

A Pictorial History  
**Howard  
County**

by Joetta M. Cramm

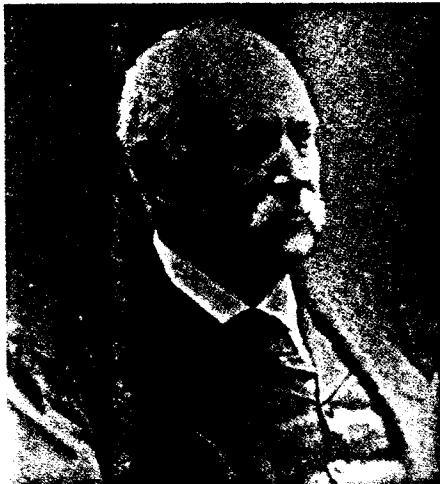


*Waverly was the home of George Howard and his wife Prudence Gough Ridgely. The couple married in 1811 and received the property as a wedding gift from George's father, John Eager Howard. Howard had bought the property in 1786 and rented it to the Frosts, whose own property was across the Old Frederick Road. George and Prudence named their home after the novel by the same name, which was very popular in America. The original land was patented and called The Mistake by Daniel Carroll. He sold it to John Dorsey who gave it to his youngest son, Nathan. Nathan built the main section in the mid-1700s. After Nathan had years of financial problems, two of his brothers came to his rescue and Edward Dorsey became the sole owner. It was this Dorsey who sold it to Howard. The Howards modernized the house and added the hyphen and servants' wing.*



*Prudence Ridgely was the daughter of Charles Carnan Ridgely of Hampton, one of the wealthiest families in Maryland. The property has recently been renovated by the owners, Preserva-*

*tion Maryland, and it is available for rental. Waverly is located at Maryland 99 and Marriottsville Road. From the author's collection*



*John Lee Carroll served as governor of Maryland from 1876 to 1880. His election followed a bitter contest when he opposed J. Morrison Harris, a prominent member of the Know-Nothing party, who used the fact of Mr. Carroll's Roman Catholicism as a matter of great criticism. However, Carroll won the election by 10,000 votes. The handling of the B & O strike in July 1877 was the outstanding accomplishment of his term. Due to a downturn in the economy, the railroad stated that they were reducing wages ten percent for all workers making one dollar a day or more. The workers went on strike and other workers were hired, which resulted in violent activities. The governor ordered the National Guard to Cumberland where the strikers were doing the greatest damage. Those sympathetic to the strikers tried to detain the military at the Camden station,*

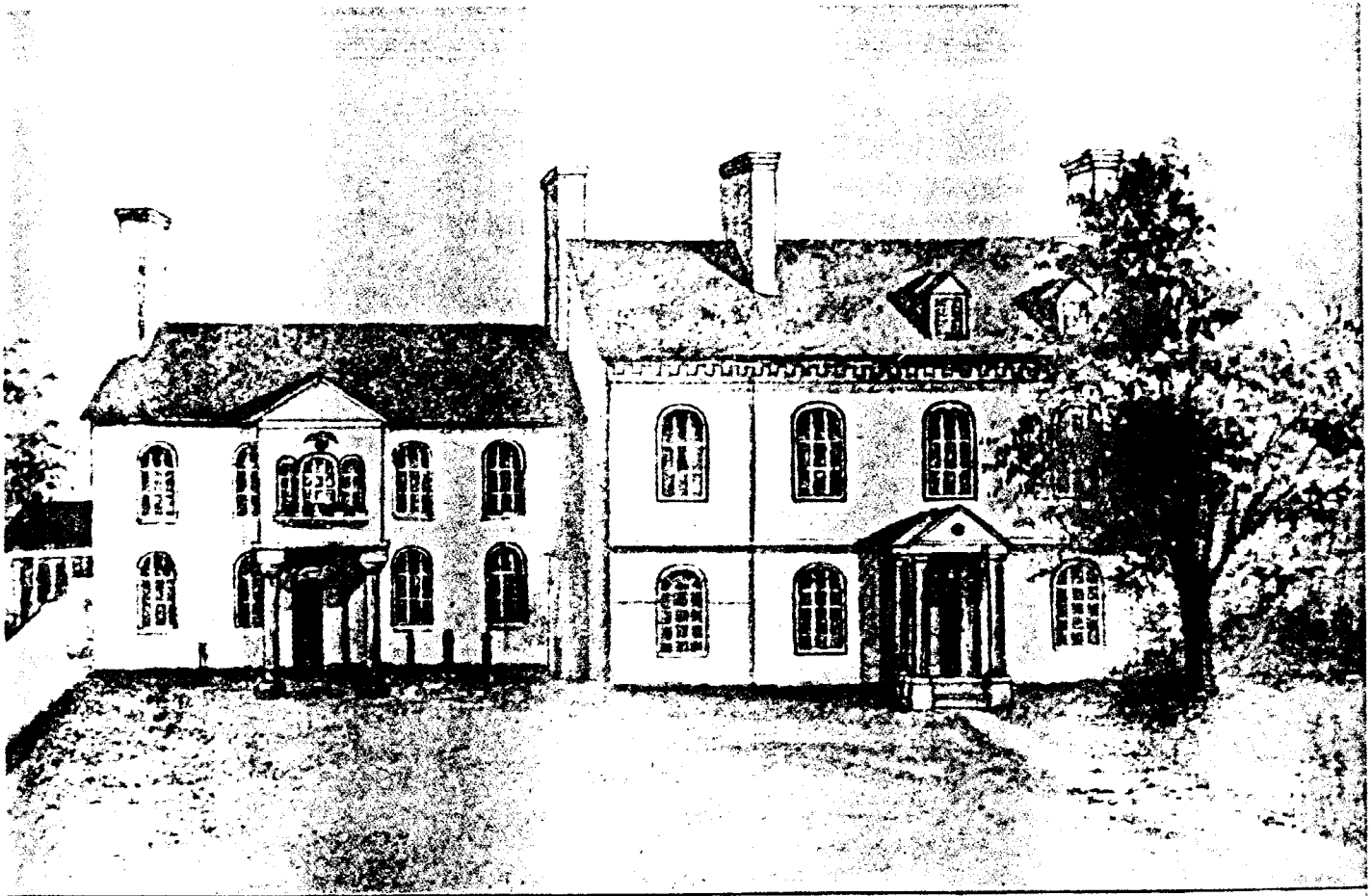
*Doughoregan Manor was the home of Gov. John Lee Carroll. It is located off Maryland 144 and remains in the Carroll family. This interesting photo shows palm trees landscaping the front of the house. The original portion of the house is the center, which was built in the 1730s by the Signer's father. The structure was one and a half stories. Before the Signer's death, he had started the addition to the left and extended it to the original section. His grandson completed*

*the home in the 1830s, raising the center portion to two full stories and connecting it to the chapel, on the right, making a 300-foot-long structure. A brick house, it is painted yellow to help seal the bricks from moisture. This was Charles Carroll of Carrollton's country home, where he relaxed and enjoyed his family and friends. Entertaining was casual and visitors were always welcome in his days. Enoch Pratt Free Library collection, reproduced by permission*



*which resulted in riots before the troops could leave. Carroll was able to quell the riots and settle the matter peacefully. He was the great-grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and of Thomas Sim Lee, once a Maryland governor. Born at Homewood in Baltimore in 1830, he moved to Doughoregan at age three. He was educated by tutors, at Mount St. Mary's College at Emmittsburg, Georgetown University, St. Mary's College in Baltimore, and Harvard Law School. He traveled extensively in Europe before returning to practice law in 1854. He*

*married Anita Phelps of New York and moved there. He returned to Maryland at the advent of the Civil War when his father developed a serious illness. In 1876, he purchased Doughoregan Manor from his brother, Charles, and in the same year his wife died, leaving five sons and four daughters. These children received their education in schools in France. In 1877, he re-married. He and Mary Carter Thompson of Virginia had one child. Enoch Pratt Free Library collection, reproduced by permission*



**Carroll Mansion in 1853.**

*Charles Carroll of Carrollton spent his years as an active, patriotic citizen at the family's mansion house in Annapolis. Located on Carroll (Spa) Creek, the home was started by his father about 1735. It, too, was a property that grew through the years. By 1853, it was this large stately home. Today, the smaller section is gone. The property is a part of St. Mary's seminary. A connection has been made from newer buildings to what was the front entrance; therefore, it does not present this same appearance. Courtesy of M. E. Warren*



*This portrait of Charles Carroll of Carrollton was made to hang in the State House in Annapolis, along with the other three Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Thomas Sully portrait was commissioned by the state of Maryland after the signer's death. Sully began*

*the painting October 22, 1833, and completed it January 27, 1834. He based it on earlier studies and sketches that he had made for a portrait for the Marquess Wellesley. Enoch Pratt Free Library collection, reproduced by permission*