of his deceased daughter, Mary Jefferson, namely—Rebecca, Deborah, and Elizabeth Jefferson.

His widow died or remarried sometime before October 10, 1805, because on that date the final distribution of his estate was made with Samuel Howard as the executor and the proceeds were divided among the nine surviving children and the three children of Henry Jefferson.

**Lieutenant John Beale Howard, Gent.**
(17—1799)

John Beale Howard, son of John and Elizabeth (Gassaway) Howard, was born in Baltimore County. On February 6, 1769, he, described in deed as "John Beale Howard son of John Howard of Baltimore County Planter and grandson of Thomas Gassaway late of Anne Arundel County, Gent. deceased ", and John Gassaway of Anne Arundel County, Gent., conveyed to Thomas Rutland of Anne Arundel County, Gent., land in Annapolis which had been willed to John Beale Howard by his grandfather.

On April 18, 1765, he married Blanche Carvil Hall, born February 27, 1743, a member of the well-known Hall family of Upper Baltimore County.

**Children of John Beale and Blanche (Hall) Howard**

1. Parker Howard, born and died 1766.
2. Elizabeth Howard, born Sept. 7, 1767, died Nov. 3, 1848, married June 14, 1795, Benjamin Richardson.
3. John Beale Howard, born 1770, married Margaret West. q.v.
4. Edward Aquilla Howard, born Nov. 15, 1775, died Sept. 28, 1854, married Dec. 11, 1798, Charlotte Rumsey, and after 1809, Agnes

5. Mathis Howard, born 1777, died 1781.

John Beale Howard became a resident of Harford County at its establishment in 1776. In that year he was appointed a first lieutenant of Harford County militia, and also served on the committee to collect funds for the relief of the inhabitants of Boston. He was a member of the First
Provincial Convention which sent delegates to the Continental Congress, member of the State Legislature in 1781, and the first judge of Harford County.¹

In 1783 he was a tax payer in Upper Gunpowder Hundred of Baltimore County and was seized of a portion of "Annapolis" of 140 acres and "Richard's Hope" of 200 acres. He had six in his household.

He died at his estate "Sherwood" on July 15, 1799. His widow lived until January 13, 1800.

Captain Thomas Gassaway Howard ⁵
17—1803)

Thomas Gassaway Howard, son of John and Elizabeth (Gassaway) Howard, was born perhaps in Anne Arundel County. On February 24, 1765, according to St. James' Parish, Baltimore County, he married Frances Holland.

Children of Thomas and Frances (Holland) Howard

1. Thomas Gassaway Howard, married Martha Tolley. q.v.
2. Elizabeth Gassaway Howard married Thomas Sadler. License Nov. 6, 1793, Balto. Co.

In 1783 Thomas Gassaway Howard was domiciled in the Upper Gunpowder Hundred of Baltimore County and was seized of "Cambridge" of 294 acres, portion of "Annapolis" of 10 acres, and portion of "Pimilico" of 192 acres. His immediate household consisted of ten, four of whom were above 16 years of age.

He was styled captain and was appointed on November 12, 1775, on the Committee of Observation for Gunpowder Upper Hundred of Baltimore County.²

Captain Howard died intestate. Letters of administration were issued in Baltimore County on September 15, 1803, to his widow, Frances How-

ard, with John Munnikhuysen and Edward B. Bussey as her bondsmen. Administration later passed to James W. Tolley who made the final account on April 6, 1808.

Joseph Howard 6
(1763-1805)

Joseph Howard, son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Howard, was born November 17, 1763, in Frederick County. He enlisted May 9, 1777, in Colonel Rawlings' Regiment, Maryland Line, and was discharged November 1, 1780. 3

On December 13, 1787, he married Dorcas, the daughter of George and Rebekah Howard. Her father was probably the George Howard, late of Frederick County, whose estate on February 13, 1806, as rendered by his administrator Charles Howard, showed a final balance of £1,034/12/11. In 1814 Charles Howard, as a result of a chancery suit, swore that he was a brother to Dorcas Howard, widow of Joseph Howard, and that he believed her to be 46 years of age, September 7, next.

Children of Joseph and Dorcas (Howard) Howard
2. Elisha Howard, born Aug. 21, 1790.
4. George Howard, born 1795, died 1802.
7. Dorcas Howard married ——— Haller.
8. Anne Howard, spinster in 1826.

On April 29, 1805, Joseph Howard purchased from Joseph N. Cromwell of Frederick County, for £120/10/0, the tract called "New Bremen". He died that same year at his seat "Three Spring Farm", near Buckeystown, and was buried at Mount Oliver. Sometime later he was reinterred at Frederick besides that of his wife.

The court named his widow the administratrix of his estate. Before the settlement of the estate, a law suit developed in chancery over the tracts "Jedburgh Forest Resurvey", "Cumberland", and "New Bremen".

The final account on his estate was made on April 25, 1816, when £1,515/1/6 2/3 were distributed among the following heirs—Elisha Howard, Elizabeth Meixsel, George Howard, Mary Howard, Joseph Howard, Dor-

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cas Howard, Anne Howard, and Rebecca Ayres, the only representative of Rebecca Dorcas Howard Ayres, deceased.

Under one stone in Mt. Olivett Cemetery, Frederick, lie buried Cornelius Howard and Elizabeth his wife, Joseph Howard and Dorcas his wife, Rebecca Ayres wife of Daniel, Joseph Howard, George Howard, and Mary Hebb, wife of Edward T.

Dorcas Howard dated her will March 7, 1826, it being proved in Frederick County on March 21, 1826. She bequeathed her son, Elisha, one-sixth of the proceeds from the sale of her real and personal estate, and the same portion each to the following—Elizabeth Meixsel, Dorcas Haller, Ann Howard, Rebecca D. H. Ayres, and George William Howard Hebb (described as grandchild). She granted freedom to her slaves.

The first account was rendered on February 26, 1828, with Elisha Howard and Daniel Buckey, as the executors.

Colonel John Beale Howard

(1770-1835)

John Beale Howard, son of John Beale and Blanche (Hall) Howard, was born April 3, 1770. He married Margaret, the daughter of the Rev. William West, rector of St. Paul’s Parish, Baltimore City.

Children of John Beale and Margaret (West) Howard

5. Emily Howard.
7. John Carvil Howard.

John Beale Howard died on December 25, 1835, and was buried in St. John’s Episcopal Churchyard, Kingsville, Maryland. His gravestone speaks of him as colonel.

His will, dated June 27, 1835, was proved in Baltimore County on December 31, same year. Besides naming his seven children, he devised property to his niece, Henrietta Jane Falls, the daughter of Edward A. Howard.

His widow died on September 27, 1844. Her will was admitted to probate on October 31, same year.
Thomas Gassaway Howard 6
(17—-1806)

Thomas Gassaway Howard, son of Thomas Gassaway and Frances (Holland) Howard, married Martha Susanna, the daughter of Edward Carvil and Elizabeth (Worthington) Tolley. The license was secured April 1, 1793, in Baltimore County.

Children of Thomas and Martha Susanna (Tolley) Howard

1. Cordelia Frances Howard, born Nov. 13, 1795, married Edward B. Stansbury.
3. Elizabeth Mary Howard, born 1801, married William H. Hall.
4. Ann Maria Howard, married Apr. 21, 1830, Daniel Parrish.
5. Susannah Howard married Mar. 12, 1804, Richmond Chambers.

The will of Thomas Gassaway Howard was admitted to probate in Harford County on November 29, 1806. He named his wife, Martha, and six children—Thomas, Cordelia, Elizabeth, Ann Maria, Susanna and an unborn child. The posthumous child, born a son, changed his name to Tolley.

Joseph Howard 3 of Cornelius

And

His Line

Joseph Howard, the eldest son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Howard, was born at the parental dwelling on South River about the year 1676. On the death of his mother he became seized of the home plantation which was the hereditary seat of his descendants until the twentieth century. He ultimately instituted a survey of the parental tract and with other tracts it was resurveyed into the name of "Howard's Inheritance". The mansion house, still standing, known as Mulberry Hill is a fine specimen of early American architecture and boasts of the reputation of being the oldest brick house in Anne Arundel County. Some believe that Mulberry Hill was built by Captain Cornelius Howard before his death in 1680, but others believe it was constructed by his son, Joseph.

At "Howard's Inheritance" Joseph Howard brought all three wives, and there he raised his children who established ultimately the most
Howard Family 273

numerous descendants of Matthew Howard. He married first Hannah, the daughter of Colonel Edward Dorsey by his first wife Sarah Wyatt. Hannah was made an heir in the will of her father in 1704, when Colonel Dorsey mentioned his daughter, Hannah Howard, and her three children. Hannah, however, died before the probate of his will in 1705. The administration accounts of Colonel Dorsey show disbursements to Joseph Howard in right of his deceased wife and his three minor children.

Children of Joseph and Hannah (Dorsey) Howard
1. Hannah Howard married Richard Jacob. q.v.
3. Joseph Howard, buried All Hallow's, Feb. 1, 1717.

Joseph Howard remained a widower for about a year, and then on October 2, 1706, he married Anne, the widow of Joseph Burrass, a late planter of South River. Anne died within a year and left an infant son, Henry. She was buried from All Hallow's Church on September 24, 1707.

Children of Joseph and Anne Howard

The widower married thirdly Margarey (Marjorie) Keith on September 28, 1708, according to the records of St. Ann's.

Children of Joseph and Margarey (Keith) Howard
  q.v.

Other than serving on the vestry of St. Ann's Parish in 1712, Joseph Howard did not take the interest in public affairs as his distinguished father but remained a gentleman planter. He became a pioneer owner of lands in the western section of Anne Arundel County which ultimately became incorporated into Queen Caroline Parish. Before his death he had negotiated warrants for some 4,000 acres on both sides of "Doughoregan Manor" where he placed his three sons—Henry, Cornelius, and Ephraim. One of his grants "Discovery" of 2,500 acres, which lay on the south side of the branch of the Patuxent River called Middle River, became identified solely with his descendants for a number of years thereafter.
Joseph Howard died in 1736, the year in which his will was probated in Anne Arundel County. His third wife had preceded him to the grave. Joseph his namesake inherited the ancestral dwelling and plantation known as “Howard’s Inheritance”, and also 200 acres of “Discovery”.

Henry received “Kilkenny”, “Howard’s Hazard”, and a portion of “Second Discovery”. Cornelius was devised the remainder of “Discovery” and 400 acres of “Howard’s Passage”. Joseph Higgins, the son of his deceased daughter, was left 100 acres of the “Second Discovery”.

Colonel Henry Ridgely, Joshua Dorsey, and John Dorsey of Edward, were named as friends and overseers to protect the interests of his sons. Joseph Jr., a minor, was placed under the guardianship of Dr. Richard Hill with the request that he be instructed in the knowledge of “phisick”. The daughters received 20 shillings each.

**Henry Howard**

(*1707-1773*)

Henry Howard, the only child of Joseph Howard by his second wife, was born 1707 at “Howard’s Inheritance”. As a young man he left the environs of his forbears and settled on “Second Discovery”, one of his father’s tracts in Queen Caroline Parish. There he met and wooed Sarah, the daughter of John and Honor (Elder) Dorsey. They were married about 1731. Sarah brought as a dowry a portion of “Dorsey’s Search” which adjoined her husband’s estate, near the present township of Glenelg in Howard County.

**Children of Henry and Sarah (Dorsey) Howard**

1. Rachel Howard, born Apr. 2, 1732, married Dr. Joshua Warfield, Aug. 6, 1751.
3. Honor Howard, born Mar. 27, 1740, married four times—Rezin Warfield, John Davidge, Joseph Wilkins, and Michael Dorsey Jr. g.v.
4. James Howard, born 1744, d.s.p. 1785, naming brothers Ephraim and Joshua; sisters-in-law Elizabeth and Rachel Rummey; and Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield.
8. Joshua Howard, born Nov. 28, 1752, married Rebecca Owings. q.v.
In 1755 Henry Howard and others submitted a petition to the council denying the rumor of "tumultuous meetings and cabalings among the negroes and the misbehaving of Roman Catholics".

Henry Howard died in Anne Arundel County in 1773. His will shows him to be a man of marked intelligence, of determination, and an extensive landholder. He bequeathed his wife, the dwelling and plantation during life and after her decease it was to descend to Joshua, the youngest child. Joshua also received slaves and other personalty.

Ephraim was given the portion of "Dorsey's Grove" which lay on the road to Popular Spring Chapel. John Beale Howard received "Pheasant Ridge", "Safe Guard", and "Windsor"—also slaves and other personalty. Vachel Denton Howard was granted "Howard's Resolution", "North Hills", the remainder of "Second Discovery", and 50 acres of "Dorsey's Grove", "Costly Finish" and "Little Worth". Vachel also received slaves and the timber on the portion of "Howard's Resolution" which was sold to Charles Carroll. James was devised 40 acres of "Dorsey's Grove".

Honor Davidge, his daughter, was given slaves which at her decease were to go to her daughter, Ann Warfield. Her son, Henry Davidge, was also devised slaves. Honor was also to have the negro Liberty during her widowhood.

His grandson, Benjamin Nelson, was left land in Frederick County, and his granddaughter, Sarah Nelson, slaves. The residue of the estate was to be divided among Vachel, Joshua, Rachel, Sarah, and Honor.

His widow, Sarah, lived to a ripe old age, dying at the age of seventy-six in 1791. Her estate which consisted entirely of personalty including a large number of negroes was devised among her surviving children and grandchildren. Personalty was left to Rachel, Maria, and Charles Dorsey, children of Vachel Dorsey Jr.1 Personalty was also devised to her granddaughter Sarah Warfield, daughter of Honor Wilkins, and to her grandson Henry Howard, son of John Beale Howard. Her silver shoe buckles were given to her grandson, Henry Howard of Dr. Ephraim Howard. Other grandchildren who received bequests were Anne Slade Howard, daughter of John Beale Howard, and Sarah Howard, daughter of Joshua Howard.

The only son mentioned in her will was that of Joshua who received 20 shillings. The residue of the estate was left to her three daughters—Rachel Warfield, Sarah Green, Honor Wilkins. A legacy was also left to Rachel Nicholas for her faithful attendance and services.

1 These were her great-grandchildren, although she spoke of them as grandchildren. They were of Sarah (Nelson) Dorsey, of Burgess and Sarah (Howard) Nelson.
Ephraim Howard 4
(1714-1770)

Ephraim Howard, son of Joseph and Margarey (Keith) Howard, was born February 26, 1714, at "Howard's Inheritance". About 1739, he married Martha Sparrow, who was made an heir in the will of her father, Scarborough Sparrow, of Anne Arundel County, in 1749.

Children of Ephraim and Martha (Sparrow) Howard
3. Henry Howard married Mary, sister of Samuel and Vachel Brown. He died 1814, naming his widow; George Howard of Brice; and a legacy to his friend, Richard Owings, to care for his sister, Sarah Riggs, during life. No children were mentioned. His widow married Isaac Paul, Balto. Co., Sept. 9, 1815.
4. Martha Howard, unmarried in 1792.
5. Margaret Howard married John Mackelfresh.

In 1755 Ephraim Howard and others submitted a petition to the Council denying the rumor of "tumultuous meetings and cabalings among the negroes and the misbehaving of Roman Catholics".

Ephraim Howard felt the need of making his will on December 21, 1765, but he lived until 1770, in which year the instrument was proved at Annapolis. He bequeathed his wife, the dwelling and plantation.

Joseph received all lands in Anne Arundel County on the west side of the Patuxent River and slaves. Ephraim was devised all lands in Frederick County including "Lapland" or "Lakeland" and negroes. Henry was left the lands on the southeast side of the Patuxent and slaves.

Personalty including negroes was devised to his daughters, Sarah and Martha Howard, and Margaret Mackelfresh.

Martha, his widow, lived until 1792. She made her will on June 29, 1791, and named her son, Joseph, as executor, but when the instrument was admitted to probate at Annapolis on June 12, 1792, Joseph had died a few months before. The court ordered that letters of administration be granted to her daughter, Martha Howard.

She left her son-in-law, John Mackelfresh £10; her son Joseph £10 and negroes; son Ephraim £10; and son Henry negroes and personalty. She devised slaves to her daughters, Margaret Mackelfresh and Martha Howard. Her granddaughter, Martha Mackelfresh, was left £20. The residue of the estate was divided among the three daughters—Margaret, Martha, and Sarah.
Howard Family

Cornelius Howard, Gent. 4
(1717 - 1772)

Cornelius Howard, son of Joseph and Margarey (Keith) Howard, was born about 1717 at "Howard's Inheritance". He settled upon "First Discovery" and "Howard's Passage", tracts of his father, in Queen Caroline Parish, but later established his seat at "Worthington Range", which he received as a marriage dowry from his wife—Rachel Ridgely, born August 28, 1722, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Worthington.

Children of Cornelius and Rachel (Worthington) Howard

1. Thomas Cornelius Howard married Eleanor ———. q.v.
2. Brice Howard married Anne Ridgely. q.v.
4. Elizabeth Howard married first Ephraim Davis and secondly William Gaither. q.v.
5. Rachel Howard married John Hood, Jr.

On June 25, 1759, Cornelius Howard conveyed "Howard's Chance" to William Hanks. Rachel Howard, the wife of Cornelius, waived her dower rights.

Cornelius Howard died in 1772. He bequeathed Joseph the land in Baltimore County called "Howard's Resolution", containing 465 acres, "Poole Desire" of 26 acres, and negroes. Thomas Cornelius was devised the homestead "Worthington's Range"; Brice the dwelling and plantation called "Discovery", consisting of 250 acres, also "Howard's Passage" of 400 acres. Elizabeth Davis was devised slaves and personalty. The residue of the estate was divided among the widow, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Brice.

His widow lived until 1801 and by her will she mentioned a number of grandchildren—Thomas Worthington Howard, Charles Howard, Henry Howard, Brice Howard, Polly Howard, Rachel Duval, Elizabeth Rowan, Rebecca Young, and Anne Howard, all children of her deceased son, Thomas Cornelius Howard; Martha Gaither, Ann Gaither, Elizabeth Gaither, and Henrietta Poole, all children of her daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Gaither; Brice Howard and Anne Howard, children of late son, Brice. The residue of her estate was devised to her daughter, Sarah Ducker, and the children of Thomas Cornelius Howard.
Joseph Howard (1717-1783)

Joseph Howard, son of Joseph and Margarey (Keith) Howard, was born about 1718 at "Howard's Inheritance", All Hallow's Parish. About 1745 he married Margaret, the daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Sellman) Williams.

Children of Joseph and Margaret (Williams) Howard

1. Margaret Howard, born Apr. 4, 1746, married Thomas Rutland Jr. Aug. 12, 1764, All Hallow's, died Nov. 17, 1770.
2. Joseph Howard, born 1749, married Martha Hall. q.v.
4. Benjamin Howard, born 1761, d.s.p. 1791, naming Martha Howard, widow of his brother, and her children Joseph, Margaret, Elizabeth, Eleanor, Martha, Marjorie, and Kitty; his nephew John Washington Hall, son of his deceased sister Marjorie Hall.

The name of Joseph Howard is found on a list of inhabitants in Anne Arundel County in 1778 as taking the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland.2 He was at one time a vestryman of All Hallow's Parish.

He dated his will December 10, 1777, but he apparently died during the early spring of 1783, inasmuch as his will was not probated in Anne Arundel County until April 26, 1783.

He bequeathed his wife one-half of the home plantation "Howard's Inheritance", portions of "Rich Neck", "Cheney's Hazard", and "Howard's Chance". After her death the realty was to revert to their son, Joseph, and daughter, Marjorie, wife of Henry Hall.

The residue of his plantation was devised to Benjamin, providing "It is my desire that my son Benjamin give up his claim to his part of his grandmother Margaret Gaither's estate willed to him by her which is £116/9/11, but if my son Benjamin shall claim it, then Benjamin is to have no part of my personal estate, but to be equally divided between my granddaughter Margaret Howard, daughter of my son Joseph, and my grandson Henry Hall, son of my daughter Majorie".3

One shilling was left to his grandson, Thomas Rutland, son of his daughter Margaret. Joseph, the son, was granted a tract on South River known

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3 His maternal grandmother, Margaret Williams, married secondly Edward Gaither.
as "Howard's Angel", consisting of 64 acres. "That Benjamin make over and convey to his brother Joseph a good and lawful deed of all of his portion of land willed him by his grandmother Margaret Gaither, but son Benjamin shall refuse to convey then it is my will that my son Joseph shall have the lands that I left to my son, Benjamin. If wife refuse to abide by my will then I give unto my son Benjamin all real and personal estate after my wife's thirds are taken out".

Personalty was left to Benjamin and Joseph. His son-in-law, Henry Hall, was named as guardian to Benjamin until he reached the age of 21 years. Joseph Howard and Henry Hall were named as executors, but on October 28, 1783, Henry Hall refused to act.

**DR. EPHRAIM HOWARD**

(1745-1788)

Ephraim Howard, son of Henry and Sarah (Dorsey) Howard, was born December 3, 1745, Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married a kinswoman, Achsah, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey.

**Children of Ephraim and Achsah (Dorsey) Howard**

1. Henry Howard married Rebecca Bond. q.v.
2. Brutus Howard.
3. Cincinnatus Howard, died young.
5. Elizabeth Howard.
7. Achsah Howard, died young.

Ephraim Howard, a practicing physician of Elk Ridge, was one of the early patriots and leaders of Maryland in the cause of American liberty. He headed a party of compatriots from Elk Ridge which marched to Annapolis on October 19, 1774, and assisted in the burning of the cargo of the Peggy Stewart.

Dr. Ephraim Howard was a delegate from Anne Arundel County to the First Maryland State Convention. He was also a member of the Association of Freemen of America, his signature to the document can now be seen at the Maryland Historical Society at Baltimore.

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5 Archives, vol. 11.
Dr. Howard was interested in a saltpeter mine and early in the Revolution he applied to the Council of Safety to assist him in his manufacture of munitions for the army. The following is on record in the Archives of Maryland:

"On application of Dr. Ephraim Howard of Henry, for loan of £600 to enable him to carry on the manufacture of saltpeter in an extensive manner, it is ordered that on his producing a certificate from Major Jenifer and Charles Carrol of Carrolton, or either of them, that he hath given bond, with sufficient security agreeable to the order of the convention, the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to the said Ephraim Howard the sum of £600 current money for the Purpose."

On September 3, 1777, he was appointed a surgeon to the battalion of marching militia under Colonel Thomas Dorsey.

Dr. Howard died at a comparatively young age of forty-three. He dated his will November 12, 1783, but it was not proved at Annapolis until December 6, 1788, apparently a short time following his death. He left a widow and five children, all minors at the writing of his will.

He bequeathed his wife, Achsah, the dwelling and plantation whereon he resided and all adjacent lands during life. After her death the realty was to be sold and divided among the five children. He requested that the tract "Mount Etna" which he inherited from his father, although of his mother's estate, the land purchased from Benjamin Lawrence, his mill, and other lands be sold and divided among his children. The 2,000 acres in Kentucky were to be conveyed to John and Richard Dorsey as part payment for his forge land.

Achsah, his widow, died in 1799. She devised her daughter, Elizabeth, during her single life all realty, in case she married then it was to be divided between her and her sister, Sarah Elder. If Sarah Elder died without issues, then the lands reverted to Brutus and Ephraim. Personality including a number of slaves was left to her following children—Elizabeth Howard, Henry Howard, Brutus Howard, Ephraim Howard, and Sally Elder. She named her brother Richard Dorsey, the executor.

**John Beale Howard**

*(1748-1788)*

John Beale Howard, son of Henry and Sarah (Dorsey) Howard, was born November 30, 1748, at "Second Discovery", Queen Caroline Parish. He married in 1770 Rebecca, the daughter of Captain Humphrey Boone and Anne Slade, his wife.
Children of John Beale and Rebecca (Boone) Howard

1. Henry Howard, born Feb. 6, 1774, married Sarah Fauntleroy Graham. q.v.
5. Margaret Howard, born 1782, spinster.

On the death of his father in 1773, John Beale Howard inherited "Pheasant Ridge", "Safe Guard", and "Windsor", all of which lay in Bear Ground Hundred of Anne Arundel County.

On January 27, 1776, John Howard, aged 27, five feet eleven inches, enlisted in Captain Nathaniel Smith's Company of Matrosses. He was present at muster on June 29, 1776, and also on September 7, 1776, at Whetstone Point, Baltimore Harbor. On January 24, 1777, he was listed as no. 29, of Captain Smith's Company. Records show that on January 3, 1778, John Howard was present in the company as "it stood at Valley Forge", he having enlisted as a matross on January 16, 1777, for three years.6

At the expiration of his enlistment, John Beale Howard returned to Anne Arundel County, where on August 19, 1779, he was commissioned to purchase provisions under the act entitled "an act to continue the Act of the Assembly for enlarging the Powers of the Governor and Council and for other Purposes therein Stated".7

Shortly before his death, John Beale Howard conveyed his estate real and personal to Captain Brice Howard in trust. Subsequently a law suit developed in which an unpaid judgement of Charles Ridgely against John Beale Howard figured.

The case disclosed that John Beale Howard had been ill for several years prior to his death on April 1, 1788, at the home of his mother, the widow of Dr. Henry Howard. During his illness he had been attended by Drs. Ephraim Howard and Charles Alexander Warfield, and nursed by Rachel Nicholls. His widow, Rebecca Boone Howard, stated that she did not believe her husband in the right state of mind when he conveyed property to Brice Howard. William Gaither, a witness, was styled a cousin to the deceased.

Gabriel Duvall was appointed as trustee of the estate by the court which ordered Brice Howard to transfer all property of John Beale Howard to

6 Archives, vol. 18, pp. 564, 566, 568, 73.74; Saffill's Record of the Revolutionary War, p. 242.
7 Archives, vol. 21, p. 332.
him. The following tracts were sold—portion of "Windsor" 417 acres, "Safeguard" 57 acres, "Pheasant's Ridge" 193 acres, and a portion of "Benjamin's Addition" 96 acres.

His widow selected 235 acres as her dower rights. Portions sufficient to cover the indebtedness were purchased by John Dorsey and Thomas Hobbs.

One of the claims against the estate was exhibited by Ephraim and Joshua Howard, executors of James Howard. This showed that James was dead by this date, and that his brothers Ephraim and Joshua were living in October, 1793.

His widow lived until the spring of 1824. Her will was dated March 18, and was proved in Anne Arundel on May 18, 1824. She named her sons Henry and John Beale Howard; daughters Margaret Howard, Ann Mockabee, and Rebecca Riggs; and the following grandchildren—Ann Riggs, Rebecca Boone Riggs, Rebecca Howard of Henry, Margaret Mockabee of John Beale Howard, Alexander Howard, and Augustus Riggs. She also remembered John, son of her deceased nephew Caleb Dorsey. The executors were Adam Barnes and Humphrey Dorsey.

Joshua Howard

(1752-179-)

Joshua Howard, son of Henry and Sarah (Dorsey) Howard, was born November 28, 1752, in what is now Howard County. He married Rebecca, born October 21, 1755, the daughter of Samuel and Urith Owings.

Children of Joshua and Rebecca (Owings) Howard

4. Samuel Howard married Susan Dorsey. q.v.
5. Joseph Howard.

In 1782 Joshua Howard as a resident of Elk Ridge Hundred was seized of 283 acres of "First and Second Discovery", with six in family. On
March 21, 1793, as a resident of Frederick County and the executor of his brother, James, he sold realty in Anne Arundel County.

He died intestate in Frederick County sometime before the nineteenth century. His widow survived him and died intestate after 1800, leaving nine children, five of whom were minors. After her death a case in chancery arose over a tract of land called "Rich Meadow" which had been assigned to Rebecca Howard by her father, Samuel Owings. The four children who had obtained majority petitioned the court and stated that it would benefit all if the said land were sold, but the sale could not take place because five defendants were minors.

Colonel Ephraim Howard

Ephraim Howard, son of Ephraim and Martha (Sparrow) Howard, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Basil and Sarah (Worthington) Dorsey.

Children of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Howard

1. Juliet Howard, died Fred. Co. 1837, naming brother Dennis, and sisters Elizabeth and Sarah Howard.
2. Dennis Dorsey Howard, d.s.p.
3. Sarah Howard.
4. Elizabeth Howard.
5. Basil Howard.
6. Henrietta Howard.
7. Eleanor Howard.
8. Mary Howard.

Ephraim Howard established his seat in Lingamore Hundred of Frederick County. At the beginning of the Revolution, he was already a lieutenant in Captain David Moore's Company. Early in the conflict so much disagreement arose among the officers of the battalion for promotion that it was necessary for the Council of Safety to send a representative to Lingamore in an attempt to settle many of the difficulties. The representative returned and reported that there was very little hope for an amiable settlement within the near future.

Ephraim Howard had been promoted from lieutenant to major but apparently wishing to avoid any friction among his fellow officers, had declined the commission. He wrote the following letter to Daniel Jenifer:

Lingamore, Jan. 2, 1777.

Sir:

I this day by Mr. Sheredine received a second Major's commission sent him by you to me. I am obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in sending it,
but as it's ill convenient for me to accept of it, have returned it you again. If the Lingamore Battalion marches I shall march with it, but not in the capacity of a field officer.

Your humble servant,
(signed) Ephraim Howard.

He eventually accepted the commission of major and later was recommended to be lieutenant colonel. He also served on the Committee of Observation for Frederick County and in 1777 was a Justice of the Peace. In 1790 he was living in Frederick County with one male under sixteen years of age, six females, and 12 slaves.

**Thomas Cornelius Howard**

(17—1801)

Thomas Cornelius Howard, son of Cornelius and Rachel (Worthington) Howard, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. By the terms of his father’s will in 1772, he inherited the dwelling-plantation “Worthington’s Range”, where he established his home and where most of his children were born. He married Eleanor ———.

*Children of Thomas Cornelius and Eleanor Howard*

3. Charles Howard married Elizabeth Hall. *q.v.*
8. Rebecca Howard married Richard Young of William; resided in Mont. Co.

At the Anne Arundel Tax List of 1782, Thomas Cornelius Howard was a resident of Upper Fork Hundred, with ten in family. He was seized of 369 acres of “Worthington’s Range” and 171 acres of “Howard’s Chance”. On February 8, 1791, he sold “Second Addition to Snowden’s Manor” to Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield. Eleanor Howard, his wife, waived her dower rights.

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8 Archives, vol. 12.
During the Revolutionary War he was a patriot and took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland.\(^\text{10}\)

He drew up his will on January 20, 1801, and died shortly afterwards. He bequeathed his son, Thomas Worthington, the parental plantation "Worthington's Range", and the tract "Howard's Chance". He had already provided for Henry, so left him only five shillings. He devised Charles "Brown's Chance" and "Dorsey's Friendship", commonly called "Ryan's Land", where his son-in-law, John Rowan, was then living. He gave Brice a portion of "Worthington's Range", providing that he pay his sister, Anna Howard, £150 and give her maintenance on said lands during her single life.

Mary Howard, the wife of Joseph Howard, received a clear title to the property already given her and the debts of her husband were cancelled. She also received personalty and the tract called "Poor Man". Rachel Duval was given negroes, and Elizabeth Rowan was given a portion of "Worthington's Range" and 23 acres of "Howard's Chance". Rebecca Young was granted negroes and the debts of her husband were cancelled. Anna, the spinster, was devised negroes. A colt each was left to his grandsons, Thomas Duval and Thomas Howard of Charles.

From the estate of his deceased brother, Brice, was due £400 which he requested divided among his children. As no mention was made of his wife, it is apparent that she preceded her husband to the grave.

**CAPTAIN BRICE HOWARD, GENT.\(^5\)**

(17—-1799)

Brice Howard, son of Cornelius and Rachel (Worthington) Howard, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He was a member of the Committee of Observation in Anne Arundel County in 1775, and later served as captain of the State Militia.\(^11\) His wife was Anne Ridgely.

**Children of Brice and Anne (Ridgely) Howard**

2. Margaret Howard.
3. George Howard.
4. Thomas Worthington Howard married Elizabeth Crabb. q.v.

\(^{10}\) D. A. R. Magazine, vol. 51.
\(^{11}\) Archives, vol. 11, p. 329.
On February 22, 1776, Brice Howard sold a portion of "Stevens' Forest" to Ely Dorsey. At that date no wife acknowledged the deed. On February 20, 1780, however, when he conveyed a portion of "Discovery" to Ely Dorsey Sr., his wife, Anne, waived her dower rights.

Brice Howard died intestate during July, 1799, leaving minor children. In 1801 his brother, Thomas Cornelius Howard, stated in his will that the estate of his brother, Brice, had not been settled. The widow, Anne Howard, was named administratrix, but before the estate was settled, she also had died. The son, George Howard, not only settled the estates of his father and mother, but administered on the estate of his bachelor brother, William Cornelius Howard.

The widow dated her will April 3, 1801, it being admitted for probate at Annapolis on August 11, 1801. Anne, the daughter, was given £75 at the age of 16 or marriage and one-third of the wearing apparel. Brice was given £100 for his education and maintenance. The residue of the estate was to be divided among the following children—William Cornelius, Harriet, Margaret, George, Thomas Worthington, Jeremiah Brice, Anne, and Brice Worthington.

After the death of William Cornelius Howard in 1802, a quarrel among his brothers and sisters developed over his estate, by which Thomas Cross and Harriet his wife, Margaret Howard, George Howard, and Thomas Worthington Howard were the complainants and Jeremiah Brice Howard, Ann Howard, and Brice Worthington Howard were defendants. By a decree in chancery, George Howard of Baltimore County, the executor, sold his realty in 1807.

On July 9, 1814, Thomas Cross and Harriet his wife, Jeremiah B. Howard, Caleb Dorsey and Anne his wife, Brice W. Howard, and Thomas W. Howard, described as the heirs of Brice Howard, conveyed to George Howard, of Baltimore, "Howard's Fair" and "Amicable Settlement", of which Brice Howard had died seized.

Joseph Howard

(17—1777)

Joseph Howard, son of Cornelius and Rachel (Worthington) Howard, was born at "First Discovery", Queen Caroline Parish. He married Rachel, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Duval) Ridgely.

Children of Joseph and Rachel (Ridgely) Howard

1. Joseph Howard married Mary Howard. q.v.
2. Cornelius Howard, believed died in 1785.
3. William Ridgely Howard, deceased by 1790.
4. Elizabeth Howard, married William Iiams. q.v.

Joseph Howard died in Anne Arundel County in 1777. He left his widow the dwelling and plantation during widowhood, then to his son, Joseph. Cornelius and William received lands in Baltimore County left by their grandfather, also “Poole’s Desire” of 21 acres, and portions of “Warfield”, “Wilkes” and “Liberty”. “Wife Rachel is now with child, if it be a male then share with Cornelius and William”. To Elizabeth and Rachel he devised personality including negroes.

His widow married shortly after her husband’s decease Joseph Beall, of Frederick County. The final account on the estate of Joseph Howard was made on April 14, 1790, by his widow and executrix, and distributed among the widow and three children—Joseph, Rachel, and Sarah. The sureties were Thomas Cornelius Howard and Brice Howard.

**Joseph Howard**

*(1749-1791)*

Joseph Howard, son of Joseph and Margaret (Williams) Howard, was born March 13, 1749, at “Howard’s Inheritance”. On July 4, 1771, he married Martha, born March 27, 1755, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Watkins) Hall.

*Children of Joseph and Martha (Hall) Howard*

1. Henry Hall Howard, born July 12, 1772.
3. Eleanor Howard.
4. Martha Howard.
5. Margaret Howard.
7. Marjorie Howard.
8. Elizabeth Howard.

Joseph Howard died in 1791. All realty was bequeathed to his son, Joseph, with the exception of the dwelling and plantation which was tenanted by Richard Rawling. The latter plantation went to his daughters during their single lives. The personal estate was directed to be divided among the children, the daughters receiving their share at 16 years and the sons at 21. The land in Frederick County which he purchased from Thomas H. Hall was to be sold to Francis White. He named his wife and brother, Benjamin, as executors.
His widow subsequently married Nicholas Hall. License was obtained in Baltimore County on November 6, 1792. They both rendered an account on the estate on August 26, 1797.

Martha Howard-Hall negotiated her will on June 12, 1812, but it was not proved at Annapolis until October 4, 1815. She named her son, Joseph, and daughters, Eleanor, Martha, Margarey, and Kitty.

**Dr. Henry Howard**

*(died 1817)*

Henry Howard, son of Ephraim and Achsah (Dorsey) Howard, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Rebecca Bond. License was obtained in Baltimore County, April 12, 1803.

*Children of Henry and Rebecca (Bond) Howard*

1. Mary Ann Howard.
2. William Henry Howard.
3. Achsah Elizabeth Howard.
4. Edward Cincinnatus Howard.
5. Rebecca Jackson Howard.
6. Francis Bond Howard.

The will of Dr. Henry Howard was probated in Baltimore County August 7, 1817, in which the six above-named children were made the principal heirs. His wife, Rebecca, was bequeathed one-third of the real and personal property during life. She was named executrix, with Cornelius Howard.

**Henry Howard**

*(1774-1834)*

Henry Howard, son of John Beale and Rebecca (Boone) Howard, was born February 6, 1774, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On November 12, 1807, he married Sarah Fauntleroy, born August 12, 1791, the daughter of William and Judith Swan (Colston) Graham, of Lancaster County, Virginia.

*Children of Henry and Sarah Fauntleroy (Graham) Howard*

2. Rebecca Boone Howard, born July 8, 1811, unmarried in 1838.

Henry Howard became an attorney-at-law of Washington, D. C. He died in Montgomery County on February 15, 1834. His widow lived until May 10, 1878.

Samuel Howard

Child of Samuel and Susan (Dorsey) Howard

1. Lydia Moore Howard.
2. Deborah Ridgely Howard.
3. Sarah Rebecca Howard.
4. Ely Dorsey Howard.
5. Elizabeth Ridgely Howard.

The above-named children shared in the estate of their paternal grandfather in 1828.

On March 26, 1814, Samuel Howard of Frederick County purchased from Joshua Howard, the surviving executor of James Howard, the tract known as "The Meadow", which he on October 8, 1818, described as Samuel Howard of Baltimore County, conveyed to Patrick McCristal.

Samuel Howard was dead by 1827, for Montgomery County records show that Henry Howard was guardian to Joshua Howard of Samuel.

Thomas Worthington Howard

(17—1830)

Thomas Worthington Howard, son of Thomas Cornelius and Eleanor Howard, was born at "Worthington's Range", Queen Caroline Parish. He settled in Montgomery County and there he obtained license on March 2, 1802, to marry Amy Nixon.

In 1827 he and his wife, Amy, shared in the estate of the latter's brother, Richard Nixon, who died without issues in Montgomery County at the beginning of 1826. His estate was divided among his brothers Jonathan Nixon
and James Nixon of Jefferson County, Virginia, his two sisters Amy Howard and Mary Becraft, and the five children of his deceased brother, Hugh Nixon, i.e., Benjamin B. Nixon, Joshua Nixon, Mary wife of John D. Lucas of Harrison County, Virginia, Ruth Kigger of Wood County, Virginia, Rachel wife of Isaac Clarke of Montgomery County, and James Nixon.

Thomas Worthington Howard dated his will January 7, 1817, but the latter was not proved in Anne Arundel County until April 22, 1830. He bequeathed the dwelling and plantation to his wife, Amy, and after her death to his nephew, Thomas, son of his brother Charles. To his niece Betsy, daughter of Charles, he devised a portion of "White Wine and Claret", which he had purchased from Charles Ridgely. He left $500 and his library to his sister, Rachel Duval, and personalty to Cornelius and Nelly Howard, children of his sister, Polly Howard. He granted freedom to his slaves, and bequeathed the residue of his estate to his wife.

After his death a lengthy litigation developed in the court of chancery over a tract of land in Anne Arundel County known as "Resurvey", containing 133⅓ acres. It was a very intricate suit, inasmuch as most of the heirs, brothers and sisters, were dead by that time, and had left numerous descendants.

Charles Howard

(17—1824)

Charles Howard, son of Thomas Cornelius and Eleanor Howard, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On April 10, 1788, in Baltimore County, he obtained license to marry Elizabeth Hall. She was the daughter of William and Ann Hall, of Prince Georges County. William Hall, dying in 1791, left his daughter, Elizabeth Howard, five shillings.

Children of Charles and Elizabeth (Hall) Howard

5. Edward Howard.
7. Isaac Hall Howard.
8. Mary Ann Howard.
10. Eleanor Howard married John Darby.

After the death of William Hall, the father of Mrs. Howard, a lawsuit developed over his estate. Edward Hall advised the court that his brother William, lived in Montgomery County near John Snowden’s place not far from Thomas Howard, the father of Charles Howard of Frederick County—that his brother Baruch lived in Frederick County and worked with Mr. Wolfe, a millright, and believed that he lived at the home of Charles Howard—that Elizabeth Godman, a granddaughter of heir of William Hall, had left the home of Charles Howard and was living at the home of her father’s sisters in Prince Georges County.

Charles Howard died intestate in Frederick County. The inventory of his personal effects was taken on May 12, 1824, with Grafton Howard and Baruch Hall signing as the kinsmen, and Thomas H. Howard as the administrator.

His estate was distributed on August 16, 1827, by his administrator, and divided among the following—Eli P. House, Basil Simpson, William Plummer, Thomas Howard, Edward Howard, Henry Howard, Isaac Howard, Mary Ann Howard, Sarah Howard, Eleanor Howard, Grafton Howard, and his widow, Elizabeth Howard.

The estate of his widow was distributed May 3, 1836, by her administrator, Thomas Howard, and divided among the following: Thomas Howard, Elizabeth Plummer, Edward Howard, Grafton Howard, Mary Ann Howard, Eleanor Darby, Isaac Hall Howard, Elizabeth and Eli House children of Anne House deceased, and Johnanna and Charles Simpson children of Martha Simpson deceased.

Brice Howard 6

Brice Howard, son of Thomas Cornelius and Eleanor Howard, married Rispah Hobbs. License was obtained April 16, 1793, in Baltimore County.

Children of Brice and Rispah (Hobbs) Howard

1. William Howard.
2. Gustavus Howard.
7. Thomas W. Howard died intestate before 1833, leaving Margaret, Brice, and Joseph Howard.

His estate was settled in Anne Arundel County on November 22, 1816, by his widow and administratrix, Rispah Howard, and divided between the widow and eight heirs.

**THOMAS WORTHINGTON HOWARD**

(17—1818)

Thomas Worthington Howard, son of Brice and Anne (Ridgely) Howard, was born in the Elk Ridge Hundred, Anne Arundel County. On March 26, 1807, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Griffith) Crabb, of Montgomery County. The following child has been proved.

**Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Crabb) Howard**


Thomas Worthington Howard died intestate in Montgomery County during 1818. An inventory of his personal effects was made on August 11, 1818, at which time Elizabeth R. Howard signed as the administratrix.

**JEREMIAH BRICE HOWARD**

(18—1841)

Jeremiah Brice Howard, son of Brice and Anne (Ridgely) Howard was born in Anne Arundel County. On October 27, 1832, he married Mrs. Harriet (Burgess) Watkins.

**Children of Jeremiah and Harriet (Burgess) Howard**

2. Margaret Rebecca Howard.
3. Harriet Anne Howard.

The will of Jeremiah Brice Howard was proved in Montgomery County on May 4, 1841. He named his wife, Harriet, and sister, Harriet Cross, stating that the latter should provide for his daughter, Harriet Anne. He named his son, Brice Worthington, and willed his daughter, Margaret
Howard Family

Rebecca, the lands at Cumberland, Maryland. He dedicated his brother-in-law, Caleb Dorsey, and sister, Harriet Cross, as the guardians of his three children.

On May 4, 1841, Caleb Dorsey renounced the executorship of the estate of Jeremiah B. Howard. At the inventory taken on May 19, 1841, Reuben Warfield signed as the executor and Harriet Howard as the widow.

**Joseph Howard**

* (17—1825)

Joseph Howard, son of Joseph and Rachel (Ridgely) Howard, married his cousin, Polly, the daughter of Thomas Cornelius and Eleanor Howard. The license was obtained September 9, 1789, in Baltimore County.

*Children of Joseph and Mary (Howard) Howard*

1. Eleanor Ridgely Howard married Azel Waters. License May 9, 1821, Mont. Co.
2. Cornelius Howard married Rachel Duval. He died intestate before 1829, leaving Mary Elizabeth and Sarah Eleanor.

The will of Joseph Howard was proved in Anne Arundel County on July 26, 1825, having been dated January 6, 1824. He devised one-third of his real and personal property to his wife, which at her death or remarriage was to be divided between the two children—Cornelius and Ellen. He named as executor Thomas Worthington Howard who renounced in favor of Mary, the widow. The witnesses were Ephraim Gaither, Samuel Ayton, and Lloyd Dorsey.

His widow, Mary Howard, dated her will May 18, 1829. She bequeathed to her daughter, Eleanor Waters, land which her deceased husband had purchased from Azel Waters. She left personalty to her Waters grandchildren—Mary Ann, Joseph, Washington, Rachel, and Isabel E. O. Madder—all unmarried children of her daughter; also to her granddaughter, Mary Elizabeth Howard. She named Ephraim Gaither as executor, who subsequently renounced. The representatives—Azel and Eleanor Waters and Rachel (Duval) Howard requested the executorship be given to Thomas W. Watkins.

**Joseph Howard**

* (1786-1839)

Joseph Howard, son of Joseph and Martha (Hall) Howard, was born July 1, 1786, at "Howard's Inheritance" on South River. On April 4,
1809, he married Elizabeth Susannah, born January 14, 1785, the daughter of Captain Fielder Bowie, of Prince Georges County, and a commissioned officer during the Revolutionary War.

*Children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bowie) Howard*

1. Dr. Joseph Howard married Ellen Clagett, lived at "Linden Hill", Pr. Geo. Co.
3. Elizabeth Howard married her brother-in-law, Dr. Duckett, of Pr. Geo. Co.
4. Margaret Howard married Dr. Duckett.

Joseph Howard maintained his seat at "Howard Grove", another traditional estate of the Joseph Howards. The manor house has since been destroyed by fire. In the old burying grounds lies among other members of the Howard family the body of Thomas Contee Bowie Howard.

His first wife, Elizabeth Susannah Howard, joined him in the deed on September 19, 1815, when he sold a portion of "Snowden's Reputation Supported", which had been conveyed to him in 1784 by Elizabeth Gray and Leonard Sellman, to Charles Watson. She died on March 31, 1824.

Joseph Howard married secondly Catherine Mullikin, of Prince Georges County, who survived him at the time of his death on May 13, 1839. His will, dated November 29, 1836, named his wife, Catherine, and five children. He also spoke of this manor house "Howard Grove". A codicil was made on September 2, 1838, witnessed by Richard Duckett, Martha Howard, and Thomas Duckett. The instrument was proved in Anne Arundel County on June 25, 1839.
MATTHEW HOWARD, GENT.  
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

Matthew Howard, son of Matthew and Ann Howard, was born in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, about 1640 or so. He left the place of his birth about the same time as his brothers and sisters, and settled on the Severn near the holdings of his deceased father. On May 7, 1667, he demanded of the Lord Proprietor land for the transportation of Sarah Darcy "now my wife" and nine other persons from Virginia to inhabit. He subsequently was granted 500 acres.

Sarah Darcy was the daughter of Edward Darcy of Virginia and Maryland, and the sister of Colonel Edward, Captain John, and Joshua Darcy (Dorsey).

Children of Matthew and Sarah (Dorsey) Howard
1. John Howard married Susannah ——. q.v.
2. Matthew Howard. q.v.
4. Samuel Howard, died before 1691.

In 1661 Henry Catlin, one of Edward Lloyd's commissioners, assigned one of his patents to Matthew Howard Jr. The latter patented and bought extensively on the neck of the Severn and Magothy Rivers, and consequently before his death he had amassed an estate of more than a thousand acres.

He contributed to acts of public service, for records exist showing that he was granted 100 pounds of tobacco by the Assembly in 1681.1 His activities extended more to the economic and political life of the Province. He was named one of the commissioners in 1683 to purchase and lay out towns and ports in the Province for the advancement of trade.1 He was furthermore one of the associate justices of the county.

Matthew Howard died the latter part of the year 1691. His will was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on January 12, 1692. Inasmuch as his wife was not mentioned in his will, it is reasonable to assume that she preceded him to the grave.

John was bequeathed 160 acres of "Howard's First Choice", 250 acres of "The Adventure", and also 250 acres of "Popular Plain". Matthew

1 Archives, vol. 7.
received 250 acres of the "Adventure" and "Popular Plain", a portion of "Hopkin's Plantation", and 22 1/2 acres of "Howard's Addition".

Sarah Worthington, his married daughter, was devised 276 acres of "Howard's Range", 200 acres of "Howard's Pasture", lying on the south side of the Magothy, and 130 acres of the home plantation. Personalty was left to his grandsons—John Worthington, John Howard, and Matthew Howard—to his three surviving brothers and their wives—and to his son-in-law, John Worthington.

**JOHN HOWARD**

(16—1702)

John Howard, son of Matthew and Sarah (Dorsey) Howard, was born probably in Broadneck Hundred, Anne Arundel County. He married Susannah ———.

*Children of John and Susannah Howard*

1. Matthew Howard.
2. John Howard married Ruth ———. *g.v.*
3. Gideon Howard married Hannah ——— and Lydia ———. *g.v.*
4. Lemuel Howard married Katherine Greeniffe and Anne ———. *g.v.*
5. Henry Howard.
6. Abner Howard, born Feb. 28, 1700, died young.

John Howard maintained his dwelling on the Magothy River in Broadneck Hundred which later became a part of Westminster Parish. He died December 6, 1702, according to the parish register. On March 16, 1702/3, his widow became the wife of William Crouch. As her late husband died intestate, she and her second husband administered on his estate. By court action, the six orphans were placed under the guardianship of their step-father.²

**CAPTAIN MATTHEW HOWARD**

(167—1750)

Matthew Howard, son of Matthew and Sarah (Dorsey) Howard, was born about 1675 in Anne Arundel County. He was listed as a military officer of Anne Arundel County as early as 1696.³

On the death of his father in 1691, he was willed besides other tracts of land "The Adventure", lying on the Eastern Shore. After 1696 he dis-

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² Land Office. Annapolis, Liber TB No. 1.
³ Archives, vol. 20, p. 541.
posed of most of his lands in Anne Arundel County, removed to his possessions in Kent County, and thus became the pioneer Howard on the Upper Eastern Shore. In 1728 he sold "Poplar Plains" to Anne Prince.

Matthew Howard married first Mary Kennard, a widow. Before her death in 1739, she made a will by the consent of her husband and deeded her estate to her Kennard children. No Howard children were mentioned. He married secondly Elizabeth ———, a Quaker.

Children of Matthew Howard

1. James Howard.
2. John Howard.
3. Hannah Howard.
4. Martha Howard.
5. Anne Howard.

In 1732 Matthew Howard was a delegate to the General Assembly from Kent County and was a member of the Committee of Aggrievances and Courts of Justice.4

Matthew Howard stated in his will that his sons were to be of age at 21 years and his daughters at 16 years. This assertion leads to the belief that the children or most of them were of the second marriage, and if so, they were all born after he had passed the fiftieth mark.

By his will which was probated in Kent County on November 7, 1750, he left his wife, Elizabeth, during life the middle portion of "The Adventure", on which stood the dwelling. Other portions he bequeathed to James and John. To his daughter, Susan, he devised "Howard's Policy" of 96 acres, but if she died before the age of twenty and without issues, then to Hannah. To John, James, Martha, Anne, Hannah, and his wife, he willed a number of negroes. He bequeathed one-third of the residue to his wife, and the other two-thirds to all his children.

His widow, Elizabeth, married secondly William Redgrave and with him administered on the estate in 1757. Before the final settlement she was widowed a second time and had married William Delahunt. Joshua Lamb and Griffith Jones were her bondsmen.

Joseph Howard, of Kent County, who died in 1866 and willed his dwelling and plantation consisting of "Adventure", "Cranberry", "Dale-town", and "Partnership" to his son, Joseph Wrightson Howard, was no doubt a descendant of Matthew Howard. Other heirs were his wife

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Susannah K., daughters Mary Hyland Richardson, Ann Amelia Howard, and Philena Clemens, and grandchildren Mary Wallis, Martha Musgrove, Josephine Hardgrove, and Mitchell Price.

**Captain John Howard, Gent.** (16— 1746)

John Howard, son of John and Susannah Howard, was born sometime before 1691 no doubt on his father’s plantation bordering the Magothy. He married Ruth Greeniffe, widow, who had also been the widow of Edward Dorsey of John.

*Children of John and Ruth Howard*


John Howard maintained his residence near Elk Ridge. In 1732 he was on the commission to lay out Elk Ridge Landing as a port of commerce.

On April 7, 1732, John Howard and Ruth his wife for natural love and affection conveyed to their daughter, Ruth Hammond wife of Lawrence Hammond, “Harbor”, lying on the south side of the Patapsco River. On January 9, 1733, he sold “Left Out”, lying on the Middle River of the Patuxent, to John Gaither. Ruth Howard, his wife, waived her dower rights.

On September 15, 1733, John Howard purchased from Richard Colegate, of Baltimore County, Gent., “Mount Gilboa”, lying in Anne Arundel County, on the south side of the north branch of the Patuxent. On August 22, 1738, he conveyed a portion of this tract to Philip Howard of Philip.

By a deed dated April 7, 1739, he was described as “Captain John Howard”, by which he conveyed 270 acres of “Thomas Lot”, taken up by Thomas Reynolds, Gent., formerly lying in Baltimore County but then in Anne Arundel County, to Edward Dorsey Jr. On December 25, 1739, he sold another portion of the same tract to Edward Gaither of John.

John Howard died in 1746. By his will he left his wife the dwelling and plantation “Valley of Owen”, also 25 acres of “Littleworth” during life then to their son, John. The latter a minor received in his own name a portion of “Mount Gilboa”. His wife’s grandchildren, Elizabeth Hammond and Ruth Todd, were willed slaves. The residue of his estate was devised to his wife and son, John, when he obtained the age of 19 years.

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The inventory of the personal estate was made on May 28, 1746, and signed by John Dorsey Jr. and Gideon Howard as kinsmen. The executor was John Greeniffe.

His widow left a will in 1747 by which she bequeathed property to her grandchildren—John Greeniffe Howard and Elizabeth Hammond. She named her two sons as executors—John Dorsey and Edward Dorsey. On August 12, 1747, Edward Dorsey of Edward and Ely Dorsey went bond for her executors to the amount of £500.

John Howard, the son by the third husband, apparently died without issues. His lands later were held by his half-kinsmen. On September 23, 1748, John Greeniffe Howard and Richard Owen conveyed 361 acres of "Valley of Owen" to Caleb Dorsey. On July 9, 1772, Caleb Dorsey deeded "Littleworth" to Edward Dorsey.

Gideon Howard

Gideon Howard, son of John and Susannah Howard, was born in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married twice, first Hannah, the widow of William Orrick. He administered on the estate of her deceased husband in 1723. His second wife was Lydia ———, who survived him.

Children of Gideon Howard

1. Susannah Howard.
2. Matthew Howard married Catherine, daughter of John and Catherine (Buck) Howard.
4. Samuel Howard.
5. Rachel Howard.
6. Anne Howard.
8. Philip Howard married Mary ———.
9. Margaret Howard.
10. Mary Howard married Anthony Holland.

On June 24, 1734, Gideon Howard purchased for £25 "Andover", lying on the south side of the Patapsco River, from Lawrence Hammond and Ruth his wife.

On December 2, 1738, Gideon Howard deeded to his sons, John, Matthew, and Samuel, for natural affection, various negroes. In 1743, he purchased from Sarah Owings, widow of Richard, of Baltimore County, and
Richard Owings "Knowles' Purchase". In 1748 he purchased from Richard Barnes of Baltimore County and James Barnes of Anne Arundel County, Carpenter, "Day's Discovery" situated on the draughts of the Patuxent back of Elk Ridge.

Gideon Howard dated his will March 10, 1752, which was probated in Anne Arundel County on July 23, 1752. He bequeathed "Day's Discovery" to his wife during her widowhood, then to his son Philip. Personality was devised to several of his children, with the residue to his wife during life, then to all his children.

The inventory was signed by Cooper Oram and Anthony Holland as the kinsmen. Lydia Howard his widow and executrix rendered an account in 1753 and another in 1754.

On February 28, 1774, Lydia Howard, who in the deed described herself as the widow of Gideon Howard, and Philip Howard her son conveyed to Edward Gaither Jr., a portion of "Day's Discovery". Mary Howard, the wife of Philip, waived her dower rights.

**Lemuel Howard, Gent.**

(16—1759)

Lemuel Howard, son of John and Susannah Howard, was born in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married first Catherine, the daughter of John and Ruth Greeniffe, who was also the step-daughter of his brother, John. He married secondly Anne ———.

**Children of Lemuel Howard**

1. John Greeniffe Howard married Elizabeth ———. *q.v.*
2. Benjamin Howard married Mary ———. *q.v.*
3. Lemuel Howard married Martha ———. *q.v.*

The following deeds prove much. On August 2, 1749, "Lemuel Howard, of Baltimore County, Gent., who married Katherine Greeniffe, one of the daughters of John Greeniffe of the same county, who was the eldest son and heir of James Greeniffe, late of Baltimore County, and John Greeniffe Howard, son and heir of Lemuel and Catherine Howard, of Anne Arundel County, Gent.", conveyed "Andover" to Dr. James Walker, of Anne Arundel County, Gent. The tract "Andover" had been granted on October 23, 1677, by Lord Baltimore to Nicholas Painter and lay on the south side of the Patapsco River in Baltimore County but then in Anne Arundel County.

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6 In the will of her father she was named as Susannah Dutton. It is not known whether Dutton was a middle name or whether she married a Dutton.
Arundel County and contained 1,640 acres. Nicholas Painter conveyed the tract to "James Greeniffe on whose deceased the said tract became the property of his son, John Greeniffe, who by his will dated October 30, 1708, gave 500 acres to his daughter, Catherine, who married Lemuel Howard, and they had John Greeniffe Howard ". Elizabeth Howard, the wife of John Greeniffe Howard, acknowledged the conveyance.  

Lemuel Howard dated his will May 22, 1758, which was proved in Baltimore County on June 6, 1759. He bequeathed his son, John Greeniffe Howard, 20 shillings. To his sons Benjamin and Lemuel and his daughter Susannah Dutton, he devised negroes and other personalty. To his wife, Anne, during life or widowhood, the residue of his estate, then to his two sons, Benjamin and Lemuel. Benjamin was to have the land on which he was already settled and Lemuel was to have the other part.

**John Howard of Gideon**

John Howard, son of Gideon, was born in Anne Arundel County. He settled first in Frederick County, where on June 21, 1750, he purchased from Joseph Wood for £20 "Wood's Inclosure" on the Lingamore. Mary, the wife of Joseph Wood, acknowledged the conveyance. On August 23, 1750, he sold for £50 "Howard's Range" on the Lingamore to Edward Dorsey of Annapolis. John Howard was probably unmarried at that date, as no wife waived her dower rights.

In 1752 John Howard of Gideon and James MacDonald bought personal property from Philip Howard of Frederick County. In 1754 he mortgaged property to Matthew Howard of Frederick County.

By March 21, 1763, he was married to Alice ———, for on that date he sold "Wheat's Purchase" to Solomon Stimson, and his wife acknowledged the deed of conveyance. Between that date and November 20, 1764, he had removed to Rockingham County, North Carolina. On that latter date he sold to Matthew Howard of Frederick County negroes who were in the possession of Lydia Howard of Anne Arundel County.

**John Greeniffe Howard, Gent.**

John Greeniffe Howard, son of Lemuel and Katherine (Greeniffe) Howard, was born probably in Baltimore County. By 1749 he was married to Elizabeth ———, who waived her dower rights when he conveyed a portion of "Andover" to Dr. James Walker. On November 12, 1757,

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7 Anne Arundel Co. deeds RB No. 3, folio 161.
John Greeniffe Howard purchased a portion of "Harbor" from Lawrence Hammond, which he likewise sold on December 25, 1758, to Dr. James Walker. On September 17, 1750, he purchased "Frizell's Chance" lying in Anne Arundel County, from Jason Frizell of Baltimore County, which he sold in 1759 to Ely Dorsey, of Anne Arundel County, Gent.

**Benjamin Howard**

(1740 ———)

Benjamin Howard, the son of Lemuel Howard, was born 1740 in Upper Baltimore County. By the census of 1776 he was living in Bush River Lower Hundred of Harford County. From deductions made from the census he apparently married twice. The following three children were probably of the first union.

*Children of Benjamin Howard*

1. Hannah Howard, born 1758.
2. Benjamin Howard, born 1761.

His second wife was named Mary, born 1747, according to the census.

*Children of Benjamin and Mary Howard*

4. Elizabeth Howard, born 1768.
5. Lemuel Howard, born 1769.
6. Mary Howard, born 1772.
7. Sarah Howard, born 1774.

In his household in 1776 were also Mary Denton, aged 54, and 12 negroes.

**Lemuel Howard**

(1736 ———)

Lemuel Howard, son of Lemuel Howard, was born in Upper Baltimore County in 1736. He married Martha ———, born 1742. In 1776 he was residing in Bush River Lower Hundred of Harford County.

*Children of Lemuel and Martha Howard*

1. Ruth Howard, born 1762.
2. Elizabeth Howard, born 1764.
3. Aquila Howard, born 1766.
5. Martha Howard, born 1770.
7. Susannah Howard, born 1772.
8. Dorsey Howard, born 1774.

In 1776 he owned 10 negroes. His wife was presumably of the Dorsey family by the naming of a son, Dorsey. The Aquila given to the first son would lead one to believe that she were the daughter of Aquila Dorsey of Charles, of whom a complete list of his descendants has not been proved.

On October 3, 1782, Lemuel Howard of Harford County was granted permission to go to New York for the purpose of soliciting supplies for various war requirements.8

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8 Archives, vol. 48.
CAPTAIN PHILIP HOWARD, GENT.²
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

Philip Howard, the youngest son of Matthew and Ann Howard, was born in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, about the year 1649. It can be assumed that his name came from Philipson which is the family name of his believed paternal grandmother. This fact lends another fine thread to the conclusion that Matthew Howard was actually the son of Sir Thomas Howard-Arundel and Anne Philipson, his wife.

Philip Howard being of a tender age in 1650 probably migrated to Maryland with his parents, but his father failed to demand land for him at the time he proved his rights in 1650. A tract, however, was laid out for him by 1659 on the north side of the Severn called “Howard’s Stone”, originally from his father’s estate, and surveyed for him as “orphan” and held by Edward Lloyd his guardian. In 1669 Philip Howard received 50 acres of land by virtue of his transportation into the Province. This proves that fact that he was born before his parents settled in Maryland.

Philip Howard married Ruth, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Baldwin, and became the father of an only child.

Children of Philip and Ruth (Baldwin) Howard

   q.v.

Philip Howard joined the expedition against the Nanticoke Indians and for his services he received 500 pounds of tobacco.¹ Later he held the rank of captain in the militia forces and signed as one of the military officers of Anne Arundel County.¹ In 1696 Captain Philip Howard gave his receipt to Colonel Nicholas Greenbury, the Commanding Officer of the county, for one barrel of gunpowder to be used in the defense of the community.

He was one of Their Majesty’s Justices of Anne Arundel County in 1694 and during that same year he was a member of the commission to lay out the town of Annapolis.²

Captain Philip Howard died in 1701, the year in which his will was probated in Anne Arundel County. He bequeathed to his daughter, Hannah, 150 acres of “Howard’s Hills”, which lay at the head of the South

¹ Archives, vol. 7.
² Archives, vol. 20.
and Severn Rivers during her life, then to her mother. An orphan boy, James Hoskins, who was living with him was devised 40 acres of "The Maiden", which lay between the South and Severn Rivers. In the event of his death without issues, it was to pass to the widow, Ruth Howard. Philip Howard also arranged for the deeding of 150 acres of land to each of his grandchildren—Charles and Philip Hammond—and also a like amount to each additional grandchild born to his daughter.

After his death a controversy arose over his lands. The quit rent roll of the county in 1707 gives an interesting picture of some of his transactions. Ruth Howard, relict of Captain Philip Howard, entered a tract of land called "Green Spring" purchased by the said Philip Howard from Robert Proctor. She further claimed "The Maiden", "Howard and Potter's Range", conveyed to Cornelius Howard to Philip Howard and also "The Marsh". Ruth Howard also claimed that Cornelius Howard left a portion of "Howard and Potter's Range" to his daughter, Mary Howard, spinster, and that she conveyed it to her brother, Cornelius Howard II who in turn conveyed it to his uncle, Philip Howard. She furthermore held 150 acres of "Howard's Hills" surveyed in 1665 for John Howard, and 70 acres of "Howard's Addition" surveyed in 1683 for Philip Howard.
MISCELLANEOUS HOWARD DATA

JOSHUA HOWARD
(17—1818)

Joshua Howard married Lydia ———. He lived in Frederick Town.

Children of Joshua and Lydia Howard

1. Elizabeth Howard married ——— Dorsey.

The will of Joshua Howard was dated January 26, 1815, and proved in Frederick County November 28, 1818. He willed his daughter, Elizabeth Dorsey, all realty in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, but if she died before 21 years of age and without issues, then to the two children of his deceased sisters, Henrietta Hobbs and Arianna Owings. He mentioned his wife, Lydia, and left his half-sister, Harriet Dorsey, $100.

CORNELIUS HOWARD
(1769-18—)

Cornelius Howard, was born January, 1769, in Anne Arundel County. He married Mary Williams, of Anne Arundel County, the sister of Elizabeth (Williams) Findley, born 1764 in Maryland, and of William Williams, born 1749, in Maryland, both the step-children of a Mr. Howard.

Cornelius Howard was living in Pike County, Ohio, in 1834, when he certified to his brother-in-law’s service in the Revolutionary War.

WILLIAM HOWARD
(17—1786)

William Howard married Martha ———, and lived in Frederick County.

Children of William and Martha Howard

1. Cornelius Howard married Mary Campbell. q.v.
3. Elizabeth Howard married Richard Brightwell.
4. Benjamin Howard.
5. Margaret Howard.
The will of William Howard was dated May 14, 1786, and probated June 19, same year, in Frederick County. He left his wife, Martha, all lands purchased from John Young, containing 90 odd acres, a portion of "Duke's Woods" during life, then to his six children. After his wife's thirds were deducted from the personal estate, the residue was directed to be divided among the six children.

Martha, his widow, dated her will April 10, 1806, but the latter was not proved in Frederick County until May 21, 1816. She named her son, Benjamin, and bequeathed her son, Richard, the house and lot in which she was then living. She devised personalty to her daughters—Elizabeth Brightwell, Anne, and Margaret Howard.

**John Cornelius Howard**

(17—1840)

John Cornelius Howard, son of William and Martha Howard, was born perhaps in Frederick County. On April 26, 1792, in that county he secured license to marry Mary Campbell.

*Children of Cornelius and Mary (Campbell) Howard*

1. Anne Howard married Jacob Ijams. *q.v.*
2. William Howard.
3. Levi Howard.
4. Elizabeth Howard married George Bartholonew.
5. John Cornelius Howard.

The will of Cornelius Howard was dated February 7, 1832, and proved in Frederick County on January 31, 1840. He requested that his estate be sold and divided among his wife and children. One-third was to go to the widow, and the remainder equally to Anne, the wife of Jacob Ijams; William Howard; Levi Howard; Elizabeth wife of George Bartholonew; and John C. Howard. Freedom was granted to his slaves.

The fourth account on the estate of his widow, Mary Howard, was rendered by her executor, John C. Howard, on April 29, 1845. Disbursements were made to the following representatives—Elizabeth Bartholonew; William Howard; Levi Howard; John C. Howard; and Rebecca Wilcoxen the wife of John Wilcoxen, and Mary Ijams the wife of William H. Ijams, both being daughters of Anne Ijams, deceased.
Howards in North Carolina

Several Howards of Maryland settled before the Revolution in the western portion of North Carolina. The following were granted early land patents in Rowan County—John Howard (1762), Philip Howard (1762), Benjamin Howard (1768), Christopher Howard (1778), and William Howard (1782).

Philip Howard Jr. of Rowan County, on March 9, 1764, was a bondsman at the marriage of John Douthit Jr. to Elinor Davis.
WORTHINGTON FAMILY

JOHN WORTHINGTON, the founder of that family in Maryland, was a youngster when he landed in the new world. From his gravestone it is deduced that he was born in the year 1650, and as his benefactor demanded land for his passage in 1664, it is readily seen that he was less than fourteen years of age, when he left his English environs and without parental guidance settled in Maryland.

Such circumstances leads one to think of an orphan or a runaway boy who sought adventure in the Colonies. Then again it was not uncommon in those days to seduce or actually kidnap youths and to transport them to America where a bonus, generally in the form of land, was always offered as a reward for bringing new settlers. Whatever were the circumstances that led John Worthington to leave England, it can be well assumed that his background there was far above the average of that day. In manhood he became prominent in political and military affairs and through marriage became associated with such honorable families as the Howard and Dorsey.

His first recorded act of public service was in 1678, when he participated in the expedition against the Nanticoke Indians. In 1686 he purchased from Colonel Nicholas Greenbury, "Greenbury Forest" which lay on the north side of the Severn in Broad Neck Hundred. About this time he married Sarah, the daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Dorsey) Howard. The births of their children are recorded in Westminster Parish.

Children of John and Sarah (Howard) Worthington

2. Thomas Worthington, born 1691, married Elizabeth Ridgely. q.v.
4. Sarah Worthington, born 1696, married Nicholas Ridgely.
5. Charles Worthington, born 1699, died in infancy.

In 1692 Captain Worthington was appointed Associate Justice of Anne Arundel County, and in 1699 he entered the Legislature Assembly. He was

1 Archives, vol. 7.

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Captain of a troop of horse, as well as Commissioner and Coroner of Anne Arundel. 2

Captain Worthington died on April 9, 1701, and was buried upon his plantation opposite the present Naval Academy. His gravestone, now resting in the churchyard of St. Anne's in Annapolis, is marked as follows:

"Here lieth interred, the body of
Captain John Worthington
April 9, 1701. Age 51 years".

His will was dated April 4, 1699, and was proved May 7, 1701. His wife was bequeathed a life interest in the dwelling and plantation and the entire personal estate. John was given the other dwelling and plantation on the Severn, consisting of 400 acres. Thomas received 400 acres of "Greenbury's Forrest", and 250 acres of "Lowe's Addition", both tracts lying near the Magothy. William inherited 130 acres of "Howard's Inheritance", 200 acres of land where Richard Beard's mill stood, and 270 acres near Bodkin Creek, and a parcel of woodland, being a portion of William Hopkins. Sarah received two negroes at the age of 16 or marriage.

After the negotiation of his will, a fifth child was born who received the name of Charles, but died soon afterwards. Six months after the death of Captain Worthington, a sixth and posthumous child was born who was also given the name of Charles. Inasmuch as he did not share in his father's estate, his step-father provided for him rather generously in his will a few years later.

Soon after the death of Captain Worthington, his widow married John Brice, by whom she had John, Anne, and Rachel. John Brice died in Anne Arundel County in 1713, leaving her again a widow. In his will he mentioned his sons-in-law, William and Charles Worthington.

Sarah Worthington-Brice executed her will on April 13, 1723, which was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on December 30, 1726. She bequeathed her daughter, Anne, the wife of Vachel Denton, "Howard's Inheritance" which had been purchased from her son, William Worthington, and son-in-law, Nicholas Ridgely, and Sarah his wife. She devised Vachel Denton £30.

To her daughter, Rachel Brice, she left £130 and personalty and to her son, Charles Worthington, £300 and personalty. She devised various articles of personal property to the wives of her sons—John, Thomas, and William;

to her Ridgely grandchildren, Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, Ruth, and Anne; to her cousin James Butcher; and to grandsons, John and Thomas Worthington.

To her son, John Brice, she willed the residue of the realty and provided for the payment of his share of his father's estate, still unsettled, as well as that of his sister, Rachel Brice. On March 13, 1725, she executed a codicil and among other bequests she provided for her grandsons, John and William Worthington, who had been born since the writing of her will.
JOHN WORTHINGTON 2

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

John Worthington, son of John and Sarah (Howard) Worthington, was born January 12, 1689, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married first on January 8, 1713, in St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County, Helen, the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Larkin) Hammond.

Children of John and Helen (Hammond) Worthington *

4. Anne Worthington, born 1720, married Thomas Beale Dorsey. q.v.
5. Elizabeth Worthington, born 1722, married Nicholas Dorsey. q.v.

John Worthington was made a widower at a young age. In 1728, he married Comfort, who is believed to be the daughter, born August 15, 1701, to John and Anne (Greenbury) Hammond.

Children of John and Comfort Worthington

7. Samuel Worthington, born 1734, married Mary Tolley and Martha Garretson. q.v.
8. Thomas Worthington, born 1739, married Elizabeth Hammond and Marcella Owings. q.v.

Comfort Worthington, the wife of John, was buried from St. Ann's Church on March 18, 1741/2.

By his will, written October 22, 1764, and proved June 12, 1766, John Worthington bequeathed to his daughter, Anne Dorsey, the homestead "Wyatt's Harbor" and "Wyatt's Hill", of 160 acres, and all negroes and mulatoes, and household stock, then in the possession of her husband, Thomas Beale Dorsey.

John received "Worthington's Fancy" and Worthington's Beginning", and a part of "Duval's Delight", and portions of "Food Plenty", "Chandler's Slaughter", "Caples' Fancy", and "No Name", all bought of

*Note.—The births of the children of Charles, Vachel, Anne, and Elizabeth were taken from the notes of the late Mr. Claude Worthington, of Baltimore. No proof was given for their maternal parent nor has any been found by the author.
Orlando Griffith, consisting of about 2,620 acres, also a 363-acre portion of "Whiskey Ridge" at Liberty, Frederick County—negroes and other personalty.

Charles was devised "Hunting Ground", "Ridgely's Range", "Broken Ground", "Howard and Porter's Fancy", and "Abington" some 950 acres and negroes. Samuel was willed 1,000 acres in Baltimore County, including "Welsh's Cradle", and negroes. Thomas received three tracts "Brice's Share", "Stinchcomb's Park", and Wiltshire" on the Patapsco River in Baltimore County, totaling 1,670 acres, and negroes. Vachel was devised only negroes and did not share in the realty of his father's estate. Elizabeth Dorsey, wife of Nicholas, received "Todd's Risque" and a portion of "Andover", containing 409 acres in Anne Arundel County near the Patapsco River, and negroes.

His granddaughter, Helen Lynch, received £50, and his grandsons, John and William, sons of William deceased, received portions of "Whiskey Ridge" on the Lingamore, containing 700 acres. His brother, John Brice, received £50.

The inventory of the personal effects was filed August 19, 1766, and signed by Samuel and Vachel Worthington. The executors of his will were John and Charles Worthington.

A distribution of his personal bequests was made on July 12, 1775, and given to Samuel Worthington, William Lynch for his wife Helen, John Brice, John Worthington, Charles Worthington, Thomas Worthington, and Vachel Worthington.

**William Worthington 3**
(1715-1750)

William Worthington, son of John and Helen (Hammond) Worthington, was born 1715 at Annapolis where his father was one of the most prominent merchants of the town. He married June 6, 1734, Hannah, the daughter of John and Margaret (Besson) Rattenbury, but more recently the widow of Captain John Cromwell of Anne Arundel County.

**Children of William and Hannah (Rattenbury) Worthington**

3. Thomas Worthington, born 1740, d.s.p. at Baltimore, naming nieces; Margaret Worthington of William, Elizabeth Wilson, and Catherine Amos; grandnieces Maria and Margaret of Sarah Wilson deceased; and Nephew Abraham Worthington.
William Worthington settled in Garrison Forest and became one of the first vestrymen at the establishment of St. Thomas Parish in 1749. He died intestate in Baltimore County. The inventory of his personal estate was filed October 22, 1750, with John and Hannah Worthington signing as the kinsmen. John Hood was the administrator.

John Worthington
(1728-1790)

John Worthington, son of John and Comfort Worthington, was born 1728 in St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Susannah, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Maccubin) Hood.

Children of John and Susannah (Hood) Worthington
1. Charles Worthington married Elizabeth ——. q.v.
3. Anne Worthington married James Macannon.
5. Elizabeth Worthington, born Apr. 27, 1758, married Caleb Dorsey. q.v.

John Worthington refused to take the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to the State of Maryland during the Revolutionary War, and as a non juror his property was taxed threefold. In 1820 the heirs of his son, Charles, brought action in the court of chancery for a refund of the treble taxes paid on a portion of "Whiskey Ridge" which they declared was given to their father, Charles Worthington, by their grandfather before the war, and inasmuch as their father took the Oath of Allegiance, the property was unjustly taxed. The heirs won their case and a refund was made by the State.

The will of John Worthington was written on June 20, 1785, and admitted for probate in Anne Arundel County on July 24, 1790. He named his son, Thomas Worthington, and son-in-law, Caleb Dorsey of Thomas, as his executors.

His tract "Eppington Forest" in Baltimore County was divided into several parts—William received 600 acres, Elizabeth Dorsey 400 acres, and Anne Macannon 400 acres. Sarah Dorsey was bequeathed 500 acres of "Worthington's Beginning" in Anne Arundel County and 500 acres of
other lands. John was devised "Howard's Luck" purchased from Orlando Griffith, and portions of "Food Plenty", "Huntington's Quarter", "Harrison's Beginning", "Chandler's Slaughter", "Care Hills" and other tracts—also negroes. Nicholas was bequeathed land in Frederick County called "Solomon's Flower" of 400 acres and negroes. James received "Watkin's Range" in Montgomery County and other tracts. His grandchildren, children of his deceased son Charles, were willed a portion of "Whiskey Ridge" in Frederick County.

**Samuel Worthington**

(1734-1815)

Samuel Worthington, son of John and Comfort Worthington, was born 1734, in St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He was the pioneer to settle in what is now known as Worthington Valley, then a part of St. Thomas Parish. He named his seat "Montmorenci", and there he amassed a fortune which at his death in 1815 was reputed to be around a half-a-million dollars. In 1759 he married Mary, born March 21, 1740, the daughter of Walter Tolley whose seat was at Joppa.

**Children of Samuel and Mary (Tolley) Worthington**

3. Anne Worthington, born Nov. 29, 1763, married Dec. 8, 1779, William Ridgely, and secondly Thomas Hawley.
5. Vachel Worthington, born Sept. 8, 1766, d.s.p. 1833, naming his sister Martha Love and her son Thomas Love.
7. Thomas Tolley Worthington, born Dec. 11, 1771, married Lydia Whipps and Avery Whipps. q.v.
8. James Tolley Worthington, born Dec. 11, 1771, married Margaret P. Stade. q.v.
10. Martha Worthington, born Jan. 9, 1775, married Feb. 9, 1793, Edward Ridgley and secondly Thomas Love.
11. Samuel Worthington, born Sept. 23, 1776, d.s.p. naming: Sister Ann Hawley; brother Vachel; nieces Mary Tolley and Comfort Worthington of Walter, Anne Ridgely Worthington of John Tolley; and nephews John H. Worthington and Samuel Worthington of John.
The first wife of Samuel Worthington died on October 1, 1777, and was buried in the churchyard of St. John's Church. Her gravestone speaks of "leaving a disconsolate husband and 11 weeping children". Samuel Worthington, the disconsolate husband, married on July 25, 1778, Martha Garrettson, who was born August 13, 1753.

Children of Samuel and Martha (Garrettson) Worthington

12. Nicholas Worthington, born Aug. 8, 1779, married Mary Jones.
19. Elizabeth Worthington, born Apr. 18, 1795, married Dec. 9, 1816, Dr. Henry Morehead.

Samuel Worthington was a vestryman of St. Thomas Parish. On April 24, 1775, he was chosen to the Provincial Convention which convened at Annapolis. He also served on the Committee of Observation for his county. He died on April 7, 1815, and was interred in St. John's churchyard.

His will was probated April 19, 1815, it having been signed on March 8, 1810. He named all of his twenty children, devising large sums of currency to each. Among his realty bequests were "Murray Plains" and "Buck Harbor" to his son Garrett, and "Batson's Forrest" of 250 acres, "Worthington's Bottom" and "Welch's Cradle" to his wife Martha during life.

His widow lived until December 31, 1831, and was buried in St. John's churchyard. Her gravestone reads "mother of 11 children 10 of whom survived her".

In St. John's churchyard are also found the graves of the following children—Samuel Jr., who died December 7, 1811; Charles who died July 15, 1847; Eleanor Johnson who died November 18, 1877, and her husband who died December 9, 1866; and Martha Morehead who died January 7, 1859.

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Thomas Worthington 3  
(1739-1821)

Thomas Worthington, son of John and Comfort Worthington, was born 1739 in St. Anne's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He settled in St. Thomas' Parish, Baltimore County, and there on August 21, 1761, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Lawrence and Ebarilla (Simpkins) Hammond, of the same parish.

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hammond) Worthington  
1. John Worthington, born 1763, married Anne Dorsey. q.v.

Thomas Worthington became a widower, and on April 9, 1781, he married Marcella Owings, born 1748. She became the mother of at least five children.

Children of Thomas and Marcella (Owings) Worthington  
5. Joshua Worthington, born 1790, died 1804.  

Thomas Worthington was chosen one of the representatives of Soldier's Delight Hundred of Baltimore County to enforce the non-intercourse resolutions of the Continental Congress.3

The will of Thomas Worthington was dated September 12, 1817, and proved in Baltimore County on April 11, 1821. He requested that his estate be divided between his wife and children according to the laws of Maryland. His widow, Marcella Worthington, administered on his estate, with Rezin Worthington and Noah Worthington as her bondsmen.

His widow lived to be ninety-four years of age and often spoke of the Indian hunters who took shelter and got their bread in the kitchen of her father, one of the pioneer settlers in the western part of Baltimore County. She signed her will on August 19, 1836, but it was not probated in Baltimore County until June 2, 1842. She named her three children—Mary File, Rezin H. Worthington, and Noah Worthington; nieces—Marcella Welsh and Matilda Owings; and grandchildren—Thomas Worthington and Mary Elizabeth Worthington.

3 Scharf's Baltimore County, p. 70.
VACHEL WORTHINGTON

Vachel Worthington, son of John, was born in St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He removed to St. Thomas Parish, where on November 17, 1757, he was married to Priscilla, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stansbury) Bond. The following birth is recorded in the parish register.

Children of Vachel and Priscilla (Bond) Worthington

1. Elizabeth Worthington, born Nov. 25, 1759.

Vachel Worthington in 1759 was a vestryman of St. Thomas Parish. The Maryland records contain very little data regarding his immediate family. They show a Vachel Worthington who married Elizabeth, the widow and executrix of John Brown of Anne Arundel County. An account on his estate was rendered the court by them on September 9, 1779.

The archives show that the Treasurer was ordered to pay Vachel Worthington £7/7 to be delivered to Charles Worthington for wagon hire during the Revolutionary War. Another account shows the payment of £31/15 due to Vachel and Elizabeth Worthington.

JOHN WORTHINGTON

(1735—17)

John Worthington, son of William and Hannah (Rattenbury) Worthington, was born November, 1735, perhaps in Garrison Forrest, Baltimore County. He married Mary, the daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Todd.

Children of John and Mary (Todd) Worthington

1. Eleanor Worthington, non compos mentis.
2. Anne Worthington married Dr. John Craddock, in later life declared non compos mentis.
3. Hannah Worthington, died spinster 1796, naming Sisters Anne Craddock and Margaret Lamar; nieces Elizabeth Mary Tolley, Mary Craddock, Catherine Craddock, Anne Craddock, Elizabeth Craddock, Sarah Lamar, Lueser Lamar, and Mary Lamar.

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4 Archives, vol. 21, p. 35.
5 Archives, vol. 45, p. 582.
John Worthington died intestate, leaving a widow and five daughters. His widow, Mary Worthington, negotiated her will on November 18, 1765, but the latter was not admitted for probate in Baltimore County until February 3, 1776. She mentioned her deceased husband, John, and provided for the inheritance of her daughters be paid at the age of sixteen years. She appointed her brothers, William Lynch and William Wilkinson, as executors, also her friend, John Moale.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON 4
(1737-1802)

William Worthington, son of William and Hannah (Rattenbury) Worthington, was born September, 1737, perhaps in Garrison Forrest, Baltimore County. On March 2, 1769, he married Sarah, the daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Raven) Risteau, of Baltimore County.

Children of William and Sarah (Risteau) Worthington

3. Margaret Worthington, spinster.
12. Mary Lamar Worthington, spinster.

William Worthington represented Middle River Upper Hundred of Baltimore County at the beginning of the Revolutionary War on the committee to enforce the non-intercourse resolutions of Congress.6

6 Scharf's History of Baltimore County, p. 70.
He was named as an heir in the will of his brother-in-law, Abraham Risteau of Baltimore County in 1783. William Worthington died intestate in Baltimore County. Letters of administration were issued to his widow on January 29, 1803. Abraham Worthington and Isaac Amos were her bondsmen. His widow died intestate, whereon letters were issued to her sons, John and Abraham Worthington.

**Charles Worthington**

(17—1780)

Charles Worthington was the oldest son of John and Susannah (Hood) Worthington. He was born in Queen Caroline Parish and lived at Elk Ridge until he built his dwelling at “Whiskey Ridge” on the Lingamore in Frederick County. He married Elizabeth ———.

*Children of Charles and Elizabeth Worthington*

1. Priscilla Worthington married Nathan, son of Nathan and Barbara Hammond. License June 8, 1793, Fred. Co.

Charles Worthington in 1778 took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland.\(^6a\) He was thrown from his horse and died soon afterwards.

The inventory of his personal estate, appraised at £32,398/15/0, was filed in Frederick County on July 1, 1780, with John Worthington and William Worthington Jr., as the kinsmen. On January 3, 1781, his widow and administratrix submitted an account.

After his death a case developed in the court of chancery over the treble taxes forcefully paid on his plantation “Whiskey Ridge” by his father, John Worthington, a non juror during the Revolutionary War.

**William Worthington**

(1756-1837)

William Worthington, son of John and Susannah (Hood) Worthington, was born February 3, 1756, in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On March 1, 1785, he obtained license in Montgomery County to marry Mary Ann Wilson. She was the daughter of Joseph Wilson.

Children of William and Mary Ann (Wilson) Worthington

2. Charles Worthington.
4. Elizabeth Worthington, born Mar. 20, 1793, died June 1, 1850, married Jan. 28, 1811, Henry Chew, son of William and Elizabeth (Howard) Gaither.

After the death of his first wife he married Ruth Perry, of Montgomery County, on March 9, 1798.

Children of William and Ruth (Perry) Worthington

6. Zachariah H. Worthington, born June 8, 1800, d.s.p. 1853, naming Sister Ann wife of Tilghman Hilleary of Fred. Co.; Niece Ruth, her property to be held by her brother John, clear from any control of her husband.

William Worthington took for a third wife Harriet Cole Anderson. The license was obtained December 21, 1802, in Frederick County.

Children of William and Harriet (Anderson) Worthington


His first wife, Ann, was an heir in the will of her father which was proved in Montgomery County during 1791. She was bequeathed 300 acres of "Joseph and James", a portion of "Conclusion", and seventeen negroes.

William Worthington dated his will September 12, 1831, however, it was not admitted to probate in Montgomery County until December 12,
1837. He owned "Spurrier's Tavern" which had been purchased by his father. Besides naming his thirteen children, he referred to his late father-in-law, Joseph Wilson, and his brother, Nicholas Worthington.

**JOHN WORTHINGTON**
*(17—1800)*

John Worthington, son of John and Susannah (Hood) Worthington, was born in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On February 4, 1790, he married Anne, the daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Dorsey) Meriweather.

*Children of John and Anne (Meriweather) Worthington*


John Worthington was among those who took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County. He died intestate during January, 1800, leaving three children.

**JAMES WORTHINGTON**
*(1772-1854)*

James Worthington, son of John and Susannah (Hood) Worthington, was born January 16, 1772, in Anne Arundel County. He married on January 24, 1792, Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Warfield) Griffith. The license was applied for in Baltimore County.

*Children of James and Elizabeth (Griffith) Worthington*

2. Anne Worthington, spinster.
3. Nicholas Griffith Worthington, born 1795, died Mar. 10, 1836, removed to Ky. and there married July 6, 1820, Elizabeth White.

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7. Susan Hood Worthington, born 1803, died spinster D. C. 1863, naming: Nieces Mary Elizabeth and Virginia Anne, daus. of Presley Dorsey; Nephews Worthington, Frank, and Thomas, sons of Presley Dorsey; Sisters Mary Dorsey and Sarah Dorsey.

8. William Worthington.


11. Upton Worthington, born 1816, married Dec. 4, 1832, Catherine, dau. of Joshua Dorsey.

The wife of James Worthington died on December 31, 1853. He died June 9, 1854, near New Market, Frederick County. They are both interred in the Episcopal churchyard at Urbana, Maryland. In the same yard are buried their son Charles who died April 21, 1856, their daughter Anne who died December 4, 1871, their son Upton who died October 14, 1869, and his wife Catherine who died April 12, 1880.

John Tolley Worthington 4
(1760-1834)

John Tolley Worthington, son of Samuel and Mary (Tolley) Worthington, was born September 29, 1760, at "Montmorenci", in Baltimore County. On February 9, 1789, he obtained license in Baltimore County to marry his kinswoman Polly, the daughter of Brice Thomas Beale Worthington.

Children of John Tolley and Polly (Worthington) Worthington


2. Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, born 1792, died 1793.


In 1781 John Worthington enrolled himself as a member of a troop of horse, composed of young men in Garrison Forrest who agreed to equip themselves in defense of their country.8 In 1788 he was placed on the vestry of St. Thomas' Parish. At the death of his father, he inherited the pretentious manor "Montmorenci".

8 Archives, vol. 47, p. 274.
He died on September 8, 1834. His will, dated March 8, 1832, was proved in Baltimore County on September 16, 1834.

He bequeathed his grandson, John Tolley Worthington, “Cottage”, “Welsh’s Cradle”, “Murray’s Plains Regulated” and other tracts. To his grandson, Samuel Worthington, he devised the land in Warren County, Kentucky, which was purchased by “my brother James Tolley Worthington, for me”. Other mentioned grandchildren were Anna Maria Worthington, Polly Worthington Johns, John Tolley Johns, Comfort Worthington, and Richard Johns. He also bequeathed property to his two sons-in-law, Richard Johns and John T. H. Worthington.

His widow died on February 9, 1839, and was buried at St. John’s churchyard in the Valley.

WALTER WORTHINGTON 4
(1765 - ——)

Walter Worthington, son of Samuel and Mary (Tolley) Worthington, was born February 15, 1765, at “Montmorenci”, Worthington Valley. He married Sarah, the daughter of John Hood, in Baltimore County on September 12, 1786.

Children of Walter and Sarah (Hood) Worthington

2. Martha Worthington married Nov. 18, 1822, John Raedel.
7. Elizabeth Worthington married James Tolley Worthington of Edward, removed west.

Walter Worthington maintained his seat at “Shewan”, and there in the private burying grounds may be seen the gravestone of his wife, Sarah Worthington, died June 17, 1833, aged 61 years 7 months and 12 days.
Charles Worthington 4  
(1770-1847)

Charles Worthington, son of Samuel and Mary (Tolley) Worthington, was born September 2, 1770, at "Montmorenci", Baltimore County. He married Susan, born November 1, 1781, the daughter of Richard and Sarah (Weems) Johns. The license was obtained in Baltimore County on March 3, 1803.

Children of Charles and Susan (Johns) Worthington:
4. Edward Worthington, born Sept. 12, 1820, married Caroline Campbell McLean. He died June 18, 1896, and was buried at St. John’s; his widow died Aug. 16, 1910.
7. Samuel Worthington, died young.
8. John Worthington, died young.
10. Rosetta Worthington, born 1818, died 1840.

His wife died on March 10, 1843, and was interred in the churchyard of St. John’s in the Valley.

Charles Worthington was a vestryman of St. Thomas Parish and maintained his seat in Garrison Forrest. He died July 15, 1847.

His will was proved in Baltimore County on July 26, 1847, it having been signed in March preceding. He bequeathed his son, Benjamin Johns Worthington “Murray’s Plains”, and made other bequests to his daughter, Sarah W. Love; sons, Kensey J., Edward, and Richard J.; and grandson, Richard Johns Worthington Love.

Thomas Tolley Worthington 4  
(1771-1843)

Thomas Tolley Worthington, son of Samuel and Mary (Tolley) Worthington, was born December 17, 1771, in St. Thomas Parish, Baltimore County. He with his twin brother, James Tolley, migrated to Kentucky in young manhood, and there Thomas married Lydia Whipps, on June 6, 1799.
Children of Thomas Tolley and Lydia (Whipps) Worthington


His first wife died on December 15, 1803, thereupon Thomas married his sister-in-law, Avery Whipps, on November 1, 1804.

Children of Thomas Tolley and Avery (Whipps) Worthington

8. Vachel Worthington, born May 7, 1814, died unmarried May 5, 1856.
10. Thomas Tolley Worthington, born Nov. 25, 1815, died unmarried Sept. 28, 1856.
13. Madison Worthington, born Apr. 10, 1821, married Elizabeth Bledsoe and Lillie Holton; died June 12, 1897.
15. Nicholas Brice Worthington, born May 25, 1825, married Jane Craif, Mason Co., Ky., and Maria Goward; died Sept. 27, 1862.

Thomas Tolley Worthington died near Bryant's Station, Mason County, Kentucky, July 30, 1843.

James Tolley Worthington 4
(1771-1829)

James Tolley Worthington, the twin brother of Thomas, was born in St. Thomas Parish, Baltimore County, December 17, 1771, the son of
Samuel and Mary (Tolley) Worthington. He removed to Kentucky with his brother, and there he married Margaret P. Stade in 1801.

Children of James Tolley and Margaret (Stade) Worthington

5. William Worthington, born 1814/5, died young.

James Tolley Worthington died September 28, 1829, in Mercer County, Kentucky.

Edward Worthington 4 (1773-1846)

Edward Worthington, son of Samuel and Mary (Tolley) Worthington, was born June 18, 1773, at "Montmorenci", his father's estate at Worthington Valley, Baltimore County. He married Elizabeth G. Madison of Point Pleasant, Virginia, about 1799.

Children of Edward and Elizabeth (Madison) Worthington

1. Samuel Madison Worthington married Mary Tolley Worthington, his first cousin.
2. John Tolley Worthington married first Anne Hoard Slaughter of Mercer Co., Ky., and second Eliza Ann Worthington of Maryland, and third Jane Alida Holland of Whitestone, N. Y.
5. Rowland Madison Worthington married Anna Maria Wells, Rushville, Ill.
6. Mary Ann Lewis Worthington.
7. Elizabeth Martha Augusta Worthington married —— English, Sacramento, Cal.
8. Lucy Lewis Worthington.

Edward Worthington removed to Kentucky and there he died at the town of Hopkinsville in 1846.

**JOHN WORTHINGTON**

(1763 - 1829)

John Worthington, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hammond) Worthington, was born 1763 in St. Thomas Parish, Baltimore County. He married on September 14, 1782, Anne, the daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Worthington) Dorsey.

*Children of John and Anne (Dorsey) Worthington*

2. Comfort Worthington, born 1786, spinster.
5. Reuben Worthington, born 1802, drowned 1823.
6. Mary Anne Worthington, born June 26, 1791, married Apr. 9, 1816, Thomas Beale Cockey.
7. Lloyd Worthington married Jan. 19, 1825, Elizabeth Betts, removed to Mo.
8. John Worthington married May 30, 1832, Penelope Cockey.

John Worthington died intestate in Baltimore County. Letters of administration were issued to his son, Nicholas Dorsey Worthington, on March 30, 1829. The final account was not made until 1845.

**REZIN HAMMOND WORTHINGTON**

(1794 - 1884)

Rezin Hammond Worthington, son of Thomas and Marcella (Owings) Worthington, was born June 28, 1794, in St. Thomas' Parish, Baltimore County. He married first Rachel, the daughter of Robert Shipley. The
license was obtained in Baltimore County on January 9, 1823. The following children who did not comprise his immediate household at the Census of 1850 are believed to be of this union.

*Children of Rezin Hammond and Rachel (Shipley) Worthington*

1. Thomas Chew Worthington married 1850, Louisa Davis.
2. Noah Hall Worthington married Mary Anne Cockey Worthington.

On May 6, 1833, Rezin Hammond Worthington obtained license in Baltimore County to marry Mary Shipley. The births of the following children are taken from the Census of 1850 and therefore prove that they are of the second marriage.

*Children of Rezin Hammond and Mary (Shipley) Worthington*


According to the Census of 1850, Rezin Hammond Worthington was domiciled in the First District of Baltimore County with realty appraised at $44,000. In his immediate household were Airy Worthington, aged 32 years, and the following children—Mary, Marcella, Rezin, Anne, and Rachel.

Rezin Hammond Worthington died in the year 1884. His will was admitted for probate on October 8, same year, at Towson, Baltimore County.
THOMAS WORTHINGTON ²

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

Thomas Worthington, son of John and Sarah (Howard) Worthington, was born January 8, 1691, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. On July 23, 1711, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry and Catherine (Greenbury) Ridgely. The births of their children are found in St. Ann’s Parish.

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Worthington

1. Ann Worthington, born 1713, died young.
8. Ariana Worthington, born Dec. 25, 1729, married Nicholas Watkins, Jr., and John Ijams. q.v.
10. Nicholas Worthington, born 1733/4, married Catherine Griffith. q.v.

Thomas Worthington purchased "Wardridge", which adjoined "Hockley" and at the former he established his dwelling and there may be found the old Worthington-Ridgely graveyards. Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Worthington, died December 18, 1734, and was buried at the family seat.

Thomas Worthington served on the vestry of St. Ann’s Parish in 1726 as well as in 1734 and 1742. In 1725 he was elected to the General Assembly and continued to represent his district until his death in 1753.¹

The following was taken from the Maryland Gazette: "Last Monday morning died at his plantation about five miles from town in the 63d year or grand climatical year of his age, Mr. Thomas Worthington who for many years past and to the time of his death was one of the representatives of his county with a steady and disinterested fidelity; was strictly honest in

¹ Archives, vols. 35, 46.
principle and practice, and therefore had the esteem of all that knew him. He was a good father and sincere friend; was frugal and industrious and was possessed of many qualities which constitutes a character of a good and sincere christian."

The will of Thomas Worthington was dated January 9, 1752, and proved in Anne Arundel County on April 3, 1753. He devised his son-in-law, Basil Dorsey, and Sarah his wife, 368 1/2 acres of "Worthington's Range", on which the homestead of Basil Dorsey stood. He bequeathed his daughter, Elizabeth Dorsey, a like portion of "Worthington's Range", where she and her husband had already established their seat.

His daughter, Rachel Howard, received 309 acres of "Worthington's Range", which was to revert to her son, Thomas Cornelius Howard. His daughter, Catherine Gassaway, was devised a portion of "Partnership", also his daughter, Thomasine Warfield. The latter also received a portion of "Addition to Snowden's Manor". Ariana Watkins, another daughter, was bequeathed 300 acres of land on which she and her husband had settled. Nicholas was devised "Wyatt's Ridge", and Brice Thomas Beale received various tracts. The residue of the estate was to be divided among the eight children.

An inventory of his personal effects was filed April 25, 1753, with John Worthington Sr. and John Brice as the kinsmen. Brice Thomas Beale Worthington was the executor.

**Brice Thomas Beale Worthington**

(1727 - 1794)

Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Worthington, was born November 2, 1727, in St. Anne's Parish, Anne Arundel County. In 1758 he married Anne, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Warfield) Ridgely.

Children of Brice T. B. and Ann (Ridgely) Worthington

1. Elizabeth Worthington, died spinster 1815, naming children of Basil Simpson by her two sisters, Sarah and Henrietta; niece Ann Williams, and Curtis Williams, executor.
2. Henry Worthington, d.s.p. 1808, naming daus. of his sister, Polly Worthington; nephew, Francis Simpson; and brother, John.

Brice Thomas Beale Worthington was a member in 1761 of the House of Delegates. He also held a prominent place on the vestry of St. Anne's Parish. The notorious Bennett Allen, rector of the parish, wrote to the Governor, November 25, 1767, that Brice Worthington was "as hard as iron".

Brice T. B. Worthington signed on July 26, 1775, the celebrated document of the Association of Freemen which now hangs in the Maryland Historical Society. A few months later he was on the Council of Safety and on the Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel County. The following letter was written by the Council to him and dated July 10, 1781: "We request you will deliver all the Public Flour manufactured at your Mill to Mr. Bullen.

The will of Brice Thomas Beale Worthington was dated September 20, 1793, and was probated in Anne Arundel County August 6, 1794, with his son John Worthington and daughter Henrietta Worthington as the executors. He provided amply for his two blind children, Elizabeth and Henry.

Elizabeth received the upper quarter of the plantation called "Back Quarter", negroes and other personalty. John was devised the lower plantation on the Severn. His children, Brice Thomas Beale, Henry, Sarah, Henrietta, and Polly; and his grandchildren Anne Simpson and Mary Tolly Worthington, all received large bequests. His friend, John Hall, Esq., and Nicholas Worthington were named as trustees of the estate and were appointed to divide the bequests among the heirs.

Colonel Nicholas Worthington, Gent. (1734-1793)

Nicholas Worthington, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Worthington, was born March 29, 1733/34, in St. Ann's Parish, Anne Arundel County. On October 1, 1751, he married Catherine, the daughter of Charles and Catherine (Baldwin) Griffith.

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2 Archives, vol. 32.
3 Archives, vols. 16, 12.
Children of Nicholas and Catherine (Griffith) Worthington

1. Elizabeth Worthington, born 1752, died 1756.
2. Thomas Worthington, born June 7, 1754, married Margaret Mullikin. q.v.
3. Charles Worthington, born and died 1756.
9. Elizabeth Worthington, born June 27, 1766, died 1820; estate distributed 1821 among Thomas, Charles, Brice, John, Catherine Johnson, Achsah Goldsborough, and also William Goldsborough.

From 1759 to 1782 Nicholas Worthington was a member of the vestry of St. Ann's Parish. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, he was Colonel of the Severn Battalion of Militia.4 He was also on the Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel County and Justice of the County in 1777-1781, inclusive.5

The Maryland Gazette published the following: “On Friday, 1st ulto. died at his seat near Annapolis, Colonel Nicholas Worthington in his 60 year”.

His will which was dated January 7, 1793, was proved in Anne Arundel County on November 26, following. He made his wife, Catherine, and his son, Brice John Worthington, the executors. Bequests were left to his daughters, Catherine Johnson, Elizabeth Worthington, Achsah Worthington, and Sarah Goldsborough. His widow, Catherine, and his granddaughter, Ann, the daughter of his deceased son, Nicholas, were not to be distributed during their maiden lives in the parental dwelling.

Thomas received the plantation on which he was domiciled, while Charles received “Worthington’s Grove”, including the plantation on the lower quarter, also “Griffith’s Adventure”. Brice John was devised negroes and

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4 Archives, vol. 16, p. 77.
5 Archives, vols. 16, 21, 43, 45, 47.
the dwelling and plantation "Turkey Quarter" which Brice Thomas Beale Worthington was to conveyed to him.

His widow survived a little over a year. The Maryland Gazette of January 16, 1794, carried the following: "On Wednesday 18, died at her seat near Annapolis, Mrs. Catherine Worthington, relict of Colonel Nicholas Worthington in her 62 year ".

Her will was probated on May 10, 1794, having been dated December 11, 1793. She mentioned her daughters, Catherine Johnson, Elizabeth Worthington, Achsah Goldsborough, and Sarah Goldsborough. Her son, Brice John Worthington, was made executor.

The following are the briefed inscriptions from the Worthington-grave-yard at "Summer Hill", Round Bay, arranged chronologically. Few dates vary with Bible and official records.

"Colonel Nicholas Worthington, died Nov. 1, 1793, aged 59 yrs., 7 mos., 0 days."
"Mrs. Catherine Worthington, relict of Colonel Nicholas Worthington, died Dec. 8, 1793, aged 61 yrs., 6 mos., 18 days."
"Nicholas, son of Nicholas and Catherine Worthington, died Dec. 6, 1782, aged 25 yrs., 1 mo., 11 days."
"John G. Worthington, son of Nicholas and Catherine Worthington, died Feb. 14, 1797, aged 30 yrs., 14 days."
"Elizabeth Worthington, daughter of Nicholas and Catherine Worthington, died Apr. 29, 1820, aged 53 yrs., 10 mos., 2 days."
"Anne Lee Worthington, consort of Brice John Worthington, died Sept. 1, 1824, aged 34 yrs., 8 days."
"Mary Dulany Worthington, daughter of Brice John and Anne Lee Worthington, died May 2, 1835, aged 19 yrs., 5 mos., and 23 days."
"George Fitzhugh Worthington, son of George F. and Elizabeth Worthington, died Aug. 12, 1837, aged 1 yr., 4 mos."
"Elizabeth R. Worthington, relict of Beale M. Worthington, who died Apr. 22, 1837, in 52 yr."
"Brice J. Worthington, son of George F. and Elizabeth Worthington, died Feb. 28, 1838, aged 1 yr., 4 mos."
"Richard Harwood, 3rd son of George and Elizabeth Worthington, died June 19, 1840, aged 8 mos."
"Brice John Worthington, son of Nicholas and Catherine Worthington, died Nov. 14, 1851, aged 73 yrs., 9 mos., and 14 days."

**Lieutenant John Worthington**

(17—1817)

John Worthington, son of Brice Thomas Beale and Ann (Ridgely) Worthington, was born in Anne Arundel County. He obtained license in Anne Arundel County on October 5, 1781, to marry Christiana Magruder.
Children of John and Christiana (Magruder) Worthington

2. Thomas Henderson Worthington, deceased by 1815.

John Worthington was appointed a First Lieutenant of Militia in Anne Arundel County on February 22, 1776.6

The will of John Worthington was dated March 16, 1815, and probated in Anne Arundel County on June 26, 1817. He bequeathed his daughter, Anne Ridgely Plummer, land on the Patuxent River near Queen Anne containing 500 acres, and his daughter, Mary Tyler Worthington, land on South River where he formerly lived. He mentioned his son, Beale Magruder Worthington, and devised a legacy to his granddaughter, Christiana Magruder Worthington.

Captain Thomas Worthington 4
(1754-1823)

Thomas Worthington, son of Nicholas and Catherine (Griffith) Worthington, was born June 7, 1754, at “Summer Hill”, Anne Arundel County. On September 22, 1774, he married Margaret, born June 29, 1754, the daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret Mulliken.

Children of Thomas and Margaret (Mullikin) Worthington

1. William H. Worthington.
2. Achsah Worthington.
3. Anne Worthington.
7. Charles Griffith Worthington, born May 15, 1786, married Jan. 16, 1814, Mary Anne, dau. of Amos and Mary (Dorsey) Dorsey, and secondly Mrs. Anne Duckett Bowie.

6 Archives, vol. 11, p. 178.
8. Brice John Griffith Worthington, born 1790, d.s.p. 1826, naming deceased brother Thomas, brother Charles Griffith, brother William H., nieces Achsah and Anne Worthington of his deceased brother Thomas, and Mary Worthington of his brother Charles G.


Thomas Worthington was commissioned a second lieutenant of Captain Burgess’ Company of the Elk Ridge Battalion of Militia. He later was promoted to the rank of captain. He died March 18, 1823, and was buried in the private graveyard on the old Worthington Place, three miles northwest of Guilford, Howard County.

**CAPTAIN NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON**

(1757-1782)

Nicholas Worthington, son of Nicholas and Catherine (Griffith) Worthington, was born October 24, 1757, in St. Anne’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth, born August 7, 1758, the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Rutland on July 7, 1778, in Anne Arundel County.

*Heir of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Rutland) Worthington*

1. Anne Worthington.

Nicholas Worthington was commissioned an Ensign of the Flying Camp and saw active service in the early campaign around New York, particularly at the Battles of Long Island and White Plains. After the camp was disbanded in Philadelphia early in December, 1776, he returned to his home in Anne Arundel County. He was soon appointed a Second Lieutenant and later a Captain of the county militia.

Captain Worthington died on December 6, 1782, and was buried at “Summer Hill”. His father administered on his estate and rendered an account on April 24, 1784. In the will of Colonel Nicholas Worthington in 1793, he stated that “his granddaughter Anne daughter of his deceased son Nicholas was not to be disturbed during her maiden life in the parental dwelling”.

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7 Archives, vol. 16.
8 Unpublished Maryland Historical Society Records.
Dr. Charles Worthington 4
(1759-1836)

Charles Worthington, son of Colonel Nicholas Worthington and Catherine Griffith his wife, was born October 9, 1759, in Anne Arundel County. On July 31, 1782, he entered the services of the Continental Navy as surgeon to four barges fitted out by the State of Maryland on Chesapeake Bay under the command of Captain Zachariah Walley. He served until January 31, 1783.10

On February 14, 1788, he was married to Elizabeth Booth.

Children of Charles and Elizabeth (Booth) Worthington


2. John Griffith Worthington, removed to Ohio.


Dr. Worthington settled in Georgetown, where he practiced medicine for a number of years. Under the Act of 1832, he applied for a Revolutionary pension which was ultimately granted. He died September 10, 1836.

His will, signed September 17, 1835, was probated in the District of Columbia on September 20, 1836. Nicholas received the house in Georgetown where he formerly lived, as well as the farm "Maple Grove" of 350 acres, with all stocks, negroes, and other personalty on the farm, together with his medical library.

Catherine Pearson, his daughter, was willed the house at the corner of Prospect and Fayette Streets in Georgetown where he then resided. William N. Worthington was devised various realty and negroes. John G. Worthington was bequeathed various personalty.

His grandchildren, Elizabeth A. and Catherine Gaston, were bequeathed realty and personalty. The residue of his estate was to be sold and after all debts were paid, was to be divided among his children and two grandchildren so mentioned.

10 Revolutionary Pensions, U. S. Veterans Administration.
Brice John Worthington 4

(1764-1837)

Brice John Worthington, son of Nicholas and Catherine (Griffith) Worthington, was born February 1, 1764, at "Summer Hill", Anne Arundel County. He married Anne Lee, the daughter of George and Anne Fitzhugh, of the well known Virginia family. The license was obtained in Baltimore County on October 12, 1809.

Children of Brice John and Anne Lee (Fitzhugh) Worthington

2. Elizabeth Worthington, born June 17, 1812, married Jan. 8, 1835, John Hodges.
4. Nicholas Brice Worthington, born May 21, 1817, married Sophia Kerr Muse, May 1, 1839.
9. Mary Dulany Worthington, born Nov. 1815, died 1835, spinster.

Mrs. Worthington died on September 27, 1824, aged thirty-four years. Brice John Worthington died at his seat "Summer Hill", which he had inherited from his father, on November 14, 1837.

Note: One authority said that Mrs. Worthington died at the birth of her last child, Charges Fitzhugh.

William Nicholas Worthington 5

(died 1842)

William Nicholas Worthington, son of Charles Worthington, spent the greater part of his life in Georgetown, District of Columbia. He married Alice ———.

Children of William and Alice Worthington

1. William Nicholas Worthington.

William Nicholas Worthington dated his will February 12, 1842, in Baltimore City. He bequeathed to his wife, Alice, all the property in Lynch-
burg, Virginia, and elsewhere which he received from the estate of her father. His estate at Brentwood, Maryland, was to be sold for the payment of his debt to his sister, Catherine Pearson, in the amount of $4,000. The debt of $800 due him from his brother, John G. Worthington, of Cincinnati, was cancelled. The residue of his estate, including property at New Orleans, was bequeathed to his only child, William Nicholas Worthington, a minor, who was placed under the guardianship of his mother.

By a codicil on February 13, the next day, he corrected his indebtedness to his sister, stating that it was $3,000 instead of $4,000. In the event of the death of his son during minority, the estate was to revert to his wife.

The instrument was proved in the District of Columbia on February 28, 1842. His widow subsequently married ——— Hoxall.
WILLIAM WORTHINGTON 2
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

-William Worthington, son of John and Sarah (Howard) Worthington, was born January 8, 1691, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married in All Hallow’s Parish, Sarah Homewood on November 5, 1717. Sarah was the daughter of Captain James Homewood and Mary Peasley, his wife.

Children of William and Sarah (Homewood) Worthington

5. Artema Worthington, born 1730, died 1746, spinster.

William Worthington maintained his dwelling and plantation in Westminster Parish, where the births of his children are recorded in the parish register.

On July 14, 1718, he signed the inventory of John Ingram as the next of kin. The latter was the step-father of his wife.

The will of William Worthington was dated September 25, 1770, and proved in Anne Arundel County on November 22, following. He bequeathed his daughter, Arianna, 200 acres of “The Plains”, but in the event that she died without issues then it was to revert to his granddaughter, Ruth Davis. He also devised negroes and $100 to his daughter, Ruth Shaw.

His grandson, William Worthington Davis, was to receive on his twenty-first birthday land on the south side of the Magothy called “Homewood’s Range”, of 300 acres, silver plate, and other personalty. His granddaughter, Sarah Davis, received land on the south side of the Magothy known as “Homewood’s Choice” of 300 acres, “Blay’s Neck” of 200 acres, and other tracts. His granddaughter, Mary Ann Davis, was given lands on the south side of the Magothy called “Pawson’s Chance” and other tracts, but in case she died without issues, then to his grandson, William Worth-
Worthington Davis. Another grandson, William Worthington, was devised realty, negroes, and silver plate. The son-in-law, John Davis, was named as executor.

The inventory was taken on June 13, 1771, with William Worthington and Ruth Shaw, as the kinsmen. The final account was rendered to the court by John Davis on February 10, 1773, at which time John Brice and William Worthington were bondsmen.

Wornoll Worthington 3
(1719-1749)

Wornoll Worthington, son of William and Sarah (Homewood) Worthington, was born July 27, 1719, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married December 10, 1745 Anne, the daughter of Thomas John and Ann (Cockey) Hammond.

Children of Wornoll and Anne (Hammond) Worthington

Wornoll Worthington died intestate in Anne Arundel County. The inventory of his estate was filed on April 28, 1749, and was signed by Sarah Worthington and Mary Ann Hammond as kinsmen. His widow and executrix rendered an account on October 17, 1749.

William Worthington 4
(1747-1820)

William Worthington, son of Wornoll and Ann (Hammond) Worthington, was born December 30, 1747, in Anne Arundel County. He married Jane, the daughter of Colonel Thomas Contee of Prince Georges County on February 28, 1782.

Children of William and Jane (Contee) Worthington
2. William Grafton Dulany Worthington, born 1785, married 1811, Elizabeth Jordan. Attorney-at-law, and U. S. Minister at one time to South America, and another time to Greece.
5. Jane Maria Worthington, born 1792, married 1822, Michael B. Carroll.

6. Walter Brooke Cox Worthington, born Sept. 19, 1795, married Henrietta Priscilla (Waring) Oden, widow of Benjamin Oden, Jr., and daughter of John and Elizabeth Margaret (Bowie) Waring.

William Worthington endorsed several large notes of his friends living in Annapolis, who later assigned, and the endorser was compelled to dispose of his estate on the Magothy River to satisfy the creditors of the men for whom he had become security. The advertisement of his property in Annapolis Gazette in 1794 shows a large number of slaves, stock, . . . . as well as 1,200 acres of land.

He then removed to Nottingham, Prince Georges County, on an old Brooke estate known as the "The Valley". For many years he was vestryman of his local parish. He died intestate in 1820 and was interred on his estate.

The will of his widow, Jane Worthington, was proved in Prince Georges County on December 1, 1825. She named her six children.
CHARLES WORTHINGTON, GENT.²

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

Charles Worthington, the posthumous son of John and Sarah (Howard) Worthington, was born October 20, 1701. He was placed under the guardianship of his step-father, John Brice, who remembered him in his will. Charles Worthington married on November 12, 1728, Hamutah, the daughter of Charles and Hannah (Howard) Hammond.

Children of Charles and Hamutah (Hammond) Worthington

1. Charles Worthington, born 1729, died young.

Hamutah died soon after the birth of her first child. The widower married on October 5, 1732, Sarah, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Harrison) Chew.

Children of Charles and Sarah (Chew) Worthington

3. Elizabeth Worthington, died young.
5. Anne Worthington, born 1738, married Apr. 23, 1761, Weymouth Shaw.

This line of the Worthingtons through its marriage with the Chews, Hopkins, and other Quaker families became converts to that faith. Many lie buried in the old graveyard of the Hicksite church at Darlington, Maryland.

Charles Worthington removed early in his married life to the upper portion of Baltimore County and consequently became the ancestor of the Harford County Worthingtons. He as early as 1727 was clerk to the Committee of Accounts of the General Assembly.¹ In 1736 for some reason peculiar to his own convictions, he with others refused to assist the Sheriff of Baltimore County in the execution of his duties.

¹ Archives, vol. 37, 123.
The will of Charles Worthington was dated October 22, 1773, and proved in Baltimore County on March 24, 1774. He named his sons, Charles and John, as executors. Negroes were left to his five surviving children—John, Charles, Sarah, Mary, and Samuel.

John received the dwelling and plantation known as "Worthington's Dividend", containing 354 acres. Charles was willed the two tracts purchased from Henry Coale and Thomas Johns, and portions of "Philip's Purchase". Samuel was bequeathed the tracts purchased from Thomas Wells known as "Well's Lott", and was to be of age at 19 years. The residue of the estate was to be divided among the five children.

The inventory papers of his personal estate were signed February 18, 1775, by Samuel Worthington and Sarah Lee as the kinsmen, and John and Charles Worthington as the executors.

John Worthington 3
(1735-1803)

John Worthington, son of Charles and Sarah (Chew) Worthington, was born July 6, 1733, in Upper Baltimore County. On November 7, 1769, he married Priscilla Wilson born October 29, 1749.

Children of John and Priscilla (Wilson) Worthington

3. Henry Worthington, born July 12, 1773, lost at sea.
5. Rachel Worthington, born Nov. 21, 1776, married May 3, 1798, Samuel Hopkins.
7. Elizabeth Worthington, born May 14, 1780.
8. William Worthington, born Mar. 15, 1782, married May 12, 1808, Rebecca Richardson, and June 12, 1817, Hannah Coale.
In 1777 John Worthington was living in Deer Creek Hundred of Harford County with his wife, four children, and fourteen slaves.

His will was dated February 26, 1803, and was proved in Harford County June 11, 1803. John and Charles were named as executors and were willed five shillings each. His three married daughters—Sarah Webster, Priscilla Miller, and Rachel Hopkins—also received five shillings each.

William was bequeathed "Well's Lot Reserve" of 103 acres, "Worthington's Dividend" and "Stone Hill". The other children named in his will were Elizabeth, Samuel, Thomas, Cassandra, Anne, and Wilson, as well as his wife, Priscilla. Freedom was granted to his slaves.

Charles Worthington 3
(1736-1802)

Charles Worthington son of Charles and Sarah (Chew) Worthington, was born July 6, 1736, perhaps at "Worthington's Dividend" in Upper Baltimore County. During July, 1765, he married Mary Hopkins, born 1745.

Children of Charles and Mary (Hopkins) Worthington

8. Priscilla Worthington, died young.

In 1777 Charles Worthington was living in Deer Hundred, Harford County, with his wife Mary, five children, and nine negroes.

The will of Charles Worthington was proved in Harford County February 9, 1802, having been written September 20, 1799. Joseph received the dwelling and plantation known as "Philip's His Purchase", of 300 acres. The plantation on the Susquehanna River, received from the estate of his brother Samuel, was to be sold and the proceeds divided among the following children—Sarah, Charles, Anne, Margaret, Mary, and Eliza-
beth. Freedom was granted to his slaves. Joseph and his son-in-law, James Johnson, were named as executors.

A distribution of the estate was made on August 7, 1806, and divided among Sarah Johnson, Anne Wallis, Charles Worthington, Margaret Worthington, Mary Dallam, and Elizabeth Johnson.

Charles Worthington 4
(1778-1854)

Charles Worthington, son of John and Priscilla (Wilson) Worthington, was born October 22, 1778, in Deer Creek Hundred of Harford County. On April 17, 1806, he married Hannah Sarah Yellott, born February 2, 1789, in Yorkshire, England, the daughter of John and Hannah Yellott.

Children of Charles and Hannah (Yellott) Worthington

4. John Yellott Worthington, born Nov. 6, 1811, died July 18, 1878, married May 3, 1832, Margaret E. Coale.
5. Unnamed infant, born July 29, 1813, died within few hours.
10. Hattersly Pontefract Worthington, born June 4, 1821, died May 21, 1858, married May 12, 1847, Mary Catherine Murray.
11. Anne Worthington, born May 8, 1823, died spinster 1892.
12. Ellen Moale Worthington, born July 21, 1825, died Aug. 27, 1890, married Apr. 12, 1847, Dawson Blackmore.

His wife departed on August 17, 1833, in Harford County. He lived until November 4, 1854.
ONE of the first settlers of the Severn was Nicholas Wyatt, who migrated in 1649 from Virginia with his wife, Damaris, and her daughter, Mary. His step-daughter became the second wife of Major John Welch and thus became the ancestor of many bearing that name.

*Children of Nicholas and Damaris Wyatt*


Nicholas Wyatt is usually associated as one of the Puritans of Virginia, but like several of the Dissenters he became affiliated with the Quakers after his residence in Maryland. On October 10, 1662, he was fined 500 pounds of tobacco or two months imprisonment without bail for refusing to bear arms.¹

Among his Maryland patents were "Wyatt's Harbor", "Wyatt's Hill", and "Wayfield". His will dated December 10, 1671, was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on January 22, 1673. He bequeathed his daughter, Sarah Wyatt, the lower plantation, and also named his wife, Damaris, and son, Samuel.

His widow took for a third husband, Thomas Bland. Soon after the death of Nicholas Wyatt, the heirs instituted action in court on the grounds that the will of 1671 had been revoked, which resulted in one of the early law suits in Anne Arundel County. Edward Dorsey became a party by right of having married a daughter of the deceased.

Captain Cornelius Howard stated that he wrote the will but that Nicholas Wyatt did not appear to be in condition at that time to remember what he owned. He certified that Richard Warfield and Edward Dorsey knew more than he did of the revocation.

Thomas Bland protecting his wife's interest in the estate had the following, all apparently neighbors, witnesses to testify—Captain Cornelius Howard, Robert Gudgeon, Nicholas Shepard, Richard and Ellen Warfield, John Watkins, Mary Evans, Sarah Cooper, Benjamin Stringer, Guy Meeke, Johanna Sewell, John and Mary Welsh, and Maurice Baker. The revocation was sustained and Edward Dorsey was named by the court as administrator.

THE ancestor of the Cheney family of Maryland was Richard Cheyney who settled in the Province sometime before 1650. Soon after his landing he applied for land warrants and received first "Cheney's Hill", lying on South River. It is evident that he was single when he arrived in the Province, because between the years 1634 and 1682 no female by the name of Cheney was listed among the immigrants. He, however, married twice, but the name of his first wife is unknown.

**Children of Richard Cheney by First Wife**

1. Richard Cheney, the elder, married Mary ———. q.v.

2. Elizabeth Cheney, born 1652, married William Ijams. q.v.

3. Mary Cheney.


About 1668 Richard Cheney married secondly Eleanor ———. The births of the following children are found in All Hallow’s Parish.

**Children of Richard and Eleanor Cheney**

5. Thomas Cheney married Sarah Westhall and Susannah ———. q.v.

6. Charles Cheney married Anne Jones. q.v.


9. Charity Cheney, born Mar. 16, 1681, married Nov. 7, 1706, John Patten.

10. John Cheney married Mary (Williams) Beadle. q.v.

11. Richard Cheney, the younger, twin of John.

By negotiating other warrants, Richard Cheney soon became one of the largest land owners in the South River Hundred. During 1653, he patented "Cheney's Neck" with 110 acres, "Cheney's Resolution" with 400 acres, "Cheney's Hazard" with 100 acres, "Cheney's Rest" of 300 acres, "Cheney's Purchase" of 100 acres, the total amounting to 1,110 acres.

After more than thirty years of residence in the Province, Richard Cheney died at his seat on South River in 1685, having made a will some ten years before this date. Prior to his death he bequeathed to his son-in-law, John Jacob, "Cheney's Resolution", lying on the south side of South River for the consideration of natural love of fatherly affection.

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In his will Richard, the oldest son, was named as executor and received in fee simple "Cheney's Rest", consisting of 250 acres on South River. Thomas and Charles were to receive the remainder of "Resolution" upon the attainment of their sixteenth birthday. Their brother, Richard, and their sister and brother-in-law, Anne and John Jacob, were named guardians. The daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne, received personalty. His wife was bequeathed merely her dower rights.

Forty-one years after his death a law suit developed over the parental dwelling and plantation. His son-in-law and daughter, John Jacob and his wife Mary, appeared in court as well as his widowed daughter, Elizabeth Iiams.

John Jacob stated that on March 6, 1675/6, he happened to be at the home of Colonel William Burgess and a certain William Cocks drew up a will for Richard Cheney. He heard Richard Cheney dictate to William Cocks that the homestead was to be inherited by his two sons, Thomas and Charles. He saw Richard Cheney sign the will and testified that he, with Colonel William Burgess and William Cocks, signed their names as witnesses.

Anne, the wife of John Jacob, asserted that she heard her husband say many times that her father, Richard Cheney, made a will at the home of William Burgess. She was left five shillings but did not remember receiving them. Elizabeth Iiams practically made the same assertion as that of her sister Anne.

**Richard Cheney**

(1649 - 1704)

Richard Cheney, the Elder, son of Richard Cheney by his first marriage, was born about 1649 in the South River Hundred of Anne Arundel County. In 1680 he married Mary ———, by whom ten children were born.

**Children of Richard and Mary Cheney**

5. Benjamin Cheney, born Oct. 10, 1687, married Ruth ———.
By the will of his father, Richard Cheney received “Cheney Rest” which lay on the south side of South River. An early document refers to him as living at the head of South River. In 1678 he participated in the expedition against the Nanticoke Indians, and for his services he received 40 pounds of tobacco. He contributed further to the public service of the Province, for he was voted 30 pounds of tobacco by the General Assembly in 1681.

Richard Cheney was buried from All Hallow’s Church on December 6, 1704. The inventory of his personal estate, appraised at £201/7/6, was filed by Mary Cheney, administratrix, on August 5, 1705. An additional inventory was taken as late as July 8, 1717, with Mary Cheney and Samuel Cheney, signing as the kinsmen.

**Thomas Cheney**

(1669-1738)

Thomas Cheney, son of Richard and Eleanor Cheney, was born March 1, 1669, in the South River Hundred. On August 19, 1697, he married Sarah, born August 31, 1680, the daughter of George and Sarah Westhall, of the same hundred. George Westhall dying in 1702 made his son-in-law, Thomas Cheney, the overseer of his estate, and bequeathed legacies to his daughter, Sarah Cheney, and grandchildren, Elizabeth and Thomas Cheney.

Children of Thomas and Sarah (Westhall) Cheney


On June 26, 1716, Thomas Cheney married secondly Susannah Hopper, of All Hallow’s Parish.

Children of Thomas and Susannah (Hopper) Cheney

7. Richard Cheney.
10. Rachel Cheney.

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1 Archives, vol. 7.
The will of Thomas Cheney was dated August 24, 1738, and proved in Anne Arundel County on June 13, 1738. Thomas was willed 50 acres of the dwelling and plantation, being a portion of "Cheney's Resolution", but in the event of his death without issues, then to Richard. Lewis received the remainder of "Cheney's Resolution". He named his wife, Susannah, and the following daughters, Elizabeth Joyce, Ruth, Elinor Inloe, Sarah Hatton, Rachel, and Susannah.

The inventory of his personal estate was taken on September 2, 1738, with his widow as executrix, and his son, Thomas Cheney, and brother, Charles Cheney, signing as the kinsmen.

Charles Cheney

(1673-1745)

Charles Cheney, son of Richard and Eleanor Cheney, was born June 6, 1673, in the South River Hundred. On July 15, 1701, he married Ann, the widow of Gilbert Pattison and the daughter of William Jones, Sr., and Elizabeth his wife.

Children of Charles and Ann (Jones) Cheney

1. Charles Cheney, born Aug. 30, 1703, married Mary Powell. g.v.
3. Jacob Cheney.
5. Mordecai Cheney.
6. Isaiah Cheney married Sarah —— and Rachel ——.
7. Shadrick Cheney.
10. Elizabeth Cheney married Dennis Lea, July 15, 1729.

William Jones, the father-in-law of Charles Cheney, died in 1705, and bequeathed property to his daughter, Ann Cheney. She died at a comparatively young age, thereupon Charles Cheney married secondly Agnes ———.

Charles Cheney died intestate during the early part of 1745. The first inventory of his personal effects was taken on May 6, 1745, with Isaiah Cheney and Thomas Cheney as kinsmen, and Agnes Cheney as the executrix. At an additional inventory on July 22, 1745, his widow was Agnes Deale. The kinsmen signatories were at that time Zachariah Jacob and Isaiah Cheney.
JOHN CHENEY²
(1684-17—)

John Cheney, son of Richard and Eleanor Cheney, was born May 1, 1684, in the South River Hundred. On January 20, 1705, he married the young widow of William Beadle and the daughter of Benjamin Williams.

Children of John and Mary (Williams) Cheney

1. Anne Cheney, born Oct. 6, 1706.
4. Ruth Cheney, born Feb. 3, 17—.

On October 23, 1724, John Cheney and Mary his wife petitioned the General Assembly to sell in fee simple 300 acres of “Waterford”, notwithstanding the fact that it was entailed on the heirs of the said Mary Cheney, the daughter of Benjamin Williams of Anne Arundel County.

John Cheney served on the jury at the Provincial Court of May, 1730, and for his services received 45 pounds of tobacco, the fees for three days. In 1732 Benjamin Williams bequeathed £5 to his daughter, Mary Cheney.

On September 4, 1764, Henry O’Neal Welsh, the executor of John Cheney, sold to Nicholas Maccubin “Williams’ Addition” originally patented to Benjamin Williams.
GAITHER FAMILY

Among the emigrants of the ship “George” which anchored in the Virginia waters in 1620 was one John Gater, aged twenty-one to seek his fortune in the new world. In 1623/4 he was listed as a resident of James City. Very little is known about his English background, the records on this side do not even show that he was privileged with the title of Gentleman. He however became the ancestor of practically all those who now bear the name Gaither in the United States. Descendants are found in almost all of the States and carry with them the tradition that their forbears came from Maryland.

In 1634/5 when the “Assurance” set sail from London, it had listed among its passengers John Gater aged 36, Joan Gater aged 23, and John Gater aged 15, and about eight settlers being transported by John Gater. The birth dates of these two Virginia pioneers are one and the same which lead genealogists to deduce several suppositions from facts at hand. It is believed, however, that when John Gater originally sailed for Virginia, he had left a young bride behind in England with promises to return. When the time did present itself, his wife had passed on, leaving him a son aged fifteen. Not wishing to return to Virginia without a mate, he married Joan.

A year after his arrival King James II granted him 300 acres of land in Elizabeth City County on a neck of land upon the eastern branch of the Elizabeth River. Fifty acres were due him for his own personal adventure, and 250 acres for the transportation of his wife, Joan, and four other persons. Subsequently he received 200 acres for the transportation of four additional settlers.

John Gater evidently became a wealthy and charitable subject of Virginia. At a meeting held in May, 1640, he agreed to contribute £36 to Lower Norfolk County for the relief of the inhabitants of Daniel Tanner Creek.

John Geather ²
(1620-1652)

Between the years 1640 and 1652 very little is known about the Gaters. Time passed. And in 1652 Mary Geather of Maryland was named by the Court at St. Mary’s City the administratrix of “John Geather late of County of Anne Arundel”.¹

¹ Archives, vol. 10, p. 575.
² Archives, vol. 10, p. 575.
It is traditional that the progenitor of the family was from Virginia and as a dissenter removed from that Colony to Maryland at the invitation of Governor Stone. The compilation entitled “List of Early Maryland Settlers from 1634 to 1680” now at the Land Office at Annapolis fails to contain the name of a Gather. As the list was compiled by virtue of the settlers demanding land, it is probable that John Geather died before he had exercised his rights.

No warrant under the name of Gather was issued in Maryland until January 26, 1663, when John Gather and Robert Proctor received jointly a tract of 875 acres of land known as “Abington”, which lay at the head of South River.

The foregoing facts leave much to be deducted by the genealogist. It is believed that this John Gather of Abington was the son of John and Mary Geather and was an infant at the time of his father’s death sometime before 1652. As a consequence John Gather was unable to hold land until he reached his majority.

Another point which goes to prove that John Gaither of “Abington” was not of the first generation in Maryland is through a law suit which developed over the boundary of “White Hall”. John Gaither Sr. testified that “John Gaither was one of the first seaters at the head of South River”. As he did not say that he, himself, was the first seater, it is evident that the John Gaither to whom he referred was of a generation other than his. At the same time his son, John Gaither Jr., giving his birth year as 1677 made a deposition.

John Gather 3
(died 1702)

John Gather, the believed son of John and Mary Geather, was born in Virginia and was brought to Maryland by his parents around 1652. He was granted “Abington” in 1663 in joint ownership with his friend, Robert Proctor. He established his plantation at “Abington” which was held by the family for several generations.

In 1661 or thereabouts had migrated Joseph Morley with his family and settled on the South River near “Abington”. Joseph Morley had two daughters and only heirs who, when they became of marriageable age, were not to remain single long in a community where the marrying men were in the majority. John Gather married Ruth, and Robert Proctor married the other.
Joseph Morley patented "Trent" of 450 acres in 1663 and "Morley" of 300 acres. Other patents followed until he created an estate of approximately 2,600 acres before his death in 1674. By his will he bequeathed his entire estate both real and personal to his two sons-in-law—Robert Proctor and John Gather.

By the several patents for land which were granted John Gather by the Lord Proprietor and the land which he came into possession through the death of his father-in-law, he soon became one of the largest and wealthiest planters in the South River Hundred.

John Gather married Ruth Morley before 1674, the death of her father, but the birth of their first child was not until three years thereafter.

Children of John and Ruth (Morley) Gaither

7. Rebecca Gaither, born May 24, 1695.
8. Susan Gaither, born 1697, died 1717.

John Gather became a public spirited tenant of Lord Baltimore and contributed much to the military and civil welfare of the Province. In 1678 he received 80 pounds of tobacco for his services in the punitive expedition against the Nanticoke Indians who were causing havoc among the settlers of the Eastern Shore.² For public services rendered the Province, the Assembly in November, 1681, awarded him 580 pounds of tobacco. In 1696 he was listed as a military officer of Anne Arundel County.³

Although it is an assured fact that the Gathers were Puritans when they settled in Maryland, they soon returned to the Established Church and in the ensuing generations one finds the Gaithers holding important posts in the church. In 1702 the records of All Hallow's Parish show the burial of John Gather Sr. from the church on November 12.

John Gather died intestate thereupon the court named his widow the administratrix of his estate. Although Ruth Gather was now a grand-

² Archives, vol. 7.
³ Archives, vol. 20, p. 541.
mother she was not too old to listen to the entreaties of Francis Hardesty and became his bride on January 13, 1703. On the rent rolls for the South River Hundred in 1707, Francis Hardisty "by marrying the relic of John Gather" was seized of 70 acres of "The Landing" for which he paid £0/1/5 quit rent and 200 acres of "Gather's Range" £0/4/0. He was also in possession of "Roundabout Hill". Ruth Gather-Hardesty lived until 1719.
JOHN GAITHER 4
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

John Gaither, son of John and Ruth (Morley) Gaither, was born January 15, 1667/8, at "Abington" which lay between the Severn and South Rivers. At the settlement of his father's estate after 1702, the court awarded him as the eldest son the parental dwelling and plantation. Before the death of his father, however, he was already in possession of 148 acres of "Abington", when on August 27, 1699, he negotiated a resurvey which brought the tract up to 1,091 acres.

On August 21, 1701, John Gaither married Jane, the daughter of John and Catherine Buck. John Buck had died intestate in 1686; his widow, who is believed to have been born an Acton, married secondly Theophilus Kitten.

Children of John and Jane (Buck) Gaither

1. Charles Gaither, born and died 1702.

Jane, his first wife, died in 1716. After a year of widowerhood, John Gaither courted and married Elizabeth, the young widow of Benjamin Warfield. Elizabeth was born in 1687, the daughter of Captain John Duval and Elizabeth Jones his wife. Her first husband had died in 1716 and left her a widow with two small children, Joshua and Elizabeth, and a comfortable estate.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Duval) Gaither

15. Rezin Gaither married Sarah Yieldhall. q.v.
17. Edward Gaither.
18. Elizabeth Gaither married —— Ijams.

On January 9, 1733, John Gaither purchased from John Howard, a portion of "Left Out", at which time Ruth Howard, the wife of John, acknowledged the transfer.

John Gaither lived until 1739. Alexander, Benjamin, Richard, David, Amos, Joshua, and Rezin according to his will were bequeathed equal portions of "Abington", the original grant of their grandfather. John, Edward, and Samuel were devised the tract known as "Left Out", containing 252 1/2 acres in the western portion of Anne Arundel County which ultimately became Howard County.

The inventory of his personal estate, appraised at £358/10/6, was filed on December 4, 1739, by his executrix, Elizabeth Gaither. His sons, Benjamin and Edward Gaither, signed the papers as the kinsmen.

His widow on October 2, 1749, deeded to her son, Joshua, for natural love and affections 52 acres of "Abington"—"by virtue of a resurvey of John Gaither, deceased, grandfather of Joshua, and which the said John Gaither took up and bequeathed to his son, John, deceased, my husband, who in his will bequeathed it to my son, Richard, as his share, and Richard sold it to me ".

**Alexander Gaither**

(17—1769)

Alexander Gaither, son of John and Jane (Buck) Gaither, was born at "Abington", Anne Arundel County. On October 23, 1729, he married Sarah Wells, of Queen Anne Parish, Prince Georges County. The following daughter has been proved, that there were other children is possible.

**Children of Alexander and Sarah (Wells) Gaither**

1. Elizabeth Gaither.

The vestry of St. Ann's Parish in 1769 ordered that £2 be paid the widow of Alexander Gaither. The inventory of his personal estate was made on November 22, 1770, with John Gaither and Edward Gaither as the administrators. The papers were signed by his two brothers, Amos Gaither and Rezin Gaither, as the nearest of kin.

On May 16, 1774, Elizabeth Gaither who described herself as the daughter of Alexander Gaither sold a portion of "Left Out" to Elisha Warfield.
Benjamin Gaither 5
(1712-1793)

Benjamin Gaither, son of John and Jane (Buck) Gaither, was born 1712 and became the most affluent of his brothers and sisters. Dying without issues at his plantation in Prince Georges County in 1793, he left a large estate over which several lengthy law suits developed. He was not a bachelor as many supposed, for on November 13, 1759, as a resident of Prince Georges County, he conveyed 50 acres of "Abington" "willed me by my father John" to John Worthington, Merchant, and at the same time Sarah his wife waived all dower rights.

He was a witness in the law suit in 1790 over some of Philip Hammond's slaves. At that time he swore to be 78 years of age, and stated that he knew of no Indian women in either the Hammond or Howard families.

In 1791 Benjamin Gaither wrote his will which was witnessed by Richard Isaac, Joseph Isaac, and Sutton Isaac. The instrument was proved in Prince Georges County in 1793. The greater portion of his estate was bequeathed to Benjamin, the son of Sarah Ijams. He appointed William Peach Jr., and Benjamin Ijams who was described as a brother to William Peach, the executors. They, however, renounced the executorship, whereas Robert McGill was appointed by the court.

Several chancery cases developed over the settlement of his estate. In 1814 when one of the cases was before the chancery court, only two of his brothers and sisters were alive—Joshua Gaither and Ruth Davis. The court ordered that $3,937.68, the proceeds from the sale of his personal estate, be divided among his brothers and sisters and their legal representatives. The latter were, besides Joshua and Ruth, the heirs of Samuel Gaither; the heirs of Rezin Gaither; the heirs of John Gaither; the heirs of Richard Gaither; the heirs of Amos Gaither; the heirs of Rachel Pickett; the heirs of Mary Warfield; and the heirs of Elizabeth Ijams.

At the proceedings the question arose over the validity of the marriage of Rezin Gaither and Sarah Yieldhall, and whether their children—John, Sarah, Rebecca, Ruth, Rezin, Joshua, and Elizabeth—were entitled to one-tenth of the estate.

Thomas Bicknell, aged 52 in 1812, swore that he first became acquainted with Rezin Gaither about 1775 when he, Thomas Bicknell, became a resident of the neighborhood. He understood that Rezin and Sarah were at one time legally married, but it was common gossip that his wife was "beneath him". They had lived together before marriage but no children were born during that time, however, "a child was on its way" at the time
of the ceremony. He furthermore stated that they always lived together as man and wife, and that Rezin Gaither, being in straightened circumstances, said on his death bed "what is my poor wife going to do now".

Caleb Warfield, aged 69 in 1812, stated that Rezin and Sarah were reputed to be married, but that Sarah had acted as housekeeper sometime before she became his wife.

Another case showed Daniel Dugan as the representative of a Elizabeth Gaither, and James Disney who married Rachel, one of the daughters of Rachel Pickett. Thomas Bicknell stated that he was entitled to a portion of the distribution share of Elizabeth Ijams as an assignee of Henry Ijams, died November 29, 1813, who was an heir of Elizabeth Ijams.

**Richard Gaither**

(1714-17—)

Richard Gaither, son of John and Jane (Buck) Gaither, was born December 25, 1714, at "Abington", Anne Arundel County. In 1739 he conveyed to his step-mother, Elizabeth Gaither, all his rights and interest in 52 acres of "Abington" left him by his father. At that time no wife waived her dower rights. He married Martha ———. No children have been definitely proved.

He died intestate sometime before 1770, for in that year Martha Gaither, described as the widow of Richard Gaither, was listed among the poor of St. Ann's Parish and received clothing from the same. The heirs of Richard Gaither, however, figured in the distribution of the estate of Benjamin Gaither in 1814. It is probable that the Richard Gaither who lived alone on 37½ acres of "Duval's Delight" and Zachariah Gaither who also lived on 37½ acres, according to the tax list of 1782, were his sons.

**David Gaither**

(171—1751)

David Gaither, son of John and Jane (Buck) Gaither, was born at "Abington", and baptized on March 20, 1718, at All Hallow's Parish. On July 2, 1746, he conveyed to his step-mother for £15 a portion of "Abington" which had been willed by his father. At that time no wife joined in the deed. Later, however, he married Ruth ———, whom he made his sole heir in his will of 1751, leaving her 106½ acres of "Left Out". His line became extinct, for his heirs were not claimants to the estate of Benjamin Gaither in 1814.
Amos Gaither

(17—1790)

Amos Gaither, son of John and Elizabeth (Duval) Gaither, was born at “Abington”, Anne Arundel County. He was baptized at the parish church of All Hallow’s on July 10, 1720. The name of his wife is unknown.

Children of Amos Gaither

1. Mary Gaither married Rezin Gambrill, Dec. 31, 1777.

On February 4, 1757, Amos Gaither received from his mother, Elizabeth Gaither, widow, for natural love and affections 52 acres of “Abington” which had been conveyed to her by David Gaither. At “Abington” Amos Gaither established his seat, where he was a tax payer in 1782. His wife evidently died early in life, for in 1757 and 1770 when he conveyed land no wife waived her dower rights. On September 4, 1774, the vestry of St. Ann’s Parish recommended him as one of the four inspectors at the Indian Landing warehouse.

The will of Amos Gaither was proved in Anne Arundel County on September 4, 1790, having been negotiated on the preceding July 27. His daughter, Eleanor, was bequeathed “Abington” and the entire personal estate with the exception of certain negroes who were to remain with her until his grandchildren—Amos, Eleanor, and John Gambrill—reached the age of 18 years.

Joshua Gaither

(1726-18—)

Joshua Gaither, son of John and Elizabeth (Duval) Gaither, was born 1726 at “Abington”, Anne Arundel County. Very little is known about him, not even the first name of his wife. The following three children have been proved.

Children of Joshua Gaither

2. Dennis Gaither married Elizabeth Disney. q.v.

On September 13, 1766, Joshua Gaither purchased from Denton Hammond, Gent., portions of “Benson’s Lot” and “Duval’s Delight”. In 1782 he was a tax payer in Severn Hundred of Anne Arundel County with nine in family and was seated on a portion of “Duval’s Delight”.
He deeded to his son, Jeremiah Gaither, on July 2, 1803, for natural love his entire real and personal property providing Jeremiah would provide for his sister, Susannah Gaither.

Joshua Gaither was a witness for the defense at the law suit over several negroes of Philip Hammond who were supposed to have been descended from a free Indian woman. (q.v.)

Rezin Gaither
(17—1807)

Rezin Gaither, son of John and Elizabeth (Duval) Gaither, was born at "Abington", in All Hallow’s Parish. In 1756 he was taxed a bachelor of St. Ann’s Parish and was living at the head of the Severn with his stepmother, Elizabeth Gaither.

About 1773 he married his housekeeper, Sarah Yieldhall, who was about to become the mother of his child.

Children of Rezin and Sarah (Yieldhall) Gaither

1. John Gaither.
2. Sarah Gaither.
3. Rebecca Gaither.
4. Ruth Gaither.
5. Rezin Gaither.
7. Elizabeth Gaither.

On March 23, 1774, Rezin Gaither conveyed to Denton Hammond a portion of "Abington", at which time Sarah Gaither, his wife, acknowledged the deed. According to the tax list of 1782, he was living on 140 acres of "Abington", with a family of six. He died intestate in the year 1807, very heavily in debt. His son, John Gaither, administered on his estate. During the law suit over the estate of his brother, Benjamin Gaither, the question was raised as to the legality of his marriage. The court, however, recognized the union.

John Gaither
(17—1751)

John Gaither, son of John and Elizabeth (Duval) Gaither, was born at "Abington", Anne Arundel County. On the death of his father in 1739, he came into possession of a portion of "Left Out". Here he established his homestead. He married Anne ———.
Children of John and Anne Gaither

1. Benjamin Gaither.
2. John Gaither.
3. Elizabeth Gaither.
5. Seth Gaither married Rebecca Yieldhall. q.e.v.

John Gaither died in the autumn of 1751, and left five minor children. His will was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on October 15, 1751. His widow was given the use of the dwelling and plantation during her widowhood which consisted of 106 1/2 acres of "Left Out", and the use of the personal estate until his children became of age. After the death or remarriage of his widow, John was to receive 53 1/4 acres of "Left Out", and Seth the remainder. In the event that his widow remarried the personal estate was to be sold and two-thirds of the proceeds were to be placed for the benefit of his children. They were to be taken away from their mother, the boys to be bound out for the teaching of a profitable trade and the two girls at the discretion of the court.

An inventory of his personal estate was made on January 18, 1754, with his brothers, Edward Gaither and Samuel Gaither, signing as the nearest of kin. The sureties for the widow and executrix were Robert Nelson and Edward Gaither. His widow, Anne Gaither, rendered the final settlement on August 16, 1754, at which time it was distributed among Benjamin, John, Elizabeth, Ann, and Seth.

The heirs of John Gaither shared in the estate of their uncle Benjamin Gaither, in 1814.

Dennis Gaither 6

It is believed that Dennis Gaither is the son of Joshua, although more documentary evidence is necessary to prove it conclusively. It is known that Jeremiah Gaither was the son of Joshua, and inasmuch as Jeremiah died without issues and left his entire estate to the children of Dennis (though without naming any relationship), it is assumed that they were his nieces and nephews. It is also possible that they were his cousins, however, it is evident that a close blood relationship existed between them.

Records show that Dennis Gaither secured a license in Anne Arundel County on December 14, 1810, to marry Elizabeth Disney.

Children of Dennis and Elizabeth (Disney) Gaither

1. Ely Gaither.
2. Singleton R. Gaither married Mar. 1, 1851, Sarah Margaret Disney.
3. Dennis Gaither.
4. Rachel Gaither.
5. Ariana Jane Gaither.
7. Charlotta L. Gaither.
8. Eleanor Clarissa Gaither.
10. Amelia Maria Gaither.
11. Elizabeth Gaither.

On March 23, 1818, Dennis Gaither purchased from Mordecai Disney, of Baltimore City, portions of "Gaither's Fortune" and "Duval's Delight", lying on the east side of the Little Patuxent in Anne Arundel County. Sarah Disney, the wife of Mordecai, waived her dower rights.

Dennis Gaither was deceased by August 8, 1840, the date at which Jeremiah Gaither negotiated his will naming Elizabeth Gaither, the widow of Dennis, and his eleven children. The will was proved on February 28, 1843, by Owen Disney, John R. Miles, and George Jacobs.

Seth Gaither  

Seth Gaither, son of John and Anne Gaither, was born at "Left Out", Anne Arundel County. He was apparently the Seth Gaither who served as private in the 3d Co. of the Upper Battalion of Montgomery County Militia.¹

On January 24, 1778, Seth Gaither obtained license in Anne Arundel County to marry Rebecca Yieldhall. He, of Anne Arundel County, and his brother, John Gaither, of Frederick County, sold on October 16, 1771, a portion of "Left Out" to Elisha Warfield, a tailor. At the Anne Arundel Tax list of 1782, Seth Gaither owned no land but was a tenant farmer living in the Severn Hundred with five in family.

¹ Unpublished Militia List, Maryland Historical Society.
BENJAMIN GAITHER 4
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

Benjamin Gaither, son of John and Ruth (Morley) Gaither, was born February 20, 1681/2, at "Abington", Anne Arundel County. In 1703 after the death of his father, Benjamin Gaither received from his elder brother, John, for love and natural affections, 391 acres of "Pole Cat Hill", lying in the forks of the Patuxent River.

On September 8, 1709, he married Sarah, the daughter of Edward and Sarah (Chew) Burgess. In 1738 Sarah Burgess, widow, named in her will her daughter, Sarah Gaither, and her son-in-law, Benjamin Gaither.

Children of Benjamin and Sarah (Burgess) Gaither


On November 12, 1717, Benjamin Gaither purchased from Richard Snowden, Merchant, "Turkey Neck", lying in the forks of the Patuxent. Two years later he purchased from him 200 acres of "Grinisstone" which later became known as "Gaither's Fancy".

After the births of his children Benjamin Gaither and his family left the scenes of their birth on South River and settled in the western portion of the county on a tract called "Gaither’s Fancy" which bordered the upper waters of the Patuxent.
This western portion of the county was known as Huntingtown Hundred and was then being rapidly settled by the younger sons of the squires of South and Severn Rivers. Huntingtown Hundred was within the jurisdiction of St. Ann's Parish, but many miles from the parish church. In 1728 Benjamin Gaither assisted in securing signers of a petition to raise sufficient tobacco for the erection of a chapel of ease to meet the needs of the western parishioners. It is traditional that he canvassed the whole parish on horseback. This chapel of ease became the nucleus of the Parish of Queen Caroline, the mother parish of what is now Howard County. Benjamin Gaither was elected one of the first wardens of the new parish and later served as a vestryman.

In 1731 Benjamin Gaither patented a 1,000-acre tract called "Gaither's Chance", which later lay in Carroll County. On November 12, 1717, he conveyed to John Burgess "Pudding" and "Puddington's Harbor" on the South River and on the south side of Jacob's Creek which was granted to him a short time previously by Joseph Howard and John Burgess. Sarah Gaither, the wife of Benjamin, waived her dower rights.

The will of Benjamin Gaither was probated in Anne Arundel County in 1741. To his widow he left a life interest in the dwelling and plantation "Gaither's Fancy".

Benjamin received "Pole Cat Hill" and a half portion of "Turkey Neck". John and Samuel were given "Bite the Biter", where Peter Pinkstone was then living. Edward was left 350 acres of "Benjamin's Lott" in Prince Georges County. Henry was devised 350 acres of "Gaither's Chance", also in Prince Georges County. William was granted 200 acres of "Gaither's Fancy", and 180 acres of "Addition to Gaither's Fancy".

The five surviving daughters—Elizabeth, Sarah, Anne, Mary, and Cassandra—received among them 160 acres of "Benjamin's Lott" and 710 acres of "Gaither's Chance".

The inventory of his personal estate was filed on July 3, 1742, and was appraised at £1,061/9/3. His sisters, Rachel White and Rebecca Stimson, signed as the nearest of kin.

His widow survived him several years and was honored at her death by the following obituary in the Maryland Gazette: "On Tuesday last (November 14, 1769) died in Anne Arundel County Mrs. Sarah Gaither, relict of Benjamin, formerly of same county in the 79th year of her age. A gentlewoman endowed with many good qualities and who performed the various stations of life with an unblemished character, having been a faith-
ful wife, a kind neighbor, benevolent friend, and to her own sex an agreeable companion.”

Her estate was finally distributed on October 13, 1774, by her administrators, John and Edward Gaither, and divided among her ten surviving children—Benjamin, John, Elizabeth, Edward, Henry, William, Sarah, Anne, Mary, and Cassandra. At that time the estate of her deceased husband was still unsettled.

**John Gaither**

*(1713-1784)*

John Gaither, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Burgess) Gaither, was born April 24, 1713, in the South River Hundred. He maintained his manor at “Bite the Biter” in Queen Caroline Parish, which was willed him by his father. He married Agnes, the daughter of John Rogers, of Prince Georges County.

*Children of John and Agnes (Rogers) Gaither*

1. Evan Gaither, d.s.p. 1794, naming brothers and sisters.
2. Vachel Gaither married Ruth Marriott. q.v.
4. John Rogers Gaither, inherited 3000 acres of his brother Evan’s military lands in Ky.
5. Mary Gaither died spinster 1816, naming sisters Nancy and Sally; John and Edward Gaither of Zachariah; and Lucy Gaither.
6. Sarah Gaither died spinster 1816, naming sister Nancy; John Gaither of Zachariah; Margaret Gaither, wife of John Gaither of Zachariah; and Ruth Gaither of Vachel.
7. Susannah Gaither married Nathan Waters. q.v.
8. Agnes Gaither married Gerrard Gaither. q.v.

In 1778 John Gaither took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County. In 1782 he was a tax payer in the Patuxent Hundred and was seized of 14 acres of “Snowden’s Manor”, 700 acres of “Bite the Biter”, and 20 acres of “Gaither’s Chance”.

John Gaither lived beyond the seventieth mark, dying in Queen Caroline Parish during 1784. His wife survived him and by his request was to have peaceful possession of the homestead during her life time.

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John Rogers Gaither was bequeathed "Three Beall Manor" in Montgomery County, containing 200 acres. Zachariah was given 183 acres of the plantation "Bite the Biter", the portion which lay adjacent to the lands of Samuel Gaither, the late brother of the testator. Samuel, the son, was devised "Gaither's Park" which lay between the Patapsco and Severn Rivers.

The five daughters—Ann, Sarah, Mary, Susannah, and Agnes—were bequeathed 50 acres of "Bite the Biter" including the dwelling and the orchards. Vachel was granted the residue of "Bite the Biter" and 14 acre portion of "Second Addition to Snowden Manor". Evan, the bachelor, was left a few negroes. The residue was directed to be divided among the five daughters.

The final account on his estate was rendered by his executor, Zachariah Gaither, on June 30, 1790. Nathan Waters and Stephen Deaver were the sureties.

**Edward Gaither**

(1714-1777)

Edward Gaither, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Burgess) Gaither, was born December 20, 1714, in the South River area. He married late in life Eleanor Whittle, widow. In 1750 she purchased as "Eleanor Whittle, of Anne Arundel County, Widow, 60 acres of "Freeman's Fancy" from Edward Gaither of Edward.

*Children of Edward and Eleanor Gaither*

8. Johnsey Gaither married Mary ———. *q.v.*
11. Sarah Gaither.
12. Cassandra Gaither.
13. Lyla Gaither.

Edward Gaither removed to the Lower District of Frederick County, which later became a part of Montgomery County. His will, dated
March 26, 1777, was probated June 11, 1777, being the first to be proved in Montgomery County.

His son, Eli, was bequeathed the dwelling and plantation containing 198½ acres which had been purchased from Isaac Struder. His wife, Eleanor, received various negroes and one-third of the personal estate.

Benjamin was devised “Gaither’s Purchase” of 100 acres and a portion of “What’s Left”, consisting of 54 acres. Basil was given 10 acres of “Mitchell’s Garden” and a 130-acre portion of “Mitchell’s Range” including the dwelling thereon, in the vicinity of Seneca.

Greenbury, Nicholas, Burgess, Johnsey, and Brice were bequeathed the remaining portions of “Mitchell’s Range” and the first and second resurveys on “Mitchell’s Range”, “Gaither’s Range”, “Good Luck”, and also the low grounds that were due from Zachariah Linthicum. In the event that any of the five sons died before 21 years of age, then the surviving sons inherited unless son so deceased had a lawful heir, then the surviving sons were to have no part of the realty.

Daughters, Sarah, Cassandra, Lyla, and the only married daughter at that time Eleanor Prather, were devised negroes.

His widow was living in 1784 and was mentioned in the will of her brother-in-law, Benjamin Gaither.

**Henry Gaither**

(1724-1783)

Henry Gaither, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Burgess) Gaither, was born May 24, 1724, in the South River area. He married Martha, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Duval) Ridgely.

*Children of Henry and Martha (Ridgely) Gaither*

5. Gerrard Gaither married Agnes Gaither. *q.v.*
8. Frederick Gaither married Jane Gartrell. *q.v.*
10. Elizabeth Gaither, born July 9, 1746, married Apr. 28, 1785, John Hood; she died Oct. 31, 1797.

25
Anne Arundel Gentry

Henry Gaither left the environs of his parental home in Anne Arundel County and settled in Newfoundland Hundred, Lower District of Frederick County. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he was appointed with others to raise $1,333, the county quota at that time for arms and ammunition. When the Lower District was made into Montgomery County, Henry Gaither and his family became residents *ipso facto* of the new county. In 1778 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Henry Gaither made his will on August 24, 1780, his death apparently occurred in 1783, for in that year his will was admitted to probate in Montgomery County. His estate was quite extensive which he divided among his children. His wife who survived him was named as one of his executors.

William was bequeathed a portion of “Presley” lying in Anne Arundel County consisting of 304 acres. Henry Chew was left “Gaither’s Forest”. Beale was given a portion of “Gaither’s Forest”, “Barren Ridge”, and one half of the 373-acre tract in Hampshire County, Virginia. Ephraim was devised 83 acres of “Addition”, “Good Friday” and 30 acres of “What’s Left”.

Gerrard was bequeathed “Green Spring”, 110 acres of “Hold Fast”, “Resurvey on Hammond’s Strife” and “Grove” in Frederick County. Benjamin was devised 100 acres of “Moab”, and 61 acres of “Presley”. Daniel was given “Timber Neck”, “Rich Level”, “Proved Once”, “Larkin’s Desire” and “The Meadow”, all of which lay in Montgomery. Frederick received a portion of “Benjamins Lot”, resurvey of “Benjamin’s Lot”, now known as “Frederick Grove”, portion of “Gaither’s Forest”, and 30 acres of the “Addition”.

His daughter, Anne Azton, was bequeathed the remaining portion of the tract in Hampshire County, Virginia. Elizabeth was given one-half of another tract in Hampshire County containing 390 acres, while Deborah was left the other half. Still a third tract in Virginia of 420 acres was divided equally between Mary and Amelia.

Martha Gaither’s will was probated in Montgomery County on November 7, 1797. She bequeathed wearing apparel to her daughter, Amelia Holland, and negroes to Deborah Gaither. The residue of her estate was divided among Deborah, Frederick, and Beale.

The inventory of her personal effects was made on October 3, 1798, with Frederick Gaither as the executors, and Ephraim Gaither, Elizabeth Hood, and Daniel Gaither, signing as the kinsmen.

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2 Scharf’s History of Maryland, vol. 2, p. 175.
3 Archives of Maryland, vol. 21, p. 249.
The wills of the two bachelor sons, Henry Chew and Beale, and the will of the daughter, Deborah Ray, who died without issues throw much light on their collateral heirs.

Henry Chew Gaither, a captain of the Revolutionary War, remained in the service and resigned as lieutenant-colonel in 1802. He died in 1811. To his nephews, Henry Chew Gaither, William Henry Gaither, Henry Gaither of Daniel, and Henry Gaither of Frederick he bequeathed all his real and personal property lying on Paint Branch of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, in Annapolis, Mississippi Territory, Northwest Territory, and Allegany County, Maryland. He devised $100 each to Henry Prather of Walter, Beale Gaither of Gerrard, and Thomas John Davis. He also mentioned his sister, Amelia Holland.

Beale Gaither dated his will April 13, 1835, it being proved in Montgomery County on March 26, 1839. He bequeathed his nephew, Samuel R. Gaither, his dwelling and plantation. Other heirs were his nephews, William B. Gaither of Daniel, and Perry Gaither of Frederick, his niece Deborah Warfield "wife of Nicholas D. Warfield of Bela and daughter of my sister, Mary Dorsey", and the unnamed daughters of his sister, Amelia Holland.

The estate of Deborah Ray was distributed in Montgomery County on January 24, 1843, to the following heirs—Maria wife of Samuel R. Gaither, Rebecca wife of Nicholas D. Warfield of B., Martha wife of John Griffith, Elizabeth wife of Elisha Griffith, Juliet Gaither, Deborah Jane Gaither, Sarah A. Gaither, the heirs of Deborah Warfield, Deborah Holland, Martha Holland, Rachel Holland, and Ann Holland.

**Captain Vachel Gaither**

Vachel Gaither, son of John and Agnes (Rogers) Gaither, was born at "Bite the Biter", Queen Caroline Parish. On October 25, 1782, he was married to Ruth Marriott.

**Children of Vachel and Ruth (Marriott) Gaither**

1. Julia Gaither married William T. Clarke (July 20, 1800), and Thomas Bicknell.
2. Benjamin Gaither.
4. Anne R. Gaither.
7. Ruth Gaither.
10. Rachel Gaither.

Vachel Gaither was commissioned on May 28, 1776, a first lieutenant of Captain Thomas Mullikin's Company of Anne Arundel County Militia, and promoted to captain on June 17, 1776.⁴

Captain Gaither died intestate and his eldest son, Benjamin, was named by the courts as administrator. In 1816 a law suit developed over a conveyance of realty, at which time Ruth, Evan, and Vachel were minors.

The estate of his bachelor son, Evan Gaither, was distributed by his brother, Benjamin Gaither, on May 5, 1835, and divided among Benjamin Gaither, John M. Gaither, Ann R. Gaither, and Vachel M. Gaither, and among the heirs of Julia Bicknell, Agnes Owens, and Elizabeth Mullikin.

ENSIGN ZACHARIAH GAITHER, GENT.⁶

Zachariah Gaither, son of John and Agnes (Rogers) Gaither, was born at "Bite the Biter" in Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County. On August 29, 1781, he married Sarah, the daughter of Edward and Rachel (Riggs) Warfield.

Children of Zachariah and Sarah (Warfield) Gaither

2. John Gaither married Margaret ———.
5. Lucy Gaither.
6. James Gaither.
7. Evan Gaither.

Zachariah Gaither served as an ensign in Captain Basil Burgess’ Company, Elk Ridge Battalion, Anne Arundel County Militia.⁵ He received at one time from the State £42/8/0 and at another time £32/12/0.⁶

He died intestate in Montgomery County. His estate was distributed by his widow and administratrix on October 9, 1810, to the widow and seven children.

⁴ Archives, vols. 11 and 12.
⁵ Unpublished Records Maryland Historical Society.
Gaither Family  

Lieutenant Greenbury Gaither \(^6\)  
(1751-1823)

Greenbury Gaither, son of Edward and Eleanor Gaither, was born December 4, 1751, in the Lower District of Frederick County. His childhood days were spent among the scenes of his birth in that part of Maryland which was being gradually settled by the older families from the southern counties and a large group of Germans which were coming over from Pennsylvania.

He was twenty-five years of age when the Revolutionary War broke out and was commissioned in June, 1776, a first lieutenant and served as quartermaster under Colonel Shyrock of the First Regiment of the Flying Camp for a period of six months. His regiment marched from Frederick Town to Long Island and was held as reinforcement at the Battle of White Plains. He was subsequently discharged at Philadelphia.\(^7\)

On December 10, 1776, he was commissioned a first lieutenant of the Seventh Maryland Regiment, but records disclose that he never joined this outfit. He was later commissioned by the State on August 30, 1777, as quartermaster of the Sixteenth Battalion of Montgomery County Militia. Another record shows him as First Lieutenant of the Middle Battalion of the Montgomery County Militia.\(^8\)

About this time, to be exact, on April 14, 1779, he married Anne Anderson, born July 27, 1762, a maiden of Rockville, Montgomery County.

Children of Greenbury and Anne (Anderson) Gaither

2. Elizabeth Gaither, born Jan. 26, 1783.
3. Catherine Gaither, born June 5, 1785.
8. Eleanor Gaither, born July 5, 1797.
10. Anne Gaither, born Dec. 27, 1799, died shortly afterwards.

\(^7\) Papers filed in Pension Office, Washington.
\(^8\) Archives, vol. 16.
In 1790 Greenbury Gaither was a resident of Montgomery County with two boys under 16 years, three women, and eight slaves. Subsequently, he became a member of that great westward movement which crossed the mountains and settled in that country beyond. He followed the trail blessed by a few earlier adventurers and settled in Nelson County, Kentucky.

**CAPTAIN BASIL GAITHER**

*(1751 - 1802)*

Basil Gaither, son of Edward and Eleanor Gaither, was born 1751 in the Lower District of Frederick County. About 1773 he married Margaret Watkins.

*Children of Basil and Margaret (Watkins) Gaither*

1. Basil Gaither, born 1774, married Tabitha Smith; he died 1831, his widow 1860.
2. Walter Gaither.
3. Gassaway Gaither married Mary Smooth.

On August 30, 1777, Basil Gaither was commissioned a lieutenant in Captain Briscoe's Company, Middle Battalion of Montgomery Militia, and promoted to captain on September 12, 1777.*

In 1781 he removed to Iredell County, North Carolina. Four years later he was granted a tract of 500 acres on Elisha's Creek, near Mocks-ville, in Davie County. At one time he represented Rowan County in the lower house and at another time in the upper house of the State legislature. He died in 1802.

**ENSIGN BURGESS GAITHER**

Burgess Gaither, son of Edward and Eleanor Gaither, was born in the Lower District of Frederick County. On September 12, 1777, he was commissioned an ensign of the Middle Battalion of Montgomery County Militia. In 1781 he removed to Iredell County, North Carolina and settled on Rocky Creek above Turnersburg. In the latter State he married Amelia Martin.

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* Archives, vol. 16.
Gaither Family

Children of Burgess and Amelia (Martin) Gaither

1. Alfred Gaither, born Apr. 26, 1793, married Catherine Erwin, of Morgantown, N. C.
5. Forrest Gaither, born May 26, 1800, married ——— Caldwell, removed to Texas.
9. Eleanor Emmeline Gaither, born Apr. 6, 1810, married Abraham MacRee.
10. Charles Cotesworth Pinkney Gaither, born May 31, 1812, removed to Alabama.

Burgess Gaither became a prominent figure in politics of Western North Carolina and represented Iredell County in the State Legislature in 1792, '95, '96, '97, 1800, and 1801.

It is said that he requested to be buried at a spot under a certain apple tree on his farm. In 1829 his son and namesake, Burgess, who had inherited the homestead conveyed it to his mother who in 1836 sold it to Lebetus Gaither of Nicholas, and removed to Morgantown, North Carolina.

**CAPTAIN BENJAMIN GAITHER**

(17—1802)

Benjamin Gaither, son of Edward and Eleanor Gaither, was born in the Lower District of Frederick County. On September 12, 1777, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant and later a Captain of the Middle Battalion of Montgomery County Militia. He removed to North Carolina and by his will of 1802, he named the following children—Thomas, Johnsey, Beale, Basil, Brice, Bruce, Sallie, Henrietta, Margaret Howard, Elinor Varner, and Anne Parker.

**ELI GAITHER**

(17—1809)

Eli Gaither, son of Edward and Eleanor Gaither, was born in the Lower District of Frederick County. He removed to North Carolina. By his will of 1809, he named the following children—Elizabeth, Bruce, and William.
Nicholas Gaither

Nicholas Gaither, son of Edward and Eleanor Gaither, was born in the Lower District of Frederick County. During the Revolutionary War he served as a private in the 7th Company of the Middle Battalion of Montgomery County Militia. Nicholas Gaither later removed to North Carolina. In his will he named the following children—Edward, Libetius, Horatio, and Walter.

Johnsey Gaither

(17—1798)

Johnsey Gaither, son of Edward and Eleanor Gaither, was born in the Lower District of Frederick County. He married Mary———.

Children of Johnsey and Mary Gaither

1. Harriet Gaither.
2. James Gaither.
3. Matilda Gaither.

During the Revolutionary War Johnsey Gaither served as a private in the 7th Company of the Middle Battalion of Montgomery County Militia.

The will of Johnsey Gaither was dated December 12, 1797, and proved in Montgomery County on January 1, 1798. He directed his executors to sell his land in Rowan County, North Carolina, and his land adjacent to that of Benjamin Gaither.

He willed his wife one-third of the remaining estate both real and personal during life. He also provided for an unborn child to share equally his estate after the death of his wife along with his other three children—Harriet, James, and Matilda. He named his wife, brother Greenbury Gaither, and friend Charles Gassaway, as guardians of his minor children.

The inventory of his estate was made on January 5, 1798, with Benjamin and Elizabeth Gaither signing as the kinsmen. By May 5, 1798, Mary Gaither, Greenbury Gaither, and Charles Gassaway were the guardians of Harriet, James, Matilda, and Johnsey Gaither.

10 Unpublished Maryland Historical Society Notes.
11 Unpublished records, Maryland Historical Society.
Lieutenant William Gaither 6
(17— -1804)

William Gaither, son of Henry and Martha (Ridgely) Gaither, was born perhaps in what is now Montgomery County. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Cornelius and Rachel (Worthington) Howard, but more recently the widow of Ephraim Davis.

Children of William and Elizabeth (Howard) Gaither

2. Ephraim Gaither married Elizabeth Goldsborough. q.v.
3. George W. Gaither.
4. Henrietta Gaither married Dennis Poole.
5. Martha Gaither.
7. William Gaither married Margaret Anne Boone Dorsey. q.v.

William Gaither was appointed an Ensign in the Lower District of Frederick County on May 14, 1776, and a Second Lieutenant of the Middle Battalion of Montgomery County Militia on September 12, 1777.12

He dated his will May 5, 1802, it being proved in Frederick County on June 12, 1804. He bequeathed his son, Henry Chew, “Hobsenson’s Choice”, “Addition to Brook Grove”, “Tinculum”, “Powson”, “Ridgely’s Ridge”—all lying in Montgomery County. He devised George “Deserts of Arabia”, “Last Thrift”, “Linthicum’s Chance”—all in Montgomery County. He willed to William certain tracts in Frederick County.

He provided for the sale of land in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and in Roan County, North Carolina, the proceeds of which were to be divided among his three daughters—Henrietta the wife of Dennis Poole, Martha Gaither, and Ann Gaither. Various personal property was to be divided among the children.

Ephraim Gaither 6

Ephraim Gaither, son of Henry and Martha (Ridgely) Gaither, was born in the Lower District of Frederick County. On December 10, 1792, he married Nancy Simpson, of Anne Arundel County.

12 Archives, vol. II.
Children of Ephraim and Nancy (Simpson) Gaither


During the Revolutionary War Ephraim Gaither served as a private in the 4th Company of the Middle Battalion of Montgomery County Militia. Ephraim Gaither died intestate. The will of his widow, Nancy Gaither, was proved in Anne Arundel County on October 28, 1817. She bequeathed her son, Ephraim S. Gaither, £200. To her nephew, Basil Simpson, she devised the realty which she was entitled by the will of her sister, Sarah Middleton. To the other children of her brother, Basil Simpson, she left all personalty received from her sister's estate. She named as her executor, Ephraim Gaither of William, who later renounced the office.

Gerrard Gaither 6
(died 1816)

Gerrard Gaither, son of Henry and Martha (Ridgely) Gaither, was born perhaps in what is now Montgomery County. He married in Anne Arundel County on May 16, 1787, his kinswoman, Agnes, the daughter of John and Agnes (Rogers) Gaither.

Children of Gerrard and Agnes (Gaither) Gaither


During the Revolutionary War he served as First Corporal of the 4th Co. of the Middle Battalion of Montgomery County. The will of Gerrard Gaither was probated in Montgomery County in 1816. He bequeathed his wife, Agnes, during her life all his personal and real property. After her decease it was to descend to their son, Beale. In the event that Beale died without issues, the estate was to go to Frederick Gaither, the brother of the testator.

Daniel Gaither 6
(1765-1818)

Daniel Gaither, son of Henry and Martha (Ridgely) Gaither, was born in 1765, Newfoundland Hundred, of the Lower District of Frederick County. He married Henrietta, born 1768, the daughter of Samuel Riggs.

13 Unpublished records, Maryland Historical Society.
14 Unpublished Militia List, Maryland Historical Society.
Children of Daniel and Henrietta (Riggs) Gaither

1. Henry Chew Gaither, born July 17, 1792, married Arianna Hughes.
3. William Henry Gaither, died young.

Daniel Gaither died in Montgomery County on September 16, 1818. His will, dated September 12, was proved October 7, 1818. He bequeathed his wife during her widowhood “Timber Neck”, of 42 acres, the grist and saw mill situated on “Mill Race”, “Hobson’s Choice”, negroes, and other personalty, after her death or remarriage then to their son, Samuel Riggs Gaither. To William Beale Gaither, he left personal property. The remainder of his estate was to be sold and the proceeds divided equally among his six children—Henry Gaither, Paulina Ould, George R. Gaither, Ann Willcoxen, Elisha Gaither, and William Beale Gaither.

The final settlement of the estate was made by his widow on September 24, 1822, and divided among the six children according to the terms of the will.

His widow, Henrietta Gaither, dated her will March 26, 1850, it being probated in Montgomery County on April 11, 1854. She named her daughter, Paulina Ould, the widow of Robert Ould, and her sons, Henry, Samuel R., William B., George R., and Elisha R. Gaither. Also the following grandchildren—Henrietta Griffith wife of Uriah H. Griffith; Henrietta Gaither of Henry; Ann Francis Gaither of Henry; Elizabeth W. Gaither of Henry; and her daughter-in-law, Arra Gaither wife of Henry.

Her executors were George R. Gaither and Samuel R. Gaither, sons, the latter a resident of Baltimore City at its probation.

Elisha Riggs Gaither, son of Daniel and Henrietta, died in Montgomery County in 1857. He requested that he be buried on the plantation of “my esteem Uncle Remus Riggs”, and that each one attending his funeral be presented with a mourning ring. He named his brother, Henry, and bequeathed his dwelling and plantation “The Hermitage” to his brother, William Beale Gaither.
Frederick Gaither, son of Henry and Martha (Ridgely) Gaither, was born probably in the Lower District of Frederick County. In 1800 he was married to Jane Gartrell.

Children of Frederick and Jane (Gartrell) Gaither
4. Frederick Gaither married Anne Gaither of Henry.
5. Beale Gaither.
8. Martha Gaither married John, son of Greenbury and Rebecca (Gartrell) Griffith, Nov. 6, 1826, Mont. Co.
11. Deborah Jane Gaither.

The will of Frederick Gaither was proved in Montgomery County on August 1, 1843, having been dated April 26, 1842. To his son, Perry, he confirmed the farm already deeded him and upon which Perry was then living. To Beal he devised the land contained in three deeds, one from Joshua Davis, the administrator of Luke Davis, one from Stephen Musgrove, and the other from Samuel Thomas to Beal Gaither Sr.

Greenbury received the land adjacent to Amos Brown, Richard Griffith, and Dr. John Owings, also the land willed the testator by "my brother Beal Gaither to Samuel R. Gaither". DanielHenry was willed the home dwelling and plantation. Maria, the wife of Samuel R. Gaither, was bequeathed the farm "willed by Beal Gaither to him the said Samuel R. Gaither".

Rebecca, the wife of Nicholas D. Warfield of Bela, was devised "Green Spring", the tract willed the testator by his brother, Gerrard Gaither. Martha, the wife of John Griffith, received the land purchased from Alexander A. Howard. Elizabeth, the wife of Elisha R. Griffith, was bequeathed the tract "Pleasant Retreat", conveyed to Charles Warfield of Charles to Beal Gaither. Elizabeth also received "Snowden's Purchase".
SEAL ON THE WILL OF
THOMAS WATKINS
PROBATED IN 1679
Juliet was devised the house and lot in New Lisbon. Deborah Jane received the interest in the land left the testator by his brother, Colonel Henry Gaither, that is, "Care Not". Sarah Ann also received a house and lot in New Lisbon.

Juliet, Deborah Jane, Sarah A., all received land in Hampshire County, Virginia. Finally he willed all his unmarried children, except Beal, $600 each.

The will of his widow, Jane, was dated September 9, 1844, and proved in Montgomery County on September 24, 1844. She named her daughters, Juliet, Deborah Jane, and Sarah Amelia, her granddaughter Deborah Jane Warfield, and her son Beal, and her son-in-law, Samuel R. Gaither.

**Ephraim Gaither**

(1780-1857)

Ephraim Gaither, son of William and Elizabeth (Howard) Gaither, was born April 24, 1780. He married on May 16, 1820, Sarah Elizabeth, born April 12, 1799, the daughter of Richard and Achsah (Worthington) Goldsborough.

*Children of Ephraim and Sarah (Goldsborough) Gaither*

1. Thomas Davis Gaither married 1847, Sarah, dau. of Frederick Gaither.
2. Martha Washington Gaither married Greenbury Gaither and Daniel Gaither, both sons of Frederick.

In politics Ephraim Gaither was a staunch Federalist. He died in Montgomery County on May 2, 1857. His will, dated January 19, 1855, was proved on May 6, 1857. He named his wife Sarah E., son Thomas Davis, and his daughter Elizabeth W., the wife of Dr. William B. Magruder of Montgomery County. To his daughter Martha Gaither, he devised the farm purchased by him from Perry Gaither and sold by him as trustee for the real estate of his late son-in-law, Greenbury Gaither.

**William Gaither**

(17—1834)

William Gaither, son of William and Elizabeth (Howard) Gaither, was born in Frederick County. On December 12, 1812, he married Margaret Anne, the daughter of John and Margaret (Boone) Dorsey, in Anne Arundel County.
Children of William and Margaret (Dorsey) Gaither

5. George Gaither, born Oct. 25, 1830, married Catherine Poole.
7. Margaret R. Dorsey Gaither married Apr. 13, 1846, Thomas Ephraim Davis Poole.

William Gaither settled at "Pleasant's Fields" near Unionville, Frederick County. On his estate is buried Margaret Anne Gaither, the relict of William, who died April 29, 1844, aged 47, also William Gaither who died January 1, 1834.

The final settlement of his estate was made by his administrators, John D. Gaither and Richard D. Gaither, on July 3, 1838, in Frederick County.

Nathan Gaither

(1788-1862)

Nathan Gaither, son of Basil and Margaret (Watkins) Gaither, was born 1788 in North Carolina. He went to Kentucky in 1808, where he was graduated from Bardstown College. He later studied medicine under his cousin, Dr. Edward Gaither of Springfield, Kentucky. During the War of 1812 he was surgeon of Colonel Barbe's Regiment.

In 1817 he married Martha, the daughter of Colonel William Morrison of Madison County, Kentucky. Colonel Morrison served in the Revolutionary War and at one time commanded the fort at Harrodsburg.

Dr. Gaither practiced medicine at Columbia, where all of his children were born. He served in the United States House of Representatives from 1827 to 1830. He died on August 12, 1862, in Columbia, where he was buried.
CAPTAIN EDWARD GAITHER 4
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

Edward Gaither, son of John and Ruth (Morley) Gaither, was born June 28, 1689, at “Abington”, Anne Arundel County. On March 29, 1703, he was deeded by his elder brother, John, after the death of their mother, 182 acres of the parental tract. Edward Gaither was blessed with three wives. On February 21, 1709, he married Mary, the daughter of Captain John Duval and Elizabeth Jones, his wife.

Children of Edward and Mary (Duval) Gaither

1. Mary Gaither, died in infancy.

His first wife was buried from All Hallow’s Church on September 25, 1710. He afterwards married Rachel ———, by whom seven children were born.

Children of Edward and Rachel Gaither

2. Jane Gaither.
3. Leah Gaither married Basil Phelps.
4. Diana Gaither.
5. Moses Gaither, died intestate 1749. Inventory with Leah Phelps and Richard Clark, as kinsmen; Edward Gaither, administrator; Bazil Phelps and Thomas Linthicum, Jr., sureties.
6. Rachel Gaither, born June 1, 1718, married Jeremiah Jacob. q.v.
7. Sarah Gaither, born Feb. 15, 1721/2.


About 1730 Edward Gaither became a widower for the second time. In 1732 his neighbor, Benjamin Williams, died and left a young widow with several children. It was not long before he escorted the Widow Williams to the altar, but before the marriage they agreed that Margaret should administer her own estate and that it should be kept separate from
that of her husband. The ceremony was performed by the rector of All Hallow’s Parish on September 19, 1734.

On September 21, 1737, Margaret Gaither, the wife of Edward Gaither, Gent., figured in a land controversy with Richard Snowden, Gent., relative to “William’s Range” of 412 acres lying in Prince Georges County. This tract Benjamin Williams had willed to his widow, Margaret, with the exception of 2,000 acres which he had bequeathed to their son, Joseph.

Edward Gaither was a captain of the colonial militia. He died on his plantation in Anne Arundel County in 1741.

By his will he left Moses the bulk of his landed estate, that is, 300 acres of “Freeman’s Fancy” and tracts known as “Freeman’s Stone”, “The Landing”, “Gaither’s Range” and other tracts on the north side of South River. To Sarah, Edward, Jane, Leah, Diana, and Moses he devised various personalty. He willed to his only married daughter, Rachel Jacob, £30.

He bequeathed his step-daughter, Margaret Williams, the property which he came into possession at the time he married her mother, that is, the dwelling and plantation of 400 acres called “The Plains” and a portion of “Plumpton”. He also devised a step-son 50 acres of “Plumpton”.

The inventory to his personal estate was taken on May 25, 1741, and was appraised at £705/18/7. Jeremiah Jacob and Richard Clark signed as the kinsmen.

His widow, Margaret Williams-Gaither, lived until 1762 and by her will she confirmed the title of certain property to her daughter, Margaret (Williams) Howard, wife of Joseph. She left practically her entire estate to her daughter Margaret Howard and her grandchildren—Margaret, Joseph, Margarey, and Benjamin Howard.

An inventory of her personal estate was made on June 15, 1762, with James Selman and Benjamin Williams signing as the kinsmen. Her executor and son-in-law, Joseph Howard, rendered the final account on October 1, 1764, at which time the balance of £638/7/2½ was equally divided among her four Howard grandchildren.

Edward Gaither 5
(1722-1795)

Edward Gaither, son of Edward and Rachel Gaither, was born in All Hallow’s Parish and baptized on June 21, 1723. At the death of his father, he as a minor was placed under the guardianship of John Jacob. The ap-

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1 Adm. Accts. Liber 19, folio 302 (Annapolis Land Office).
praish of his two plantations were made on January 19, 1741, and delivered to his guardian. The upper plantation was assessed at £3 per annum and consisted of a dwelling house 24 feet by 20 feet, a milk and hen house both 8 by 8 feet, corn house 12 by 6 feet, and a 150-foot tobacco house, all in very bad repair. The lower plantation, assessed at £2/16, comprised two dwelling houses 20 by 15 and 20 by 18 respectively, a milk house 8 by 8, and one 42-foot tobacco house, greatly in need of repair. The witnesses to the appraisal were Walter Phelps and James Sanders.

About 1745 Edward Gaither married Sarah, the daughter of Joseph and Margarey (Keith) Howard, of South River.

Children of Edward and Sarah (Howard) Gaither


On May 6, 1749, Edward Gaither conveyed to John Ridgely "Gaither's Collection" which had been patented by his father on May 11, 1725. Sarah Gaither, his wife, waived her dower rights, and the conveyance was witnessed by Eleanor Whittle and Solomon Carter. On February 14, 1750, he deeded to Eleanor Whittle, who was described as a widow, for a consideration of £60 "Freeman's Fancy" which was situated on the draughts of South River. On May 14, 1752, he sold to Vachel White another portion of "Gaither's Collection".

On March 19, 1768, Edward Gaither as well as Mordecai Jacob of Prince Georges County was deeded "Covell's Folly" by William Fish and Sarah his wife of Anne Arundel County.

At the beginning of the Revolution, Edward Gaither with his sons, John H., Beale, and Elijah, took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland. On November 19, 1778, he was appointed a justice of Anne Arundel County.

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According to the Anne Arundel tax list of 1782, he with five in family was living in the South River Hundred, but he was seized of 200 acres of “Day’s Discovery” and 210 acres of “Gaither’s Adventure” lying in the Elk Ridge Hundred.

He died intestate in Anne Arundel County. The final account on his estate was submitted by his administrators, Henry Gaither, of Washington County, and William Merriken, of Anne Arundel County. Henry Evans and Joseph Evans were the bondsmen.

On October 15, 1794, the heirs of Edward Gaither—Henry Gaither, of Washington County, Md.; William Merriken and Sarah his wife, of Anne Arundel Co.; Ephraim Gaither and Beale Gaither, of Martinsburg, Va.; Elijah Gaither, of Moorfields, Va.; John Howard Gaither, of Washington County, Md.; and Philemon Brown and Margarey his wife, of Anne Arundel Co.—deeded to Thomas Snowden, of Prince Georges County, “Gaither’s Collection” and “The Landing”. Elizabeth Gaither, the wife of Henry, and Catherine Gaither, the wife of Ephraim, acknowledged the transaction.

Edward Gaither, his bachelor son, was a prominent militia officer during the Revolution, and as a merchant acquired a large estate. When he was promoted from captain to major of the Elk Ridge Battalion, he requested the Council to appoint Elisha Riggs, then a first lieutenant, a captain. Edward Gaither was later colonel of his battalion. He died on September 27, 1787, and by his will named his mother, brothers Henry, Ephraim, John, Elijah, sister Margarey, and to his friend Colonel Rezin Hammond his sword.

Elijah Gaither 6
(1759-18—)

Elijah Gaither, son of Edward and Sarah (Howard) Gaither, was born March 28, 1759, in the South River Hundred, Anne Arundel County. On January 8, 1791, as the executor and residuary legatee of his brother, Edward Gaither, he placed a mortgage on “Gaither’s Collection”. In the deed he was described as “Elijah Gaither formerly of Anne Arundel County but now of Philadelphia” and at the same time he gave power of attorney to Gabriel Duvall, of Anne Arundel County. On June 27, 1794, Elijah Gaither who described himself as “attorney formerly of Anne Arundel County but now of Hardy County, Virginia, gave power of attorney to Philip Barton Key, of Annapolis, when he sold “Day’s Discovery” and “Jerry’s Bridge” together with other lands which “my late brother Edward bought of ——— Elliott and lands bought of Ephraim Howard all composing the dwelling and plantation of my late brother”.
Gaither Family

MISCELLANEOUS GAITHER DATA

Stewart Gaither
(17—1834)

Stewart Gaither secured license in Frederick County on January 6, 1821, to marry Margaret Schell. His will, dated May 18, 1833, was proved in Frederick County on October 11, 1834. He named his wife, Margaret, and appointed his friends Edward Gaither, Joseph Schell, and Benjamin Rutherford, as the executors. He bequeathed his estate to the following children: Harriet Louisa Gaither; Caroline Augusta Gaither; Ann Elizabeth Gaither; Sarah Jane Gaither; and Stewart Gaither.

Susanna Gaither
(17—1832)

Susanna Gaither died in Anne Arundel County in 1832, leaving her entire estate to her slaves whom she set free. She appointed Samuel S. Hopkins the executor. The witnesses were Gerrard Cowman, Samuel Cowman, and Joseph Cowman.

John Gaither
(17—1822)

John Gaither died intestate in Anne Arundel County. His widow, Jane E. Gaither, and administratrix rendered a final settlement of his estate on August 20, 1823, at which time she and her daughter, Elizabeth, were the only heirs. The will of his widow was proved in Anne Arundel County on April 26, 1844, at which time she bequeathed the house and lot in Annapolis and the residue of her estate to her grandchildren—Mary Jane Hopkins, Ann Jenetta Hopkins, and Elizabeth Ellen Hopkins, all daughters of Benjamin Hopkins. She named Peter Saussur the executor.

Benjamin Gaither

Benjamin Gaither, according to his affidavit filed May, 1834, in the United States Pension Office, stated that he was more than fifty years of age, and that he served as a private in the Second Maryland Regiment under Colonel Smallwood during the Revolutionary War. In 1841 Beale Gaither, his nephew, swore that he was his nearest of kin.
Elizabeth Gaither
(17—1781)

Elizabeth Gaither, will proved in Anne Arundel County in 1781, bequeathed her dwelling-plantation to Joshua Hall and Eli Gaither, son of Rachel, deceased, and her personal estate to Joshua Hall, Eli Gaither, Rachel Gaither, and Mary Gaither, all of whom made their home with her. The witnesses to her will were Joseph Gaither and Amos Gaither.

James Gaither
(17—1800)

James Gaither was most likely a grandson of John. Anyhow on December 5, 1798, in Baltimore County he secured license to marry Patience Hall, who for about four years had been the widow of Jesse Hall. He was probably a widower of a few months, for a James Gaither obtained license on June 3, 1797, to marry Susannah V. Gray.

Twelve days after he applied for marriage license to Patience he wrote his will, but it was not proved in Anne Arundel County until June 9, 1800. Nathan Boone and Richard Disney were sureties for the widow and executrix.

By his will he bequeathed the entire estate real and personal to his wife, Patience, during life, after the heirs were paid "that which was left them by their fathers". After her decease the residue was to be divided equally among Dorsey Jacob, John Hall, Daniel Hall, Richard Jacob Hall, Elizabeth Hall, Sarah Hall, and Elizabeth Stansbury Gaither.

His estate was, however, small, being only £14/1/5 1/2 according to the final account on June 5, 1804. His widow married fourthly Captain Francis Cromwell. q.v.

Samuel Gaither
(17—1783)

Samuel Gaither maintained his domicile in the Upper Fork Hundred of Anne Arundel County, where in 1782 he was seized of 100 acres of "Gaither's Chance". His wife was Ruth.

Children of Samuel and Ruth Gaither

2. Nackey Gaither.
The will of Samuel Gaither was proved in Anne Arundel County on August 14, 1783. He bequeathed his wife, Ruth, all lands in Anne Arundel County including "Gaither's Chance", then to his son, Rezin. In the event that Rezin died without issues, then to his daughter Nackey. The entire personal estate was willed to his wife, then to the two children.

Benjamin Gaither

Benjamin Gaither removed from Maryland to North Carolina where his will was negotiated in 1788, but not settled until 1804. The following children were mentioned: Basil Gaither, born 1771; Jeremiah Gaither born 1771; Zachariah born 1772; John; Edward; Rezin; Rachel; and Anne.
IIAMS FAMILY

THE Iiams family is of Celtic race, but whether it originated in Wales or Scotland is still an unsettled question. It is traditional that the name is a corruption of Ian, the Scot equivalent for John, or Ion, the Welsh equivalent.

The early records of Maryland show that the name was spelled in various ways, Eyams being the earliest. Other modified forms were Iioms and Iiams. After 1800 or before several branches of the family substituted a “j” for the second “i”, while other branches, especially those which removed to southwestern Pennsylvania dropped one “i” and now spell it as Iams. A minority group, however, retains the old spelling of Iiams. The form Ijames is also found today, especially in the West.

Several members of the family settled in western North Carolina where they became acquainted with Marshal Ney, who incognito was teaching in their neighborhood. He advised them that their name was of French derivation and should be spelled with a “j”. Thereafter, the North Carolina Iiams always spelled their name with the “j” which seems to have also been adopted by the family which remained in Maryland.

The pioneer of the family settled in the South River Hundred of Anne Arundel County, where he became an important member of the community. The present town of Ijamsville in Frederick County establishes the importance of the family in that section at a later date.

A letter dated 1731 addressed to Charles, Lord Baltimore, by Governor Ogle referring to a “Mr. Eyoms” demonstrates that some of the present characteristics of man were a part of our pioneer ancestors.

“Mr. Eyoms who was recommended ... is exacting such a one as your Lordship guessed him to be. He talks a great deal of husbandry and improving land and at the same time is perfectly indolent and incapable of serving either himself or family. . . .”

A will of Richard Eyans who described himself as “late of Enston in Oxford and now of city of Annapolis” was proved in Anne Arundel County on February 18, 1734. He named his wife Jane, and children Richard and Jane.
William Eyams the Pioneer
(16—1703)

The entry of William Eyams into Maryland is not recorded in the "List of Early Maryland Settlers", but it is believed that he was domiciled in the South River Hundred as early as 1665. It is known that he was the father of a son born in 1670, therefore the earliest proved date of his marriage would be 1669.

He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Cheyney by his first wife. Elizabeth was born in 1652, making her about seventeen at the time of marriage in 1669.

After the fire which destroyed all deeds in Anne Arundel County, many deeds about 1705 were voluntarily brought to the State House and recorded for future reference. The following proves the marriage of William Eyams.

Elizabeth Iiams, relict of William Iiams, deceased, produced a deed of gift from Richard Cheyney the Elder of South River, Planter, on 29 May 1663, was granted 'Cheyney's Resolution' lying on the south side of South River, containing 300 acres. . . . This tract he conveyed on March 1, 1674, "for the consideration of natural love and affections unto my son-in-law, William Iiams and daughter Elizabeth now wife of William Iiams with the consent of my wife 400 acres of 'Cheyney's Resolution' during their natural lives and after their decease to the male heirs of their bodies."

Children of William and Elizabeth (Cheyney) Iiams

1. William Iiams, born 1670, married Elizabeth Plummer. q.v.
2. Richard Iiams, born 1673, married Anne Cheyney and Elizabeth ———. q.v.
3. Elizabeth Iiams married first Daniel Clark and second Samuel Duval, June 18, 1697.
4. George Iiams married Elizabeth ———. q.v.

William Eyams was a member of the Established Church, being a communicant of All Hallow's Parish, where records show the marriages and baptisms of many of his descendants. He was buried from the parish church on July 29, 1703.

His will, dated February 16, 1698, was probated in Anne Arundel County on November 10, 1703. The witnesses were Richard Cheyney and Robert Davis.

He bequeathed his son, William, and daughter, Elizabeth, five shillings each. He devised Richard 100 acres of land near the Patuxent River in
Prince Georges County and George 100 acres on the north side of Western Run. He devised his wife, Elizabeth, her dower rights, and to Richard, George, and Susannah, the residue of the estate. He mentioned his daughter, Hester.

In 1729 during the lawsuit over the boundary of "Iiams' Choice", William and Richard certified that they were brothers and were 59 and 56 years of age, respectively.

The widow of William Eyams was living as late as 1726, the year in which the lawsuit developed over the estate of her deceased father. She swore in court that she was 74 years of age, that her father, Richard Cheyney, made a will at the home of Colonel William Burgess and that she always heard him say that the dwelling and plantation were to go to her brothers, Thomas and Charles. She furthermore asserted that she was left five shillings by the will of her father, but did not remember receiving it.
Elizabeth, the wife of William Plummer, is now proved to be the step-daughter of George Yates, and not "daughter" as expressed in his will (Mills, Liber 2, folio 226); therefore, she was born Elizabeth Stockett. Elizabeth, the wife of William Ijams, is consequently of Stockett descent and not Yates.

Harry Wright Newman
WILLIAM Iiams 2

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

William Iiams, son of William and Elizabeth (Cheyney) Iiams, was born 1670 in the South River Hundred, Anne Arundel County. On August 27, 1696, he was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Yate) Ploummer, a member of the Quaker community of West River. Elizabeth, however, forsook the faith of her parents and was baptized at All Hallow’s Church on June 19, 1698, about two years after her marriage.

The following appears among the deeds recorded at Anne Arundel County after the fire at the State House.

“The said William Iiams sheweth to the court here that in right of his wife the Legatee and daughter of Thomas Plummer, the grantee of Francis Stockey, deceased, the lands possessed and seized together with his said wife of a tract of land containing 64 acres being part of a tract called ‘Dodon’ which said grant from the said Francis Stockey to Thomas Plummer he prays may be recorded as following: . . . 28 July 1686 Francis Stockey, Physician, for 3000 pounds of tobacco conveyed to Thomas Plummer, tract known as ‘Dodon’ containing 64 acres, lying in Anne Arundel County, situated in the woods to the northwards of Anne Arundel Manor, formerly granted to Francis Stockey, containing 664 acres.”

“William Iiams shows the court his right of his wife, Elizabeth, legatee of Thomas Plummer, 100 acres of ‘Bridge Hill’ which Thomas Plummer purchased from Henry Stockey. . . . 20 May 1676, Henry Stockey of the Ridge, Anne Arundel County, Gent. conveyed to Thomas Plummer, 100 acres, being part of 663 acres of a tract called ‘Bridge Hill’, lying near to the land of William Jones, Gent. The transfer was signed by Henry and Katherine Stockey.”

Children of William and Elizabeth (Plummer) Iiams

1. Elizabeth Iiams, born June 15, 1697.
4. Mary Iiams, born May 1705, married John Waters. q.v.
5. Thomas Iiams, born Aug. 7, 1708. q.v.
6. John Iiams, born 1712, married Rebecca Jones. q.v.
8. Charity Iiams married John Waters. q.v.

William Iiams maintained his homestead on a portion of “Bridge Hill”, which was surveyed in 1669 for Henry Stockey. He was seized of this
tract in 1707, and also at the rent rolls of 1725. In the former year, he was also in possession of 64 acres of "Dodon", and "Burgess' Choice", as well as "Cheney's Resolution".

By the will of Daniel Clarke, his brother-in-law, in 1696, he was made the guardian of the minor children in the event of the death of the mother, Elizabeth (Iiams) Clarke.

The will of William Iiams was probated in Anne Arundel County in 1738. He bequeathed the dwelling and plantation to his wife as well as the entire personal estate during her widowhood. At her remarriage or death the estate was to be divided among John, Plummer, and Anne.

William was devised "Cheney's Resolution", containing 100 acres, while John received the dwelling and plantation "Bridge Hill" at the death of his mother. Plummer was bequeathed 64 acres of "Dodon" which adjoined the homestead. Thomas, Richard, Elizabeth, Mary, and Charity were willed each five shillings.

John Iiams, the executor, certified to the inventory on August 7, 1738, with William and Plummer Iiams as the kinsmen. The personal estate was appraised at £356/10/10.

His widow, Elizabeth, lived until 1762. By her will she directed that her estate be divided among her three children, John Iiams, Plummer Iiams, and Anne Williams. "If any of my children or children-at-law have a right to my deceased husband's estate, then each to have one shilling. She mentioned her daughter-in-law, Ruth Iiams.

**William Iiams**

(1699 -17—)

William Iiams, son of William and Elizabeth (Plummer) Iiams, was born December 22, 1699, in All Hallow's Parish. He married Elizabeth Jones, October 9, 1720, according to the parish register. It is probable that she was the daughter of William Jones who lived in the vicinity, and who died intestate about 1755. In that year William Iiams Sr. and William Iiams Jr. were sureties for the administrator, Zachariah Jacobs.

*Children of William and Elizabeth (Jones) Iiams*

1. William Iiams, born Nov. 22, 1721, d.s.p. 1774, naming mother Elizabeth, sister Sarah, and cousin William, son of John and Rebecca Iiams.
4. Thomas Iiams married Mary Iiams. q.v.
5. Sarah Iiams.
William Iiams is described on the records of the Province as “William Iiams Jr., Carpenter”. On May 21, 1735, he mortgaged to William Peele of London various personalities for £21/11/1.

On November 7, 1750, he purchased from his kinsmen, John Jacob, Planter, for £80 a portion of “Cheney’s Resolution”. Rebecca, the wife of John Jacob, acknowledged the transaction. On April 23, of the following year, Samuel and John Jacob, conveyed to him a third portion of the same tract containing 100 acres for £30. On October 1, of the same year, Richard Jacob conveyed to him another portion of “Cheney’s Resolution” of 50 acres for £30. On November 5, 1757, Henry Collins Sr., of the same county, weaver, sold to him still a fourth portion of “Cheney’s Resolution” for £75, lying between the South and Patuxent Rivers. Dorothy, the wife of Henry Collins, acknowledged the transfer.

William Iiams died intestate and no clear account of the administration has been found, nor has it been definitely proven the exact number of his children.

He was probably dead by 1772, for in that year his heirs were seized of “Cheney’s Resolution” as shown by the following deeds and mortgages. On November 10, 1772, William Iiams of William mortgaged a portion of “Cheney’s Resolution” (that portion on which Josiah Cheney was then living) to Nicholas McCubbin of Annapolis. At the same time he mortgaged another portion to Gassaway Rawlings. On March 25, 1775, Thomas Iiams of William conveyed to Gassaway Rawlings a portion of “Cheney’s Resolution” for £144.

**Thomas Iiams**

(1708 - 1768)

Thomas Iiams, son of William and Elizabeth (Plummer) Iiams, was born August 7, 1708, at “Bridge Hill”, All Hallow’s Parish, and was named after his maternal grandfather. The name of his wife has not been proved.

*Children of Thomas Iiams*

1. John Iiams married Elizabeth Hampton. q.v.
2. Thomas Iiams married Catherine Hampton. q.v.
4. William Iiams married Mary Hampton. q.v.
5. Susannah Iiams married ——— Pumphreys.
7. ——— ———.
On April 17, 1730, Thomas Iiams purchased from Charles Carrol of Annapolis for £25/18/6 a portion of "Duval's Delight" in Anne Arundel County. Ten years later he bought another portion from Charles Hogan and Mary his wife.

Thomas Iiams made his will on October 27, 1766, and bequeathed his estate to his four named sons. By a codicil he made his daughter, Susannah Pumphreys, an heir. The instrument was proved at Annapolis November 28, 1768. The inventory of the personal estate was taken on July 14, 1769, with his son, Thomas Iiams, as executor. Elizabeth and John Iiams signed as the kinsmen. At the final settlement in 1770, the estate was distributed among seven unnamed representatives.

**Captain John Iiams, Gent.**

(1712-1783)

John Iiams, son of William and Elizabeth (Plummer) Iiams, was born 1712 at "Bridge Hill", All Hallow's Parish, and was baptized at the parish church, August 6, 1718, the same day as his brother, Plummer. He married Rebecca, the daughter of Isaac Jones.

*Children of John and Rebecca (Jones) Iiams*

1. Elizabeth Iiams married Robert Fenley.
7. John Iiams married Mary Waters. *q.v.*

John Iiams was a merchant of South River and seems to be the first Iiams to acquire any great amount of wealth in the Province. He was a member of the famous old South River Club and was styled captain in the official records. At one time he was a warden of All Hallow's Parish. In 1755 he with other prominent subjects of Anne Arundel County submitted a petition to the Council denying the rumor of tumultuous meetings and cabaling among the negroes and the "misbehaving" of Roman Catholics.

On July 28, 1744, Stephen Warman of Anne Arundel County sold to John Iiams 45 acres of "Dodon", a tract formerly laid out for Thomas Plummer near "Bridge Hill". Ann, the wife of Stephen Warman, waived her dower rights. On March 12, 1762, John Iiams conveyed to Plummer
Iiams 92 acres of "Bridge Hill" and the portion of "Dodon" he had purchased from Stephen Warman.

On January 12, 1747, John Iiams purchased from Joseph Williams, carpenter, of Anne Arundel County, a 100-acre portion of "Brewerton", a portion of the tract on which All Hallow's Church stood, and next to the old dwelling of Joseph Williams. He later mortgaged this tract to James Dick, and on May 8, 1765, conveyed it to Joseph Williams Sr., and Margaret his wife, for five shillings.

On June 23, 1776, "Captain John Iiams and Rebecca his wife" were parties with other heirs of Isaac Jones, deceased, in the transfer of 200 acres of improved land to Thomas Gibbs.

He was a loyal patriot during the conflict with England and in 1778 took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland. He was referred to in records prior to 1776 as Captain John Iiams, which would indicate that he was a commissioned officer in the Colonial Militia. During the Revolution he was active in the Colonies' cause, and having passed beyond the age for field duty, he was active in recruiting men for the Army.¹ He died early in 1783. The administration papers of his estate all refer to him as Captain John Iiams.

He dated his will October 9, 1782, in Anne Arundel County, naming his wife and son, Isaac, as executors. The witnesses were Plummer Iiams, John Iiams of Plummer, Joseph Williams, and Christen Parrott. The will was probated April 21, 1783.

He bequeathed to his wife the dwelling and plantation which at her decease were to revert to Isaac and Thomas Plummer Iiams, but in the event that they died without issues, then to William. He devised negroes to all four of his sons and to his son-in-law, Thomas Iiams. He willed to his daughter, Elizabeth £5, his daughter Ann Stockett negroes, and to his grandchildren, John and Rebecca of his daughter Mary Iiams, 20 shillings each.

The final account of his estate was made August 24, 1785, by his widow, Rebecca, and son, John.

His widow, Rebecca Iiams, removed to Frederick County, and there her will was proved in 1812. She mentioned her four sons, daughter Elizabeth Fenly, and Elizabeth the wife of her son, Isaac Iiams.

¹ Archives, vols. 43, 45.
Plummer Iiams 3
(1716-1792)

Plummer Iiams, son of William and Elizabeth (Plummer) Iiams, was born 1716, at “Bridge Hill”, All Hallow’s Parish, and was baptized at the parish church on August 6, 1718. He married Ruth Childs sometime before 1744.

Children of Plummer and Ruth (Childs) Iiams

4. John Iiams, born June 5, 1756, d.s.p. 1791, naming his brother, Plummer.

In July, 1744, Plummer Iiams was a resident of Calvert County, at which time he conveyed to his brother, John, for £35 a portion of “Dodon” which had been devised to him by his mother. His wife, Ruth, acknowledged the transfer.

He, however, was a resident of All Hallow’s Parish in 1776, for at the census of that year, he was listed as the head of a family, with one man, two women, one child, and fifteen slaves completing his immediate family.

In 1778 he took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County. 2

Plummer Iiams died on November 26, 1792, at the age of seventy-six. His will had been dated February 18, 1792, and was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on January 4, 1793. John Jacob and Isaac Iiams were witnesses.

He devised to his wife, Ruth, the dwelling and plantation during life, then to his son, Plummer. He willed negroes and other personalty to his two daughters, Elizabeth Drury and Ann Drury.

His widow, who was named as one of the executors, died on December 24, 1794, also his son, Plummer, another executor, died before the final settlement of the estate. In 1801, Samuel Drury, one of the sons-in-law, made the final account to the court, when the proceeds were distributed among the heirs of Plummer Iiams II, William Drury, and Samuel Drury.

Thomas Ijams, Gent.  
(17—1806)

Although documentary proof is lacking, it looks as if Thomas, the son of William and Elizabeth (Jones) Ijams, was the one who married his first cousin, Mary the daughter of Captain John Ijams and Rebecca Jones his wife. Captain John Ijams in his will of 1782 named, besides his daughter Mary Ijams and her husband Thomas Ijams, their two children, John and Rebecca. That there were other children is highly possible.

Children of Thomas and Mary (Ijams) Ijams
1. John Ijams married Rachel Marriott. q.v.

In 1771 Thomas Ijams, Gent., purchased “Search” from John Ijams. In 1786 Richard Ijams of Frederick County sold to him a portion of “Duval’s Delight”, realty which was later held by his son, John. On March 25, 1775, Thomas Iiams of William conveyed a portion of “Cheney’s Resolution” to Gassaway Rawlings.

Thomas Ijams died intestate in Anne Arundel County. Letters of administration were issued on December 31, 1806, to his son, John Ijams. William Marriott and Robert Welch of Benjamin were the sureties.

John Iiams  
(1750-1823)

John Iiams, son of Thomas, was born 1750, in All Hallow’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. On March 4, 1771, he of Anne Arundel County asserted that he was “held firmly bond to my brother Thomas Iiams of same county, for £175 on the condition that he make a lawful deed to his brother Thomas” for a portion of a tract “Duval’s Delight” left him by his father’s will.

John Iiams enlisted on June 3, 1779, as a private in the First Maryland Regiment commanded by Colonel John Stone. He was discharged on November 1, 1780.  

About 1784 he settled in Ten Mile Valley, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and there tommyhawked a patent of 351 acres of land known as “Rhyne” patent. He was a millwright by profession and erected the first mill west of the Monongahela River. His original log cabin, still standing, was occupied (1932) by his great-grandson.

3 Archives, vol. 18, p. 126.
About 1790 John Iiams married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Gill Hampton, who had also settled in the Ten Mile Valley from Anne Arundel County.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Hampton) Iiams

1. William Iiams, born 1792, married Delilah, dau. of Elisha Meeks, of Ruffs Creek, now Greene Co., Penn., another Maryland family which had settled in that section; he died 1869.
2. Nancy Iiams, born 1795, married Joseph, son of James Martin, of New Jersey origin; she died 1879.
4. Charity Iiams, born 1799, married John D., son of Joseph Smith; she died 1876.
5. Sarah Iiams, born 1804, married Freeman Hathaway. Line extinct; she died 1838.
6. Mary Iiams, born 1806, married Moses Smith; she died 1848.

John Iiams participated in the famous Whiskey Rebellion, which is looked upon with pride by his many descendants. He dated his will May 28, 1823, and described himself as John Iiams, of Amwell Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He willed his wife, Elizabeth, the mill and farm situated on the tract "Industry", as well as the tract "Rhyne". He died on July 4, 1823, and was buried in the Old Franklin Graveyard. His widow died on September 1, 1836, and was interred beside her husband.

Sergeant Thomas Iiams 4
(1754-1834)

Thomas Iiams, son of Thomas, was born in All Hallow's Parish on December 26, 1754. He administered on his father's estate, making the final statement to the court in 1770, when £97 each was distributed to the seven unnamed representatives.

He enlisted in the Maryland Line on January 10, 1777, and served in a company commanded by Captain Richard Stringer. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to sergeant, for on March 20, 1777, one finds him in charge of a recruiting party. And it appears that while in charge of this party in May, 1777, he ordered his men to "fire and fix their bayonets", but at whom and for what reason, the records do not state. He, however, was placed under bond for £100 for his appearance at Prince Georges County Court House before Christopher E. B. Loundes. The outcome of the trial is unknown, but as a sergeant on July 17, 1778, he received from the Commissary of Stores "linen for two pairs of trousers, two jackets, two shirts,
and for one coatee and trimmings suitable”. One may conclude from these orders, that the court must have found his orders justified. He was discharged on January 1, 1780.4

Thomas Iiams took an important part in the formation of the Methodist Church in Anne Arundel County. On April 5, 1783, he, Nicholas Ridgely, and Greenbury Ridgely of Anne Arundel County, and Seth Hyatt, Shadrack Turner, Benjamin Waters, and Thomas Duval of Prince Georges County, purchased from Richard Jones of Anne Arundel County one acre of land lying on the dwelling-plantation of Richard Jones for the erection of a house “for the use of Methodist Preachers”.

According to Baltimore County license, Thomas Iiams married Catherine Gill Hampton on November 29, 1785. She was the daughter of Thomas Gill Hampton of Anne Arundel County who later removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Children of Thomas and Catherine (Hampton) Iiams

2. Elizabeth Iiams, d.s.p.
3. Samuel Iiams, born 1795, married Elizabeth Meek, of Belmont Co., O.; died Aug. 21, 1860.
4. Charity Iiams, born 1805, married 1832, Jacob Meyer, of Belmont Co., O.
5. Thomas Iiams, born in Baltimore, married in Belmont Co., O., Mary Hardesty, of Richland Co., O.
6. Richard Iiams married Fanny, daughter of William Meek, of Monroe Co., O.
7. Polly Iiams married Jacob Eggy.
8. William Iiams married Susannah Sharp, of Monroe Co., O.
9. Rezin Iiams married Mary Iiams, of Belmont Co., O.
10. Rebecca Iiams married Jacob Wilson, of Belmont Co., O.
11. Catherine Iiams married Michael Ault, of Belmont Co., O.

In 1786 Joseph Penn of Anne Arundel County was bound to Thomas Iiams of the same county for £200 on the condition that Joseph Penn make over to him a deed of 30 acres of land left him by his father called “Duval’s Delight”.

Thomas Iiams and Joseph Penn were sureties for Mrs. Mary Penn, the administrator of Joseph Penn, deceased. The estate was finally settled on May 29, 1792.

In 1793 Thomas Iiams removed to Bethlehem Township, now Washington County, Pennsylvania. There he found his two brothers, a sister, and his father-in-law. In 1833 he removed to Belmont County, Ohio.

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4 Archives, vol. 18.
Shortly before his death in Belmont County on June 24, 1834, he applied for a revolutionary pension under the Act of 1832. He promised the first pension to his youngest grandson, Thomas Ault, but the old warrior died before the first installment arrived. He and his wife, who died on May 12, 183—aged 72, are both buried in the Old Dutch Cemetery, near Glencoe, Ohio.

**Richard Iiams**

(17—1800)

Richard Iiams, the son of Thomas, was born in Anne Arundel County. His wife was Eleanor ———.

**Children of Richard and Eleanor Iiams**

2. Thomas M. Iiams.
3. Nancy Iiams.

On November 19, 1776, Richard Iiams of Frederick County purchased from Gerrard Warfield and Susanah his wife, of Augusta County, Virginia, that portion of land which John Ryan of Anne Arundel County, bequeathed to his daughter, Susannah Warfield, then Susannah Ryan. On December 12, 1777, he conveyed to Philip Waters, forgerman, of Anne Arundel County, a portion of "Duval's Range" which had been bought of Gerrard and Susannah Warfield. Eleanor Iiams, his wife, relinquished her third.

In 1786 Richard Iiams sold to Thomas Iiams, of Anne Arundel County, for £55 a portion of "Duval's Delight". This tract had been owned by his father. Eleanor, his wife, waived her dower rights.

Richard Iiams dated his will October 8, 1800, it being proved November 7, 1800, in Frederick County. He bequeathed one-third each of his lands and livestock to his son, Thomas, to his daughter Nancy when she reached the age of 16 years, and to Amelia Fisher of William whom he named as the guardian of his daughter Nancy.

His executor, Thomas M. Iiams, issued his first account to the court on November 20, 1806. At that time the personal estate was appraised at £135/15/5¼.

**William Iiams**

(175—1795)

William Iiams, son of Thomas, was born about 1750 in All Hallow's Parish. He married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Gill Hampton, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and Washington County, Pennsylvania.
Children of William and Mary (Hampton) Iiams

1. Elizabeth Iiams married Daniel Smith, removed west.
2. Mary Iiams.
3. Thomas Iiams married Mercia Walton.
4. John Iiams, born Jan. 25, 1792, married Anne, dau. of Samuel Coulson; died Dec. 12, 1866.

In 1778 William Iiams took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland. In 1784 he removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and patented "Brushy Ridge" of 250 acres on the north branch of Ten Mile Creek. This tract he later conveyed to his father-in-law, who had also settled in this section. He erected the first linseed oil mill in that part of the country.

The will of William Iiams was dated February 20, 1795, and proved in Washington County on May 1, 1795. He requested his brother, Thomas, the executor to sell his real and personal property for the best interests of his wife, Mary, and the following children—Thomas, Elizabeth, John, and Mary.

William Iiams

William Iiams, son of John and Rebecca (Jones) Iiams, was born in Anne Arundel County, and removed to Frederick County with his mother sometime after the death of his father in 1783. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Ridgely) Howard, of Anne Arundel County. On March 12, 1785, Rachel Howard, of Anne Arundel devised negroes to her daughter, Elizabeth Iiams, stating that they were from the estate of her deceased husband, Joseph Howard.

The following children of William and Elizabeth (Howard) Iiams were supplied by a descendant—Richard D.; William Howard; Rebecca; Rachel; Mary; Comfort; Sarah; John; Joseph; and Frederick.

Sometime before 1806, William Iiams with brothers, Isaac and Thomas Plummer, migrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, near the present town of West Rushville. In that year he was listed as a tax payer of that county. There he died at an advanced age.

Isaac Iiams

Isaac Iiams, son of John and Rebecca (Jones) Iiams, was born in Anne Arundel County, and was a minor at the writing of his father’s will in 1782. He married on August 4, 1795, Mrs. Elizabeth (Beck) Williams, of Prince Georges County.

Children of Isaac and Elizabeth (Beck) Iiams

1. Isaac Iiams married Lucretia Allen.
2. John Wesley Iiams, born 1805, married Sarah Vansant, born 1814, Sharpsburg, Md., and lived near Rushville, O.
3. William Iiams married Catherine Stevens.
4. Rebecca Iiams married Rev. Samuel S. Bright, lived near Logan, O.
5. Elizabeth Iiams married Thomas Beall, lived at Mt. Pleasant, O.
6. Mary Ann Iiams married Joseph H. Iiams, first cousin, of Rushville, lived later at Springfield, Ill. and Iowa City, l.

Isaac and his brother, Thomas Plummer Iiams, inherited the ancestral estates in Anne Arundel County, known as “Dodon” and “Bridge Hill”. These, they sold on November 2, 1796, to James Davidson, of Anne Arundel County, for £250, and thus passed from the family the hereditary estates of the Iiams which had been in the Yate-Plummer-Iiams family for five generations.

On October 8, 1801, Isaac Iiams and Elizabeth his wife, of Frederick County, conveyed to William Williams, of Prince Georges County, for $100 “Beck’s Chance”, and portions of “Beck’s Addition”, “Piney Hedge”, “Osborn’s Lot”, and “Second Meadow”, being the dower of his wife in the estate of Richard Williams, her first husband.

Sometime after 1801, Isaac Iiams with his brothers removed from his home in Frederick County to Fairfield County, Ohio, and settled near the present town of West Rushville. There he died at an advanced age. Elizabeth, his wife, died in Logan County, Ohio, January, 1856.

Thomas Plummer Iiams 4
(1773-1847)

Thomas Plummer Iiams, son of John and Rebecca (Jones) Iiams, was born April 4, 1773, in All Hallow’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. After the death of his father, he removed to Frederick County with his mother, where he made his home until he migrated westward. On February 10, 1794, in Frederick County, he married Sarah Duval, born December 18, 1778.

Children of Thomas and Sarah (Duval) Iiams

1. John Iiams.
2. Joseph Iiams.
3. Rebecca Iiams.
4. Lewis Iiams.
5. Harriet Iiams.
6. Elizabeth Iiams.
7. Charlotte Iiams.
Between 1801 and 1806 Thomas Plummer Iiams migrated to Fairfield County in company with his brothers, William and Isaac. He became a prominent citizen of that county and served in the Ohio State Legislature from 1806 to 1808. Sarah, his wife, died in Ohio on September 9, 1811.

In 1813 Thomas Plummer Iiams conveyed to his brother, John, of Frederick County, land in Hyattstown, for $310 which had been conveyed to him by Lewis Duval.

On December 20, 1814, he married secondly Elizabeth Manly.

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Manly) Iiams

Thomas Plummer Iiams died in Muskingum, Ohio, on August 16, 1847.

Lieutenant John Iiams
(17——1823)

John Iiams, son of Captain John Iiams and Rebecca Jones, his wife, was born in All Hallow’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. On September 16, 1776, he was recommended for a commission in the militia of Anne Arundel County, and received his appointment on October 26, 1776, in a company of matrosses raised for the defense of Annapolis. He resigned his commission on May 31, 1777. It is probable that he was the John Iiams who was later commissioned an Ensign of Captain William Brogden’s Company of the South River Militia.

The Lieutenant John Iiams Chapter, Children of the American Revolution of Maryland, organized by Mrs. George W. Iiams of Baltimore in memory of her late husband honors him as a Maryland patriot and warrior.

After 1779 John Iiams removed to Frederick County and there he married Mary Waters, according to license on March 21, 1782. Mary was the daughter of John and Rachel Waters, formerly of Prince Georges County.

Children of John and Mary (Waters) Iiams
1. Jacob Iiams married Anne Howard. q.v.
2. John Waters Iiams, born 1807, married Rebecca M. Iiams. q.v.
3. Plummer Iiams.
7. Mary Iiams married John Montgomery.

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6 Archives, vol. 12.
John Iiams died in Frederick County, his will being probated on May 5, 1823. He granted freedom to the better portion of his slaves. To his sons, Jacob and John, jointly he bequeathed "Paris the Third". Jacob received in his own rights portions of "Seth’s Folly" and "Duval’s Forest", while John was devised portions of "Good Friday" and "Duval’s Forest". To his grandson, Plummer Ijams of Plummer, he willed personally. The residue of the estate was directed to be divided among the daughters, Jane Burgee, Elizabeth Duval, Mary Montgomery, and Anne McLaughlin.

An inventory of his personal estate was filed on May 8, 1823, with Jacob Iiams as the executor. The proceeds were distributed on January 17, 1825, to Singleton Burgee, Thomas Duval, John Montgomery, and John McLaughlin.

Plummer Iiams 4
(17------1795)

Plummer Iiams, son of Plummer and Ruth (Childs) Iiams, was born October 29, 1748, in All Hallow’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Jemina, born October 27, 1760, the daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Welsh.

Children of Plummer and Jemina (Welsh) Iiams
2. Plummer Iiams, born 1781, married Rebecca Iiams and Mary A. Montgomery. q.v.
5. John Iiams, born 1789, married Catherine Barnes. q.v.

Plummer Iiams in 1778 took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County.7 His wife, Jemina, departed this life April 16, 1789.

Plummer Iiams negotiated his will on February 2, 1795, in Frederick County and died the same day. He named his five children—Ann, Plummer, Ruth, Rebecca, and John. His cousin, John Iiams, was named as executor.

An inventory of his personal estate was made on March 5, 1795, with Thomas and Ann Iiams, signing as kinsmen, and John Iiams, the executor. At the final settlement of the estate in 1817, his brother-in-law, Samuel

Drury, of Anne Arundel County, however, was the executor and distributed the proceeds among the five children, as well as William Drury and Samuel Drury, the brothers-in-law.

**CAPTAIN JOHN IJAMS**

(17—1831)

John Ijams, son of Thomas and Mary (Ijams) Ijams, was born in All Hallow's Parish. On February 15, 1794, he obtained license in Anne Arundel County to marry Rachel, the daughter of Joshua and Ann (Homewood) Marriott.

*Children of John and Rachel (Marriott) Ijams*

2. Rebecca Marriott Ijams married John Ijams. *q.v.*
5. Joshua Barney Ijams, migrated west.

On June 18, 1811, John Ijams purchased a portion of "Burgess Progress" from Thomas Inguire who had received it by the will of Thomas Burgess. Shortly after this date, John Ijams trustee for the estate of Thomas Marriott late of Anne Arundel County conveyed a portion of "Nancy's Park" to Richard Snowden of Prince Georges County.

John Ijams on February 22, 1812, conveyed for $200 to John L. Hammond land at "Indian Landing". The deed stated that the land had passed through John Marriott, Vachel Stevens, Adam Rebb, John Williams, Thomas Spurrier, and William Templeman.

The seat of John Ijams was in the South River Hundred near the Patuxent where he died during 1831. By his will, Joshua was bequeathed 90 acres of "Water's Lot", which had been purchased from Aquila Waters, various personalty, and was placed under the guardianship of Bushrod W. Marriott. Rachel Maria was devised personalty and placed under the guardianship of her married sister, Ann Brown. The latter received portion of "Duval's Delight". Franklin and Rebecca were willed separate portions of "Nancy's Park" and "Hifford's Delight" in the forks of the Patuxent. Isaac Plummer was bequeathed a portion of "Duval's Delight". All of the seven children received personalty. He also mentioned his tract "Burgess Progress". The executors were Bushrod W. Marriott, Franklin Lafayette Ijams, and Benjamin Brown.
John Ijams apparently served in one of the late wars of the country or was a commissioned officer of the State Militia. In 1834 Bushrod W. Marriott who was appointed an executor of the will of "Captain John Ijams" as well as the guardian of his son, Joshua B. Ijams, declined to act and requested the courts to appoint Isaac P. Ijams.

Richard Iiams 5
(17—1825)

Richard Iiams, son of Richard and Eleanor Iiams, was born in All Hallow's Parish. He settled with his father in Frederick County, where he married Elizabeth Pottenger, of a family which settled early in Calvert County. Their first five children were born in or near Elizabethtown (Hagerstown).

Children of Richard and Elizabeth (Pottenger) Iiams
1. Thomas Iiams married Mary, dau. of Dennis and Elizabeth (Zook) Smith.
2. Richard Iiams married Mary ———.
3. Otho Iiams married Nancy Cole.
4. Rezin Iiams married Phoebe, dau. of Isaac and Deborah (French) Clark.
5. John Iiams married Ruth Barker, removed to Athens, O.
6. William Iiams married Charity ———.

Richard Iiams removed from Maryland to Washington County, Pennsylvania, near Nineveh, now in Greene County. It is traditional that he served in the Revolutionary War, for stories are related of his drilling the militia and holding muster at his mill every Saturday night. He was a millwright like his kinsmen who had also settled in that section. He died about 1825, and was buried in Bates Fork Cemetery, Greene County, among his wife and several children. His will which was proved in Greene County, describes himself as "Richard Iiams Jr."

Jacob Iiams 5

Jacob Iiams, son of John and Mary (Waters) Iiams, was born in Frederick County. On March 15, 1814, he was married to Anne, the daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Campbell) Howard.
Children of Jacob and Anne (Howard) Iiams

1. Rebecca Iiams married John Wilcoxen.

On April 29, 1845, at the distribution of the estate of John Cornelius Howard, the share of his daughter, Anne Ijams, was disbursed to the following heirs—John Wilcoxen and Rebecca his wife, and William H. Ijams and Mary his wife.

John Waters Iiams

(1807-18—)

John Waters Iiams, son of John and Mary (Waters) Iiams, was born 1807 in Frederick County. On May 25, 1827, in Frederick County he obtained license to marry Rebecca Marriott Iiams, a kinswoman. Rebecca was born 1808, the daughter of John and Rachel (Marriott) Iiams.

Children of John and Rebecca (Iiams) Iiams

1. Maria A. Iiams, born 1832.
2. Richard Iiams, born 1834.
4. Jacob W. Iiams, born 1838.
5. Josephine Iiams, born 1842.

The above-named children were listed as part of his household by the Census of 1850. In that year he was a planter of Anne Arundel County and possessed realty appraised at $1,000.

Plummer Iiams

(1781-1849)

Plummer Iiams, son of Plummer and Jemina (Welsh) Iiams, was born March 8, 1781. He first married his cousin, Rebecca, the daughter of John and Mary (Waters) Iiams, in Frederick County, on March 4, 1804.

Children of Plummer and Rebecca (Iiams) Iiams


After the death of his first wife, Plummer Iiams married on March 2, 1815, in Frederick County, Mary Ann, the daughter of John Montgomery.
Children of Plummer and Mary Ann (Montgomery) Iiams

2. John Iiams, born Sept. 1817, died 1824.
5. Rebecca Iiams, born Nov. 11, 1822, married John Montgomery Carpenter, of Va., Nov. 24, 1841.
7. Charles Montgomery Iiams, born 1827, died 1828.

His second wife died in Frederick County on January 7, 1829; he died in Frederick County on June 25, 1849.

John Iiams 5
(1789-1879)

John Iiams, son of Plummer and Jemina (Welsh) Iiams, was born April 3, 1789, in Frederick County. About two weeks after his birth his mother died, whereupon he was raised by his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Drury, of Anne Arundel County.

On April 27, 1814, John Iiams married Catherine Barnes in Baltimore County.

Children of John and Catherine (Barnes) Iiams

1. Elizabeth Iiams.
2. John Iiams.
3. Mary Iiams.
4. Emily Iiams.
5. Jane Iiams.
7. William Henry Iiams, born Oct. 6, 1822, married 1853, Isabella, daughter of John and Hester (Leaf) King.

John Iiams on August 23, 1813, was called into military service to answer an emergency and served as a private in Captain James Forster's Company, 51st Regiment Maryland Militia until August 30, same year. On August 19, 1814, he was commissioned a first lieutenant of the same company and regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Amey. He was in active service until November 18, 1814, during which time he was engaged in the defence of Baltimore on September 12, 1814, and the bombardment of
Fort McHenry. After the War of 1812 John Ijams served as first lieutenant and then captain of a company of the Maryland Militia.

Under the Act of 1850, John Ijams received 40 acres of bounty land in Clayton County, Iowa, which he assigned to William Joshua Barney. Under the Act of 1855, he received an additional 120 acres in Monroe County, Wisconsin, which he conveyed to Jonathan R. Warner.

On March 7, 1871, he applied for a service pension as a veteran of the War of 1812, which was subsequently granted. At that time he took an oath of support to the Constitution, whereas his loyalty to the United States during the Civil War was certified by Jesse Hiss and Jesse House, both residents of Baltimore. He died in Baltimore County August 31, 1879, at the age of 90 years.

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8 War of 1812 Pensions, Veterans' Administration, Washington.
RICHARD Iiams ^2

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

Richard Iiams, son of William and Elizabeth (Cheney) Iiams, was born about 1675 in the South River Hundred of Anne Arundel County. On January 16, 1706, according to the records of All Hallow's Parish, he was married to his cousin, Ann, born May 18, 1691, the daughter of Richard and Mary Cheney. The births of their six children are found in the parish register.

Children of Richard and Ann (Cheney) Iiams

1. Elizabeth Iiams, born Aug. 12, 1707.

Ann Iiams, his wife, was buried from All Hallow's Church on October 16, 1713. After the death of Ann, Richard Iiams married secondly Elizabeth ———, who survived him. The four following children not mentioned in the parish register are believed to be of the second union.

Children of Richard and Elizabeth Iiams

7. John Iiams.
8. Charity Iiams.
10. Aaron Iiams, bap. All Hallow's, June 24, 1721; another entry reads
    “if not already baptized, Aug. 22, 1722”.

On October 1, 1700, Benjamin Burgess, Mariner, Gent., of Anne Arundel County, for £70 conveyed to Richard Iiams, Planter, “Iiams’ Purchase”, being an improved tract formerly called “Burgess’ Choice”, lying on South River Ridge. In 1704 Richard Iiams sold a portion of “Iiams’ Purchase”, afterwards called “Jacob’s Lot”, to John Jacob for £27. At the same time Richard Iiams purchased for £55 another portion of “Burgess’ Choice” which was renamed “Iiams’ Last Purchase”. On June 8, 1727, Richard and his wife, Elizabeth, conveyed “Iiams’ Purchase” and “Iiams’ Last Purchase” to Richard Snowden, Gent., for the consideration of £45/11. In 1742 he purchased from Richard Snowden and Elizabeth his wife, a tract known as “Birmingham”.
On June 7, 1710, Richard Iiams of Anne Arundel County sold to Henry Fitch of Prince Georges County for £25 a portion of "Iiams' Choice", lying in Prince Georges County. Ann Iiams, his wife, acknowledged the conveyance. Subsequently, a law suit developed over the boundary between this tract and "Cheney's Adventure", at which time Richard Iiams swore in court that he was 56 years of age, and his brother, William, swore to be 59 years of age. Joseph Jacob of Prince Georges County, then aged 14, certified that a certain oak was the mark, as he was present with Charles Cheney when George Burgess made the survey.

Richard Iiams dated his will March, 1747, it being witnessed by Richard, William, Thomas, John, and Rebecca Iiams. The instrument, however, was not admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County until August, 1761. He left his wife, Elizabeth, an interest in the personal estate during her widowhood, but on her remarriage it was to be divided among John, William, Mary, and Charity. He devised personalty to Sarah and Elizabeth. The dwelling and plantation he bequeathed to John and William.

The inventory of his personal estate was taken on March 14, 1764, with Thomas and John Iiams as the kinsmen, and Elizabeth Iiams, as the executrix.

Some years later, on January 24, 1780, Sarah Iiams of Anne Arundel County, spinster, who certified that she was the granddaughter of Richard Iiams, Sr., deceased of Anne Arundel County, stated that her grandfather mortgaged on June 8, 1727, "Iiams' Purchase" to Richard Snowden for £45/11/0. She furthermore stated that she was entitled to equity in the transaction and conveyed her rights to Gassaway Rawlings for the consideration of £1,000.
GEORGE IIAMS 2

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

George Iiams, son of William and Elizabeth (Cheney) Iiams, was born in All Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth ———. The births of six children are found in the parish register.

Children of George and Elizabeth Iiams

1. Jacob Iiams. q.v.
2. Susannah Iiams.
5. Samuel Iiams, born Feb. 23, 1721/2.
7. John Iiams, born Nov. 18, 1725.

George Iiams at one time lived in Prince Georges County, as substantiated in March, 1735, by a deed to Thomas Clark, son of Thomas (deceased) formerly of Edgecomb Precinct, Province of North Carolina, a portion of “Iiams’ Choice”, lying in Prince Georges County on the Patuxent River, adjacent to the land of Richard Iiams. Elizabeth Iiams, his wife, acknowledged her dower rights.

He, however, in later life resided at “Bright Seal”, which lay at the head of South River. In 1751 for the natural love he held for his son, William Iiams, he gave 100 acres of “Bright Seal”.

The will of George Iiams was dated September 30, 1745, but it was not proved in Anne Arundel County until 1763. George and William received the dwelling and plantation located on “Bright Seal”, containing 100 acres. Jacob was willed £10, and Mary and Susannah were devised personalty. The inventory of his personal estate was taken on March 12, 1765, with his widow, Elizabeth Iiams, as the executrix.

His widow on June 23, 1769, deeded to her son, William, for £16 all her dower rights in the tract of “Bright Seal”, the property of her late husband.

JACOB IIAMS 3

Jacob Iiams, son of George and Elizabeth Iiams, was probably born in All Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel County. The name of his wife is unknown, but a son, William, was made an heir in the will of his uncle,
William Iiams, in 1780. Jacob Iiams was living in Anne Arundel County in 1778, at which time he took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland.1 He was not a tax payer in Anne Arundel in 1782.

GEORGE Iiams 3

George Iiams, son of George and Elizabeth Iiams, was baptized at All Hallow's Parish on March 22, 1718. On November 26, 1751, George Iiams, Bricklayer, was the recipient of a gift from his father of 100 acres of "Bright Seal", which George Sr. had purchased from James Carroll, lying at the head of South River and north branch of the Patuxent River, adjoining "Duval's Delight". On January 23, 1756, George Jr. conveyed his portion of "Bright Seal" to his brother, William. George Iiams was not a tax payer in Anne Arundel County in 1782.

WILLIAM Iiams, GENT. 3

(1723-17—)

William Iiams, son of George and Elizabeth Iiams, was born in All Hallow's Parish, on December 22, 1723. He married twice, if any issues resulted they did not mature.

On September 27, 1755, he held a mortgage on the property of Francis Day, Jr., Planter, of Anne Arundel County.

William Iiams, Gent. on March 9, 1763, purchased from William Kirkland of Anne Arundel County, the tract "Goodman", containing 104 improved acres. This tract he sold to Thomas Rutland, Jr., Merchant, for £150 in 1764. Elizabeth, his wife, acknowledged the sale.

William Iiams after the death of Richard Williams Jr., in February, 1770, married Ann, his widow. She in 1774 conveyed property to her only daughter, Mary Elizabeth, then the wife of William Harwood.

On March 11, 1773, William Iiams purchased from Stockett Williams for £338 "Hickory Hills", a tract which on October 6, 1759, had been conveyed to Stockett Williams by his father, Richard Williams. In 1779, he received from Mary Williams of Montgomery County, the widow of Stockett Williams, all her dower rights in "Hickory Hills", for the consideration of £325.

On March 26, 1774, he and Samuel Iiams, a planter of Anne Arundel County, conveyed to John Conway, formerly of Prince Georges County, for £254 "Bright Seal" of 100 acres, also "Duval's Range" and "Popular Gray". Ann, the wife of William Iiams, acknowledged the transaction.

In 1778, William Iiams of George, administered on the estate of Eleanor S. Lawrence, late of Anne Arundel County. William Iiams of George dated his will February 11, 1780, it being proved in Anne Arundel County, November 15, 1780. He left his brother, Jacob, his wearing apparel and made a legacy to Jacob’s son, William. He devised personalty to Margaret and Comfort Williams, the daughter and widow respectively of Benjamin Williams, also to his nephew William Welsh, Edward Hall of Henry, and Avis Smith (formerly Avis Day). His dwelling and plantation “Hickory Hills”, he bequeathed to his nephew, William Welsh, whom he named as executor.
MISCELLANEOUS IIAMS DATA

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY IIAMS

At the beginning of the Revolution, a few families of Ijams were residents of Prince Georges County. This fact was testified in 1833 by John Frederick Ijams, of Grainger County, Tennessee, when he applied for a Revolutionary pension. According to his testimony there were Lloyd Ijams, William Ijams, Richard Ijams, Thomas Ijams, John Ijams, and another William Ijams who was his brother, all living on the road between Bladensburg and Annapolis. The land records of that county, however, show very few land deeds which is apparent that they were for the most part tenant farmers.

Benjamin Gaither, of Prince Georges County, a widower without children, bequeathed nearly his entire estate at his death to Benjamin Ijams of the same county. Benjamin in April, 1798, mortgaged that which he had received from Gaither. But a subsequent lawsuit brought about by the legal heirs of Benjamin Gaither regained through a technicality what is believed to be the entire estate.

It is traditional that the North Carolina Ijams were descended from Vachel, Thomas, and Beale Ijams, who came either from Queen Anne Parish or Queen Anne County.

JOHN IJAMS

John Ijams of Anne Arundel County about 1760 married Ariana, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Worthington, but more recently the widow of Nicholas Watkins. On March 12, 1761, he and Ariana his wife rendered the final statement on the estate of Nicholas Watkins. The balance was distributed by them to the following children of the deceased—Margaret, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Nicholas, and Gassaway.

It is not known how many children were born to John Ijams and Ariana his wife, but the following has been proved.

Children of John and Ariana (Worthington) Ijams

1. Beale Ijams married Elizabeth Little. q.v.

BEALE IJAMS

It is traditional that Beale Ijams, the son of John and Ariana (Worthington) Ijams, removed from Prince Georges County to Rowan County, North Carolina. His wife was Elizabeth Little.
Children of Beale and Elizabeth (Little) Ijams

1. William Little Ijams, removed to Kentucky.
2. Ariana Worthington Ijams.
4. Matilda Ijams.
5. Sarah Ijams married ——— Beck.
7. Elizabeth Ijams.
8. Denton Ijams married Margaret Coon.
10. Nancy Ijams.

Beale Ijams settled on a farm near the present town of Mocksville, North Carolina, where he died and was buried. The old place is still owned (1932) by a descendant, Morgan Cass Ijams.

William Ijams

On January 5, 1782, William Ijams married Charity Ryan in Anne Arundel County. In that year he was living in the Patuxent Hundred with four in family and was possessed of a portion of “Water’s Lotte”, and a portion of “Robinhood Forrest”.

On May 7, 1795, William Ijams, Blacksmith, of Anne Arundel County, purchased from Benjamin Penn, Yeoman, of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and Rebecca his wife, for £100 land on the Patuxent River called “Duval’s Delight” containing 50 acres, then in the possession of Vachel Warfield, the same being granted to Rebecca Penn, by her father John Ryan.

Thomas Ijams
(17 —1785)

In 1782 Thomas Ijams was a tax payer in the Upper Rhodes River Hundred of Anne Arundel and was seized of “Burgess Purchase”. It was probably he whose will was proved in Anne Arundel County on August 9, 1785, with Thomas Noble Stockett and Caleb Stewart as the witnesses. He named his two nephews Thomas Mattocks and Richard Fogget, and niece Mary Tull—also Elizabeth Ann Harwood, the daughter of Richard Harwood Jr.
Thomas Iiams
(17—1786)

Thomas Iiams married Anne Neale on November 22, 1780, in St. James Parish, Anne Arundel County. His will was dated January 4, 1786, and proved in Anne Arundel County on January 14, following. He named his wife, Anne, and brother, Samuel.

Thomas Ijams

Thomas Ijams married Sarah, the daughter of Joseph Marriott, as proved by the following deed: "Sarah Iiams wife of Thomas Iiams of Anne Arundel County on 18 October 1797, for £100 sold to Philip Hammond ‘Cordwell’, as devised to her by the will of her father, Joseph Marriott ‘.

In 1791 he and Sarah his wife conveyed “Sally’s Lot” to Lancelot Warfield. Thomas Ijams was the administrator of Thomas Marriott and rendered a final account on his estate to the court on April 6, 1793.

Benjamin Ijams

The Benjamin Ijams of Prince Georges County who was made an heir in the will of Benjamin Gaither in 1793 was probably the latter’s nephew and namesake, although no relationship was stated in the will. From the lawsuit which followed, it is disclosed that Benjamin Gaither had a sister, Elizabeth Ijams, whose heirs shared in the distribution of his estate.

In 1798 Benjamin Ijams of Prince Georges County sold “Farmer’s Purchase”, at which time his wife, Polly, relinquished her third. It is therefore conclusive that he was the one who married Mary, the daughter of John Mitchell, the license being secured in Baltimore County on May 19, 1798. Shortly after their marriage they migrated west and eventually settled at Memphis, Tennessee.

One of their children was William who married Maria J. Bailey. At the beginning of the Civil War William Ijams sold his property in Tennessee and was leaving for the North when he was robbed and murdered. His issues were: Roxanna, Hannah, Jane, Maria, Francis Marion, Benjamin, and George. The latter two were killed at the Battle of Chattanooga while fighting in the Confederate Army.
Vachel Ijams

Revolutionary records show that Vachel Ijams was a private in a battalion of militia raised during 1781 in Queen Anne County. How he became associated with a battalion of the Eastern Shore is not known. A search of the land records of Queen Anne County shows no Ijams as land owners during that period nor were there any Ijams wills probated in that county. It can be concluded that adventure brought him to the Eastern Shore during the war, and then after the cessation of hostilities he removed to Rowan County, North Carolina, where he ultimately settled. His descendants to this day maintain the tradition that their ancestor, Vachel, came to North Carolina from Queen Anne County, Maryland.

In North Carolina, he married according to family tradition Martha Cunningham. If such be the case, she was a widow, for evidence is quite strong that she was a daughter of Basil and Margaret (Watkins) Gaither, of Rowan County. Vachel Ijams had a son named Gaither, another Burgess (a name common in this branch of the Gaither family), and a daughter Margaret (presumably after her grandmother). Although none of the matured children carried the name of Basil after their grandfather, it appears in the next generation among the grandchildren of Vachel and Martha Ijams.

Children of Vachel and Martha (Gaither) Ijams

1. Margaret Ijams married ——— Edwards.
2. Wilson Ijams, Capt. 2d Miss. Inf., War with Mexico.
3. Pearson Ijams, served in Mexican War.
4. Joseph Ijams married Elizabeth Baxter, removed shortly after his marriage about 1830, to Alabama.
5. Burgess Ijams married ——— Woodward.
6. Anne Ijams married ——— McClamrock.
7. Elizabeth Ijams married George Herndon, lived in Lauderdale Co., Ala.
8. Gaither Ijams served in Mexican War.

Thomas Ijams

It is traditional that Thomas Ijams who died in Davison County, North Carolina, was a native of Maryland. His wife was Nancy Carvel, by whom the following children were born—Sarah, Henrietta, William, George Washington, Richard, Thomas, John, Ellen, Rachel, Nancy, and ———.
JACOB FAMILY

Many bearing the name of Jacob in Maryland today can trace their descent to a seeker of opportunities in the new world by the surname of John. In 1665 at the age of thirty-three he set foot on the shores of Maryland as an indentured servant of James Warner, Esq., of the South River Hundred. Under the ethics and law of the Province he was obliged to give his lord a specified period of service before he politically and socially became a free tenant of the Lord Proprietor. Many of Maryland’s most prominent settlers entered the Province in this manner, to mention two—Richard Warfield and Ninian Beall.

In the early colonial times the indentured servants lived almost on social equality with their masters, but after 1700 and the subsequent introduction of slave labor the lot of the white indentures was far from pleasant. In proving that very few social lines existed between the lord and the indentured servant, in the next generation a son of John Jacob married a niece of James Warner.

One of the descendants of John Jacob has idealized his ancestor and has claimed for him descent from a list of noble and gentry ancestors of County Kent, England. His father, it is claimed, was killed by Cromwell’s men while fighting under the royalist colors. This, we trust, is true, but remains to be proved more conclusively. It has been handed down to many descendants of the present day that the family originated in Wales which, if true, would challenge the Kentish belief.

It may be that misfortune befell his house after the death of his father and inasmuch as the Jacobs were not in sympathy with the Cromwellian régime, their position and resources became somewhat impaired. Perhaps from these circumstances John Jacob was glad to find a benefactor in James Warner to defer his expenses to America and he in return gave services. In 1673 John Jacob was one of the witnesses at the signing of the will of his lord.

The position of John Jacob in the Province is proved by the following: “2 Dec 1674 cam John Jacob of Anne Arundel County and proved his rights to 50 acres of land for his time of service performed in the Province to James Warner, 9 years since”. A warrant was subsequently issued for 50 acres of land on March 2, 1675, on South River, bordering a stream which later became known as Jacob’s Creek.
From John Jacob has sprung numerous persons bearing that cognomen now scattered throughout the United States, while the most prominent branch resides in Kentucky, established by a member who in the early days of the westward movement crossed the mountains and settled on the south banks of the Ohio.

Another descendant of John Jacob settled in Hampshire County, Virginia, and his son after the establishment of that section of the Old Dominion as West Virginia became one of the early governors of the new State.

Near the banks of the Magothy River lies the town of Jacobsville, named from the family and in many colonial graveyards in the vicinity may be found old tombstones, bearing the inscription of members of the Jacob family. In the burying grounds of the old Magothy Meeting House situated in the hamlet of Jacobsville, lies Dorsey Jacob, a descendant, for many years pastor of the church.

John Jacob
(1632-1726)

John Jacob, the pioneer, was a member of the Established Church of England and transferred his faith to many of his descendants. The early records of the Episcopal parishes of Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties contain numerous names of births, baptisms, and marriages of the Jacobs.

In 1681 John Jacob married Anne, the twenty-year old daughter of Richard Cheney, a neighboring planter of South River. The baptism of Anne was evidently neglected, for in the early records of All Hallow’s Parish appears the following: “Anne the wife of John Jacob Sr. was baptized July 6, 1720”.

Children of John and Anne (Cheney) Jacob

2. Elizabeth Jacob, born 1683, married Mareen Duval the Younger, Oct. 21, 1701.
4. John Jacob, born 1686, married Mary Swanson. q.v.
5. Benjamin Jacob, born 1688, married Alice Westall. q.v.
7. Anne Jacob married George, son of George and Sarah Westall, Oct. 23, 1711.
8. Richard Jacob, born 1697–8, married Hannah Howard. q.v.
10. Samuel Jacob, baptized Jan. 1, 1704, married Elizabeth Stewart. q.v.
John Jacob was deeded before the death of his father-in-law, "for the natural love and affection" 150 acres of "Cheney’s Resolution", lying in Anne Arundel County. From time to time he added to his estate by purchase until at his death he was seized of a comparatively large landed estate along the South River as well as tracts in Prince Georges County.

John Jacob was either a justice or a member of the Grand Jury of the Provincial Court during the spring session of 1697. His name with twenty-three others appears to the following:

“We the Justices as well as the Grand Jury are of the Opinion that the Work about the State House is Strong Rough work, the Leakes in the Shingling being made tite; as for the Church (St. Ann’s) what appears to Us we do think very good and well Contrived if there be a quick set Hedge Planted it will be better.”

In 1726 when John Jacob was a witness in court over the estate of his late father-in-law, Richard Cheney, he swore that he was about ninety-four years of age. Anne his wife swore to be about sixty-five years.

The will of John Jacob was dated June 4, 1719, but it was not proved until December 1, 1726. He was buried from All Hallow’s Church on October 29, 1726.

By his will, John Jr. received the parental dwelling and plantation on South River bordering Jacob’s Creek. Joseph and Benjamin were each devised 200 acres of land in Prince Georges County. His wife received the residue of the realty and the personal estate during life. On her death the lands were to be divided between Richard and Samuel, the younger sons, and the personal estate between the two daughters.

Anne survived her husband nearly four years. She died in the spring of 1730 and was buried from the parish church on the first day of May.

1 Archives, vol. 23, p. 96.
JOSEPH JACOB

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

Joseph Jacob, the first son of John and Ann (Cheney) Jacob, was born about 1685 in the South River Hundred. On October 1, 1706, in All Hallow's Parish, he married Elizabeth Jones. After their marriage Joseph and his wife resided in All Hallow's Parish where their first two children were born. Before the birth of their third child in January, 1712, however, they had removed to Queen Anne Parish of Prince Georges County, where the births of their next five children are recorded.

At the writing of his father's will in 1720, he was living on lands owned by John Jacob Sr., and according to the terms of the will received title to them in fee simple. The birth of the last child in 1727, however, is recorded in Westminster Parish which leaves much to be assumed. It looks as if after 1725 Joseph and his wife removed from Prince Georges County and settled in the northern section of Anne Arundel County. The fact that Joseph with his family ultimately settled in Westminster Parish is further proved by the marriage of his second son, Benjamin. In 1732 Benjamin married a maiden of that parish and was united by the rector.

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Jones) Jacob

2. Benjamin Jacob, born 1710, married Anne Hope. q.v.
4. Shadrock Jacob, born Apr. 13, 1716.
5. Rebecca Jacob, born Aug. 22, 1718.
6. Joshua Jacob, born Jan. 27, 1720/1, died young.

On November 27, 1727, Joseph Jacob, of Prince Georges County, deeded to William Ducker, a tailor, “Jacob's Hope”, formerly a portion of “Cheney’s Adventure” lying on the west side of Patuxent River. Elizabeth Jacob, the wife of Joseph, waived her dower rights.

No record has been found of the administration of his estate, and other than his son, Benjamin, nothing further is known of his descendants.
Benjamin Jacob
(1710-1733)

Benjamin Jacob, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Jacob, was born December 10, 1710, in All Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel County. It seems as if his early childhood was spent in Prince Georges County at his father's plantation, but about 1727, with his parents he removed to Westminster Parish. He married on July 7, 1732, Anne, the daughter of George Hope, of Anne Arundel County. The births of the following children are found in the parish register, that there were others is probable.

Children of Benjamin and Ann (Hope) Jacob


Benjamin Jacob died intestate, at what date it is not known, for letters of administration on his estate were not issued by the court. He, however, was dead by September, 1741, for during that month his widow assigned to William Donavon Clary for £80 the lease which her deceased husband held on 100 acres of "Dorhorogan", land owned by Charles Carroll of Annapolis.

Ann, his widow, was departed by 1749, as is shown by the following deed, when her brother, George Hope, confirmed to Richard Jacob for 20 shillings, land which Benjamin Jacob had sold to Richard Jacob and which the brother claimed title by the virtue of his father's will.

On September 28, 1749, George Hope, Schoolmaster, of Anne Arundel County, sold to Richard Jacob, Planter, of Anne Arundel County for 20 shillings "Dunchworth" "late in the occupation of Benjamin which said land Benjamin Jacob hath sold unto the said Richard Jacob by virtue of a freehold by his wife . . . that he the said George Hope hath, should, or ought to have by and after the decease of Ann Jacob, sister of the said George Hope . . . George Hope, deceased, father of the said George Hope by his last will and testament devised unto the said Ann and Mary his daughters for and during the life of the said Ann and Mary . . . which Mary sold her rights unto the above to Benjamin Jacob husband of the said Ann ".

Notes.—The following abstracts taken from the records of Fairfax County, Virginia, concerning Jacob may or may not pertain to the descendants of Joseph Jacob.

In 1747, Samuel Elliott sold to Joseph Jacob, both of Fairfax County, for 530 pounds of tobacco, land lying in Truro Parish. The index shows that Joseph Jacob
conveyed to Joseph Jacobs, Jr. sometime between 1750 and 1754 land, but a copy of the deed is missing.

The will of Joseph Jacobs, of Fairfax County, was proved in January 16, 1815, when he bequeathed to his son, Moses, all realty, and to Moses and daughter Jane, all moveable goods. The residue of his estate was willed to his wife, Elizabeth, and then to the following children after her decease—Alcy Aldrige, William Jacobs, Mary Clark, Jane Jacobs, and Moses Jacobs.

It has been proved that Moses Jacob, son of the above, migrated to Kentucky and married Mary Daniels. Some of his descendants are still living in that State.
John Jacob, son of John and Anne (Cheney) Jacob, was born in the South River Hundred, Anne Arundel County, in 1686. He married Mary Swanson on July 4, 1706, according to the records of All Hallow's Parish.

Children of John and Mary (Swanson) Jacob

1. John Jacob married Rebecca ———. q.v.
2. Jeremiah Jacob married Rachel Gaither. q.v. ———. q.v.
5. Mary Jacob, bap. 1717, buried Apr. 9, 1729.
6. Rachel Jacob.

On February 27, 1704, John Jacob purchased for £27 from Richard Iiams a tract of land called “Jacob’s Lot”, being a portion of “Iiams’ Purchase” which was also a part of “Burgess’ Choice”, containing 25 acres. He also purchased on August 29, 1724, from Gilbert Pattison “Charles’ Frolic”, and another portion of “Burgess’ Choice”, consisting of 64 acres.

Mary, his wife, died in 1722, and was buried from All Hallow’s Church on November 6, of that year. On August 24, 1731, according to the records of All Hallow’s Parish, John Jacob married “Alice Cheney alias Jones”. The significance of her cognomen has not been determined. She was probably Alice Jones, born December 9, 1696, the daughter of William and Alice Jones of All Hallow’s Parish. No issues of this second union, however, have been proved.

On February 2, 1737, Alice Jacob joined her husband in a deed of conveyance to his son, Jeremiah Jacob, by which they devised to him for natural love the tract “Jacob’s Lot”, lying next to the land of John Jacob Sr.

The will of John Jacob was dated August 16, 1729, but it was not admitted to probate until May 12, 1740. He bequeathed the dwelling and plantation to his son, John, but in the event that he died without issues it would revert to Jeremiah and Zachariah. Jeremiah was willed “Jacob’s Lot”, containing 25 acres. Zachariah was given 67 acres of “Charles’ Frolic”, but in the event that he died without issues then to the three daughters, Charity, Rachel, and Mary.

The land was not to be sold to any strangers, but to remain among the children. The sons were to be of age at 16 years and the girls at 14. The
overseers were his brother, Benjamin Jacob, and his son-in-law, Richard Welsh.

At the inventory of his estate, John and Zachariah Jacob signed as the kinsmen, with John Jacob III as executor. The second son, Jeremiah, however, completed the administration and on August 21, 1741, rendered an account at which the personal effects were valued at £449/3/2.

**Jeremiah Jacob**

*1712-17—*

Jeremiah Jacob, the second son of John and Mary (Swanson) Jacob, was born about 1712 in All Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He was married by the parish clergyman on November 29, 1736, to Rachel, the daughter of Edward and Rachel Gaither.

**Children of Jeremiah and Rachel (Gaither) Jacob**

1. Jeremiah Jacob, born 1745, married Rebecca Dowden. *q.v.*
3. John Jacob, born 1754.
6. Ruth Jacob, born 1763.

A complete list of his children, however, has not been found. The younger ones were proved by the parish census of 1776, and inasmuch as he was married in 1736, there were others born, besides Jeremiah Jr., before 1753.

Jeremiah Jacob completed the administration of his father's estate in 1741. About 1766 he and his family left the environs of their forbears, and removed to Sugar Land Hundred, Frederick County, now in Montgomery County. On June 16, 1766, he leased from John Hepburn, of Prince Georges County, a portion of "Hanover", containing 100 improved acres. The consideration was £1 annually for the first seven years, then £4 for the next 14 years.

Jeremiah Jacob was the second one to take the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Montgomery County under the "Worship O'Neal Campbell's Returns".1

Jeremiah Jacob died sometime before the first Federal Census of 1790.

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Two of his sons—Edward G., and Zachariah—served in the Third Company of the Upper Militia of Montgomery County Militia, while his son, John, served in the Sixth Company of the same battalion.²

**John Jacob**³

(1709–17–)

John Jacob, son of John and Mary (Swanson) Jacob, was born about 1709 in All Hallow's Parish, and baptized February 22, 1710. He married Rebecca ———, about 1734. The births of the following children are found in the parish records.

*Children of John and Rebecca Jacob*

4. Rachel Jacob, born Feb. 9, 1741.
5. Rebecca Jacob, born Sept. 15, 1744.

On June 6, 1749, John Jacob conveyed to Jesser Hall Jr., of Baltimore County "Steare's Park", lying near the head of Stoney Creek in Anne Arundel County. Rebecca Jacob, wife of John, waived her dower rights. On April 23, 1751, Samuel Jacob and John Jacob for £30 deeded a portion of "Cheney's Resolution" to William Iiams. On November 7, 1759, John Jacob of Anne Arundel County sold another portion of "Cheney's Resolution" to William Iiams Jr.

At the assessment list of Anne Arundel County in 1782, there was a John Jacob with four in family living in the Upper Rhodes River Hundred, where the lands of John Jacob II were located, but he was seized of no realty.

**Zachariah Jacob**³

(1714–1761)

Zachariah Jacob, son of John and Mary (Swanson) Jacob, was born 1714 in All Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Susannah ———. The births of the following children are recorded in the parish register.

Children of Zachariah and Susannah Jacob

1. Samuel Jacob, born Mar. 23, 1741, married Mary Davis. q.v.
2. Susannah Maria Jacob, born Sept. 5, 1744.
5. William Jacob, born Apr. 19, 1752, married Mary (Monk) Riston. q.v.
6. Ezekiel Jacob, born June 19, 1754, married Anne Davis. q.v.
7. John Jeremiah Jacob, born 1757, married Mary Whitehead and Susan McDevitt. q.v.
8. Gabriel Jacob, born July 1, 1759; commissioned ensign of infantry, Aug. 31, 1780. (Archives, vol. 43.)

Zachariah Jacob in 1755 was the administrator of the estate of William Jones and in 1756 the bondsman of Sarah Jones in the administration of the estate of Benjamin Jones.

Zachariah Jacob died intestate in Anne Arundel County in the latter part of 1761. The court named his widow, Susannah, the administratrix. It appears that the estate was not finally settled until 1773 at which time his son, Samuel, completed the administration. Jeremiah Jacob and John Sellman were the bondsmen.

Samuel Jacob 4
(1741-1806)

Samuel Jacob, son of Zachariah and Susannah Jacob, was born March 23, 1741, in All Hallow's Parish. By the Rev. David Love on January 19, 1769, he was married to Mary Davis. She, the daughter of Robert and Sarah (Paine) Davis, was born October 8, 1738, in All Hallow’s Parish.

Children of Samuel and Mary (Davis) Jacob

1. Robert Jacob, born Oct. 19, 1770, married Anne, dau. of Benjamin and Sarah Welsh, Feb. 15, 1801.
2. Sarah Jacob, born July 18, 1772, married first Roger Ditty, Mar. 8, 1797, and second John Davis.
3. Daniel Paine Jacob, born May 19, 1774.
4. Arnold Davis Jacob, born Dec. 1, 1777.

According to the tax list of 1782, Samuel Jacob was seized of "Charles Frolic", appraised at £134 in the Upper Hundred of Rhodes River, and was the head of a family of eight.

In 1790 Samuel Jacob filed a bill in court, regarding the tract "Larkin’s Choice" of 11½ acres purchased from William Davis, against Allen Gwynn,
the administrator of the estate of William Davis, deceased, and the heirs-at-law—Samuel Lockwood Davis, Sarah Davis (deceased by 1811), William Chisson Davis, John P. Davis (later removed from the State), and Margaret Davis, later the wife of Thomas Richardson. The suit was not settled until sometime after the death of Samuel Jacob when his four children and heirs continued the case.

Samuel Jacob died intestate in 1806, when the court named his two sons, Robert and Daniel, the administrators. After all debts and fees were extracted the estate was valued at $3,923.96. Robert Davis and Robert Welsh were the bondsmen. The estate was finally settled in 1814.

**Ezekiel Jacob**

(1754-180-)

Ezekiel Jacob, son of Zachariah and Susannah Jacob, was born June 19, 1754, in All Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel County. On March 9, 1781, he secured license in Anne Arundel County to marry Anne, born April 30, 1768, the daughter of Daniel and Anne (Johnson) Davis.

*Children of Ezekiel and Anne (Davis) Jacob*

1. Priscilla Jacob, born 1782, married Jeremiah Hughes, July 8, 1807.
2. Anne Jacob, born 1786, unmarried in 1812.
3. David Love Jacob, born 1790, named after rector of All Hallow’s.
4. Elizabeth Jacob, born 1792, spinster.
5. Julia Jacob, born 1796, spinster.

The estate of Ezekiel Jacob was distributed by his widow and administratrix on August 6, 1806. Her only son, David Love, was declared in 1812 *non compos mentis* by the court and deemed unable to manage his estate, whereas his brother-in-law, Jeremiah Hughes, was named as guardian.

The will of Anne, the widow of Ezekiel Jacob, was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on February 24, 1837. The only heirs mentioned were the two daughters, Elizabeth and Julia Jacob, who were bequeathed the lot with improvements in Annapolis.

**Lieutenant William Jacob**

(1752-1792)

William Jacob, in the register of St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County speaks of himself as the fifth son of Zachariah and Susannah Jacob. He was born in All Hallow's Parish on April 19, 1752, and at one time lived in Annapolis. He removed to Baltimore Town and there he married Mary,
the daughter of Rinaldo and Rachel Monk, but more recently the widow of Edward Riston of Baltimore County. They were married at "Ranger's Forest" in Baltimore County on Sunday, July 19, 1772, by the Rev. William Edmonston at three o'clock after Meridian.

Children of William and Mary (Monk) Jacob

2. William Rinaldo Jacob, born June 12, 1776.
3. John Jeremiah Jacob, born 1778, married Anne Overton and Lucy Donald Robertson. q.v.

William Jacob was at one time a vestryman and register of St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore. During October, 1779, he and Richard Cromwell were summoned to testify in the election of sheriffs in Baltimore County. On September 25, 1780, he was commissioned a first lieutenant of a militia battalion of Baltimore Town.³

Mary, his wife, died before 1781, for at St. Paul's Church on March 27, of that year, he was married to Mary Godfrey of Portsmouth, Virginia, by the Rev. William West. It is believed that no children resulted from this marriage.

After 1781 Lieutenant William Jacob removed to Hampshire County, Virginia, in company with his brother, John Jeremiah. William died at the town of Romney in 1792.

Lieutenant John Jeremiah Jacob⁴ (1757-1839)

John Jeremiah Jacob, the son of Zachariah and Susannah Jacob, was born in All Hallow's Parish during the year 1757. The Declaration of Independence had no sooner been signed when he was commissioned an Ensign in the regiment commanded by Colonel Shyrock of the Flying Camp. He marched to Fort Lee on the Hudson and continued with his regiment until his company was discharged at Philadelphia on December 5, 1776.

Shortly after his resignation from the militia he entered the continental service as Second Lieutenant of the 6th Maryland Regiment. He continued in active service with this outfit except for the intervals when he was sent to Maryland for recruiting duty. Subsequently, he was promoted to First Lieutenant in the capacity of Regimental Paymaster.

Lieutenant Jacob participated at the Battle of Camden at which time General Gates suffered a severe defeat. At this battle the Maryland and

³ Archives, vol. 43, p. 303.
Delaware troops were so annihilated that the line was reduced to about one regiment. There was a super number of officers among the Maryland troops, therefore after the Battle of Hillsborough he with several other Maryland officers were returned home.

His other engagements were the Battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Notwithstanding his position as paymaster, he certified that he always took his place in line at the time of battle.

After the cessation of hostilities, John Jeremiah Jacob settled in Washington County, where he negotiated a number of land patents. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati in Maryland. He left the Established Church of his forbears and became a licensed preacher of the Methodist Church.

In Washington County he married Mary Whitehead, but more recently the widow of Colonel David Rogers of Hampshire County, Virginia, who was killed by Indians on the Ohio River, and before that the widow of Michael Cresap, a pioneer settler and Indian fighter of Western Maryland. Cresap died during October, 1775, while in New York City. Mary was the mother of five children by her first husband, but no record exists of any issues by her second and third marriages. In 1825 John Jeremiah Jacob published a life of his wife's first husband.

Subsequently, a law suit developed in the Maryland courts over a tract of land called "The Mountain", lying in Alleghany County, which Michael Cresap had purchased in 1771 from Peter Tittle. Jacob as the husband of Mary, the executrix, of her former husband's estate, figured in the proceedings.

John Jeremiah Jacob during the early years of the nineteenth century removed to Hampshire County, now in West Virginia, and settled near the town of Romney. On May 27, 1818, as a resident of that county, he applied for a revolutionary pension. He stated that he was incapable of labor, furthermore his wife had on March 13, 1818, suffered a paralytic stroke which confined her to bed and necessitated the constant attention of three nurses. His immediate family at that time consisted of himself and five others.

By February, 1820, he and his wife had removed to Alleghany County, Maryland, and were making their home with James Cresap, the only son of his wife. The latter died shortly afterwards or sometime before 1821.

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4 Michael Cresap; Mary married Luther Martin, of Balto. Co.; Elizabeth married Lenox Martin, of Fred Co.; Sarah married Osborne Sprigg, of Hampshire Co., Va.; and James Cresap who died leaving only son, Luther Martin Cresap.
Although John Jeremiah Jacob stated that he was "ancient and infirm" in his application for a pension in 1818, he was not beyond the matrimonial age. On July 4, 1821, he married Susan McDavitt, one of his deceased wife's nurses, at the home of Joseph Cresap in Alleghany County. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Louis R. Fechtig of the Methodist Church.

Children of John Jeremiah and Susan (McDavitt) Jacob

1. Julia Jacob, born 1826, married William Van Dever, of Missouri.
2. John Jeremiah Jacob, born December 9, 1829, Hampshire County, Va., married Jane W. Baird. He became one of the early Democratic governors of West Virginia.

John Jeremiah Jacob was a resident of Alleghany County in 1828 when, as a pensioner, he applied for additional compensation. At this time the Auditor's Office of Annapolis certified that he was appointed a First Lieutenant on October 1, 1778, and resigned from the service in January, 1781. William Dent Beall certified that he was personally acquainted with the Rev. John J. Jacob and that the latter served in the Continental Army. He continued to draw his pension until his death on March 23, 1839.

On December 28, 1846, Susan Jacob, his widow, made application for a pension as the widow of a revolutionary soldier. She stated that she was a resident of Hampshire County, Virginia, and was born in 1795. Her application was considered favorably.

A very vicious letter was subsequently written to the Pension Office stating that Susan had been a housemaid in the home of John J. Jacob, "shouting Methodist preacher" and that the son born to Susan was supposed by the people not to be the son of "Old Jacob". At the time the Rev. J. J. Jacob married Susan he was 64 years of age. Susan, however, continued to receive her pension.

On December 4, 1861, Susan Jacob advised the War Department that she had removed from the State of Virginia to that of Maryland, inasmuch as Virginia had seceded from the Union and was no longer one of the States—"denying the power and right of the said State to secede . . . removed with the intentions of maintaining her allegiance to the government". So it can readily be seen that Susan was certain to take all steps in order that she would not be deprived of the benefits of her pension. In 1866 she was a resident of Wheeling, W. Va.
Jeremiah Jacob, son of Jeremiah and Rachel (Gaither) Jacob, was born 1745, probably in Anne Arundel County before his parents moved westward to Sugar Loaf Hundred of Lower Frederick County. About 1770 he married Rebecca, the daughter of John and Mary (Gore) Dowden, of the same county. Rebecca was born September 19, 1748, according to the old Dowden family Bible.

Children of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Dowden) Jacob

1. E. B. (dau.) Jacob married Daniel Rutledge, N. C. Issues: Thomas, Martha, John, James, Gillum, Rebecca D., and Polly.
7. Eli Jacob, born Mar. 30, 1788, married Jane Blizzard and Lucinda (Gilmore) Jacob, widow of his brother. Issues (first), Rebecca Dowden.
8. Solomon Jacob, born Sept. 29, 1790, married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Oldweiler) Swartz, Apr. 16, 1812, in Ind. Issues: John, Jeremiah, William S., James Wiley, Julian, Sarah, Anna Rebecca, and Sophia J.
9. Edward Jacob settled near Fort Wayne, Ind., no further record.

He, like his father a frontiersman of 1750, was imbued deeply with the spirit of the pioneer, and at the opening of the Revolutionary War we find him and his family living in Washington County, then the frontier of Maryland. Being still within military age in 1776, he no doubt served in the militia of Washington County, guarding the outposts, but unfortunately the militia list of that county has not been preserved, and therefore no definite conclusion can be drawn. He however voiced the cause of the colonies by
taking the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland. His name appears under the "Worshipful Richard Davis' Returns" of Washington County.\(^5\)

About 1781, he, his wife, and their four young children left their native State of Maryland and traveled probably the old Piedmont trail through Virginia until they reached Rowan County, North Carolina, where they settled. As the settlers usually traveled in parties, he no doubt migrated in company with his brother, Edward, and his young wife, who also left Maryland about this time. In the western section of North Carolina he found a large group of Marylanders who were rapidly settling in this region, among whom were several of his Gaither kinsmen.

He remained about twenty years in North Carolina where his five youngest children were born, and where his eldest daughter was married. In 1801 still fascinated by the spirit of adventure in the plains beyond the mountains, he, leaving his married daughter behind in North Carolina, crossed the Appalachian Range with his wife and their six sons and two daughters, traveled through Kentucky, and ultimately settled on the north bank of the Ohio in Clark County, Territory of Indiana. From John Swan and Margaret his wife, he purchased on June 8, 1807, for $1,172 a tract of 500 acres which Swan had received as bounty lands for his services in the Revolution. There Jeremiah Jacob established his homestead, a portion of which is still retained by his descendants.

He became a manufacturer of bricks, and many of the early dwellings of that section were built by bricks from his molds. He forsook the ancient faith of his fathers and became a member of the new Methodist faith. From him descended numerous off-springs who have maintained for the most part the religious consistency of this Indiana pioneer. On January 29, 1811, he and his wife gave the ground for the second Methodist Church dedicated in Indiana, known as New Chapel Church. In its church yard on December 30, 1824, he was laid to rest beside the remains of his wife who had died on July 17, 1813.

His will was dated September 9, 1813, and was proved some years thereafter—May 17, 1826. He bequeathed his son, John, 48\(\frac{1}{2}\) acres of land and personalty; son, Eli, also 48\(\frac{1}{2}\) acres; and son, Solomon, the dwelling with 48\(\frac{1}{2}\) acres and personalty. The residue of the estate was to be divided among his various children.

A son recorded on paper many interesting facts regarding the obstacles of the early settlers which throw much light upon the trials of the early

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Home of Jeremiah Jacob of Indiana, Built About 1812, and Burned During 1927.

It stood on the tract of land which he purchased from John Swann in 1801. The original house was log and stood at the right.
pioneers of Clark County. The country which was covered in thick cane break had to be cleared and was abundant in wild turkeys and other fowls which at first furnished one of the principal meat diets of the settlers.

The soil proved conducive to the raising of flax, but the cultivation was mostly for home consumption. The flax was first spread on the ground to rot, and within a few days was beaten with sticks in order to break it into smaller particles. Then it was drawn through a home-made hackel before it was ready to be spun on a small wheel. After these primitive processes it was woven into cloth by the women of the household. All of their sheets, pillow cases, table clothes, and some articles of clothing were made first in this manner. They had no modern chemicals to bleach their linens, but would spread them on the ground and bleach them by nature's sun until they were snow white.

Their sheep furnished them with wool for their blankets, coverlets, jeans, flannels, and other articles. Madder was used for coloring the yarn red, indigo for blue, logwood for black, and apple bark or alum for yellow. The floors were covered with home-made carpets made from rags. Candles served for lighting. The cooking was done over the huge fire place, a long crane swinging out over the fire on which were hung the iron pots. A deep skillet with an iron lid and legs about four inches high served for the baking of corn bread and would be completely covered in a bed of hot coals when in use.

Indians lived in the neighborhood, and tales are related of their coming to the settlers' cabins for food, their uprisings, and the children passing them on their way to school. One of the Jacob wives was drying peaches one day when word was received that the Indians were coming and for everyone to run at once to the fort. To prevent the Indians from getting her peaches, she destroyed them, but the Indians did not come.

The old fort was constructed of stone over a spring, so that the inhabitants could get water without being exposed to danger. It was standing as late as 1921, about one-mile north west of Utica.

Edward Gaither Jacob

(1750-18—)

Edward Gaither Jacob, son of Jeremiah and Rachel (Gaither) Jacob, was born January 4, 1750, probably in Sugar Loaf Hundred of Frederick County, which in 1776 became a part of Montgomery County. During the summer of 1777, he was drafted into the militia of Montgomery County
and assigned to Captain Briscoe's Company, with Colonel John Murdock as the commanding officer. The latter lived not more than four miles from the home of Edward Jacob's parents.

The regiment was mustered at Basil Robert's Place in Montgomery County and then marched to Elk Ridge Landing, thence to Baltimore. They remained in Baltimore a few days and then crossed the Susquehanna where the regiment was attached to the troops under General Smallwood. Under the latter they were marched towards Philadelphia, when en route one night they were attacked by the British who were encamped in the vicinity under General Howe. The firing surprised the Americans and consequently scattered them during the night. Most of the militia, however, were kept intact. One regiment was ordered to pursue the enemy. That same night General Smallwood called for one hundred volunteers to return and secure the wagon of flour which had been upset and abandoned during the skirmish. Edward Jacob volunteered and late that night went on the mission.

The troops continued their march to Philadelphia until they came in contact with the British forces. Combat occurred between the two armies, but the regulars conducted most of the fighting. The Maryland militia did not come into close engagement, but were fired on two or more times by the picket guards.

The British received reinforcements sufficient to drive back the Americans. The militia retreated, and during the next day assembled at headquarters where supplies had been left. Not long after this engagement, the terms of three months expired, therefore Edward Jacob was discharged and returned home.

On October 28, 1779, Edward Jacob married Mary Summers of Montgomery County. About the fall of 1781, he removed from his home in Maryland to Iredell County, North Carolina. It is believed that he was accompanied by his brother, Jeremiah, for at this time his brother and young family also left Maryland and settled in Rowan County, of that State.

Edward Jacob again entered the militia as mounted gunman in a company raised in Iredell County, commanded by Captain Knighton. The outfit shortly went in pursuit of Tories who were assembled near Wilmington. He was in service during this period about ten weeks. No engagement occurred.

In the summer of 1782, he was drafted again into service to pursue another band of Tories who had congregated at a place called Colson's. They fired about one round, when the Tories fled. The militia took possession of their houses.
In his application for a pension in 1836, Edward Jacob stated that he did not know whether he was born in the lower section of Frederick County or the adjoining county. He was raised, however, in Frederick and lived there until he was first drafted into the service.

In 1836 he was a resident of Wilson County, Tennessee, where he had been living for about thirty years. He remained in Iredell County, North Carolina, until about 1801 when he removed to Clench River in East Tennessee and resided in that locale about five years. From there he settled in Wilson County.

His application for a pension was accompanied by an affidavit from John Gibson, of Wilson County, and George Summers, of Rutherford County, Tennessee.

John Gibson, aged 78 years, swore that he had known Edward G. Jacob for about sixty years, that he lived about a mile from the Jacob’s home in Montgomery County. He furthermore stated that he was in the service about the same time that Jacob was serving in the militia of North Carolina.

George Summers swore that he was in the same Maryland Militia Regiment with Edward Jacob under the command of Colonel John Murdock, Major Francis Deakins, Captain Tarrott Briscoe, First Lieutenant Basil Gaither, and Second Lieutenant Harwood. He also stated that he was one of the volunteers who, with Edward Jacob, returned after the flour.

**John Jeremiah Jacob 5**
(1788 - 1852)

John Jeremiah Jacob, son of William and Mary (Monk) Jacob, was born in Baltimore Town “at 2 o'clock after meriden” on October 30, 1778. He removed with his parents to Hampshire County, Virginia, but settled in 1800 at Louisville, Kentucky, where he and Thomas Prather established the successful firm of Prather & Jacob. He married first Anne Overton Fontaine.

**Children of John and Anne (Fontaine) Jacob**

1. Matilda Prather Jacob, born 1815, married Curran Pope.
2. Mary Jacob, born 1817, married John W. Tyler, of Louisville.

His first wife died in 1819, thereupon he married secondly in 1822 Lucy Donald Robertson.
Children of John Jeremiah and Lucy (Robertson) Jacob

5. Richard Taylor Jacob, born 1825, married first Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Hart Benton, Senator from Missouri, and secondly Laura Wilson; was Lieut.-Gov. of Ky., 1863-1866.
7. William Rinaldo Jacob, born 1829, married Maria Hale.
8. Isaac Robertson Jacob, born 1833, married Mary Mulholland.
9. Charles Donald Jacob, born 1838, married first Adelaide Martin, and secondly Edith Bullitt, both of Louisville; four times Mayor of Louisville, and U. S. Minister to Columbia, 1884.

The second wife of John Jeremiah Jacob died in 1842; he died in 1852.
BENJAMIN JACOB

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

Benjamin Jacob, son of John and Anne (Cheney) Jacob, was born about 1688 in the South River Hundred, Anne Arundel County. By his father's will, he received 200 acres of land in Queen Anne Parish, Prince Georges County, where he had already established his home and where his children were raised. In 1711 he wedded Alice, the daughter of George and Sarah Westall. The marriage is recorded at All Hallow's Parish. The following children are proved by the parish register:

Children of Benjamin and Alice (Westall) Jacob

1. Mordecai Jacob, born May 24, 1714, married Ruth Tyler and Jemina Isaacs. *q.v.*
2. Sarah Jacob, born May 17, 1719, married Richard, son of Richard and Sarah (Pottenger) Isaacs.
3. Benjamin Jacob, born Aug. 29, 1724.

In 1742 Benjamin Jacob described as of "Evans's Range" conveyed to his son, Mordecai Jacob "Jacob's Fancy", being a portion of "Batchelor's Purchase" and "Widow's Purchase" lying in Prince Georges County on the north side of Horsepen branch of the Patuxent River.

It is not known at what date Benjamin Jacob died, but he was deceased by 1770. In the latter year his son, Mordecai, dated his will and bequeathed the plantation "Evans Range" of 200 acres "where my father Benjamin Jacob lately dwelt" to his son.

MORDECAI JACOB, GENT.3

(1714-1771)

Mordecai Jacob, son of Benjamin and Alice (Westall) Jacob, was born May 24, 1714, Queen Anne Parish, Prince Georges County. He married September 10, 1741, Ruth, the daughter of Robert and Mary Tyler, of Prince Georges County.

Children of Mordecai and Ruth (Tyler) Jacob

1. Ruth Jacob, died young.
2. Ruth Tyler Jacob married Isaac Hall.

Ruth (Tyler) Jacob died shortly after her marriage, thereupon Mordecai Jacob married on December 7, 1745, Jemina, born May 21, 1727, the
daughter of Richard and Sarah (Pottenger) Isaacs. The births of the following children are recorded in Queen Anne Parish.

Children of Mordecai and Jemina (Isaacs) Jacob

4. Alice Jacob, born May 31, 1752, married Thomas Jones Waters, q.v.
5. Isaac Jacob, born May 1, 1755, d.s.p. 1785, naming brothers Mordecai and George.

On March 10, 1759, Mordecai Jacob conveyed to his sister Sarah, the wife of Richard Isaacs Jr., for natural love, 100 acres of “Jacob’s Hope” “lately belonging to my father Benjamin near where Thomas Turner and William Ducker now lives on the north branch of the Patuxent River.”

Jemina Jacob, his wife, acknowledged the gift.

The will of Mordecai Jacob was proved on May 8, 1771, in Prince Georges County. Benjamin was bequeathed slaves and 250 acres of “Evans Range” which was the plantation of the testator’s father. Mordecai received the plantation on which he was residing known as “The Widow’s Purchase”, containing 137 acres, which had been purchased from Robert Tyler. Mordecai also received slaves, and 50 acres of “Evans’s Range” and “Bowie’s Addition”. The residue of the estate was divided among Sarah, Alice, Isaac, George, Jemina, and Eleanor. The witnesses were Joseph Peach, Joseph Isaac, and Benjamin Gaither.

An inventory of his personal estate was taken on May 4, 1772, and appraised at £1,207/13/3, at which time his two daughters, Sarah and Alice Jacob, signed as the nearest of kin. At the final settlement £1,464/16/9½ were distributed among the widow and eight children.

His widow lived until 1786. By her will she devised slaves and other personalty to her son, Mordecai, and daughters Alice, Jemina, and Eleanor, and her granddaughter, Jemina Jacob.
RICHARD JACOB²
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

Richard Jacob, son of John and Anne (Cheney) Jacob, was born January 30, 1697/8, in the South River Hundred, and was named after his maternal grandfather. His youth was spent at the South River plantation which continued his abode until a few years after his marriage.

It may be assumed that he possessed a great force of character and graciousness of manner for he won the hand of one of the aristocratic and noble Howards. Even discounting his sister's union with the son of Mareen Duval, his marriage was the most brilliant of all the connections of the early Jacobs.

He courted Hannah Howard at her parental estate "Howard's Inheritance" on South River, and married her on January 1, 1718, according to the records of St. Margaret's Church. Hannah was the daughter of Joseph Howard by his first wife, Hannah Dorsey, and the granddaughter of Colonel Edward Dorsey and Sarah Wyatt, his first wife.

Richard and his bride lived during the early years of their married life in the South River area, for at All Hallow's Church the births of their first children were recorded. The births of their later children are found at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Parish.

Children of Richard and Hannah (Howard) Jacob

1. Joseph Jacob, born 1719, married Hannah Wright. q.v.
2. Sarah Jacob, born Jan. 12, 1722, married —— Robinson.
3. Hannah Jacob married Jasser Hall. q.v.
5. Samuel Jacob, born Apr. 11, 1734, married Bethiah Olley and Elizabeth Gray. q.v.
8. Rachel Jacob, born 1740, married Benjamin Fish; she died Jan. 26, 1778.
10. Zachariah Jacob, born Nov. 29, 1742, married Margaret Gambrill. q.v.
11. Elizabeth Jacob, born Apr. 11, 1745.
12. Dorsey Jacob, born May 19, 1746, married Ruth Merriken. q.v.
Richard Jacob was the first member of his family to invade the Patapsco area of Anne Arundel County. In 1739 he purchased "Denchworth", lying on a branch of Curtis Creek. This tract was later conveyed to his son, Joseph. In 1762 Richard Jacob patented "Jacob's Policy" containing 31 acres, and three years later he received a warrant for "Jacob's Resurvey Contrived", a large tract of 1,303 acres which various members of the family held for several succeeding generations. The last grant negotiated by him was in 1766 when he received "Jacob's Friendship", consisting of 41 acres. Before his death he was one of the largest land owners in the Patapsco Hundred of Anne Arundel County.

In 1760 Richard Jacob and Hugh Merriken Jr. were executors of the will of Richard Westall who died without direct heirs. In the same year William Cromwell conveyed to Richard Jacob 61 acres of land known as "Philipp's Fancy", lying at the mouth of Stony Creek for the consideration of rents.

Richard Jacob was one of the early patriots of Maryland, asserting his principles in 1778 when he took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland. Although himself too aged to participate in battle, he gave several of his sons to the famous Maryland Line.

During his declining years he conveyed his landed estate to his children "for the consideration of natural love and affection", until at his death the greater portion of his land had been devised.

Richard Jacob made his will on November 28, 1777, but it was not proved at Annapolis until June 25, 1779. His wife had departed some years previously. His maiden daughter, Anne, was chatelaine of his plantation and to her during her natural life or until marriage he granted the use of the dwelling. Anne also received three slaves. Zachariah was given the dwelling and plantation in fee simple, containing 592 acres with the condition that he allow his sister, Anne, the use of the same. Zachariah also received negroes.

He left his sons—John, Richard, and Samuel—and the heirs of his deceased son, Joseph, each one shilling. Dorsey, the youngest son, was devised one negro. Sarah, Hannah, and Rachel received a slave each. Rachel also received one feather bed and some furniture. His daughter, Susannah Pumphrey, was granted a negro and her increase, who later was to descend to her son, Richard Boone.

His granddaughter, Ann, the daughter of Samuel, was left one slave. After all debts and legacies were paid, the residue was to be divided between Zachariah and Anne.

Joseph Howard Jacob 3
(1719-1773)

Joseph Howard Jacob, the eldest son of Richard and Hannah (Howard) Jacob, was born in All Hallow’s Parish, Anne Arundel County, sometime during the year 1719. He was baptized at the parish church on January 29, 1720, and given the name of Joseph after his maternal grandfather. Before 1746 he had married Hannah, born June 11, 1723, the daughter of Thomas and Catherine Wright of Anne Arundel County.

Children of Joseph and Hannah (Wright) Jacob
1. Thomas Jacob, born Jan. 9, 1746, died young.
3. Richard Jacob, born 1751, married Patience Stansbury. q.v.
5. Hannah Jacob.
6. Elizabeth Jacob married Thomas Hammond. q.v.

Joseph Jacobs was at one time a magistrate of Anne Arundel County. 2

At the time of his decease on April 30, 1773, Joseph Jacob was engaged in erecting a dwelling at “Howard’s Hill”, but death overtook him before he was able to enjoy its comfort. His will was filed for probate in Anne Arundel County on June 8, 1773.

“It is my will that my lot on Howard’s Hill together with all the planks of pine timber in my possession and all the door and window frames, brick, stone, and other materials now provided for furnishing the house that I have begun to build upon the aforesaid lot be sold as soon as convenient after my decease and the money divided between my daughters, Hannah Jacob and Elizabeth Hammond.”

The present homestead and plantation were devised to his son, Richard. “Stevenson’s Manor” in Baltimore County was bequeathed to Joseph and John as well as the remaining lands in Anne Arundel County, that is, “Smith Forest”, “Happy Choice”, “Cox Forest”, “Support”, and “Jacob’s Fortune”. Negroes were left to the five surviving children. The residue was devised to the three sons and the unmarried daughter.

At the inventory of his estate on April 14, 1774, his father Richard Jacob and brother Richard signed the papers, whereas at an additional inventory his brothers, Richard and Dorsey, were the signatories. The final settlement and distribution were made on July 23, 1776, when £1,231/6/6 were

2 Test. Proc. liber 37, folio 251, Annapolis.
distributed among the widow and five children. Richard and Zachariah Jacob were bondsmen for their nephews, Richard and Joseph, the executors. Hannah, his widow, lived until 1781, and named in her will her two daughters, Elizabeth Hammond and Hannah Jacob.

Richard Jacob 3  
(1730-1806)

Richard Jacob, son of Richard and Hannah (Howard) Jacob, was born August 22, 1730, in Westminster Parish. From his father he received a portion of "Jacob's Resurvey Contrived", where he established his homestead.

Children of Richard Jacob


In 1802 Richard Jacob rendered a final account on the estate of John Merriken of Anne Arundel County. Richard Jacob died at the age of seventy-five. If any sons were born to him and his wife, they were not mentioned in his will. The latter was probated at Annapolis on December 27, 1806, having been dated May 14, 1802. He mentioned his two daughters and grandchildren.

The plantation "Jacob's Resurvey Contrived", containing 204 acres and "Gray's Disappointment" were bequeathed to his two grandchildren—Benjamin and Anne Robinson, children of Elizabeth. "Hall's Addition" and portions of "Jacob's Friendship", "Round Hills", and "Jacob's Resurvey Contrived" were to be sold and one half of the proceeds were to go to his daughter, Rachel, and the other half divided among the children of his daughter, Elizabeth. Rachel received £150 in currency. Freedom was granted to several of his slaves. He named his son-in-law, Thomas Robinson, as the executor.

Samuel Jacob 3  
(1734-179-)

Samuel Jacob, son of Richard and Hannah (Howard) Jacob, was born April 11, 1734, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Bethiah, born September 15, 1739, the daughter of Sebastian and Elizabeth (Hall) Olley.
Jacob Family

Children of Samuel and Bethiah (Olley) Jacob

1. Joseph Jacob, born Nov. 1757.
2. Hannah Jacob, born Sept. 6, 1760.
4. Sarah Jacob, born Nov. 23, 1765, married John Merriken, of Jacob, July 4, 1786.
5. Elizabeth Jacob, born June 9, 1768, married Jno. Rowles, and John Giles Cromwell. q.v.
7. Susannah Jacob married Ralph Hawkins, Dec. 20, 1792.

Bethiah, his first wife, died on December 11, 1774, and six years later on July 25, 1780, Samuel Jacob married Elizabeth, the daughter of Joshua Gray.

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gray) Jacob

8. Shadrick Jacob, born Apr. 24, 1781.

During the French and Indian Wars, Samuel Jacob served as corporal in Captain Ware’s Company, from October 9, 1757, to December 30, 1758. On Easter Monday, April 12, 1773, he qualified as register of Westminster Parish and continued in that office until 1783.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Samuel Jacob was appointed by the Maryland Legislature a first lieutenant of Captain Boone’s company in the Severn Battalion of militia, receiving his commission on September 9, 1777. He was promoted to captain “in room” of Captain Ware on Monday, April 23, 1781, by His Excellency Thomas Sims Lee, Governor of Maryland. His company was attached to the brigade of General Smallwood and did active duty not only in Maryland, but in southern Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

On February 20, 1787, Samuel Jacob who mentioned his wife, Elizabeth, in the deed conveyed to Jesse Hall 157 acres of land, being portions of three tracts known as “Betty’s Inheritance”, “Round Hill”, and “Jacob’s Resurvey Contrived”, all of which lay near Curtis Creek.

Samuel Jacob was dead by 1793, for in that year his widow, Elizabeth, conveyed a portion of “Jacob’s Resurvey Contrived” which she stated was her dower rights in the estate of her deceased husband.

Anne Arundel Gentry

Zachariah Jacob ³
(1742 - 1798)

Zachariah Jacob, son of Richard and Hannah (Howard) Jacob, was born November 29, 1742, in Westminster Parish. On August 15, 1778, he was commissioned an ensign of Captain John Boone’s Company of the Severn Militia Battalion.⁵

At more than fifty years of age, he was married to Margaret Gambrill. The license was obtained in Baltimore County on February 7, 1793.

Children of Zachariah and Margaret (Gambrill) Jacob

1. Sarah Jacob.

The will of Zachariah Jacob was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on January 7, 1798. He bequeathed the dwelling-plantation and all lands, including “Jacob’s Policy” and “Joseph’s Island” to his daughter, Sarah. The personal estate and the residue of the realty were devised to his wife, Margaret, and the estate of the daughter in the event that she died without issues.

In the event that there were no heirs at the decease of his widow and daughter, the estate was to descend to his nephew, Zachariah, the son of his brother Dorsey Jacob, and to Zachariah, the son of Richard Gray.

The bondsmen for the widow and executrix were Thomas Warfield and Stephen Gambrill. The inventory showed that his personal estate was valued at £968/13/7½. At the final account on August 11, 1800, his widow was Margaret Powell.

Baltimore County records show that Margaret Jacob married Joshua Powell on April 1, 1800, and that a Peggy Jacob married John Powell on January 10, 1800.

Dorsey Jacob ³
(1746 - 1804)

Dorsey Jacob, the youngest son of Richard and Hannah (Howard) Jacob, was born May 19, 1746. He was given the family name of his maternal grandmother, Hannah Dorsey. His father on August 30, 1768, conveyed to him a portion of “Jacob’s Resurvey Contrived”, containing 250 acres, with all buildings for the natural love and affection he held for his son. Here is where he established his dwelling and brought his bride, Ruth, the daughter of Hugh and Ruth Merriken. They were married on August 29, 1773, according to the register of St. Margaret’s Church.

⁵ Archives, vol. 21.
Jacob Family

Children of Dorsey and Ruth (Merriken) Jacob

1. Richard Jacob, born Jan. 18, 1775, married Ann Johnson. q.v.
2. Anne Merriken Jacob, born June 1, 1776, married John H. Maccubin.
3. Ruth Jacob, born Nov. 2, 1777.
4. Sarah Jacob, born Aug. 6, 1781, died 1800.
5. Harriet Jacob, born Aug. 6, 1781, spinster.
6. Zachariah Jacob, born 1782, died 1811.
7. Achsah Jacob, born Aug. 31, 1784, spinster.
8. Permealy Jacob, born Aug. 31, 1784, died young.

His wife, Ruth, died on August 24, 1788. The widower lived until 1804 and was buried from St. Paul's Church, Baltimore County, on March 22, 1804.

Shortly afterwards, his will was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County. To his son, Richard, he bequeathed the plantation on the Magothy called "Gambrill's Purchase", where Richard was then living with his wife and family. After his decease the plantation was to descend to his son, Dorsey, that is the grandson of the testator. Zachariah was devised the parental homestead and plantation which adjoined "Gambrill's Purchase", but Zachariah was to allow his two single sisters the use of the homestead during their single lives.

Personalty including negroes was left to all the surviving children. Zachariah was also devised £150 to complete his education. He mentioned his three daughters, Ann McCubbin, Harriet and Achsah Jacob.

The final distribution of his estate was made on January 27, 1809, by Zachariah Jacob the executor and divided among Zachariah Jacob, Ann Maccubin, Harriet Jacob, and Achsah Jacob.

Richard Jacob 4
(1761 - 1783)

Richard Jacob, son of Joseph and Hannah (Wright) Jacob, was born on August 5, 1751, in Westminster Parish. In 1777 he married Patience, born July 14, 1757, the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Ashman) Stansbury.

Children of Richard and Patience (Stansbury) Jacob

3. Rachel Jacob, born about 1782, died young.
According to the 1782 tax list, Richard Jacob was living in the Patapsco Hundred of Anne Arundel County with a family of five, and was seized of “Support” of 100 acres, and “Westall’s Resurvey” of 500 acres. His taxes were levied on an assessed estate, real and personal, of £1,225.

Richard Jacob dated his will January 2, 1783, it being proved in Anne Arundel County on March 22, 1783. He bequeathed his wife, Patience, exclusive of one-third of the estate to which she was entitled by law, £30. He further directed that one-half of the tract in Baltimore County called “Stevenson’s Manor” and the two lots on Fell’s Point in Baltimore Town be disposed of for the payment of his debts, if not sufficient then the tracts in Anne Arundel County known as “Constables’ Range” and “Westall’s Survey”. Slaves were given to each of his three children. He named his wife, Patience, executrix, as well as his uncle, Dorsey Jacob.

Within the next year his widow, Patience Jacob, figured in many land transactions. On May 20, 1783, she purchased from her kinsman, John Jacob of Baltimore County “Coxe’s Forest”, “Happy Choice”, “Support”, and “Jacob’s Fortune”, all of which lay in Anne Arundel County for the consideration of £500. On June 14, 1783, she sold to Lydia Collins 51 acres of “Vacant Same” for £20, and 50 acres of “Coxe’s Forest” for £50. She conveyed on November 4, 1783, “Jacob’s Fortune”, adjoining Stony Creek for £111. On September 15, 1783, by legal procedure she gave her daughter, Rachel Jacob, £25, “when she shall arrive at the age of seventeen”.

On February 5, 1784, Patience (Stansbury) Jacob was married by the rector of Westminster Parish to Jesse Hall, a kinsman of her first husband. q.v.

The first account of the estate was rendered by Dorsey Jacob on March 14, 1788, when the personal effects were valued at £1,227/4/1. A second account was submitted by him and Patience Hall in February 1791, valued at £1,302/10/0. The estate was finally settled on May 28, 1795, with Joseph Mayo and Samuel Jacob sureties for the executors.

John Jacob

John Jacob, son of Joseph and Hannah (Wright) Jacob, was born in Westminster Parish. He married Rachel ———. He removed to Baltimore County, and there on September 10, 1785, he sold to Nicholas and John Brewer, of Anne Arundel County, “Smith’s Range” lying in Anne Arundel County, which had been purchased by “Joseph Jacob father to the said John Jacob from James Crouch on April 24, 1753”. Rachel, his wife, acknowledged the conveyance.
Richard Jacob 4
(1775-1806)

Richard Jacob, son of Dorsey and Ruth (Merriken) Jacob, was born in Westminster Parish on January 18, 1775. He married Ann Johnson on April 2, 1801.

Children of Richard and Anne (Johnson) Jacob
1. Dorsey Jacob, born May 2, 1802, married Charlotte Marriott. q.v.

He was buried from St. Paul’s Church, Baltimore County, on June 3, 1806. By his will he bequeathed certain slaves to his young son, and the residue of the estate to his wife. Ann Jacob, his widow, later conveyed “Contention”, which she had received from her husband’s estate to Bryan Williams which figured in a lengthy law suit in the Court of Chancery during 1811.

The final distribution of his estate was made on August 27, 1811, by his widow and executrix, and divided between the widow and son, Dorsey.

Dorsey Jacob 5
(1802-1874)

Dorsey Jacob, son of Richard and Anne (Johnson) Jacob, was born May 12, 1802, according to the records of St. Paul’s Parish, Baltimore County. He married Charlotte, born 1806, the daughter of James H. Marriott. She was named as an heir in the will of her father in 1835.

Children of Dorsey and Charlotte Jacob
1. John D. Jacob, born 1832.
2. Mary L. Jacob, born 1838.
3. Charlotte Jacob, born 1840.
5. Thomas S. Jacob, born 1844.
6. Emma S. Jacob, born 1846.
7. Laura V. Jacob married Melville Dunlop.
8. George Jacob.

By the Census of 1850, Dorsey Jacob was listed as a schoolmaster, with realty valued at $2,400. He dated his will on November 22, 1873, naming his wife and eight children, also his son-in-law. The instrument was not proved in Anne Arundel County until 1874, at which time his son, John D. Jacob, was dead.
SAMUEL JACOB ²
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

Samuel Jacob, the youngest son of John and Anne (Cheney) Jacob, was born about the year 1695 in All Hallow’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. He was baptized at the parish church on January 7, 1701, and by the parish rector he was married on May 21, 1719, to Elizabeth Stewart.

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stewart) Jacob

3. Elizabeth Jacob, born Sept. 14, 1725, married Nicholas, son of Nicholas and Dina Brewer, All Hallow’s, Jan. 14, 1745.

The above-named children are proved by the parish register, that there were more is possible. In 1734 Samuel Jacob was bondsman for the administration on the estate of William Fish, deceased, of Anne Arundel County. On April 23, 1751, he with John Jacob sold a portion of “Cheney’s Resolution” to William Iiams Jr. No further record of him exists on the public records of the county. It is probable that he died intestate or migrated elsewhere.
LINTHICUM FAMILY

THE name Linthicum, originally spelled Lincecomb and rarely found outside of Maryland in the colonial period, was brought to America by a young Quaker lad, sometime before 1658. The family took very little interest in the civil and military life of the Province and it was not until during the Revolution that several members became prominent in the public life of the State. John Charles Linthicum for many years United States Representative from Maryland was a lineal descendant of this pioneer. The town of Linthicum Heights in the northern section of Anne Arundel County is named from members of the family who early settled in that area.

Thomas Lincecomb 1
(1640-1701)

Thomas Lincecomb entered Maryland prior to the year 1658 in the company with Henry Dabwoll, Rebecca Williams, William Worrall, Robert Bennett, and Eleanor Matthews—all under the protection of Edward Selby. On July 23, 1658, Edward Selby proved his rights to 300 acres of land for the transportation of these six settlers, and at the same time he declared that Eleanor Matthews was then his wife.

Thomas Lincecomb, according to a deposition made by him, was born in the year 1640, and therefore was only a lad of 18 years when he landed in America. It has been recorded that he settled on West River and was a member of the Friends in that community. How long he dwelt on West River is not known, but before his death he maintained his dwelling and plantation at "Margaret's Fields" which lay at the mouth of South River.

"Margaret's Fields" was surveyed January 19, 1650, for William Pennington who assigned it to William Poll. The latter sold it to George Saughier who afterwards conveyed it to Thomas Linthicum.

On January 11, 1669, Thomas Linthicum and Richard Snowden purchased from George Yate "The Iron Mine" at the head of South River, lying next to the land laid out for Jerome White called "White Hall". On June 8, 1675, he sold his share to Richard Snowden.

Shortly afterwards he purchased for £40 a tract of land from Thomas Bevan and Prostisia his wife, of Anne Arundel County. This land had been patented by Jeremiah Hastings who willed it to his daughter Mary, the
late wife of Philip Hoboger. The latter conveyed it to William Ramsey who by his will devised it to his wife, Prostisia. His widow, Prostisia, married secondly Thomas Bevan, thus they deeded it to Thomas Linthicum.

Thomas Lincecomb during one of the men’s monthly Quaker meetings at the dwelling of Thomas Hooker stated that they were “like a jury meeting”, whereupon he was tried and censured. He and his wife had previously contributed 1,000 pounds of tobacco to the church. His wrath over the censure prompted him to demand the return of his tobacco which was paid December 4, 1784, from the tobacco barn of William Richardson.

This unfortunate incident no doubt caused him to return to the Church of England for thereafter we find him a member of All Hallow’s Church in the South River Hundred.

Thomas Lincecomb received his first grant of land in 1677 when he patented “Lincecomb Stopp” of 50 acres on the south side of South River adjoining “Margaret’s Fields”. Two years later he received “Lincecomb’s Lott” of 75 acres which lay on the north side of Three Island Bay.

About 1668 Thomas Lincecomb married Jane ———, no doubt a daughter of one of the Quaker families of West River.

*Children of Thomas and Jane Lincecomb*

1. Hezekiah Linthicum married Milcah Francis. q.v.
3. Thomas Linthicum married Deborah Wayman. q.v.
4. Jane Linthicum married James Rutland, All Hallow’s, Jan. 13, 1695.

In 1683 Thomas Linthicum became the first purchaser of a lot in London Town on the South River. He made his will on May 17, 1699, but it was not admitted to probate until 1701. He was buried from All Hallow’s Church on November 12, 1701, and the following inscription appeared upon the parish record book, “A good and free housekeeper in his life time”.

To his eldest son, Hezekiah, according to the English custom, he bequeathed the dwelling and plantation known as “Margaret’s Fields”, containing 280 acres, also 94 acres of “Hedge Park”, 50 acres of “Linthicum Stop”, 75 acres of “Linthicum Lot”, and an unnamed tract of 200 acres, formerly laid out for Jeremiah Hastings. In the event of the death of Hezekiah, then the lands were to pass to the second son, Thomas. The latter was devised “Morley’s Gray” of 150 acres and “Davis Rest” of 200 acres. Mary received personalty but was willed no realty. Jane was willed “Chance” with 100 acres, “Jesse’s Inheritance” with 75 acres, and “Jesse Search” with 39 acres.
HEZEKIAH LINTHICUM, GENT.  
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

Hezekiah Linthicum, the eldest son of Thomas and Jane Linthicum, was born about 1670 in the South River Hundred, Anne Arundel County. He married on October 5, 1697, Milcah, the daughter of Thomas and Ruth Francis of Rhodes River.

Children of Hezekiah and Milcah (Francis) Linthicum

1. Mary Linthicum, born Jan. 20, 1700, bap. All Hallow's Church, Nov. 13, 1716, on the same day as her marriage to Edmund Wayman. He was born May 22, 1699, son of Leonard and Dorcas Wayman.
2. Unnamed child buried from All Hallow's, Jan. 12, 1704.
3. Francis Linthicum, born Sept. 29, 1709, married Eleanor Williams. q.v.
4. Hezekiah Linthicum, twin to Francis.
5. Thomas Francis Linthicum, born Feb. 23, 1716, married Elizabeth Williams. q.v.

It is apparent that at the birth of her last child, the mother was dangerously ill, inasmuch as she was baptized by the rector of All Hallow's Parish the same day her child was born—"Milcah wife of Hezekiah Linthicum if not already baptized was baptized December 11, 1721". The mother lingered a few days afterwards. She was buried from the parish church on December 28, 1721.

On February 19, 1699, Hezekiah Linthicum purchased from John Duval "Duval's Range", containing 708 acres in the forks of the Patuxent River with all buildings, houses, gardens, orchards, and the like. On October 2, of the same year he received from Johannes Dehinosa (Delmosa) of Talbot County "Selby's Marsh" which had been patented by Edward Selby and willed to his daughter Hannah Hackett. She later conveyed it to Benjamin Clarke who sold it to Johannes Deimos.".

On May 4, 1704, Hezekiah Linthicum as the executor of John Hill, deceased, sold to David Mackelfresh "Sutton's Addition", lying on the south side of South River, which had been granted to Thomas Sutton, and "Prossendon" of 450 acres, which had been granted to Thomas Besson in 1658. The latter had been willed to his son, William Besson, who sold it
to Thomas Sutton in 1687, which had also passed subsequently through the hands of William Cotter and John Blackmore before it reached John Hill.

In 1712 Hezekiah Linthicum and Milcach his wife sold to their brother-in-law, Thomas Rutland "Linthicum's Lott", lying on the north side of Three Island Bay beginning at the mouth of Deep Creek.

In 1718 Hezekiah Linthicum conveyed 500 acres of "Duval's Range" to his son, Thomas, and at the same time a portion of "Selby's Marsh" and "Hedge's Park" to his son, Francis, also a portion of "Duval's Range" to his son-in-law, Edmund Wayman and Mary his wife.

The will of Hezekiah Linthicum was admitted to probate on June 14, 1722. He named his kinsmen, Richard Snowden and Thomas Clark, as executors. His unnamed sons and daughters were to divide the lands according to deeds already given them. Hezekiah Jr. was bequeathed 400 acres of "Duval's Range". Mary Wayman was devised five shillings. At the age of fifteen his sons were to receive certain personalty.

Francis Linthicum
(1709-1765)

Francis Linthicum, son of Hezekiah and Milcach (Francis) Linthicum, was born September 29, 1709, in All Hallow's Parish. He married on October 15, 1732, Eleanor, the daughter of Richard and Eleanor (Stockett) Williams.

Children of Francis and Eleanor (Williams) Linthicum
1. Francis Linthicum, born May 8, 1734, married Mary Mayo. q.v.
4. Thomas Linthicum, born Aug. 29, 1743.
5. Mary Linthicum, born July 15, 1746.

Records show that by 1767 a daughter of Francis Linthicum had married Abraham Lee.

On August 1, 1736, Francis Linthicum sold for £230/4/4 to Elizabeth Coyle, the executrix of Edward Coyle, "Linthicum's Stopp" and a portion of "Hedge's Park", tracts which were adjacent to the dwelling and plantation of the late Edward Coyle.

On October 5, 1748, Francis Linthicum deeded to Thomas Trammel a portion of "Duval's Range" with improvements. His wife, Eleanor,
waived her dower rights. On November 18, 1756, he conveyed to William Phelps another portion of "Duval's Range".

On April 11, 1767, Francis Linthicum purchased from Thomas Linthicum for £200 a portion of "Hedge Park Resurvey". He died intestate during the latter part of 1765. Letters of administration were issued to his eldest son, Francis. His wife had died a few years previously.

The inventory of his personal estate was signed by his children—Thomas Linthicum and Milcah Wayman on January 10, 1766, and certified by his executor, Francis Linthicum. The final settlement was made on August 16, 1768, and distributed among the following representatives—Thomas, Francis, Richard, Milcah, Mary, Frances, and the granddaughter, Eleanor Clark.

**Thomas Francis Linthicum**

(1716-1807)

Thomas Francis Linthicum, son of Hezekiah and Milcah (Francis) Linthicum, was born February 23, 1716, in All Hallow’s Parish, and was baptized at the parish church on May 22, 1722. He married Elizabeth, born May 1, 1724, the daughter of Richard Williams Sr. On October 6, 1759, her father deeded to "his daughter Elizabeth wife of Thomas Francis Linthicum" for five shillings and natural love, the tracts "Hickory Hill" and "Franklin's Enlargement" during life and then to her son, Richard.

Children of Thomas F. and Elizabeth (Williams) Linthicum

1. Richard Linthicum, born 1745/6, d.s.p. 1759.

In 1790 when Thomas Francis Linthicum was a witness in the case against Hammond over the Indian slaves, he gave his age as 74 years. He testified for the State.

It seems as if he sustained financial reverses in his later life and gradually sold portions of his estate "Duval's Range" to his neighbors until at his death he retained but a small section. Francis Bealmear in his will when he bequeathed his portion of "Duval's Range" to his heirs spoke of "all but a small piece where old Thomas Francis Linthicum lives".

A deed of April 28, 1779, gives much information. Thomas Francis Linthicum "only surviving son of Hezekiah Linthicum of Anne Arundel County, deceased" conveyed to Edmond Wayman of Anne Arundel County Planter, "whereas Hezekiah Linthicum in his life time was seized of 'Duval's Range' patented by him of 1,527 acres by deed of Septem-
ber 15, 1718, gave to Thomas Francis Linthicum his son, 500 acres.” At the same time Edmond Wayman “son and heir of Mary Wayman, daughter of Hezekiah Linthicum” deeded 500 acres to Edmond Wayman Jr. One point in the deed was in error, inasmuch as “Duval’s Range” was not patented by Hezekiah Linthicum but by Captain John Duval.

At various times Thomas Francis Linthicum sold portions of “Duval’s Range” to Thomas Rutland, Benjamin Howard, Elizabeth Oliver widow, Edmond Wayman Jr., John Bealmear, Francis Bealmear, and Elizabeth Bealmear widow.

In all the deeds except one, Thomas Francis Linthicum was described as a Planter. “Thomas Francis Linthicum, Ship Carpenter, of Anne Arundel County”, sold on January 6, 1778, to William Phelps a portion of “Duval’s Range” for £75. Inasmuch as by this date Thomas Francis Linthicum was 62 years of age, it is not likely that he had recently become a carpenter. It may be assumed that the grantor was his son. No wife, however, at that day joined in the deed of conveyance.

The will of Thomas Francis Linthicum was dated August 24, 1790, but it was not admitted to probate until February 19, 1807. He left his dwelling and plantation, consisting of 80 acres of “Duval’s Range” to Hezekiah Linthicum Weekly and Rezin Weekly. These heirs were undoubtedly his grandsons, but no kinship was mentioned. In the event however that they died without issues, then the plantation was to revert to Heziah Wayman. He mentioned his brother, Francis, and also a grandson “if my grandson, Thomas Linthicum, comes from Carolina into Maryland before the two young Weeklys come of 23 years, then he is to have £23”.

Francis Linthicum 4
(1734-1804)

Francis Linthicum, son of Francis and Eleanor (Williams) Linthicum, was born May 8, 1734, in All Hallow’s Parish. He married January 28, 1755, Mary, born July 20, 1740, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Mayo.

Children of Francis and Mary (Mayo) Linthicum

1. Joshua Linthicum married Elizabeth Beard. q.v.
3. Eleanor Linthicum, born 1761, died young.
5. Sarah Linthicum, born Sept. 4, 1765, died young.
6. Richard Linthicum, born 1767, d.s.p. seized of “Hedge Park”, over which a law suit developed.
Francis Linthicum was a loyal patriot during the Revolution. Although no record has been found of any military service, in 1776 the Treasurer of the Western Shore paid him £4/10 for a gun and bayonet, and later on the Treasurer was ordered to pay him £14/3/5 per account. In 1778 he took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County.

Francis Linthicum was a tax payer in 1782 in the Lower Rhodes River Hundred, and was possessed of an estate appraised at £2,295. At the same time his unmarried sons, Joseph and Thomas, were also tax payers.

Francis Linthicum figured in many land transactions. In June, 1778, he sold "Linthicum Lott", lying on the south side of South River to William Sanders, Gent. At that time his wife, Mary, joined in the deed. On November 24, 1778, he deeded to Richard Linthicum, of Dorchester County, "Hedge Park" and "Lapstone" as directed by the will of Francis Linthicum. On October 4, 1779, he conveyed to Francis Bealmear for 950 pounds of tobacco a portion of "Duval's Range", granted to John Duval. Inasmuch as his wife on this occasion did not waive her dower rights nor at any future conveyance, it can be assumed that she departed sometime after the birth of her last child and this date.

In 1787 he deeded to his son, Thomas Linthicum, 75 acres of "Hedge Park" and a portion of "Margaret's Fields". In 1790 he deeded to his granddaughter, Mary Linthicum, a portion of "Margaret's Fields" near Hasting's Creek, whereon William Purdy lived, near the land of Joseph and Mary Linthicum. In 1794 he conveyed "Hastings" to his son, Joshua, "lying near the land of John Linthicum my grandson", and the same year another portion of "Hastings" to Thomas Linthicum.

On May 31, 1797, for £500 he sold to his grandson, John Linthicum of Joseph, a portion of "Margaret's Fields", lying between South River and Hasting's Creek, being "my dwelling containing 100 acres", also "Turkey Point" and "Hasting's Beginning".

Francis Linthicum died intestate. Letters of administration were issued to his son, Thomas Linthicum, on November 26, 1804. Joshua Linthicum and William Johnson offered bond.

His youngest son, John Linthicum, died without issues in 1803. By his will he bequeathed to his sister Anne Johnson the land at South River Neck deeded him by his father. After her death it was to revert to her son, Albert Johnson, and in the event of his death without issues, then to her daughter, Eleanor Johnson. The residue of his estate was devised to his brother, Thomas, including one-third interest in a schooner.

1 Archives, vol. 45, p. 415.
Richard Linthicum 4
(1752-1817)

Richard Linthicum, son of Francis and Eleanor (Williams) Linthicum, was born April 12, 1752, in All Hallow's Parish. He settled in Dorchester County and became the ancestor of the Linthicums living in that section. On November 25, 1778, he married Mary Lee of that county.

Children of Richard and Mary (Lee) Linthicum


On November 25, 1778, Richard Linthicum deeded to Richard Harwood Sr., Thomas Harwood, and Stephen Watkins for £300 portions of "Hedge's Park" and "Lapstone" as laid out by Thomas Wayman and directed by the will of Francis Linthicum, deceased. Mary, the wife of Richard, joined in the deed. In 1779 he conveyed to Francis Linthicum his interest in "Duval's Range". He died in Dorchester County in 1817.

Thomas Francis Linthicum 4

Thomas Francis Linthicum, the believed son of Thomas Francis and Elizabeth (Williams) Linthicum, was born probably at "Duval's Range". It is traditional that he fought in the Revolution against the wishes of a Tory wife. On his return from the Army they quarreled, consequently he took his three sons and settled in North Carolina.

It is believed that he was the Thomas Francis Linthicum of Anne Arundel County, a ship carpenter, who in 1778 sold a portion of "Duval's Range" to William Phelps. It was about this time that he undoubtedly moved to Carolina.
Children of Thomas Francis Linthicum

1. Richard Linthicum, settled in Guilford Co., N. C.
2. Thomas Linthicum.
3. Daniel Linthicum, removed to Indiana.

The Thomas Linthicum grandson named in the will of Thomas Francis Linthicum Sr. in 1790, is apparently the son of Thomas Francis Linthicum, Ship Carpenter.

Joshua Linthicum 5
(17—1818)

Joshua Linthicum, son of Francis and Mary (Mayo) Linthicum, was born in All Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel County. On May 19, 1800, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Stephen and Susannah Beard.

Children of Joshua and Elizabeth (Beard) Linthicum

1. Stephen Linthicum.
2. Mary Linthicum.
4. Thomas Francis Linthicum.
5. Sarah Ann Linthicum.
6. Rebecca Linthicum.
7. Richard Beard Linthicum married Amelia, dau. of John and Elizabeth (White) Linthicum. License Nov. 10, 1834, A. A. Co. On June 13, 1848, in same Co. she renounced the administration of her deceased husband's estate in favor of Matthias Linthicum.

Joshua Linthicum was one of the bondsmen for the executors of his father-in-law's will. At its distribution on May 8, 1818, in Anne Arundel County, Elizabeth Linthicum, the wife of Joshua, received her share of the estate.

Joshua Linthicum dated his will November 20, 1818, it being proved at Annapolis on December 5, 1818. He bequeathed his son, Stephen, the tract "Hooling", consisting of 135 acres, which he had received from his father, Francis Linthicum, by deed on May 9, 1794. His other five children received each $200 and negroes. After his wife's third was deducted from the personal estate, the residue was to be divided among the six children.

Elizabeth Linthicum and Thomas Davis settled the estate on August 31, 1822, among the following heirs, the widow, Richard B. Linthicum (not mentioned in his will), and the six above named children.
Joseph Linthicum 5  
(1759-1807)

Joseph Linthicum, son of Francis and Mary (Mayo) Linthicum, was born October 19, 1759, in All Hallow’s Parish, Anne Arundel County. The licenses of Dorchester County show that Joseph Linthicum married Sarah Spedden on May 9, 1787. In the law suit over Hedge Park, however, his widow was Rachel.

Children of Joseph Linthicum


The will of Joseph Linthicum was proved in Dorchester County on June 22, 1807. His three children were parties to the law suit over “Hedge Park” which had belonged to their uncle, Richard Linthicum, of Anne Arundel County.

John Linthicum 6

John Linthicum, son of Joseph Linthicum of Dorchester County, settled apparently in Anne Arundel County where his grandparents and ancestors had lived for several generations. In 1823 as a resident of Anne Arundel County he deeded to John D. Meekins of Dorchester County the three tracts of land deeded him by his grandfather, Francis Linthicum, in 1797 called “Turkey Point”, “Hastings” and “Margaret’s Fields”.

THOMAS LINTHICUM 2
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

Thomas Linthicum, son of Thomas and Jane Linthicum, was born in the South River Hundred in 1674, according to a deposition he made at court in 1731 when he affirmed as a Quaker that he was 52 years of age. On June 22, 1698, he was married to Deborah, the daughter of Leonard and Dorcas Wayman.

Leonard Wayman entered the Province as an indentured servant about 1675, but before his death he had acquired a large landed estate along the South River and vicinity. He died in 1721, and by his will he deeded "Happy Choice" of 100 acres to his daughter Deborah Linthicum during her life, then to her eldest daughter, Dorcas Hardisty.

Children of Thomas and Deborah (Wayman) Linthicum

1. Dorcas Linthicum, born Aug. 15, 1700, married Francis Hardisty, Feb. 4, 1719.
2. Thomas Linthicum, born Sept. 28, 1701, married Sarah Burton. q.v.
4. Leonard Wayman Linthicum, born Oct. 15, 1705; his wife was buried from All Hallow's, Mar. 6, 1731.
5. Deborah Linthicum, born Sept. 11, 1707, married John Jones, St. Anne's, Jan. 26, 1726/7.
8. Elizabeth Linthicum, born Aug. 30, 17—.

Among the land patents of Thomas Linthicum were "Town Hall" of 400 acres and "Linthicum's Walks", surveyed for him on October 10, 1701. At the rent roll of 1707, he was in possession of 200 acres of "Davis Rest", surveyed for Evan Davis in 1672.

Thomas Linthicum died in 1740. His will was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on May 29, 1741. All eleven children were mentioned in his will. He granted his wife, Deborah, a life interest in the per-
sonal estate and the dwelling. He willed his sons—Thomas, Leonard, and Gideon—each five shillings; and his daughters—Dorcas, Mary, Deborah, Ann, Elizabeth, and Ruth—each one shilling. On the death of his widow, the entire estate was to descend to his two sons, Edmund and Hezekiah.

He stated in his will that the one acre of land including the burying ground was never to be sold, but be reserved as the burying grounds for the Linthicum family.

His executrix and widow, Deborah Linthicum, certified to the inventory on October 14, 1741, with her two sons, Gideon and Thomas as the kinsmen.

**Thomas Linthicum**

(1701 - 17—)

Thomas Linthicum, son of Thomas and Deborah (Wayman) Linthicum, was born September 28, 1701, in All Hallow's Parish. On September 28, 1724, he married Sarah Burton who was born November 7, 1706.

*Children of Thomas and Sarah (Burton) Linthicum*

1. Thomas Linthicum, born June 11, 1725, d.s.p. q.v.
3. Burton Linthicum, born 173—, married Milcah ———. Died 1782,
   A. A. Co., devising personalty to Rachel, dau. of Stephen and
   Susan Bashford, and residue of his estate to be disposed of by his
   widow at her death.
5. Deborah Linthicum, died spinster 1803, naming brother Hezekiah
   as sole heir.
6. Zachariah Linthicum, born 1735, married Sarah Prather and Ann
   Clegatt. q.v.
7. Jane Linthicum, spinster.
8. Asael Linthicum.


On August 15, 1747, Thomas Linthicum mortgaged to Philip Hammond for £45/9/0, 202 acres of “Linthicum’s Walks” which adjoined the late dwelling of his deceased father. On July 16, 1752, Philip Hammond, Thomas Linthicum Sr., and Sarah his wife, Thomas Linthicum Jr., and Edward Edwards were all parties to a conveyance over “Linthicum’s Walks”.
It seems as if Thomas Linthicum and his wife with their younger children removed to the Lower District of Frederick County sometime after 1652, leaving their older children upon their lands on South River. On March 20, 1759, as a resident of Frederick County, he mortgaged for £32/11/4 personal property and a portion of "Linthicum's Chance" lying near the head of a branch called Gaither Branch, being a draught of Snowden's Run. In 1761 he sold a portion of "Linthicum's Chance" to John Pearce Duval. Sarah, his wife, acknowledged the sale.

Thomas Linthicum was deceased by December 4, 1766, for on that date his son, Zachariah Linthicum, satisfied the mortgage on "Linthicum's Chance".

Edmond Linthicum 3
(1720-1764)

Edmond Linthicum, son of Thomas and Deborah (Wayman) Linthicum, was born about 1720 in Anne Arundel County. His wife was Elizabeth. The names of all his children have not been definitely ascertained.

Children of Edmond and Elizabeth Linthicum

1. Thomas Linthicum.

On May 16, 1749, Edmond and his brother, Hezekiah, mortgaged to Philip Hammond, Merchant, a portion of the lands held by their deceased father, and also personal property.

Edmond Linthicum died in 1764, and bequeathed one-third of his real and personal estate to his wife to be disposed of at death or will as she thought best. The residue was to be divided among the children as they came of age. He failed to name any of his children. He made his wife and cousin, Thomas Linthicum, the executors.

At the inventory of his personal estate, Gideon and Hezekiah Linthicum, his brothers, signed as the kinsmen, with Thomas Rutland Jr. as the administrator, on June 19, 1765.

In 1778 Rebecca Hammond, the executrix of Colonel Charles Hammond, of Curtis Creek, conveyed to Thomas Linthicum, the son and heir of Edmond Linthicum, deceased, £150 which was owing to the estate by her husband for the mortgage which Edmond Linthicum held on her deceased husband's estate and provided for in the latter's will.

In the same year Thomas Linthicum, the eldest son and heir at law of Edmond Linthicum, conveyed to Edward Edwards a portion of "Linhti-
cum's Walks". No wife waived her dower rights. Also John Linthicum of Hezekiah for 5 shillings deeded to Edward Edwards his rights in "Linthicum's Walks" conveyed to him by Thomas Linthicum of Edmond.

Hezekiah Linthicum 3
(1723-1768)

Hezekiah Linthicum, son of Thomas and Deborah (Wayman) Linthicum, was born November 7, 1723, in All Hallow's Parish. He married Sarah, born May 11, 1713, the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Powell) Bateman.

Children of Hezekiah and Sarah (Bateman) Linthicum

1. Rachel Linthicum, died spinster 1767.
2. Elizabeth Linthicum married William Bateman.
5. Abner Linthicum, born July 7, 1765, married Rachel Jacob and Elizabeth Pitcher, widow. q.v.
6. Margaret Linthicum.
7. Amasa Linthicum married Rachel Johnson. q.v.
8. Slingsby Linthicum married Mary Griffith and Elizabeth Dorsey, widow. q.v.

Hezekiah Linthicum was a schoolmaster of Anne Arundel County. He died intestate in the early part of 1768. The court named his widow, Sarah, as the administratrix. The inventory of his personal estate was taken on June 1, 1768, with Mary Fowler and Ruth Orrick as the kinswomen. An additional inventory was made on December 14, 1772, with John Linthicum as administrator de bonis non. Apparently the widow, Sarah, was dead by that date.

The estate of Sarah Linthicum, his widow, was distributed on August 13, 1778, by John Linthicum her administrator to the following representatives: Elizabeth Bateman, John Linthicum, Archibald Linthicum, Slingsby Linthicum, Abner Linthicum, Margaret Linthicum, and Amacy Linthicum.

Thomas Linthicum 4
(1725-1799)

Thomas Linthicum, son of Thomas and Sarah (Burton) Linthicum, was born June 11, 1725, in Anne Arundel County. By trade he was a wood worker or as he was described in deeds a "joiner and turner". He maintained his dwelling at "Linthicum's Walks", which he described in
a deed as lying between John Linthicum and a tract called "White Hall", adjacent to Edward Edwards' land and Benjamin Talbot's land. Before his death in 1799 he had conveyed portions of "Linthicum's Walks" to Joshua Lacklin and his brother, Asael Linthicum.

His will was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on April 8, 1799. He bequeathed his sister Deborah and brother Asael during life his plantation and dwelling providing "my sister Deborah behaves herself peaceable and quite, and if she do not behave herself then Asael has power to turn her off and have rights of land during life . . . and after marriage and decease of Deborah and Asael then to my brother, Hezekiah, and his heirs."

**ZACHARIAH LINTHICUM**

(1735 - 1808)

Zachariah Linthicum, son of Thomas and Sarah (Burton) Linthicum, was born in All Hallow's Parish during the year 1735. He removed to the Lower District of Frederick County with his parents about 1760. He married first Sarah, the daughter of John Prather of Montgomery County.

*Children of Zachariah and Sarah (Prather) Linthicum*

2. Frederick Linthicum. Licenses were issued on Dec. 1, 1801, to Rachel Mackelfresh, and on Oct. 6, 1809, to Elizabeth Mackelfresh.
3. John Linthicum removed to Kentucky.
5. Mary Linthicum.

Zachariah Linthicum served as a private in Captain Brooke Mackabee's Company of Montgomery County Militia. Also at the beginning of the war he, of Sugar Loaf Hundred, was appointed to promote subscriptions for the raising of $1,333, the quota of Frederick County, for arms and ammunition.

His wife, Sarah, was buried in Montgomery County on November 3, 1796. He with John Linthicum administered on his father-in-law's estate, and on June 12, 1800, distributed the proceeds to the three representa-

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2 Scharf's History of Western Maryland, vol. 2, p. 175.
tives—Thomas Prather, William Duval in right of his wife, and Zachariah Linthicum in right of his deceased wife.

On November 1, 1803, Zachariah Linthicum obtained license in Montgomery County to marry Anne Clegatt. She was buried on August 12, 1806. The will of Zachariah Linthicum was dated January 26, 1805, and proved in Montgomery County on June 4, 1808. He bequeathed his son, Hezekiah, 200 acres of the dwelling and plantation where Frederick was then living. The latter received the residue of the home plantation. John and Thomas were devised one shilling each, inasmuch as he had already provided for them. His three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth Magruder, and Sarah Mackelfresh, were willed negroes. A sister, Jane, was also mentioned.

ENSIGN JOHN LINTHICUM 4

John Linthicum, eldest son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Bateman) Linthicum, was born at "Linthicum Walks", Anne Arundel County. He married Anne, the daughter of Edward and Anne Edwards, also of "Linthicum Walks". A complete list of their children is not available.

Children of John and Anne (Edwards) Linthicum

1. Hezekiah Linthicum.

On April 23, 1781, John Linthicum was commissioned an Ensign of Captain Vachel Gaither's Company of the Severn Battalion of Militia. 8

On May 16, 1778, as the eldest son of Hezekiah Linthicum, late of Anne Arundel County, he deeded land to his father-in-law. According to the tax list of 1782, his estate consisted of 200 acres of "Linthicum's Walks" in the South River Hundred, appraised at £565. Eight were in his immediate family. In 1790 he was head of a family with three males over 16 years of age, four under 16, four females, one free negro, and one slave.

In 1793 John Linthicum on behalf of his wife, Anne, received his share of the estate of his father-in-law, Edward Edwards.

On October 11, 1814, he conveyed to his son, John Jr., for $1,000 a portion of "Linthicum Walks", consisting of 300 acres. The deed was not signed by his wife who was no doubt deceased at that time.

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Abner Linthicum, son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Bateman) Linthicum, was born July 7, 1763, in Anne Arundel County. He married first Rachel, the daughter of Richard Jacob Jr., of Westminster Parish, on January 3, 1791.

Children of Abner and Rachel (Jacob) Linthicum

1. Amasa Linthicum, born Nov. 11, 1791, died 1810.
2. Richard Linthicum, born 1793, married Ann, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Robinson, Feb. 29, 1816, and Susan C. Lockerman, May 8, 1838; he was killed in the explosion of the ship Medora, Oct. 15, 1842.
3. Abner Linthicum, born May 18, 1796, married Rachel Stewart and Mary Bryan. q.v.
6. Thomas Linthicum, born 1804, died 1822.

Abner Linthicum was a member of the Maryland Legislature and Captain of the 22d Regiment of Maryland in the War of 1812.

On August 29, 1822, Abner Linthicum Sr. with his children Richard, Abner, William, and Hezekiah, and Benjamin Robinson, all heirs of Richard Jacob, deceased, and John Hall, one of the heirs of Patience Hall were parties in court over "Round Hills" and portions of "Hall's Addition", "Jacob's Resurvey Contrived", and "Jacob's Friendship" on Curtis Creek. Richard Jacob for £5 agreed to convey to Samuel Jacob the above-named tracts, but a final delivery was not made. On February 22, 1788, Samuel Jacob by deed transferred the tracts to Dorsey Jacob who by deed of November 30, 1797, conveyed them to Patience Hall. The heirs of Patience Hall had by 1822 conveyed their rights to their brother, John Hall. Anne wife of Richard Linthicum and Rachel wife of Abner Linthicum acknowledged the deeds of transfer to John Hall.

On December 2, 1838, Abner Linthicum married secondly Elizabeth Pitcher, widow. He died on February 19, 1848.

His will dated January 5, 1848, was proved in Anne Arundel County on February 28, 1848. He named his five children, Richard, Abner (although died in 1845). William, Hezekiah, and Sarah Shipley, and his

**AMASA LINTHICUM**

(17—1827)

Amasa Linthicum, son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Bateman) Linthicum, was born in Anne Arundel County. The following licenses are found in Baltimore County: Amasa Linthicum to Sarah Cromwell on January 10, 1792, and Amasa Linthicum to Rachel Johnson on October 10, 1796.

**Children of Amasa Linthicum**

2. Zachariah Linthicum, d.s.p. estate distributed 1830, by Hezekiah Linthicum among 8 brothers and sisters.
5. Matthias Linthicum, born 1808, married Anne E. ———.
6. Rachel Adaline Linthicum.
7. William Amasa Linthicum.
8. Elizabeth Linthicum.

Amasa Linthicum dated his will August 16, 1826, which was probated in Anne Arundel County, March 10, 1827, naming the above children as heirs to his estate. He named his son, Zachariah, and nephew, William Linthicum, as executors. Hezekiah Linthicum, however, administrated on the estate and rendered a final statement and distribution on June 17, 1828.

**REV. SLINGSBY LINTHICUM**

(17—1848)

Slingsby Linthicum, son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Bateman) Linthicum, was born in All Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married first Mary, the daughter of Charles and Anne (Davidge) Griffith. She was made an heir in the will of her father in 1803. The births of the following children were taken from an old family Bible.

**Children of Slingsby and Mary (Griffith) Linthicum**

1. Lot Linthicum, born Mar. 3, 1784, married Catherine Warfield and Ann Eliza Watkins. g.e.


5. Wesley Griffith Linthicum, born Feb. 16, 1792, married Mary, dau. of Reuben and Sarah (Dorsey) Meriweather.

6. Hezekiah Linthicum, born Feb. 21, 1794.


8. Elizabeth Beall Linthicum, born Apr. 28, 1798.


In 1782 Slingsby Linthicum was a bachelor living in the South River Hundred. He became a Methodist preacher and served as a trustee of the society. In 1806 he, with Nicholas B. Warfield, William Ridgely of William, Vachel Burgess, John Johnson, Nicholas Meriweather, Thomas W. Howard of Thomas, and Allen Green, all being trustees for the Society of Methodists, purchased land in Anne Arundel County from Walter Worthington for the purpose of erecting a meeting house.

His wife died sometime after 1803. In Baltimore County on March 3, 1810, he secured license to marry Mrs. Elizabeth (Stringer) Dorsey. She was the widow of John Dorsey, with five young children—Anne, Richard, Samuel L., Elizabeth L., and John. It is not known whether any issues resulted from this second union.

In 1814 Slingsby Linthicum conveyed to his son, Charles G. Linthicum “Altogether”, and to Lot another son “Toddy” and “Good Range”. He died in Montgomery County on June 28, 1848.

Thomas Linthicum 5
(1770-1850)

Thomas Linthicum, son of Zachariah and Sarah (Prather) Linthicum, was born 1770 in the Lower District of Frederick County. In 1793 he married Anne Williams. The births of the following two children are recorded in the register of Rock Creek Parish.

Children of Thomas and Anne (Williams) Linthicum


Thomas Linthicum removed to Kentucky where his wife died in 1843 and he in 1850.
John Linthicum, son of John and Anne (Edwards) Linthicum, was born at "Linthicum Walks", Anne Arundel County. His wife was Elizabeth White.

Children of John and Elizabeth (White) Linthicum

1. Amelia Linthicum married Richard Beard, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Beard) Linthicum.
2. Dr. Theodore Linthicum married —— Hodgkins.
7. Thomas Linthicum, born 1821, married Elizabeth Ann Bealmear, born 1825, on May 28, 1846.

In 1813 John Linthicum Jr. sold personal property to Gideon White of Annapolis. During April, 1823, John Linthicum and Caleb White met the mortgage which Gideon White held on "Darkness Converted Into Light", "Linthicum's Walks", and other tracts.

Abner Linthicum 5

(1796-1845)

Abner Linthicum, son of Abner and Rachel (Jacob) Linthicum, was born May 18, 1796, in Anne Arundel County. He married twice—Rachel Stewart and Mary Bryan.

Children of Abner Linthicum

1. Mary Jane Linthicum.
2. James Solan Linthicum.
3. Thaels Abner Linthicum.
4. Maria Bryan Linthicum.
5. Augusta Linthicum.

The will of Abner Linthicum was proved in Anne Arundel County in 1845, naming his wife, Mary, and William Shipley, the executors. He held interest in the Gwinn's Falls Bridge.

Lot Linthicum 5

(1784-18—)

Lot Linthicum, son of Slingsby and Mary (Griffith) Linthicum, was born March 3, 1784. He married first in 1811 Catherine Warfield.
Children of Lot and Catherine (Warfield) Linthicum

1. Sarah Rebecca Linthicum, born Apr. 22, 1812, married Ignatius Waters. q.v.
2. Mary Griffith Linthicum married first Mercer Brown, on May 3, 1842, and secondly Ignatius Waters. q.v.
4. Lloyd Warfield Linthicum, born July 3, 1817, married Mary Ella, dau. of John and Anne (Waters) Jones.

After the death of his first wife, Lot Linthicum married secondly Ann Elizabeth Watkins. Below is a partial list of their children.

Children of Lot and Ann Elizabeth (Watkins) Linthicum

MISCELLANEOUS LINTHICUM DATA

Nathan Linthicum

Nathan Linthicum was commissioned an Ensign on September 12, 1777, of the Middle Battalion of Montgomery County Militia. On April 21, 1779, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and on March 25, 1780, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of the 3d Co., same battalion. In 1770 he was a resident of Anne Arundel County, for on December 20, of that year, he mortgaged property to Edward Dorsey of John, and in 1773 to Mathew Ridgely of Baltimore County. At the Census of 1790 he was the head of a family in Montgomery County with two males over 16 years and four females.

1 Archives, vols. 16, 21, and 43.
IT IS almost conclusively proved that the Waters family which settled on the eastern and western shores of Maryland was from County York, England. Records of Yorkshire show that Richard Watyr, Merchant, was sheriff in 1431, Lord Mayor of York in 1436 and 1451, and Member of Parliament in 1434. Richard had a brother, William, who was prior of Water, County York, in 1424, and another brother, Francis, who was vicar of St. Mary's York in 1429. Abstracts of wills of the family in which are recited bequests of real and personal property indicate that the Waters were members of the landed gentry.

At least three families of Waters settled early in Maryland. One family was pioneers of the Eastern Shore and was of near kinship to the John Waters branch of Anne Arundel County, both recognized adherents to the Society of Friends. Another family settled in St. Mary's County and was members of the Roman Catholic Church.

In the South River Hundred also lived Christopher Waters, who in 1696 was a military officer of Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth Powell on February 16, 1696/7, and had Ann and Christopher Jr. He was buried from All Hallow's Church on May 22, 1703, whereupon his widow married Thomas Jacks on November 9, 1704. No further record exists of his children.

In Westminster Parish lived Henry Waters (Walters) and his wife Anne, who were the parents of several children, among whom was Godfrey. This family of Waters later became identified with Baltimore County.

Although the Waters remained loyal subjects of the Crown, and ultimately became faithful citizens of the United States, they have been inconspicuous for their lack of public service, especially the Western Shore branch. Perhaps this was due to their adherence to the doctrine of John Fox. By their religious life they remained peaceful planters and tradesmen and took no part, with few exceptions, in the military, political, and judicial affairs of the Province. Richard Waters of the Eastern Shore said in his will of 1720, “No child to marry without the consent of the monthly meeting of Quakers at West River.” Many, however, became members of the Church of England either through marriage or by preference.

These chronicles deal only with the branch in Anne Arundel County founded by John Waters, a believed nephew of the pioneer on the Eastern Shore.
JOHN WATERS, GENT. 1
(1606-16—)

John Waters, Gent., of Yorkshire, aged 29 years, was listed as a passenger on "The Transport" which sailed from England for the Colonies in 1635. Evidence is strong that he was the son of John Waters of Middleham and had been sent to America to settle the estate of his kinsman, Lieutenant Edward Waters, formerly of Elizabeth City County, Virginia. The fact that John Waters was a nephew instead of his brother, as some genealogists have claimed, is conclusively strong, for Edward Waters was born 1568, according to record, therefore presenting a vast difference in ages.

Inasmuch as John Waters was 29 years of age when he sailed, making his birth as of 1606, it is believed that he was of an older generation to be the John Waters of West River, Anne Arundel County, with whom these chronicles are particularly concerned. It is probable that he settled his uncle's estate, married, and remained in America. It can be assumed, although proof is lacking, that he was the father of John Waters who was living in Anne Arundel County as early as 1676, when he patented "Water's Adventure".

JOHN WATERS 2

John Waters, the pioneer of the Western Shore, was domiciled on West River at a date earlier than June 16, 1676, for on that day "Water's Adventure" and "The Forks" were surveyed for him. The name of the maiden whom he took to wife has so far remained a mystery to her numerous descendants. She was probably a daughter of one of the early Quakers. The following two sons have been proved, that there were daughters is highly probable.

Children of John Waters

1. John Waters married Elizabeth Giles. q.v.
2. Samuel Waters married Sarah Arnold and Jane Danster. q.v.

In what year John Waters died, it is not known, but he was undoubtedly deceased by 1704, the death of his son, John.
JOHN WATERS 3
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

John Waters, the son of John, was born about the year 1660 at his father's homestead on West River. He inherited "The Forks" after the settlement of his parent's estate and there he established his dwelling and brought his young bride. She was Elizabeth, the daughter of John and Mary Giles, and was born February 7, 1668, according to West River Meeting House records. They continued the traditional Quaker faith of their houses, the births of six children being found among the old Quaker records.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Giles) Waters

1. Mary Waters, born Sept. 18, 1686, married first John Talbot, and second John Webster, Apr. 17, 1735.
2. Elizabeth Waters, born Aug. 20, 1689; died 1699.
3. Samuel Waters.
5. John Waters, born May 30, 1698, married Mary Ijams. q.v.

Contrary to the Quaker teachings of his house, he participated in some manner in the military expedition during 1678 against the Nanticoke Indians and for his services received 120 pounds of tobacco.1

In a deed dated April 14, 1686, John Waters is styled as carpenter when he purchased from James White Jr., a cooper, of Anne Arundel County land on Herring Creek which had formerly been in the possession of James White Sr. The original deed of his conveyance was brought to the court on August 9, 1709, by his widow, Elizabeth Waters, "Claimor of the land and asked it be recorded", inasmuch as the early deeds on record at the court house had been destroyed by fire.

Thomas Pratt by his will, dated August 14, 1686, indentured his son, John, and daughter, Susannah, to John Waters—"to dwell and serve ye said John Waters or his heirs and assigns until he reaches the age of twenty, and my daughter, Susannah, to live with said John Waters until sixteen or marriage". After various bequests, Thomas Pratt bequeathed the residue of his estate to friend, John Waters, and his son-in-law, Richard Gottee,

1 Archives, vol. 7.
including 50 acres of “Hogg Harbour”. On August 14, 1688, they both conveyed this tract to Robert Wade for 5,000 pounds of good merchantable tobacco.

John Waters died during 1704, leaving a widow and six children. By his will dated November 27, 1703, he bequeathed the dwelling and plantation “The Forks” to his wife. Personalty was willed to Mary, Margaret, and Samuel, whereas money was left for the purchase of land for his two sons, John and William, and an unborn child. He named his brother-in-law, John Giles, as the overseer, who was also present at the time the will was signed.

Shortly after the negotiation of his will, he purchased a tract of land known as “Water’s Lotte” from Richard Snowden, containing 600 acres with the money he expressed in his will. By a codicil, dated December 27, 1703, he devised this tract equally to his three sons, John, William, and Joseph. His will was probated in Anne Arundel County on June 13, 1704.

In 1706 his widow completed the purchase of “Water’s Lotte” begun by her husband shortly before his death. A portion of the deed read “whereas that Colonel Henry Darnall granted Richard Snowden ‘Water’s Lottee’ lying in Anne Arundel County in the forks of the Patuxent adjoining ‘Robin Hood Forrest’ . . . . that Richard Snowden for £73 convey to John, William, and Joseph, three sons of John Waters deceased”. Mary Snowden, the wife of Richard, waived her dower rights.

Elizabeth Waters, widow, on May 22, 1723, sold to Richard Galloway for £50 tracts described as follows: “that a certain John Waters late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, on 16 June 1676 took up at the head of West River and head of Herring Creek “The Forks” of 90 acres . . . . and on 14 April 1686 purchased from James White . . . . and that John Waters deeded to Elizabeth Waters his wife”.

Elizabeth Waters apparently much younger than her husband survived him forty-two years. She made her will on January 1, 1745/6, but her executor and son, Joseph Waters, did not present it for probation until April 15, 1747. The parental plantation “The Forks” consisting of 113 acres was devised to the youngest son, Joseph. Personalty was bequeathed to her daughter, Mary Webster, son John, and to the heirs of her deceased son, William. The personalty which was formerly willed to the deceased daughter, Margaret Holland, was devised to her son, Thomas Holland.
John Waters, son of John and Elizabeth (Giles) Waters, was born May 30, 1698, at "The Forks", on West River. On obtaining his majority he came into possession through his father's estate a portion of "Water's Lotte", where he established his seat and brought his young bride. She was Mary, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Plummer) Ijams, whose parental estate lay in the vicinity of "The Forks". Mary became the mother of fourteen children. According to All Hallow's records, they were married February 14, 1720.

Children of John and Mary (Ijams) Waters

1. Richard Waters.
2. Thomas Waters married Sarah Jones. q.v.
4. Mary Waters married Edmond Jennings.
5. Elizabeth Waters married —— Penn.
6. Anne Waters married John Anderson.
7. John Waters married Rachel ——. q.v.
9. Philip Waters. q.v.
10. Jacob Waters married Elizabeth ——. q.v.
11. Josephus Waters married Mary ——. q.v.
12. Plummer Waters married Susannah Waters. q.v.
13. Charity Waters, spinster in 1777.

The will of John Waters was dated 1764, but it was not probated in Anne Arundel County until 1771. The dwelling and plantation as well as 76 acres of "Addition to Water's Lotte" and the personal estate were all devised to his wife, Mary, during her widowhood. On her death or remarriage the dwelling and plantation together with "Addition to Water's Lotte" were to revert to their son, Josephus. Certain personalty was left to his eldest son, Richard; to the heirs of his deceased son Thomas; to his daughter, Mary Jennings; and to the heirs of his deceased daughter, Ann Anderson. At the death of his widow the personal estate was to be divided among the eleven surviving children.

At the distribution of the estate by Josephus Waters, the executor, on August 21, 1772, it was divided among William, John, Joseph, Jacob, Philip, Josephus, Plummer, Elizabeth Penn, Charity Waters, and Miriam Waters.
William Waters 4
(1699-17—)

William Waters, son of John and Elizabeth (Giles) Waters, was born May 14, 1699, at "The Forks", in All Hallow’s Parish. On November 3, 1724, he married Rachel, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Jones) Duvall.

A list of his children is not available, however, his mother in her will of 1747 devised property to the unnamed heirs of her deceased son, William.

He established his dwelling at “Water’s Lotte.” On July 7, 1735, he conveyed his portion of 203¼ acres to William Peele, Merchant, of Anne Arundel County. Rachel his wife acknowledged the transfer.

William Waters was deceased by March 19, 1743, when his widow purchased “Water’s Lotte”, once the property of her late husband from Samuel Farmer who had bought it from William Peele. Sarah Farmer, the wife of Samuel, waived her dower rights. Rachel Waters thereby transferred “Water’s Lotte” to Edmond Jennings of Annapolis.

Joseph Waters 4
(1703-1765)

Joseph Waters, son of John and Elizabeth (Giles) Waters, was born December, 1703, at “The Forks” in All Hallow’s Parish. His wife was Mary ——.

Children of Joseph and Mary Waters

1. Nathan Waters married Susannah Gaither. q.v.
2. Joseph Waters.
3. Ezekiel Waters.
4. John Waters.
5. Isaac Waters.
6. Casanove Waters.
7. Aseanah Waters.
8. Mary Waters married John Barnes.

In November, 1733, Joseph Waters purchased from John Moore of Prince Georges County, “Moore’s Industry” at which time Elizabeth Moore, the wife of John Moore, waived all dower rights. He became an extensive land owner, and deeds show that at one time he lived in Prince Georges County. On December 24, 1737, "Joseph Waters of Prince Georges County, Carpenter, purchased from Richard Snowden, Gent., for £62/10 “Snowden’s Second Addition to His Manor”, lying in Anne Arundel County.
Joseph Waters maintained the Quaker faith of his parents, and in 1746 at the administration of his mother's estate he affirmed instead of taking the oath.

The will of Joseph Waters was negotiated in October 1764, and proved in Anne Arundel County March 12, 1765. He bequeathed his son, Nathan, the dwelling and plantation of 260 acres in Anne Arundel County, but specifically granted his wife the use of it during her single life.

Joseph was given lands in Prince Georges County known as "Watson's Vineyard" and "Moore's Industry", while Ezekiel received 140 acres of "Snowden's Manor". If sons Joseph, Ezekiel, and Nathan should die without issues, then their share of the estate was to revert to Isaac. The following children received personalty—John, Isaac, Nathan, Casanove, Aseanah, and Mary Barnes, the widow of John Barnes. His grandson, John Waters Barnes, was to enjoy certain personalty after the death of his mother.

By the tax list of 1782, his widow Mary Waters was living on 260 acres of the dwelling-plantation known as "Snowden's Manor", situated in the Patuxent Hundred of Anne Arundel County. On another portion of the same tract was domiciled her bachelor son, Ezekiel Waters.

**Thomas Waters**

(17—1764)

Thomas Waters, son of John and Mary (Ijams) Waters, was born about 1725 at "Water's Lotte" near the forks of the Patuxent. About 1750 he married Sarah, the daughter of Richard and Rachel (Isaacs) Jones, and the granddaughter of Richard and Sarah (Pottenger) Isaacs, of Prince Georges County.

Children of Thomas and Sarah (Jones) Waters

2. Rachel Waters.
3. John Waters.
4. Anne Waters.
5. Thomas Waters.
7. Cassandra Waters.

In 1757 Thomas Waters was named as one of the executors in the will of his father-in-law, Richard Jones, of Anne Arundel County. On June 8, 1762, he received at the final distribution a portion of the estate by rights of his wife.
Thomas Waters settled in Queen Anne Parish of Prince Georges County, where he practiced his trade as a millwright. He died intestate during the early part of 1764, or sometime before the writing of his father’s will. At the taking of the inventory of his personal estate, his brother John Waters and his sister Mary Jennings signed the papers as the nearest of kin. His widow and administratrix certified to the inventory on April 11, 1765. Joseph Isaacs and John Fowler, both kinsmen, were her bondsmen. On June 29, 1765, the personal estate of £324/19/4½ was divided between the widow and seven representatives.

His widow remarried. Issues resulted. In 1828 Beall W. Duvall, aged 23 years, asserted in court that Nathan Waters, son of Thomas, was a half-brother to his mother.

**William Waters 5**

(17—-1797)

William Waters, son of John and Mary (Ijams) Waters, was born at “Water’s Lotte”, near the Patuxent. He married Rachel, the daughter of Richard and Rachel (Isaacs) Jones, of Anne Arundel County. His wife was made an heir in the will of her father in 1757. William Waters removed to Prince Georges County and settled near his brother, Thomas.

*Children of William and Rachel (Jones) Waters*

5. Richard Jones Waters, *d.s.p.*

On July 23, 1772, William Waters, carpenter, purchased from Mordecai Waters, of Prince Georges County, a portion of “Waters’ Resurvey on Jericho”. Rachel Waters wife of Moredcai, acknowledged the transfer.

William Waters, as a widower, married on June 10, 1785, the spinster daughter, Jane, born 1740, of William and Alice (Ridgely) Woodward. He dated his will March 12, 1788, but it was not proved in Prince Georges County until July 20, 1797.

He devised to his daughters, Jemina and Rachel, the tract purchased from John Mitchell known as “Mitchell’s Addition”, of 118 acres and the land adjoining. To Mary he left “Beall’s Manor” in Montgomery.
County. His son, Richard Jones Waters, he bequeathed the land bought of Henry Clarke called "Moore's Industry". The residue of his estate was to be divided between his sons, Richard and Thomas.

The inventory of his personal effects was taken on August 30, 1797, with his brothers, Joseph Waters and Josephus Waters, signing as the kinsmen. Nathan Waters and John Thompson were the greatest creditors.

During March, 1802, Jane Waters who described herself in the deed as "widow and relict of William Waters, deceased", conveyed to Zadock Duval all claims held by her in two tracts of land devised William Waters to his daughter Anne who married Joshua Marriott and sold by them to Zadock Duval, that is, "Mitchell's Addition" and "Interval".

After his death a law suit developed over "Beall's Manor" in Montgomery County and portions of "Jericho" and "Cherry Walk" which were reputed to have been exchanged between William Waters and Benjamin Waters on October 14, 1786. The action was instituted by the heirs of William Waters against Benjamin Waters. By 1824 Jemina Jennings, widow, one of the original complainants, had died, leaving two sons, Thomas and Daniel Jennings, both of whom had removed from the State of Maryland.

**JOHN WATERS**

(17—-1777)

John Waters, son of John and Mary (Ijams) Waters, was born at "Water's Lotte", Anne Arundel County. He married Rachel ———.

*Children of John and Rachel Waters*

1. Joab Waters married Ruth Griffith and Mary Caldwell. *q.v.*

John Waters died in 1777. He bequeathed the dwelling and plantation of 150 acres in Anne Arundel County to his wife during her widowhood, then to his son Joab and daughter Mary. The latter was devised personalty and a tract known as "Paris", consisting of 265 acres on Bush Creek in Frederick County. The residue of the realty was willed to Joab.

In the body of his will, he mentioned the following brothers and sisters—William, Josephus, Jacob, Plummer, Elizabeth Penn, Mary Jennings, and Charity Waters.

**PHILIP WATERS**

Philip Waters son of John and Mary (Ijams) Waters, was born in Anne Arundel County. On January 27, 1806, he executed a mortgage with
Thomas Waters of Montgomery County over which a law suit developed after his death. When the case was presented at the March term, 1826, the following were his children and heirs at law—Philip Waters, Mary and her husband Edward Williams, William Waters, Nicholas Waters, and Thomas Waters. At that time Nicholas and Thomas were infants and were placed under the guardianship of Ichoshaphat McCauley.

**Jacob Waters**

(17—1784)

Jacob Waters, son of John and Mary (Ijams) Waters, was born at “Water’s Lotte”, in the forks of the Patuxent River, Anne Arundel County. He subsequently settled on the Magothy in Westminster Parish. About 1766 he married Elizabeth ——.

Children of Jacob and Elizabeth Waters

1. Charles L. Waters, born Nov. 28, 1767, married Rebecca Fowler.
   q.v.
2. Jacob Waters married Elizabeth Wells. q.v.
3. Mary Waters, died spinster before 1808.

On July 1, 1776, Charles Waters purchased from Oneal Cromwell for £300 “Howard’s Pasture”, where he ultimately established his seat. In 1782 he was assessed taxes on 195 acres of this tract.

Jacob Waters died untimely in 1784, leaving a widow and three minor children. Charles L. Waters, the oldest son, received the lands, lying at the head of the Magothy River, which had been purchased from O’Neal Cromwell. Jacob and Mary received personalty including slaves.

On April 6, 1785, his widow purchased “Piney Grove” from Henry Ashburn, at which time Frances Ashburn, his wife, waived her dower rights.

The distribution of his estate was made December 15, 1788, at which time £900 was divided among the widow, Charles, Jacob, and Mary. His widow ultimately figured in many land transactions, some of which were in Montgomery County. Her will was proved December 31, 1808. She named her two sons, Charles and Jacob, and her granddaughter, Anne Waters.

**Josephus Waters**

Josephus Waters, son of John and Mary (Ijams) Waters, was born at “Water’s Lotte”, Anne Arundel County. He married Mary ——. In
1782, according to the tax list, he owned 150 acres of “Water’s Lotte” of Patuxent Hundred, Anne Arundel County, and had six in his immediate family. By the Census of 1790, he was the head of a household with three males under 16 years of age, four females, and four slaves.

On February 16, 1797, he deeded 21 acres of “Water’s Lotte” to John Snowden. Mary Waters, his wife, waived her dower rights. During the same year he signed the inventory papers of his brother, William of Prince Georges County.

Edward Waters and Aquilla Waters who were seized in 1817 of a portion of “Water’s Lotte”, owned by Josephus in 1782, are believed to be sons of the latter.

On September 12, 1817, Edward Waters and Aquilla Waters who were seized jointly of a portion of “Waters’ Lotte” agreed to a division. Honor Waters, wife of Edward, and Mary Waters, wife of Aquilla, both consented to the partition.

Previously Edward Waters had secured on December 8, 1813, license in Anne Arundel County to marry Honor Ray. In 1816 he “who had lately married Honor Ray, widow of John Ray, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased” stood bound to John Bennett of Anne Arundel County for a good deed for “Hammond and Guest” and “Bite the Biter” which Honor Waters was entitled to from the estate of her late husband.

On October 20, 1821, Benjamin Gaither, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, sold to Owen Elder of the same county the highest bidder at the auction sale of a portion of “Water’s Lotte” to satisfy a judgement received by Eleanor Dent against Edward Waters, late Yeoman of Anne Arundel County. The portion of “Water’s Lotte” so sold lay between the lands of the said Edward Waters and Aquilla Waters.

Plummer Waters 5
(17—1824)

Plummer Waters, son of John and Mary (Ijams) Waters, was born at “Water’s Lotte”, All Hallow’s Parish. He married a kinswoman, Susannah, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Waters, of Montgomery County.

Children of Plummer and Susannah (Waters) Waters

1. Thomas Waters married Sarah Deaver. q.v.
2. John Waters.
3. Plummer Waters married Clarissa Dorsey. q.v.


7. Ezekiah Waters.

8. Susannah Waters married John Welsh of Charles. She died 1823, naming son John Hammond Welsh; nephew Samuel D. Waters; and nieces Huldah of Plummer, and Elizabeth Waters of John.

Nathan Waters removed to the northern part of Prince Georges County, where he established his dwelling and plantation. He dated his will September 16, 1824, the latter being proved on October 14, following. The witnesses were Richard Carr, Benjamin Carr, Jr., and Archibald Edmonstone, Jr.

His executor, Plummer Waters, Jr., distributed the estate on September 11, 1827, among the eight children.

His widow dated her will in Anne Arundel County on December 31, 1824. She devised personalty to her daughter, Susannah Welsh, and the residue of the estate of her deceased husband to her son, David S. Waters.

Nathan Waters

Nathan Waters, son of Joseph and Mary Waters, was born probably at "The Forks" in All Hallow's Parish. He married Susannah, the daughter of John and Agnes Gaither. He, however, was a bachelor according to the tax list of 1782.

In 1790 he was bondsman for his brother-in-law, Zachariah Gaither. On March 3, 1792, he sold to another brother-in-law, Evan Gaither, "Snowden's Second Addition to His Manor", containing 260 acres, which was the dwelling-plantation of his deceased father and which he inherited in fee at the death of his mother.

On September 13, 1805, Nathan Waters for £600 sold to Richard Owings, Merchant, of Anne Arundel County, a portion of "Snowden's Third Addition to His Manor" and a portion of "The Addition", lying in Anne Arundel County, touching "Snowden's Second Addition to His Manor", originally granted December 24, 1727, and conveyed from Richard Snowden to Joseph Waters, containing 200 acres.
Richard Waters

Richard Waters, son of Thomas and Rachel (Jones) Waters, was born in Prince Georges County. On October 5, 1782, he obtained license to marry Elizabeth Jones.

Children of Richard and Elizabeth (Jones) Waters

2. Tebular Waters.
3. Asa Waters.
4. Anne Waters.
5. Elizabeth Jones Waters, born Apr. 11, 1796.
7. Rachel Waters.

Richard Waters settled in Anne Arundel County, where he died intestate. His widow was appointed the administratrix, with Francis Bealmear and John Chew Thomas offering bond. The proceeds of the estate were distributed in Anne Arundel County on October 13, 1812, to his widow and the above-named children.

Nathan Waters

(176—184—)

Nathan Waters, son of Thomas and Sarah (Jones) Waters, was probably less than three years of age at the death of his father in 1764. The records of Anne Arundel County indicate that Nathaniel Waters on May 23, 1794, secured license to marry Mabel Macculey.

Children of Nathan and Mabel (Macculey) Waters

1. John Waters, served in War of 1812, d.s.p.
3. Octavia (Karia) Waters married William Beck. License Jan. 11, 1819, D. C.
Being a millwright, it is assumed that at manhood he continued the business of his father. His name figured in many land transactions in both Prince Georges and Anne Arundel Counties. On October 28, 1794, he purchased from Benjamin Clarke of Anne Arundel County, a tract called "Moore's Industry" for £250, at which time Rachel, the wife of Benjamin Clarke, assigned her dower rights.

On October 4, 1796, he bought of Charles Wood Sr., of Prince Georges County, blacksmith, "Pleasant Grove", which Wood had previously purchased from Thomas Duvall. Mary Wood, wife of Charles, waived her dower rights.

In February, 1804, Nathan Waters bought of Daniel Duval of Washington County, a portion of "Tooksburry" for £60. And on January 14, 1804, he and William Hyatt bought of Jeremiah Duval of Bedford County, Penn., another portion of "Tukesbury" for $180. In July, 1804, William Hyatt conveyed all his rights in "Tukesbury" to Nathan Waters.

In 1806 Nathan Waters patented "Nathan's Choice" of 53/4 acres in Prince Georges County. During August of that year he purchased from John Waters "Pleasant Grove" containing 159 3/4 acres in Prince Georges County, also one male slave, four feather beds, and "all other goods and chattels contained in a certain deed bearing date of 28 January 1794 from Thomas Duval of Benjamin to John Waters".

Nathan Waters became a creditor of Edward E. Anderson to the extent of $300. Thereupon in 1811 Edward E. Anderson conveyed to Nathan Waters for $5.00 part of a tract called "Providence" which a few days before William Anderson had conveyed to Edward E. Anderson. In 1817 Nathan Waters conveyed "Providence" back to Edward E. Anderson. The latter having met his obligation to Nathan Waters.

During September, 1816, Nathan Waters purchased for $1,200 a portion of the tract called "Friendship", lying on the south side of the Patuxent River, from Thomas Jones and Jane his wife, Frederick P. Jones and Anne his wife, Henry Irvin and Frances his wife of Georgetown, and Philemon Jones of Prince Georges County. In October of the same year he purchased from Lewis D. Jones of Anne Arundel County for $300 a 103-acre portion of "Friendship" and in May, 1818 he bought from Lewis Duval of Thomas, of Anne Arundel County, for $300 a 104-acre portion of "Friendship", of which Thomas Jones late of said county died seized. It was on this tract that he later maintained his dwelling.

On August 14, 1817, Nathan Waters sold to Edward E. Anderson his rights in "Providence" for $1,000, also 8 slaves, 1 horse, 1 mare, 15 heads
of horned cattle 15 heads of sheep, 30 hogs, and a quantity of household and kitchen furniture.

In January 1819, Nathan Waters purchased from John Duval of Prince Georges County a portion of "Tukesbury", containing 100 acres which was devised to John Duval of Benjamin Duval deceased. On the same day he purchased from him "Walker's Delight" for $1,800. Frances wife of John Duval assigned her dower rights.

In 1821 Nathan Waters bought from William Marriott of Anne Arundel County "Ridgely's Chance" and "Worthington's Beginning". The same year he sold to Nathan Jones a portion of "Robin Hood Forest" which he at one time had purchased from Philip Snowden.

In 1822 Nathan Waters was a bondsman for his kinsman, John A. Waters of Jacob, in the administration of the estate of Samuel Franklin.

On February 20, 1823, Nathan Waters sold for $1,600 to his son-in-law, William Anderson and Sarah his wife, land called "Piney Orchard", containing 195 acres in Anne Arundel County. On June 9, of the same year he conveyed to Philip Snowden a portion of "Robin Hood Forest" for $200, containing 150 acres.

On July 23, 1823, Nathan Waters conveyed to Osborn Belt a portion of "Tukesbury", whereon Benjamin Duval died seized. The tract had been inherited by John Duval, son of Benjamin, who sold it to Nathan Waters. Mabel Waters, the wife of Nathan Waters, waived her dower rights.

On August 16, 1823, Nathan Waters assigned to his son, Nathan Jones Waters, for natural love and affection, a portion of "Robin Hood Forest", which had been deeded to Nathan Jones by his father, Jeremiah Jones.

On February 26, 1827, Charles Duval brought action in a court of chancery against Nathan Waters, Nathan Jones Waters, and Samuel Radcliffe. Charles Duval of Prince Georges County on December 30, 1826, bought at auction for $1,350 land belonging supposedly to Nathan Waters at the instance of Samuel Peach who had attained a judgment against Nathan Waters in 1824 for $1,485. Prior to the sale it was stated that the land, containing between 700 and 800 acres on which William Beck and Richard Toogood were then living, had been sold by Nathan Waters to his son, Nathan Jones Waters, and his son-in-law, Samuel Radcliffe for $9,150. The defendants therefore declared that the sale was null and void, whereupon the plaintiff asserted that the transaction was made for fraudulent purposes.

A lengthy case occurred at court in which many witnesses appeared, giving a great deal of local color. The court declared that Nathan Jones
Waters looked too young to have purchased property, and having no business of his own, questioned the money by which he made the said purchase.

Philemon Jones, a son-in-law of Nathan Waters as well as a tenant, schoolmaster by profession, and witness for the defense, testified that Nathan Jones Waters was twenty-two years of age, that when his father placed him in school he stated that he was weak and would not live long "he ate his constitution up by chewing tobacco". He also asserted that his brother, John Waters, who died in 1814 on his death bed had left him a sum of money, his sword, horse, and saddle.

Beall W. Duvall, aged 23 in 1828, stated that Nathan Waters was a half-brother to his mother. Other depositions made were Thomas Jones Waters aged 66, Nathan Jones 42, Nathan Waters of Henry 36, Philemon Jones 36, William Beck 33, and William Anderson 26.

Witnesses for the State asserted that they knew that Nathan Waters had been embarrassed financially for some time. One witness testified that he and Nathan Waters had been unfriendly for several years, that the latter had at one time driven him off his place with his sword. Another testified that Nathan Waters and his son were alienated, and had heard the son say frequently that "he was not going back to the house of the Old Man". Several asserted that they knew very little about Samuel Radcliffe, that he had only recently come into the neighborhood, and believed not to possess any great amount of funds.

In 1830 Nathan Waters and Nathan Jones Waters conveyed to William Anderson of Edward, for $5,000 a tract of land containing 100 acres called "Robin Hood Forest", which was sold to Nathan Waters by Nathan Jones, also "Worthington's Beginning" and "Ridgely's Chance", and the following personal property—8 slaves, 20 heads of cattle, 35 heads of sheep, 20 hogs, 30 barrels of corn, 1 mare, 2 feather beds and 1 large walnut table.

On April 6, 1830, Bushrod Marriott was authorized to sell the mortgaged property of Nathan Waters by a decree of the court of chancery, that is "The Reserve", lying in Anne Arundel County containing 75 acres. It brought $225.

On May 13, 1834, William Anderson and Sarah his wife, and Mabel Waters brought judgment against Thomas J. Hall in a court of chancery. It was decreed that Thomas J. Hall for $1,862.04 should assign to them "all these several tracts of land situated in Prince Georges County called 'Jericho', 'Peaches Purchase', and 'Cherry Walk', containing 693 acres which a certain Jacob F. Waters died seized and which was conveyed to the said Thomas J. Hall by a certain John A. Waters on October 29,
Mabel Waters and William Anderson and Sarah his wife on November 12, 1834, agreed to a division of the lands.

Nathan Waters was not listed as a head of a family at the federal census of 1840. Nathan J. Waters, his son, was named as administrator, with William C. Anderson and William P. Hall as his bondsmen. The inventory of his personal estate was not made until October 7, 1846, and was appraised at only $41.62, but at public auction it brought $59.47. At an account rendered November 14, 1848, it was noted that the estate received $708.21 from C. C. Magruder as trustee of the property mortgaged to Nathan Waters by William C. Anderson and sold under a decree of chancery.

**Thomas Jones Waters**

(1762 - 1811)  

Thomas Jones Waters, the son of William and Rachel (Jones) Waters, was born 1762 in Prince Georges County. He obtained license on July 14, 1787, to marry Alice, the daughter of Mordecai and Jemina (Isaacs) Jacob. The following daughter has been proved. That there were other children is probable.

**Children of Thomas Jones and Alice (Jacob) Waters**  


Thomas Jones Waters became the guardian of his two orphaned nephews, Thomas and Daniel, the sons of Thomas Peter and Jemina (Waters) Jennings.

On August 20, 1811, Thomas Jones Waters, of Prince Georges County, conveyed 140 acres of "Woodstock Enlarged" to Mary Waters, James H. Marriott and Rachel his wife, and Joshua Marriott and Anne his wife. At the same time the latter five deeded to him a portion of "Robin's Hood Retreat". Alissa Waters, wife of Thomas Jones Waters, waived all dower rights.

**Joab Waters**

(17-1831)  

Joab Waters, son of John and Rachel Waters, was born according to family tradition in Prince Georges County but it is apparent that he spent his boyhood on his father's plantation in Anne Arundel County. At the death of his father in 1777 he received lands in Frederick County where he ultimately settled and where he married Ruth, the daughter of Henry and Ruth (Hammond) Griffith.
Children of Joab and Ruth (Griffith) Waters

1. Anne Waters married Thomas Burgee.
2. Eleanor Waters married Thomas Burgee and —— Davis.

On April 4, 1794, he conveyed to Philemon Griffith of Frederick County "The Survey on Four Tracts", lying on Bush Creek. Ruth Waters, his wife, waived her dower rights. From 1779 to 1804 he represented Frederick County in the Maryland Legislature.

On February 2, 1812, he conveyed in trust "Paw Paw Bottom", "Addition to Beginning", and "Stowder's Desire" to Jason Philip in order to settle an indebtedness against Henry Shroeder & Co., Thomas Baltzell, and Jonathan Munro, Merchants, of Baltimore Town. Ruth his wife acknowledged the transaction.

Between the latter date and April 2, 1814, his wife had died and he had removed to St. Genevieve County, Territory of Missouri. At the previously named date he appeared before a notary and acknowledged that he had given power to attorney to Jason Philip. On December 28, 1818, still a resident of St. Genevieve County he granted power of attorney to his son, Henry G. Waters of Frederick County.

On June 14, 1812, in Missouri he married secondly Mary Ann, the daughter of David and Rosannah (Logan) Caldwell.

Children of Joab and Mary Ann (Caldwell) Waters

7. David Caldwell Waters, born 1813, died 1845, married 1835, Catherine Matthews.
10. Robert Caldwell Waters, born Apr. 18, 1820, died Aug. 9, 1865, married Oct. 8, 1850, Margaret Rice.
11. Mary Ann Waters, born 1822, died 1823.
13. Theodosia Waters, born 1827, died 1832.
In Missouri with his grandson, Joab Waters Burgee, Joab Waters became a leading lawyer of that section. In 1818 he was delegate from Ste. Genevieve County to the legislature and also a member of the first State Constitutional Convention in 1820. He was one of the commissioners to organize Perry County from Ste. Genevieve and a county judge of Perry County from 1825 to his death on August 15, 1831. His widow survived him until November 19, 1851.

Charles L. Waters 6
(1767-1846)

Charles L. Waters, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Waters, was born November 28, 1767, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. His early life was spent in that section, where he was register of the parish in 1791. By being the register of Westminster Parish, it can be assumed that he was raised in the Church of England or accepted it in manhood. He however by 1793 had become a member of the Methodist Church which is proved, although not conclusively, by the presence of Wesley in the name of his first born son.

He courted Rebecca Fowler, a daughter of Samuel Fowler a neighboring planter, and married her according to St. Margaret's Church records on May 24, 1792.

Children of Charles and Rebecca (Fowler) Waters


Charles Waters soon became one of the largest planters in Anne Arundel County and an owner of a number of negro slaves. In 1800 he was living in Westminster Parish, and in his household were his widowed mother, brother Jacob, sister Mary, his wife, and son. He subsequently removed to Baltimore Town where he amassed a large fortune and became one of the most wealthy citizens of that town. His personal accounts after his death showed that his estate was valued in excess of $386,000. Besides large realty holdings, he had interest in the first steamship which sailed from Baltimore.

He died in 1846. By his will he bequeathed his wife, Rebecca, the residence on Lexington Street with all furniture and plate. Of his many slaves she had the privilege of selecting four for her own use. To the annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in Maryland, he de-
vised $1,000 for the use and benefit of the superannuated ministers of the conference. Seven of his esteemed slaves were bequeathed sums from $50 up. Charlotte received the largest amount, that of $500.

The remainder of his estate was left in trust to his friend and relative, Freeborn G. Waters. From the estate his widow was to receive $1,200 annually for her support and maintenance, and his son, Horatio, $1,000 annually. "If son make claim to any portion of my estate other than is herein given him, this devise shall cease and be utterly void."

To his grandson, Charles A. Waters, he devised one-third of the income, interests, rents, and profits of the estate. In case of his death without heirs, thence to the granddaughter, Elizabeth (Waters) Howard. One half of the income of the estate was bequeathed to his other granddaughter, Rebecca (Waters) White.

He authorized a family tomb or vault to be erected in Greenmount Cemetery. Provisions were made for the automatic freedom of sixty slaves. The descendants of his present slaves were also to receive their freedom—the males at age of thirty-five and the females at thirty-one.

The witnesses to his will were Neilson Poe, Alexander F. Dulin, William Warfield, and G. D. Spurrier.

His widow, Rebecca, survived him many years and died in 1861 at the advanced age of ninety-four. Many tales of her great wealth and the intrigue of her two granddaughters have been handed down to the present generation. She had promised the bulk of her estate to her niece, Susan (Fowler) Hall, who had sustained financial reverses through the speculation of her deceased husband, Daniel Hall. An early will is reputed to have been made in which her niece was left the bulk of the estate, but her two granddaughters virtually kept her a prisoner in her old age and forced her to burn the earlier will and negotiate one in which they were the principal legatees.

Rebecca Waters negotiated her last will in 1859, two years before her death. It was witnessed by William George Read (a prospective son-in-law), John E. Howard, and Edward H. Cole.

Her niece, Susan (Fowler) Hall, had been refused permission to visit her aunt for a number of years before her death, and it is also related that she was denied permission to attend the burial. The great nephew of the deceased, Richard Hall, a mortician, who prepared the last rites, un-knowing to the granddaughters, opened the family vault after the family had departed from the cemetery and allowed the niece and great-nieces to review the remains of their aunt.
Waters Family

Rebecca Waters willed her great-grandson, Horace Waters White, ground rents of $60 or the interest on $1,000. Elizabeth Waters Howard and Cornelius Howard, also great-grandchildren, were bequeathed jointly “my house and lot on Baltimore Street near Bond”. Prudence Rebecca Howard, great-grandchild received $50. Her nurse was devised $50, and her niece, Susannah Hall, was willed wearing apparel after her granddaughters made their selections. Her slaves were granted their freedom. The residue of the estate, real and personal, was to be divided equally between the two granddaughters—Rebecca and Elizabeth.

Jacob Waters 6

Jacob Waters, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Waters, was born in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. On September 29, 1798, he secured license in Anne Arundel County to marry Elizabeth, the daughter of Daniel and Susannah Wells, of Annapolis.

Children of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wells) Waters

2. Charles A. Waters married Margaret, dau. of Stephen Beard.
3. Dr. James Waters.
4. Jacob Waters married Maria C. Brown. License May 27, 1845, A. A. Co.
5. Susan Waters married George H. Warfield. License May 7, 1827, A. A. Co.

Jacob Waters was both a millwright and miller. He lived in the Magogthy District where he was born and raised. In 1791 he purchased from Thomas Mayo “Susannah”, consisting of 50 acres; “The Resurvey on William and John” of 150 acres; and “Resurvey on the Friend in Need”, of 70 acres. These tracts had belonged to his father and were sold by his mother to Thomas Mayo in 1789.

In 1796 he purchased “Long Venture” and “Rawlings Purchase”, both containing 109 acres in Anne Arundel County from Richard and Jonathan Rawlings, the executors of Francis Rawlings, deceased. In 1805 he purchased “Hog Neck” of 100 acres from John Worthington which had been conveyed by Thomas Lusby Richardson to John Griffith Worthington.

The estate of Jacob Waters was distributed August 30, 1836, by his son and administrator, Charles A. Waters. It was divided among the following six children, Anna Maria Waters Bealmear a widow, Charles A. Waters,
Dr. James Waters, Jacob Waters, George H. Warfield (son-in-law), and Thomas Rutland Beard (son-in-law). The bondsmen for the administration were Charles L. Waters and Stephen Beard.

**Thomas Waters**

(17—1847)

Thomas Waters, son of Plummer and Susannah (Waters) Waters, was born in Prince Georges County. He married Sarah Deaver, the sister of Major Henry Deaver, and daughter of Stephen Deaver.

*Children of Thomas and Sarah (Deaver) Waters*

1. Henry Waters, migrated west.
2. John Waters.
3. Samuel D. Waters.
4. Charity Waters.
5. Mary Waters.
7. Sarah Waters married ——— Ridgely.
8. Elizabeth Waters.

On April 12, 1810, Thomas Waters and Sarah his wife, of Montgomery County, figured in a land transaction with John Beall, of Anne Arundel County, who was entitled to the land through Stephen Deaver, late of Anne Arundel County, who had devised it to his daughter, Sarah.

Thomas Waters was later trustee for the estate of his brother-in-law, Major Henry Deaver, who died intestate and without issues in 1815. Record shows that Thomas Waters made disbursements to the following representatives, besides himself and wife: Benjamin Carr and Lucy his wife; Samuel Gartrell and Margaret his wife; Stephen Deaver; and to Mary and Margaret Beall, minor daughters of Eleanor (Deaver) Beall, deceased, and Henry Beall.

The will of Thomas Waters was dated July 10, 1846, and proved in Montgomery County on June 22, 1847. He named his sons, Henry, “now residing in the western country”, John, and Samuel D. Waters—and his daughters Charity, Mary, Lucretia, Sarah, and Elizabeth. Speaking of his daughter, Elizabeth, “whose unfortunate situation renders it absolutely necessary that her portion of my estate should be placed (if possible) entirely out of the reach and control of that individual to whom she was once joined in wedlock”.
Rev. Plummer Waters
(1788-1866)

Plummer Waters, son of Plummer and Susan (Waters) Waters, was born in Queen Anne Parish, Prince Georges County, in 1788. He married on June 14, 1813, in Baltimore County, Clarissa, the daughter of Nicholas Worthington and Rachel (Warfield) Dorsey. Clarissa was born 1790 in Montgomery County.

Children of Plummer and Clarissa (Dorsey) Waters

1. Cyrus Waters, married Artridge P. ———.
2. Henry E. Waters.
3. Anna P. Waters.
5. Tirzah Waters, born 1830.
7. Huldah Waters died young.

After the death of the father of Mrs. Waters, she and her husband deeded to Reuben Dorsey, brother, all their rights in the land of their deceased father, Nicholas Worthington Dorsey.

At the Census of 1850, Plummer Waters was living with his wife and single daughter, Tirzah, in the Vansville District of Prince Georges County.

His will of 1864 rightfully indicates his sympathies during the War between the States. “In consequence of my negroes and horses being taken from me under a military depotism, my personal property is already reduced to a very small amount indeed, and should the present course of plundering continue the residue must inevitably be grasped by the same oppressive hands. However, should there be any remaining after my decease it is my will and desire that it shall be equally divided between my wife and two daughters.”

Plummer Waters was a scholar of the classics and a writer of verse. He began a codicil to his will, dated “Lord’s Day Evening July 15, 1866,” with one of his poems which denotes his strong religious tendencies. He further emphasized the desire for his library to go to his grandson, William Plummer Waters, together with “all my writings which I may leave in manuscript, and trust that a prudent and wise man care for them during the minority of my grandson”.

The original portion of his will was dated September 13, 1864, when he devised his children, Henry, Anne, and Joseph, each five dollars and a book with their name therein written. The book case and the library were to pass to his grandson, William Plummer Waters, as well as all his lands in Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties, on which he resided and which
was conveyed to him by John C. Herbert and wife, and Richard Turner and wife.

He named as executors his nephews John T. Waters of Prince Georges County and John Waters of Thomas of Montgomery County. His will was proved on December 18, 1866.

**Horatio Wesley Waters**

(1793-18—)

Horatio Wesley Waters, son of Charles and Rebecca (Fowler) Waters, was born July 10, 1793, Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. On October 19, 1820, he was married to Alverda Robinson at Baltimore.

*Children of Horatio Wesley and Alverda (Robinson) Waters*

1. Charles A. Waters married Ann Rebecca Somersville, Feb. 4, 1846, she died without issues, Jan. 29, 1847.
2. Elizabeth A. Waters, born 1826, married in 1844, Charles Ridgely, son of George and Prudence Gough Ridgely Howard.
3. Rebecca A. Waters married Charles R. White and William George Read.

After the death of Charles L. Waters, Esq., a law suit was instituted by Elizabeth Howard and Rebecca White against their brother, Charles. A short time before the death of Charles Waters, Esq., he was rather anxious that his grandson should marry. He promised if he married he would purchase for him a farm, which he subsequently did called "Moore's Farm" and stocked it with livestock and negroes. In his will he made no mention of "Moore's Farm", thereupon the two granddaughters declared that it was not a deed of gift but merely a place of residence, and that their brother, Charles, was not seized of it in fee simple. Furthermore, they claimed it under certain provisions of their grandfather's will.

The suit was rather lengthy and much was "aired" in court. The daughters testified in court that their brother was worthless and that their grandfather was forced many times to pay his debts to save him from the hands of the constables. It also showed little intrigue before the grandson's marriage. William T. Somervill, brother of Anne Rebecca, at the request of his mother, wrote to Charles Waters, Esq., "whether he intended to pay the debts of his grandson, fix him upon a farm, and settle upon him an annual provision". Charles Waters, Esq. apparently did not approve of the tone of the note so replied, "he would not comply with the requests presented in said note, that he had no idea of purchasing a wife for his grandson. That if he gave him nothing, it would be as much as she promised to give her daughter".
SAMUEL WATERS

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

Samuel Waters, the son of John, was born at "Water's Adventure", West River, about the year 1663. He married first Sarah, the daughter of Richard and Martha (Thomas) Arnold, a neighboring planter. The deed book of Anne Arundel County for 1705/6, shows "Into court came Samuel Waters of Anne Arundel County in right of his wife, Sarah, one of the coheiresses of Richard Arnold late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, claimed a title to 50 acres of land being a moiety of 100 acres which the said Richard Arnold purchased of Thomas Pratt who was the grantee of John Cumber the Original Purchaser of 600 acres called 'Cumberstone'".

Children of Samuel and Sarah (Arnold) Waters


On July 10, 1696, there was surveyed for Samuel Waters, a tract of land called "Jericho" of 700 acres, lying on one of the branches of the Patuxent River. On this tract he ultimately settled and became the progenitor of most of the Waters of Prince Georges County. The name of this tract is commemorated by Jericho Station, where the Maryland colored normal school is now located.

His first wife died at a young age, thereupon he married Jane Danster on January 7, 1706/7, according to the records of St. Ann's Parish. It is believed that she was brought to Maryland by kinsmen after having first lived in New England.

Children of Samuel and Jane (Danster) Waters

4. Mary Waters, born Apr. 1, 1709.
5. Elizabeth Waters, born Feb. 30, 1710.
9. William Waters, born May 7, 1716, married Mary Harris. q.v.
The will of Samuel Waters was dated October 10, 1747, and proved in Prince Georges County in 1749. To his son John he bequeathed 100 acres of "Jericho", that portion upon which John was then living. Samuel received 280 acres of "Hogyard", while Richard received 152 acres of "Charles and Benjamin", where he was already living. William was also settled on a portion of "Charles and Benjamin" which he received in fee simple. Margaret Mullikin was devised 100 acres of "Charles and Benjamin". His widow was bequeathed the dwelling situated on "Jericho", and portions of "Cherry Walk". His daughters, Susannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Deborah, Margaret, and Rachel, were left various personalty.

John Waters
(1698-1774)

John Waters son of Samuel and Sarah (Arnold) Waters, was born October 10, 1698, at "Jericho", Prince Georges County. On January 28, 1724, he married Charity, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Plummer) Ijams.

Children of John and Charity (Ijams) Waters

2. Elizabeth Waters, born Jan. 25, 17—, spinster.
5. Arnold Waters married Rachel Franklin. q.v.
6. Mary Waters married Stockett Williams, A. A. Co.
7. Sarah Waters married ——— Norris.
10. Charity Waters.

The will of John Waters was dated November 17, 1768, and proved in Prince Georges County on October 27, 1774. His son, Arnold, received the homestead "Jericho" and a portion of "Cherry Walk", consisting of about 280 acres, also slaves and other personalty. Samuel received 280 acres of "Madon's Fancy", whereon he was then living, and his father's surveying instruments. William was left 200 acres of "Madon's Fancy";
Thomas 200 acres of "Indian Town Land". Elizabeth, an invalid, was bequeathed 150 acres of "Water's Purchase" during life, negroes, and other personality, and placed under the guardianship of her brother, Samuel. The residue of the realty was to be sold and divided equally among the following children—Arnold, Mary Williams, Sarah Norris, Ann Waters, Susannah Waters, and Charity Waters. A slave each was left to his three unmarried daughters, and to his grandson, John Williams.

Inasmuch as his wife was not mentioned in the will, it is evident that she died before 1768.

The inventory of his personal estate was appraised at £1,028/5/0, including 18 slaves. Edward and Stephen Waters signed the papers as kinsmen, and Arnold Waters, the son and executor, certified the accounts on November 27, 1775.

**Samuel Waters**

(1707-1773)

Samuel Waters, son of Samuel and Jane (Danster) Waters, was born February 15, 1707, at "Jericho", Prince Georges County. On May 4, 1732, he married Artridge, the daughter of Robert and Artridge (Giles) Franklin. She in 1732 was named in the will of her mother, Artridge Franklin.

**Children of Samuel and Artridge (Franklin) Waters**

1. Samuel Waters.
2. Robert Waters.
5. Henry Waters married Mary Waters. *q.v.*
6. Margaret Waters.
7. Guliahmanariah Waters.
8. Sarah Waters married —— Heath.
9. Artridge Waters married Yate, son of Yate and Priscilla Plummer.

On February 20, 1765, Samuel Waters conveyed to his son Robert for natural love and affections the tract known as "Charles".

The will of Samuel Waters was drawn up on March 10, 1769, but it was not admitted to probate in Prince Georges County until May 17, 1773. Samuel received 72 acres of "Gleaning" and 272 acres of "Water's Lotte". Robert was left 34 acres of "Addition to Hogyard" and 126 acres of "Water's Lotte". In the event that Samuel and Robert died without issues, then their estate was to revert to Edward and Stephan. Edward received 13 acres of "Cherry Walk" and personality. Stephan was devised
100 acres of "Jericho", near the Patuxent River, also 36 acres of "Addition to Jericho". Henry received the remainder of "Cherry Walk", "Spring", and "Jericho Except". His widow was devised certain land and personalty during life.

Margaret and Guliahmanariah, unmarried at the time of their father's death, were granted the rights to live on the lands devised to their brothers. Personalty was left to his grandson, Samuel Heath, son of his deceased daughter, Sarah. The residue of the estate was divided among the eight surviving children.

His widow married, soon after his death, Joseph Chew.

Richard Waters

(1714-1797)

Richard Waters, son of Samuel and Jane (Danster) Waters, was born March 2, 1714, at "Jericho", in Queen Anne Parish, Prince Georges County. His wife was Elizabeth Williams.

Children of Richard and Elizabeth (Williams) Waters

1. Richard Waters married Margaret Smith. q.v.
2. Azel Waters married Lucretia (Griffith) Davis. q.v.
4. Ignatius Waters married Nancy Warfield. q.v.
5. Deborah Waters.

Richard Waters retained the traditional Quaker faith of his forbears. He settled in the Lower District of Frederick County on a tract known as "Lucky Range".

On February 5, 1753, he purchased from Basil Williams, Carpenter, of Frederick County "William's Lot" situated on the draught of the Seneca. Mary Williams, wife of Basil, waived her dower rights. On March 23, 1753, he purchased from Joseph Williams, Tavern Keeper, "Collin's Folly". Prudence Williams, wife of Joseph, acknowledged the transaction. In 1762 he sold this latter tract to Higginson Belt. Shortly afterwards Richard Waters conveyed to William Waters of Frederick County "Charles and Benjamin" now called "Water's Purchase" except one acre which was reserved for burying. Elizabeth Waters, wife of Richard, acknowledged the conveyance.

The will of Richard Waters was dated December 23, 1794, and proved in Montgomery County on April 10, 1797. He bequeathed the plantation
and dwelling “Lucky Range” of 400 acres with a number of slaves to his son, Richard. Among the three daughters of his deceased son, Azel that is—Amelia, Anne, and Caty—he devised 60 acres of “Timber Creek”. He willed 20 acres of “Waters’ Conclusion” to his daughter, Betsy Plummer.

Other bequests were made to Nacy, Deborah, the heirs of his deceased son Joseph, and granddaughter Rosetta of Deborah.

The inventory of his personal effects was signed by Richard Waters and Betsy Plummer as the nearest of kin, and certified on April 21, 1797, by Nacy Waters, the executor.

William Waters

(1716-1788)

William Waters, son of Samuel and Jane (Danster) Waters, was born May 7, 1716, at “Jericho”, Queen Anne Parish, Prince Georges County. He married Mary, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Offutt) Harris, of “Tudor Hall”, St. Mary’s County.

Children of William and Mary (Harris) Waters

1. Basil Waters married Anne Pottenger Magruder. q.v.
2. Zachariah Waters married Anna Baker. q.v.
5. Sarah Waters married Arnold Holland.
8. Eleanor Waters, spinster.

William Waters removed to the Lower District of Frederick County and established his seat at “Belmont”, near Brooksville, in Newfoundland Hundred, where he was at one time constable. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he was appointed to purchase provisions for Montgomery County, but he declined to act and Captain Robert Owen was commissioned in his place.

William Waters died in Montgomery County in 1788 and was buried on his estate “Belmont”. By his will he bequeathed his widow one-third of the real and personal estate. Five shillings each were left to his eldest son, Zachariah, and second son, William. His executors were requested to sell his tracts “Chance” and “What You Will”.

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1 Scharf’s History of Western Maryland.
2 Archives, vol. 21.
To his third son, Basil, he devised the tract called "Conclusion", portions of "Madon's Bower" and "Panther's Range", but in the event that he died without issues, then to William and Zachariah. Bequests were made to his daughters, Sarah Holland, Anna Waters, Eleanor Waters, and Nancy White.

Ignatius Waters, the youngest son, received the dwelling and plantation but 75 acres were to be reserved for his sister, Eleanor, during her life. Ignatius also received a portion of "Charles and Benjamin", portions of "Edmonston's Refuse", "Honoursly", "Best Policy", "Magruder's Court" and "James Brooke's Reserve", but if Ignatius died without issues then to Basil.

The widow, Mary, lived until 1793 and in her will she left personalty to Ignatius and her spinster daughter, Eleanor.

The inventory of William Waters' personal estate was signed on December 2, 1788, by Arnold and Nathan Holland as the nearest of kin and Zachariah Waters as the executor. At an account on December 5, 1795, the executor accounted for disbursements to Eleanor Waters, Nancy White, Arnold Holland, and Ignatius Waters, "legatees of the deceased". At an additional statement on April 10, 1798, Zachariah Waters, executor, reported disbursements to "Ignatius Waters legatee of Mary Waters, widow of the deceased; Arnold Holland who married Sarah one of the daughters of the deceased; and Eleanor and Anne".

At another account on October 10, 1798, disbursements were made to estate of Samuel White, deceased, who married Nancy one of the daughters of William Waters and to William Wilson who married Anne one of the daughters of the deceased.

**Mordecai Waters**

(1722-1783)

Mordecai Waters, son of Samuel and Jane (Danster) Waters, was born on March 7, 1722, at "Jericho", Prince Georges County. By the presence of Holland in the name of one of his sons would perhaps indicate that Rachel, his wife, was of the Holland family.

*Children of Mordecai and Rachel Waters*

1. Jacob Holland Waters.
4. Benjamin J. Waters, born Apr. 12, 1755, married Anne Waters. *q.v.*
5. Charity Waters.
8. Margaret Waters married Thomas Woodward.

Mordecai Waters retained the Quaker faith of his ancestors. His will was dated June 1, 1782, but it was not admitted to probate until September 18, 1783.

Jacob received 2½ acres of “Jericho”, lying on the Patuxent River, as well as Benjamin for lumbering. Samuel received the homestead “Jericho” which had descended from his father, Samuel. He specified that his wife be permitted to dwell in the homestead during her life or widowhood. The same applied to his four unmarried daughters, “during their celibacy or single life or lives”. The remainder of his personal estate was left to his widow during life or widowhood, then to his four daughters.

His personal estate was appraised at £26/8/6, his sons Jacob and Samuel Waters, signed as the kinsmen on June 3, 1785, Benjamin Waters, the executor. Samuel Waters, executor de non bonis, died in 1787 before the final settlement of the estate thereupon, Jacob Waters completed the administration in November, 1791.

On November 29, 1788, Jacob Waters, Thomas Woodward and Margaret his wife, Joseph Owens and Jane his wife, Zachariah Mills and Elizabeth, Richard Donaldson and Rachel his wife, and Charity Waters who described themselves as the joint heirs of Samuel Waters of Mordecai, deceased, conveyed to Arnold Waters a portion of “Jericho”.

Samuel Waters
(1726-1780)

Samuel Waters, son of John and Charity (Ijams) Waters, was born January 28, 1726. He married Elizabeth ——.

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth Waters:
1. Josephus Burton Waters.
2. Susannah Waters married Plummer Waters. q.v.
3. Mary Waters married Charles Stuart.
4. Elizabeth Waters married —— Cheney.
5. Sarah Waters.
8. Rebekah Waters married James Beckland.
9. Artridge Waters.
10. Creesy Waters.
Samuel Waters died in Montgomery County in 1780. Joseph Burton Waters was bequeathed 100 acres of "Water's Luck" and surveying instruments. His grandson, Thomas Waters, son of Plummer, was devised 80 acres of "Maiden's Fancy".

The homestead and plantation of 200 acres called "Maiden's Fancy" and 6 acres whereon stood a mill were devised to his daughter, Creesy Waters, with the understanding that all of her sisters may have use of the dwelling for four years after his death, then Creesy was to enjoy the dwelling in full.

Personalty and slaves were devised to Mary Williams, as well as to his daughters, Sarah, Susannah, Rebecca, and Artridge. The tobacco was to be sold and divided among the eight daughters.

Samuel Waters mentioned a tract of 150 acres a portion of "Water's Purchase" which he had received from his father, John Waters, for the care of his sister, Elizabeth Waters. At her decease he requested that the tract be sold for the benefit of the heirs.

Arnold Waters

(17—1809)

Arnold Waters, son of John and Charity (Ijams) Waters, was born in Prince Georges County. He married Rachel Franklin.

Children of Arnold and Rachel (Franklin) Waters

1. Jacob Franklin Waters, born 1775, married Martha Hall Mullikin and Harriet Tongue. q.v.
3. Samuel Waters, born 1780, married Mary Waters.
4. Thomas Franklin Waters, born 1786, married Elizabeth Macubin; died 1865.

On February 4, 1779, Arnold Waters bought of Richard Peach of Prince Georges County a portion of "Peach Lot Enlarged". Sarah Peach, wife of Richard, acknowledged the conveyance. In 1780 Arnold Waters deeded to Jacob Waters a portion of "Cherry Walk". During 1788 Arnold Waters purchased from Jacob Waters of Mordecai a portion of "Cherry Walk" lying near the Patuxent on the north side of Deep Bottom.

Arnold Waters dated his will September 28, 1797, with his kinsmen, Stephen Waters, Thomas J. Waters, and Henry Waters, as the witnesses. The instrument however, was not admitted to probate in Prince George County until September 11, 1809.
He willed his daughter, Mary Waters, three tracts of land in Prince George County—"Arnold’s Industry" of 111 acres, "Addition to Arnold’s Industry" of 46 ½ acres, and "Peaches Search" of 108 acres, also four negroes. He devised to his son, Jacob Franklin Waters, the tract purchased from the heirs of Samuel Waters, containing 174½ acres, and two negroes. To his wife, Rachel, he bequeathed slaves and all other tracts not devised, including the dwelling and plantation, out houses, mills, etc. . . . during life, then to Jacob Franklin Waters. The residue was directed to be divided among his wife and children.

Edward Waters 5

It is said that Edward Waters, the son of Samuel and Artridge (Franklin) Waters, married Hannah Moore Snowden, the daughter of William Hopkins of Harford County.

During 1774 John Beck, Richard Beck, and James Beck conveyed to Edward Waters, Joiner, the following tracts—"Pleasant Spring", "Beck’s Addition", and "Pleasant Spring Enlarged". In 1776 Edward Waters deeded to Mareen Carrick a portion of "Cherry Walk". In 1778 he conveyed to William Anderson of Anne Arundel County "Pleasant Spring Enlarged" and "First Meadow".

Edward Waters during the Revolutionary War refused as a Quaker to bear arms against Great Britain.

On March 31, 1800, as a resident of Prince Georges County he deeded to Richard Duckett Hall "Waters’ Perplexity" and to Richard Cheney another portion of the same tract. Hannah M. Waters, his wife, waived her dower rights.

Stephan Waters 5

(17—1806)

Stephan Waters, son of Samuel and Artridge Waters, was born at "Jericho", Prince Georges County. On March 25, 1794, he married Jane Duckett.

Children of Stephan and Jane (Duckett) Waters

1. Richard Duckett Waters.
2. Stephan Waters.

Stephan Waters died in 1806. He willed his two sons the entire estate, real and personal, but in the event that they died without issues, then the estate would revert to his nephew, Samuel Waters of Robert.
His executors, Basil Duckett and Samuel Waters, rendered an account on January 15, 1808. Samuel Waters, Basil Duckett, Henry Waters of Prince Georges County, and Francis Bealmear of Anne Arundel County were the sureties.

During February, 1818, John Waters of Shelby County, Kentucky, conveyed to Richard Duckett Waters of Montgomery County his rights in land which Stephan Waters late of Prince Georges County died seized. Sarah Waters, wife of John, waived her dower rights. At the same time John Waters appointed Nathan Waters of Henry his attorney.

**Henry Waters**

(17—1810)

Henry Waters, son of Samuel and Artridge Waters, was born in Prince Georges County. He married his kinswomen, Mary, the daughter of William and Mary Waters, on January 30, 1783. They were both members of the Quaker faith.

**Children of Henry and Mary (Waters) Waters**

3. Catherine Waters married Bushrod W. Marriott.
5. Samuel Waters, born 1797.
8. Henry Waters.

During the Revolutionary War Henry Waters as a Quaker refused to bear arms in defense of the Colonies.

Henry Waters died intestate in Prince Georges County prior to June 21, 1810. On that date his administrators, Mary Waters his widow and Nathan Waters his son, rendered an account to the court. Jonathan Waters and Franklin Waters were the sureties. The widow was made the guardian of the five youngest children.

The will of his widow, Mary Waters, was dated May 14, 1837, but it was not proved in Prince Georges County until June 23, 1841. She bequeathed to her son, Nathan, all rights in “Jericho”, “Cherry Walk”, “Spring”, and “The Range”. Other bequests were made to her daughter Elizabeth Waters; granddaughter Ann Sevina Waters; and son Franklin Waters.
Richard Waters, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Williams) Waters, was born probably in the Lower District of Frederick County. He married Margaret Smith, who is believed to be a member of the Smith family of Calvert County.

Children of Richard and Margaret (Smith) Waters

2. Richard Rawlings Waters married Jerusha A. Shaw. q.v.
4. Ignatius Waters married Sarah Linthicum and Mary (Linthicum) Brown. q.v.
6. Rachel Waters married Dr. Jonathan Monro.

Richard Waters was a doctor of medicine, and during the Revolutionary War served as Assistant Surgeon of General Smallwood's Division, Maryland Line. It is said that while he was with the Army, his wife took over his practise, riding over the countryside on horseback administering the remedies of those days. And it is also related that she was equally as successful in her practise as that of her husband.

The will of Richard Waters was dated February 20, 1805, but it was not admitted to probate in Montgomery County until May 26, 1810. His wife, Margaret, was bequeathed the dwelling with 132 acres during her widowhood, as well as the personal estate. The three sons, Richard, Nacy, and Somerset, were each willed 132 acres of land, and Ann was to enjoy £200 at 16 years of age. His married daughter, Betsy Belt, was devised various personalty.

The inventory was taken on September 17, 1810, with Betsy S. Belt, Nacy Waters Sr., and Benjamin Hughes as the kinsmen.

In 1911 the Daughters of the American Revolution of Montgomery County unveiled a monument over his grave which lies on his former estate, still owned by his descendants, near Laytonsville.

Azel Waters

(17—1794)

Azel Waters, the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Williams) Waters, was born probably in the Lower District of Frederick County. He became the second husband of Lucretia Griffith who had married Caleb Davis on
Anne Arundel Gentry

December 15, 1759. She, born in 1739, was the daughter of Orlando and Katherine Griffith. The three children are proved by their grandfather's will of 1794.

Children of Azel and Lucretia (Griffith) Waters

1. Amelia Waters married —— Flanigan.
2. Anna Waters married —— Frees.

Azel Waters was a member of the Committee of Observation in Frederick County at the beginning of the Revolution. On December 24, 1776, he resigned as quartermaster of Colonel James Johnson's battalion of Frederick County.

Azel Waters was robbed and killed by a highwayman. An inventory of his personal estate was made in Frederick County on December 3, 1794, with Nacy Waters and Milla Waters signing as the nearest of kin. His widow, Lucretia Waters, was the administratrix.

His widow survived him several years, dying in 1817. By her will she named six daughters—Milla Flanigan, Anna Frees, Sarah Fleming, Rachel Fleming, Lucy Soper, and Elizabeth Welsh—several of whom were undoubtedly of her first marriage. She also named her granddaughter, Anna Hedges, and her son-in-law, John Fleming.

Ignatius Waters

Ignatius Waters, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Williams) Waters, was born in Frederick County. On June 14, 1790, he obtained license in Anne Arundel County to marry Nancy, the daughter of Azel and Sarah (Griffith) Warfield.

Children of Ignatius and Nancy (Warfield) Waters

2. Charles Waters, migrated west.
3. Ignatius Waters, migrated west.
4. Azel Waters, migrated west.

4 Archives, vol. 11.
7. Catherine Waters, born June 20, 1797, married Joshua Warfield Dorsey. q.v.

Ignatius Waters died intestate. His widow dated her will February 23, 1846, it being proved in Montgomery County on May 28, 1850. She bequeathed her three grandchildren—John H. Smith, Nacy Waters Smith, and Philemon M. Smith—40 acres of land to be laid off on the South side of the public road leading from the Seneca Bridge to Mechanicsville. To her daughters, Charlotte Waters and Louisa Ann Meriwather she devised the dwelling and plantation being a portion of "Water's Conclusion". She named her friend, Joshua W. Dorsey, the executor.

**Basil Waters**

(17—1844)

Basil Waters, son of William and Mary (Harris) Waters, was born at "Belmont", Montgomery County. On March 19, 1799, in Montgomery County he obtained license to marry Anne Pottenger, born 1779, the daughter of Zadock and Rachel (Pottenger) Magruder.

*Children of Basil and Anne (Magruder) Waters*

2. Zadock Waters.
3. Zachariah Waters.

The will of Basil Waters was dated November 26, 1840, and proved in Montgomery County on April 2, 1844. He bequeathed to his son, Zachariah, land which contained the dwelling and plantation known as "Resurvey on Pleasants Fields", consisting of about 656 acres. He also named his sons, William and Zadock Magruder, and Nancy Jones who was a member of the household of his son Zachariah.

**Zachariah Waters**

(17—1825)

Zachariah Waters, son of William and Mary (Harris) Waters, was born in the Lower District of Frederick County. His wife was Anna Baker.

*Children of Zachariah and Anna (Baker) Waters*

2. Courtney Waters, spinster.
3. Tilghman Waters married Eleanor Magruder Briscoe.
Zachariah Waters was appointed Justice of the Peace of Montgomery County on March 7, 1778, by the Council. At the beginning of the Revolution, he was appointed from Sugar Loaf Hundred to raise $1,333 in Frederick County, which was the county’s quota for arms and ammunition.

Zachariah Waters died in 1825, and was seized of a large and wealthy estate. His will was dated July 3, 1819, but it was not proved in Montgomery County until March 16, 1825. He bequeathed his wife, Anna, a considerable portion of his shares in the United States Bank in Georgetown.

Baker was devised a portion of “Conclusion” which was conveyed to him by his father, including the dwelling and plantation, a portion of “First Bit Enlarged”, and shares in the United States Bank. Courtney was to have the pink room over the dining room during her single life, she also received negroes, 40 shares of bank stock, other personalty, and 500 acres of land in Randolph County, Virginia.

Tilghman was given portions of “First Bit Enlarged”, “Water's Prospect”, “Addition to Water's Prospect”, “Conclusion”, “Resurvey on Richard’s Fancy” and “William and Mary”, also 20 shares of bank stock.

**William Waters**

William Waters, son of William and Mary (Harris) Waters, was born perhaps at “Belmont” in Montgomery County. His first wife was Susannah, the daughter of Zadock Magruder. The following two sons have been proved of this union.

*Children of William and Susannah (Magruder) Waters*


William Waters married secondly Elizabeth Magruder Hilleary. By her will, dated December 14, 1814, and probated in Montgomery County on June 30, 1815, she left a lot in Washington, D. C., to her step-son, Horace Waters.

**Benjamin Waters**

*(1755-1825)*

Benjamin Waters, son of Mordecai and Rachel Waters, was born April 12, 1756, in Prince Georges County. He settled on “Beall’s Manor”, later forming a part of Montgomery County. He married thrice—but chil-
dren were born only to the first union. His first wife was his kinswoman, Anne, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Waters. They were married October 27, 1781.

Children of Benjamin and Anne (Waters) Waters

2. Samuel Waters, died young.
5. Benjamin Waters, born 1789, married Dorothy Edmonston. q.v.
7. Anne Waters, died young.
9. Kitty Waters, born 1797, died 1814.

His first wife died on January 15, 1801, shortly after the birth of her tenth child. Benjamin thereupon married secondly Mary Fenigan. She died before February 10, 1810, for on that date he married Hannah Fowler, widow, in Prince Georges County.

Benjamin Waters was one of the largest slave owners of Montgomery County. His family Bible gives a list of thirty-two negroes born between the years 1789 and 1827 at his plantation, "Beall's Manor".

He wrote his will on November 16, 1822, though it was proved several years later. His large estate, both real and personal, was bequeathed to his surviving children. Among the tracts held by him were "Cow Pasture", "Snowden's Manor", and "Browning's Folly". He also mentioned the following grandchildren—Nancy Waters Brown, Jemina Magruder Perry, Elizas Waters Perry, Perry Andrew Lycurgus Bussard, and Milton Mortimer Bussard.

His third wife negotiated her will on January 29, 1825, "with the consent of her husband Benjamin Waters". It was proved in Montgomery County, August 9, 1825. Her heirs were Benjamin Waters of Alexandria, Va., Freeborn G. Waters of Baltimore, and Anne Allison of Richmond, Va., all children of her husband. She also mentioned Hannah, and Ann Edmonston, daughters of Eden.
The final distribution of his estate was made on January 5, 1830, when $16,798 was divided among his six children—Aquillina, Polly, Anne, Benjamin, Freeborn, and Lucretia.

**Jacob Franklin Waters**

*(1775-1823)*

Jacob Franklin Waters, son of Arnold and Rachel (Franklin) Waters, was born 1775 in Queen Anne Parish, Prince Georges County. He married first Martha Hall Mullikin, of Prince Georges County, on February 12, 1798, and secondly Harriet Tongue, of Anne Arundel County, on March 23, 1809.

**Children of Jacob Franklin Waters**

1. Rachel Sophia Waters (dau. of Martha) married Thomas John Hall. License Nov. 7, 1826, A. A. Co.
3. Anne Maria Waters married Philip, son of Jesse and Ruth (Griffith) Plummer, May 6, 1823, and removed to Ohio.

Jacob Franklin Waters in November, 1801, purchased from Joseph Owens and Jane his wife, a portion of "Jericho", and in February, 1803, he increased his domain by purchasing portions of "Cherry Walk" and "Jericho" from Jacob Holland Waters.

On January 1, 1822, he and his brother, Nathan, were sureties for John A. Waters and Margaret Franklin, who administered on the estate of Samuel Franklin.

He died intestate, thereupon letters of administration were issued on November 18, 1823, to his son, John A. Waters, with his uncles, Nathan and Samuel, as bondsmen for $20,000.

The first inventory of his estate appraised his personal effects at $7,259.29; another one appraised them at $7,857. At an account in 1825, among the disbursements accounted for, were sums to William Anderson, Dr. Jonathan Waters, and Nathan Waters.

**Nathan Waters**

*(1790-1851)*

Nathan Waters, son of Henry and Mary (Waters) Waters, was born 1790 in Prince Georges County. On June 26, 1838, he married Jane W. Marriott who was born in the year 1802.
On August 1, 1820, Nathan Waters was deeded by William Marriott and Edith his wife of Anne Arundel County a portion of “Cherry Walk” which had been granted Samuel Waters on September 28, 1757, also 84 acres of “Jericcho” deeded Samuel Waters Sr. to Samuel Waters Jr., on January 21, 1733, 36 acres of “The Range” deeded Samuel Waters Sr. to Samuel Waters Jr., on June 19, 1737, and a portion of “Water’s Spring”.

In February, 1831, he was the administrator of the estate of Samuel Franklin of Prince Georges County, with Humphrey Beckett, Franklin Waters, and John Bassford Sr., as the sureties.

In September, 1850, Nathan Waters was living in the Vansville District with his wife, spinster sister Elizabeth, and two kinswomen—Martha E. Waters aged 19, and Ann Z. Waters aged 16.

He died intestate. The court named his brother, Franklin, administrator. C. C. Maynard and Samuel B. Anderson on September 11, 1851, were the bondsmen. The inventory taken on October 21, 1851, appraised his personal estate at $5,708.50, including 15 slaves. The sale at public auction on April 7, 1852, brought $6,644.40. Among the purchasers at the auction were Francis L. Newman, Richard W. Isaacs, Eli Gaither, Isaac Cheney, John W. Ijams Edward E. Anderson, Dr. Jonathan Waters, and Jane W. Waters, the widow.

Franklin Waters 6
(1805-18-)

Franklin Waters, son of Henry and Mary (Waters) Waters, was born during 1805 in Prince Georges County. On April 30, 1833, in his native county, he secured license to marry Rachel Franklin. The following children are proved by the Census of 1850.

Children of Franklin and Rachel (Franklin) Waters

1. Mary Waters, born 1834.
2. Samuel Franklin Waters, born 1836.
3. Catherine Waters, born 1842.
4. Olivia Waters, born 1844.
5. Franklin Waters, born 1846.

On March 21, 1834, Franklin Waters and Rachel his wife deeded to Mary Waters portions of the following tracts—“Jericcho”, “Cherry Walk”, “The Spring”, and “The Range”, where the said Mary Waters was then residing. At the same time Bushrod W. Marriott and Catherine his wife conveyed portions of the same tracts to Mary Waters.
In 1850 Dr. Franklin Waters was living in the Vansville District, with realty valued at $13,500. In his household besides himself and immediate family, were Nancy Franklin aged 33, Maria W. Franklin aged 28, and Mary L. Waters aged 21.

**Richard Rawlings Waters**

(1800-1885)

Richard Rawlings Waters, son of Richard and Margaret (Smith) Waters, was born December 14, 1794, in Montgomery County. On December 16, 1817, he obtained license in the District of Columbia to marry Jerusha Ann Shaw. She was born October 10, 1800. On a portion of "Water's Conclusion" he constructed his dwelling which remains intact today, and still inhabited and owned by his descendants.

*Children of Richard and Jerusha (Shaw) Waters*

5. George Thomas Waters, born Sept. 6, 1827, married Jan. 8, 1856, Sarah C. Brown, and Margaret J. Rowell, widow.

Jerusha Ann Waters died on May 2, 1879; Richard Waters died January 5, 1885.

**Somerset Rawlings Waters**

(1796——)

Somerset Rawlings Waters, son of Richard and Margaret (Smith) Waters, was born in the year 1796 at "Water's Conclusion", Montgomery County. On December 29, 1817, he secured license in Frederick County to marry Rachel Mackelfresh. She was born 1806 in Maryland.

*Children of Somerset and Rachel (Mackelfresh) Waters*

2. Hannah Waters married James H. Steele, of Carroll Co.
5. Somerset Rawlings Waters, born 1829, married Rachel Davis, Carroll Co.
6. Margaret Waters, born 1832, married George H. Davis, Carroll Co.
8. Virginia Waters, born 1836.
10. Sarah A. N. Waters, born 1840.

At the Census of 1850, Somerset Waters was listed as a merchant, residing in the 12th Ward of Baltimore City.

IGNATIUS WATERS

Ignatius Waters, son of Richard and Margaret (Smith) Waters, was born in Montgomery County. On March 30, 1830, he secured license in Frederick County to marry Sarah Rebecca Linthicum. She was the daughter of Lot and Catherine (Warfield) Linthicum.

Children of Ignatius and Sallie (Linthicum) Waters
1. Richard Waters.
2. ——— ———.

After the death of his first wife, he married her sister, Mary Griffith Linthicum, the widow of Mercer Brown.

Children of Ignatius and Mary (Linthicum) Waters
3. Sarah Waters married George T. Waters.
4. Lucretia Waters married Israel Graham.
5. Martha Waters married ——— Ditto, of Kans.
7. Lionel Waters.
8. Ignatius Waters.
9. J. Denny Waters.

NATHANIEL MAGRUDER WATERS

Nathaniel Magruder Waters, son of William and Susannah (Magruder) Waters, was born in Montgomery County. On June 22, 1809, in Montgomery County, he obtained license to marry Achsah Dorsey. She was the daughter of Henry Woodward and Mary (Maccubin) Dorsey.

Children of Nathaniel and Achsah (Dorsey) Waters
1. Edwin Woodward Waters.
3. William Waters.
4. Mary Maccubin Waters.
5. Gulmariah Anne Waters.
7. Susannah Magruder Waters.
8. Achsah Dorsey Waters.
9. Eleanor Waters.
10. Nathaniel Magruder Waters.
11. Zachariah Maccubin Waters.

**Horace Waters**

Horace Waters, son of William and Susannah (Magruder) Waters, was born in Montgomery County. On May 10, 1815, he secured license in that county to marry Charity Duckett Boyd.

*Children of Horace and Charity (Boyd) Waters*

1. Franklin Waters.
2. Mary Elizabeth Waters.
3. Horace Waters.

Horace Waters died intestate. According to license, his widow on June 1, 1823, married James W. Thrift in Montgomery County. They both rendered account on his estate on September 30, 1823.

**Benjamin Waters**

(1789-1863)

Benjamin Waters, son of Benjamin and Ann (Waters) Waters, was born November 21, 1789, about 2 o'clock A.M. in Montgomery County. He married Dorothy Edmonstone, April 26, 1812, at early candlelight. She was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1788, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Beall) Edmonstone.

*Children of Benjamin and Dorothy (Edmonstone) Waters*

3. Mary Ann Elizabeth Waters, born Nov. 18, 1817, married Reuben Zimmerman, Mar. 1, 1836.
4. Lieut. Benjamin Garrettson Waters, born Aug. 10, 1820, married Lucy Berkeley of Va., and died of camp fever during the Mexican War.
Benjamin Waters became a successful lumber merchant of Alexandria, Va. He died on Saturday evening, the 31st of October, at 20 minutes of six o'clock, in 1863, aged 73 yrs., 11 mos., and 10 days. His wife had died on Tuesday morning the 17th of October, 1854, in the 66th year of her age.

**Freeborn Garrettson Waters**

(1795-1858)

Freeborn Garrettson Waters, son of Benjamin and Anne (Waters) Waters, was born July 3, 1795, at "Beall's Manor" Montgomery County. He married Matilda, daughter of George and Margaret Stevenson, of Montgomery County, on June 18, 1816.

*Children of Freeborn and Matilda (Stevenson) Waters*

1. James S. Waters.
2. Andrew G. Waters, born 1830.
5. John S. Waters.
6. Benjamin F. Waters, born 1831
7. Charles E. Waters, born 1836.

Freeborn Garrettson Waters settled in Baltimore, where he amassed a considerable fortune before his death on July 10, 1858. He negotiated his will on June 13, 1857, and bequeathed a large portion to his wife, Matilda, to support the minor children. He mentioned all eight of his children, and named his son, Andrew, the trustee of the estate of the late Charles L. Waters of Baltimore City.
Nathan Waters married Catherine, the daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Briscoe) Wilson, then residents of Frederick County but originally from Charles County. They were married before 1756: Wilson, their son, was born in Annapolis during 1757, according to his own testimony.

Children of Nathan and Catherine (Wilson) Waters
1. Wilson Waters married Jane ——— and Margaret Davis. q.v.
2. Martha Waters, died spinster 1799.
5. William Waters.
7. Mary Waters.

Nathan Waters was of military age during the French and Indian Wars, but no record has been found of his active military service. He however gave considerable aid to Great Britain, for his name appears on a list of accounts for quartering soldiers in Annapolis during the struggle.¹

In a deed of 1767 Nathan Waters was described as “late sadler of Annapolis but now a farmer of Anne Arundel County”. On May 13, 1774, he acquired from Nathaniel Waters, described as a hatter, “Wrighton Farm” on Rhodes River for £615. Eleanor Waters, the wife of Nathaniel, waived her dower rights.

On June 9, 1790, “Nathan Waters, Gent. . . . . for natural love and affections devised ‘Wrighton’ where my son Wilson now lives” to the following sons—Wilson, Jonathan, William, and Robert.

The following item was passed by the General Assembly on December 23, 1777: “Ordered that the Western Shore Treasurer pay to Archibald Chisholm £91/5/0, for damages done Nathan Waters’ house.” Nathan Waters took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State in Anne Arundel County during 1778.

Nathan Waters assisted in the cause of the Revolution as is shown by the following accounts: Friday April 17, 1778, the Auditor General ordered the treasurer to pay Nathan Waters £235/5/0, per account passed. On March 16, 1781, the Council ordered the treasurer to pay him £14/1/3, due him per account passed by the Auditor General.²

¹ Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 9, p. 360.
² Archives, vols. 21, 45.
On May 3, 1780, he "for the love and regard I hold for my daughter, Elizabeth" deeded her all the land that was then in the possession of her husband, Archibald Chisholm.

According to the tax list of 1782, he was domiciled in the Severn Hundred of Anne Arundel County, with tracts "Anglus Discovery" and "Tradson". Four comprised his immediate household. He was also seized of "Wrighton" in the Lower Rhodes River Hundred.

Catherine Waters, his wife, died at the home in Anne Arundel County, but was buried from Prince George Parish Church on August 9, 1798.

On October 15, 1796, Nathan Waters purchased from William Goldsmith a tract of 40 acres called "The Addition", which had been the property of Ezekiel Waters. The sale was to satisfy a judgment recovered at the county court against Ezekiel Waters by Elijah Waters for £36/6/0 and 313 pounds of tobacco. Nathan Waters was the highest bidder. In 1798 he sold this tract to Davidge Warfield.

Nathan Waters died intestate sometime before 1812. On March 12, of that year the court appointed John Brewer of Annapolis as trustee of the estate and authorized and empowered him to sell and dispose of the realty, some of which was located in Montgomery County. The estate was not finally settled until a number of years thereafter.

The following letter was written by Archibald Chisholm, brother-in-law of Jonathan Waters, to Governor Lee, on January 18, 1781: "This is to inform your Excellency that my Brother Jonathan Waters was taken with Capt. Harrison on Board the Sloop Lincoln from West River in the capacity of a common Marine and is now prisoner at New York. This is to beg Your Excellency and Honourable Council to Remember him that if the exchange does not extend to the whole crew you will be pleased as a native and Resident in the place to give him preference to those that are not." 3

For serving as a private during the Revolutionary War, Jonathan Waters received a pension from the State of Maryland on February 19, 1819, for wounds received in service. He was awarded the half pay of a private during life to be paid in quarterly installments. 4

Dr. Willson Waters 6
(1757-1836)

Willson Waters, son of Nathan and Catherine (Willson) Waters, was born at Annapolis in the year 1757. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary

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3 Archives, vol. 47, p. 27.
4 Brumbaugh's Maryland Records.
War, he was a student of medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush, professor of chemistry at the College of Philadelphia. His first service to the Colonies was in the fall of 1776 when he assisted Dr. Rush in the care of the Maryland soldiers of the Flying Camp on their return from the early campaign around New York City.

In March, 1777, Willson Waters was appointed as a Surgeon's Mate to Dr. Rush who had been commissioned the Physician General to the Hospital of the Middle Department of the Colonial Army. He was with Dr. Rush at Philadelphia, Burlington, Stony Run, Lancaster, Yellow Springs, and Trenton. He resigned his commission as Surgeon's Mate in August, 1779.

From September, 1779, to the fall of 1782 he was in service as Surgeon on several armed vessels. He was captured on board the ship "Matilda" of Baltimore, commanded by Captain James Belt and was carried as a prisoner to New York in the British man-of-war, "The Preserverance". After being released at New York by the British, he returned to Maryland and was sent by Governor Paca to Tangier Island in the Chesapeake Bay as Surgeon of a flotilla. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to Maryland.

Dr. Waters married first Jane ———. Her two children, Montgomery and Elizabeth, were both baptized at All Hallow's Church. His first wife was buried from the parish church on April 30, 1799. On June 11, 1800, he married Margaret Davis.

Children of Willson Waters


Under the Act of 1832, Dr. Waters was granted a pension for his revolutionary services. He lived at "Wrighton" which he had received from his father, and there he died on February 5, 1836.

By his will, proved February 16, 1836, he bequeathed his wife, Margaret, the dwelling and plantation during life, then to his grandson John Wilson Waters. Bequests were made to his son, Ramsay Waters, and his granddaughter, Maria Louisa Waters.

John Waters

John Waters married Sarah Warfield and resided in Montgomery County.
Children of John and Sarah (Warfield) Waters

1. Lydia Waters.
2. Zachariah W. Waters, removed to Davidson Co., Tenn.
3. Mary Ann Waters.
4. David Waters.
5. John Waters.
6. Ann Maria Waters.
7. Elizabeth Waters.
8. Thermusis Waters.

John Waters died intestate in Montgomery County, whereas the court named his widow, Sarah Waters, the administratix, and made her the guardian of the minor children—Elizabeth, David, Ann Maria, and Thermusis. Sarah Waters, Nacy Waters, and Zachariah Warfield were her bondsmen to the extent of $7,998.68.

The final account was rendered in Montgomery County on September 17, 1811, and distributed to the widow and the eight children.

His widow, Sarah Waters, removed to Franklin County, Alabama, when on April 30, 1832, she gave the power of attorney to Zachariah Warfield Waters of Davidson County, Tennessee, in the administration of the estate of Zachariah Warfield, deceased, of Montgomery County, for debts owed her.

G. F. Warfield renounced the executorship of the will of Zachariah Warfield, late of Montgomery County, and requested letters to his nephew, "Zachariah Waters who is the son of my sister, Sarah Waters”.

Samuel Waters

The personal estate of Samuel Waters, who died intestate, was distributed on December 21, 1836, in Anne Arundel County to his four daughters—Mary Louisa, Martha E., Artridge, and Ann L. Waters. The sureties for the administrator were Nathan Waters of Henry and Franklin Waters.

Joseph Waters

Joseph Waters of Montgomery County dated his will December 30, 1819, the latter being proved on January 18, 1820. The following are his children:

2. Joseph Waters.
3. Azel Waters.
4. Rosetta Waters married ——— Holland.

By the will, Adamson received the dwelling-plantation of 110 acres. The heirs of his son, Joseph, were devised 106 acres of land with the proviso that Joseph’s widow, Mary, was not to be disturbed during life. Azel received 105 acres of land. The daughters, Rosetta Holland, Cassandra Waters, and Mary Holland, were devised equally the personal estate. Adamson Waters and William Holland were named as executors.

**AZEL WATERS**

Azel Waters in Montgomery County on May 9, 1821, secured license to marry Eleanor Ridgely Howard. She was the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Howard) Howard. The following children are proved by the will of their maternal grandmother, Mary Howard—Mary Ann Waters, Joseph Waters, Washington Waters, Rachel Waters, and Isabel E. O. Madder.

**JONATHAN WATERS**

Jonathan Waters on February 17, 1798, married Sarah Anne, the daughter of William and Sarah Thornton, but more recently the widow of Isaac Mayo of Anne Arundel County. They both completed the administration of the estate of the latter.

*Children of Jonathan and Sarah (Thornton) Waters*

2. Thomas Gassaway Waters, born Mar. 20, 1801.
4. Nicholas Waters, killed in Mexican War.
5. James Lawrence Waters, removed to New York.

**DR. JONATHAN WATERS**

Jonathan Waters on April 21, 1818, secured license in Anne Arundel County to marry Sarah G. Bateman. On May 21, 1821, Jonathan Waters and Sarah G. his wife conveyed to Nathan Waters of Henry, of Prince Georges County, land which Sarah G. Waters received from her father William Bateman before her marriage to Jonathan Waters. The tracts included “Henry’s Lot”, “White’s Contrivance”, “Second Supply”, and “Amos’ Lot”.

By the Census of 1850, Dr. Jonathan was aged 60 and his wife aged 59. They lived at Ellicott's Mills.

**Thomas Waters**

Thomas Waters, millwright, of Anne Arundel County, on October 22, 1795, deeded for £150 to Nicholas Harden Jr., “Addition to the Grove” and “Snowden's Second Addition to His Manor”, containing 96½ acres. Mary Waters, the wife of Thomas, acknowledged the conveyance.

**Daniel Waters**

(17—1777)

Daniel Waters of Montgomery County died intestate about 1777. On September 23, 1777, an inventory was taken of his personal estate, with David Waters and Richard Waters as the kinsmen and Margaret Waters as the administratrix. Distribution was ultimately made to the widow, Margaret, and the three children—Francis, Azel Beal, and Jane.
YATE FAMILY

The Yates, one of the few armorial families of Maryland, had its origin in Anne Arundel County but later became almost distinctly of Baltimore County. George Yate, the pioneer, in his will of 1691, devised to his eldest son, George, a silver seal ring with “my coat-of-arms engraved thereon”. The ring was undoubtedly one of the choice possessions of the family and presumably was among the few heirlooms which the emigrant brought from his English home.

George Yate, Gent.¹
(16—1691)

George Yate was in the Province before the year 1669. He was described as the “cousin” of Jerome White, Gent., the Surveyor General of the Province, who appointed him one of the Deputy Surveyors of the Lord Proprietor. About 1672 George Yate married Mary, the widow of Captain Thomas Stockett and the daughter of Richard and Frances Wells. Mary, who was born in Virginia and brought to Maryland by her parents in 1652, was widowed in 1671 with several young children.

Children of George and Mary (Wells) Yate

1. George Yate married Rachel Warfield.  q.v.
2. John Yate married Elizabeth ———.
3. Anne Yate, died young.
4. Elizabeth Yate married Thomas Plummer.

George Yate was one of the largest patentees of land in Maryland, no doubt in compensation of his services as surveyor, but he generally assigned his rights for a valuable consideration before the final warrant was issued. He, however, retained several of his grants and at the time of his death he had accumulated an estate of several thousands of acres in both Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties.

Records show that George Yate was paid tobacco as early as 1669 for public services, and also in 1681. He contributed to the punitive expedition in 1678 against the Nanticoke Indians of the Eastern Shore and for his services received 40 pounds of tobacco.¹

¹ Archives, vol. 7.

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In March, 1681, George Yate was excused from attending a session of the Provincial Court on account of illness. It seems as if he continued to suffer from ill health, and in 1684 at a session of the Council he was declared to be lame and unable to officiate further as Deputy Surveyor of Anne Arundel County. The Council at that session recommended that Richard Beard be appointed in his place.

The year prior to his resignation as Deputy Surveyor George Yate served on the commission to purchase and lay out towns and ports in Anne Arundel County for the advancement of trade.

The will of George Yate was dated June 6, 1691, Anne Arundel County, the precise date of probate is missing. He bequeathed his wife, Mary, who was named executrix, "The Range" of 200 acres and "Hogg Harbour" of 83 acres, both tracts lying in Anne Arundel County.

His sons, George and John, received jointly 770 acres of "Yate Forbearance" on the north side of the Patapsco River in Baltimore County. George was willed also 140 acres of "Forbearance", likewise John. In addition John was devised a portion of "Padworth Farms", which lay in what is now Prince Georges County.

Anne at the age of 16 years was willed "Charley" of 30 acres, but in the event of her death without issues, then to her brothers, John and George. Elizabeth Plummer was devised "Rich Level" of 200 acres and "Level Addition" of 118 acres in Baltimore County.

His widow, Mary Yate, died eight years later. The following is from the register of All Hallow's Parish—"Mary Yeates was Buried the 21st Day of January Anno Domi 1698/99 in the p'ish of All Hollowes".

She exercised her rights as possessor of "The Range" in fee simple and bequeathed it in her will to Thomas Stockett, the son of her first husband. She also devised him his father's black walnut box "with the coat-of-arms engraved thereon".

To her daughter Frances (Stockett), wife of Mareen Duval, and her daughter, Elizabeth Plummer, and each grandchild living she willed various personality. To her sons, George Yate and John Yate, she bequeathed the residue of the estate including "Vale of Benjamin", which was to be sold for their benefit.

By the Herring Creek rent rolls of 1707, "The Range" of 211 acres was unclaimed. The records showed that it had been surveyed July 2, 1684, for George Burgess, lying near the Patuxent River, but had been as-

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3 Archives, vol. 7.
signed to George Yate. The notation on the rent roll stated: "George Yates' heirs live in Baltimore County, but this is supposed to be a mistaken survey of his for noe pson claims it ".

**George Yate** 2
(1674-1717)

George Yate, son of George and Mary (Wells) Yate, was born about 1674 in the South River Hundred. His wife was Rachel, born 1681, the daughter of Richard and Eleanor (Browne) Warfield, of Middle Neck Hundred. On the death of his father, George Yate inherited extensive lands in Baltimore County on which he subsequently settled.

*Children of George and Rachel (Warfield) Yate*

1. George Yate married Ann, daughter of Sarah Deavor, Balto. Co.
2. Joshua Yate, died intestate. Administrative papers issued to Samuel Yate; inventory May, 1751, with Rachel Deavor and Ebenezer Yate as kinsmen.
3. Samuel Yate.
4. Benjamin Yate.
5. Eleanor Yate.
6. Mary Yate.
7. Rachel Yate.

The wife of George Yate died in 1709. His will was proved in Baltimore County in 1717. The dwelling and plantation "Yate's Contrivance" was to be divided among the four sons, when George, his son, attained the age of 21 years. The plantation was to be divided into four parts and the oldest son was to have the first choice, and so on. His brothers-in-law, John Warfield and Richard Warfield, were requested to carry out the provisions.

His friend, Edward Teall, was left personalty, and half of the income from the brickyard until the eldest son arrived at majority. Teall was also to superintend the plant and to sell his portion of "Forbearance".

George and Eleanor, children, were devised personalty as was his brother, John, and Elizabeth, his wife. The residue of the estate was to be divided among the four named sons and three daughters.

At an inventory taken on June 10, 1718, the papers were signed by his brother, John Yate, as one of the kinsmen.

In 1753 Richard Warfield of Anne Arundel County in his will bequeated personalty to his "cousin" (great nephew) Richard, the son of Joshua Yates.
THE progenitor of the Boone family of Anne Arundel County was one Humphrey Boone who settled on the south shore of the Patapsco River sometime before 1672. It is claimed that he was of the family of Humphrey de Bohun, died 1275, who was one of the early earls of Hereford and Essex. In 1373 at the death of a later Humphrey, Earl of Hereford and Essex, the title was vacant until 1397 when it was raised to a dukedom and conferred upon Henry, grandson of Edward III of England, who had married Mary de Bohun, co-heiress of the last earl of Hereford. Henry as King Henry IV in 1399 established the sovereign House of Lancaster in England. His fourth son, Humphrey, became the second duke of Hereford. In 1550 the titles of Hereford and Essex passed to Walter Devereux who on the distaff side was related to the Bohn or Boone family.

Humphrey Boone, the Maryland emigrant, though apparently of the family which succeeded to the earldoms of Hereford and Essex, cannot claim any near kinship to the dukedoms in the seventeenth century, for as it is seen the titles passed to a female member as early as 1399.

Boones were early settlers in Charles and Queen Anne Counties as well as on the north shore of Baltimore County. The Baltimore family seems to have passed early from the Maryland records, but the Charles County clan produced several good branches, some members of whom were commissioned officers during the Revolutionary War.

From the very beginning the Boones of Anne Arundel County stood foremost in the military and judicial life of the Province, while old records show that several of them deserved the title "Gent." Descendants settled in Baltimore Town and gained such prominence there that Boone Street testifies to their early position in that city.

Humphrey Boone 1
(16—-1709)

The first land grant of Humphrey Boone was surveyed on May 10, 1672, and was known as "Boone's Adventure". It contained 160 acres on the north bank of Rock Creek in the South Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County. Although this original tract seems to have passed subsequently to
owners other than the Boone family, Humphrey Boone was holding it as late as 1700, at which time he paid quit rent to Lord Baltimore.

He soon entered into the military spirit of the Province and was commissioned in 1692 a Captain of the Foot in Anne Arundel County. On March 25, 1693, records show that Captain Boone gave Colonel Nicholas Greenbury, the Commander of the Militia of Anne Arundel County, a receipt for 26 muskets which belonged to the public magazines of Anne Arundel County.¹

Before he entered upon his career as captain of the militia, he received in 1681 one hundred pounds of tobacco for acts of public service, and at another time seventy pounds.

Sometime after 1672, Humphrey Boone married Rebecca, the orphan daughter of Robert and Mary Burle. Robert Burle, Gent., in 1672 willed his daughter, Rebecca, his tract known as “Burle’s Town Land”, but in the event that she died without issues, then to the eldest of his surviving daughters. His land was held in the Boone family for several succeeding generations.

Children of Humphrey and Rebecca (Burle) Boone

1. Mary Boone married first Thomas Eager, of the Patapsco; he died 1708, naming his wife Mary, and brother John, but no children. Mary married secondly Samuel, son of Charles and Mary Merryman.

2. Robert Boone, born 1680, married Elizabeth Moss. q.v.

Captain Humphrey Boone was not only held in high esteem by the military men of the Province, but was regarded highly by his other fellows. At the death of James Orrouck of Baltimore County in 1690, he was the overseer of his estate.

Captain Boone died a widower on November 20, 1709. His will, brief in its contents, was probated in Baltimore County a short time afterwards. He bequeathed personalty to his daughter, Mary Merryman, and the residue of his estate real and personal to his son, Robert.

Robert Boone ²
(1680-1759)

Robert Boone, the only son of Captain Humphrey Boone, was born 1680 in the South Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County. On September 17, 1702, at the age of 22 years he was wedded to Elizabeth, the daughter of

Richard and Elizabeth (Hammond) Moss of the Magothy River. The marriage is found in the books of St. Margaret’s Church, Westminster Parish. He apparently brought his bride to his father’s plantation along the Patapsco and here his children were born and raised. The births of his children are recorded in the parish register.

Children of Robert and Elizabeth (Moss) Boone

1. Rebecca Boone, born Mar. 17, 1704.
2. John Boone, born Mar. 23, 1706/7, married Mary Burle. q.v.
3. Mary Boone, born 1707, died 1709.
4. Mary Boone, born June 1709.
5. Nicholas Boone, born Jan. 6, 1710.
7. Thomas Boone, born Oct. 6, 1716, married Sarah Cockey. q.v.

Robert Boone unlike his father failed to gain distinction as a soldier but became an industrious planter of the Patapsco. In 1697 he was made an heir in the will of Edmund Duncalfe and in 1708 of Thomas Homewood, both of Anne Arundel County. Samuel Wright of the same county in 1734 made him the executor of his will, but at its probation Robert Boone renounced his rights in favor of Sarah, the widow of Samuel.

The following item was taken from the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis of February 15, 1759:

“Friday last (February 9) died at his plantation near Town, on north side of Severn, of old age, Mr. Robert Boone, an honest and industrial planter, who died on the same plantation where he was born in 1680, from which he never went 30 miles in his life, and has left a widow, to whom he was married 57 years.”

His will was dated January 3, 1758, and was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on March 24, 1759. He named his wife, Elizabeth, and bequeathed her certain pieces of furniture and four negroes.

Humphrey was devised 100 acres of “Burle’s Town”, 50 acres of “Swan Cove”, and a 150-acre portion of “Broad Neck”, but now known as “Swan Cove Joyned”, and personalty. Thomas received “Edward” consisting of 256 acres, “Wells Valleys”, “Hills”, and a portion of the tract “The Enlargement” in Baltimore County purchased from George Brown—also two negroes. Richard was willed “Young Richard”, consisting of 225 acres in Baltimore County.

John Boone, a grandson, received “Brown’s Adventure” of 160 acres in Anne Arundel County, and a 50-acre portion of “Rattle Snake Neck”.
Another grandson, Robert Boone of John, was left "Rockhold's Range" of 200 acres in Anne Arundel County and a 100-acre portion of "Rattle Snake Neck". Nicholas Boone of Humphrey, a grandson, was willed slaves and personalty. The residue of the estate was divided between his two sons—Humphrey and Richard.

On September 14, 1759, his son and executor, Humphrey Boone, certified to the inventory of his personal estate, with his other sons, Thomas and Nicholas signing as kinsmen.

His widow, Elizabeth, lived until the early part of 1763. Her slaves were left to various children and grandchildren. She mentioned only two sons—Humphrey and Thomas. To her grandson, John Boone of Thomas, she devised £20 at the age of 21 or day of marriage. She bequeathed wearing apparel to her daughter-in-law, Anne, the wife of Humphrey Boone, and to her grandson, Charles of Humphrey, negroes and the residue of the personal estate at the age of 21 or marriage. In the event that Charles died without issues then to her grandson, Stephen, son of Humphrey.

At the inventory of the personal estate Thomas Boone and Richard Moss signed as kinsmen. William Reynolds and Benjamin Beall were sureties for Humphrey Boone, the executor. Final distribution was made in 1766 to sons, Humphrey and Thomas, and to the grandsons, John Boone of Thomas, and Charles Boone of Humphrey.
JOHN BOONE 3

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

John Boone, the eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth (Moss) Boone, was born March 23, 1706/7, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. On February 17, 1731, he married his cousin, Mary, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hammond) Burley, of the same parish. Mary was born October 5, 1714, and was made an heir in the will of her father in 1742 and that of her brother, Stephen, the same year.

John Boone maintained his dwelling and plantation at “Maid Stone”, in his native parish, and there all of his children were born.

Children of John and Mary (Burley) Boone

1. Nicholas Boone, born Dec. 27, 1732, married Wealthy Ann Hammond and Susannah Jacob. q.v.
4. Robert Boone, born July 30, 1743, d.s.p. will dated 1765, proved 1783, leaving estate to brother, John.
5. Rebecca Boone, born June 3, 1746, married first Nathan Todd, Apr. 10, 1766, and second Vinson Grimes, July 7, 1772.

John Boone died June 6, 1757. His will was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on June 27, of the same year. His wife, Mary, was bequeathed the dwelling and plantation “Maid Stone” during life, then to their son, Burley. If the latter should die without issues then to Elizabeth and Rebecca.

Nicholas received “Paul's Neck” of 200 acres; John was devised “Brown's Adventure” consisting of 160 acres, and a 50-acre portion of “Rattle Snake Neck”. Robert was given “Rockhold Range” of 200 acres, and an 100-acre portion of “Rattle Snake Neck”. After certain negroes were given to Rebecca and Elizabeth, the residue of the estate was to be divided among John, Robert, Burley, Elizabeth, and Rebecca.

His widow and executrix certified to the inventory on June 9, 1758, with John Boone and Elizabeth Selby as the kinsmen. She, however, died before the completion of the administration. An additional inventory was taken in 1761 at which time John and Rebecca Boone were the kinsmen, and Nicholas Boone and Benjamin Selby were executors de bonis non. Final distribution was made on May 14, 1762.
Nicholas Boone 4  
(1732-1764)  

Nicholas Boone, son of John and Mary (Burley) Boone, was born December 27, 1732, at his father's plantation "Maid Stone" in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. On the death of his father in 1757, he came into possession of "Paul's Neck", a plantation of 200 acres, where he established his dwelling.

Nicholas Boone married first Wealthy Ann, the daughter of William and Mary (Merriken) Hammond, on February 9, 1752.

Children of Nicholas and Wealthy Ann (Hammond) Boone
1. John Boone married Providence Pumphrey and Eleanor Drain. q.v.
2. Sarah Boone, born Aug. 17, 1755, died young.
3. Mary Boone, twin of Sarah, died young.
4. Anne Boone, died before settlement of father's estate.

The birth of the twins no doubt contributed to the early death of the mother, for she died on October 14, following. Nicholas married secondly Susannah, the daughter of Richard and Hannah (Howard) Jacob, on February 5, 1760.

Children of Nicholas and Susannah (Jacob) Boone
5. Richard Boone, born 1760, married Cordelia Pumphrey. q.v.

Nicholas Boone died in Anne Arundel County in the latter part of 1764. By his will he appointed his wife, Susannah, the executrix and mentioned three minor children. The homestead "Paul's Neck" was willed to Richard, but in the event of his death without issues then to Anne. John was bequeathed a portion of "Rattle Snake Neck", but if he died without issues then to Anne. All three children were devised slaves. The residue of the estate was to be divided among the children.

At the inventory his brother and sister, John Boone and Rebecca Boone, signed the papers as kinsmen. The widow certified to its correctness on June 25, 1765. At the final settlement on June 4, 1767, his widow had married Lemuel Fowler. q.v. The balance was distributed between the two surviving heirs—John Boone and Richard Boone.

Captain John Boone 4  
(1736-1800)  

John Boone, son of John and Mary (Burley) Boone, was born March 27, 1736, at his father's plantation "Maid Stone". On September 24, 1762,
he married Elizabeth Williams. She may have been the Elizabeth who was born April 14, 1742, in Westminster Parish, the daughter of John and Alexandria Williams.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Boone

5. Nicholas Boone, born Sept. 11, 1769.

At the death of his father, John Boone received “Brown’s Adventure” and “Rattle Snake Neck”, and also realty at the death of his bachelor brother, Robert, in 1783.

John Boone was commissioned on March 2, 1778, captain of the Severn Battalion of Militia by the Council of Maryland.1

In 1782 Captain John Boone was a tax payer in the Magothy Hundred of Anne Arundel County with eleven in his family. He died sometime before May 11, 1802, for on that date his widow married Zachariah Pumphrey.

The will of Zachariah Pumphrey was proved in Anne Arundel County on May 3, 1808, at which time Elizabeth his widow denounced it and demanded her dower rights. Among the bequests were silver marked E B T to Charles Boone, his wife’s grandson. No heirs of his body were mentioned. His estate was distributed on August 16, 1809, to his widow, Elizabeth, brother Edward Pumphrey, and Charles Boone.

The will of his widow, Elizabeth Pumphrey, was proved in Anne Arundel County on May 14, 1818, naming her grandson, Charles Boone of Robert, the only legatee.

Burley Boone4
(1749-1785)

Burley Boone, son of John and Mary (Burley) Boone, was born on February 9, 1749, at “Maid Stone” in Westminster Parish. On April 28, 1779, he married Elizabeth, born August 29, 1760, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Moss.

1 Archives, vol. 16.
Children of Burley and Elizabeth (Moss) Boone


Burley Boone in some capacity aided the cause of the Revolution, for in 1781 the treasurer of the State was authorized to pay him £10/2/0, according to account.2

Burley Boone died intestate on November 26, 1785, whereupon the court named his widow, Elizabeth Boone, the administratrix. On September 7, 1786, she married John Merriken Jr. The final account on the estate of her first husband was made by her on May 20, 1794, with Ephraim Duval and John Merriken Sr., as her bondsmen.

In 1801 Elizabeth through her husband, Henry Duval, and Charlotte Burleigh Boone, a minor under the guardianship of John Merriken, petitioned the court for a division of “Maidstone” which was held in trust by John Merriken for the two orphans.

John Boone5
(1753-1807)

John Boone, son of Nicholas and Wealthy Ann (Hammond) Boone, was born about 1753 at “Paul’s Neck”, Westminster Parish. He married first on April 15, 1780, Province Pumphrey.

Children of John and Province (Pumphrey) Boone


The second wife of John Boone was Eleanor Drain whom he married on June 17, 1806.

Children of John and Eleanor (Drain) Boone

4. Nicholas Boone (posthumous).

John Boone was the proprietor of a schooner which sailed the Patapsco River and the Bay, engaging in coast-wide trade. He dated his will October 25, 1806, it being proved in Anne Arundel County on September 22, 1807.

2 Archives, vol. 45, p. 597.
He willed his wife, Eleanor, describing her as “my present wife”, 20 acres of land lying on Rock Creek so long as she remained a widow, but in the event of her marriage, then to his children. He provided for an unborn child.

Charlotte was bequeathed one-third of the realty, and John two-thirds, including the dwelling. In the event that they died without issues, then the dwelling and plantation would revert to his married daughter, Anne Jones. In case she died without issues, then to his brother, Richard, and his cousin, John Boone. Personalty was devised to the three children, also to his friends, Eleanor Cromwell and Hannah Disney.

After his death a son was born to his widow and was given the name of Nicholas after his paternal grandfather. The court named first Charles Waters as the guardian of John, Charlotte, and Nicholas, but on February 12, 1812, Ebenezer Thomas was appointed.

Subsequently a law suit developed in the court of chancery over a tract of land known as “Contention”. This tract of 148 acres was resurveyed for John Boone on June 18, 1800, and patented by him on June 21, 1802.

**Richard Boone**

(1760-1834)

Richard Boone, son of Nicholas and Susannah (Jacob) Boone, was born November 11, 1760, in Westminster Parish. On February 5, 1780, he married Cordelia, the daughter of Sylvanus and Mary Pumphrey. The following children have been proved.

*Children of Richard and Cordelia (Pumphrey) Boone*


In 1782 Richard Boone paid taxes on 200 acres of “Paul’s Neck”, and had four in his immediate family. As late as September, 1798, he purchased realty from William Pumphrey of Anne Arundel County. Some time after this date he migrated westward and settled in Ohio County, now in West Virginia. There his wife died on January 25, 1834, aged 76 years, 11 months, and 6 days. He departed on August 1, 1834, aged 74 years.
Robert Boone, son of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Boone, was born January 27, 1764, at "Maid Stone" in Westminster Parish. He married first Achsah, the daughter of Charles and Anne (Davidge) Griffith, on March 26, 1790.

*Children of Robert and Achsah (Griffith) Boone*


Achsah died at a young age, whereupon Robert Boone married secondly Ann Hancock, on August 10, 1797. Anne was born in 1779, the daughter of Stephen and Linda (Ridgely) Hancock.

*Children of Robert and Anne (Hancock) Boone*

2. Stephen Boone.

The will of Robert Boone was dated January 2, 1802, and probated in Anne Arundel County on March 5, following. He bequeathed equally to his two sons, Stephen and Robert, all lands in Anne Arundel County at the age of twenty-one. In the event that they died without issues, then to his widow who had the privilege to dispose of the realty as she pleased. He devised slaves to Charles. The residue of the personal estate was directed to be divided equally among his wife and sons, Stephen and Robert.

The final settlement of his estate was made on April 28, 1807, by Stephen Hancock, his administrator, the proceeds of which were divided among the widow and three children.

His widow soon married Ebenezer Thomas. *q.v.* The marriage is recorded in the register of St. Margaret's Church as of October 3, 1802. To Ebenezer and Anne (Hancock) Boone-Thomas was born one child, Mary Ann, on May 3, 1804. The mother died a little more than a year later. The following was copied from the parish records: "Anne Thomas wife of Ebenezer departed this life December 24, 1805 in the twenty-sixth year of her age."

The estate of Stephen Hancock, the father of Anne Boone-Thomas, was settled in 1812, at which time disbursements were made to the heirs of his deceased daughter, that is, Stephen Boone, Robert Boone, and Mary Ann Thomas.
John Boone, son of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Boone, was born February 2, 1765, in Westminster Parish. He married Sarah, the daughter of Charles Griffith, on December 7, 1792.

Children of John and Sarah (Griffith) Boone

2. Charles Boone, born Oct. 1, 1793, d.s.p. His administrator, Francis Hancock, in 1821, distributed his estate to all brothers and sisters, except Mary.

John Boone died intestate in 1811. Letters of administration were issued to his widow, Sarah Boone. On October 29, 1813, she married secondly William James, who with his wife rendered the final account on the estate of John Boone on September 1, 1815. The eldest son, Burley G. Boone, was made the guardian of the minor children.

Charles Boone, son of Robert and Achsah (Griffith) Boone, was born January 16, 1792, in Westminster Parish. On December 21, 1817, he married Mary, the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Gray) Cromwell.

Children of Charles and Mary (Cromwell) Boone

2. Mary Boone.
3. Eleanor Boone.
5. Thomas Boone.
8. Columbus Boone.
9. Anne M. Boone.
The will of Charles Boone was dated December 30, 1843, and proved in Anne Arundel County on February 20, 1844. He named his wife, Elizabeth, who was apparently a second wife, and mentioned notes held by George Gray, Joseph Gray, and Mother Gray, also note against Robert Boone. Also accounts owed him by William Pumphrey and Dr. Samuel Lynch. All nine children were made heirs.

Robert Boone 6

Robert Boone, son of Robert and Ann (Hancock) Boone, was born in Anne Arundel County. On November 15, 1825, he obtained license in Anne Arundel County to marry Rhoda (Ridgely) Cromwell, the widow of John Cromwell.

Children of Robert and Rhoda (Ridgely) Boone

1. Charles Francis Boone.
2. Ruth Alverda Boone.
3. Adaline Armanda Boone.
4. Rhoda Louisa Boone.

Rhoda (Ridgely) Cromwell-Boone executed her will on November 14, 1846. It was proved in Anne Arundel, February 2, 1847, in which she mentioned her "dear husband Robert Boone" then living. She named her four Boone children, and three grandchildren—Rhoda Lucretia Armiger, Josiah Cromwell Armiger, and Patience Eleanor Armiger.
CAPTAIN HUMPHREY BOONE, GENT.³
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

Humphrey Boone, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Moss) Boone, was born October 10, 1713, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. Some time after July 6, 1743, he married Anne (Slade) Burley, the widow of his brother-in-law, Stephen Burley. The will of the latter was probated during July, 1743. He left his childless wife the entire estate during life, then to be divided between his brother, John Burley, and sister, Mary (Burley) Boone.

Children of Humphrey and Anne (Slade) Boone

3. Nicholas Boone, died young.
8. Margaret Boone, born Nov. 9, 1758, married John Dorsey. q.v.

From 1746 to 1760, Humphrey Boone was a justice of Anne Arundel County. He was styled captain and gentleman on all court records.

His will, dated February 15, 1766, was proved at Annapolis on May 19, 1766. All land went to his son, Stephen, including “Burle’s Town Land”, “Slade’s Addition”, “Wolf Neck”, “Swan Cove Joyned”, and a portion of “Broadneck”, formerly called “The Plains”, providing that within six months Stephen makes over to his brother, Charles, “Burle’s Park”, lying in the fork of Rock Creek, containing 200 acres, which descended to Stephen as “heir to his mother’s estate, Anne, my wife, lately deceased”.

Stephen received seven negroes, Charles four, Nathan four, Anne four, Rebecca four, Margaret four, and Humphrey four. The residue of the estate was divided among the four sons and three daughters.

Stephen Boone, the eldest son, was named as executor; Benjamin Selby and John Humphreys were the bondsmen. The final settlement was made on April 25, 1770, at which time Nathan and Humphrey were deceased. Their brother, Stephen Boone, also administered on their estates.
Stephen Boone 4
(1744-1791)

Stephen Boone, son of Humphrey and Anne (Slade) Boone, was born December 12, 1744, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. By the will of his father in 1766, he received the bulk of the realty. He married Eleanor ———, but in his will he mentioned no children. He was at one time, like his father, a magistrate of Anne Arundel County. During the Revolution he was a first lieutenant of the Severn Battalion of Militia.

His will was proved at Annapolis on March 31, 1791, having been dated January 16, 1791. He left his niece, Margaret Howard, £500, and his nephew, James Boone, £250. The landed estate and a large portion of the personalty were willed to his wife, Eleanor, with the residue to be divided among his brother and three sisters—Charles Boone, Rebecca Howard, Ann Warren, and Margaret Dorsey. He was a large owner of slaves, all of whom he provided for their freedom after his death.

His widow died within a short time of her husband. On April 20, 1791, “Then came Henry Nelson, Rachel Nelson, and Elizabeth Rumney, legal representatives of Eleanor Boone, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, and quitted all claim to the several bequests and devises made under the will of Stephen Boone, late of said county, deceased, and elected in lieu thereof their half part of the said Stephen Boone’s estate”.

Captain Charles Boone 4
(1746-1811)

Charles Boone, son of Humphrey and Anne (Slade) Boone, was born October 12, 1746, in Westminster Parish. On September 11, 1772, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Ashman) Stansbury.

Children of Charles and Elizabeth (Stansbury) Boone

1. Humphrey Boone, born June 29, 1773.
2. James Boone, born Feb. 21, 1775, married Anne Small. q.v.
5. Richard Boone, born and died 1780.
On March 2, 1778, Charles Boone was commissioned a captain of the Severn Battalion of Militia.¹ His will, brief in its contents, mentioned his four sons—James, Stephen, Charles, and Joseph. It was dated December 12, 1810, and admitted to probate on January 17, 1811.

**James Boone** ⁵

*(1775-1815)*

James Boone, son of Captain Charles and Elizabeth (Stansbury) Boone, was born February 21, 1775, in Westminster Parish. On November 20, 1799, he married Anne, born July 26, 1778, the daughter of John and Anne Small.

*Children of James and Anne (Small) Boone*

1. Margaret Boone married Thomas Hammond. *q.v.*
2. Elizabeth Boone.
4. John Small Boone married Elizabeth ———.

James Boone died in the year 1815; his widow survived him until 1831. Her will dated October 30, 1828, was proved at Annapolis on October 3, 1831. She named her son, John S. Boone, daughter, Anne E. Brown, granddaughter, Anne E. Hammond, and her son-in-law, William Brown of Benjamin.

**Stephen Boone** ⁵

*(1785—18—)*

Stephen Boone, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Stansbury) Boone, was born January 28, 1785, in Westminster Parish. On November 30, 1815, he married Elizabeth, born June 9, 1795 the daughter of Richard and Mary Merriken.

*Children of Stephen and Elizabeth (Merriken) Boone*

2. Humphrey Boone, born and died June 5, 1818.
3. Mary Boone, born 1819, died 1822.

¹ Archives, vol. 16.
THOMAS BOONE 3

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

Thomas Boone, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Moss) Boone, was born 1716 in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He settled north of the Patapsco on lands received through his father’s will, namely “Edward”, “Well’s Valley’s”, “Hills”, and a portion of “The Enlargement”. Consequently his life and that of his descendants became associated with Baltimore County.

He married Sarah, the daughter of Captain John Cockey and Elizabeth, his wife, of Baltimore County. Citations were issued at the instigation of William Cockey and Joshua Owings, executors of John Cockey, late of Baltimore County, during November Court of 1747 to the Sheriff of Baltimore County to show why Thomas Cockey and Thomas Boone concealed sundry effects of Captain John Cockey at the inventory of his estate.

Children of Thomas and Sarah (Cockey) Boone

1. John Cockey Robert Burley Boone married Elizabeth Haile. g.v.
4. Rebecca Boone married ——— Chester.
5. Anne Boone.
7. Sarah Boone married ——— Knight.

The will of Thomas Boone was dated December 6, 1774, and proved in Baltimore County on January 10, 1775. He bequeathed to his sons, John Cockey Robert Burley and Richard, portions of “Edward”, “Well’s Valleys”, and “Hills”; and to William Govane, “The Enlargement”. He devised his numerous slaves to all children, including his daughters, Rebecca, Anne, Elizabeth, Sarah, Susanna, and Mary. The residue of the estate he left to his wife during widowhood, then to his three sons and six daughters.

His widow, Sarah Boone, dated her will May 19, 1805, the latter being proved March 25, 1807. She named her son John C. R. B. Boone; daughters Mary Stevenson, Susannah Hook, Elizabeth Boone, and Rebecca Ches-
Boone Family

ter; and children of her daughter, Sarah Knight, deceased; grandchildren Stephen Parlot Boone and Eleanor Parlot Boone; and to her son-in-law, William Stevenson.

JOHN COCKEY ROBERT BURLEY BOONE ⁴
(17—1824)

John Cockey Robert Burley Boone, son of Thomas and Sarah (Cockey) Boone, was born in Baltimore County. On June 6, 1791, by the rector of St. Paul's Parish, he was married to Elizabeth Haile, widow. The will of Stephen Haile, the late husband of Elizabeth, was probated in Baltimore County on December 18, 1784. He named his wife, Elizabeth, and bequeathed his children—Esaiel, Cassandra, Rachel, Demit, Samuel, Stephen, and Honor—"Cole's Adventure" of 100 acres in Baltimore County, "that was willed to my wife by her father".

Children of John Cockey R. B. and Elizabeth Boone

2. Eleanor Parlot Boone.

John Cockey Robert Burley Boone dated his will June 16, 1797, but the latter was not probated in Baltimore County until February 16, 1824. He named his friends, John Ridgely and Osborn Griffith, as the executors. He conveyed to his wife all the debts and expenditures against the estate of Stephen Hale, deceased, as well as the expense of raising and educating the children of Stephen Hale—"as she brought nothing to my estate it is my intent and meaning she shall take nothing". He provided for the remaining portions of his estate to be divided between his two children.

At its probation his widow, Elizabeth, renounced the provisions of her deceased husband's will and demanded her third.
RICHARD BOONE

Richard Boone, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Moss) Boone, was born in Anne Arundel County. He married Hamutah Stinchecomb. The birth of one child, Anne, June 4, 1754, is recorded in Westminster Parish. Richard was a mariner and was lost at sea.

On May 19, 1760, Benjamin Fowler Jr., who recently had married Hamutah (Stinchecombe) Boone, petitioned the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel County. "Whereas Richard Boone of Anne Arundel County in Maryland, Mariner, did some years ago undertake a voyage from Annapolis to Bermuda in the sloop Neptune but never after was heard of from which circumstances it is presumed he with his said vessel perished at sea and whereon Hamutah wife of the said Richard Boone is consequence thereof hath lately intermarried with Benjamin Fowler the younger . . . . which I the said Benjamin Fowler and Hamutah my wife might nought of right to have the administration and distribution of the said Richard Boone's estate and duly those presents requests that letters of administration may be granted unto Philip Pettibone." The petition was witnessed and signed by Benjamin Fowler Sr. and John Fowler.

The inventory of the estate of Richard Boone was therefore taken on July 31, 1762, with Nicholas and Humphrey Boone signing as the kinsmen.
FOWLER FAMILY

THE Fowler family is distinctly of English origin and by the nature of its derivation cannot boast of the gentry class, but is rather a member of the yeomanry, a class of English society which embraced the small landowners and tenant farmers. The name had its origin as a keeper of fowls, and was sometimes spelled Ffouler and Fouler.

Members of the Fowler family were among the early inhabitants of Maryland for between the years 1634 and 1682, twelve male settlers, bearing the cognomen of Fowler, entered the Province. None of them attained any great distinction but remained peaceful subjects of the soil in keeping with the tradition of their progenitors.

The early history of the Fowler family of Anne Arundel County is somewhat hazy and can only be formulated by the most slender threads. There seems to be several branches, all having their origin in All Hallow's Parish early in the seventeen hundreds. Thomas Ffouler married Susannah Iiams, John Fowler married Mary Linthicum, Daniel Fowler married Ann Devor, and Samuel whose wife is unknown. As all four were contemporaries, it is probable that they were not of the first generation in Maryland and that they were closely connected in blood. This history, however, deals solely with the descendants of Samuel.

Samuel Fowler ¹
(died 1752)

Samuel Fowler died intestate in Anne Arundel County sometime before March 1752, at which time an inventory was made of his personal effects. Benjamin Fowler and Richard Fowler, believed to be his sons, signed the papers as the nearest of kin. William Govane of Baltimore County was the administrator. He rendered an account in 1755. No distribution was noted.

Benjamin Fowler ²
(1708 - 1774)

Benjamin Fowler, the believed son of Samuel Fowler, was born about 1708 presumably in Anne Arundel County. On September 20, 1732, he was married to Helen, the daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Neale)
Bridgall, but more recently the widow of Edward Mortimer. Helen was the mother of Margaret Mortimer, born April 7, 1727, Thomas born April 27, 1729, Helen Mortimer, and William Mortimer. The marriage of Benjamin and Helen, and the births of their six children are recorded in the register of Westminster Parish.

*Children of Benjamin and Helen (Bridgall) Fowler*

1. John Fowler, born July 20, 1733.
4. Helen Fowler, born Apr. 28, 1740.
5. Samuel Fowler, born June 19, 1742, married Susannah (Jacob) Boone. q.v.

Through his wife, Benjamin Fowler inherited much lands which had belonged to his wife's grandmother, Helen Neale-Jubb-Campbell-Jackson, and which she had acquired from all husbands. On December 5, 1730, Helen Jubb, widow, deeded to John Beale "Heir's Purchase" consisting of 90 acres on the north side of the Severn to be held in trust for her granddaughter, Helen Mortimer. Benjamin Fowler in 1735 was a witness to the will of her third husband, John Campbell.

On November 27, 1739, Benjamin Fowler, Planter, and Helen his wife, conveyed to Charles Hammond for the consideration of £16 "Homewood's Parcel", "Heir's Purchase", and "Jubb's Discovery", tracts of land lying along the north side of the Severn River. "Homewood's Parcel" had been willed by Thomas Homewood in 1681 to his widow, Sarah Homewood, during life then to his nephew, Thomas Homewood, but in the event of the death of Thomas without issues, then to the next of Homewood heirs. It has not been proved how Benjamin Fowler and his wife came into possession of "Homewood's Parcel", but it undoubtedly proves a Homewood relationship.

On July 14, 1740, Benjamin Fowler purchased from John Conway for 5 shillings "Love Neck", lying at the head of the southeastern branch of Swann Creek. On February 5, 1740, he and his wife conveyed to John Brice for £51 "all that tract or parcel of land originally taken up by Robert Lusby, late of county, called 'Lusby' containing 50 acres of land more or less and by a patent granted to a certain John Campbell on a resurvey made by a certain Robert Jubb, late of said county, tract formerly called 'Campbell's Purchase'". One sees Benjamin Fowler disposing of land which he received from his wife's estate and which was patented by her step-grandfather.
Benjamin Fowler often went as bondsman for his friends and kinsmen. On April 17, 1743, he and Mordecai Hammond were sureties for Sarah Wright on the administration of the estate of her deceased husband, Samuel Wright. On May 14, 1743, he and Samuel Howard were sureties for £1,000 for Richard Fowler and Elizabeth his wife on the estate of Stephen Stewart. In 1746 he and Joshua Jones were bondsmen for Ray Jones on the administration of George Veman’s estate.

On April 16, 1749, Benjamin Fowler sold to Nicholas Maccubin, a merchant of Annapolis, for £58/16/0 the following: 2 negro men, 3 horses, 3 mares, 14 heads of cattle, 25 hogs, and various household personalty. About 1765 he purchased from Henry Griffith “Ben’s Delight”, and in 1769 he bought from Lydia Howard, widow, and Philip Howard “Day’s Discovery”, lying on the draught of the Patuxent River back of Elk Ridge. This tract he sold to Samuel Stevens in 1771. Two years later Benjamin Fowler patented “Neighbor’s Neglect”, of 40 acres in Westminster Parish, which subsequently descended to his son, Samuel. In 1773 he patented “Fowler’s Refuge”, of 146½ acres.

In March, 1749, Benjamin Fowler with George Chalmers of Annapolis was bondsman for Thomas Mortimer, his step-son, when the latter administered on the estate of his sister, Margaret (Mortimer) Burley, widow of John Burley. It was Margaret Burley over whom Anne Govane, the wife of Captain William Govane, became jealous and who caused much strife in the Govane household. And it was at the home of Benjamin Fowler that Margaret and Captain Govane held their clandestine meetings.

The court case also showed that Benjamin Fowler had in his household Elizabeth Fowler, aged 22 (born 1728), spinster, who was apparently of blood kinship, but too old to be a daughter.

Benjamin Fowler and Susannah Fowler, the wife of his son Samuel, administered on the estate of Nicholas Boone. In 1767 they rendered a final account in which they showed money paid to Burley Boone, a representative of John Boone, deceased, and to Benjamin Selby, the guardian of Burley Boone.

Benjamin Fowler died intestate in 1774. His personal estate which consisted among other chattels thirteen negroes, a schooner, and a fiddle was appraised on June 1, 1774, at £598/16/2. John and Jubb Fowler signed as kinsmen. His widow and administratrix rendered a final settlement on February 15, 1776, at which time the balance was divided between her and two unnamed children, probably Jubb and Samuel.
Samuel Fowler 3 (1742-1789)

Samuel Fowler, son of Benjamin and Helen (Bridgall) Fowler, was born June 19, 1742, in Westminster Parish. About 1765 he married Susannah, the daughter of Richard and Hannah (Howard) Jacob, but then the widow of Nicholas Boone.

Children of Samuel and Susannah (Jacob) Fowler

1. Rebecca Fowler, born Apr. 19, 1767, married Charles L. Waters. q.v.

2. Lemuel Fowler, born Dec. 21, 1769, married Ann Cavy Adams. q.v.

On June 2, 1778, Samuel Fowler substituted for nine months' service in the State militia. He was passed by James Brice and assigned to Captain Philemon Warfield's company. 1 In October, 1780, he was drafted in the militia and ordered to Annapolis by Lieutenant James Brice. He served until December 10, 1780. 2 His name is also found among those who took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in 1778.

Samuel Fowler died intestate during the forepart of 1789. On May 6, of that year, the court appointed his widow, Susannah Fowler, as administratrix of his estate. After all debts and fees were paid, the personal estate was valued at £77/10/1.

Susannah, his widow, took for a third husband William Pumphrey, Gent. He died without issues in 1797, having dated his will April 15, 1793. Besides various bequests to his wife, Susannah, and his Pumphrey kinsmen, he devised personalty to Ruth, the daughter of Dorsey Jacob; to Anne, the daughter of Richard Boone; to John Boone of Nicholas; and to Rebecca Waters the wife of Charles Waters.

The will of Susannah (Jacob) Boone-Fowler-Pumphrey was dated November 1, 1820, and proved in Anne Arundel County April 26, 1823. Her son Richard Boone was left one shilling, and her daughter Rebecca Waters the family Bible. Currency was left to the following grandchildren—John Fowler, Samuel Fowler, Benjamin Fowler, Richard Fowler, Rebecca W. Boone, Dr. Horatio W. Waters. She mentioned her son-in-law, Charles Waters.

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2 Archives, vol. 18, p. 368.
Lemuel Fowler

(1769-1808)

Lemuel Fowler, son of Samuel and Susannah (Jacob) Fowler, was born December 21, 1769, in Westminster Parish. At the first census in 1790, he was a bachelor living alone with two slaves. On January 14, 1791, he sold to Richard Boone "Neighbor's Neglect" which he had received on the settlement of his father's estate. In 1794 he negotiated a resurvey of "Fowler's Refuge" of 139 3/4 acres, lying on the north side of the Severn. Here it is believed that he established his dwelling and followed the life of a Maryland planter.

On April 12, 1796, Lemuel Fowler was married to Ann Cavy Adams. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Mr. Richards in Baltimore County. It is traditional that Ann Cavy Adams was a granddaughter of John Adams, the Second President of the United States, but this has not been conclusively proved. Ann Cavy Adams was born on May 3, 1779, according to an old family Bible, and at the census of 1850 she gave her place of birth as Maryland.

Children of Lemuel and Ann Cavy (Adams) Fowler

1. Susannah Fowler, born Mar. 17, 1797, married Daniel Hall. q.v.
2. Benjamin Fowler, born June 13, 1798.
3. Rebecca Waters Fowler, born May 19, 1800, married Burley Griffith Boone. q.v.

The married life of Lemuel and Ann Cavy was brief, not over ten years, for Lemuel Fowler died late in the winter of 1807 or early in 1808, leaving no will and the court records show no distribution of the estate.

Soon after his death his widow, Ann Cavy (Adams) Fowler married Ebenezer Thomas, a widower, at St. Margaret's Church on December 8, 1808. He was a staunch member of the Episcopal Church and succeeded Charles Waters as the register of the parish, his appointment being made at the regular meeting of the parishioners on Easter Monday, April 23, 1810.
Children of Ebenezer and Ann Cavy (Adams) Thomas

1. Matilda Thomas, born July 8, 1809, married Thomas Cromwell. q.v.

On May 11, 1816, Ebenezer Thomas drew up his will which was witnessed by Benjamin Fowler, Charles Boone, and Burley G. Boone. The latter had recently married his step-daughter, whereas Benjamin Fowler was his step-son. Ebenezer Thomas died on May 25, 1816. The will was admitted to probate on October 11, 1816. Benjamin Thomas, his brother, and Horatio W. Waters were named as executors. Leonard Foreman and John Gray were their bondsmen.

At the death of Ebenezer Thomas all his children were minors. He took particular care to provide for the education of his only son, Harry, and to place him under the guardianship of Dr. Horatio W. Waters. In his will he requested that the son be taken from his mother as soon after his death as convenient and be placed solely in the care of his guardian. The services of the son, together with his negro boy Merrill, should be that of his guardian and be applied for board, clothing, and education.

He specified in the apportionment of his estate that he did not wish the share of his daughter, Mary Ann Thomas, including the bequests from her grandfather, Stephen Hancock, and her uncle, Stephen Hancock, to exceed that of his three Adams children. At the final settlement of the estate on August 18, 1821, no distribution was made to his eldest daughter, Mary Ann Thomas.

Twelve days after the probate of his will, the widow Ann Cavy (Adams) Fowler-Thomas gave her hand to Leonard Foreman, the one who had gone as surety for the executors of her deceased husband's estate. besides her hand Leonard Foreman received as a marriage dowry much land and many negroes. The two were married by the Rev. Robert Welch, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Leonard Foreman, son of Philip and Mary Foreman and the grandson of Joseph and Anne (Hurd) Foreman, was born on Christmas Day, 1758, and was left an orphan at the age of six. In 1781 he married Rachel, a woman ten years his senior, having been born December 23, 1748. By this marriage four known children were born—Elijah, Mary, Rachel, and Henry. His first wife died on January 28, 1815, whereas the next year he courted and married the Widow Thomas. Only one child was born to this union.
Children of Leonard and Ann Cav y (Adams) Foreman


By the first census of 1790, the household of Leonard Foreman consisted of himself, one male over 16 years, one male under 16, four females, and one slave. By 1820 his immediate family consisted of himself and wife, one boy less than 10 years, one between 16 and 26 years, one girl less than 10 years, one between 16 and 26, and one between 26 and 45, a single man between the ages of 26 and 45. His negroes numbered thirteen. Nine members of his household were engaged in agriculture.

In 1827 Leonard Foreman and his wife left Anne Arundel County and removed to Baltimore City, where they resided the remainder of their lives.

In the early days of the Revolutionary War, Leonard Foreman served as a volunteer in the Maryland militia, his total service amounting to three or four months. He was in service twice at Annapolis and once at Fort Beanman on the Severn under the command of Captain Francis Cromwell.

In the summer or fall of 1777 he was drafted into the militia for a term of six months and served in a company commanded by Captain Caleb Owings and Lieutenant Samuel Jacob under General Smallwood.

The troops to which Leonard Foreman was attached marched first to Baltimore, thence to the Susquehanna, and afterwards passed into Pennsylvania in the direction of Philadelphia. He participated in no battles. At the conclusion of his services he was on the sick list and confined to the hospital. On his recovery he was told by the physician that he was discharged, after which he returned to his home in Anne Arundel County.

By the Act of 1832, Leonard Foreman was granted a life pension by the United States of $20 per annum which he drew until his death in August, 1840, at the advanced age of 82 years. When he applied for his pension, he swore that he had been a member of the Methodist Church for 52 years.

The will of Leonard Foreman was dated January 15, 1838, and proved in Baltimore City on September 8, 1840. Ann Cav y, his wife, through whom he received the greater portion of his estate was left only four negroes and one-half of the household furniture. Henry Foreman Fowler, his grandson, was bequeathed that portion of his plantation at the mouth of Rock Creek in Anne Arundel County, next to the lands of Benjamin Thomas. In the event that he died without issues, then to his daughter, Eleanor Foreman. Henry, the grandson, also received three slaves and all the furniture that his mother, Mary Fowler "my Daughter" had in her possession.
His daughter, Elleanor Foreman received the residue of the plantation at Rock Creek, in case she died without issues then to his grandson, Henry Fowler. Elleanor received also three slaves and one-half of the household furniture.

His daughter, Rachel Williams, was devised "Proctor's Park", of 170 acres, providing that her husband, Elijah Williams, conveyed to his grandson, Leonard Foreman, in fee simple the estate of 17½ acres which was conveyed to him by Theodore Anderson and wife.

The three granddaughters, daughters of his late son, Elijah, namely Rachel, Margaret, and Charlotte, were willed each $200. The residue of his estate was to be sold in order to cover all debts. The executors named were his grandsons, Leonard Foreman and Henry Crane.

When Congress in 1853 passed an act to pension widows of Revolutionary soldiers, Ann Cavy Foreman was not able to establish her claims, for it was necessary to produce a certificate of marriage, or an affidavit from persons testifying to the validity of the union. As the Methodist church has been the most remiss in the maintenance of records, the first requirement was out of the question. Four years later by chance Susan Hall, the daughter of the Widow Foreman, met in Baltimore an old friend, Rebecca Franklin, from Anne Arundel County, who had known the couple before they domiciled in Baltimore.

Therefore, on April 29, 1857, Ann Cavy Foreman made formal application to her rights under the act, and was personally represented by an attorney, for at that time she was confined to her home, owing to "old age infirmity". Rebecca Franklin swore that she had known "Ann Foreman for many years and that she was lawfully married to Leonard Foreman, herself being an eye witness of the ceremony". The application was also endorsed by John Fowler.

Prior to the application of Ann Cavy Foreman for a pension, she applied for her rights under the Act of March 3, 1855, and received by virtue of warrant no. 26972 a tract of land consisting of 160 acres at Winona, in the then Territory of Minnesota, dated July 22, 1856, on account of the service performed by Leonard Foreman, as a private in the Revolutionary War. On September 17, 1856, she assigned the land to John O. Branum.

The widow was granted her Revolutionary pension as of May 16, 1857, which continued until her death which occurred in Baltimore on September 6, 1858, at the age of 80 years.

At the census of 1850 she was listed as Kavey Forman, aged 64, and was living in the Seventh Ward of Baltimore City, with Henry and Rebecca Franklin, both aged 48.
HOMEWOOD FAMILY

The Homewoods were early settlers in Broad Neck Hundred, and during the infancy of Anne Arundel County furnished some of its leading men. For lack of male heirs, however, the name soon became extinct, but the blood was carried through the distaff side in several prominent lines.

Members of the Homewood family first settled in Virginia and came to Maryland with the Puritans. After a very thorough study it is believed that the senior member of the family was James. As early as February 13, 1650, there was surveyed for him 210 acres called "Homewood's Lott", lying on the east side of Gouryd's Creek. As it is known that Anne Arundel County was not settled before the summer of 1649, it indicates that James Homewood must have been not only one of the first members of the new settlement but a man of some concernment to receive a warrant so soon after settling in the Province.

It is probable that he brought a matured family with him, especially his son, Thomas, who was at that time married. James Homewood no doubt had several daughters who found husbands and which account for the cousins in the will of Thomas Homewood in 1708. The following are believed to be his sons, although early genealogists claim that they were his brothers.

Believed Children of James Homewood

1. Thomas Homewood married Mary ——— q.v.

Soon after their entry into Maryland, James Homewood and Thomas Homewood were among the several inhabitants of Anne Arundel County who were called before the Council to ascertain why they had not taken the Oath of Fidelity to His Lordship, according to the Act of the Assembly.

"To shew cause why the seuerall lands or plantaons seated and planted by them, should not bee seized into the Lord Proprietaries hands. They hauing not performed the Condicons of Plantaon propounded and graunted by his Lordship, whereby they be made capable and assured of enjoying the same."

James Homewood and Thomas Homewood replied that they would not take the oath of fidelity to his Lordship.
“Yett they presume to haue Right to the land they enjoy for that they made Oath of fidelity in Captain Stone’s time of gouvnt and Seating their lands uppon his Lps promise.”

The records show only one land patent by James Homewood, this and other factors lead one to deduce that he died soon after his arrival in Maryland. This tract “Homewood’s Lott” descended to John Homewood, presumably his eldest son, who was seized of it at the time of his death in 1682.

**John Homewood**

(16—1682)

John Homewood was either the brother or eldest son of James Homewood. Whether in Virginia he was affiliated with the Dissenters or the Quakers is an open question, but in Maryland he soon became one of the leaders of the Friends Society.

In 1658 John Homewood was compelled by the court to forfeit goods valued at £7/10, for the refusal to bear arms. Later he and a number of other Quakers were assigned to a foot company of Captain John Norwood by the military commander of the county. They refused to serve, thereupon their case was presented at the November Court of 1662. Besides John Homewood who was fined, others sustaining penalties were Edward Ayres, Ralph Hawkins, Samuel Alcock, William Davis, William Richardson, Richard Moss, Thomas Turner, and Richard Pullen.

The first land grant of John Homewood was on February 2, 1663, when he patented “Homewood’s Purchase” of 260 acres on the north side of the Severn near Homewood Creek. This was followed the next day by “Wadlington” of 150 acres near the location of “Homewood’s Purchase”. Within the same month he patented “Homewood’s Parcel” of 60 acres on the north side of the Severn.

On August 3, 1666, he patented “Homewood’s Range” and “Homewood’s Chance”. The former of 150 acres lay on the north side of the Magoth and on the north side of Homewood Creek, whereas “Homewood’s Chance” of 300 acres was at the head of Horry Creek. On November 3, 1670, he received title by patent to “Huckleberry Alley” of 100 acres in Rich Neck adjoining “Wadlington”.

John Homewood held various important offices in the Province, namely delegate to the General Assembly and Gentlemen Justice of the Quorum. In 1680 he was named as the overseer of the estate of James Rigbie and in 1681 that of Robert Parnefee, both of Anne Arundel County.

On December 22, 1664, “John Holmewood” was summoned to the Provincial Court to answer why no inquest was made by the coroner at the
time his servant man, Charles Hodges, was supposedly drowned in a creek adjoining his house. On February 7, 1664, William Droury, aged about 26 years, Anne Browne, aged about 26 years, Thomas Gwyne, aged about 20 years, and John Doughling, aged about 26 years, made depositions that they saw Charles Hodges, servant to John Holmewood drown in the creek at which time "John Holmewood and his wife was gone to the meeting with the rest of his family except the servants an hour before".

Therefore, it is known that John Homewood was married sometime before February, 1664. His wife was Sarah, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Meers, Quakers. She was an heir in the will of her father in 1674, and that of her brother, John, in 1675.

John Arnold, another Quaker of the Province, reported to the Council at one time of a conversation held at the home of John and Sarah Homewood—it seems as if the gossip concerned the husband of Sarah Ffuller, who was apparently not as faithful as he should had been for the dogma of the Quakers.

John Homewood dated his will August 21, 1681, naming no children. The instrument was proved in Anne Arundel County on September 28, 1682. He bequeathed his wife, Sarah, during life, all lands in Maryland including "Holme Hill" in Talbot County, "Homewood's Lot" of 210 acres, "Wadington" of 150 acres, "Huckleberry Alley" of 100 acres, "Homewood's Purchase" of 260 acres, and two unnamed tracts of 290 and 400 acres respectively, and "Patapsco Range", lying on the Patapsco.

After the death of his wife, the tracts were to be inherited by his nephew, Thomas, the son of his brother, Thomas Homewood. In the event of Thomas' death without issues, then to his nephew James, also a son of Thomas. Personalty was devised to the Quaker ministry and to Francis Stockett.

His widow soon married John Bennett. Henry Howard in his will of 1683, named among his heirs John Bennett and Sarah his wife. She died before that of her second husband and apparently without issues, as Bennett in his will of 1695 named neither wife nor children.

**Thomas Homewood**

Thomas Homewood was married at the time he settled in Maryland, for records exist of land being demanded for the transportation of him and his unnamed wife. With reservation the following are believed to be his children.
Children of Thomas Homewood

1. Thomas Homewood, d.s.p. q.v.
2. James Homewood married Mary —— and Mary Ingram. q.v.
3. Mary Homewood married —— Clark.
4. —— Homewood married Robert Eagle.
5. John Homewood.

The following patents were issued to Thomas Homewood: “The Complement” of 100 acres near ye mountains on Magothy River on August 3, 1666; “Homewood’s Town” of 635 acres near “Dorrel’s Inheritance” on April 20, 1678; “Homewood’s Search” on south side of the Magothy, January 20, 1698; and “Homewood’s Addition” of 150 acres, October 23, 1670; and “Homewood Forest” of 100 acres lying on Bodkin’s Creek, July 15, 1678.

In 1658, Thomas Homewood and William Fuller “for their conscientious refusal to obey the Orders of the Court made by the Officers of Cecilius Lord Baltimore, respecting the Militia” had taken from them goods to the value of £8/15/6. In 1673 he was made the overseer of the estate of Tomassin Robinson, of Anne Arundel County. It is believed that Thomas Homewood died intestate and the administration accounts of his estate were among those lost or destroyed by early fires at Annapolis.

Thomas Homewood ³

Thomas Homewood, son of Thomas, was born in Maryland. In 1681 by the will of his uncle, Thomas Homewood, he received at the death of the latter’s widow “Holme Hill”, “Homewood’s Lot”, “Wadlington”, “Huckleberry Alley”, “Homewood’s Purchase” and “Patapsco Range”.

In 1695 he was a legatee in the will of John Bennett, the widower of his aunt, Sarah Homewood-Bennett. He witnessed the will of Samuel Dyer in 1698. In the same year he was on the commission to lay out ports and towns in Anne Arundel County for the advancement of trade.

During August, 1706, Thomas Homewood had recorded in the deed office, after the fire at Annapolis, his claim to several tracts of land.

“. . . ‘Homewood’s Parcel’ containing 60 acres taken up by John Homewood and also another tract taken up by William Pyther called ‘Pytherton’ containing 60 acres which Pyther sold to the said Homewood, and other tracts taken up by William Davis who by his will devised them to John Homewood and Robert Davidge, which Robert Davidge dyed by means whereof the said John Homewood became solely possessed of the same . . . the said Thomas Homewood therefore prays the conveyance from Robert Eagle may be recorded which being . . . by the court here it is by them considered and adjudged a good deed and the same be recorded in the records of the court.”
The register of Westminster Parish shows that he died on October 25, 1709. His will, dated January 2, 1708, was proved on February 12, 1709, by Robert Jubb, Richard Todd, and John Merriken.

Personalty was bequeathed to his sister Mary Clarke; to the following cousins Sarah Homewood, Saladine Eagle, John Dorsey, Hannah Brown, Ann Gardiner, and Sarah Hall; and to the following persons of no stated relationship, Thomas Moss of Ralph, Sarah Chappell, Stephen Burley, John Burley, Robert Boone, and Richard Humphreys.

To his cousin Thomas Homewood (nephew) at the age of 21 years, he devised "Alcock's Triangle" of 70 acres; "Davis' Lott" of 70 acres; "Bennett's Park" of 81 acres; "Pitherton" of 60 acres; "Homewood's Parcel" of 60 acres. In the event of the death of Thomas Homewood during his minority, then these tracts were to pass to cousin James Homewood and heirs, thence to the next in line of Homewood.

To his cousin, James Homewood, above mentioned, he bequeathed the residue of his lands at the decease of his wife. If he died without issues, then to the next of kin in the Homewood line.

His wife, Mary, was named executrix of the estate and willed personalty, and given a life interest in the lands mentioned above. She on August 4, 1711, married James Govane, and died a short time afterwards.

**Captain James Homewood**

(16—1704)

James Homewood, the son of Thomas, was made a contingent heir in the will of his uncle, John Homewood, in 1681. In all probability he was wedded twice, and if so both wives were named Mary. It is proved, however, that his two younger children were of Mary, the daughter of Captain John Peasley whose wife was one of the daughters of Richard Moss. As Captain Peasley did not marry until after the writing of Richard Moss' will in 1675, it seems as if his daughter, Mary, would be too young to be the mother of an infant born in 1692 to James Homewood. Captain Peasley failed to make James Homewood's son, James, an heir in his will of 1708. Furthermore, there is a gap of eight years between the births of James and Sarah.

**Children of James Homewood**

1. James Homewood, born Apr. 17, 1692, died 1710.
3. Thomas Homewood (posthumous) born May 27, 1704, married Rachel Merriken and Ann Hammond. q.v.

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In 1696 James Homwood was listed as a military officer of Anne Arundel County.\(^1\) By the will of George Robinson of Anne Arundel County in 1698, James Homwood was appointed the guardian of his son, John.

The will of Captain James Homwood was dated November 12, 1703, and proved in Anne Arundel County, March 18, 1703/4, by Henry Browne, Henry Lewis, and Mary Harrad.

To his unborn child, he willed land on the north side of Otter Pond and 100 acres of "The Complement" at the mouth of the Narrows, also "Homwood's Town", adjacent to the tract called "Pawson's Plain". To his son, James, the residue of the realty in Maryland, but in the event of the death of his children without issues, said lands were to pass to the next of Homwood's heirs.

He bequeathed his brother, John, various personalty and made him the guardian of John Robinson. His wife, Mary, was named executrix and devised the personal estate.

A subsequent record of the Orphan's Court shows that Mrs. Mary Homwood was the guardian of Thomas and Sarah Homwood, and at her plantation was also the orphan, Robert Moss of Ralph. In September, 1705, she married secondly John Ingram. In 1707 "Homwood's Range" and "The Complement" at the rent rolls were in the possession of John Ingram for the orphans of James Homwood.

John Peasly, the father of Mary Homwood-Ingram, in his will of 1708/9, named his daughter, Mary, and his grandchildren—Peasley Ingram, and Thomas and Sarah Homwood.

**Captain Thomas Homwood**

(1704-1739)

Thomas Homwood, son of James and Mary (Peasly) Homwood, was born May 27, 1704, in Westminster Parish, a few months after the death of his father. He married first on January 9, 1727, Rachel Merriken, the daughter of John and Mary (Stephens) Merriken. Apparently no issues resulted from this union. On December 16, 1731, he married secondly Ann, the daughter of Charles Hammond.

**Children of Thomas and Ann (Hammond) Homewood**


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1 Archives, vol. 20.
Thomas Homewood was styled Captain in all official records. He died intestate in Anne Arundel County on May 19, 1739. The inventory of his personal effects was filed on October 6, 1739, and was signed by William Worthington and Presly Ingram. An additional inventory was signed by William Worthington and Charles Hammond. His administratrix rendered an account on July 12, 1740, but when she filed a second account on August 10, 1741, she had intermarried with William Govane who also appeared as joint administrator.

After the Widow Homewood's marriage to William Govane, she led a very colorful and exciting existence. About 1750 Charles Hammond, her father, instituted court proceedings against William Govane as the next best friend of his daughter, Ann Homewood-Govane. Charles Hammond stated that in 1740 his daughter, Ann, was possessed of a personal estate estimated at £700, consisting of her dower rights in the estate of her deceased husband, Thomas Homewood, and which William Govane came into possession at the time of his marriage with the widow. Furthermore, "William Govane is of such a perverse, turbulent, and violent temper that Ann hath for some years past lived a very uneasy life with him not only from the vile and abusive language with which said William Govane hath treated but from several cruel and unprovoked beatings and whippings . . . . and that with drawn sword in his hand and other such destroying weapons uttered against her life ".

It seems that early in their married life Ann had once left his home, but returned with promises of proper behavior. Since then however he had threatened to kill her and forced her from his house. He declared to dispose of her estate and go to Rhode Island, and thus leave her destitute. He also directed the shopkeepers to refuse her credit on his account.

William Govane filed a reply saying that his wife was extravagant, jealous, and that while on a business trip to the West Indies he accused her of undue familiarity with his overseer.

This last accusation brought out much local color, for it seems that the jealousy of his wife was over the Widow Burley who resided in the neighborhood with her mother, Mrs. Benjamin Fowler. The Widow Burley was Margaret Mortimer who had married John Burley in 1743 but was widowed soon afterwards.

The case brought many depositions on both sides and proved relationship among the witnesses. Some told of seeing William Govane tearing in rage, the garments off his wife, others told of seeing her with black eyes and swollen mouth, etc. . . . . The following were some of the depositions and their kinship to the parties concerned.
Wealthy Ann Hammond, daughter of William Hammond, Gent., aged 18, certified that she was related to both—William Govane was her uncle on her father's side, and that his wife, Ann, was her second cousin.

Rebecca Hammond was a niece to William Govane.

Susannah Evans, daughter of Joseph Evans, late of Queen Anne County, Gent., aged 18, and who had lived in the Govane's home stated that she was related to both, but nearer to William Govane, he being her great uncle.

Lawrence Hammond, Gent., aged 41, deposed that he was brother on the mother side to William Govane and cousin to his wife, Ann.

Anne Gray, wife of John Gray, aged 29, stated that she was a collateral cousin to William Govane.

Frances Hammond, aged 18, a Quaker, lived about seven years in the home but left four years ago. She affirmed that William Govane was "father's brother by mother's side" and that "Ann's father and her father were first cousins".

Elizabeth Fowler, spinster, aged 22, no relation to the parties concerned, lived at Benjamin Fowler's home, where the Widow Burley resided.

Jane Webb, spinster, aged 27, and an indentured servant of Benjamin Fowler gave the most illuminating evidence. She stated that William Govane often came to the home of her mistress and spent much time in the company of the Widow Burley. She heard the widow remark that her mother, Mrs. Fowler, needed £5 for a license and that if she could see Mr. Govane she was sure that she could get the £5. A few days afterwards, Mr. Govane was passing down the road when the Widow Burley coughed and attracted his attention. Subsequently, her mistress secured her license, and the servant was sure the £5 had come from Mr. Govane.

Another time the Widow Burley and Mr. Govane were alone in a room in the house when she peeped through the keyhole but something was hung over the knob and she was sure that it was the Widow Burley's cape. At another time they were occupying a room together and on this occasion the widow was a little careless and forgot to cover the keyhole. And this time the maid saw the Widow Burley's head on Mr. Govane's shoulder and their hands fondly clasped.

The overseer of William Govane happened to be John Merriken, stated by the witnesses to be of a respectable family. That there was sympathy between him and Mrs. Govane, there was no doubt, but when the husband testified that his wife left his home and spent the night at the house of his overseer, Mrs. Govane proved that she was in the company of her kinswoman, Wealthy Ann Hammond, the granddaughter of John Merriken Sr.
William Govane removed to Baltimore County and there he made his will on October 8, 1764. He acknowledged two natural children. To the son born to Mary Salisbury "now known as James Govans" he left his dwelling-plantation and 15 niggers. Mary, the youngest daughter of Mary Salisbury, was left realty and also 15 niggers. He mentioned Jane, a daughter of Mary Salisbury, but did not acknowledge her as his child. In the event that Mary and James died before reaching the age of twenty-one, then his estate was to revert to his brother, Lawrence Hammond, and cousin, William Stewart.

His will was proved in Baltimore County on November 2, 1768. Two days later, Anne Govane acknowledged herself as the widow of William Govane and demanded her third.

**Charles Homewood**  
(1734-17—)

Charles Homewood, son of Thomas and Ann (Hammond) Homewood, was born April 22, 1734, in Westminster Parish. In 1760 he was married to Elizabeth Wright.

Children of Charles and Elizabeth (Wright) Homewood

1. Elizabeth Homewood died a minor without issues.

Charles Homewood died in Maryland, leaving his daughter Mary the sole heiress to his estate. Thus passed from Maryland the name of Homewood.

In 1801 a very lengthy and interesting lawsuit developed in the court of chancery instituted by William Beard and Mary his wife against Mary Hesselius, John Hesselius, Benjamin Ogle, John Ridout, Philip Rogers and Mary his wife, Mary Govane, and William Murray and Harriet his wife.

William Beard in 1780 had married Mary Homewood, only heir of Charles Homewood, late of Anne Arundel County, who received a large and valuable estate through his mother who was the sole heiress of her father Colonel Charles Hammond. They stated that "Charles Homewood from the beginning was of very feeble and weak mind and at times insane and not capable of managing his estate".

The plaintiffs asserted that Harry Woodward, late of Anne Arundel County, had fraudulently obtained from Charles Homewood several large and valuable tracts of land. On March 14, 1761, Harry Woodward ob-
tained from Charles Homewood several tracts provided that he, Charles Homewood, before a certain date would marry Mary Chew of Annapolis, the youngest daughter of Samuel Chew of Herring Creek and Madame Henrietta Maria his wife. They contended that it was an invalid contract and therefore null and void.

The land, so obtained by Henry Woodward who died in 1761, had been willed to his four daughters, who, they or their representatives, were defendants in the case.
ASHMAN FAMILY

IN THE pioneer days of Baltimore County there was none more im-
portant subject of His Majesty than Colonel George Ashman, of
"Charity Delight". It is claimed by one genealogist that he was the de-
scentant of some pioneers who settled first in New York but later on the
Delaware River and thence he found his way into Maryland. This fact is
based more upon the hypothesis that certain Ashmans held land in that
locale, rather than actual proof of descent. There is a record, however, that
George Ashman was transported into Maryland prior to 1678, for in that
year land was demanded of Lord Baltimore for bringing him into the
Province. Between the years 1634 and 1685 no other settlers entered the
Province bearing the cognomen of Ashman.

Before his death in 1699, George Ashman served as justice of Baltimore
County, vestryman of St. Paul's Parish, a member of numerous commit-
tees, and finally was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Province. He
was one of the public spirited men of his day and one who believed freely
in the advancement of education in the Province. On July 6, 1696, he con-
tributed 600 pounds of tobacco to the use of the free schools in Baltimore
County.

Charity Delight, his plantation, was situated in what was then known as
the South Patapsco Hundred, on the south shore of the Patapsco River. In
this hundred the name of George Ashman appears as a tax payer in 1699.
The position of George Ashman in the Province may be judged from the
payment to him in 1696 of 1,440 pounds of tobacco for public services, then
an additional 280 pounds, and then an added 2,420 pounds.

About 1685 George Ashman married Mrs. Elizabeth (Trehearne) Cromwell, the widow of William Cromwell with three young sons. Will-
iam Cromwell had died in 1684. Elizabeth is believed to be the daughter of
George Trehearne who came up from the Virginia Colony with his family
before 1669. It is traditional that the Trehearnes were from Middlesex,
England.

Children of George and Elizabeth (Trehearne) Ashman

1. Charity Ashman.
2. John Ashman married Constant Wilmott. q.v.

1 Liber XIX 5 b, folio 131, Land Office Annapolis.
George Ashman became the recipient of several land grants from Lord Baltimore. In January, 1685, "George's Fancy", consisting of 100 acres, was surveyed for him on the Patapsco River on the west side of Curtis Creek. On November 30, 1694, he patented "Ashman's Hope", a tract of land lying on the north side of the Patapsco on Hunting Ridge. He, however, settled upon "Charity Delight" where he maintained his dwelling and plantation.

On November 10, 1686, the Council sitting at St. Mary's City commissioned George Ashman a justice of Baltimore County. In 1689 the Assembly appointed him a member of a committee to regulate the civil affairs of Baltimore County.

His first appearance as a delegate to the General Assembly was in 1692 when the freeholders of Baltimore County duly elected him one of their representatives to the legislature at St. Mary's. During the latter part of May and the first part of June he was absent from the daily sessions, a fact which caused much concern among his fellow colleagues, with the consequence that he was fined 1,000 pounds of tobacco on Wednesday, June 7, 1692.

"Putt to the Vote whether Mr. Ashman & Mr. Bigger Two Members of this house shall be fined 1000 lb or 400 lb tob a piece for absenting themselves these several days without leave of the house and carreyed by the Majority of Voices that they be fined 1000 lb tobacco."

George Ashman, however, took heed of the fine, for he was present on June 20, 1692, and endorsed an address of thanks to Their Majestys, King William and Queen Mary, for sending Sir Lionel Copley, a protestant governor. He continued to represent Baltimore County in the General Assembly until his death which occurred in 1699.

The following letter written by Major John Thomas to George Ashman shows not only the activities of Colonel Ashman in early Indian attacks but throws much light on the life of the pioneers and their conflict with the Indians:

July the 18, 1692.

Mr. Geo. Ashman

Sir: I have been up at Captain Richardsons this very day with sixteen horse, and We were going up to Mr. Thurston's but I was very well informed that the Indians was gone away up to Susquehannah River, and they was very peaceful

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2 Archives, vol. 5, p. 525.
4 Archives, vols. 13, 19, 21, 22.
and did no body no harm, and very friendly they was, We finding that returned to Captain Richardsons and stayed there about two or three hours, in the mean while Captn Richardson came home, and after a while We had some Discourse. We all came home Every man to house, I had not been above an hour at home, but Captain Richardson sent down a Man which is his Overseer in all hast, for the Indians and did fire off several Guns at the Hogs and without doubt have killed some. I do not know what to do about it, but I have sent up and down for men again to go up tomorrow morning, to go with what force I can raise, for without doubt they have besett Captn Richardsons house, this night for he has no body but himself and One more with him for to make any Resistance, and that is small to stand such a wild Enemy. I desire you to ride down to Col. Greenburys with what Expedition You Can, for I desire you to give notice to all the People up the River, for I do not know how soon the Indians may come down upon Us. I desire You to give Notice to all the Inhabitants of your side of the River, that they may be careful in keeping their Arms clean, for I have enough to do this night to send and go my self up and down to get Men and horse to go up to Captain as soon as I can, for I am in hast to write to You.

John Thomas.

Give Notice to Johnson, Parker, and John Carrington.

At the March court of 1693 in Baltimore County, James Robinson, who had made a false report to the Grand Jury against George Ashman and others, asked pardon on his bended knees in open court.

During the September sessions of the General Assembly, George Ashman was again reported absent, but no record is noted of a fine. On July 30, 1694, he was a member of a committee to report on the ecclesiastical, civil, and military affairs of the Colony. This event followed the establishment of the Church of England in the Colonies by Their Majesties William and Mary in 1692, wherein the Province of Maryland was divided into various Episcopal parishes. George Ashman assisted in the organization of St. Paul’s Parish, Baltimore County, and was appointed one of the first vestrymen.

No parish church was built, however, until 1702, three years after his death. The original church was built of brick and stood about 30 or 40 rods west of where the Sollers Point highway leaves the North Point Road on the left side as one goes east. By 1765 it was in ruins and the bones of the dead buried there were removed to Baltimore Town.

On October 16, 1694, George Ashman was appointed Commissioner of Baltimore County. In that year at the November court of the County he refused to serve as Justice of the Peace, inasmuch as Mr. Booth who was declared to be a vagrant was nominated on the commission before him. The refusal brought forth a storm of protest in the form of a petition to the Colonial Governor. John Hall also refused to be a Justice of the Peace, because he had been at one time High Sheriff and was nominated the last
on the commission. At the March court, however, George Ashman consented and was a qualified Justice of the Peace of Baltimore County.

The Petition to the Governor read as follows:

"Produced Copy of a record from Baltemore County Court setting forth that Mr. George Ashman and Mr. John Hall (Justices appointed in the late Commission of peace of that County sent & directed) did obstinately Refuse to serve: it was thereupon Ordered that the said Ashman and Hall be bound over to Answer at the next Provinciall Court for such then contempt. And that Mr. Attorney General prosecute the same Accordingly But the said Ashman having since by Petition made his humble Submission to His Exncy is excused upon condition of his willing performance of his Duty hereafter."

In the year 1696 a resident of the Province by the name of Clement Parke seized a boat which belonged to George Ashman. The offender of the law consequently was arraigned before the General Assembly and punished accordingly.

George Ashman was evidently an Epicurean in his tastes and believed in the communion of spirits to entertain his guests. At one time he had purchased in Cecil County a quantity of rum, as well as some sugar and molasses, from someone who had carried them overland from Pennsylvania and thence brought them by water to Annapolis. George Ashman objected to the payment of the duty and consequently the articles were seized by the Naval officer at that port and was about to be sold publicly for the non-payment of the King's duty. It was apparent that George Ashman could not see his perfectly good rum in alien hands, consequently he petitioned the Assembly and admitted that he was in error and prayed leave to purchase the goods at the appraised value. The petition was subsequently granted by a vote of the Assembly and Colonel Ashman took possession of his rum and molasses.

In 1698 George Ashman was placed on a Committee of Grievances to investigate the petition of Colonel Ninian Beall of Prince Georges County, to the General Assembly setting forth the fact that the High Sheriff of that county had damaged his property by a resurvey of a tract of land which adjoined his estate.

During the spring of 1698 he was appointed with others to determine the boundary and limits of Anne Arundel County and Baltimore County. In the fall of 1698 he returned to England on a mission which research has so far failed to disclose. At the meeting of the Council on October 24, 1698, it was reported that "Mr. George Ashman one of the Delegates for Baltimore County was gone for England".

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5 Archives, vol. 21.
George Ashman returned during the early part of 1699, and reported present at the General Assembly on July 3, 1699. Nine days later he was appointed one of a committee to advise any measure which would suppress the violence of the Indians. He also served on the committee appointed by the Assembly to construct St. Anne’s Church at Annapolis.

In the summer of 1699 the State House was struck by lightning and killed James Crawford, a delegate from Calvert County, as well as severely wounding Lieutenant Colonel George Ashman and others. As his death occurred shortly afterwards, it is believed that it was directly caused by the catastrophe. At the General Assembly in April 1700, a motion was made to the “Sheriff of Baltemore County to elect one delegate to serve in the stead of George Ashman”.

His will was admitted to probate in Baltimore County on February 23, 1700. To his only son, John, he bequeathed 112 acres of “Ashman’s Hope” on Hunting Ridge. To his wife, he left the homestead situated upon “Charity Delight” with 106 acres of land which were to pass to their eldest daughter, Charity, upon the decease of her mother. The two daughters, Charity and Elizabeth, under age at the time of their father’s death, were to receive the residue of “Ashman’s Hope”, consisting of 200 acres, upon the coming of age at sixteen years. Personalty was left to his three step-sons—Thomas, Williams and Philip (Joshua) Cromwell.

The inventory of “Colonel George Ashman” was appraised by Edward Dorsey and Thomas Hedge at £415/6/2\frac{1}{3} on February 27, 1699.

On the early rent rolls of the county may be seen the following: “the Widow Ashman holding in possession ‘George’s Fancy’ for the orphans of George Ashman”. The quit rent was £0/4/0. She also held “Ashman’s Hope”, the quit rent being £0/1/6; and “Utopia” of 106 acres, a grant of Robert Wilson.

The estate of George Ashman at the death of his widow in 1706 was still unsettled. The inventory of “Madame Elizabeth Ashman” was appraised at £480/18/2, with her son, Thomas Cromwell, Gent., as the administrator. The final settlement of both estates was made in 1712.

At a subsequent rent roll of Baltimore County, “Ashman’s Hope” of 512 acres was held by William Cromwell, whereas “Utopia” was held by both Richard Cromwell and the orphans of George Ashman.

The nuncupative will of his daughter, Elizabeth Gale, was made on September 5, 1714. John Ashman, Jane Williams, and Joshua Cromwell certified that they were at the home of John Ashman when Elizabeth Gale “being very sick to mind ” made the following bequests—“she declared I
give my brother John Ashman the old negro woman Susanna and her children . . . negro to brother William Cromwell . . . . John Ashman to pay Jemina Murray for a pair of shoes, and as to what I have in brother Thomas Cromwell's hands, he to pay my husband's debts and to keep remainder to him”.

**John Ashman**

(1686-1737)

John Ashman, the only son of George and Elizabeth (Trehearne) Ashman, was born about 1686 in the South Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County. He was not more than thirteen years of age at the time of his father’s death and had just reached manhood at the death of his mother.

About 1715 John Ashman married Constance, the daughter of John and Jane Wilmott of the North Patapsco Hundred. To Constance and John Ashman were born at least nine children, most of whom were minors at the death of their father in 1737.

*Children of John and Constance (Wilmott) Ashman*

3. Elizabeth Ashman married Daniel, son of Thomas and Jane Stansbury.
5. Rachel Ashman died spinster 1769, naming niece Patience Cromwell, brother George Ashman, nephew George Ashman, and brothers-in-law Daniel Stansbury and Hugh Merriken.
8. Patience Ashman married ——— Jacob.

The archives of Maryland fail to disclose any facts leading to the public life of John Ashman. It is therefore apparent that he did not take the active interest in the affairs of the Province as his father, but that he preferred to lead a private life at his plantation on the south side of the Patapsco River which ultimately became incorporated into Westminster Parish of Anne Arundel County.

The will of John Ashman was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on October 10, 1737. The sons were to receive their legacies at the age of eighteen years and the daughters at sixteen years or at time of marriage.
John and George received equaled portions of "Ashman's Hope" in Baltimore County which originally belonged to their grandfather. The widow received the homestead in Anne Arundel County during life then to her son William. The daughters all were bequeathed various pieces of personal property. The remainder of the estate was devised to the widow, thence to be divided equally among all the children at her death.

The executors were the widow, his brother, William Cromwell, and brother-in-law William Wilmott. At the probation the widow and brother-in-law renounced the executorship, and thus left the entire estate in the hands of William Cromwell.

His widow and step-brother, William Cromwell, signed the inventory papers as the nearest of kin, with the two eldest sons, George and John, as the executors.

His widow, Constant Ashman, was living as late as 1759 during the settlement of the estate of William Cromwell. Joseph Cromwell, the executor of William Cromwell, had the sheriff of Anne Arundel County issue citations against her for the deeding of a male negro child. Joseph Jacob, a magistrate, was ordered to take a deposition from Constant Ashman who, on account of old age and weakness, was unable to attend court. She stated that she always understood that the negro was hers, a fact substantiated by her daughter, Charity, the wife of William Cromwell.

**JOHN ASHMAN 3**

John Ashman, son of John and Constance (Wilmott) Ashman, was born in the South Patapsco Hundred. He married Anne Greenbury, the daughter of Nicholas and Mary Hammond, of Anne Arundel County. His mother-in-law, dying in 1770, named in her will her daughter Anne Ashman and her son-in-law, John Ashman. In April, 1745, John Ashman was witness to the will of John Orrick of Anne Arundel County. In 1758 he was a creditor of William Cromwell. He was probably the John Ashman of Baltimore County which in 1778 took the Oath of Allegiance.

**GEORGE ASHMAN 3**

George Ashman, son of John and Constance (Wilmott) Ashman, was born in the South Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County. On December 9, 1736, in St. Paul's Parish he married Jemina, the daughter of Josephus Murray. He subsequently lived in St. Thomas Parish, Baltimore County, where the births of three children are found.
Children of George and Jemina (Murray) Ashman

1. George Ashman, born May 20, 1740. q.v.

George Ashman was a member of the first vestry of St. Thomas Parish. In 1743 his father-in-law devised him a tract of land known as "Counter-scarpe" which was adjacent to his tract "Murray's Delight", lying on the turnpike about one-half mile from Pikesville on the way to Reisterstown.

In 1756 George Ashman and his sister, Constance Cockey, were executors of the estate of the latter's husband, William Cockey. Samuel Howard and Jacob Bailey were their bondsmen. Subsequently, citations were issued against George Ashman, and William Randall and Constance his wife as the executors of William Cockey, the latter being the executor of John Cockey.

Colonel George Ashman
(1740-1812)

George Ashman, son of George and Jemina (Murray) Ashman, was born May 20, 1740, in St. Thomas Parish, Baltimore County. Before the Revolution he migrated to western Pennsylvania with his slaves and became one of the early settlers in Bedford County. He established himself in Clay Township, now in Huntingdon County, where he purchased "The Three Spring Tract", of over 1,800 acres, portions of which were retained many years thereafter by his descendants. On his tract he early operated a grist and saw mill.

In 1777 George Ashman commanded a battalion of militia in Bedford County, with the title of colonel. The following is an excerpt from a letter written by him on May 19, 1781, to President Reed:

"I have just received the returns of all the male white inhabitants residing in this county that come under the militia law, in the whole fourteen hundred and fifty-six, and am now forming them."

About 1780 George Ashman in the company with Thomas Cromwell and Henry Ridgely began the manufacture of iron near Orbisonia, and is credited with constructing the first furnace west of the Susquehanna River.

At the formation of Huntingdon County out of portions of Bedford, George Ashman became one of the trustees of the new county.
At the first census of 1790, George Ashman was the only Ashman listed as a head of family in Pennsylvania. He had in his household besides himself three males under 16 years of age, six females, and five slaves.

His son, George Jr., was active during the Revolution. On November 21, 1780, he was appointed a lieutenant of Bedford County Militia, and was sworn in on December 26, 1780.⁶

John Ashman served in the Lower House of the State Legislature from Huntingdon County, in 1822 and 1824. The private papers of the Rev. John Johnston, Presbyterian, of Huntingdon County, show that on February 19, 1795, the Rev. Mr. Johnston married Elizabeth Ashman and John Palmer.

The records of Huntingdon County show the probation of a will of George Ashman in 1812, in which the latter named his sons—Richard, John, and George; and daughters—Henny, Rebecca, and Elinor.

⁶ Africa's History of Huntingdon County, Penn., pp. 7, 106.
CROMWELL FAMILY

The English background of the Cromwell family of Maryland has caused many diversified opinions among genealogists past and present. The majority of the American members claim that they are rightful descendants from that prominent and sometimes none-too honorable family which gave Oliver to the world. One historian and member of the Maryland family traces its origin to one Henry Cromwell, the son of Sir Oliver Cromwell and first cousin of Oliver the Protector, whereas others claim that they are directly descended from Oliver himself.

Documentary evidence has become obscure and intricate, and although contributory factors show that Richard, Thomas, William, and Edith Cromwell of Maryland had all the traditions of the Cromwells of Huntingdon, England, yet their parentage remains to be proved.

The Cromwells of Huntingdon boast of descent from the distaff side of the clan who suddenly burst into fame when Thomas Cromwell, later Earl of Essex, became the minister and tool of Henry VIII. Prior to the fifteenth century the name of Cromwell was unknown among the noble and gentry houses of England.

The first Cromwell to engage the attention of England was Walter Cromwell, who was sometime known by the name of Smith. He was a man of peculiarly evil character, engaged in the varied pursuits of blacksmith, brewer, innkeeper, fuller, and shearer of cloth at the town of Putney near London. He had a daughter Katherine who married Morgan Williams, a Welshman of position. The following is an excerpt from a letter written shortly after the marriage:

"Why Morgan Williams, a gentleman of estate and family in Wales, should marry the daughter of a blacksmith or brewer of Putney is a question I am fully not able to answer."

Walter Cromwell had also a son Thomas (1485-1540) who became alienated from his father and spent much time on the Continent. He later returned to England, won the favor of his sovereign, Henry VIII, was made Archbishop of Canterbury and ultimately became one of the most powerful men of his day.

Thomas Cromwell, Archbishop of Canterbury and Earl of Essex, had an only son and heir, Gregory, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Seymour.

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Children of Gregory and Elizabeth (Seymour) Cromwell

I. Henry Cromwell, heir to earldom, married Mary Paulet, daughter of John, Marquis of Winchester.
   1. Edward, Earl of Essex.
   2. Gregory, married Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Griffin.
   3. Catherine, married Sir Lionel Talmash.
   4. Elizabeth, married Sir John Shelton.

II. Edward Cromwell.

III. Thomas Cromwell.

IV. Frances Cromwell married Edward Stroud.

V. Catherine Cromwell married John Stroud.

Returning to Katherine Cromwell who married Morgan Williams, they had a son, Richard. He became attached to the retinue of his powerful uncle, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, and subsequently assumed the name of Cromwell, the better known patrimony of his uncle. Richard profited by the position of his uncle and rose to wealth and power in the service of Henry VIII, retaining the favor of the king even after the downfall of his uncle in 1540. Richard married in 1518, Frances, the daughter of Thomas Murfyn.

The Rev. Mark Noble writing in 1784 said, “The issue of sir Richard lady Frances is not mentioned by any person except Henry their son and heir, but I apprehend the following to be their children also”.

Children of Richard and Frances (Murfyn) Cromwell

2. Thomas Cromwell, one-time High Sheriff of Huntingdon and Cambridge Counties.
3. Richard Cromwell succeeded the above as High Sheriff of Huntingdon.
4. Francis Cromwell, Knight, who resided at Hinchinbrook.

Henry, the son of Richard and Frances Cromwell, inherited the spoils of the Abbey of Ramsey and the Priory of Hinchinbrook. Sir Henry became a Member of Parliament and was knighted by Elizabeth in 1563. He married Joan, the daughter of Sir Raph Warren, Lord Mayor of London. Sir Henry died on June 7, 1603. His children were as follows:

I. Oliver Cromwell married Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Henry Bromley, and in 1601 Anne, widow of Horatio Palavicini, of Genoa; issues by first marriage only.
   1. Henry, born Aug. 25, 1586, died 1657; of 3 sons only 1 matured, Henry, who resumed the name of Williams.
   2. John, bap. May 24, 1589, married Abigail whom he abandoned, one child Joan, bap. Sept. 28, 1634; he was colonel in Royalist Army, and supposedly to have died without issues in Holland after 1650.
3. Oliver went to Italy and studied at Padua, returned to England, no further record.

4. Edward.

5. William, Capt. in Royalist Army, supposedly to d.s.p. of the plague 1665.

6. Elizabeth.


10. Anne married Sept. 11, 1627, John Baldwin, Gent.

II. Robert Cromwell married Elizabeth Steward. q.v.

III. Henry Cromwell, died Oct. 1630, married Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Wyan.

1. Richard, died 1626, leaving Anne.


IV. Richard Cromwell, was buried Oct. 29, 1628, believed to have died a bachelor.

V. Philip Cromwell married Mary, dau. of Sir Henry Townsend.

1. Henry.

2. Philip, born Dec. 25, 1608, died from wounds at the seize of Bristol, 1645.

3. Thomas, bap. 1609, married dau. of Sir Wolston Dixie.


5. Oliver, bap. May 20, 1612, died 1649.

6. Robert, bap. June 9, 1613, was executed for poisoning his master, a lawyer, at about the age of 22.


VI. Ralph Cromwell, bap. 1580, died 1581.

VII. Joan Cromwell married Sir Francis Barrington.

VIII. Elizabeth Cromwell married William Hampden.

IX. Frances Cromwell married Richard Whalley.

X. Mary Cromwell married Sir William Dunch.

XI. Dorothy Cromwell, bap. Dec. 3, 1682, no further record.

The family continued to be prominent and was noted for its lavish entertainment of royalty, but owing to the extravagance of Sir Oliver Cromwell, son and heir of Sir Henry, and the fact that the former's sons were Royalists and opposed their cousin, Oliver the Puritan, the fortunes of the family became dissipated. In 1675 the seat at Hinchinbrook was sold.

Sir Oliver the Extravagant was a brother to Robert who married Elizabeth Steward of Ely, and who became the father of Oliver the Puritan.
Children of Robert and Elizabeth (Stewart) Cromwell

I. Henry, bap. Aug. 31, 1595, supposedly to have d.s.p.
II. Oliver Cromwell, son and heir, born Apr. 25, 1599, married Aug. 22, 1620, at St. Giles' Church, Cripplegate, London, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir James Bourchier, of Felsted, Essex. q.v.
III. Robert Cromwell, bap. 1608, died 1609.
V. Catherine Cromwell, bap. Feb. 7, 1596.
VI. Margaret Cromwell, bap. Feb. 25, 1600, married Valentine Wanton.
IX. Robina Cromwell married Dr. Peter French and Dr. Wilkins, later Lord Bishop of Chester.

It was this Oliver, the son of Robert, who became embedded with the Puritan doctrine and who in 1653 was proclaimed the Lord Protector of England. His immediate descendants were as follows:

Children of Oliver and Elizabeth (Bourchier) Cromwell

II. Oliver Cromwell, bap. Feb. 6, 1623, d.s.p. in battle 1648.
III. Richard Cromwell, born Oct. 4, 1626, died at Chestnut, July 2, 1712, married Dorothy Major.
   1. Elizabeth, born 1650, spinster.
   2. Anne, born 1651, died young.
   4. Mary, born 1654, died young.
   5. Daughter, born 1655, died young.
   6. Oliver, born 1656, d.s.p. 1686.
   7. Doroth, born 1657, died young.
   8. Anne, born 1659, married Dr. Thomas Gibson.
IV. Henry Cromwell, Lord Major of Ireland, born Jan. 20, 1628, died at Spinney Abbey, Mar. 23, 1674, married Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Francis Russell.
   1. Elizabeth, born 1654, died 1659.
   2. Oliver, born 1656, died supposedly unmarried 1685.
   5. Francis, born 1663, d.s.p. 1719.
VI. Bridget Cromwell, bap. Aug. 5, 1624, died 1662, married 1646, Henry Ireton, and in 1652, Charles Fleetwood.
VII. Elizabeth Cromwell, bap. July 2, 1629, died 1658, married 1646, John Claypoole.
VIII. Mary Cromwell, born at Ely 1636, died 1713, married Thomas Bellasye, Viscount Fairenberg.
IX. Frances Cromwell, bap. Dec. 6, 1638, died 1721, married 1657, Robert Rich.

After studying the foregoing outlines, it shows conclusively that the Maryland Cromwells are not descended from Oliver the Puritan, unless they be from his son and namesake, Oliver, who is supposed to have died without issues at the age of twenty-one. As to the lines of Gregory, Earl of Essex, and son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, it leaves the possibility of their being the progenies of either Edward or Thomas, as the Maryland Cromwells would be of that generation. There was a Thomas Cromwell of Maryland.

There are other possibilities, especially the grandsons of Oliver and Elizabeth Bromley his wife through their sons, Oliver and Edward. By 1675 the descendants of Sir Oliver had lost all of their lands, and it is worthy to note that William and John Cromwell landed in Maryland a few years before this date, and that Richard and Edith appeared a few years afterwards.

Perhaps the greater probability is that they were the grandsons of Philip and Mary (Townsend) Cromwell. William, one of the pioneers in Maryland, named a son, Philip, as well as naming one of his tracts "Philip's Fancy".

As to the claim of the family to Henry Cromwell, son of Oliver, it is noted that the given name of Henry is conspicuously absent in all lines of the Maryland family. Francis B. Culver, an eminent genealogist, emphasizes this point in some of his research and suggests that such names as John, William, Richard, Philip, Joshua, and Edith were all associated with a family of Malmesbury, Wiltshire, England. John Cromwell of this family whose wife was Edith died in 1639, and records show that several of his sons settled in New England. Records of several children and grandchildren are missing and it is not improbable that these broken lines are linked with the members of the Maryland Province.

A study of the map shows that County Wilts (Wiltshire) is quite distanced from County Huntingdon, although it was not uncommon for English families of that day to migrate from one county to another. Often the Maryland settlers named their lands after their ancestral seats in England, but whether there was any connection between "Hunting Quarter", one of the early grants of the Cromwells, and "Huntingdon" remains an open question.
A Cromwell of a later generation migrating to western Pennsylvania about the Revolutionary Era was instrumental in naming Huntingdon County in which Cromwell Township now exists.

An English genealogist writing on the House of Cromwell in 1897 said that Thomas Cromwell of Huntingdonshire, England, early in the eighteenth century married Venetia Woolquish, of Wales, and died in England, leaving two sons, John Hammond Cromwell and Vincent Cromwell. The widow with the two children came to Maryland in 1763 and settled in Cecil County. The genealogist failed to give proof for his assertions, however, it is generally conceded that the Cromwells of Cecil County were descended from the original settlers of the Patapsco.

William and John Cromwell, brothers, were transported into Maryland in 1667 by Henry Hosier, a merchant of Calvert County, where they first settled before removing to the Patapsco. In 1670 Hosier proved his rights to 1,050 acres of land in transporting 21 persons among whom were the names of William and John Cromwell.

The two brothers remained in Calvert County at least three years, for on December 16, 1670, George Yate, Deputy Surveyor, for a valuable consideration assigned to John and William Cromwell, both of Calvert County, all his rights, title, and interest to a tract of land containing 300 acres, the same being part of a warrant of 615 acres granted to George Yate on December 12, 1670. This conveyance of George Yate was patented to the Cromwells on July 1, 1671, under the name of "Cromwell's Adventure".

So it would appear that after the year 1671, John and William Cromwell removed to the south bank of the Patapsco. There they began to clear the land and to erect their dwellings.

That John and William Cromwell were brothers is further corroborated in the testimony of one John Mash, given in March, 1727. John Mash of Baltimore County, aged 60 years, swore that about 50 years ago (1677) he saw a bounded tree and that he was told by his master, John Cromwell, and William Cromwell, his master's brother, and John Broad, that the said bounded tree was the boundary line of "Mascall's Hope".

About 1680 came the younger brother, Richard Cromwell, and the sister Edith. Edith must have possessed much charm and poise, because she soon became the bride of Christopher Gist, and ultimately the grandmother of General Mordecai Gist, one of the outstanding Maryland heroes of the Revolutionary War. Christopher died in 1690/1, and his widow soon married Joseph Williams. The second marriage was brief, for the groom died in 1692, but his widow soon found a third husband, John Beecher. He however outlived her, for Edith Cromwell, three times a bride, died in 1694, leaving an only son, Richard Gist.
WILLIAM CROMWELL, GENT.¹
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

William Cromwell probably did not marry until he settled in the South Patapsco Hundred of old Baltimore County, or sometime before 1677. He took to bride Elizabeth Traherne, who is believed to have been the daughter of George Traherne, of Virginia. A Richard Traherne was in Virginia by 1658 and mentioned a brother, William, of St. Clements Danes, Middlesex, England.

Children of William and Elizabeth (Traherne) Cromwell
1. Thomas Cromwell married Jemina Morgan. q.v.
2. William Cromwell, born 1678, married Mary Woolquist. q.v.

William Cromwell soon became a leader in his community and held several important positions under the Lord Proprietor. In 1678 he contributed in some manner to the expedition against the Nanticoke Indians and received 40 pounds of tobacco for his services.¹ In 1683 he was named on the commission to purchase and lay out towns and ports for the advancement of trade in the Province.¹

He increased his domain many folds before his untimely death in 1685. He purchased from John Boring in 1677 “Mascall’s Hope” of 100 acres; from Rowland Thornburgh in 1680 “David’s Fancy” of 100 acres and from his brother, Richard Cromwell, the same year an 84-acre portion of “South Canton”.

On October 9, 1679, William Ball of Baltimore County who “proved his right to 50 acres of land for transporting himself into this Province to inhabit 17 years since” assigned his warrant to William Cromwell by virtue of which the land was granted to the latter under the name of “Hunting Quarter” lying in old Baltimore County on the south side of the Patapsco River and west of Curtis Creek “to be hold of the Manor of Baltimore.” On February 20, 1679, George Holland of Anne Arundel County, for a valuable consideration assigned to William Cromwell of Baltimore County 34 acres out of a warrant for 760 acres. These two tracts of land purchased and acquired by William Cromwell together with the 50 acres granted him on October 8, 1679, on account of his own transportation were combined

¹ Archives, vol. 7.
to make up a large tract of 134 acres to which was given the name of "Hunting Quarter".

In 1682 William Cromwell patented "Philip’s Fancy" of 61 acres, which descended to his son, William Cromwell Jr. The latter sold this tract in 1700. The deed of conveyance read "William Cromwell Jr. Gent., son of William Cromwell Gent., the original grantee".

William Cromwell made his will on June 19, 1680, leaving his estate to his wife and two minor children. He however did not die until sometime in the early part of 1684/5 during which time a third son was born. His will was proved in Baltimore County on May 1, 1684/5.

He bequeathed his wife, Elizabeth, a life interest in the home plantation of 100 acres called "Cromwell’s Adventure", being a portion of a tract which was taken up jointly by him and his brother, John. She also received 100 acres of "Mascall’s Hope" during the minority of their son, William. Upon the attainment of 17 years, William would receive "Mascall’s Hope" and the dwelling on the decease of his mother. Thomas was bequeathed at 17 years, "Hunting Quarter" and 100 acres of a tract "Whitstone Neck". By a codicil he mentioned a third child to whom he devised additional lands. John Wilmott and his brother, Richard Cromwell, were named as overseers of the estate.

William Ball, who was a witness at the writing of his will in 1680, died in 1686 and made Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, the executrix of his estate. His principal heir was his wife, Mary.

Elizabeth (Traherne) Cromwell was still young. She had a life interest in a comfortable plantation and dwelling, all of which attracted the eye of George Ashman, rapidly becoming the most prominent figure in Baltimore County. So it was only natural that George should escort the Widow Cromwell to the altar, q.v.

**Thomas Cromwell**

(16—1723)

Thomas Cromwell, son of William and Elizabeth (Traherne) Cromwell, was born about 1679, in old Baltimore County. He early became a convert to the Quaker faith, perhaps through the influence of his wife, Jemina (Morgan) Murray. In 1705 they were married at the West River Meeting House. Jemina, the daughter of Thomas Morgan of Anne Arundel County, was at that time the widow of James Murray.

James Murray in 1700 was in possession of "Murray’s Delight", containing 500 acres, surveyed for him on June 2, 1694. At the next rent roll
this tract as well as "Duck Cove" of 350 acres, lying on the west side of the Patapsco, was held by Thomas Cromwell through his marriage with the Widow Murray.

In 1700 before his marriage Thomas Cromwell conveyed to James Murray "Dutton’s Garrison". John Thomas, Richard Cromwell, and Elizabeth Cromwell witnessed the transaction.

Children of Thomas and Jemina (Morgan) Cromwell

1. Thomas Cromwell married Eleanor ——. q.v.
2. Oliver Cromwell married Anna Maria Giles. q.v.

Thomas Cromwell was made an heir in the will of his uncle, Richard Cromwell, in 1717. Thomas died in 1723, his will being proved in Baltimore County. The witnesses were John Ashman and William Cromwell (brothers), John Cromwell (nephew), and George Bailey (kinsman).

His half-brother, John Ashman, received "Kensey" on the south side of the Patapsco, while his nephew, John Cromwell, was granted "Oliver's Range". When his sons obtained the age of 21 years, they were to receive "Maiden’s Choice" and "Cromwell’s Chance" as well as certain personalty.

The inventory papers of his personal estate were signed by George Bailey and Thomas Cromwell as the kinsmen, and Patrick Symson, as the executor, who had married the widow. At an account on November 24, 1724, Jemina and Patrick Symson signed as the executors in the presence of Captain John Giles.

William Cromwell, Gent.²
(1678-1735)

William Cromwell, son of William and Elizabeth (Traherne) Cromwell, was born in the South Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County in 1678, according to a deposition he made in 1731 when he declared himself to be 53 years of age. After the death of his father, he was raised by his step-father, George Ashman, who made him an heir in his will of 1700.

In 1699 William Cromwell was taxed as a freeholder and proprietor of a plantation of Baltimore County. When Anne Arundel County extended its boundary to the Patapsco about 1725, the lands of William Cromwell lay on the south shore of the Patapsco and therefore he became a resident of Anne Arundel County.

About 1700 William Cromwell married Mary Woolquist, born 1674, daughter of Arthur and Margaret (Johnson) Woolquist, of Whorekill
Town, Delaware Bay. Her mother was Margaret, the daughter of Aaron Johnson of New Castle, Delaware. At one time the Whorekill Township was claimed by Lord Baltimore, but ultimately became incorporated in the Colony of Delaware.

Children of William and Mary (Woolquist) Cromwell

1. William Cromwell, born 1703, married Constant Wilmot and Charity Ashman. q.v.
3. Alexander Cromwell, born 1712, married Sarah Dorsey. q.v.

At the rent roll of 1700 William Cromwell was in possession of 165 acres of “South Canton”. By the will of William Ball of Baltimore County, presumably a kinsman, he inherited his dwelling and plantation.

William Cromwell drew up his will in 1730, but the latter was not admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County until 1735. The witnesses were John Cromwell, Joshua Cromwell, and his half-nephew George Ashman Jr. When the instrument was proved John Cromwell had died.

After his wife obtained her third, he devised his four sons the residue of the personal estate. To his eldest son William, he bequeathed “Cromwell’s Enlargement”, providing he cleared the title to the entailed lands formerly sold to Thomas Foster and Richard Cromwell. “Deer’s Park” was left to Joseph and Woolquist.

The following deed appears among the records of Anne Arundel County: “Mary Cromwell widow of William, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, aged 65 years . . . . that my grandfather, Aaron Jonson, who lived and died or near Newcastle, Pennsylvania, who as I am infirmed did with the same to me and my heirs if they come to claim the land, if not then to the Church, . . . . therefore for the love and natural affection to my eldest son William give him all my rights and interests in estate of my grandfather and also my father Arthur Woolquists’s estate who lived and dyed at or near the Whore Kile Town on Delaware Bay.” Dated March 26, 1739.

On November 17, 1758, Mary Cromwell, widow, conveyed personal property to her son, Woolquist, providing he supports her in her old age.

Thomas Cromwell 3

Thomas Cromwell son of Thomas and Jemina (Morgan) Cromwell, was born in Baltimore County. He married Eleanor ———. On November 29, 1727, he deeded 134 acres of “Hunting Quarter” to Henry
Wright of Anne Arundel County. At the same time he conveyed to Captain John Cromwell, Gent., “David’s Fancy” “now in the possession of Jacob Giles son of John Giles Sr., deceased,” lying on the north side of the Patapsco, also “Maiden’s Choice” to Henry Wright. In all three conveyances Eleanor, wife of Thomas Cromwell, relinquished her third. On December 12, 1727, he sold “Cromwell’s Chance”, situated on Jones’ Falls to William Hammond, Gent., of Baltimore County.

Thomas Cromwell was deceased by 1745, for on January 12 of that year, Oliver Cromwell, of Baltimore County, deeded his portion of “Cromwell’s Chance” to William Hammond “whereas Thomas Cromwell, late of Baltimore County deceased, bequeathed ‘Cromwell’s Chance’ equally to his two sons, whereas Thomas, the eldest son deceased, sold in 1727 his share to William Hammond”.

**OLIVER CROMWELL**

(1708-1786)

Oliver Cromwell, son of Thomas and Jemina (Morgan) Cromwell, was born August 15, 1708, in Baltimore County. He married Anna Maria, the daughter of John and Sarah (Welsh) Giles.

*Children of Oliver and Anna Maria (Giles) Cromwell*

2. Jacob Cromwell married Elizabeth Wooden. *q.v.*
3. Ann Cromwell married ——— Lewis.
5. Oliver Cromwell.*
6. James Oliver Cromwell married Elizabeth ———. *q.v.*
8. Nathaniel Cromwell married Lydia ———. *q.v.*

In November, 1734, Oliver Cromwell was appointed overseer of all roads in the Upper Hundred of the Patapsco. In 1745 he conveyed to William Hammond “Cromwell’s Chance”, which he had received from his father, and which lay in the vicinity of the present Pimlico race track. He was a member of the Committee of Observation of Baltimore County in 1775, and inspector of tobacco in 1774 and 1775. He also assisted in recruiting for the Revolutionary Army.2 He died June 24, 1786.

*It is not known whether Oliver and James Oliver were the one and the same.

William Cromwell, son of William and Mary (Woolquist) Cromwell, was born in the South Patapsco Hundred in 1703, according to his deposition in 1752, when he testified as being 49 years of age. He married first Constant, daughter of John and Rachel (Owings) Wilmot.

Children of William and Constant (Wilmot) Cromwell
1. Philemon Cromwell married Elizabeth ———.
4. Ruth Cromwell married William Gill, Nov. 27, 1760, St. Thomas'.
5. William Cromwell married Chloe ———. q.v.

After the death of his first wife, William Cromwell married Charity, the daughter of John and Constant (Wilmot) Ashman.

Children of William and Charity (Ashman) Cromwell
6. Dinah Cromwell married Oct. 11, 1761, John Wells, St. Thomas'.

William Cromwell was commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Anne Arundel County on February 21, 1734, as well as October 26, 1742.3

On August 19, 1734, when William Cromwell purchased "Kensey" from Thomas Cromwell, he was described as a blacksmith. Subsequent deeds, however, show him to be a merchant of Anne Arundel County. In 1746 Tobias Stansbury and William Cromwell conveyed "Addition to Brother's Love" to George Ashman, and at another time during the same year they deeded "Gist's Indisposition" to William Savoy. Mary Stansbury, wife of Tobias, and Constant Cromwell, wife of William, in both conveyances waived their dower rights.

On August 21, 1750, William Cromwell and Tobias Stansbury figured in a land transaction "that a certain Christopher Gist late of Baltimore County did on June 8, 1745, convey to William Cromwell and Tobias Stansbury jointly "Millford" of 83 acres". On this date, Charity Cromwell, the second wife of William Cromwell, acknowledged the conveyance.


The will of William Cromwell was proved in Anne Arundel County on July 7, 1758. He bequeathed his son, Philemon, "Doneans Chance" of 100

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acres and "Philip Fancy" of 61 acres. Hannah received "Cromwell's Purchase" and Patience "South Canton", both tracts containing 100 acres each. The residue of the estate was divided among his six children. He named his brother, Joseph, the executor. The witnesses at the signing of his will were Daniel Stansbury of Thomas, Hugh Merriken Jr., and Woolquist Cromwell.

Although William did not mention his wife in his will, she survived him several years. Joseph Cromwell, the executor, mentioned her in his will of 1769.

At the inventory of his personal estate in 1758, it was appraised at £1,236/17/7½. He however had numerous liabilities—among the debtors closely related to him were Constant Ashman, Captain John Cromwell, John Cromwell of Joshua, John Ashman, George Ashman, Comfort Cromwell, Rachel Cromwell, Alexander Cromwell, Anne Cromwell, and N. Cromwell.

Several of his children were minors at the time of his death. Hannah was placed under the guardianship of Woolquist Cromwell, Dinah under Richard Wilmot, and Patience under William Ashman.

On May 28, 1777, his son, Philemon Cromwell, of Baltimore County, Gent., deeded to James Hawkins, of Anne Arundel County, Gent., "Dunkin's Chance" lying on the west side of Curtis Creek. Elizabeth, the wife of Philemon Cromwell, acknowledged the transfer.

**Joseph Cromwell ³**

(1707-1769)

Joseph Cromwell, son of William and Mary (Woolquist) Cromwell, was born August 21, 1707, in the South Patapsco Hundred. He married Comfort, daughter of John and Comfort (Stinson) Dorsey.

**Children of Joseph and Comfort (Dorsey) Cromwell**

1. Nathan Cromwell, born May 1731, married Phoebe ———. *q.v.*
2. Philemon Cromwell, born Sept. 16, 1732, died 1767.
3. Ruth Cromwell, born May 20, 1738, married Ezekiel Towson.
5. Chloe Cromwell, born May 1, 1746, married Captain John Cockey.
   She died Sept. 16, 1823.
8. Comfort Cromwell, unmarried in 1787.
Joseph Cromwell fought in French and Indian Wars. He removed from the south shore of the Patapasco where he spent his boyhood days and settled in Soldier's Delight Hundred, of Baltimore County, where he soon became a leader in that community. In 1742 he donated £4 for the erection of St. Thomas Chapel. This chapel became the nucleus of St. Thomas or Garrison Forest Parish, formerly a part of St. Paul’s Parish. In November, 1754, the court appointed him overseer of certain roads in Garrison Parks.

Joseph Cromwell died on October 12, 1769. His will was proved in Baltimore County on November 8, of the same year. Richard, his youngest son, received the dwelling and plantation, consisting of 300 acres and a portion of “Deer Park”, of 480 acres, also all shop tools, joiner’s, carpenter, and smith tools. Joseph and Stephen received 580 acres of “Nicholson’s Manor” which had been bought from Kinsey Johns and a portion of “Todd’s Forest” which had been purchased of John Murray. The two married daughters—Ruth Townson and Chloe Cockey—were willed the residue of “Deer Park”.

The estate of his brother, William Cromwell, who had died in 1758, was apparently not settled at the time of his death. He directed that after his brother William’s estate was settled that his widow be paid her third, then the remainder was to be divided among the six children then living.

Comfort, the widow of Joseph Cromwell, lived until July 12, 1787. By her will she bequeathed negroes and other personalty to her son, Nathan, and his daughter Comfort Cromwell. She devised other personalty to her daughters—Ruth and Chloe.

**Alexander Cromwell**

(1712 -17—)

Alexander Cromwell, son of William and Mary (Woolquist) Cromwell, was born in 1712 in the South Patapsco Hundred. He testified in 1737 that he was 25 years of age and mentioned his father, William Cromwell, and his uncle John Ashman, now deceased but living four years ago. On April 17, 1733, he married Sarah, the daughter of John and Comfort (Stinson) Dorsey.

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5 Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 15.
Children of Alexander and Sarah (Dorsey) Cromwell

1. Comfort Cromwell, born May 19, 1738.
3. Elisha Cromwell, born Nov. 4, 1742.

Alexander Cromwell was not head of a family in 1790.

Woolquist Cromwell 3
(1712-17—)

Woolquist Cromwell, son of William and Mary (Woolquist) Cromwell, was born 1712 in the South Patapsco Hundred, Baltimore County. On February 10, 1740, he was married to Venesha, the daughter of John and Comfort (Stinson) Dorsey. The births of their children are recorded in Westminster Parish.

Children of Woolquist and Venesha (Dorsey) Cromwell

2. Joshua Cromwell, born 1742, died 1745.
4. Rebecca Cromwell, born Feb. 10, 1746.
5. Vincent Cromwell, removed to Kentucky. q.v.

On November 11, 1740, Woolquist Cromwell sold "Deer Park" to Joseph Cromwell, of Baltimore County. On October 3, 1755, Woolquist Cromwell conveyed to John Ashbam "Gosnell's Choice" formerly belonging to David Reid, and originally conveyed on November 6, 1725, to James Crouch. Venesha Cromwell, the wife, waived her dower rights. This deed, however, was not recorded until April 10, 1795.

It is probable that Woolquist Cromwell was deceased by January 3, 1771, for at that date Venesha Cromwell leased her dwelling-plantation to John Davidson.

Jacob Cromwell 4
(1740-1820)

Jacob Cromwell, son of Oliver and Anna Maria (Giles) Cromwell, was born in the Upper Hundred of Baltimore County. He married Elizabeth Wooden, born 1742.
Cromwell Family

Children of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wooden) Cromwell

1. Anna Maria Cromwell, born 1778, died 1819.
2. Jacob Giles Cromwell, born 1784, married thrice. q.v.
4. John Cromwell married Anna Maria Rogers. License June 1, 1808, Balto. Co.

The will of Jacob Cromwell was proved in Baltimore County on December 23, 1820. He bequeathed his son, John, the plantation containing 66 acres, known as "Maiden's Choice". To his son, Oliver, he devised the southern portion of the plantation containing the homestead, but reserved the use of it to his widow during life. Legacies were devised to his wife, daughter Deborah Ward, and son Jacob Giles Cromwell. He named as executors his son, Oliver, and son-in-law, Edward Ward. His death occurred on December 19, 1820.

His widow died in 1829 at the age of 87 years.

In 1822 John Cromwell and Oliver Cromwell "devisees of Jacob Cromwell deceased" and Elizabeth Cromwell widow of the said Jacob, sold to Hannah Malcom a portion of "Maiden's Choice", which was the late dwelling-plantation of Jacob. Anna Maria Cromwell, wife of John, waived her dower rights.

James Oliver Cromwell

James Oliver Cromwell, son of Oliver and Anna Maria (Giles) Cromwell, was born in Baltimore County. On January 24, 1794, he received by deed from John Giles Cromwell for brotherly love a portion of "Maiden's Choice". On December 20, 1798, he conveyed this tract to James Carey, at which time his wife, Elizabeth, relinquished her third.

On May 6, 1812, James Oliver Cromwell of Baltimore County deeded to Moses Lawson portions of "Hooker's Meadow" and "Hooker's Attempt". In 1821 he conveyed to Abraham Leister a portion of "Hooker's Meadow Enlarged". At both times his wife, Elizabeth, waived her dower rights.

Thomas Cromwell, Gent.

(17—1799)

Thomas Ireton Cromwell, son of Oliver and Anna Maria (Giles) Cromwell, was born probably in Baltimore County. His wife was Hannah Henrietta Smith.
Children of Thomas and Hannah Henrietta (Smith) Cromwell

1. John Giles Cromwell, born Dec. 14, 1769, married Elizabeth (Jacob) Rowles. q.v.
2. George Cromwell married Mercy Pitcher. q.v.
5. Oliver Cromwell married Margaret Pumphrey. q.v.
8. William Cromwell married Anne Walker. q.v.

On March 10, 1785, the Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Annapolis, deeded to Thomas Cromwell, of Anne Arundel, Gent., “Gadsby’s Range” on the main branch of the Magothy. On October 24, 1793, he transferred to William T. Cromwell for 5 shillings a portion of “Hunting Quarter”. On the same day William T. Cromwell deeded a portion of the same tract to Thomas Cromwell. The deed read “whereas Thomas Cromwell is seized in tail of Hunting Quarter”. Hannah, wife of Thomas Cromwell, and Anne, wife of William T. Cromwell, acknowledged both conveyances.

Thomas Ireton Cromwell died intestate sometime before February 1, 1799, for on that date Oliver Cromwell, John G. Cromwell, George Cromwell, Joseph Cromwell, Henrietta Hannah Cromwell, and William Pumphrey and Mary his wife all heirs of Thomas Cromwell deeded to Hannah Cromwell a portion of “Hunting Quarter” which had formerly been owned by “Thomas Cromwell, deceased”.

The inventory of his personal estate was filed on March 19, 1799, and appraised at £543/6/7½. The administration was executed by Hannah Cromwell and Henrietta Cromwell.

On April 17, 1800, his widow conveyed to Oliver Cromwell and Joseph Cromwell for 5 shillings “The Alarm” and a portion of “Hunting Quarter”. On February 5, 1801, Oliver Cromwell, George Cromwell, and Joseph Cromwell sons of Thomas, Henrietta Hannah Cromwell daughter of Thomas, and William and Mary Pumphrey deeded to Hannah Cromwell widow and John Giles Cromwell son of Thomas “Gadsby’s Range”. Margaret, wife of Oliver Cromwell, waived all dower rights.

The will of his widow was proved in Anne Arundel County on January 13, 1806. Federal currency was left to her three sons—Oliver, John, and George. Mention was made of her granddaughters—Henrietta Hannah Cromwell, Anne Cromwell, and Henrietta Hannah Linthicum. The
residue of the estate was directed to be divided between the two daughters—Mary Pumphrey and Henrietta Hannah Linthicum.

On October 16, 1807, "Hunting Quarter" was deeded to Oliver and Joseph Cromwell by John Giles Cromwell, George Cromwell, William Pumphrey and wife, Robert Welsh and wife, all heirs of Hannah Cromwell, late of Anne Arundel County. Elizabeth, wife of John Giles Cromwell, and Mercy, wife of George Cromwell, both waived their dower rights.

NATHANIEL CROMWELL 4
(17—-178-)  

Nathaniel Cromwell, son of Oliver and Anna Marie (Giles) Cromwell, was born in Baltimore County. He married Lydia ———.

Children of Nathaniel and Lydia Cromwell
1. Anna Maria Cromwell.
2. Sarah Cromwell.

He died intestate in Baltimore County. His personal estate was appraised at £333/12/0, and certified by his administrators, Jacob and Lydia Cromwell. The sureties were John Giles Cromwell and Caleb Smith. The first account was rendered October 22, 1785, and the final on September 21, 1793, at which time Jacob Cromwell was the guardian of the minor daughters, Anna Maria and Sarah.

It is believed that the Lydia Cromwell who married John Smith Logue by license in Baltimore County on May 23, 1785, was his widow.

WILLIAM CROMWELL 4

William Cromwell, son of William and Constant (Wilmot) Cromwell, was born perhaps in Baltimore County. When he deeded on October 15, 1760, to Richard Jacob "Philip's Fancy" on Stony Creek, provided that Richard Jacob agreed to purchase from Jasser Hall his right of possession to the same demise, no wife waived her dower rights. However, when on July 25, 1767, he "William Cromwell son and heir of William Cromwell" assigned "Cromwell's First Seat" to Charles Hammond Jr., his wife, Chloe, waived her dower rights.

On May 5, 1774, he then a resident of Baltimore County deeded to Henry Ashbam "Philip's Fancy" which lay on the south side of the Patapsco and on the west side of Deep Creek. Chloe, his wife, acknowledged the conveyance.
On March 20, 1780, William Cromwell conveyed “Cromwell” and “Murray’s Hope” to Charles Carnan of the Patapsco Upper Hundred. Chloe, his wife, relinquished her third. During April, 1788, he sold portions of “Plains of Paran” to Thomas Owings and Jacob Waters. Chloe again waived her dower rights.

Nathan Cromwell 4
(1731-1813)

Nathan Cromwell, son of Joseph and Comfort (Dorsey) Cromwell, was born May, 1731, in Soldier’s Delight Hundred, Baltimore County. On October 11, 1765, he deeded “Joshua’s Lot” to Jeremiah Morris of Baltimore County. After this date he married Phoebe —. Children of Nathan and Phoebe Cromwell

1. Nimrod Cromwell, born 1777, married Elizabeth Towson. q.v.
2. Benjamin Cromwell, d.s.p. 1828, naming bros. Richard and Nimrod; sister Catherine; and nephews George L. Hughes and Thomas Cromwell of Nimrod.
3. Richard Cromwell.
5. Eleanor Cromwell, d.s.p.
6. Mary Cromwell, died spinster 1817, naming sisters Ellen, Catherine, and Charlotte.
8. Catherine Cromwell.

During the Revolutionary War Nathan Cromwell served on the Committee of Safety for the election district of Soldier’s Delight Hundred. At numerous times he served on the vestry of St. Thomas’ Parish.

On January 18, 1793, Nathan Cromwell deeded various tracts of land to Philip Bortz. On June 19, 1795, he sold portions of “Butler’s Farm” and “Ellys’ Farm” to Charles Jones. Phoebe, his wife, in both conveyances waived her dower rights.

During 1800 Nathan Cromwell sold a portion of “Nicholson’s Manor” to Charles Walker, and portions of “Butler’s Farm”, “Edition to Elege’s Farm”, and “Addition to William” to Henry Hoffman. His wife, Phoebe, on both deeds relinquished her third.

On November 9, 1805, Nathan Cromwell of Baltimore County “for the love and good will for the Baptists and 5 shillings” gave a portion of

"Hooker's Lasting" and a portion of "William Resurveyed" for public worship and burying grounds to William Chenoweth and Abraham Cole described as "Regular Baptists".

The will of Nathan Cromwell was probated in Baltimore County on April 5, 1813. Thomas and Nimrod were bequeathed each 197 acres of "Joshua's Lot", with the residue going to Benjamin and Richard. The latter two received also portions of "Nicholson's Manor" and "Elledges Farm". The remainder of his lands was granted to Nathan, but in case he died without issues, then to the four daughters, all unmarried at that time.

Phoebe, his widow, lived until 1816. By her will she named her son, Richard, and daughters, Ellen, Mary, Charlotte, and Catherine. Charlotte was to make her home with her brother Thomas.

In 1819 Benjamin Cromwell and Richard Cromwell, sons of Nathan, conveyed to John Tolley Worthington portions of "Nicholson's Manor" and "Joshua's Lott". No wives waived dower rights.

On January 15, 1823, Nathan Cromwell, Benjamin Cromwell, Richard Cromwell, Helen Cromwell, Catherine Cromwell, and Charlotte Hughes with her husband George deeded "Joshua's Lott" which had been willed to them by their late father to Nimrod Cromwell of Baltimore County.

On December 5, 1827, Benjamin, Nimrod, and Richard Cromwell all of Baltimore County deeded to George L. Hughes and Catherine Cromwell, all their rights in the landed estates of their brother Nathan and sisters Helen and Mary, all of whom died without issues.

**JOSEPH CROMWELL**

(1741-1782)

Joseph Cromwell, son of Joseph and Comfort (Dorsey) Cromwell, was born September 2, 1741, in Soldier's Delight Hundred, Baltimore County. He married Ann Orrick.

Children of Joseph and Ann (Orrick) Cromwell

1. Philemon Cromwell, married Mary ———.
2. Nicholas Cromwell.
3. Margaret Cromwell.
4. Hannah Cromwell.
5. Rebecca Cromwell.

The will of Joseph Cromwell was probated in Baltimore County on June 11, 1782. The dwelling and plantation "Nicholson's Manor" was devised equally to Philemon and Nicholas. In the event that one should
die before the attainment of 21 years, then the other was to enjoy the whole. Certain pieces of personal property were given to his wife and daughters, while the residue of the estate was to be divided among the three daughters. Nathan and Stephen Cromwell, brothers of the testator, were named as executors.

On January 13, 1804, Philemon Cromwell and Joseph Westley Cromwell of Baltimore County sold a portion of “Nicholson’s Manor” to John Tolley Worthington. Mary Cromwell, the wife of Philemon, relinquished her third.

Joseph Westley Cromwell was probably a son of Joseph, but not named in his will.

**Major Stephen Cromwell**

(1747-1783)

Stephen Cromwell, son of Joseph and Comfort (Dorsey) Cromwell, was born November 30, 1747, in Soldier’s Delight Hundred, Baltimore County. He married Elizabeth Murray.

**Children of Stephen and Elizabeth (Murray) Cromwell**

7. Philip Cromwell.
8. Ruth Cromwell married —— Mackey.

Stephen Cromwell was a member of the Committee of Observation for Baltimore County during the Revolutionary War. He also served as major of the Gunpowder Upper Battalion of Baltimore County, receiving his commission, October 12, 1776.

Major Stephen Cromwell died on April 10, 1783. “Last Thursday departed this life in Baltimore County Major Stephen Cromwell, a gentleman of a most amiable character, a zealous and a good citizen.” Item from the Maryland Gazette of April 15, 1783.

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7 Scharf’s History of Maryland, vol. 2, p. 185.
8 Archives, vol. 12.
The will of Major Cromwell was dated March 30, 1783, and proved in Baltimore County on May 21, 1783. He bequeathed his entire estate during life or widowhood to his wife, then to his seven sons and daughter—Joseph, Richard, Stephen, Oliver, John, Nathan, Philip, and Ruth.

His widow, Elizabeth, on October 6, 1785, married Samuel Chenoweth, in Baltimore County. She was deceased by August 28, 1809, for on that date Stephen Cromwell of Jefferson County, Virginia, Ruth Mackey, late Ruth Cromwell, and Henrietta Maria Chenoweth both of Berkeley County, Virginia, described as the children and heirs of Elizabeth Chenoweth appointed Richard D. Chenoweth of Baltimore City their attorney to negotiate their claims to one-ninth portion each in 72 acres of "Addition to Elledge’s Farm" then thought to be in the possession of Hannah Belt.

On August 31, 1809, Joseph M. Cromwell, Richard Cromwell, Oliver Cromwell, and John Cromwell all of Frederick County deeded to Richard Chenoweth and Joseph Belt of Baltimore City all their rights to "Addition to Elledge’s Farm" in Baltimore County. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph M. Cromwell, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Cromwell, Harriet, wife of Oliver Cromwell, and Catherine, wife of John Cromwell, all waived their dower rights.

**CAPTAIN RICHARD CROMWELL ⁴**

(1749-1802)

Richard Cromwell, the youngest son of Joseph and Comfort (Dorsey) Cromwell, was born December 30, 1749, in St. Thomas’ Parish, Baltimore County. On February 4, 1772, he married Rachel Cockey, born March 14, 1748.

**Children of Richard and Rachel (Cockey) Cromwell**

2. Oliver Cromwell, born July 20, 1775.
4. Philemon Cromwell, born June 18, 1780, died July 18, 1804.
6. Chloe Cromwell, born Oct. 9, 1783.
8. John Cockey Cromwell, born Dec. 9, 1787.

On November 12, 1775, Richard Cromwell was appointed on the Committee of Observation for Middlesex Hundred, Baltimore County.⁹ On

June 12, 1777, he was commissioned by the Council a first lieutenant of Captain Owens' Company of Baltimore County militia.¹⁰

In 1779 Richard Cromwell was summoned by the Council to testify in the election of sheriff of Baltimore County. In that year he was justice of the county as well as the year before. On October 31, 1780, he was advanced to Captain in the place of Luke Wylie of the Gunpowder Upper Battalion of Militia.¹¹

After the war he removed to Washington County. As a resident of that county on September 14, 1789, he with his sisters Ruth Towson and Chloe Cockey partitioned "Deer Park" which had been inherited from the estate of their late father, Joseph Cromwell.

Richard Cromwell died on December 25, 1802. His widow survived him until December 25, 1806.

**John Hammond Cromwell ⁴**

(1741 - 1819)

John Hammond Cromwell, son of Woolquist and Venesha (Dorsey) Cromwell, was born November 28, 1741, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Mary Hammond, the daughter of John Hammond and Frances (Watkins) Dorsey, on June 10, 1770, according to the register of St. John and St. George Parishes.

**Children of John Hammond and Mary (Dorsey) Cromwell**

1. Rebecca Cromwell, born 1771, died 1774.
3. Louisa Ann Matilda Cromwell, born 1774, married Lewis Harlem.
4. Oliver Cromwell, born 1775, died 1792.
5. Delia Cromwell, born 177—, married Richard H. Keene, removed to Kentucky.
7. Rebecca Cromwell, born 1782, married James Wilson; she died 1804.
8. Henrietta Maria Cromwell, born 1786, married first Reuben Reynolds and secondly John Briscoe; she died 1851.
9. Elizabeth Cromwell, born 1786, died 1787.
10. Elisa Cromwell, born 1789, died 1796.
11. Elizabeth Cromwell, born 1789, died 1796.
12. Mary Cromwell, born and died 1792.

¹⁰ Archives, vol. 16.
John Hammond Cromwell settled on a plantation in Octoraro Hundred, Cecil County, known as “Success” which is still owned by descendants. It is understood that John Hammond Cromwell was quite wealthy, entertained lavishly, and was prominent in politics of his day. On his plantation was a large peach orchard from which he manufactured his own brandy. In a grove west of the old house may be seen the ruins of the old still house.

In April, 1781, John Hammond Cromwell and Joshua Dorsey were arrested in Baltimore County as Tories and convicted for buying provisions for the enemy. Cromwell was considered a dangerous citizen and was confined to the District of Octoraro Hundred on bond of £3,000.

His wife died in 1795 and was interred in the family burying grounds on the place. He died in 1819, and although his tombstone is distinctly marked “1745-1819”, the register of St. Margaret’s Church gives his birth as 1741.

By his will he devised currency to be divided among his children for the purchase of mourning brooches. They were made of onyx with silver inlaid in the center of which was an oval of braided hair under glass.

He named his daughter, Matilda Harlem, and her children—John, Hannah, and Mary; his grandchildren Mary Elizabeth and John Cromwell Reynolds; and his daughters Henrietta Maria Briscoe, Frances Dorsey, Delia Keene. Henrietta Maria was to receive the lands in Scott County, Kentucky, which were to be sold by his brother, Vincent Cromwell.

**Vincent Cromwell 4**

Vincent Cromwell, son of Woolquist and Venesha (Dorsey) Cromwell, removed to Kentucky and resided near Lexington. An official source said that he married Rachel Wilson and had the following children—John, Benjamin, Joseph, Joshua, Vincent, Oliver, Sarah, Rebecca Hannah (married Nathaniel Ford), Rachel, and Mary.

**Jacob Giles Cromwell 5**

(1784-1858)

Jacob Giles Cromwell son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wooden) Cromwell, was born 1784 in Baltimore County. On September 20, 1806, he married first Ellen, the daughter of Micajah Greenfield of Harford County, and the granddaughter of James and Phoebe Greenfield. On May 8, 1822, he married a kinswoman of his first wife—Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Greenfield) Hilton. His third wife was Dorcas, born 1786, and
living with him at the census of 1850 when they were domiciled in Baltimore. The following children have been proved. Caroline, Adeline, Elizabeth, and Jacob were living at home in 1850.

Children of Jacob Giles Cromwell

1. Anna Maria Cromwell.
2. Deborah Cromwell.
5. Adeline Cromwell, born 1825.
6. Elizabeth Cromwell, born 1827.
7. Jacob Cromwell, born 1829.

Jacob Giles Cromwell died sometime during 1858.

John Giles Cromwell

(1769-1823)

John Giles Cromwell, son of Thomas Ireton and Hannah (Smith) Cromwell, was born December 14, 1769, at "Maiden's Choice". On September 13, 1793, he married Elizabeth (Jacobs) Rowles. She was the daughter of Samuel and Bethiah (Oley) Jacobs, of Anne Arundel County, and had married John Rowles on July 1, 1785.

Children of John Giles and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Cromwell

1. Louisa Cromwell, born Aug. 3, 1794, married Abraham C. Stewart, born Aug. 4, 1788, died Sept. 20, 1835; she died April 24, 1839.
5. Randolph Smith Cromwell, born July 7, 1803, married Elizabeth Benson Stewart, Mar. 10, 1836.
8. John Giles Cromwell, born Apr. 25, 1810, married Emily S. Yieldhall.
John Giles Cromwell lived in Westminster Parish of Anne Arundel County, where he died on December 1, 1823. His will was dated July 12, 1820, and proved December 20, 1823. He bequeathed his entire realty holdings to his three sons, Sedgwick, Randolph, and John Giles Cromwell.

**George Cromwell** 5  
(17—-1838)

George Cromwell, son of Thomas and Henrietta Hannah (Smith) Cromwell, was born in Westminster Parish. On February 25, 1806, he married Mercy, the daughter of Thomas Pitcher.

**Children of George and Mercy (Pitcher) Cromwell**

2. James Charles Cromwell.

On October 8, 1808, George Cromwell and Mercy his wife, "formerly Mercy Pitcher", deeded to Thomas Pitcher "Rich Neck", which had been conveyed by Joseph Dorsey and Amelia his wife of Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Thomas Pitcher and his heirs. On November 1, 1808, George Cromwell purchased from Aquila Pumphrey 41 acres of "Darby's Fancy". Anne Pumphrey, wife of Aquila, acknowledged the transfer.

George Cromwell by his will proved in Anne Arundel County during 1838, named his wife, Mercy, and his two sons.

**Oliver Cromwell** 5  
(17—-1816)

Oliver Cromwell, son of Thomas and Hannah (Smith) Cromwell, was born probably in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married Margaret, the daughter of Ebenezer Pumphrey, of the same county. The license was obtained in Baltimore on March 21, 1782.

**Children of Oliver and Margaret (Pumphrey) Cromwell**

1. Ebenezar Cromwell, d.s.p. A. A. Co., 1814, naming brothers Richard, Thomas, and Oliver; sister Rachel; uncles John G. Cromwell and William Pumphrey; and father and mother.
2. Richard Cromwell married Tabitha ______. q.v.
3. Rachel Cromwell.
4. Oliver Cromwell.
5. Thomas Cromwell.
On May 25, 1803, Oliver Cromwell deeded to John Lusby a portion of "Gadby's Range". Margaret his wife waived her dower. William Ball and Sarah his wife of Anne Arundel County became indebted to Oliver Cromwell, Abner Linthicum, and William Pumphrey to the amount of $500, in order to meet their obligation they deeded to them a portion of "Todd's Risque".

On July 4, 1814, Oliver Cromwell with Amasa Linthicum, Joseph Hawkins, and Aaron Hawkins was deeded certain realty by Henry Hall Dorsey and Mary his wife.

On March 1, 1816, letters of administration were issued to Richard Cromwell and Thomas Cromwell on the estate of Oliver Cromwell, with Charles Pumphrey and Edward Pumphrey at the sureties. The estate was divided on September 23, 1818, among Richard, Thomas, and Rachel.

**William Cromwell**

(17—1797)

William Cromwell, son of Thomas Ireton and Henrietta Hannah (Smith) Cromwell, was born in Anne Arundel County. On March 21, 1793, he obtained license in Baltimore County to marry Anne Walker.

*Children of William and Anne (Walker) Cromwell*

1. Henrietta Hannah Cromwell.
2. Anne Cromwell.

On February 9, 1796, William Cromwell and Anne his wife deeded to William Hammond of John "the little house on the saw mill as devised by John Hammond deceased as a place of residence of a certain Anne Walker during life . . . . that Anne Walker is now the wife of William Cromwell."

William Cromwell died in the latter part of 1797 in Anne Arundel County, where his will was probated. He bequeathed the tract known as "Martin's Favor" to his two daughters, and slaves and other personality to his wife Anne.

His widow on January 15, 1801, married Stephan Hancock. On January 11, 1812, her estate was divided between the two daughters by Francis Hancock, the administrator.
Nimrod Cromwell

(1777-18—)

Nimrod Cromwell, son of Nathan and Phoebe Cromwell, was born in Soldier's Delight Hundred, Baltimore County, during 1777. On March 20, 1817, he obtained license in Baltimore County to marry Elizabeth Towson, born 1791. The following children have been proved.

Children of Nimrod and Elizabeth (Towson) Cromwell

1. Thomas Cromwell.
2. Emily Cromwell, born 1829.

By the census of 1850, Nimrod Cromwell was living in the fourth ward of Baltimore Town, with his wife, Elizabeth, and daughter, Emily. In their household was also Catherine Cromwell, born 1800.

Stephen Cromwell

Stephen Cromwell, son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Murray) Cromwell, was born in Soldier's Delight Hundred, Baltimore County. He married April 10, 1797, according to St. Thomas' Parish, Mary Craddock. The following children have been proved.

Children of Stephen and Mary (Craddock) Cromwell

2. Elizabeth Cromwell married William Adair.

On October 5, 1807, Stephen Cromwell of Baltimore County deeded to John Tolley Worthington that portion of "Nicholson's Manor" which had been conveyed to him by Thomas Craddock Walker in 1806. Mary Cromwell, his wife, acknowledged the sale. Sometime after this date he removed to Jefferson County, Virginia. In 1819 he appointed Fayette Johnson of Baltimore County his attorney to sell a portion of "Addition to Elledge's Farm" to Elisha S. Johnson. Two years later he conveyed to Richard Johns "Aquila's Reserve".

The following is an excerpt from a deed in Baltimore County, dated November 9, 1829: "Stephen Cromwell of Jefferson County, Virginia, who married Mary Craddock now deceased who was one of the heirs of Thomas Craddock late of Baltimore County of the first part . . . . John C. Cromwell and Elizabeth Anne Cromwell of Baltimore County, two of the
six children of the said Stephen and Mary his late wife of the second part . . . and David Bixler of Baltimore of the third part. . . ." The transaction concerned equity in land located in Baltimore City.

**Oliver Cromwell**

Oliver Cromwell, son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Murray) Cromwell, was born in Baltimore County. On November 20, 1806, he obtained license to marry Harriet Kephart in Frederick County, where he resided for a time. By 1821 he had removed to Jefferson County, Virginia, when he deeded to Richard Johns of Baltimore County, a portion of "Aquilla's Reserve". At that time no wife waived her dower rights.

**William Cromwell**

(1773 - 1809)

William Cromwell, son of Richard and Rachel (Cockey) Cromwell, was born June 1, 1773, in Baltimore County. He died on August 23, 1809. His children—Richard, Comfort, Catherine, and William—were heirs in the estate of their uncle, Philemon Cromwell, late of Alleghany County, at the law suit during 1817.

**Richard Cromwell**

(17—1848)

Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver and Margaret (Pumphrey) Cromwell, was born in Anne Arundel County. He married Tabitha ——.

On May 5, 1814, Richard Cromwell purchased "Duncan's Chance Resurveyed" and "Murphy's Lot" from Caleb D. Goodwin and Thomas B. Dorsey of John. Milcah Dorsey, the wife of Thomas, acknowledged the transfer.

On October 17, 1848, Tabitha Cromwell, widow of Richard Cromwell of Oliver, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, renounced all rights as the administratrix of his estate in favor of George E. Cromwell who had married the eldest daughter of the deceased.
JOHN CROMWELL
AND
HIS DESCENDANTS

John Cromwell, the emigrant, seems to be the subject of considerable controversy among genealogists. Some believe that he died a benefict, but the best authorities declare that he married and became the father of Joshua Cromwell who is sometime credited as a second son born after William Cromwell, the emigrant, made his will.

John Cromwell, the emigrant, died intestate perhaps after 1711; and as no administration of his estate exists, it is rather difficult to offer definite proof of his heirs. If given names can be taken as a slender or near proof, Joshua Cromwell can be assumed a son. The latter had an only child whom he named John, and the first name of John appeared throughout his succeeding generations, whereas it was somewhat lacking in other lines.

In 1681 John Cromwell, the emigrant received 80 pounds of tobacco for his services to the Province. He was a tax payer in the South Patapsco Hundred in 1699. He probably was dead by 1714.

Joshua Cromwell

Joshua Cromwell, son of John, was born undoubtedly in the South Patapsco Hundred, where his descendants continued to live many generations thereafter. It is believed that he married Frances Ingram, and although proof is lacking, it has yet to be disproved. Furthermore, his son, John, named both a son and daughter Francis.

Children of Joshua and Frances (Ingram) Cromwell

2. William Cromwell married Violetta Gist. q.v.

In 1714 Joshua and his cousin, William Cromwell, divided equally "Cromwell's Adventure" of 300 acres which had been granted jointly to John and William Cromwell, the pioneers. The fact that Joshua was entitled to a half portion of this tract is also evidence that he was an heir of John. In 1725 Joshua Cromwell mortgaged his share of 150 acres to Benjamin Tasker.

Joshua Cromwell in 1717 inherited £10 by the will of his Uncle Richard Cromwell. At the inventory of his uncle's estate on November 3, 1717,

1 Archives, vol. 7.
he signed with Thomas Cromwell as the next of kin. No record exists relative to the executorship or administration of his estate, but he was living as late as 1735, when he testified to the validity of the will of William Cromwell.

JOHN CROMWELL 3
(1711 - 1772)

John Cromwell, son of Joshua and Frances (Ingram) Cromwell, was born in the year 1711 in the South Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County. In 1763 he testified as being 37 years of age. On December 1, 1738, he married Comfort, the daughter of Oneal and Martha (Barnes) Robosson. The births of their nine children are found in Westminster Parish, where he was at one time register.

Children of John and Comfort (Robosson) Cromwell

1. Frances Cromwell, born Sept. 27, 1739, married Henry Ashbam (Ashburn).
2. Oneal Cromwell, born Dec. 11, 1740, married Sarah Ashby (Ashly), Dec. 17, 1773. Died A. A. Co., 1793, naming wife as sole legatee; brothers Joshua and Francis, executors; was seized of "Mountains of Wales". His widow married Samuel Crane, Apr. 30, 1795.
3. Margaret Cromwell, born Feb. 21, 1742, married ——— Hancock.
5. Catherine Cromwell, born Jan. 18, 1747.
8. Rachel Cromwell, born Sept. 9, 1757.

On February 9, 1753, he conveyed to Nathan Hughes, Gent., the tract known as "Body's Adventure" which a certain John Cromwell purchased from Thomas Welch in 1717. Comfort Cromwell, his wife, waived all dower rights.

He was a bondsman for his brother-in-law, Elijah Robosson, when the latter administered on the estate of his father, Oneal Robosson. At the distribution on December 12, 1770, Comfort Cromwell was one of the representatives.

On May 14, 1771, William Worthington, Gent., deeded to John Cromwell of Joshua, and Comfort his wife for the consideration of £5 "Howard's Pasture", lying on the south side of the Magothy near the land of George Saughier. After their decease the tract descended in fee to their
son, Oneal. On March 4, 1771, he purchased from Charles Boone "Burle's Park" in the forks of Rock Creek.

His will was probated in Anne Arundel County in 1772. His son, Oneal, was bequeathed a portion of "Burle's Park", as well as his son Joshua. The residue of his estate was devised to his wife during life, then to all his children.

On April 21, 1774, his widow conveyed for £100 to Elijah Robosson a portion of "Burle's Park" in the pursuance of the will of her husband, John Cromwell of Joshua.

His widow lived until the latter part of 1777. She willed the dwelling and plantation, "Burley's Park" to her son, John. She devised her daughter, Ruth, £50, while the residue of the estate was directed to be divided among the following children—Oneal, Joshua, John, Francis, Frances Ashbam, Rachel Cromwell, and the children of her deceased daughter, Margaret Hancock.

**William Cromwell**

William Cromwell as being the son of Joshua and Frances (Ingram) Cromwell, was claimed by the late Wilson Miles Cary of Baltimore. Some doubt, however, has been expressed by recent genealogists. William Cromwell married first Violetta, born July 4, 1731, the daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Howard) Gist.

*Children of William and Violetta (Gist) Cromwell*

1. Joseph Howard Cromwell, born Nov. 12, 1753, married Keziah (Gostwick) Stansbury. q.v.
2. Violetta Cromwell, died young.

His first wife died sometime before June 16, 1768, for on that date he married Elizabeth (Raven) Risteau in Sts. John and George Parish of Baltimore County. She was the daughter of Abraham Raven of Baltimore County, but more recently the widow of Isaac Risteau. The latter had died in Baltimore County during 1764, naming in his will his wife, Elizabeth, and the following children—Abraham, Sarah, Catherine, John Talbott, and George.

*Children of William and Elizabeth (Raven) Cromwell*

3. Elizabeth Raven Cromwell.
4. Frances Raven Cromwell.

On December 6, 1774, William Cromwell and Elizabeth his wife and Sarah Raven conveyed a portion of "Philemon's Lot" to Solomon Hillen
of Baltimore County. Two days later he, described as "William Cromwell, Gent. and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Abraham Raven, deceased", deeded "Fellowship", "Gay's Sylvania", "Good Fellowship", and "Addition to Fellowship" to ——— Risteau, Gent.

On March 16, 1776, William Cromwell and Elizabeth his wife conveyed for love of their son John Talbott Risteau "Coxe's Fancy", "Luke's Addition", and "Richardson's Neglect".

At the beginning of the Revolution, William Cromwell represented Gunpowder Hundred of Baltimore County on the Committee of Observation.

According to the tax list of 1783, he was living in Upper Gunpowder River Hundred and was seized of "Cox's Fancy", "Richardson's Neglect", "Lucky Addition", and "Towson's Chance".

His daughter, Elizabeth Raven Cromwell, in 1796 deeded "White Oak Swamp" to Solomon Hillen. On May 2, 1798, described as "William Cromwell of Baltimore Town" he conveyed to Charles Ridgely of Hampton 36 acres of "Richardson's Neglect", which Benjamin Griffith on April 30, 1773, had deeded to William Cromwell. His wife, unnamed, waived her dower rights.

Lieutenant Joshua Cromwell

(1744-1793)

Joshua Cromwell, son of John and Comfort (Robosson) Cromwell, was born December 8, 1744, Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. On February 26, 1767, he married Helen, the daughter of Joshua and Ruth (Grimes) Gray.

Children of Joshua and Helen (Gray) Cromwell

3. Elizabeth Cromwell married Reuben Phillips, July 8, 1795, A. A. Co.
4. Joshua Cromwell.
7. Thomas Cromwell.
10. Rhoda Cromwell.

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2 Scharf's Hist. of Balto., p. 71.
12. Zachariah Cromwell.
13. Oneal Cromwell married Sarah Hall. q.v.
15. Sarah Cromwell.

Joshua Cromwell of Anne Arundel County was commissioned an Ensign of the militia on February 22, 1776, and promoted to Second Lieutenant on April 11, 1776.3
The will of Joshua Cromwell was dated April 13, 1793, and was proved at Annapolis on July 13, 1793. He bequeathed his wife, Helen, the entire estate real and personal, the proceeds of which were to be used to raise and educate his children. At her death or remarriage the estate was to be divided among the surviving children.

Captain Francis Cromwell 4
(1752-1814)

Francis Cromwell, son of John and Comfort (Robosson) Cromwell, was born October 2, 1752, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married first Elizabeth, born March 12, 1761, the daughter of John and Sarah Gray. His mother-in-law, Sarah Gray, died in 1805, and by her will named her grandchildren, John and Sarah Cromwell.

Children of Francis and Elizabeth (Gray) Cromwell
1. Zachariah Cromwell married Apr. 2, 1809, Sarah Hall. q.v.
2. Elizabeth Cromwell married Lewis D. Jones. License Nov. 28, 1807, Balto. Co.
4. Anne Cromwell married Richard Cheney. License June 24, 1808, A. A. Co.
5. John Cromwell married Rhoda Ridgely. q.v.
6. William Cromwell, died young from bite of a spider.
7. Mary Cromwell, born 1799, married Charles Boone. q.v.

Francis Cromwell was appointed a First Lieutenant of the Severn Battalion of Militia on March 2, 1778, and promoted to Captain in place of Joseph Maccubin, resigned. He had left the army by October 14, 1781, for on that date Caleb Hazle was commissioned a captain in his place.4

3 Archives, vol. 11.
4 Archives, vols. 21, 43, 48.
On December 18, 1794, Francis Cromwell sold to Nathan Williams, Henry Ridgely, John Cromwell, William Maccubin, Zachariah Ashby, Richard Boone, and Charles Waters one acre of land at the head of Rock Creek for the purpose of erecting a Methodist Meeting House. This was the beginning of the Magothy Meeting House or the Magothy Methodist Church as it is called today.

On August 31, 1801, Francis Cromwell and Elizabeth his wife, John Ashbam and Anne his wife, and Rebecca Gray deeded to Peregrine Ridgely “Murphy’s Choice” lying on the north side of the Magothy at Gray’s Creek.

Francis Cromwell was appointed trustee for the estates of George Conway and Henry Ridgely. He maintained his seat on Mountain Road, not far from Gibson Island. The foundation of his stone dwelling still remains and not far distant is the family burying ground. Besides his estate in Anne Arundel County, he owned a great deal of land in Baltimore Town.

His first wife died sometime before December 24, 1802, for on that date he obtained license in Baltimore County to marry Patience (Stansbury) Jacob-Hall-Gaither. No issues resulted.

It is said that Francis Cromwell seriously objected to his daughter marrying a Cheney. Later, when the once disobedient daughter learned that her father had provided but little for her in his will, she became enraged and hoped that not another male heir would be born to carry on the name of Cromwell. The grandchildren born after that date were all girls.

On September 16, 1809, Francis Cromwell, with his wife Patience who waived her dower rights, sold “Cromwell’s Inheritance” on the east side of Rock Creek to Cockey Pumphrey. On August 30, 1810, they both conveyed “Gray’s Lands” to William Jubb. During the same year he and his wife Patience deeded to O Neal Robosson for £500 “Happy Choice”, “Cox’s Forrest”, and “Jacob’s Fortune”. The body of the deed read “whereas Richard Jacob late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, did by his will appoint Dorsey Jacob of Anne Arundel County now deceased and Patience Jacob wife of the said Richard now Cromwell executors. . . . .”

Patience, having buried three husbands, did not live to bury her fourth. She died sometime after 1810 and before February 1, 1813, when letters of administration were issued to Zachariah Cromwell as the administrator of his father’s estate. Elijah Williams and Stephen Hancock were the bondsmen. Additional letters were issued on March 1, 1816, to Jacob Williams, and Francis Hancock as the administrators. It was Jacob Williams who rendered the final settlement in 1818, when it was distributed among the three daughters—Sarah Johnson, Elizabeth Jones, and Mary Cromwell.
In 1813, after the death of Captain Cromwell, a suit was presented in chancery over three tracts of land known as "Gibb's Folly", "Huckleberry Forest", and "The Pond", all lying on the west side of the Magothy. Francis Cromwell had purchased these tracts for $2,650 at public auction, which had previously been conveyed to George Wells Jr., of Baltimore County, by Elijah Robosson, of Anne Arundel County, with the exception of 12 acres which had been reserved as a burying ground and where the parents of Elijah Robosson were interred. The action was brought by Jesse and Hannah (Wells) Fearson, and Josiah and Ichosaba (Wells) Brown—the women being the sisters and only heirs of George Wells Jr.

**John Cromwell**

(1757-1809)

John Cromwell, son of John and Comfort (Robosson) Cromwell, was born January 30, 1757, in Westminster Parish.

*Children of John Cromwell*

1. William Cromwell.
2. Joseph Cromwell.
5. Rachel Cromwell.
7. Sarah Cromwell.
8. Joshua Cromwell.

John Cromwell, Francis Cromwell, Bryan Williams and Ruth his wife, and Francis Hancock conveyed 106 acres of "Mountain of Wales" to Samuel Crane on December 17, 1799. This tract of 430 acres had been purchased by Oneal Cromwell in 1776 from William Worthington of Annapolis.

John Cromwell died intestate in Anne Arundel County. The inventory of his estate was made on April 22, 1809, with his eldest son, William Cromwell, as the administrator. Francis Cromwell and Joshua Cromwell signed as the nearest of kin, with John Davis and Thomas Cromwell, as the sureties for the administrator.

The final balance on the estate of John Cromwell was declared on March 24, 1810, at which time it was divided among the nine representatives.
“Burle’s Park” which had been John Cromwell’s share of his father’s estate figured in several transactions by his heirs. In 1810, William sold his portion to Elijah Williams. On September 11, 1815, Michael conveyed his share to Elijah Williams. Part of the deed read “... whereas John Cromwell of Anne Arundel County died intestate leaving ‘Burley’s Park’ of 100 acres which has descended to his heirs Joseph Cromwell, Ann Wilson, Sarah Cromwell, Michael Cromwell, Levy Cromwell, Joshua Cromwell, Rachel Cromwell, and Thomas Cromwell and they agreed to petition by court decree in 1810 ... that Michael having arrived at age desires to sell. ...” Sarah Cromwell of John conveyed her portion to Elijah Williams in 1817.

Joseph Cromwell 4
(1753-18—)

Joseph Cromwell, son of William and Violetta (Gist) Cromwell, was born November 12, 1753, in Baltimore County. On December 11, 1780, he was married to Keziah (Gostwick) Stansbury by the Rev. George H. Worsley, rector of Port Tobacco Parish, Charles County. She was the widow of Edmund Stansbury, of Baltimore County.

Children of Joseph and Keziah (Gostwick) Cromwell
5. Thomas Cromwell, born 1791, died 1795.

On November 21, 1787, Joseph Cromwell, ship carpenter, conveyed his wife’s dower in the estate of her deceased husband, Edmond Stansbury, to William Cromwell and Thomas Miles.

His wife died in Baltimore County on July 7, 1809. It is believed that Joseph Cromwell was the one who died intestate in Baltimore County, when letters of administration were issued to Elizabeth Cromwell as administratrix. Alexis Lemmon and Thomas Miles were the bondsmen. Accounts were rendered October 26, 1811, and April 3, 1813.
ONEAL CROMWELL

(17—1834)

Oneal Cromwell, son of Joshua and Helen (Gray) Cromwell, was born in Westminster Parish. On June 12, 1817, he married Sarah, the daughter of Jesse and Patience (Stansbury) Hall, and the widow of his cousin, Zachariah Cromwell.

Children of Oneal and Sarah (Hall) Cromwell

1. Henrietta Almira Cromwell.

On October 30, 1819, Oneal Cromwell, then of Anne Arundel County, conveyed to Margaret Pumphrey a portion of “Burley’s Park” which he had purchased from John and Thomas Cromwell in 1812. Sarah Hall, his wife, acknowledged the transfer.

Oneal Cromwell subsequently removed to Baltimore City, and there his will was probated on May 14, 1834. He devised his widow, Sarah, the entire estate during life, then to his daughter, Henrietta Almira. In the event that the daughter died without issues then to his step-daughter, Harriet Robinson, thence to the children of his sister, Rachel Williams, that is—Bryan, Hester, Ann Rachel, Henry Alfred, and Francis Wesley Williams. If his widow died before his daughter obtained her majority then she were to be placed under the guardianship of Benjamin Robinson.

ZACHARIAH CROMWELL

(17—1817)

Zachariah Cromwell, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Gray) Cromwell, was born in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. He married his step-sister, Sarah, the daughter of Jesse and Patience (Stansbury) Hall, on April 2, 1809.

Children of Zachariah and Sarah (Hall) Cromwell

2. Patience Cromwell, born Nov. 23, 1811, died spinster, her estate distributed by Francis Hancock, 1828.
3. Margaret Cromwell, born Apr. 19, 1813.

Zachariah Cromwell died intestate in 1817. His widow on June 12, 1817, married his cousin, Oneal Cromwell. q.v. The estate of Zachariah Cromwell was settled on July 18, 1827, by Francis Hancock, the adminis-
trator, and distributed one-third to Oneal Cromwell in right of his wife, and one-fourth to each of the four children.

Zachariah Cromwell died before he completed the administration of his father's estate, thereby the administration passed to Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock.

John Cromwell
(17—1824)

John Cromwell, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Gray) Cromwell, was born in Westminster Parish. On June 4, 1814, he sold to Jacob Williams "Gibb's His Folly" and "Huckleberry Forrest" which he claimed by rights of his father, Francis Cromwell, who purchased them with Bryan Williams from Jesse Fearson. He married Rhoda Ridgely on January 28, 1813.

Children of John and Rhoda (Ridgely) Cromwell

1. Helen Cromwell.

On April 24, 1819, John Cromwell and Rhoda his wife, "formerly Rhoda Ridgely daughter of Mordecai", sold to Charles Waters "Bond's Forest" at the head of Stony Creek, and also "Ninth Discovery Enlarged" the latter having been conveyed on March 22, 1802, by "William Murray and Harriet his wife to John Williams of John, William Ridgely, and Rhoda Ridgely, the heirs of Mordecai Ridgely."

The will of John Cromwell was dated May 3, 1823, and was proved August 24, 1824, in Anne Arundel County. One third of the estate was bequeathed to his wife, Rhoda, and the residue to his two daughters, Helen and Patience. His cousin, Francis Hancock, was named as executor.

His widow married Robert Boone (q.v.), and died in 1847, naming her Cromwell grandchildren—Rhoda Lucretia Armiger, Josiah Cromwell Armiger, and Patience Eleanor Armiger.
RICHARD CROMWELL, GENT.

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

Richard Cromwell and his sister, Edith, joined their brothers in the New World sometime before 1682, for by that year Edith had married Christopher Gist, as shown by the following deeds. On March 7, 1682, Robert Clarkson of Anne Arundel County conveyed to Christopher Gist of the Patapsco River, Baltimore County, and Richard Cromwell of the same place a tract of 245 acres called "South Canton". On June 14, 1682, Christopher Gist and his wife Edith, and Richard Cromwell conveyed to William Cromwell, all parties being of the Patapsco, 84 acres of "South Canton". Richard Cromwell appointed "my brother" Christopher Gist his attorney to acknowledge the deed.

Richard Cromwell married first Anne Besson. The following was taken from the Jones Bible, one of the oldest Bibles in America:

"Ann Besson Daughter of Thomas and Margaret Besson was born ye 26th of December 1670 about 4 or 5 ye clock in ye morning—baptized ye 22 of February 1673/4, by Richard Atkinson, Minister. Married ye 26 of October 1698 to Mr. Richard Cromwell of Baltimore County and was delivered of a son ye 15 August about one of ye clock in ye morning 1698 and departed this life the 29th August 1698."

Anne Besson was the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Saughier) Besson.

"Margaret Saughier was born in Virginia at the trimbell Spring in the new . . . ye 11th 1646 about 6 o'clock in ye morning—baptized by Mr. Grimes, minister, phr Garlington and Mordecai Cook Godfathers—Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Dedham Godmothers, and married March ye 5th Thomas Besson Jun. in South River, Maryland."

After the death of his first wife, Richard Cromwell married Elizabeth, whose family name is believed to be Philips. In his will he made a bequest to his brother "James Philips", who could probably be the brother of his second wife.

Children of Richard Cromwell

1. Nicholas Cromwell, son of Richard Cromwell and Anne his wife was born ye 15th of August 1698 about one of ye clock in ye morning and dyed the 10th of July 1715.
2. Richard Cromwell, d.s.p.
3. John Cromwell married Hannah Rattenbury. g.v.
Richard Cromwell became one of the most wealthy planters and merchants of the Province. He traded extensively with English commercial houses and at the time of his death £389/8/4 were due his estate by English contacts. The inventory to his personal estate after his death was filed on November 13, 1717, and was declared to be valued at £1,512/13/5. Thomas Cromwell and Joshua Cromwell signed as the "next of kin".

In 1694 he was a tax payer in the South Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County. At that time he was the owner of two slaves, being one of the first to own negroes in Maryland. Besides his slaves he had four white indentured servants—William Barber, John Eaglestone, John Robinson, and Edward Russell.

Richard Cromwell patented several tracts of land on both sides of the Patapsco and also increased his domain by several purchases. In 1686 he patented "Cromwell's Addition" on the south side of the Patapsco, and in 1695 he patented 200 acres of "Cromwell's Range" on the north side. Among his other tracts which he paid quit rents were "Maiden Dairy" of 248 acres, "Cordwainer's Hall" of 300 acres which he purchased from Richard Gist, carpenter, "Utopia" of 214 acres, "Welcome" of 100 acres, and "Content" of 150 acres.

At the organization of St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County, Richard Cromwell was a member of the vestry. On April 3, 1698, he with Major Hammond and John Ashman was appointed by the Assembly to settle the boundary of Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties. He was justice of Baltimore County in 1696 and also in 1701.

At the death of his sister, Edith, in 1694, he was made guardian of her only child, Richard Gist. The latter married Zippora Murray, and the great uncle, Richard Cromwell, took also a particular interest in their daughter Edith, and made her an heir in his will.

The will of Richard Cromwell was dated August 17, 1717, and was proved in Baltimore County on September 23, 1717. He devised the dwelling and plantation to his wife, Elizabeth, during her widowhood, but if she should remarriy then she was to receive her third only. Upon her death or remarriage the plantation descended to their son, John. If John were to die without issues, then the homestead to Edith Gist, his great niece.

His son, Richard, non componis mentis, was left one shilling. He was to be maintained by Edith Gist, "provided he will remain". In case the

1 Archives, vol. 22, p. 147.
2 Archives, vol. 20, p. 466.
estate ultimately reverted to her, then she and her heirs were to provide for him. All further record of Richard is lost.

Joshua Cromwell, a nephew, received £10 and personalty. Margaret Rattenbury, a kinswoman, was given personalty which at her death were to revert to her daughter, Hannah. The latter became the wife of his son John. Edith Gist, daughter of his nephew, was left two negroes. Richard, his nephew and ward, was bequeathed a gold ring and £30. A gold ring each was left to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Besson, nephew Thomas Cromwell, and his brother-in-law, James Philips. Isaac Larogne, a former servant, was left £10, and Nicholas Besson, a brother-in-law, his wearing apparel.

**Captain John Cromwell** ²

*(died 1734)*

John Cromwell, the son of Richard Cromwell, was born in the South Patapsco Hundred, Baltimore County. He ultimately became the sole heir to the large estate of his deceased father, but instead of pursuing the occupation of a merchant like his father he operated several mills and was styled planter.

On August 23, 1723, he married Hannah, the daughter of Dr. John and Margaret (Besson) Rattenbury. The latter, the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Saughtier) Besson, was born January 31, 1673/4, and married John Rattenbury, December 30, 1701. Hannah, their daughter and the wife of John Cromwell, was born October 30, 1704.

*Children of John and Hannah (Rattenbury) Cromwell*

1. Margaret Cromwell, daughter of John and Hannah Cromwell, was born ye 21 day of August 1724 and departed this life 6 day of November 1740, it being a friday night and was buried 10 day of ye month at Curtis Creek.

2. John Cromwell, son of John and Hannah Cromwell, was born February 11th day about 10 o'clock in ye morning in ye year of our Lord 1726. q.v.

3. Hannah Cromwell daughter of ye above John and Hannah was born ye first day of April in ye year of our Lord 1726, married Nicholas Orrick.

4. Ann Cromwell, daughter of ye above was born ye fifth day of November in the year of our Lord 1733. She married Thomas Sheredine.

John Cromwell was interested in the military life of the Province and was styled captain. His mother-in-law made her will in Anne Arundel County in 1728 and named her children John Rattenbury, Anne Jones, and
Hannah Cromwell, and her grandchildren, John and Margaret Cromwell, as equalled heirs in her entire estate. The will however was not proved until 1742.

On October 29, 1724, John Cromwell conveyed to John Giles “Oliver’s Range”, lying on the north side of the Patapsco. Hanna Cromwell, the wife of John, waived her dower rights. On November 2, 1728, John Cromwell deeded to Thomas Sheredine “Long Point”, formerly laid out for Charles Gorsuch. Hannah Cromwell, his wife, acknowledged the conveyance.

John Cromwell died in 1734. To his four children he left the following tracts of land—“Gunpowder Forest”, “Cromwell’s Park”, “Cromwell’s Chance” and “Cromwell Addition”. Land on Whitstone Neck, formerly belonging to Thomas Cromwell, and land on Hunting Ridge were to be sold for the benefit of the estate if necessary. The residue of the estate was to be divided among the children with the profits accruing from both mills on Longbridge Branch, but not before the decease of his wife, Hannah.

His personal estate was appraised at £1,137/11/1. Joshua Cromwell, John Cromwell, and Richard Gist signed the inventory papers as the nearest of kin. By 1737 his widow and executrix had become the wife of William Worthington (q.v.) and with him completed the execution of her deceased husband’s estate.

On June 21, 1754, “John Cromwell son of Captain John Cromwell of Anne Arundel County, deceased ” of the first part, “Nicholas Orrick and Hannah his wife one of the daughters” of the second part, and “Thomas Sheredine and Anne his wife another daughter” of the third part agreed to a partition of “Cromwell’s Park” of 700 acres, “Cromwell’s Chance ” of 300 acres, and “Cromwell’s Addition ” of 169 acres, land left them by the will of their father. Elizabeth Cromwell, the wife of John, gave her consent.

**Captain John Cromwell**

(1726-1770)

John Cromwell, son of John and Hannah (Rattenbury) Cromwell, was born February 11, 1726, in Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (Dorsey) Todd.

*Children of John and Elizabeth (Todd) Cromwell*

1. Richard Cromwell, born 1751, married Elizabeth Waters. *q.v.*
2. Thomas Cromwell married Anne Waters. *q.v.*
3. Eleanor Cromwell.
5. Elizabeth Cromwell.

On November 28, 1757, "John Cromwell and Elizabeth his wife, Georges Risteau and Frances his wife, and John Ensor and Elinor his wife",
agreed to the partition of "Shewan Hunting Ground", land which the late Captain Thomas Todd bequeathed to his three daughters.

At the settlement of the estate of William Cromwell in 1758, John Cromwell was styled captain.

On October 15, 1760, William Cromwell deeded to John Cromwell, Gent., "South Canton" and "Hay Meadow". On October 11, 1766, John Cromwell and Nicholas Orrick, Gent., of Baltimore County conveyed to Caleb Dorsey, Henrietta Maria Dorsey of Edward, and Alexander Lawson "Nicholas and John", a tract lying on branch of Curtis Creek.

John Cromwell died in 1770 in Anne Arundel County. To his son, Richard, he left "South Canton", providing that he should discharge all debts to the loan office. He directed that the lot in Baltimore Town be sold, and the money divided among the following minor children—Eleanor, Henrietta Maria, Elizabeth, and John. To his son, Thomas, he left one shilling, and directed his personal estate to be divided among the children. He mentioned particularly his friend, George Risteau, whom he named as executor.

The first inventory to his personal estate was appraised at £743/5/7½, and an additional one at £108/6/6. William and Thomas Worthington, his half-brothers, signed the papers as kinsmen.

His widow, Elizabeth, lived until 1800. Her will was proved in Baltimore County, dated however December 15, 1792. She named her children—Richard, John, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Eleanor—and grandchildren Edward and Richard Cockey. The final account on her estate was rendered on March 14, 1785, by George Risteau.

**Lieutenant Richard Cromwell, Gent.**

(1751 - 1804)

Richard Cromwell, son of John and Elizabeth (Todd) Cromwell, was born 1751 in Westminster Parish. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Captain Jacob Waters and Sarah Day his wife.
Children of Richard and Elizabeh (Waters) Cromwell

2. Richard Cromwell married Mary Owings. q.v.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Richard Cromwell was commissioned a First Lieutenant of the Severn Battalion of Militia. ³

On November 10, 1775, "Richard Cromwell, Gent., son and heir of John Cromwell late of Anne Arundel County", John Orrick, Gent. of Baltimore County, and Robert Alexander, Gent. of Baltimore County, figured in a land conveyance of "Cromwell's Park". Elizabeth Cromwell, wife of Richard, waived her dower rights.

On February 5, 1801, Richard Cromwell deeded to his son, Richard Jr., "Knighton's Fancy" and "Fitzsimmon's Gift". On February 9, 1802, he conveyed to his daughter Eleanor Lee, the wife of Thomas Lee, of Anne Arundel County, "Vestryman's Gift", "Mascall's Rest", and portion of "Knighton's Fancy". In neither conveyance did his wife, Elizabeth, acknowledge the transfer.

The will of Richard Cromwell was admitted to probate in Anne Arundel County on October 18, 1804. He declared freedom to his slaves. His daughter, Eleanor, received the estate in Baltimore County, while the residue of the estate was devised to his son, Richard. No wife was mentioned.

Thomas Cromwell ⁴ (17—1814)

Thomas Cromwell, son of John and Elizabeth (Todd) Cromwell, was born in Westminster Parish. He married on May 24, 1784, Anne, the daughter of Captain Jacob Waters and Sarah Day his wife.

Soon after his marriage in Baltimore County, he settled in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where about 1785 he, with Edward Ridgely and George Ashman, built the first furnace west of the Susquehanna River. In 1787 when a new county was being formed out of Bedford, Thomas Cromwell had the county named Huntingdon after the traditional Cromwell estate in England. In 1836 Cromwell Township of Huntingdon County was named after "Colonel Thomas Cromwell".

On January 16, 1796, "Thomas Cromwell and Anne his wife of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Jacob Waters of Anne Arundel County, deceased" conveyed to Caleb Smith of Baltimore Town, lots in

³ Archives, vol. 16.
Baltimore which Anne Waters received from Mary Philphot, the relict of Bryan Philphot.

The will of Thomas Cromwell, a resident of Shirley Township, was proved in Huntingdon County during 1814. He named his wife, Anne, and the following children—Thomas, John, Oliver, Henrietta, Elizabeth, Priscilla, and Anne.

DR. JOHN CROMWELL ⁴
(1764-1832)

John Cromwell, son of John and Elizabeth (Todd) Cromwell, was born 1764 in Anne Arundel County. According to St. Thomas' records, he married Urath, born February 22, 1769, the daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Lynch) Owings, of Baltimore County, on December 6, 1787. It is believed that no issues matured.

His will was proved in Baltimore County, October 9, 1832. To his wife, Urath, he bequeathed one half of his estate. To Margaret Brown, who resided in his family, he devised $200. Other bequests were made to his friends, James B. Latimer and Fielder Israel, and to his niece Henrietta, the wife of William Winchester.

The will of Urath Cromwell who described herself as the "widow of Dr. John Cromwell" was proved in Baltimore County in 1838. He bequeathed land to her niece Mary, the daughter of George Winchester by his wife Ann. She willed personalty to her niece, Urath Cockey, the daughter of Samuel Owings by "my brother and his wife Ruth"; and $3,500 to her nephew, Richard Cromwell of Anne Arundel County. She furthermore left a legacy to her niece, Urath, the wife of William Wilkinson of Baltimore County. By a codicil she named a kinsman, John, the son of Richard and Mary Cromwell.

RICHARD CROMWELL ⁵
(1777-1858)

Richard Cromwell, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Waters) Cromwell, was born 1777 in Westminster Parish. In St. Thomas' Parish, Baltimore County, on February 6, 1800, he married Mary, born 1784, the daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Lynch) Owings.

Children of Richard and Mary (Owings) Cromwell.

1. Richard Cromwell married Elizabeth A. ——
2. Samuel Cromwell, removed to Tennessee.
4. Frances Cromwell married —— Cushing.
5. Elizabeth Cromwell married William Armour. License May 18, 1825, A. A. Co.
7. John Cromwell.
8. Richard Cromwell.

In 1803 his wife, Mary, was named in the will of her father, receiving realty in Baltimore County. Richard Cromwell settled in Baltimore County, where his wife died in 1831.

His will was dated May 16, 1848, and proved on November 16, 1858. Besides naming his eight children, he made his three grandchildren—Frances, Richard, and Solomon Hillen Armour—his heirs.
MISCELLANEOUS CROMWELL DATA

OLIVER CROMWELL

Oliver Cromwell died intestate in Frederick County in 1762. The inventory of his personal estate was signed by Oliver Cromwell and John Giles Cromwell as the kinsmen. John Jeremiah Meyers was the administrator.

JOSEPH CROMWELL

Joseph Cromwell died intestate in Frederick County, when the court named Susannah Cromwell, apparently his widow, the administratrix. She was probably the Susannah Cromwell whose mother, Ann Dawson of Anne Arundel County, deeded negroes on May 18, 1778, to her daughter for natural love and affections. At the inventory, appraised at £512/0/9, on March 25, 1784, no kinsmen signed. On April 20, 1785, Susannah Cromwell married George Dent. The final account was rendered by them on January 25, 1790.

THOMAS CROMWELL

Thomas Cromwell on May 6, 1829, secured license in Baltimore County to marry Sarah Matilda Thomas. She was the daughter of Ebenezer and Ann Cavy (Adams) Thomas.

Children of Thomas and Matilda (Thomas) Cromwell

2. Virginia V. Cromwell married ——— Birch.
4. John Thomas Cromwell.
5. Sarah Matilda Cromwell.
7. Edward Hall Cromwell.
8. Samuel Owen Cromwell.

By his will dated November 30, 1855, and proved in Baltimore County December 12, 1855, Thomas Cromwell described himself as a cabinet maker. He bequeathed the dwelling on Register Street to his daughter, Ruth. He made various bequests to the other seven children.

The will of his widow was proved in Baltimore on May 1, 1857. She devised her portrait to her daughter, Ruth Ann Gilbert, and that of her deceased husband to Virginia Birch. She mentioned all children in the will of her husband except Sarah Matilda. She furthermore named her sister, Mary Meads, and her friend, John W. Randolph.
HALl FAMILY

THE origin of this branch of the Hall family in Maryland beyond Jesser (Jasper) Hall of the South Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County is enigmatic. All attempts have failed to connect him with the wealthy and aristocratic Halls of Harford County nor is there a thread of a relationship with the Halls of Herring Creek, Anne Arundel County, or those of Calvert County.

There is a possibility, however, that Jesser Hall was a son of Henry Hall, a pioneer on Curtis Creek of old Baltimore County, although the name of Henry is missing among the children of Jesser Hall and those of the succeeding generation. Jesser Hall lived on Charles Run of the Patapsco at the same time as Henry Hall Jr. resided on Curtis Creek. Jesser Hall received no land grants, but land which once belonged to the Curtis Creek Halls later was owned by the Jacobs with whom the Halls of the Patapsco married.

Transcribers of the original records have always printed the name of Jesse Hall as Jasper or Jesper, but after a careful study of the original sources, it is believed that it was Jesser. From the manner in which the double "s" was made in the early eighteenth century, it could easily be interpreted as "sp", but the author, a lineal descendant, firmly believes that it was written as Jesser and pronounced as Jesse of today.

JESSER HALL 1

Jesser Hall, of the South Patapsco Hundred, Baltimore County, was born probably around the year 1700. He married undoubtedly sometime in 1724, his wife being Sarah ——. The births of their six children are recorded in the books of St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County.

Children of Jesse and Sarah Hall

1. Jesse Hall, born May 11, 1725, married Hannah Jacob. q.v.
3. Elisha Hall, born Apr. 3, 1730.
4. Sarah Hall, born July 28, 1731.
5. Ruth Hall, born Nov. 3, 1734.

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The name of Jesser Hall appears only once on the land records of Baltimore County. In 1741 he leased from Alexander Lawson a tract of land containing a dwelling known as "Orange" at the iron works on Charles Runn of the Patapsco. No date is recorded of his death nor do the court records show any administration or distribution of his estate.

**Jesser Hall**

(1725-1767)

The Halls of St. Margaret's Westminster Parish with a few exceptions were descended from Jesser Hall Jr., who entered Anne Arundel County about 1749. On June 6 of that year he purchased from John Jacob, Planter, 100 acres of land known as "Steares Park", lying near the head of Stony Creek. Here he established his residence which he maintained throughout the remaining years of his life. In 1750 he patented a small tract of land called "Rutter's Folly" which he assigned to Henry Rutter for £6/16.

Jesser Hall was unmarried when he settled on "Steares Park", but he soon courted Hannah, the daughter of Richard and Hannah (Howard) Jacob, a large and wealthy planter of the neighborhood. They were married about 1752.

**Children of Jesser and Hannah (Jacob) Hall**

1. Jesse Hall, born Nov. 15, 1753, married Patience (Stansbury) Jacob.

2. Elisha Hall, born Jan. 5, 1758.


The following deed appears on the land records of Anne Arundel County:

"In pursuance of a late Act of the Assembly, notice is hereby given that there is at the plantation of Jasser Hall Jr., living at Patapsco River near Stoney Creek in Ann Arundel County, taken up as a stray a small black horse about 14 or 15 years old and has no brand. The owner may have him again on proving his property and paying charges."

No record has been found of his participation in the political life of the Province, nor in any of the French and Indian Wars which were active during his life. He probably lived quietly upon his Patapsco plantation among his wife and children.

While on a trip to Annapolis, he was drowned in the Severn River on June 25, 1767. The notice of the accident appeared in the Maryland Gazette published at Annapolis on July 2, 1767. No details of the catastrophe were given.
Hannah was left a widow with her oldest son, Jesse, just 14 years of age. She never remarried, but managed the estate of her deceased husband until her sons became of age. After they married, she continued to live alone, but upon the adjoining plantation to her son, Jesse. In her old age she had only her faithful slaves as companions and died after 1790.

Jesse Hall ³
(1753-1794)

Jesse Hall, the son of Jesser and Hannah (Jacob) Hall, was raised on his father's plantation bordering Stony Creek where he was born on November 15, 1753. At the drowning of his father in 1767, he was a lad of fourteen. His subsequent training was apparently left to the care of his widowed mother. On coming of age, being the oldest son, he received a considerable portion of his father's realty. On October 15, 1778, he sold to Richard Jacob, the husband of his future wife, "Star's Park", which he had received from his father's estate, containing 200 acres together with all buildings and improvements for £20, current money of Pennsylvania. William Paca, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and later Governor of Maryland, witnessed the transaction.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Jesse Hall was a bachelor of 23 years, but to date no record has been discovered of any military service rendered by him. He was certainly not a Royalist, for he manifested his patriotism and loyalty to the Colonies by taking the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County in 1778. It is believed, however, that he served like his brother in the ranks of the militia of Anne Arundel County, but unfortunately very few records of the State Militia have been preserved to the present generation.

In 1783 Richard Jacob, a cousin of Jesse Hall, who had married Patience Stansbury, died and left a widow and three small children. Jesse Hall courted the widow and soon escorted her to the altar. The license was obtained in Baltimore County. They were married on February 2, 1784, by the Rev. William West, rector of St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore. The marriage is also recorded in the register of St. Margaret's Church, Anne Arundel County. Patience was born July 14, 1757, the youngest child of Daniel and Elizabeth (Ashman) Stansbury.

Children of Jesse and Patience (Stansbury) Hall

1. John Hall, born May 7, 1785, married Mary Dorsey. q.v.
2. Daniel Hall, born Mar. 18, 1787, married Margaret Macelfresh and Susannah Fowler. q.v.
3. Richard Jacob Hall, born Sept. 24, 1789, migrated west.


5. Sarah Hall, twin to Elizabeth, married Zachariah Cromwell and Oneal Cromwell. *q.v.*

On February 20, 1787, Jesse Hall increased materially his estate by the purchase from Samuel and Elizabeth Jacob 157 acres of land, being part of three tracts known as "Betty's Inheritance", "Round Hill", and "Jacob's Resurvey Contrived", all lying near Curtis Creek. The consideration was £225. On April 5, 1790, he purchased from Joseph Jacob 50 acres of "Jacob's Resurvey Contrived" for £50.

On February 21, 1793, Jesse purchased from Elizabeth Jacob, widow of Samuel, for the consideration of £3/15 a portion of "Jacob's Resurvey Contrived", which was her dower rights in full of the estate of her deceased husband. Dorsey Jacob was a witness for the transaction.

Jesse Hall continued to live the life of a gentleman planter until his death early in the year 1794 at the age of 41 years. As he died intestate, his widow was named by the court as administratrix. Elisha Hall and Charles Boone went as sureties, while Richard Cromwell and Elijah Robosson were named as appraisers. The estate was settled on May 8, 1794, and after all debts and necessary fees were deducted, the personal estate was valued at £575/15. The proceeds were distributed September 18, 1794, to his widow and five children.

After the death of her second husband, Patience Hall displayed her ability as a business woman by purchasing from Dorsey Jacob, for the consideration of £100 "Round Hills", "Hall's Addition", "Jacob's Resurvey Contrived", and "Jacob's Friendship", all of which lay next to the plantation of her deceased husband on Curtis Creek. On September 22, 1794, she conveyed "Happy Choice" which lay near the head of Rock Creek for £129/7/0. In 1795 she devised to her daughter, Elizabeth Jacob, a negro called Harry.

At the death of her second husband, Patience was a widow of 37 summers, but not too aged to consider a third husband, and again a widow with extensive lands. On December 5, 1798, in Baltimore County she married James Gaither. (*q.v.*) She was widowed for a third time within a year, and on December 24, 1802, she took for a fourth husband, Captain Francis Cromwell, a widower, living near the Magothy. (*q.v.*)
John Hall 4  
(1785-1853)  

John Hall, son of Jesse and Patience (Stansbury) Hall, was born May 7, 1785, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County. On April 6, 1824, he married Mary, the daughter of Henry Hall and Mary (Wright) Dorsey.

Children of John and Mary (Dorsey) Hall

1. Elizabeth Stansbury Hall, born June 24, 1826, married James E. Williams, of A. A. Co.
3. Richard Jacob Hall, twin of Harriet, died young.
5. Martha Hall died spinster.

John Hall died June 21, 1853,thereupon his three surviving children—John, Elizabeth, and Harriet—divided equally the land of which he was seized, namely—"Mayo’s Patapsco", "Patapsco Plains", "Brandon", "Locus Thickett", "Patience Trouble", "Hall’s Addition", "Jacob’s Resurvey Contrived", "Round About Hills", "Jacob’s Friendship", "Betty’s Inheritance", "Eleventh Hour" and "Smith Forest"—all containing 694½ acres.

Daniel Hall 4  
(1787-1841)  

Daniel Hall, son of Jesse and Patience (Stansbury) Hall, was born March 18, 1787, in Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County, and was named after his maternal grandfather, Daniel Stansbury. In young manhood he first courted Susannah Fowler, a fourteen year old maiden, who apparently looked upon his attention with indifference. The rejected suitor turned his affections to another young maiden of the neighbor, Margaret Macelfresh, whom he married on January 24, 1812.

The married life of the young couple was brief, for it was terminated with the death of the bride at the birth of her first child. The infant is believed to have died with the mother or shortly afterwards.

At this time the United States was at war with England for the second time. Daniel Hall enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment of Maryland Militia, composed of men from Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties. He served as a private under Captain Charles Pumpheys from April 13, 1813, to June 3, 1814.¹

¹ Marine’s, Maryland Invasion.
During most of his service, the Twenty-second Regiment was stationed at Bodkin Point on Chesapeake Bay. It is not believed that he participated in any battles, although Maryland was the scene of many engagements. His enlistment occurred after the Battle of Stony Creek of March, 1813. During the invasion of Maryland by General Ross and Admiral Cockburn in August, 1814, and the subsequent burning of Washington, Daniel Hall had completed his service, as well as during the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

Daniel Hall was relieved from active service on June 3, 1814, and on the following July 25th, at the age of twenty-seven, he escorted to the altar Susan Fowler whom he had first courted. Susan, born March 17, 1797, was the eldest daughter of Lemuel Fowler and Ann Cavy Adams his wife.

Children of Daniel and Susannah (Fowler) Hall

1. Caroline Hall, born 1815, married William Oscar Benny. License Nov. 6, 1833, Balto.
2. Richard Fowler Hall, born 1816, married Margaret Armstrong.
7. Sarah Matilda Hall, born circa 1827, married George Leddon. License Mar. 8, 1845, Balto.
9. Emily Marion Hall, born 1836, married first Andrew Jackson Wyatt, of King and Queen Co., Va., and second John N. Abbott.
10. & 11. Twins, died young.

The parents of Susan Fowler, being large slave owners, gave on the marriage of each daughter a goodly number as a dowry to their son-in-law. Daniel received his share of his wife's negroes and carried them with his bride to his plantation on Rock Creek.

With the marriage of Susan and Daniel Hall, the wealth of which Daniel had acquired from his father and mother gradually diminished. He apparently was honest, upright, and conscientious, but he lacked business acumen and at the time of his death his once-large possessions had dwindled to almost a negligible quantity.

From his mother he inherited many acres of rich farm land which had belonged to both the Jacobs and the Halls. Furthermore, at the death of
his bachelor half-brother, Dorsey Jacob, he received a certain portion of his estate. But all through his life he was, through unfortunate circumstances, forced to dispose of the greater portion of his estate. In 1818 he conveyed to his brother, John Hall, part of "Jacob's Resurvey" which had come down to him through his mother's estate.

On May 27, 1822, presumably after the distribution of their mother's estate, Daniel and Susan Hall his wife, John Matthews and Elizabeth Matthews his wife, and O'Neal Cromwell and Sarah Cromwell his wife, conveyed to their brother, John Hall, for the consideration of $75 "Round Hills" and portions of "Hall's Addition", "Jacob's Resurvey Contrived", and "Jacob's Friendship". The transaction was witnessed by Henry Williams and Thomas Anderson.

At the April term 1824, John Hall obtained judgment against his brother, Daniel Hall, for some business transaction in the amount of $260. By August, 1824, Daniel mortgaged to John Hall in lieu of payment one negro woman called Prudence about 30 years, Nancy about 18 years, and Jack to serve until the expiration of his term of servitude. Also, one bay mare, four heads of cattle, twelve heads of sheep, one horse, and three bedsteads "all now in my possession to John Hall and his heirs and assigns forever" except if Daniel Hall would pay before August 2, 1826, the $260 with legal interest, then the bill of sale should be void.

On October 28, 1826, Daniel sold to John Hall for $200 "Patience Trouble", originally patented by his half-brother, Dorsey Jacob, "Garden Recovered", "Denchworth", and "Westall's Resurvey". All of these tracts were inherited by Dorsey Jacob from his father, Richard, and which were deeded to Daniel on the distribution of the estate of his half-brother, Dorsey. The transfer was witnessed by Charles Waters and Robert Boone.

One sees John Hall increasing his domain by acquisition of his brother's resources. The land records of Anne Arundel County disclose that Daniel Hall at no time increased his landed estate by purchase.

By 1830 Susan Hall had removed to Baltimore where her mother had settled some ten years before. Daniel remained on the plantation and continued the life of a planter. He visited his family periodically and in Baltimore City the four younger children were born. In July, 1841, about six weeks after the birth of Lenore Jane, Daniel Hall died at the age of fifty-four on his plantation bordering Rock Creek. There he was buried.

Susan Hall continued to live in Baltimore and raise her younger children. In later years she made her home with her son-in-law, George Leddon. She died in 1870 and was buried in the lot of her daughter, Miranda Hall Cooke, in Greenmount Cemetery.
WELLS FAMILY

AMONG the strict adherents of the Puritan faith in Virginia was Richard Wells, a chirurgeon or surgeon, originally of Charles City County who had entered the Colony a bachelor in 1637. His leadership soon placed him in an important capacity among the Puritans, a sect which grew to such portions that the Legislature became somewhat alarmed, inasmuch as the Church of England was the only faith allowed to be practised at that time in Virginia. In 1645 the Puritans were so strong in Upper Norfolk County that they elected Richard Wells to the House of Burgesses.¹

Lieutenant-Governor Stone of Maryland about this time invited the Puritans to settle in Maryland where complete religious toleration was offered to all. During 1649 about fifty Puritan families left Virginia and settled on the Severn and thus began the early history of Anne Arundel County. It was not until 1652 that Richard Wells left Virginia and transported his wife, Frances, and eleven children. He did not join the large group of Puritans on the Severn, but settled on Herring Bay, later the nucleus of Herring Creek Hundred. The maiden name of his wife is unknown. She was undoubtedly a daughter of one of the early Virginia settlers.

Children of Richard and Frances Wells

1. Richard Wells married Sophia Ewen. q.v.
2. Anne Wells married Dr. John Stansby.
3. Benjamin Wells married Frances Hanslap. q.v.
4. Elizabeth Wells, died young.
5. Frances Wells died young.
7. John Wells removed to Eastern Shore.
8. Mary Wells married Thomas Stockett and George Yate. q.v.

Richard Wells received grants of land for each member of his family on Herring Bay, which by the number of his transportees were of considerable size. His first grant from Lord Baltimore was 600 acres of land, recorded

¹ Colonial Virginia Register, p. 55.

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as the "Wells" on the west side of Herring Bay, adjoining Stockett's Creek. In 1663 he patented "Little Wells" of 100 acres, and "Benjamin Choice" of 280 acres, both in Anne Arundel County. In 1664 he patented "Well's Hills" of 420 acres, and "West Wells" of 350 acres. In 1658 he received "Well's Neck" of 1,100 acres in Baltimore City.

On Herring Bay, Richard Wells built his dwelling and there he resided until his death in 1667. His estate took upon itself all the features of a manor of his native England. He had in his service an Irishman by the name of John and his wife, Ellen, whom he had brought into the Province. In 1654 they absented themselves from his plantation without permission, whereas he appealed to the courts for their return. John and Ellen declared that they had been abused by their master, however, the court decided that the reprimand was justified and ordered them to return to the plantation of their master. In addition they were sentenced to serve an additional eight months at the expiration of their indenture.

Richard Wells was in the Province only a short time when the Puritan revolution broke out in England during the reign of Charles I and which shortly afterwards spread to Maryland. Governor Stone who had succeeded the Calverts appointed Richard Wells on July 22, 1654, along with nine others, a member of the Parliamentary Commission with the power to call an assembly at the home of Colonel Preston on the Patuxent.²

All in the Province were deprived of the right to vote who had borne arms against Parliament and who were of the Roman Catholic faith. Richard Wells was also given power to hold courts for the administration of justice in such places and at such times as he thought necessary. The Parliamentary Commission met at Patuxent on October 20, 1654, and sat as one house. Richard Wells was also a member of the Severn Provincial Council in 1656.

On July 12, 1657, Richard Wells was appointed by Governor Fendell a Commissioner of Anne Arundel County and was summoned by the sheriff to appear at the home of Edward Lloyd to take the oath of office. He continued in this office until 1661, being a member of the "Quorum" in 1660. On July 12, 1658, he was appointed a justice of the peace. He was also in the Puritan Council of 1658 after the Calverts had regained control of their Province. At the April session of the court at St. Mary's in 1659, he was a member of the jury and at the session of 1681 a member of the grand jury. That same year he was the presiding justice of the court.

² Archives, vols. 3, 1, 31.
A few years before his death in 1667, Richard Wells took very little interest in public affairs. His wife died at the “Wells”, and he also buried three of his children after he arrived in Maryland.

Richard Wells Jr., by his father’s will, received the dwelling and plantation consisting of 600 acres, also “Little Wells” with 100 acres, and “Well’s Hills” of 420 acres. George was bequeathed 300 acres of “Planter’s Delight” and 475 acres of “Well’s Neck” both of which lay in Baltimore County. John received “Lankford’s Neck” consisting of 1,500 acres in Talbot County. Robert received 350 acres of “West Wells” in Anne Arundel County, and Benjamin was devised 280 acres of “Benjamin’s Choice”, also in Anne Arundel County. Martha, Ann, and Mary were willed various personalty.

Richard Wells 2
(died 1671)

Richard Wells, son of Richard and Frances Wells, was born in Virginia and was brought to Anne Arundel County by his parents in 1652. He married Sophia Ewen, the daughter of Captain Richard Ewen.

Richard Wells died in 1671. He left his entire estate with one exception (“Breshy Hill” on the ridge to Samuel Lane) to his wife, Sophia, including “Wells”, the parental dwelling, “Little Wells” and “Wells Hills”. At her death his estate was to pass to his male heirs, if there be no male heirs at her decease, then the estate would revert to the male heirs of his brothers, George and Benjamin. His widow soon married Henry Beedle of Herring Creek. Her will was probated February 9, 1674/5.

Benjamin Wells 2

Benjamin Wells, son of Richard and Frances Wells, was brought to Anne Arundel County by his parents at a young age. He married Frances, the daughter of Captain Henry Hanslap of All Hallow’s Parish.

Children of Benjamin and Frances (Hanslap) Wells

1. Elizabeth Wells, born May 9, 1696, died young.

In August, 1668, Benjamin Wells received from William Russell all title in “Morley’s Lot”, consisting of 300 acres in Calvert County which Russell had purchased from Joseph Morley.

He settled in All Hallow’s Parish and in the parish churchyard his wife was buried on May 8, 1697. The infant daughter was buried nearby on
May 11, 1697. Benjamin Wells soon followed his wife and daughter, leaving no heirs of his body.

In June, 1706, "George Wells of Baltimore County, Gent., brother and sole heir of Benjamin Wells, late of Anne Arundel County" sold for £600 "Well’s Hills", "Little Wells", and "Wells" to Samuel Chew and Nehemiah Birckhead, Merchants. In 1717, Mary Wells, the widow of George Jr., assigned to Samuel Chew and Nehemiah Birckhead Jr., all her claims and dower rights in the three tracts.

Colonel George Wells, Gent.²
(16—1695)

Of the several sons born to Richard and Frances Wells, George was by far the most prominent and influential. His birth rights were many and besides many elements contributed to his success. He was the son of a strong pioneer father with deep religious convictions who rose above the ordinary ranks of man and thus became a leader and force in his community. Furthermore, he was willed by his father a tract of 1,000 acres in Baltimore County (now Harford), which at that time was being opened up for settlement. Here opportunities were great for a leader in the civil and military affairs of the frontier. To add further to his prestige, he married the daughter of an early Baltimore Countian, prominent in the military life of that section, who at his death made his son-in-law, George Wells, the principal heir to his estate.

George Wells was Virginia born, but spent his youth in the Herring Creek Hundred. He married before 1671 Blanche, the daughter of Major Samuel Goldsmith and Johanna, his wife, and settled in Septusia Hundred. Major Goldsmith emigrated from England with his wife, Johanna, and daughters, Blanche and Susannah. He demanded land for his emigration in 1658.

Children of George and Blanche (Goldsmith) Wells

1. Benjamin Wells, died intestate. Inventory filed June, 1702.
2. Blanche Wells married Richard Smithers, of Kent Co.
3. Frances Wells married Thomas Frisby.
4. Susannah Mary Wells married John Stokes.
5. George Wells married Mary Goldsmith. q.v.

George Wells received his commission as Captain on June 28, 1667, and was placed in command of all the forces of the late Captain George Gold-
Smith of the western shore of Baltimore County. By 1681 he had been promoted to colonel in command of the Foot of Baltimore County.\(^3\)

The position of Colonel Wells in Baltimore County was both an important and difficult one. The Indians of northern Maryland, Delaware, and southern Pennsylvania in those days were continually causing havoc to the inhabitants at the head of Chesapeake Bay. As colonel of the militia and commander-in-chief of all His Lordship Foot Militia in Baltimore County, he was placed in many a combat with the Redman. The Council issued orders on July 3, 1676, for Colonel George Wells of Baltimore County to get his men ready for a council of war.

He reported to the Council on August 23, 1678, the murder of three Englishmen on the east side of the Susquehanna, as they lay asleep. He also participated in the campaign against the Nanticoke Indians and for his services he received 200 pounds of tobacco in 1678.\(^4\)

On July 20, 1674, George Wells, Gent. of Baltimore County, John Wells, Gent. of Kent County, and Robert Wells of Anne Arundel County in a deed describing themselves as the sons of Richard Wells late of Herring Creek, Anne Arundel County, Gent., conveyed for 30,000 pounds of tobacco to Captain William Burgess "Benjamin Choice" to the west of Herring Creek and west of the lands of Francis Holland, "Morley's Lot" "Bednall Greene", and "Benjamin's Addition". Blanche Wells the wife of George waived her dower rights, as well as Ann, the wife of John, but no wife of Robert entered into the transfer.

Colonel Wells often conferred with the various tribes of the north, interceded frequently in their behalf, and issued passes to the members of the Susquehanna and Delaware tribes to travel through the county unmolested.

Besides his military pursuits Colonel Wells carried on a large trade between the Province and the port of London. His agent in London was Samuel Groome.

Trading with the Indians began almost as soon as the white men landed in America. By 1680 it had become so extensive and important that the Assembly passed legislation governing its procedure. About that year the Lower House passed a bill that only those who had licenses were permitted to go into the native Indian villages and barter. But on certain days the Indians were permitted into the white settlements and then the inhabitants were permitted to trade with the Indians without licenses. Designated

\(^3\) Archives, vol. 5.

\(^4\) Archives, vol. 7.
places within each county were named for the exchange of goods, one of which was the plantation of Colonel Wells.

His father-in-law, Major Samuel Goldsmith, died in 1671, and made him heir to one-half of his estate. His wife was to enjoy certain personalty on the death of her mother, Johanna.

Colonel Wells was delegate from Baltimore County to the General Assembly in 1671, 1674, 1678, 1681, and 1682.  

He was justice of Baltimore County in 1683, and that year he was also a member of the commission to purchase and lay out ports and towns in the Province for the advancement of trade.

About this time various settlers from Pennsylvania and Delaware were encroaching on the land of the Lord Proprietary by making settlements along the head waters of the Chesapeake without permission from the Governor. The abuse had become so notorious by 1686 that in April of that year the Council issued orders to Colonel George Wells "to maintain the rights and claims of the Lord Proprietor".

On May 28, 1687, George Wells was summoned by the Council to appear before that body to answer why he omitted the name of Major Long from the last list of commissions held in Baltimore County.

The accession of William and Mary to the throne of England, as bona fide members of the Established Church, in 1688 caused much ovation and pleasure to the protestant inhabitants of Maryland which were now in the majority. In a list prepared in the Province of the most prominent protestant subjects in 1691 is found the name of George Wells of Baltimore County.

Although the father of Colonel Wells was considered unorthodox in his religious views which resulted in his leaving Virginia, George Wells did not follow out the teachings of his home. It is not known whether he accepted the Established Church out of his own convictions, through the influence of his wife, or through expediency, nevertheless, he became affiliated with the Church and in 1692 when Septusia Hundred was made into the parish of St. George, he was elected a member of the first vestry.

Lord Baltimore at one time recommended him for a seat on the Council, but he failed to obtain one of the highest services to the Province.

Colonel Wells died in 1695, the year in which his will was admitted to probate in Baltimore County. All of his children were minors with the exception of Benjamin. George was to be of age at 18 years and the three

6 Archives, vol. 7.
daughters at 15. All five of the children were devised reality. His wife, Blanche, received certain personalty in lieu of that half of Major Goldsmith’s estate, received by George Wells at his marriage.

Blanche Wells, his widow, lived until 1704, and by her will she bequeathed personalty to her daughters, Blanche, Frances, and Susanna, and the residue to her son, George. The eldest son, Benjamin, was not mentioned.

George Wells, Gent.  
(died 1717)

George Wells, son of George and Blanche (Goldsmith) Wells, was born in Septusia Hundred of Baltimore County. He married Mary, the daughter of George and Martha Goldsmith, but more recently the widow of Robert Gibson.


George Wells died intestate. The inventory of his personal estate was filed May 7, 1717, in Baltimore County. On June 12, 1719, his widow, then the wife of William Marshall, administered on the estate. At the inventory John Stokes and Richard Smithers signed as the nearest of kin.
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