

## CARROLL COUNTY.

The erection of Carroll County occasioned one of the liveliest political controversies within the annals of the State and finally became one of the influences leading up to the constitutional amendment<sup>10</sup> which introduced marked changes in the manner of selecting the delegates and Governor. As early as 1830 the number of inhabitants in what is now Carroll County is said to have been over 20,000. These people found difficulty in transacting their business at the County Courts and the more progressive citizens in the vicinity of Westminster and Taneytown began to agitate the question of the establishment of a new county. The aroused public interest sought satisfaction in three different ways. It was suggested that Baltimore and vicinity be separated from the rest of Baltimore County and that a new county seat more centrally located be chosen. A second suggestion was that a portion of Frederick County be erected into a new county, and the third suggestion involved the taking of portions of Baltimore and Frederick counties for the formation of a new division. This last suggestion gradually gained the ascendancy until a Memorial was presented to the Legislature by sundry citizens of Frederick and Baltimore counties, praying for an alteration in the formation of said counties. This was published in the Maryland Public Documents for the December session of 1831 and issued in pamphlet form. According to Scarff the boundaries of the new county desired were to run as follows:

Beginning at Parr's Spring, at the head of the western branch of the Patapsco River, and running with said branch, binding on Anne Arundel County, to the north branch of said river; thence running up said branch, excluding the same, to the old mill on Dr. Moore Fall's land, including said mill; thence north seventeen degrees east to the Pennsylvania line; thence, binding on said line westerly to Rock Creek, one of the head-waters of the Monocacy River; thence with said creek and river, excluding the same, to Double Pipe Creek; thence with said creek and Little Pipe Creek and Sam's Creek, including their waters, to Maurois' mill, excluding said mill, and thence with a straight line to Parr's Spring, the beginning.

This memorial was referred by the Legislature to a special committee who ultimately introduced a bill which was passed by the General Assembly. The boundaries there defined were almost exactly those

<sup>10</sup> Acts of 1836, Ch. 197.