

JUG BAY FARM

Patricia V. Melville

Jug Bay Farm became an entity through the efforts of John R. Riggelman who with his wife Grace I. began to purchase land along the Patuxent River in 1942. The first acquisition encompassed 200.84 acres. In 1943 he obtained an adjoining 54.46 acres. After that he obtained three smaller parcels between 1945 and 1954, thus expanding the farm to over 277 acres. With more modern and accurate methodology, a survey done in 1997 found that the total acreage was actually 302.787 acres, including ½ acre acquired by the family in 1989. Anne Arundel County purchased the farm in 2004 and administers it as part of the Jug Bay Wildlife Sanctuary. ¹

Bachelors Choice

During the colonial period Lord Baltimore distributed land in Maryland by granting patents. Much of the land encompassing Jug Bay Farm was first surveyed as Bachelors Choice, 300 acres, for Ninian Beall in 1668 and patented a year later. Beall accumulated substantial land holdings and became a surveyor, office holder including legislator in the General Assembly, and militia officer who lived in what is now Prince George's County. ²

Title to Bachelors Choice is somewhat unclear for much of the 17th and 18th centuries, in part because the earliest county land records were destroyed by fire. Thus the first documents mentioning the land after 1669 are two leases dated 1702 and 1704. At some unknown date Ninian Beall had sold the land to Jonas Jordan, a carpenter who lived in either Calvert Co. or Anne Arundel Co. Sometime after that he died and left a widow Mary and a son Thomas. By 1702 Mary Jordan had married William Gladman who had previously lived in King William Co., VA. In that year the Gladmans leased all of Bachelors Choice to Seth Biggs, to last for the life span of Mary Gladman. Thomas Jordan was a blacksmith in Scholls, England, and had died by 1704 when his son Samuel Jordan, also a blacksmith, but living in Seacroft, England, leased the land to Jonathan Searth, a merchant in London, for 1 year. Since this second lease specified that Biggs still possessed the land, the document may actually have been an assignment of the rental payment in order to satisfy a debt. ³

The next mention of Bachelors Choice occurred in 1731 and 1732 when two leases were drawn up by Ephraim Gover, a planter living in the area, to Abraham Parkinson, a shoemaker in Prince George's Co. One encompassed 56 acres adjoining a part that Parkinson had previously rented. The second one covered 50 acres where William Bryant had lived in 1731 and included a new dwelling house along the river. The term of one lease was 20 years and the other 21 years. Both specified the same unusual rental payment – 16 pairs of shoes or £4 per year. The documents did not specify how Gover acquired the land. But his claim to ownership was definitively uncertain, since the leases specified that no rent was due if the rumor about a defective title was true. ⁴

Patuxent Fishery

After the Revolution the State of Maryland assumed ownership of any vacant lands and continued the process of granting patents on these parcels. Ownership of tracts for which no heirs could be located also reverted to the state and became available for new patents. This happened with Bachelors Choice. In 1797 Samuel Godman applied for a resurvey of the land citing the lack of heirs of Jonas Jordan. The certificate of survey and accompanying plat showed the inaccuracies of older surveys. The surveyor ascertained that Bachelors Choice actually had contained 591.25 acres, substantially more than the original 300 acres, but had intruded into older surveys, specifically Wrighton on the northwest and Birkheads Chance on the northeast, for an amount of 175.75 acres. Thus, the resurvey was found to contain 415.5 acres and was named Patuxent Fishery. The document included a list of improvements on the land – 800 panels of fence from 4-5 logs high of very sorry value, 80 apple trees, 10 peach trees, and dilapidated buildings including an old house with plank floor and bond chimney worth £2, old kitchen with earthen floor and bond chimney in very sorry condition, small log house worth £1, remains of an old frame house worth 1 shilling, old hen house, old house worth £1 and 10 shillings, and old slave quarters worth 6 pence. ⁵

Godman assigned his rights to Patuxent Fishery to William Alexander who obtained a patent in 1802 and then sold the entire parcel to Richard Smith in 1803. Three years later Smith divided the tract and sold to John Sunderland 205 acres, encompassing the southwestern section of the land along the river. Sunderland and Smith were local residents; Alexander and Godman were not. ⁶

The story of the Jug Bay Farm will focus first on these 205 acres because it became the core of the land holdings acquired by Riggelman.

John Sunderland held Patuxent Fishery as his dwelling plantation until his death, sometime between December 1816 and February 1817. He devised the land to his wife Frances for her life and then to his granddaughter Maria Sunderland, daughter of his deceased son Jesse, reserving the use of 1/3 of the land to Elizabeth Sunderland, widow of Jesse. If Maria died without children, the land would go to his grandson John W. Sunderland, son of Zachariah. ⁷

By September 1819 Elizabeth Sunderland had married William G. Jones who also became the guardian of Maria. Frances Sunderland had died by April 1822 when an administrator was appointed for her estate. Two years later an appraisal was done on the part of Patuxent Fishery to which Maria Sunderland was now entitled. The appraisal was legally required in order to protect the interests of minor children. The document mentioned 10-12 acres in pine woods and very sandy soil and listed several improvements – nearly new 17' x 19' log dwelling house covered with shingles with an unfinished piazza on one side, small kitchen, 20' x 32' tobacco house out of repair, small log corn house old and out of repair, old slave quarter of no value, orchard, and enclosures of pine rails old and out of repair. Maria Sunderland never married and in fact was deceased by March 1828 when her stepfather was appointed administrator of her estate. ⁸

By the terms of the will of John Sunderland, Maria's cousin John W. Sunderland became the owner of Patuxent Fishery. He was still a minor in 1828, and the orphan's court appointed William G. Jones as his guardian. Another appraisal of the land was performed in 1829, but little had changed in five years except that the piazza had been completed. Sunderland reached age 21 by March 1830, and a year later sold Patuxent Fishery to his former guardian for \$950. ⁹

In 1842 Jones mortgaged the land for \$1405 to the vestry of St. James Parish, a lien that remained on the land for twenty years. He died in early April 1844, leaving a widow Elizabeth and four children – Benjamin, John, Sarah, and Margaret. The terms of his will directed land in Pig Point to be sold to pay debts. Everything else, land and personal property, was bequeathed to his wife for her life with the proviso that she use the assets to pay the remaining debts. There must have been issues concerning Benjamin Jones because the will directed his share to be held in trust for his children. At the time of his death William G. Jones owned seven slaves and two seine boats. Displeasure with some of his slaves was reflected by the provision in his will directing that the obstinate and disobedient ones be sold. ¹⁰

In 1848 a bill of complaint was filed in the state Chancery Court concerning settlement of the estate of William G. Jones. By then the daughters had married – Sarah to John R. Hill and Margaret to Rousby M. Thomas, both local residents. The widow Elizabeth Jones had died in November 1846. The ages of the children in 1848 were Benjamin E. Jones 28, John Jones 25, Sarah A. Hill 20, and Margaret E. Thomas 18. The issue before the court involved the determination of a way to handle debts owed by the estate, including the mortgage of Patuxent Fishery and a note owed by Benjamin Jones for which his father had been surety. Options included partition or sale of the land. A commission appointed to evaluate the property recommended a sale because all buildings were concentrated at the southern end of the property, making an equitable division difficult, and timber and rails for fencing were scarce. The improvements consisted of a 2-story dwelling house, small dwelling house, corn house, 3 barns, 2 slave quarters, other outbuildings, and small orchard. The land was appraised at \$15 per acre, for a total value of \$3075. Before a sale took place the heirs reached an agreement whereby John Jones took over ownership and set up an installment plan to pay his siblings for their shares. He also assumed the obligation to pay off the mortgage. ¹¹

John Jones lived on Patuxent Fishery, and in 1856 increased his land holdings to the east by buying an adjoining farm, called Garys Enlargement, which included another section of Patuxent Fishery. In December 1852 he had married Emily Drury, a daughter of Henry C. Drury of Samuel, a local farmer and large landholder, and Mary Ann Drury. Jones seemed to pursue a less than exemplary lifestyle. He died on November 8, 1857, having written a will two days earlier. He devised seines, boats, and a fishing landing to Thomas Sunderland and everything else to his daughter Fanny A. Jones. If she died, then all land and personal property was given to Eunice A. Neff, the daughter of a neighbor Benjamin C. Neff. The widow Emily Jones immediately contested the legality the will in part because by law she was entitled to one-third of the estate. In addition, the will made no mention of the child she was carrying at the time. As further evidence for voiding the will she described her husband as a habitual drunkard, a condition that impaired his mental capacity, and cited an incident when he tried to kill himself and his family. She won the

case in April 1859, but did agree to let Sunderland keep the seine and boats and retain fishing privileges at the landing for his life. In the meantime she had given birth to another daughter Mary O. Jones.¹²

John Jones owned personal property worth \$7410 which consisted of thirteen slaves, livestock, seine and boats, and a variety of crops including corn, wheat, tobacco, rye, peas, and potatoes. An appraisal performed in 1859 described the farm as being in bad condition and all buildings, except the dwelling, as dilapidated. An 1864 appraisal presented another dismal picture – inferior sandy soil, no valuable timber, 16 acres in corn, wheat not worth cutting, small dilapidated barn or tobacco house, and fencing in disrepair. Much of the value of his entire estate was offset by a substantial debt load.¹³

Emily Jones married Joseph S. Hill, a local resident, in August 1860, and they lived on Patuxent Fishery. Two years later the vestry of St. James Parish petitioned for a mortgage foreclosure on the farm. Twenty years after William G. Jones had mortgaged the land, the principal remained unpaid. The ad for the sale of the farm listed a recently rebuilt dwelling, tobacco house, shed, herring and winter fishery, and good landings for shipping. Henry C. Drury of Samuel, Emily Hill's father, purchased the land for \$5000 and then received permission from the court to retain the funds in order to finish paying the debts of John Jones, including the mortgage. By then Drury had become the administrator of the estate after the death of Emily Hill on March 11, 1863. The two Jones girls were sent to live with their aunt Mary Frances Pindell, another daughter of Drury. Her husband Robert M. Pindell worked as a wheelwright and lived near the plantation of his father-in-law.¹⁴

Henry C. Drury of Samuel owned several farms in the Bristol area, many being tilled by tenant farmers. He died in February 1873, and bequeathed 200 acres of Patuxent Fishery to granddaughters Fanny A. Jones and Mary O. Jones. If they died without children, the land would revert to Drury's children – James O. Drury, Priscilla Shepherd, Sarah Jane Chaney, Ann Franklin Owens, Elizabeth A. Drury, and Mary Frances Pindell. The other 5 acres, woodland at the south corner of the tract, was given to James O. Drury.¹⁵

The Jones women did not divide the land, and continued to hold it jointly along with other property inherited from their father. In 1884 Fanny Jones married William Frank Hayne, a tailor, and moved to Baltimore. Mollie Jones remained single, and continued to live with the Pindell family. She died in 1897 and devised all property to her aunt Mary Frances Pindell and her aunt's children – Mary Pindell, Harriet D. Pindell, Annie Pindell, Robert M. Pindell, Jr., and Philip N. Pindell. This bequest encompassed only the land inherited from John Jones. The title to most of Patuxent Fishery was still governed by the will of Henry C. Drury of Samuel. His children and their heirs stood to inherit the land since neither of the Jones women had children. In 1909 these heirs and Fanny A. Hayne sold the 200 acres of Patuxent Fishery to Alta Jenkins Waters, a resident of Washington, DC. Three years later she purchased .9a from the Pindell family. This was another part of Patuxent Fishery that had been purchased by John Jones in 1856. The lot was located on the south side of the Chesapeake Beach Railroad, near Pindell Station, and opposite the general store of J.W. Armiger & Son.¹⁶

In 1914 Waters sold the 200 acres to Ashley M. Gould who was a judge of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. According to oral tradition, he lived at Patuxent Fishery and commuted to Washington by train. He owned the farm for only five years at which time he sold it to Jonathan H. Brown who then lived in Delaware, but moved to Anne Arundel County within the next year. Also in 1919 Waters conveyed the .9 acres to Brown. In 1920 four men from Worcester County – Thomas M. Purnall, James B. Whaley, John S. Whaley, and John W. Staton – purchased both parcels from Brown. In the deed the land was referenced as Brookwood Farm.¹⁷

These four individuals ascertained that some land along the river has not been included in the original survey of Patuxent Fishery and in 1929 applied for a warrant to resurvey their part of the tract and the vacant sections. The 200.9 acres was found to be only 197.3 acres, due to erosion along the river. With the addition of 3.54 acres of vacant land the entire parcel reached a total of 200.84 acres, basically the same quantity as before. Interestingly the survey encompassed a right of way from the north line of the tract to Pindell Road. A patent for the land was issued in 1930 under the name Patuxent Fishery Enlarged. The resurvey actually encompassed the 5 acre woodland inherited by James O. Drury. Either this was done by mistake or a deed was not executed beforehand. The situation was rectified with a deed recorded shortly after the patent was issued. The grantor was M. Emily Drury, the daughter of James O. and Elizabeth Drury. The parcel was described as Rock Point Farm, another name associated with Patuxent Fishery.¹⁸

In 1880 James O. Drury, a justice of the peace who lived in Pig Point, had conveyed a life estate in the woodland to his wife Elizabeth, and after her death full title to their daughter M. Emily Drury. The deed also included merchandise, except for liquor, in a store kept by Elizabeth Drury at Pig Point.¹⁹

After 22 years of ownership the Eastern Shore owners sold the farm in 1932 to Russell H. Anderson, a local farmer. Ten years later in 1942 John and Grace Riggleman, then living in Chevy Chase, purchased the tract to begin their acquisition of land along the Patuxent. They continued to live in Montgomery County and spend weekends and summers on the farm. After John's retirement from the federal government in the 1960s, they moved their residence to the farm.²⁰

Over the next twelve years Riggleman purchased other parts of Patuxent Fishery, along the north side of the section he already owned, all coming from the 210.5 acres retained by Richard Smith after selling 205 acres to John Sunderland in 1806. Tracing the history of the other half of the parcel is complicated by incorrect identification of tracts of land, several court cases, and unrecorded documents.

Pindell Property

Before his death Richard Smith began the process of purchasing an adjoining piece of property, comprising part of Wrighton. It had been owned by Richard Brown who died in 1804 or 1805 and bequeathed the land to his five children – Richard Brown, Rachel Deale, Althea Ward, Obadiah Brown, and Robert Brown. The first four heirs sold their interests to Smith who took possession of the land before a deed was executed. Robert Brown had died intestate shortly after his father's death. Smith himself died intestate in 1816, leaving a widow Sarah Smith and four children – Richard Smith, William Smith, Azariah Smith and Sarah Smith who married Enoch Sheckells in 1818.²¹

Richard Smith mortgaged his interest in the estate of his father, first to Michael Collins in 1820 and then Rezin Estep in 1821. Azariah Smith also mortgaged his interest to Estep in 1821. Estep who lived in Pig Point was a wealthy merchant, landowner, money lender, postmaster, justice of the peace, member of the county levy court, then the county governing body, and representative in the House of Delegates. In all documents the land was identified only as Wrighton. But the 388 acres actually included part of Patuxent Fishery. In 1822 Collins filed a petition to foreclosure on the mortgage. By then the Smith heirs had divided the two tracts among themselves, but written documentation was not recorded. The land was sold to Estep, but apparently a deed was never executed.²²

Azariah Smith's share of the estate included part of Patuxent Fishery. He had died by 1831, leaving a widow Martha P. and four minor children. In 1836 the widow conveyed her dower interest in the land, 68.25 acres, to William G. Jones who already owned the adjoining 205 acres. As mortgagee and purchaser at the foreclosure sale Rezin Estep still retained an interest in the land. In 1839 Jones purchased this interest from the heirs of Estep who had died in 1830. Through the court case involving the estate of Jones, his son John Jones assumed ownership of this parcel after his father's death. Then title passed to his daughters Fannie A. Jones and Mary O. Jones. Fannie A. Jones married W. Frank Hayne in 1884, and Mary O. Jones remained single. The latter who died in 1897 bequeathed her 50% interest to her aunt Mary Frances Pindell and her aunt's children – Mary Pindell, Harriet D. Pindell, Annie Pindell, Robert M. Pindell, Jr., and Philip N. Pindell. In 1901 Hayne conveyed her interest to Clarence A. Tucker who then quickly sold it to Robert M. Pindell, Jr. By this time Mary Frances Pindell and Philip N. Pindell, whose only heirs were his siblings, had died.²³

The remaining four Pindell children thus become full owners of the 68.25 acres of Patuxent Fishery. Between 1903 and 1923 they sold nine lots, ranging in size from .45 acres to 4 acres. In 1943 they conveyed the remaining 54.46 acres to John and Grace Riggleman. Over time the Riggleman family acquired three of the lots originally part of the 68 acres. In 1923 the Pindell family had sold .25 acres to Jesse N. Dobson and wife Nellie E. By 1945 Jesse Dobson had died and his widow had married Walter Crosby, and the couple sold the lot to John Riggleman. In 1914 the Pindell family had conveyed 2.2 acres to Warren A. Putnam and wife Hattie B. who in 1920 sold the lot to Cora M. Holt. Riggleman obtained the land in 1954, but retained only 1.7 acres, selling .5 acres to Albert B. Catterton and wife Minnie.²⁴

In 1910 the Pindell family had sold .5 acres to Emory Waters, an African American whose father or grandfather had been a slave. He lived on the property for several decades, working as a farm laborer and fisherman, and died about 1950. In the 1910 census he was listed as William E. Waters with a wife named Carrie. Later census records listed

him as Emory Waters. A daughter Sarah was born about 1913. By 1940 Emory and Carrie Waters had divorced, and he had remarried. His former wife remained in the area, and was raising their granddaughter. At some point the heirs of Emory Waters stopped paying the property taxes on the .5 acre lot. In 1981 it was sold for nonpayment of taxes to the Lamar Co. The heirs and children of John and Grace Riggleman – Cathryn Riggleman Finch, John R. Riggleman, Jr., and James D. Riggleman – purchased the land in 1989, the last acquisition to complete the Jug Bay Farm.²⁵

Shepherd Property

In the partition of the estate of Richard Smith, his widow Sarah Smith was given 105 acres of Patuxent Fishery as her dower. She outlived all of her four children and died intestate in 1832 or 1833. Her grandchildren thus inherited the land – four children of Azariah Smith, three children of William Smith, and one child of Sarah Smith Sheckells. Richard Smith apparently had no children. By the early 1840s William C. Hopkins was living on the dower land and claiming 75% ownership through the purchase of interests of the Smith heirs and those of the heirs of Rezin Estep whose interest derived from mortgages and the sale resulting from the foreclosure. None of these transactions were recorded. In an equity case involving the mortgage of a slave owned by Enoch Sheckells, son-in-law of Sarah Smith, an unrecorded deed was filed as an exhibit. It showed the sale of a 25% interest in part of Patuxent Fishery in 1847 to Hopkins by the children of William Smith – Samuel D. Smith, Sarah Ann Sunderland, wife of Richard H. Sunderland, and Ruth Humphreys, wife of Robert G. Humphreys.²⁶

During this same time period the land owners, either the Smith heirs or Hopkins or both parties, neglected to pay the property taxes. In 1855 Hopkins purchased the land, described as the dower of the widow of Richard Smith, at a tax sale. The acreage then was given as 120 acres.²⁷

Hopkins was a mariner who co-owned and operated a vessel running between Pig Point and Baltimore. In the court case cited above Enoch Sheckells described owing money on a note for which Hopkins and Samuel Thomas were sureties. Sheckells then mortgaged his slave John and other personal property to Hopkins and Thomas in order to indemnify them. Hopkins was given the slave to generate income to pay the debt. Hopkins trained the slave as a sailor and employed him on his farm at Patuxent Fishery. In the answer and through testimony in the case Hopkins successfully claimed ownership of the slave that he acquired through a sheriff's sale held to satisfy a judgment against Sheckells.²⁸

By the mid 1860s William Hopkins was facing his own financial problems, including a loan secured to pay for the purchase of land elsewhere in the southern part of the county. In 1867 he conveyed this land to his son Henry Clay Hopkins, and gave Patuxent Fishery to his nephew William Augustus Cole. In 1868 several creditors filed suit against Cole and both Hopkins. The plaintiffs alleged that the two deeds were fraudulent, and designed only to prevent these assets from being seized to pay the debts of William Hopkins. Testimony in the case described a family facing many difficulties. Benjamin C. Neff had offered \$3,000 to buy Patuxent Fishery in 1867, but two years later deemed the land worth only \$1,200. Other neighbors confirmed the low productivity of the farm land, stating that Hopkins often failed to raise enough corn and other crops for his own use. His son Henry was characterized as a young man who “did not hurt himself working”, and spent his time traveling and shooting birds. No actions were taken in the case for five years, and then in 1874 Charles Albert Thomas, a distant cousin who had a store in Dunkirk, testified that Hopkins had told him about schemes to deal with his financial problems, including fraudulent conveyances of land. Between 1870 and 1874 William Hopkins had moved to Baltimore and Henry Hopkins to Upper Marlboro where he worked as a clerk in the store of his cousin Gus Cole.²⁹

In 1876 the judge voided the two deeds and ordered the lands sold. Initially Patuxent Fishery was not sold because the bid was deemed too low. Six months later Joseph Shepherd, a local farmer with substantial land holdings, purchased the property for \$630. In 1880 he sold most of his part of Patuxent Fishery to Stephen G. Stallings. This deed and subsequent ones did not specify the acreage. Finally in 1946 the parcel was surveyed at 73 acres.³⁰

Shepherd retained a wooded section of Patuxent Fishery until his death in 1895. He bequeathed the land, listed as 30 acres, to his son Joseph Shepherd. However, the 1946 survey stated the acreage at 20 acres, the amount specified in the sale by Shepherd to John and Grace Riggleman in the same year. A survey of the Jug Bay Farm in 1997 revealed the actual acreage to be 40.4.³¹

House and Farm

The historic 2-story frame house on the Jug Bay Farm was originally located at the site of the current tenant house. John Rigglesman moved it to a location overlooking the Patuxent River in the mid-1940s, and afterwards restored and renovated it. According to an analysis by the Maryland Historic Trust, the house was built in 2nd quarter of the 19th century. Donna M Ware, author of *Anne Arundel's Legacy*, believes the house may date to the early 1800s. This earlier date places construction under the ownership of John Sunderland, the later date under the ownership of William G. Jones. Sometime after the initial building, a kitchen with servant quarters was added. This section was not moved, and became the tenant house.³²

Agriculture has been an important component of the history of the Jug Bay Farm. From the beginning to the present the land has been tilled for tobacco, corn, grains, fruit, vegetables, and grapes for wine. During the 19th century one or perhaps two fisheries were being operated along the river.

Jug Bay Farm is today an important component of the Jug Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, but remains a working farm with the cropland tilled by a local farmer and the vineyard managed by Ken Rigglesman who recently took over the operation from his uncle Jim Rigglesman.

The following sources are located at the Maryland State Archives, with many available through its website: msa.maryland.gov. Citations are shortened to the series number, e.g. C98, and the specific reference.

- AOMOL: Archives of Maryland Online
- C31: Anne Arundel County Register of Wills (Administration Bonds)
- C63: Anne Arundel County Register of Wills (Distributions)
- C70: Anne Arundel County Circuit Court (Equity Papers)
- C88: Anne Arundel County Register of Wills (Inventories)
- C97: Anne Arundel County Court (Land Records), mdlandrec.net
- C98: Anne Arundel County Circuit Court (Land Records), mdlandrec.net
- C114: Anne Arundel County Circuit Court (Marriages Licenses)
- C122: Anne Arundel County Register of Wills (Petitions and Orders)
- C136: Anne Arundel County Register of Wills (Receipts and Releases)
- C149: Anne Arundel County Register of Wills (Testamentary Papers)
- C153: Anne Arundel County Register of Wills (Wills)
- C155: Anne Arundel County Register of Wills (Wills, Original)
- C214: Baltimore City Court of Common Pleas (Marriage Record)
- S11: Land Office (Patent Record)
- S512: Chancery Court (Chancery Papers)
- S1081: Secretary of State (Commission Record)
- S1189: Land Office (Certificates, Patented, AA), plats.net
- S1212: Land Office (Certificates, Unpatented, AA), plats.net
- SC2497: St. James Parish Collection
- SE5: Maryland Historical Trust (Inventory of Historic Sites)

¹ C 98: 14509, pp. 215-228; plat in possession of Kenneth R. Rigglesman.

² S11: 11, p. 573; S11: 12, pp. 426-427; AOMOL: Vol. 76, Historical List, House of Delegates, Anne Arundel County.

³ C97: WT 1, pp. 308-309; C97: WT 2, pp. 259-263.

⁴ C97: IHTI 1, pp. 402-403, 603-605.

⁵ S1212: 326; S1189: 1142.

⁶ S1189: 1142; C97: NH 12, pp. 248-249; C97: NH 13, pp. 224-225.

⁷ C153: JG 3, pp. 179-181.

⁸ C149: Box 148, fld. 56; C122: THH 1, p. 187; C31: THH 1, p. 71; C31: THH 2, p. 66.

⁹ C122: THH 1, pp. 318-319; C136: THH 1, p. 240; C97: WSG 16, pp. 207-208.

-
- ¹⁰ C97: WSG 26, pp. 401-404; C155: Box 40; C88: SB 3, pp. 3-6.
- ¹¹ S512: 8923. The 2-story dwelling house is presumably the same one situated on the farm today.
- ¹² *Baltimore Sun*, Dec. 8, 1852; C98: NHG 6, pp. 45-46; C122: BEG 2, pp. 31-38.
- ¹³ C88: BEG 3, pp. 24-27; C122: BEG 1, pp. 562-564; C122: BEG 2, pp. 169-170.
- ¹⁴ C114: 1851-1873, p. 48; C70: OS 326; C98: SH 1, pp. 343-344; U.S. Census Bureau, Census of 1870, Anne Arundel County, Election District 8, p. 808 (hereafter cited as Census).
- ¹⁵ C155: Box 34.
- ¹⁶ C214: LFR 7, p. 144; Census: 1880, Anne Arundel County, Election District 8, West Precinct, p. 278; C153: WFP 1, pp. 309-311; C98: GW 67, pp. 424-427; C98: GW 107, pp. 110-112.
- ¹⁷ C98: GW 107, pp. 108-110; interview with James D. Riggleman, 2012; politicalgraveyard.com; C98: WNW 4, p. 401; C98: WNW 6, pp. 385-386; C98: WNW 32, pp. 14-15.
- ¹⁸ S1189: 1142A; C98: 64, pp. 262-263.
- ¹⁹ S1081: 1874-1882, Anne Arundel County; C98: SH 16, pp. 282-283.
- ²⁰ C98: 106, pp. 449-453; C98: 269, pp. 201-202; Census: 1940, Montgomery County, Enumeration District 6, p. 17A; personal communication from Kenneth R. Riggleman, March 2014.
- ²¹ C155: Box B, fld. 81; C149: Box 68, fld. 74; C149: Box 124, fld. 29; S512: 11081
- ²² C97: WSG 7, pp. 283-285, 534-536, 606-608; AOMOL: Vol. 76, Historical List, House of Delegates, Anne Arundel County; S512: 7077.
- ²³ C97: WSG 21, pp. 426-427; C97: WSG 24, pp. 508-510; SC2497: Register, 1663-1856, p. 147; S512: 6119; S512: 8923; C122: BEG 2, pp. 31-38; C214: LFR 7, p. 144; C153: WFP 1, pp. 309-311; C98: GW 24, pp. 57-59, 460-461.
- ²⁴ C98: 293, pp. 32-34; C98: WNW 77, pp. 190-192; C98: 346, pp. 205-206; C98: WNW 25, pp. 392-394; C98: WNW 48, pp. 246-247; C98: 858, pp. 263-264; C98: 917, pp. 471-472.
- ²⁵ C98: GW 79, p. 243; interview with James D. Riggleman and John R. Riggleman, Jr., May 6, 2004; Census: 1910, Anne Arundel County, Election District 8, Precinct 1, p. 209a; Census: 1920, Anne Arundel County, Election District 8, Precinct 1, p. 125; Census: 1930, Anne Arundel County, Election District 8, p. 293a; Census: 1940, Anne Arundel County, Election District 8, Precinct 1, p. 209a; C98: 4084, pp. 437-439; C98: 4894, pp. 509-510. Using census records to determine age can be problematic, as revealed by the entries for Emory Waters whose age in 1910 was given as 30, in 1920 as 45, in 1930 as 53, and in 1940 as 58.
- ²⁶ C31: TTS 1, p. 145; S512: 6119; S512: 10970.
- ²⁷ C98: NHG 4, pp. 343-344.
- ²⁸ S512: 10970.
- ²⁹ C98: GEG 3, pp. 370-372; C70: OS 547. Neff already owned another part of Patuxent Fishery that he purchased from William Smith, a son of Richard Smith, in 1827; see S512: 11037.
- ³⁰ C70: OS 547; C98: SH 15, pp. 61-62; C98: SH 16, pp. 335-336; C98, 616, pp. 536-542.
- ³¹ C153: WFP 1, pp. 165-167; C98: 381, pp. 29-31; plat in possession of Kenneth R. Riggleman.
- ³² SE5: AA-340; personal communication from Kenneth R. Riggleman, March 2014.