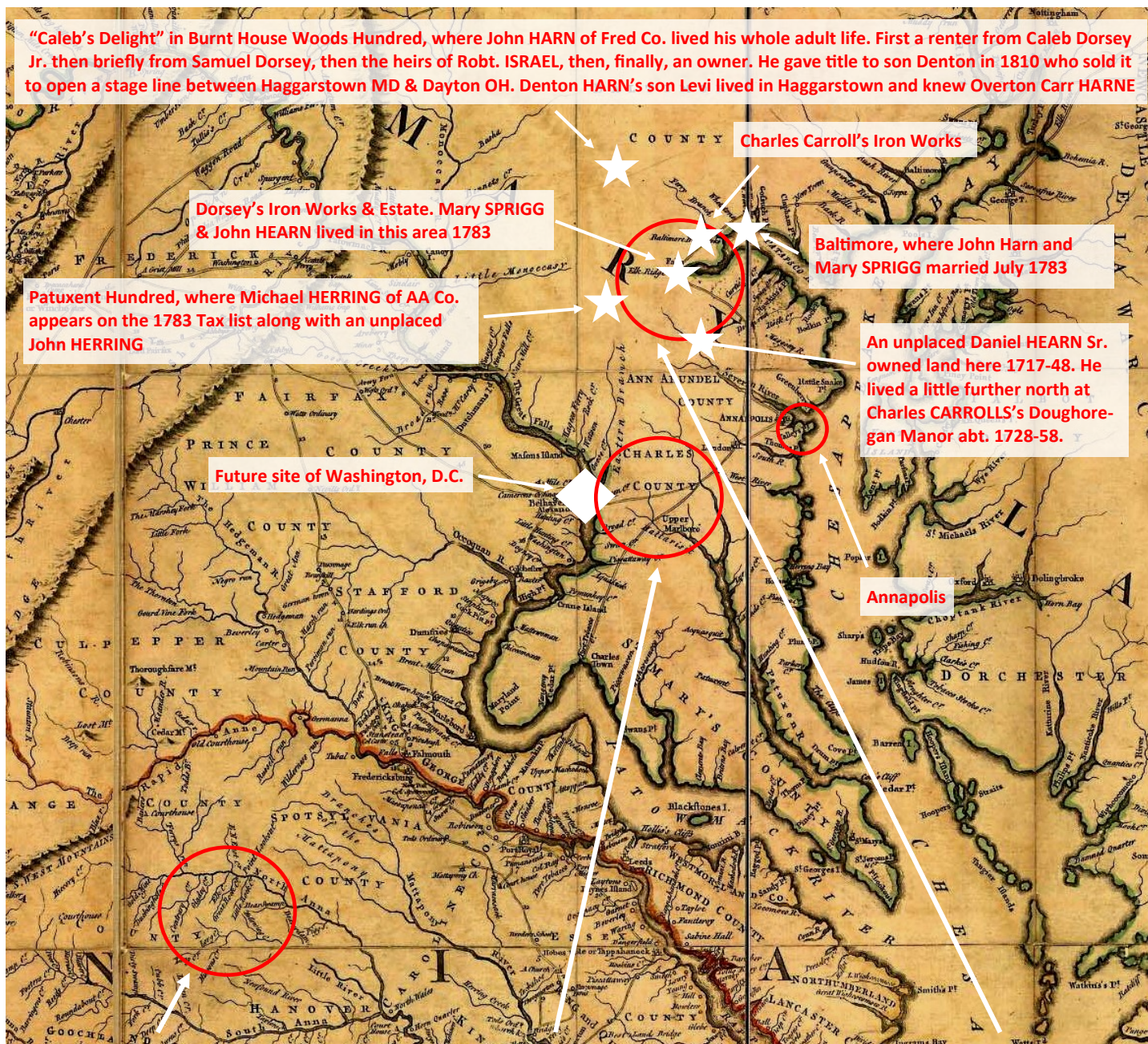


Mary Sprigg HARNE, her whereabouts 1765-83 and why she named her son Overton Carr HARNE. Researched in 2015 by LouAnn Cameron, Carole Hutchison & John P. Harn.



Louisa Co, VA where Overton Carr was born and spent his childhood.

Prince George's Co, where LARGO, NORTHAMPTON and St. Barnabas Church are located. Mary Sprigg was born here. PG Co. was formed from Charles Co. in 1690.

Elkridge area of Anne Arundel Co, where Margaret Sprigg Dorsey, Mary Sprigg & John Harn lived.

For an interactive map showing changes to Maryland's county boundaries over time:
<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~george/countyformations/marylandformationmaps.html>

MARY SPRIGG HARNE

Where was she between the death of her father Gilbert SPRIGG in 1765, & her marriage to John HARN 3rd of Elkridge in 1783?

And why did she name her first-born child after Overton CARR of Prince George's Co?

INTRO

Mary SPRIGG, b. 1761, d. after 1790. She married John HARN 3rd of Elkridge July, 1783.

Her father was Gilbert SPRIGG, b. 1730, d. 1765.

Her mother was Elizabeth CLARKE, b. 1734, d. after 1754.

Mary's siblings were:

John Clark SPRIGG b. 1757, m. Elizabeth BROOKES abt 1777, d. 1781

Priscilla SPRIGG b. 1759, d. 1776 (never married)

Amy SPRIGG b. 1763, d. 1783 (never married)

Elizabeth SPRIGG, b. 1765, m. Enoch MAGRUDER (the younger) 1781

QUESTIONS

What happened to Gilbert's young family (wife and 5 children under 10) after he died in 1765?

Where did Mary Sprigg HARNE, mother of Overton Carr HARNE, spend her childhood?

How and when did she meet John HARNE?

Why did she name her first child after Overton CARR of PG Co?

PART ONE

MARY SPRIGG'S CHILDHOOD

Gilbert SPRIGG's widow was Elizabeth Clarke SPRIGG. We would expect her to remarry since she was only 31 years old with five kids when she was widowed in 1765. But no records have yet been found of her after 1754.

Gilbert probably lived his whole life (35 years) in PG Co. So that might be where his family stayed after his death. Mary SPRIGG was 4 years old when her father died. There were many SPRIGG relatives nearby in PG Co, in the area just east of present-day Washington DC. Gilbert's wife and children may have been taken in, or at least supported there by them. Gilbert probably also left them money, land, slaves or all three.

After 1765 they may have lived at the tract called "Northhampton" which was the original SPRIGG family home in PG, and where Gilbert's father, Edward SPRIGG lived until his death in 1751. Gilbert apparently grew up there. Northhampton was occupied in 1775 by Gilbert SPRIGG's first cousin, Osborn SPRIGG the younger, who was well known to Overton CARR. Overton CARR lived very close to Northhampton. (See below for more on Osborn SPRIGG and Overton CARR.)

Did Mary's family move-in with their CLARKE relatives in PG Co. after 1765? Not likely.

Mary's mother (Elizabeth CLARKE) was born to Thomas and Amy Rivers CLARKE in PG Co in 1734.

From LouAnn Harn CAMERON: Thomas CLARKE was born 1704, and died 1766. He married Amy RIVERS on 04 Jan 1726/27 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Thomas Clarke wrote a will in 1760 and it was recorded in 1766. Thomas Clark bequeathed to his daughter Elizabeth SPRIGG Marlborough Plains

which he bought from Samuel WARNER. Children named in will: Charles, and daughters Priscilla BEALL and Elizabeth SPRIGG. Grandchildren named in will: Thomas CLARK, Priscilla SPRIGG, Priscilla PARKER, Ann PARKER, John Clark SPRIGG - all of whom inherited Negroes. Witnesses: Samuel Magruder, Benjamin Brooks, John Berry, and Thos. Magruder. Between the making of Thomas' will and his death, his son Charles died. The inventory was filed by Charles' widow Martha. The final account was filed by Martha 10 Dec 1770 and **her 2nd husband Osborn SPRIGG**, to whom she was married the previous year. So, Elizabeth Clarke SPRIGG's father died one year after she was widowed, and Elizabeth inherited a piece of land. Two of her children, John Clark SPRIGG & Priscilla SPRIGG inherited Negroes. At the 1760 writing of the will, these must have been the only two SPRIGG children born. (John's note: That matches the birth years of Mary SPRIGG's children shown above.)

Elizabeth Clark SPRIGG's siblings, and thus **Mary SPRIGG's** maternal aunts/uncles, were:

Thomas CLARKE Jr.	1728-56	
Priscilla CLARKE	1730-57	She married Josias BEALL
Charles CLARKE	1732-66	
Unknown female	??-??	She married unknown PARKER

NOTE: Elizabeth's mother, Amy Rivers, isn't mentioned in the 1760 will, so she must have died before then. It appears most or all of Elizabeth Clarke SPRIGG's immediate family died early. By the time her husband Gilbert died, they were probably all gone, except her brother Charles who would die in just one year. So it seems likely Mary's family did not live with her CLARKE relatives.

But Mary had a large number of aunts, uncles and cousins on her father's side. She might have lived with the Osborn SPRIGG family at Northampton in the years after her father died.

There is no record of Elizabeth (or her son John Clark SPRIGG) selling the land Elizabeth inherited from her father or the land her husband Gilbert SPRIGG inherited from his father.

Did Mary's mother, Elizabeth Clarke SPRIGG, also die young? Or did she remarry? We know of 3 marriages for a woman named Elizabeth SPRIGG, all in PG Co, none of which appear to be Mary's mother remarrying after Gilbert died.

1. Thomas WATKINS Jr. m. an Elizabeth SPRIGG 1778, PG Co.

There are two Thomas WATKINS suspects, neither of which are a likely match for Mary's mother. The first appeared on the PG Co 1776 census, near where Overton CARR. But this Thomas was only 20 years old, too young to marry **Mary SPRIGG's** mother who would've been 42. We don't know which Elizabeth SPRIGG he did marry, but it's doubtful it was a woman 22 years older, with children. Another Thomas WATKINS lived in AA Co in 1776. He is a Jr, as the record says. His father, Capt. Thomas WATKINS Sr. lives nearby, neighbor to a Thomas SPRIGG. Thomas Watkins Jr. is a single man in 1776. He probably DID marry an Elizabeth SPRIGG, just not ours. Instead, she was likely the daughter of the Thomas SPRIGG who lived next to Capt. Thomas WATKINS Sr, a few households away from Thomas WATKINS Jr. Although it isn't clear why this marriage would've been recorded in PG Co.

2. Enoch MAGRUDER m. an Elizabeth SPRIGG 1781, PG Co.

This is thought to be Elizabeth the sister of **Mary SPRIGG**, rather than Mary's mother. This was not Enoch Magruder the elder in PG, who knew the family of **Mary SPRIGG** and knew Overton CARR well. A younger Enoch Magruder lived in Lower Patomac Hundred in Fred Co. in 1776 which was just a few miles north of Georgetown (Washington DC). And there was also another Enoch in PG Co, near Enoch the elder. Both

would have been too young to marry Mary SPRIGG's mother. But one of them probably married **Mary SPRIGG's** sister, Elizabeth.

3. William S. BOWIE m. an Elizabeth SPRIGG 1781

This is William Sprigg BOWIE, son of Capt. William BOWIE. William S. BOWIE (whose mother was an aunt of Gilbert SPRIGG) was 28 in 1781. He married as his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Brookes SPRIGG, widow of **Mary SPRIGG's** brother, John Clarke SPRIGG, who died in 1781, same year as this marriage record. This is also not a record of Mary SPRIGG's mother remarrying. It is possible **Mary SPRIGG's** mother died not long after the death of her husband, Gilbert SPRIGG, without remarrying, although we don't have access to all the marriage records from that era.

MARGARET SPRIGG DORSEY

According to Overton C. HARNE researcher, Ellen SMITH, our **Mary SPRIGG** is mentioned in the will of her aunt, Margaret Sprigg DORSEY, widow of Samuel DORSEY in 1783. Margaret is thought to be the paternal aunt of **Mary SPRIGG** and the sister of Mary's father, Gilbert SPRIGG. She was b. 1733-45 in PG Co (at Northampton), m. Samuel DORSEY 1762, d. 1783 in Elkridge, AA Co.

Update from LouAnn Harn CAMERON in 2015: I found the 1783 will of **Margaret Sprigg Dorsey**. She left Addition to Piles Delight to daus Mary Ann & Eleanor & son Edward. Also to Edward, Negroes Prince, Punch, Same, Jack & Casey; remainder of Negroes equally to daus. To **COUSIN Mary Sprigg** "now living with me" 100 pounds to be paid 2 years after Margaret's death with interest. Remainder of estate to be divided among her 3 children. Executors: Nicholas Dorsey and nephew Dennis Griffith. Witnesses: Henry Dorsey of Roney; Resin Simpson; Henry Hall Dorsey Codicil: Negroes to be together on current plantation; also Alexander Cobrian [O'Brien?] be allowed to stay where they are now their lifetime; Edward Dorsey of Caleb to be executor with the others. On 13 Jun Nicholas Dorsey & Dennis Griffith withdrew as executors. Letters of Admn were issued to Edward Dorsey. Will proved by Resin Simpson & Henry Hall Dorsey. If the genealogies of other Sprigg family members are correct, the Mary Sprigg who m. John O. Harne was Margaret's niece. **I can tell you that the word "cousin" was clear and was not "niece".**

Margaret's will says **Mary SPRIGG** lives with her in Elkridge, AA Co. Mary inherits 100 pounds from Margaret. This places **Mary SPRIGG** in 1783 in Elkridge one month before her marriage to John HEARN of Elkridge. Margaret Sprigg DORSEY, was very wealthy. Samuel DORSEY, her deceased husband, owned large tracts of land, many slaves and the Elkridge Iron Works. The Elkridge Iron Works manufactured munitions and other supplies for the American army during the Revolutionary War.

Samuel DORSEY was the son of Caleb DORSEY Jr. who started the Iron Works. Caleb died in 1772. Samuel died in 1777, six years before **Mary SPRIGG** is recorded living there. But Samuel surely knew **Mary SPRIGG**. Mary's father was Samuel DORSEY's brother-in-law.

Margaret Sprigg DORSEY, widow of Samuel, also appears on the Elkridge Hundred 1783 Tax List. She is taxed on 830 acres of "Chews Resolution Manor," 100 acres of "Grove," 32 slaves, sliver, and livestock. The number of people in her household is: 1 - 5 - 0, which means... One male of any age. This is her only son, Edward Hill DORSEY, b. abt. 1773. Five females of any age. This is probably Margaret, her two daughters Mary Ann and Eleanor (both of whom married after 1783), her niece **Mary SPRIGG** and an unknown other. **Mary SPRIGG** had three sisters: 1) Priscilla died testate in 1776 (17 years old). 2) Elizabeth married an Enoch MAGRUDER in 1781 and is therefore living elsewhere. 3) Amy, who died unmarried in 1783. Thus the extra female might be Mary's younger sister, Amy, and if so, Amy died in the 2nd half of 1783. Zero males over the age of 16 because Margaret's husband, Samuel DORSEY, died in 1777.

The DORSEYs may have lived on their large estate (800+ acres) in Elkridge called "Chews Resolution." Or they may have lived at nearby Belmont Manor, the DORSEY ancestral home built by Caleb DORSEY. Both tracts are near, or bordering on Doughoregan Manor where an unplaced Daniel HEARN Sr. (1690-1758) lived for decades, a likely employee of Charles CARROLL II (Charles of Annapolis).

It isn't known when **Mary SPRIGG** began living with Margaret, or if any of her siblings joined her. But there are two records that suggest two sisters did join her. 1) John HARNE of Elkridge witnesses Priscilla's will in

1776, suggesting Priscilla was also in Elkridge in that year. If so, **Mary SPRIGG** may have been there too.
2) There is an extra female living with Margaret Sprigg DORSEY and Mary SPRIGG on the 1783 tax list for Elkridge Hundred (AA Co.) and that extra female may be Mary's sister Amy. (Priscilla had died in 1776.)

Maybe Mary and siblings lived first at Northampton in the late 1760s, while their mother was still alive, then moved to Elkridge after her death (year unknown)?

The fact that John HARN of Elkridge witnessed the will of Mary SPRIGG's unmarried sister Priscilla in 1776 means John was born at least 1758 (to be 18 years old in 1776) and that he was known to **Mary SPRIGG** at least 7 years prior to marrying her in 1783. Mary was about 14 when John HARN witnessed Priscilla's will.

Since Margaret Sprigg DORSEY died in June of 1783, and since she also appears on the 1783 tax list, it means the tax list was written prior to her death in June. And since we know John HARN and **Mary SPRIGG** married in July, 1783, it means the John HEARN shown on that same tax list was recorded there before his marriage took place. That is important because John HEARN is shown as single on the tax list. This would match expectation if the tax list was written prior to his marriage, as it in fact was, if only by a few months. This is evidence that the John HEARN on the Elkridge tax list is the same person who married **Mary SPRIGG**.

Mary SPRIGG would have been about 22 years old in June, 1783 when she received 100 pounds from Margaret's estate (maybe \$10,000 in today's money?). One month later she married John HARN of Elkridge. At the time of their marriage, John owned 8 slaves and some livestock, but no land, as shown in the tax assessment. That seems to be a large number of slaves for a single young man and may shed light on his ancestry (did he inherit the slaves?) or his employment (was he engaged in manufacturing, rather than agriculture?). Did he rent out his slaves to the Dorseys to work in the Iron Works? Or was the 1783 tax assessment for a different John HARN of Elkridge..maybe not the one who married **Mary SPRIGG**?

Is it possible John HARN of Elkridge was an employee of Samuel DORSEY starting about 1775? He would've been 15-20 years old then. (Note: We don't know where Priscilla's will was written. We have a memo saying her will passed 2 slaves to her sister Mary SPRIGG but we haven't been able to confirm it.)

There may be existing records showing the names of employees at the Elkridge Iron Works in 1775. Perhaps John HEARN of Elkridge can be found in those records, if they exist?

In 1779 the following record was made regarding money paid out by the MD government to Margaret Sprigg DORSEY. This is two years after Samuel DORSEY died:

"Present as on yesterday. Ordered that the western shore treasurer pay to John Harn Three hundred & Twenty four Pounds, fourteen shillings and four Pence for the use of and to be delivered over to Margaret Dorsey Administratrix of Samuel Dorsey Deceased per Account passed by the Auditor General."

(Source: "Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland," April 1, 1778 through October 26, 1779 volume 21, page 321.)

Maybe Margaret DORSEY asked the MD government to use John HARN as a courier. They wouldn't likely

trust a person unknown to them with such a large sum of cash unless that person had been vetted. This means either John HARN was known and trusted by the government (due to military service?) or known and trusted by Margaret SPRIGG or someone else managing the estate of the late Samuel DORSEY.

Previously, we believed this treasurer record pertained to John HEARN of Frederick Co., who lived on Samuel and Margaret DORSEY's land in Frederick Co. But we now know Margaret DORSEY was a widow in 1779, that John HARN's land in Fred. Co. was no longer in DORSEY hands in 1779 (Sold to Robt. ISRAEL by Samuel DORSEY in 1775), and that Margaret was living in Elkridge, AA Co. in 1779.

So it is likely John HARNE of Elkridge was the courier....which puts him in contact with Margaret Sprigg DORSEY five years before he married her relative, **Mary SPRIGG**, and three years after witnessing the will of Mary's sister Priscilla. 1779 was the height of the Revolutionary War. The Maryland treasury was likely paying Margaret for work completed by her husband's Iron Works, which supplied cannon, muskets, bayonets, etc, to the Maryland militia. Samuel had died only a year earlier. Margaret is acting as the administrator of his estate, even though Samuel died intestate. Did she help keep the Iron Works running? Did she employ John HARN of Elkridge? We know Samuel's brother, Edward DORSEY (also of Caleb DORSEY Jr.), was part owner of the Iron Works.

It is interesting that **Mary SPRIGG** marries almost immediately after Margaret Sprigg DORSEY dies, just a month later. She may have been suddenly in need of support, especially if she already had a child, Overton Carr HARNE. Since there are conflicting estimates of Overton Carr HARNE's birth year, it is possible Mary gave birth to him prior to marrying John HEARN of Elkridge. Or, was Mary pregnant when they married?

Overton Carr HARNE's birth dates range from 1780-86. He may have been born after Mary's 1783 marriage, as would be expected, giving Overton a birth year of 1783-86. Or, Overton may have been born prior to her marriage in 1783. There is even a possibility that Overton was not the biological son of John HEARN of Elkridge. (This is one of several possibilities opened, but in no way proved, by DNA testing in 2009.) Is it possible the biological father of Overton Carr HARN was Overton CARR of PG Co, who also knew **Mary SPRIGG**?

JOHN AND DORCAS DAVIS HARN OF FREDERICK CO.

Caleb DORSEY is the one "Caleb's Delight" in Fred Co. is named after. It's where John and Dorcas Davis HARN of Fred. Co. lived as tenants for decades and raised their children and grandchildren. John HARN of Fred Co. bought 174 acres of it in 1803. At that time it belonged to the heirs of Robt. ISRAEL, but John HARN of Fred Co. is said by Ellen D. HARN to have lived there for decades prior, when it was still in Dorsey hands. It appears John and Dorcas HARN were on that land in 1782 (see Unity Hundred tax list) when 174 acres of Caleb's Delight was owned by John ISRAEL, who looks like an absentee owner on that record.

John and Dorcas HARN's original landlord at "Caleb's Delight," was probably Caleb DORSEY Jr, founder of the Iron Works and the father of Samuel DORSEY, whose wife Margaret SPRIGG mentions **Mary SPRIGG** in her will. Caleb DORSEY Jr. owned it until his death 1772 when son Samuel DORSEY sold it almost immediately to Robert ISRAEL. Samuel may not have had legal title to that tract because a deed wasn't provided to ISRAEL by Samuel before his death in 1777. Note: Caleb DORSEY Jr. didn't approve of Samuel marrying Margaret SPRIGG. We don't know why. But because Samuel married Margaret SPRIGG anyway, his father bequeathed him only one parcel of land and cut him off from inheriting any other assets, most of which went to Samuel's brother Edward Hill DORSEY, the elder.

About 2008, LouAnn Harn CAMERON suggested John HARN of Fred Co. (1735-1811) was a woodcutter. That makes sense since the same man who owned the Iron Works, Caleb DORSEY Jr, also owned the land where John and Dorcas HARN lived. An iron works requires a huge amount of charcoal/wood to operate. Both John P. HARN and LouAnn Harn CAMERON have visited the site of John HARN's homestead in Frederick Co. (now Carroll Co.) and can confirm the land was at least partially hilly and wooded, more suited to wood cutting than farming.

Thus Margaret Sprigg DORSEY probably knew John HARN of Fred Co as a tenant of her father-in-law, who owned John's land as late as 1772, about 10 years after Margaret married Samuel DORSEY. If John did in fact cut wood for the Iron Works, she possibly also knew him as an employee/contractor.

And certainly Margaret knew John HEARN of Elkdridge as a will-witnesser and courier, and possibly as an employee/contractor, given the 1776 and 1779 records above. She probably also knew him as the fiance, or at least boyfriend, of her relative and household member, **Mary SPRIGG**, since they married just a month after Margaret died.

So Margaret knew both John HARNs.
But did the two John HARNs know each other?

According to George Upton HARN, writing in 1859, the two Johns were related, as was Michael HEARN of AA Co. John HARN of Frederick was born about 1735. John HARN 3rd of Elkridge who m. **Mary SPRIGG** was born about 1758. We don't know who either of their parents were, although it is possible John of Elkridge's relative was Elizabeth HERRING HEARN living in Elkridge Hundred in 1783, and near Michael HEARN in Patuxent Hundred 1790-1810. (but there may have been more than one Elizabeth 1783-1810).

George HARN's letter also states Overton HARNE, son of John HARN 3rd and Mary SPRIGG was not aware of a family connection between his HARNs and George's HARNs. Overton was 35+ years older than George, so it is hard to understand how George would have more information about Overton's ancestry than Overton himself. Overton named his first boy John O. and his first girl Mary Susan.

From George Upton HARN's 1859 letter to his cousin Eden DAVIS:
Comments in **blue** added by John P. HARN 2015)

"Wooster, Ohio, July 11, 1859

Dear Sir (**Eden H. DAVIS**):

Yours of the 8th is received. I thank you for your kindness, and hope we shall have no cause to regret our relationship as well as our growing acquaintanceship. Your great grandfather (**George Upton HARN did not know his name**) was my great-great grandfather (**he means the ancestor of John HEARN of Fred and Michael HEARN of AA, the immigrant George's sister Ellen calls "the firstcomer"**). He was the first of our name I have been able to trace in America and he came from London and was of Cymbro of Welsh decent of the Old Celts, or Britons, of Caesar's notice. These are the facts, I believe, and harmonize with Webster's philology of our name. This old tree had three branches, two sons (**Michael HEARN of Anne Arundel Co MD and John HEARN of Frederick Co MD**) and a daughter (**unknown**). The second son (**Michael HEARN b. abt 1735**) had, I believe, one son, Isaac, whose descendants are chiefly in Howard County, Maryland and spell their name Hearne (**this was confirmed through traditional research and DNA testing in 2009**). The daughter left an heir (**note "heir" rather than "son"**), Overton HARN, of Middletown Valley, Frederick County, Maryland (**unconfirmed**). He (**Overton HARNE**) has a son Horatio who was elected to the legislature from Washington County, that state. Overton, I learn, is ignorant of how he is related to the family, and,

indeed, when I last saw him, twelve years ago (1847), he did not know that we were related at all. (Overton's connection still unconfirmed in 2015). Horatio, his (Overton's) son, knows and lives in Hagerstown (MD). My grandfather, Caleb (HEARN), was the oldest son of your grandfather, John (HEARN of Frederick Co. MD, m. Dorcas DAVIS). He (Caleb) had four sons and two daughters, my father (John HARN, son of Caleb) being the eldest, and I am the eldest of fourteen children, nine only of whom are living, three sons and six daughters. My mother (Charlotte HAY) and two sons reside near Mr. Airy, Frederick County, Maryland (where George's 1st cousin Grafton HARN was born). Four sisters are in that vicinity and two in Minneapolis, Minnesota (this is Steve Harn Redmond's line), one (Sarah HARN), there being married to a Free Will Baptist preacher, named A.D. Williams, a clever fellow and a finished scholar, of celebrity in that denomination. My father is dead since '52. I am a married man, having a wife and two children, sons (one named George Upton HARN Jr.). One seven years and the other forty one days old. We have lost two children between, one son and a daughter. If I live to see the 30th day of the present July I will be thirty-nine years old. I was reared upon a farm in Frederick County (as was his younger sister, Ellen Dorcas HARN), took to preaching when I was grown, have traveled a great deal east and west, have been in your place I think."

PART TWO

REGARDING OVERTON CARR AND THE NAMING OF OVERTON CARR HARNE

Overton CARR, b. 1752, d. 1804, was a son of John CARR and Barbara OVERTON.

Overton Carr HARNE, b. abt. 1783, d. 1873 was a son of John HARNE and Mary SPRIGG.

Mary SPRIGG, b. 1760, d. after 1790.

John HARN 3rd of Elkridge b. about 1758, d. about 1787-88.

It's hard to imagine Mary SPRIGG would've named a child after Overton CARR of PG Co. unless she had known him well. Mary may have lived at the Sprigg ancestral home Northampton in her early childhood, (Note: Northampton was to be sold within one year of Edward SPRIGG's 1752 death according to his will... but only if the administrators could get a good price. In the end, Northampton staying in family hands. And Mary may have lived there too, or nearby, for at least some years after her father's death in 1765. Osborn SPRIGG (the younger), a first cousin of Gilbert SPRIGG, lived there in 1775. Northampton was very near Enoch Magruder (the elder's) house, described below, where Overton CARR lived before buying a place of his own nearby. A guide book of modern PG Co. says the Magruder and Sprigg estates are 15 miles apart.

About 1760 (roughly the year Mary SPRIGG was born), Enoch MAGRUDER built a house called "Mt. Lubentia" on a tract of land called "Largo" in PG Co. Enoch rented all or part of this house to his friend, **Rev. Jonathan BOUCHER**, from 1770 to 1774 who used it as a private school, with himself as the teacher. Largo was near Northampton.

BOUCHER had three students. One was Overton CARR Sr. who had grown up in Louisa Co. VA and whose family had stayed in VA. Overton's parents likely sent him to Boucher in MD to be educated. He learned law and was a practicing lawyer later on. While Overton was in PG Co. for "boarding school" he ended up marrying a local girl (Mary Ann ADDISON) and staying in that area his whole life. He is probably not closely related to other CARRs in MD (including the Walter CARR associated with Michael HEARN of AA Co in the late 1700s).

Both Overton CARR and his teacher Jonathan BOUCHER had married into the Addison family who lived

nearby. Overton CARR at least once represented his former teacher, Jonathan BOUCHER in a favorable land deal with the Addisons in 1779. This was after BOUCHER had fled to the UK at the start of the Revolution in 1775 (see below). It seems to be a sweetheart land deal in which the Addisons bought out Boucher's PG property at a favorable price...during the middle of the war.

Overton CARR was fond enough of his former teacher to name a son after him: Jonathan Boucher CARR, born 1783. There seems to have been a fashion in the day to name a child after a friend, or an influential or admired person. There are a large number of examples.

Mary SPRIGGS close relative, Osborn SPRIGG (the younger) was her father's first cousin, so Osborn SPRIGG was a close relation to **Mary SPRIGG**. In 1775 there was a recorded "altercation" between Osborn SPRIGG, who was Patriot, and Jonathan BOUCHER, who was a Tory. (Osborn SPRIGG's wife was Martha, who was earlier married to Mary SPRIGG's uncle, Charles CLARKE)

One version of the "The Altercation" goes like this:

Prior to teaching Overton CARR, the Reverend Jonathan BOUCHER was chased out of VA for his pro-British activities. He ended up preaching first at St. Anne's in Annapolis, MD before 1770 and at St. Barnabas Church in PG Co, MD, after that. (Side note: Gilbert SPRIGG was christened at St. Barnabas Church 11 AUG 1730, many years before BOUCHER arrived.) BOUCHER kept loaded pistols handy while preaching because of threats to his life for being pro-British. It was 1775 and the rebellion was in full swing. Fighting had started in New England. Osborn SPRIGG interrupted one of Boucher's sermons with armed men to prevent him from preaching, or possibly to arrest him, or worse. As one written account goes, Boucher grabbed Osborn SPRIGG by the collar and put one of his loaded pistols to his Osborn's head. Using Osborn as a temporary hostage, Boucher made his escape and returned (fled) to UK later that same year. Boucher later wrote a book about his experiences showing contempt for the colonial rebellion. The above account is summarized from BOUCHER's book.

From Wikipedia:

Boucher was an ardent Tory and opposed the revolution from the pulpit. For months, he preached with a pair of loaded pistols beside him.^[2] In a fiery farewell sermon at St. Barnabas Church in 1775, he declared to a hostile crowd of 200, that "no power on earth should prevent him from praying and shouting "God Save the King!"" At the conclusion of the sermon, he seized the leader of the crowd, Osborn Sprigg of Northampton, Maryland, (uncle and adopted father of future Governor Samuel Sprigg)^[4] and with pistol in hand, they walked together to Boucher's horse. Both men were allowed to leave without harm. Boucher then fled to England.^[2]

The church, St. Barnabas, was in Upper Marlsboro, PG Co, near both Largo and Northampton. Overton CARR lived very near the church in 1775. We don't know where **Mary SPRIGG** was living in that year, but regardless, both Mary (age 14) and Overton CARR (age 23) would have been very aware of the altercation.

Is it possible Overton CARR was present during the altercation and somehow helped facilitate the end of it, resulting in Osborne SPRIGG being unharmed? Wikipedia says both men were "allowed" to leave (by the crowd?). Since Overton CARR was a lawyer, could he have negotiated an end to the standoff? If so, **Mary Sprigg HARNE** might have named her child after Overton CARR. (Overton CARR was also a Tory.)

It is also possible that **Mary Sprigg HARNE** and Overton CARR were just personal friends and Mary named her son after him out of friendship. Mary may have looked up to him. They certainly had friends and rela-

tives in common and may have known each other well, maybe neighbors (although houses could be far apart) at some point.

It is also possible that one or more of **Mary SPRIGG's** siblings grew up at Northampton, near Overton CARR, even if Mary herself did not. Maybe her older brother, John Clark SPRIGG lived there until he married Elizabeth BROOKES sometime after 1777. If so, he may have been present at the "altercation." In any case, if she didn't actually live there, Mary would have had many reasons to travel to Northampton, and stay in touch with her SPRIGG relatives there.

The above story doesn't tell us why Mary Sprigg HARNE named her son after Overton CARR. But it does show they knew each other and suggests several possibilities for her motivation.

SUMMARY

Mary SPRIGG's family had roots in PG Co, near what became Washington, DC. Her immediate family consisted of 1 older brother, 1 older sister and 2 younger sisters, 5 children in all. They were born in quick succession, 1757-65, and were left without a father at a young age. Their mother may have died young as well and the children raised by relatives. Mary knew Overton CARR but we don't know exactly why she named her child after him.

John HARN of Elkridge was in close proximity to at least 2 of the SPRIGG sisters, as well as Mary's relative and caregiver in 1783, Maragret Sprigg DORSEY.

The information presented here *does* help connect John HARN of Elkridge to John HARN of Frederick Co. because both Johns had business dealings (if minor) with the same Dorsey family: Samuel & Margaret.

It slightly connects John HEARN of Elkridge to Michael HEARN of AA Co (living in Patuxent Hundred, adjacent to Elkridge) because the 1783 Elkridge tax list also includes Elizabeth HERRING (unplaced) who, if there was only one, shows up repeatedly with Michael HEARN of AA Co, 1790-1810. Note: The tax list doesn't show who lived with or near whom, it only shows who is taxed on what. The names are arranged alphabetically, not one-by-one and not in the order they were encountered by the tax assessor.

But the information presented here *doesn't* help connect

John HEARN of Frederick Co, and/or
Michael HEARN of AA. Co, and/or
John HARN of Elkridge, AA Co

to Daniel HEARN Sr. (d. abt 1758). or Daniel HEARN Jr (recorded in 1749) of Elkridge.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Although Overton CARR was a Tory during the war and was even jailed temporarily for it, his son, Overton CARR Jr. held a prestigious position as doorman for the new US House of Representatives at war's end. And Overton CARR Sr.'s brother, Dabny CARR, married Thomas Jefferson's sister. We know nothing about Mary Sprigg HARN's political beliefs or which side she took during the war, but we know at least some of her relations were very active Patriots. It is probably smart to see the Revolutionary years as being very fluid, with shifting political loyalties, shifting domiciles and expanding (and shrinking) economic opportunities. Families and communities were no doubt split by forces outside their control.

From Wikipedia:

The total loss of life throughout the Revolutionary War is largely unknown. As was typical in the wars of the era, disease claimed far more lives than battle. Between 1775 and 1782 a smallpox epidemic swept across North America, killing 40 people in Boston alone. Historian Joseph Ellis suggests that Washington's decision to have his troops inoculated against the smallpox epidemic, which was one of his most important decisions.^[162] At least 25,000 American Patriots died during active military service.^[9] About 6,800 of these deaths were in battle; the other 17,000 recorded deaths were from disease, including about 8,000–12,000 who died of starvation or disease brought on by deplorable conditions while prisoners of war,^[163] most in rotting British prison ships in New York. Another estimate, however, puts the total death toll at around 70,000 which if true would make the conflict proportionately deadlier than the American Civil War.^[3] The uncertainty arises from the number of disease deaths which were believed to be quite numerous, amounting to an estimated 10,000 in 1776 alone.^[3] The number of Patriots seriously wounded or disabled by the war has been estimated from 8,500 to 25,000.^[164] Proportionate to the population of the colonies, the Revolutionary War was at least the second-deadliest conflict in American history, ranking ahead of World War II and behind only the Civil War.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF INTEREST

Note from LouAnn Harn CAMERON:

John III HARN took his Oath of Fidelity in 1778, during the Revolutionary War before John Dorsey. [CMSP Red Books Part 3 Item 155] from Ancestry.com. Anne Arundel County: Maryland State Papers (Red Books) 19:83-84; 21:7; 22:1-5, 25-30. Returns for **John Dorsey**, Thomas Dorsey&, Samuel Harrison, Samuel Harrison, Jr., Richard Harwood, Jr., Thomas Harwood, Samuel Lane, Reuben Meriweather |, Elijah Robosson, Thomas Worthington of Nicholas.

Only AA county had any Dorsey who accepted oaths. *So we know John took his oath in AA county, 1778.*

Gilbert SPRIGG's father was Edward SPRGG (1697-1751) who married 1) Elizabeth PILE and 2) Mary Belt HALL. Gilbert's mother was Elizabeth PILE.

Edward SPRIGG left a will in 1751 which lists his children.

Richard 1721-81

Capt Edward 1723-58?

James 1724-78

Thomas 1726-?

Elizabeth 1728-85

Gilbert 1730-65. This is **Mary SPRIGG's** father.

Margaret 1733-83. This is **Mary SPRIGG's** aunt (or cousin). She married Samuel DORSEY of Elkridge, s/o Caleb DORSEY JR. John HARN of Fred Co. lived on Caleb DORSEY's land in Fred Co. for decades. (note from LouAnn Cameron: I have a birth year for Margaret of 5 May 1745. It came from the information on Find A Grave. Because of the long stretch between Gilbert & the last 3, I assigned the last 3 to Mary Belt, who married Thomas Pindle after Edward's death. [see insert below])

Frederick 1749-91

Lucy Belt 1752-1825

ABSTRACTED WILL OF EDWARD SPRIGG, FATHER OF GILBERT, GRANDFATHER OF MARY SPRIGG HARNE

Liber 28, folio 231

30 Nov. 1751

SPRIGG, EDWARD, Prince George's Co.

To son Edward Sprigg, Happy Choice, in Frederick Co., div. by my friends John Cooke, Thomas Williams, & James Beck to include the buildings where he dw.

To wife & extrx., Mary Sprigg, the other Happy Choice for life, & on her d., to son Jacob Sprigg.

To son Frederick Sprigg, 600a of Addition to Piles Delight, in Frederick Co.

To dau. Margaret Sprigg, 400a of Addition to Piles Delight adj. s son part.

To son Gilbert Sprigg, 400a of Addition to Piles Delight adj. s dau. part.

(NOTE: Gilbert sold in 1754 & wife signed.)

To son James Sprigg, 400a of Addition to Piles Delight adj. son Gilbert part, s 4 parcels to be laid off as directed by my friends John Darnall, Esq., & Reverdy Ghiselin.

To . . . Robinett, 17a of Addition to Piles Delight in the bottom adj. his field.

To Mr. Joseph Chapline, if the buildings where he dw. are within it, 100a of Addition to Piles Delight, provided he pay the caution.

To the child my s wife is with, 2 tracts in Frederick Co., Three Partners & Little Cove, & 2 young negro girls, Flora & Babb.

By 1 June next these tracts are to be sold if they bring L 175 sterl: the rest of Addition to Piles Delight, & in Prince George's Co., North Hampton, Catherine, Addition to Catherine, Spriggs Meadow 183a, The Gore 48a, & The Lane 27a.

To s wife, 4 young negroes: boy Harry, girl Lucy, boy Jerry, & girl Sal.

To son Edward Sprigg, negro man Pompey.

To s wife, 1/3 the residue, & the remaining 2/3 equ. div. among my chldn: Edward, James, Gilbert, Jacob, Margaret, Frederick, & the child my wife is pregnant with.

Witn: Jno. Cooke, Lucy Williams, Rachel Sprigg, Jo[seph] Belt, Jr.

21 Feb. 1752, sworn to by all 4 witn.

From LouAnn H. CAMERON:

This is what Gilbert SPRIGG sold in 1754. It isn't called Piles Delight and it wasn't for 400 acres:

Jan 23, 1754 from Gilbert Sprigg of Prince Georges County, Gent, to Thomas Marshall of CC, Gent, for 355 £ sterling, a tract of land called **Fortune**, originally granted to William Hutcheson; also part of a tract of land called the **Hickory Hills**, originally granted to sd Hutchison; also part of a tract of land called the **Mistake**, originally granted to James Stodert Jr; also part of a tract called **The Addition**, originally granted to William Pile; and part of a tract of land called **Monneyment**, originally granted to William Pile, son to the afd William Pile. All the afd lands are contiguous to each other, and are partly in CC and partly in Prince Georges County, bounded by a tract of land called **Charley**, originally granted to Randolph Ranson and now in the possession of Thomas Marshall Sr and Thomas Marshall Jr, containing and now laid out for about 375 acres. Signed - Gilbt Sprigg. Wit - John Hepburn, Jno Cooke.

Elizabeth Sprigg, the wife of the afd Gilbert Sprigg, relinquished her right of dower to the lands within mentioned. Recorded Jul 19, 1754.

We have no record of Elizabeth Clarke SPRIGG, mother of **Mary SPRIGG**, after her 1754 signing the land sale, above.

The location of Piles Delight is between the town of SHARPESBURGH MD and the Potamac R, roughly between Frederick Town & Haggartown. When Edward SPRIGG had it, it was Fred Co. Later it was Wash. Co. Edward had 2600 acres on Piles Delight which he divided up among children in his will, above. It's not likely

Gilbert moved to the portion he inherited in 1751 because it appears he sold all or part of it in 1754. His wife, Elizabeth Clarke SPRIGG, signed at that time (the last known record for her).

SOME QUEEN ANN's PARISH, PG CO Births:

Edward Sprigg	Elizabeth Pile,	April 26, 1720	dau of Dr. Richard Pile
Richard Sprigg	Born	April 28, 1721	
Edward Sprigg	Born	June 12, 1722	
James Sprigg	Born	January 27, 1724/25	
Thomas Sprigg	Born	February 21, 1726/27	
Elizabeth Sprigg	Born	July 27, 1728	
Gilbert Sprigg	Born	August 11, 1730	
Mary Sprigg	Born	August 17, 1732?	

Thomas Sprigg, Jr.	Margery ??	(Thomas was brother of Edward)
John Sprigg	Born	November 26, 1716
Mary Sprigg	Born	December 15, 1723
(Married Jeremiah Belt June 21, 1746)		

Osborn Sprigg (the elder, brother of Edward)	Elizabeth ??
Margaret Sprigg (the elder)	March 20, 1726

Osburn Sprigg (the elder, brother of Edward)	Rachel Belt,	July 11, 1727	dau of Col Joseph Belt
Lucy Sprigg	Born	January 09, 1728/29	
Ester Sprigg	Born	February 16, 1730	
Rachel Sprigg	Born	June 01, 1733	
Priscilla Sprigg	Born	September 26, 1735	



Samuel SPRIGG (c.1783– April 21, 1855)
served as the 17th Governor of the state
of Maryland from 1819 to 1822. Portrait
by Charles Willson Peale.

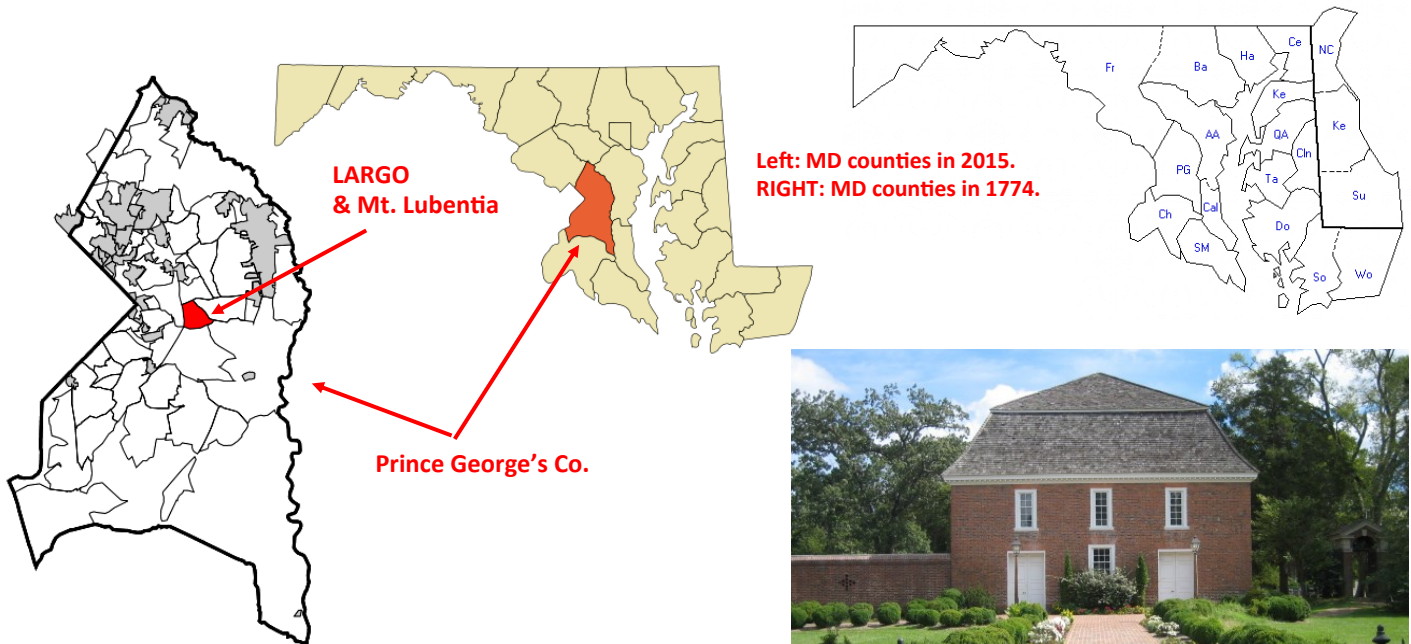
Samuel SPRIGG was probably born in PG Co, although conclusive proof has not been found. His father was Joseph SPRIGG and was married several times. He was likely born to his father's third wife, Margaret Elzey WEEMS between 1781-1783. After his father's death in 1800, he was adopted by his uncle, [Osborn SPRIGG the younger](#). He would eventually inherit Osborne's PG Co. estate called Northampton.

Biographical sketch of Edward SPRIGG, father of Gilbert SPRIGG and Margaret Sprigg DORSEY, grandfather of Mary Sprigg HARNE. Copied verbatim from Maryland State Archives

SPRIGG, EDWARD (1697-1751). BORN: in 1697, in Prince George's County; second son. NATIVE: third generation. RESIDED, in Queen Anne Parish, Prince George's County. FAMILY BACKGROUND. FATHER Thomas Sprigg (by 1670 by 1739). MOTHER. Margaret Mariartee (?-by 1739). UNCLE: Daniel Mariartee (ca. 1676-ca. 1726/27). BROTHERS: Thomas (?-1725); Osborn Sprigg (ca. 1707-1749/50). SISTERS: Priscilla, who married Ralph Crabb (?-1733/34); Margaret; Eleanor; and Elizabeth (?-1787), who married Turner Wootten (ca. 1695-1760). FIRST COUSINS: John Smith Prather (1706-1763); Sarah Pierce (?-ca. 1700), who married John Beall, of Lawson (ca. 1674-1751). NEPHEWS Thomas Sprigg (1715-1781); Edward Sprigg (ca. 1721-1790); Joseph Sprigg (1736-1800); **Osborn Sprigg (the younger ca. 1741-1815)**; Thomas Sprigg (ca. 1747-1809); Henry Wright Crabb (1722/23-1764); Francis King (1724/25-1771); and Thomas Sprigg Wootten (?-1789). NIECE: Margaret Sprigg (ca. 1726-1804), who married William Bowie (1721-1791). **MARRIED first**, on April 26, 1720, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Richard Pile (?-1731) and wife Mary. Her brother was William, who married Elizabeth (last name unknown). **MARRIED second**, ca. 1744, **Mary BELT** (1722-?), widow of Edward Hall (?-ca. 1741/42), daughter of Joseph Belt (ca. 1680-1761) and wife Hester (Esther) Beall; stepdaughter of Margery Wight Sprigg (?-1783). Mary was the granddaughter of Ninian Beale (ca. 1625-1717/18). She was the niece of Sarah Beall (?-1734), who married Samuel Magruder (1654-1711). Her brothers were John (ca. 1707-?); Joseph, Jr. (1717-1761); Tobias (1720-1785); Jeremiah (1724-1784); and James (1726-?). Her stepbrothers were Thomas Sprigg (1715-1781); Edward Sprigg (ca. 1721-1790). Her sisters were Anne (1708/9-?); Rachel (1711-?), who married Osborn Sprigg (the elder, ca. 1707-1749/50). Her first cousins were Joshua Beall (ca. 1719-ca. 1796); Thomas Beall, of George (1735-1819); and John Magruder (1694-1750). Her nephews were Joseph Sprigg (1736-1800); Osborn Sprigg (ca. 1741-1815); and Thomas Sprigg (ca. 1747-1809). Her niece was Elizabeth Belt (?-1808), who probably married Thomas Sprigg (ca. 1747-1809). Mary Belt Hall Sprigg married third, by 1756, Thomas Pindell (?-1779). CHILDREN. SONS: Richard (1721-ca. 1776), who was in "foreign parts" and presumed dead when his father died, but returned briefly to Maryland ca. 1769 before going to Virginia and North Carolina; Edward Sprigg (1723-1758); James (1724/25-1778), who married Elizabeth (?-1811); Thomas (1726/27-?); **Gilbert (?-1765)**; Jacob (?-1770); and Frederick. DAUGHTERS: Elizabeth; Mary; Margaret (? ca. 1783), who married in 1772 Samuel Dorsey (?-1777); and Lucy (1752-?), who married first, ca. 1774, Nicholas Dorsey (1741-1788), and second, in 1793, Thomas Sprigg (?-1810). STEPDAUGHTER: Ann Hall, who married Joshua Griffith (1730-?). ADDITIONAL COMMENT: Jacob, Frederick, Margaret, and Lucy were Sprigg's children by Mary Belt Hall; Lucy was born several months after Sprigg's death. PRIVATE CAREER. EDUCATION: literate. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Anglican, Queen Anne Parish, Prince George's County. SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES: Gent., by 1729. Sprigg's obituary states, "His death is much lamented not only for his firm and zealous conduct but for his friendly disposition and open candor." OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: merchant; planter. PUBLIC CAREER. LEGISLATIVE SERVICE: Lower House, Prince George's County, 1729-1731 (elected to the 2nd session of the 1728-1731 Assembly), 1732-1734 (Accounts 1-Cv), 1734/35-1737 (Accounts 1, Cv, 2-4; Bills of Credit 1, Cv), 1738 (Accounts), 1739-1741 (Accounts Cv-3), 1742-1744 (speaker), 1745 (speaker), 1745/46-1748 (speaker), 1749-1751 (Elections Cv-3; Laws 2; Accounts Cv-3), 1751 (elected to 1751-1754 Assembly, but died before the 1st session). OTHER PROVINCIAL OFFICE: justice, Provincial Court, commissioned 1732. LOCAL OFFICES: justice. Prince George's County, 1727-1731, 1747-1751 (quorum, 1747-1751); justice. Especial Court of Oyer, Terminer, and Gaol Delivery, Prince George's County, appointed 1747, 1748 (quorum, 1747, 1748); Queen Anne Parish Vestry, Prince George's County, 1723-1726, 1728-1731, 1742-1743, 1748-1750; churchwarden, Queen Anne Parish, Prince George's County, 1727, 1744. MILITARY SERVICE: captain, by 1728; major, by July 1733-at least November 1742; colonel, by November 1743-death. WEALTH DURING LIFETIME. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: 915 acres in Prince George's County (502 acres received as gift from father, 1722; 413 acres by patent). SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH: purchased at least 2,290 acres in Prince George's County, patented 500 acres in Prince George's (later became part of Frederick) County, and sold 354 acres in Prince George's County for a net gain of 2.436 acres, 1731-1739; patented 55 acres in Prince George's County and 400 acres in Frederick County, 1741-1748; sold 846 acres in Prince George's County and 75 acres in Frederick County, 1741-1748; gave 825 acres in Prince George's County to his son Richard before 1746; resurveyed two tracts in Frederick County in 1749 and 1751 for a net gain of 4,134 acres; sold 492 acres in Prince George's County, 1750. WEALTH AT DEATH. DIED: on November 30, 1751, in Prince George's County, after an illness of only 20 hours. PERSONAL PROPERTY. TEV, at least 18,760 pounds of tobacco, £1,165.2.11 current money (including 33 slaves, 54 oz. plate, medicines and surgeon's instruments, and books); FB, not calculated due to discrepancies in accounts, the last of which was filed in 1785. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Sprigg's debts included over £1,051.0.0 sterling owed to William Black, a merchant of London. His will directed that 785 acres in Prince George's County, including his 502-acre home plantation, be sold to pay his creditors. LAND: ca. 6,000 acres in Prince George's and Frederick counties.



Mt Lubentia, built by Enoch MAGRUDER (the elder) on his 1000 acre tract called LARGO, as it looked in 1936. Overton CARR studied here under Johnathan BOUCHER 1771-74. It's unclear how much of the original structure is visible in this photo. By 1776, Overton was living close by with his new wife, Mary Ann Addison and 2 children, possibly on his father-in law's land. Fifteen miles away from LARGO was the SPRIGG family home and estate called NORTHAMPTON. John P. HARN suspects Mary SPRIGG lived first at Northampton after her father died in 1765, then, maybe with a sister or two, went to live with her aunt, (or cousin) Margaret Sprigg DORSEY in Elkridge, sometime after their mother died, but before 1783.



Original St. Barnabas Anglican Church in Upper Marlboro, PG Co, where Osborn SPRIGG and Jonathan BOUCHER had their "altercation."



Overton CARR, b. 1752 Louisa Co, VA, m. PG Co, MD, d. 1804 PG Co age 52, and his spouse Mary Ann ADDISON had 4 Children: Eleanor Boucher b. abt. 1772, Jonathan Boucher b. abt. 1775, Elizabeth b. abt 1779, Overton Jr. b. abt 1783. **Both records below show him in Prince George's Co. Maryland.**

44		Male black under 16	Male black above 16	Male white under 16	Male white above 16	Female under 16	Female white above 16	Slaves above 16	Slaves under 16
Overton Carr	25:30:22:25:19:15:7:4:4:1	1	11	388	420	85	776	695	727
Ann	30:34:24:30:2								
Male slaves	22:33:24:24:31:16:23:35:19								
20:14:10:8:5:3:1:9:8:1:1:6:4:13:14:5:2				6	5		5	23	38
3:2:1:4:									
Female d. 28:27:21:38:30:36:36:									
38:20:16:35:16:18:7:5:3:3:4:13									
10:2:15:9:10:7:7:4:10:7:12:1:2									
William Bayne	47:12:8:3								

ABOVE: Overton CARR's 1776 colonial census record. This is one year after the altercation between Osborne SPRIGG and Johnathan BOUCHER (Overton's mentor), and about 7 years before Overton Carr HARNE is born in Elkridge. Enoch MAGRUDER also appears on this 1776 census, not far away. Jonathan BOUCHER isn't enumerated since he fled to the UK one year earlier, chased out of town for his pro-British views. Overton is 25 years old. His wife, (Mary) Ann ADDISON, is 30. In addition to them there are five males over 16, five males under 16, three females over 16 and one female under 16. Overton and Ann had 4 children of their own, but probably only two were born by 1776: the baby girl (Eleanor) and baby boy (John), seen above. So there are 12 white people in Overton's household who are not a part of his immediate family. Their exact ages can be seen above. It is a mystery who these people are. It could be a mixed family, or possibly three separate families living together. Maybe the enumeration rules of 1776 allowed families to be lumped together under the land-owners name? Although this land might be owned by Ann's father. By the 1790 census, each head of household would have it's own entry, no matter where they lived. Overton has 61 slaves, ages and gender recorded above. The 1776 census records for Osborne SPRIGG, Margaret Sprigg DORSEY, Mary SPRIGG and John HARN (of Elkridge) have not survived. Mary SPRIGG would have been about 15 in 1776 and likely living with Samuel and Margaret DORSEY in Elkridge. **BELOW: Overton CARR's 1790 census record.**

278		Free white Male under 16 years	Free white Male above 16 years	Free white Female under 16 years	Free white Female above 16 years	All others	Slaves	Total
Head of Family	250	381	250	38	2428	4377		
Ann & Peter			2			4		
James Michael		1	4			6		
John & Sarah	2		2	4		12		
John John			3			3		
Charles & William		2	1			4		
Charles Edward	1	3	1			6		
William & Sarah			2		4	9		
Ann & James	2	1	3		10	12		
William & Sarah	2		1		21	24		
John John	1	2	1		17	21		
John John	1		1		7	19		
John & Sarah	3		2		228	233		
John & Sarah	2	2	4	2	2	37		
John & Sarah	2		1		23	28		

279		Free white Male under 16 years	Free white Male above 16 years	Free white Female under 16 years	Free white Female above 16 years	All others	Slaves	Total
Head of Family	520	100	834	15	3192	5003		
Ann & Peter								
John & Sarah	3	1	1		19	24		
John & Sarah	1	3	1		3	11		
John & Sarah	3	1	1	1	5	12		
John & Sarah		2	2		1	9		
John & Sarah	1	3	5		3	12		
John & Sarah	1	6	2		5	17		
John & Sarah	1				3	4		
John & Sarah	2	2	5		14	23		
John & Sarah	1	2	8		1	18		
John & Sarah	1	3	5		3	12		
John & Sarah	1	2	2		2	7		
John & Sarah	2				10	10		
John & Sarah	1	1	1		13	16		
John & Sarah	2	2	3		20	27		
John & Sarah	1		4		30	35		

In 1790 Overton's household had 2 boys under 16, 1 boy over 16, himself, 3 females of unknown ages and his wife. Benjamin CARR on right side of image and a John CARR also in PG Co. in 1790 do not seem to be related to Overton.

Dorsey's Elkridge Furnace

Small wooden building in the foreground is thought to be slave quarters built about 1790-1800.



From Wikipedia: Caleb Dorsey, an ironmaster aware of iron ore found in the Patapsco River valley, established Elkridge Furnace in 1751 and Dorsey's Forge upriver after 1761. Both projects took advantage of England's need for iron from the colonies which resulted in repealing all taxes on iron pigs in 1750 and iron bar in 1757 respectively. The Furnace bellows ran on water power; Water was diverted to a water wheel through a water race. The turning waterwheel drove a gear shift that powered the bellows which fanned the forge's charcoal fire. Dorsey's Forge made nails and horseshoes against English law forbidding finished production in the Col-

onies. During the American Revolutionary War he made cannons and bayonets. **In 1772, Samuel and Edward Dorsey inherited their father Caleb's estate. In 1787 Samuel died, there were 9 or more slaves that worked his operation at the time.** The Ellicott brothers from Pennsylvania created the Avalon Iron Works in 1822, purchasing Dorsey's Forge and the Elkridge Furnace land. Andrew Ellicott built new furnace in 1826 manufacturing nails and rolled and split iron. Pig iron was used to create nails using waterpower at the forge in the 1800s. More than 100 people worked at the complex by the 1850s. The same year the Ellicott's furnace operations were foreclosed on by the Maryland Bank after iron prices dropped drastically. The forge, factory and mill were destroyed in a flood in 1868. The Furnace was acquired by the Great Falls Iron Company in 1854, and operated until 1873 when floodwaters mixed with molten iron, exploding the facility. Two structures that remained including the Furnace Inn are in a small extension of the Patapsco Valley State Park.

Dorsey's Belmont Manor

Built 1738. This is the original building.

From Wikipedia:

Dr. Mordecai Moore, Society of Friends in Maryland founder, received a tract of 1,368 or 1,662 acres of land above Elkridge Landing called "Moore's Morning Choice", which was granted by King William III's 1695 land patent. Moore's Morning Choice was situated on a ridge from which there are views of the lower Patapsco River Valley. Belmont Estate included part of that land. Caleb Dorsey (1710-1722), of Hockley-in-the-Hole on the Severn River, was an early industrialist and farmer. He operated forges and iron furnaces along the Patapsco River, near Elkridge. About 1735, Caleb Dorsey Sr. purchased Moore's property, and an adjoining tract Rockburn, for his sons Edward and Caleb Dorsey, Jr. operating it as a plantation with up to 94 slaves providing agricultural labor. Caleb Dorsey, Jr. built his home "Belmont", in 1738. Caleb Dorsey and his wife Priscilla Hill (died 1781) were buried onsite at Belmont. Caleb Dorsey, Jr.'s son Edward inherited the property. Edward later gave the property to his daughter, Priscilla.

From The Ellicott City website:

In 1732, Caleb Dorsey Sr., of Annapolis and Hockley-in-the Hole on the Severn River purchased the land in which Belmont now resides. Caleb Dorsey's son, Caleb Jr, had several iron forges on the creeks that fed onto the Patapsco River. Caleb Dorsey Jr. was an avid foxhunter. Once, while tracking a rare gray fox, he found himself in unfamiliar territory, near the home of Priscilla Hill. Their fortuitous meeting resulted in friendship, then marriage. The elder Dorsey gave the land to his son as a wedding present and the younger Caleb built the manor house. On either side of the front door were placed two carved plaques, "CPD 1738". Caleb and Priscilla had three sons and six daughters. When Caleb died in 1772, his son Edward inherited the property, along with the iron forges and several other tracts of land.



Summary of the 1783 Tax List , possibly showing Mary SPRIGG living with her paternal aunt
(or possibly cousin). To see the original, handwritten returns: <http://www.mdssar.org/membership/marylandtaxlists>

		Land Owned	Slaves	Livestock	White Males Any Age	White Females Any Age	White Males 16 to 50 Years old	NOTES
Margaret Sprigg DORSEY	Elkridge Hundred	Chews Reso- lution 830a, Grove 100a	38	13 horses 34 cattle	1 -Edward D. <16 yrs old	5 -Margaret D. -Mary Ann D. -Eleanor D. -Mary SPRIGG -Amy SPRIGG?	0	Margaret is Mary SPRIGG's paternal aunt (or cousin). A month or two after this record, she dies, mentions Mary SPRIGG in her will as living with her 1783.
John HEARN	Elkridge Hundred	None	8	2 horses	1 -John	0	1 John is still single, 16-50 years old	He probably m. Mary SPRIGG, who was nearby. He was abt. 25. How did he get 8 slaves? Possibly from Margaret Sprigg Dorsey? Was he a soldier? The war ended in 1783 although not everyone served that long. Is Elizabeth related?
Elizabeth HERRING	Elkridge Hundred	None	0	0	1 -Unknown, <16 yrs old	2 -Elizabeth -Unknown	0	Unplaced. She may be the same as near Michael's family on the 1790-1810 censuses.
John HERRING	Patuxent Hundred	None	0	0	1 -John 50+ yrs old	3 -Unknown	0	<u>This John was not known to us previously.</u>
Michael HERRING	Patuxent Hundred	None		2 horses 4 cattle	4 -Michael -Isaac -Wm. -John	2 -Michaels wife (unknown) -His oldest daughter?	1 -Michael	This is one of the earliest records for Michael. This location is near where he bought about 150 acres 1790-1800. Since he is not yet 51 years old, he was born after 1732.

NOTES ABOUT LOCATION:

Michael HERRING, above, is on the 1790 census in AA Co. but the 1790 census doesn't note which district he is in. We know Michael was in Patuxent Hundred in 1783 (above) since it is part of the tax record. Comparing surnames, there was a very large correlation between the 1783 Patuxent Hundred Tax List and the 1790 census (district unknown) on the pages near where Michael HERRING appears. Thus Michael HERRING was in Patuxent Hundred in 1783, and he was still there in 1790. He stayed in the same area.

The same surname comparison was done between the Elkridge Hundred 1783 Tax List showing John HEARN and **Mary SPRIGG** (if she is in Marg. DORSEY's household) and the 1790 census on the pages near where Mary HARN, widow of John HEARN, appears. But in this case there was no surname correlation between 1783 and 1790, meaning **Mary Sprigg** HARN's residence in 1790 (when she is John HARN's widow) is not the same as her residence in 1783, when she is living with Margaret Sprigg DORSEY. This is not surprising since she would be expected to move after getting married. But since John HEARN was also in Elkridge in 1783, did he move too? Where was Mary living in 1790?

John HEARN of Elkridge, husband of **Mary SPRIGG**, died 1788, abt 30 yrs old, 2 years before the 1790 census.

Possible Identity of Elizabeth HERRING, in Elkridge Hundred in 1783, in Patuxent in 1790

Possibility #1: Elizabeth HERRING on the 1790 Census is John HERRING's widow.

Pros: She shares his name and his location. John's death would explain her existence near the other HEARNs (HERRINGs) in the Patuxent Hundred area in 1790, where she appears as a single woman raising 3- 6 children on her own. She lives very close to other HEARNs 1800-1810 as well. If Elizabeth isn't the widow of a HERRING, she may be a sibling of one and is either raising other people's children... or is raising her own children out of wedlock (this could support George Upton HARN's version of the family origin although maybe not in the right generation).

Cons: An Elizabeth HERRING appears on the 1783 tax list for Elkridge Hundred, head of household, when John Herring was still alive. The Elkridge Elizabeth may have moved to Patuxent, to be counted on the 1790 census. And there is an unplaced female (unknown age) in Michael's household in 1790 who could be John's widow allowing the Elizabeth in 1790 to be the one previously recorded in Elkridge. But wouldn't John's widow have her own entry, regardless of where she lived? As Elizabeth does? Note: If both John and his wife died prior to 1790, the Elizabeth on the 1790 Patuxent census could be the same one found in 1783 in Elkridge. See three pages forward for an image of Elizabeth on the 1790 census.

Conclusion: There is only a 50/50 chance Elizabeth is the widow of John HERRING.

Possibility #2: Elizabeth HERRING in Elkridge 1783, and Elizabeth in Patuxent 1790, are the same person.

Pros: There is only one Elizabeth HERRING in the area in 1790. Elkridge Hundred and Patuxent Hundred probably shared a border (no map is available), making it possible Elizabeth of Elkridge was very near the Patuxent HERRINGs in 1783. It seems unlikely there would be two different Elizabeth HERRINGs, each raising children on their own, living in the same area. But disruptions caused by the war could account for that.

Cons: Elizabeth was an extremely common name then, so there may have been two. For there to have been only one, it would mean that Elizabeth, if she was the wife of John HERRING of Patuxent, set up her own household separate from her husband's and had several of their children with her while he had the rest. That seems unlikely (unless she was in Elkridge because of John HEARN's soldiering. He is also counted there in 1783 and could be her child). However, if Elizabeth of 1783 is not the Elizabeth of 1790, what happened to her? She may have married or died 1783-90 to account for their being only one Elizabeth Herring in AA Co. in 1790.

Conclusion: None at this time.

OVERALL CONCLUSION: There are too many variables and too few records to make a definitive placement of Elizabeth HERRING, other than to say she is related to Michael HEARN of AA.

Unplaced John HEARNs of AA Co.

With the appearance of the new John HERRING in 1783, the fact that Mary SPRIGG's husband is sometimes referred to as John HARN "3rd" makes more sense as there are now 3 John HEARNs in the area: 1) John HARN of Frederick Co, 2) The new John HERRING of Patuxent and, 3) John HEARN who married Mary SPRIGG.

But ... what if John of Frederick was too distant to be counted.... and there was yet another John in AA Co? The speculation below tries to assign our few existing records for John HEARN in AA Co, to three different Johns . . . not including John HARN of Frederick Co.

#1. John HERRING of Patuxent

b. before 1733
m.
d. 1784-89? (before 1790 census)

-mentioned as debtor in Wm HALL's estate papers, with Michael, in Elkridge, 1771
-Patuxent Hundred tax list, 1783



These two could be cousins, both descending from Daniel HEARN Sr. Or just one might be. Or neither. But Daniel Sr, b. abt 1690, d. abt. 1758 in Elkridge, very likely left descendants in the area. There is record of a Daniel HEARN Jr, in 1749. These two Johns seem to be of the same generation.

#2. John HEARN of Elkridge

b. before 1747 (to be 30-ish in the 1777 record, below)
m.
d. 1784-89? (before 1790 census)

-recommended to be officer, Feb 1777
-Elkridge Hundred tax list, 1783, 8 slaves



From Ellen SMITH's 2008 study of Overton Carr HARNE (Ellen descends from Overton C. HARNE)

June 27, 1776 - Will of Priscilla Sprigg, Prince Georges County, Maryland, Wills 41, f.162. Inv.* Accts.* She wills to her sister, Mary Sprigg, 2 negroes and personalty. Test: Nich's. Dorsey, son of Henry; **John Harn, 3rd.**

August 15, 1783 - Will of Amey Sprigg of Anne Arundel Co. "I give & bequeath unto my sister, Mary Harn, wife of **Jn. Harn**, my Negro Woman named Sarah & her increase also. One pair Silver Buckles to her & her heirs for ever."

John P. HARN's note: Overton's obituary says his father (John HARN 3rd) fought in the Rev War. But John HARN III took the fidelity oath on 1778. If someone was a soldier, was the fidelity oath still necessary? John may have taken the oath if he quit soldering before the end of the war. Or, he may have served after taking oath. But didn't most people do one or the other, rather than both?

John HARN 3rd could be the son of either John above. But since John HARN 3rd is from Elkridge, and since YDNA testing done in 2009 does NOT show Michael HEARN and Overton HARNE shared a common male ancestor, John HEARN of Elkridge may be the more likely parent of John 3rd.

#3. John HARN 3rd of Elkridge

b. by 1758
m. 1783
d. 1788

-witness P. Sprigg's will, June 1776
-fidelity oath, March 1778
-son Overton Carr HARNE born, 1780-86
-marriage to Mary Sprigg, Jul 1783 in Balt
-witness A. Sprigg's will, Aug 1783

Note: John HARN of Frederick and Michael HEARN of AA share a common male ancestor but Overton did not, as proven by Y-DNA testing in 2009. In 1859, George Upton HARN wrote that Overton C. HARN was related to the families of John HARN of Frederick and Michael HEARN of AA, through a female HEARN. (Thus our interest in Elizabeth HERRING, who could be a HEARN by birth, rather than by marriage.) But also in George's letter: Overton HARNE said in 1847 that he wasn't aware of a family connection.

6. Return of Officers who have belong'd & now are actually in the 4th Maryland Regt between the 10th of Dec. 1776 and this Day 30th August 1778.

Officers Names	Date of 1st Commission	Date of Resignation, Death, Etc.	By the Vacancy of	Date of Promotion	Promoted to
James G. Hall Col.	16. Dec. 1776				
John Smith Col.	no date				
John G. Howard Maj.	10th Dec. 1776				
Captains					
Edw. Norwood	16. Dec. 1776	15. Oct. 1777			
Daniel Dorsey	Ditto	26. May 1777			
Thomas Yeates	Ditto				
Thomas Landale	Ditto				
Joseph Burgejs	no date				
Sam. Goodman	16. Dec. 1776	16. Dec. 1777			
William J. Bourne	Ditto				
Jonathan Sellman	Ditto				
2nd Lieutenants					
Edw. Oldham	Ditto		Capt. Yeates	26. May 1777	Captain
James Smith	no date		Capt. Dorsey	15. Oct. 1777	Ditto
William Bailey	10th Dec. 1776		Capt. Burgejs	15. Dec. 1777	Ditto
John G. Bell	Ditto				
Edw. Spurrrior	Ditto	17. Feb. 1778			
Wm. Shorecliff	Ditto				
William Adams	Ditto				
Wm. Duval	Ditto	15. Apr. 1777			
2nd Lieutenants					
Nich. Talbot	Ditto	16. Nov. 1777	Duval	16. April 1778	1st Lieut.
Thomas Connolly	15. Jan. 77		Oldham	26. May 1777	Ditto
Adam Hoops	16. Dec. 76	1st July 1778	Smith or Bailey	15. Oct. 1777	Ditto
John Kellie	16. Dec. 76	1st April 1778	Talbot	16. Nov. 1777	Ditto
Samuel Grubb	16. Dec. 76	1st April 1778	Smith or Bailey	15. Dec. 1777	Ditto
Stephen Thomadine	16. Dec. 76		Shorecliff	17. Feb. 1778	Ditto
Charles Sewell	Ditto	17. Nov. 1777			
Hearn		17. Oct. 1777			
Ensigns					
Nicholas Dorsey	16. Dec. 1776		Talbot's company	16. April 1778	2nd Lieut.
John Hamilton	10th Dec. 76		Grubb	17. Apr. 1778	4th Lieut.
John Brown	10th Dec. 76		Connolly	26. May 1777	2nd Lieut.
Nath. Swearing	10th Dec. 76		Kellie	17. July 1778	1st Lieut.
Wm. Fairfield	Ditto	June 77	Hearn	17. Oct. 77	2nd Lieut.
Edw. Edwards	Ditto	Sept. 77	Hoops	15. Dec. 77	Ditto
John Adams	Ditto	Sept. 77			
John Colgate	16. June 77				
Parker M. Lee	16. June 77				

Received from _____

By the O. War Dept. Returned to Files Dec. 18. 1857.

am. m. l. S. l.

"A RETURN OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE BELONG'D TO AND NOW ARE ACTUALLY IN THE 4TH MARYLAND REGIMENT BETWEEN THE 10TH OF DEC. 1776 AND THIS DAY 30TH AUGUST 1778."

Includes the names of Wm. S. BOWIE who married the widow of Mary SPRIGG's brother (John Clark SPRIGG) Elizabeth Brookes SPRIGG in 1781. It also has the names of John Sprigg BELT (a 2nd cousin of Mary SPRIGG) and Edward SPURRIOR both of whom were living with (or near) Mary Sprigg HARN, widow of John HARN 3rd, on the 1790 census.

The name **HEARN** appears twice with no first name.

HEARN was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant Dec, 1776. He vacated that position Oct, 1777. We don't know why he vacated: "Resignation, Death, Etc."

We don't know if this is a record for John HARN 3rd, husband of Mary SPRIGG. But the 1790 census, in which Edward SPURRIOR and John Sprigg BELT appear living with or immediately next to, John's widow, suggests it is, or possibly that of his (unproven) father, John HEARN.

The 4th Maryland Regiment was organized on 27 March 1776 with eight companies from Baltimore, Anne Arundel and Somerset counties. It was authorized 16 September 1776 for service with the Continental Army and assigned to the main 27 December 1776. It was assigned to the 2d Maryland Brigade 22 May 1777. The regiment was re-organized to nine companies 12 May 1779. On 5 April 1780 the 2d Maryland Brigade was re-assigned to the Southern Department. On 1 January 1781 the regiment was relieved from the 2d Maryland Brigade. On 24 September 1781 the regiment was assigned to Gist's Brigade in the main Continental Army. Three days later, Gist's Brigade was re-assigned to the Southern Department. On 4 January 1782 the regiment was re-assigned to the Maryland Brigade in the Southern Department. The regiment would see action during the Battle of Brandywine, Battle of Germantown, Battle of Monmouth, Battle of Camden, Battle of Guilford Court House and the Battle of Yorktown. It was disbanded 1 January 1783 at Charleston, South Carolina.

1790 Census Record of Mary Sprigg HARN

[illegible]

Unplaced

See 2 pages previous for possible placement of these records.

HEARN, JOHN. On 20 Feb 1777, Thomas Dorsey and John Dorsey of Elk Ridge wrote to the Council of Safety recommending that the bearer, John Hearn, should be an officer in the troops being raised; he served with the Elk Ridge Battalion from the first of the disputes with Great Britain, and would have cheerfully marched to reinforce Gen. Washington, at the Council's request, had he been backed by a sufficient number. {CMSP Red Books, Part 2, item 933}

HARN, JOHN, III, on 12 March 1778, took the Oath of Fidelity to the State of MD before John Dorsey. {CMSP Red Books, Part 3, item 155}

HEARN, JOHN, is listed in the 1783 Assessment List of Elk Ridge Hundred, AA Co., but he did not own any land.

HARN, JOHN, is listed as dec. in November 1788 Court. Mary Harn appears for him. {AAJU November 1788 Court:149}

John Sprigg BELT, Edward SPURRIOR and Mary HARN are living next to each other in 1790, 2 years after John HARN 3rd of Elkridge died. Although they are given separate households, since they are directly next to each other, it is possible two or all three households actually lived together. If this census had been taken two years earlier, in 1788, would see John HARN living next to his fellow officers (unproven) from the MD 4th Regiment, John S. BELT and Ed SPURRIOR? After John's death, Mary doesn't appear to associate with the AA HEARNs. Overton Carr HARNE named

his first son John and his first daughter Mary. He knew who his parents were. It isn't positively proven this census record shows Mary Sprigg HARN.

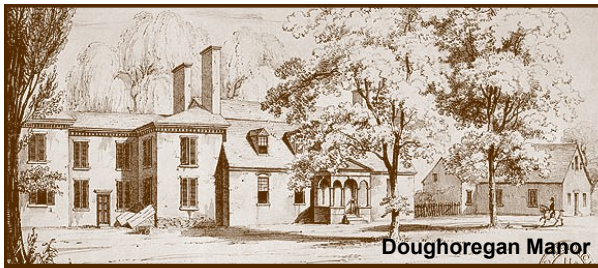
Elkridge Area, Elkridge Town, Elkridge Landing

"Elkridge" originally referred to the northern part of Ann Arundel County.

"Elkridge" was also the name of a town on the Patapsco River.

"Elkridge Landing" was the name of the port itself, where wharves were built specifically to load casks of local tobacco onto merchant ships bound for England.

In the late 1600s, colonists moved slowly inland from the Chesapeake Bay. Settlers patented land, or identified and surveyed it, then claimed it with warrants from Lord Baltimore's land agent. Ships sailed up the Patapsco River anchoring below The Great Falls and a port soon developed there. Elk roamed the hills above the valley and the area became known as the Ridge of Elk, or **Elk Ridge**. The location where the ships loaded and unloaded their cargo became known as Elkridge Landing. In 1733, the Maryland General Assembly authorized a town named Jansen Town to be established at the Landing. There were to be 40 lots on a tract of 30 acres. Although Jansen Town never happened, the Hammonds, a prominent land-owning family, divided Elk Ridge Landing into 50 lots in the 1750s. The largest land owners were Patrick Macgill, Joshua Griffith, John and Joshua Dorsey, Philip Hammond, and **Charles Carroll (of Annapolis)**. The landing (port) existed for about 100 years. Colonists shipped tobacco from their farms through the landing to England. The planter packed the dried tobacco leaves into large wooden barrels (called hogsheads) and rolled them to the landing. These routes were called "rolling roads." By the mid-eighteenth century an iron furnace at the Landing was producing raw iron for export. Caleb Dorsey Jr. built and operated the furnace. Caleb Dorsey began to mine ore along the Patapsco and was the builder and owner of **Elk Ridge** Furnace, established in 1750. He also helped establish the port of Elk Ridge to ship his products to England. With this, Elk Ridge Landing became second only to Annapolis among Anne Arundel County seaports in the mid-1700's. A competing Iron furnace was built just a few miles to the east, between Elkridge Town and Baltimore town by the Carrolls. One of Dr. Carroll's (Charles "The Surgeon") speculative purchases was in 1732 on the Patapsco River, a 2,568-acre tract which was rich in iron ore. This land, now known as Carroll Park, was just west of Baltimore. Dr. Charles Carroll The Surgeon, along with Charles Carroll of Annapolis and his brother Daniel Carroll of Duddington, Daniel Dulany and Benjamin Tasker, formed the Baltimore Iron Works on this land. Extreme environmental damage to the



Patapsco was recorded in the Maryland Act of 1753, Chap. 27, entitled 'AN ACT to prevent injuring the navigation to Baltimore-town, and to the (tobacco) inspecting house at **Elk-Ridge Landing**, on Patapsco river'. Extract: *"WHEREAS it is represented to this general assembly, that by opening and digging into the banks of Patapsco river for iron stone, large quantities of earth and sand are thrown and washed into the said river, and navigable branches thereof, by which practice (if continued,) the channel of the said river, and navigable branches aforesaid, will, in a short time, be so filled up, that vessels of any burthen must be prevented from coming into the best and most secure harbours in the said river, and the navigation thereof greatly obstructed."* The Patapsco to Elkridge Landing did silt up and become un-navigable, because of mining and ballast from the ships being thrown overboard to make room for cargo. At Elkridge town, Caleb Dorsey received a large land grant from his father as a wedding gift, where he built his family home. Later generations called the property "Belmont" and it remained in the Dorsey family until the mid-twentieth Century. Margaret Sprigg DORSEY, is supposedly buried at Belmont. Although Elkridge ceased to serve as a port after the Revolutionary War, it has continued to exist through the centuries. Because Elkridge was a very early settlement, it was the name used to refer to most of early upper Anne Arundel County. Charles Carroll referred to his place, Doughoregan Manor, as being at Elkridge. (Today Doughoregan Manor is located at Ellicott City.) Elkridge has a rich history of industries including pig-iron forging, basket weaving, paper, cotton and grist milling, as well as employment from the B&O Railroad. The Thomas Viaduct (photo, right), built in 1833 and located over Levering Avenue, is the oldest stone curved bridge in the world. Elkridge did not escape the Civil War. Union troops guarded the viaduct and the thoroughfare to Baltimore City by camping on Lawyers Hill, a community of summer estates built over the years by residents such as Caleb Dorsey, Judge George Washington Dobbin, Thomas Donaldson, John Latrobe, and the Penniman family. These estates were a neutral meeting place for entertainment for both Northern and Southern sympathizers during the war. Neighbors did not betray neighbors and each protected others' property from advancing troops.

