

Mack's Tours of the Broadneck Peninsula

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Note: This document was never completed for publication by the author and the contents are not necessarily historically accurate. They appear with minimal editing. These notes include memories and stories from a master story-teller who cared for St. Margaret's Church, the Broadneck Peninsula, and for future generations by sharing a life lived on the land he loved. Mack Ridout conducted tours of the historic Broadneck Peninsula for St. Margaret's Church in 1997 and 1998 following publication of his article Driving Down St. Margaret's Road that appeared in the October/November 1996 issue of THE SPIRE, St. Margaret's Church newsletter.

First Stop – Broadneck Parish

The location of the first church in the Broadneck Hundred (Broadneck Peninsula) is really not known. Col. John Hammond in 1695 gave a tract of 200 square feet (sic) of land on Deep Creek for building a church.

Two Tracts of land (glebes) were given by Edward Gibbs for building a church in 1707. These totaled 155 acres touching Deep Creek on the north side and bordering Westminster Towne on the east.

This town bordered the Magothy River on the east and was a Puritan settlement. The church members of Broadneck Parish were permitted to use the Meeting House for their services until their church was built in 1707. In fact members of the Church of England had been meeting since before 1682 for worship and well before the Act of 1692 establishing the 30 parishes of Maryland.

Broadneck Parish was established in 1692, its Parish boundaries determined, a minister, Edward Topp, secured in 1696, a lay reader, Philip Jones, was licensed by the Assembly of Maryland in 1695. The 1707 building was 20'x20' known to have a brick foundation which in early 1900 was "still to be seen". We believe the walls were also brick. The church building was replaced in 1731 by another building in another location. The Deep Creek glebes remained unused and were sold in 1814.

St Margarets Church 1731 - 1825

St Margarets Church Westminster Parish extended from the Magothy River on the east to the Patapsco of the north, the Howard County line on the west, and across to the Severn River on the south. The little church on Deep Creek could hardly serve such a far flung congregation. In 1731 the vestry requested permission to build a new church at Severn Heights. Approval was granted by the Assembly of Maryland. Two acres of land were purchased from a Patrick Oglevic who operated a school on the west side of the road to Baltimore. A brick church was built.

St Margarets Church 1827 - present

In 1803 the church at Severn Heights burned to the ground. In 1814 the vestry sold the two glebes on Deep Creek for enough to start construction of a new church at the present site beginning in 1824. One acre of land had been purchased. A frame church was started but burned when some shavings caught fire. A brick church was begun in 1825 and consecrated in 1827. That church

burned in 1851. Another brick church was completed and consecrated in 1852. In 1892 fire damaged this church and it was torn down and a new frame building - the present church - was consecrated in 1895.

Marley Chapel - not on the tour - 1731 - 1861

Marley Chapel was built as a chapel of ease to accommodate those parishioners in the north of the large parish. Located on the east side of the old road to Baltimore, south of Glen Burnie and adjacent to Marley Creek. Of brick, an \ roof, no cross or steeple. It could accommodate about 30 people. It fell into disrepair and disuse in 1861. When St Alban's Church Glen Burnie was built in 1910 the remaining bricks were incorporated into the walls. St Albans Parish was formed out of a portion of St Margarets Parish. There was a stone marker beside old Route 2 which I believe is in the churchyard at St Albans now.

Dr. Zachariah Ridout House

Sits east of the church back from St Margarets Road. Built after the Civil War, wood frame, originally L shape, 2 story. Part of a larger farm. Eight acres were given or sold to the church for a cemetery. Dr Zack was long the parish registrar. For that reason the register, vestry minutes and other papers were kept in a desk on the second floor. In 1901 there was a disastrous fire in which everything but the register was lost. Horace Ridout saved the book by throwing the desk out of the window, but the floor collapsed and he lost his life. The house was rebuilt as a square house which it remains today.

Frank Duvall House

Farther east from Zack's house and on the other side of the road at the first curve. The jousting tournaments were held just at the west side of this house on Labor Day every year probably back to the first one which I believe was right after the Civil War. This house was of the same L design, frame, two story as Woodly but like Zack Ridouts house was changed to a square plan. Probably built about the same time as the Zack Ridout house. It was first owned by Grafton Duvall.

The First Rectory

Located farther east of Frank Duvall's house but on the south side of the road on the opposite curve. It was at one time a part of Felicity Plains, a glebe of St Margarets Church. There is a picture of this house in the green tricentennial book on page 30 at the bottom of the page. The house at the top of the page is the second rectory and was located at the church near the south entrance to the church yard. The first rectory was at one time two buildings which later combined by bridging the gap. It was a two story frame house. Later it became the home of Horace Ridout and part of the house was a store and post office. In the archives there is a statement to a customer and a picture of the store.

The John Small house.

On the hill above the entrance to Amberly. Built in 1770 by John Small, Sr. The land was part of a large patent called Felicity Plains of 200-600 acres held by the Homewood family. The house was a small 2 ½ story frame house. The kitchen was separate until pulled up to the house after 1940. When Dr Oliver Tilghman Brice owned it in the 1930s to 40s it was much as it had been originally. There were originally slave quarters and a barn. There is a very small graveyard behind the house. I was in this house many time before it was changed.

Meeting House

This is not the Quaker Meeting House at Westminster Town. This one was located just above and behind the Amberly sign at the entrance. This was a small frame house that Lanny just barely remembers but gone when I was running around. It was a community hall but served St Margarets Church when the church burned and before they had a parish hall.

Grist Mill and Millers House

Both were built about 1765 by Gov Sharpe to serve the needs of the Whitehall Plantation. There were located at the head of Whitehall Creek. The mill dam can still be seen on the inside circle where the present exit comes off Route 50 going to Cape St Claire. The mill pond covered about 40 acres extending from the old Sandy Point road across to the Asbury Broadneck United Methodist Church. Maintaining a good strong water run in dry weather proved to be a problem. Nevertheless grain was ground on a regular basis from the supply produced at Whitehall as well as from neighbors and even delivered by boat up Whitehall Creek.

The Miller's House

Located just across the road from the dam and was the abode of the miller. The house was not large and although the rooms were small and cut up it was most attractive inside and out. The families who lived there were Ridout, Duvall, J S Boone. Most recently Coast Guard RAdm. Hottel until the early 1960s. Since then it has deteriorated badly.

St. Margaret's School House

Located in the triangle immediately east of the mill pond and dam on the old Sandy Point Road. It stood under the huge old oak tree still standing beside Route 50. Originally one room it was enlarged to two in early 1900. It was probably built before 1850. It was no longer used but still standing in 1930 when I remember it. Nancy Ridout taught in the early 1900s. Among those in the picture on the wall at Broadneck Inn are: Orlando Ridout III, Polly Ridout Dow, Elise Ridout, George Davidson, Isabel Davidson, George Tilghman, Oswald Tilghman (of Tilghmans Jewelers), Sam Macey, Agnes Macey, Anne Tilghman, Jim Duvall, & Laura Duvall.

Stinchcomb House & Cemetery

For years this was the only house on Persimmon Point. During those years the Stinchcomb family owned the house and about 1000 acres of a sandy loam farm. They were carpenters and farmers. Three generations of carpenters built houses, barns, stores and churches on the Broadneck peninsula. The first generation built the Woodyly farm house and the third generation built my Dad's big dairy barn in 1930. On Persimmon Point the farmers raised peach trees and truck crops: sweet corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, potatoes, lettuce, cabbage and strawberries. Sailing vessels docked at the large wharf near the present public swimming beach. Produce was loaded and shipped to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Family members lived in those cities and received and sold the produce. The house still stands in Cape St Claire but has been altered and covered with brick veneer. The cemetery adjacent to the house is no longer used. When my sister and I were young we rode horses all around that area; we never saw a person and only one house. Peach trees still

covered much of the farm but nothing was being grown or harvested. We stopped at a cool clear spring and watered ourselves and our horses.

Goshen House

Located up the hill across from the present Cape St Claire Fire Department. The farm included nearly 200 acres for many years and included the acreage now occupied by the Cape St Claire Elementary School. The patent was taken by Henry Woolchurch in 1663 and named Leonards Neck. Henry's family kept the property for over 100 years. Richard Pettybone Gardiner built the house, slave quarters and milk house in 1798. The original house included two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. Henry Tydings bought the farm in 1853, moved the slave quarters to the house as and attached it as a kitchen. He added several other rooms and built the barn. Later someone added a front porch. Dr Oliver Tilghman Brice bought the house in about 1920 and sold it in 1933 to buy the John Small house. Dr Brice also sold four acres of Goshen to the group who formed the St. Margarets Hunt Club in 1933.

St. Margarets Hunt Club

Formed in 1933 by Oliver Brice, C Carroll Lee, Bob Zinlorf, George Dawson, Lan Ridout, and Bill Lafrot. They built a clubhouse, stables, and show grounds. They held fox hunts each Sunday during the spring and fall. Fox hunts included hounds and houndmaster. It extended over a large area of Persimmon Point and up across the old Broadneck Road. The club was sold in about 1950 and the clubhouse became a home and most - but not all - of the stables were torn down.

Rich Neck and Bellefield were adjacent parcels patented by two Homewood families in 1665 and included about 1800 acres. Rich Neck was on Bay Head - both sides of the road - and extended from the Pettebone patent on the Magothy to the Sandy Point Road. The Rich Neck house was one of the earliest houses constructed in the Broadneck Hundred. It was of post and beam construction which means that tall posts were placed in a hole in the ground - like a fence post. Then beams joined the posts together. Sotterly in St Mary's County is of similar construction. The midsection was built first followed by the west section and then the east section. The midsection was one and one half story, west end 2 ½ stores and east end 1 ½ story. The midsection had a large room with a fireplace at the east, a winding staircase and bed chamber above. The west end had a large parlor with fireplace on the west end and a bedchamber above. A staircase lead to the bedchamber. The east end formed a kitchen with fireplace for cooking and loft overhead. The kitchen floor was of tamped clay, renewed each year. Unfortunately this treasure has at this time all but disintegrated. The land passed from the Homewoods to John Herselius to R Duvall, J Kent, thence to the Pettibone family.

Bellefield - in 1663 John Homewood patented 210 acres at the head of Whitehall Creek and called it Homewood Lot. Eventually the Homewoods owned some 1800 acres in the area. Thomas Hardwood built a house at the head of the creek probably in 1735. Eventually it was a sizeable house but was originally a frame house of two stories. There were four rooms on the ground floor and four on the second floor. An unusual chimney was in the middle and served all eight rooms with fireplaces. Charles Hammond made an addition to the house in 1750 including two rooms, a hallway, and a porch. There were several significant outbuildings on the property: a carriage house, corn crib, milk

house, and when my family worked the place in the 50s and 60s there were two huge dairy barns still standing plus the corn crib, milk house, and carriage house. Mr and Mrs George Barchett owned the farm from about 1887 and their grandson Bill Warfield until about 1985. Mr Barchet operated a dairy farm and retail dairy business. He hauled the milk with a team of horses into Annapolis twice daily in 10 gallon cans ladling the milk from the can into the customers container. Glass milk bottles did not appear until 1910. Unfortunately the old house burned to the ground by an accident in 1939 and most of the outbuildings are now gone. There is a cemetery on the property, it is small and graves are not marked. One marked grave is that of Capt Thomas Homewood who died in 1737.

Pettibones Rest - a patent for 280 acres was granted to Richard Pettibone in 1666. There was a frame house on the farm for many years immediately behind the house that is there today. It is not known when the earlier house was built or when or how it was destroyed. That house back from both the Magothy River and the Little Magothy River. There is also a cemetery near the present house, all marked by stones that are laid flat to the ground. A number of these graves include very young children which is typical for that day. The property descended to the Stinchcomb family, the Waring family and today the George Fox family. The house today is a large two story frame house well taken care of. Since it is the same L plan as Woodly it was probably built around 1880. The church, when I was a child, had its annual July fourth picnic there with softball and swimming in the Magothy River. Burks Banks - the early surveyor Robert Burke not only patented land on Mill Creek but in 1650 patented 450 acres near the Magothy River on the present Log Inn Road. He eventually sold it to John Homewood. John's son Thomas married Anne Hammond. When John died, Anne inherited widows rights to several parcels including Burks Banks. Anne remarried to William Govane but divorced him [and] became the noteworthy Widow Govane who held up the transition of Whitehall to Gov Sharpe in 1663. She took up residence in the house on Log Inn Road. The house was a small frame house and still stands today on Log Inn Road. The property today is a part of Sandy Point State Park.

Log Inn - 1887 Emory related to Tilghman and Davidsons

Sandy Point Farm - first patented in 1652 by Ralph Hawkins and called Hawkins Point it included 450 acres. The property borders the Chesapeake Bay at its junction with the Magothy River. At some point in time it bore the name Rattlesnake Point though so far as I know we have never had the creatures in this area. The estate was owned by John Gibson [and] in 1818 he built the Sandy Point farm house known as Scotland. It is a two story brick house with two one story gabled ends. It has a stair tower like that at the Paca House in Annapolis. In 1833 Capt Thomas Mezick bought the farm. The family owned the property until early 1900. Sylvester Labrot bought the farm to add to his growing Holly Beach Farm. In 1949 his son William sold it to the State of Maryland to become a seashore park.

Weedon House - In 1662 Edward Skidmore patented 200 acres on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay halfway between Sandy Point and Hacketts Point. We know nothing about the family except that they were farmers and most likely hunted and fished. They certainly built a house or hut but there is no record of it. There must have remained there a considerable time because a nearby area bears the name and more recently a section of the service road has been named Skidmore Road. The next family to reside there has left more tangible evidence of its present namely the Weedon who we

know was there for 100 years. And whose daughters married into the Small, Boone and Ridout families. There is a stained glass window in the church dedicated to one daughter _____. There is a small cemetery just south of the house on the very edge of the Bay. There is also a noteworthy house on a beautiful location at the edge of the shore. It is a two story frame structure with a chimney at each end, which identify the extent of the original house. Extensive changes were made when Sylvester Labrot ? bought the property for his Holly Beach Farm project in about 1905. In order to accommodate his herd manger Mr Labrot added a 2 story wing on the west and enlarged the old second floor by adding semi-dormers. A 2 story wing with a kitchen was added to the east end. The house was covered with attractive brown shingles. Since that time, as comfortable veranda has been added to the south side. It is now the residence of Mr and Mrs ? Rich.

The south tip of this eastern most peninsula of the Broadneck Hundred has come to be known as Hacketts Point. Thomas Cole and his brother John? secured a patent for 50 acres in 1665 naming it Coles Poynt. They rented this to a _____ Hackett who lived and worked there for a good many years and whose name has graced the place as Hacketts Point ever since. Some years later James and Robert Moss bought the point and the 100 acres behind it. Robert established a house where Sylvester Labrot later built his beautiful brick home at the confluence of Whitehall Bay and Meredith Creek. James built a home on Hacketts Point which is now a garage and guest house. About 1900 S Labrot bought these properties and the Weedon Farm as the basis for Holly Beach Farm. His granddaughter Leonie ? Gately has lived there until recently when the State of Maryland bought the remaining 300 acres for a natural resource preserve.

Whitehall - William Fuller, an important person in the early days of Providence and Broadneck Hundred, patented 150 acres in 1652 at the tip of the peninsula between Whitehall Creek and Meredith Creek, calling it Fullers Survey. It is marked by stone tablets on each creek identified with the words "Here stood Wm Fullers Red Oak". In 1680 Col Nicholas Greenberry bought the property from Capt Fuller's son William. He named the land Greenberry Forest. Neither Greenberry or Fuller built a house there. Col Greenberry's son Charles willed Greenberry Forest to St Margarets Church as a glebe to supply a minister for the Parish. The land was passed to the Church in 1749 upon the death of Charles' widow. In 1764 then Gov. Horatio Sharpe bought the tract of land after a much complicated exchange from St. M Church. Gov Sharpe like Ed? Lloyd many years earlier admired the Broadneck Hundred for its similarity to the English countryside. Gov Sharpe built a beautiful summer home in the Georgian style and entertained lavishly until the Revolution forced him to return to England. He had hoped to return but was never able to. He left Whitehall in charge of his secretary John Ridout. Later he sold it to John and when the Governor died he left it to Jim in his will. Whitehall at one time comprised 2000 encompassing the entire bounds of Whitehall Creek. It was a genuine plantation. There was a large wharf on Whitehall Creek. Outbuildings including slave quarters for 100 people. A very large horse barn some 100 feet long on Whitehall Road. This burned in 1922, miraculously some part was saved and still stands today. A race track, which is today Whitehall Road, one mile long and straight not oval as they are today. A brick factory on Meredith Creek where bricks were made from clay in the fields for Whitehall as well as some of the Annapolis buildings. Ice was collected on Whitehall Creek and stored in an "ice cellar" near the wharf. The cellar was a hole in the ground much like a well about 50 feet deep. Layers of ice with layers of straw kept the ice through the summer for cold drinks, icecream, and preservation of food. An Overseers House was built in 1767? at the end of Ridout Lane near Whitehall Creek. It was a frame structure in

two parts, one part two stories. There also was a separate kitchen and nearby slave quarters. Much later the 3 parts were joined together. This house has passed down through numerous generations of Francis and Horatio Ridouts and until recently a granddaughter Lois Downey. Lois and her husband Bob have done a beautiful job of remodeling the house.

Woodly - Orlando Ridout I and his brother Weems inherited a 200 acre portion of the Whitehall estate and in 1857 Orlando built a house there naming it Woodly. This was the first of seven houses of the same design built between 1857 and 1895 in the Broadneck Hundred. Built of wood frame on an L plan, two stories, it had 7 rooms. There are 3 bedrooms upstairs, a parlor, living room, dining room and kitchen downstairs. A central hallway included a 2 part stairway at the front and a covered stairway in the kitchen. Woodly has 10' ceilings all of the other houses had 8' ceilings. There are 3 chimneys each with a fireplace downstairs and upstairs. At Woodly, the brick foundation and chimneys are mortared with ground shells and lime. There is a full porch at the front of the house. Interestingly the porch was not secured to the frame of the house, the rafters simply rested on the sheathing of the outer wall. The framing boards were full size 2x4's, 2x6's, 4x4's and 2x10's all rough cut. Interior walls were 4' slats and oyster shell finish. Floors were yellow pine and exterior finish is German clapboard siding. The house is currently owned by Mack Ridout. Other homes having this L plan are Edenlawn built by Orlando Ridout II in 1895 on Whitehall Rd, Dr Zack Ridout house near the church, Frank Duvall house east of the church, the old rectory at the church was torn down, there is a picture in the Tricentennial Book, the Stinchcomb house at Persimmon Point, the Waring house on Bayhead Road, the Zachariah Duvall house at Hermony Acres now gone. Now lets go down Pleasant Plains Road.

Maidenstone Farm at the head of Burle Creek. Eliz Strong first patented 250 acres in 1659 on the east side of Burles Creek. In 1878 it was owned by Mrs Eliz Merriken. By marriage C Duvall owned the farm, had 14 children. The house that stands today was built in ?. There is a cemetery immediately in front of the house and includes both Duvalls and Merrikens. It is owned today by John Duvall.

Pleasant Plains - built in 1820 by John Ridout it overlooks Ridout Creek. It is a large 2 story brick house with basement and attic. It is on 200 acres originally 100 acres patented by Ralph Hawkins in 1663. There are 2 chimneys and a wing on the east side end having a kitchen and large fireplace. The main house has an elegant entry opening to a central hall and 2 rooms on either side. There are dormer windows on the roof. There is a smoke house in the yard. Phillip and Susan Dodds own the house today.

Hollywood House - on the west side of Ridout Creek. This house was built by the builder (?) of Pleasant Plains for his daughter about 1845. She married a Duvall and their daughter in turn married a Pettebone. The Tate family owns it today.

Old Mill Bottom Road - until recently this was a heavily graveled road very winding with four very sharp curves and up and down especially at the end there was a steep rise as it entered old Route 2. For years it was the main road into St Margarets. Near the end as it approached St Margarets road on the east side Grafton Duvall had a blacksmith shop. He owned the large farm north across the road from the Church that was later that of Frank Duvall. In 1887 a immigrant from Germany George

Macey acquired land on both sides of Old Mill Bottom Rd. Specifically where the greenhouse is on the east side. This is where Mr Macy established a large saw mill that included cutting wood shingles. Across the road on the west side he built a large cannery. This processed tomatoes, corn, fruits, and berries of all kinds in season. Farmers throughout the area brought their produce to the cannery. Wagons took the finished goods to Annapolis and Baltimore for sale. About 40 people worked at the cannery in season. The foundation of the cannery is still there. Agnus Macey Carter, once a president of the Guild, built a house beside the cannery in later years and her grandchildren still live there. George Macey and his brother Albert each built a house to the west of the saw mill. One was sold some years ago, the other was just recently sold upon the death of Albert's son Ralph, who was buried in our cemetery. One of Ralph's children still lives in a house behind the old house. Margaret? Macey used to ride a horse and buggy to church in the early 1930s.

Dr Phillip Pettebone had a farm on the north side of Old Mill Bottom Rd and the west side of Jones Station Rd which would put it behind the present Tate BMW. Dr Pettebone was a medical doctor and took care of quite a few patients in the late 1800s. He also raised truck crops and sold them in Annapolis. He had several cows and sold milk in your own container at the farm. He has a store somewhere along the farm on Jones Station Rd. We know where the farm was but don't know where the house or store was. Dr Pettebone was Elliot Pettebone's grandfather.

Arnolds Grist Mill - about ½ mile farther along Old Mill Bottom Rd the end of Mill Creek passes under the road and there was a little wooden bridge to take the road over the creek. Once over the bridge the road made a 90 degree turn to the left. The mill dam was to the right at the head of the creek, it can still be seen from Route 50. The ? and grist mill were to the left somewhat near the RV agency that recently opened south of Route 50. Then Old Mill Bottom took a 90 degree turn to the right leaving a very tall hill right inside the turn. The road then started a very steep ascent getting steeper as it approached the junction with old Route 2. Hayer Duvall's 1940 school bus always had trouble getting up that hill and on snowy days had to use Jones Station Rd to pick up the kids at Arnold and then go on to AHS. To the right of Old Mill Bottom as it entered Route 2 was the small farm of Jim Bourke who always rode his horse to Frank Duvall's farm on Labor Day to participate in the annual jousting tournament. On the other side of Route 2 where Old Mill Bottom enters it was Winchester Road and just on the north side of Winchester is where the second St M church & cemetery were at Severn Heights. Also across Route 2 was Severn Side overlooking the Severn River and the Naval Academy. It is also immediately above and behind Manresa the Catholic Retreat and more recently a retirement home. Severnside was built by Jacob Winchester in 1849. There were a number of Winchesters in the immediate area at that time. They owned farm land standing down even into the Browns Woods area. The Brice family had extensive holdings in this area for many years. John Brice (his wife?) bought Penderly from the Lloyd family in 1713 and added large acreage on both sides of Route 2. The family still owns homes in the area. Edward Rich, Bob's father, bought Severnside in early 1900.

Providence was the earliest settlement in what was soon to become Anne Arundel County. Puritan settlers from Virginia arrived - with approval from the Maryland authorities at Maries City - off a beautiful river on the west side of the Chesapeake Bay in 1649. Leader of their group was Edward Lloyd who named this river the Severne River because it reminded him of the Severne River in England where he grew up. These Puritans were experienced pioneers and had a well thought out

plan and knew exactly what they were going to do. Even though it was winter they were prepared and felt it was the best time to get ready for a busy and successful spring. Woodcutters and carpenters landed first and in a few weeks had built a fort near the tip of the peninsula and a palisade fence across the back of the peninsula. Everyone came ashore and lived in the fort until spring when they started to build huts and houses. Then more families arrived from Virginia and crops were planted and livestock cared for. Eventually a meeting house, a Tavern and inn were built. And wharves. 40 families made up the population of Providencetown. There was good hunting and fishing, crabbing, oysters. The Indians who visited were friendly and helpful. Many of the family names are recognizable today in Maryland history - Lloyd, Howard, Fuller, Burke, Bennett, Moss, Baldwin, Galloway.

Providence prospered and grew. Until the civil war in England ended. Then the Puritans were free to move and settle wherever they wished - and they did. They moved out into the Broadneck Hundred countryside. To the shores of the Chesapeake, the Magothy and the Severn. Others moved across the Severn to the western shore, to Middle Creek, to South River and West River. Others moved to Howard County and Baltimore County. By 1670 Providence was all but deserted and Anne Arundel town had begun to grow. Four farms made up the center of Anne Arundel town and the shores of Spa Creek sported warehouses, shipyards, wharves, wares and docks such as Proctors Landing and Acton. Eventually Col Nicholas Greenberry bought up all the homes at Providence, leveled it and used it as a farm calling it Greenberry Point. By 1875 a Thaddeus Davids owned the back half of the peninsula and farmed it. For years a clipper ship captain, Theodore Corner, sailed the Chesapeake keeping his eye on Greenberry Point. During the Civil War he was able to buy the front half and built a home there. His family had a shipyard in Fells Point, Balt. Capt & Mrs Corner had a daughter Carrie who married Charles Duvall Ridout and they inherited the farm. They had a son Charles Corner Ridout who married Nina Duvall ? Pettebone and they had a daughter who became Louise Islef-Peterson. All attended and participated in St Margarets Church. Corner for many years as senior warden, Carrie, Nina & Louise taught Sunday School & each in turn was president of the guild. In 1910 the Navy took G Pt from Carrie & Charles & with the money the family moved across the Severn River to buy Horn Point Farm where they & others of the Corner family lived for many happy years. Corner Ridout bought the Ridout Bros dry goods store on Main St and ran it for years. Among the Corners living on Horn Point was Frank Mezick Corner who was a senior warden and who wrote the first history of St Margarets Church, a ten year study which he finished in 1927.

A part of Providence was patented by Henry Woolchurch in 1650. 100 acres and in 1878 was owned by Hon James Hunter. In 1910 part of this became the USN Exp Sta and part of it became Ferry Farms community. Across on Mill Creek a part of Providence eventually was bought by J Frederick Panetti Sr who served on the vestry when I was on it in the 1950s & 60s. He also was the church treasurer for a number of years. He built a house on the 75 acre lot and that lot more recently became Providence where Emil Saroch now lives.

There was also in 1878 a school at the junction of old Rt 2 (B&A Blvd) and the road into Greenberry Point. It most certainly must have been an elementary school but not much is known about it.

St Margarets Roads - Wharves were most important in the early years because depended more on waterways to get around whether it be to or from the eastern shore, to or from the Susquehanna or up from the mouth of the Chesapeake - from England, Caribbean, Virginia, or Maries City. Or from Providence to Proctors Landing. To go from Providence to what was to become PP one used the self operated ferry - a flat boat - to get from the Tavern to what was to become Hidden Point. Later to

cross Ferry Creek (Mill Creek) you crossed from Brown Woods to what would be the Davidson Farm. On a self operated barge pulled by rope or pushed by pole. Yes you could take your horse. To cross to Middle Neck Hundred was more luxurious. There was a barge operated by a family. Much later about 1910 there was a small wooden bridge across Mill Creek. And sometime before 1900 there was a flat wood bridge across the Severn. In 1910 a new flat wood bridge with draw was built. Remains of that could still be seen until 1990. The first concrete bridge and draw was built in 1927. And finally a high rise no draw was built in 1990?

Foot or horse was the common way to get around on land in the early days. Paths went around the tops of river and down the centers of peninsulas. To get to Annapolis one could go around the Severn R. crossing at Severn Run or cross on the ferry barge from Ferry Farms to Maryland Ave. The most common path out of St Margarets was via Old Mill Bottom Rd to Old Rt 2 or Old Mill Bottom to Old Frederick Rd which is today found behind the Tate Chevrolet Store, which comes out at the Arnold PO. Actually old Rt 2 was the Old Frederick Rd until Baltimore became the center of commerce. That old road started at Ferry Farm went past the old school house past ? Schoolhouse ? Winchester Rd (where the second St M C was built later part the Arnold PO run by Frank Arnold past Old Marley, turn west to Fred. or keep north to Balt via what would become G.B. An all day affair on horse or buggy. Which included rest stops and a bite to eat. Another way out of St Margarets might be Old Mill Bottom to old Jones Station Rd past the back of Arnold to Haneker Store (corner of Jones St & Church Rd) past what would become Cloverlea house of Jas Wilson on Mayo Vista Rd and on to Jones St to join the old Fred Rd below Round Bay & Severna Park. Still another route would be to pick up Broadneck Rd where it met the Sandy Point Rd (St M Rd) at the old St M school. This went past the Asbury Broadneck Methodist Church (formerly AME) and joined the old Jones St Rd (now Glen Dale).

St Margarets Rd originally left the Old Annapolis Balt Rd at Dulls Corner (where Lesty Dull had a store when we were kids) went to Mill Creek past Mims store via Browns Woods and down a steep gully at Ken Hammicks home across the creek and up another gully at the Davidson Farm to join the P.P. Rd over & down a hill to turn left (sharp right would go south to PP) to Harmony Acres Rd at Zack Duvalls farm to come out at the old meeting house where the entrance to Amberly is now. It was not until 1910 when Frank Duvall had a contract to resurface the St M Rd that the present St M Rd wound its way past Browns Wood road bearing slightly left going past Wigley's place down the hill turning right around a branch of Mill Creek round a left curve, a right down a hill to a new concrete bridge, up the hill two more curves through Weems Duvalls farm (now St M farm) right around a sharp turn past the head of M.B.R. past PP Rd past St M C past Z R house past F R farm past the old rectory & PO down the hill at John Small house, down the bottom across the pond at the head of ? Creek at the Mill dam up the hill past the head of Broadneck Rd , between the schoolhouse and the miller house to the head of PP Rd. Here the concrete ended & the rest of the road was oyster shell when I was a kid. Now at last the road is level & straight on to Sandy Point. Past Bay Head Rd & Whitehall Rd then Tydings on the Bay often referred as Log Inn Rd. At this juncture there were two stores. The oldest was that of _____. In later years Earl Campbell built a store adjacent to _____. The road from the school was often referred to ? as Log Inn or Sandy Pt Rd. Broadneck Hundred before 1950 was definitely rural farm country.

The present St M C campus. The congregation purchased 1 acre on the corner of St M Rd & PP Rd from ____ for ____ as the site of the new church in 1825. The second church had been damaged by fire in 1803 and insufficient funds were available to rebuild. Through donations and the sale of two of the three glebes - Lurk & Iron Stone Hills by 1824 funds were available to move ahead. The Severn Heights site was discarded in favor of the St Margarets/PP site because it was more central to the church membership at that time. The new church was to be of wood frame but was burned by accident before it was finished when workmen dropped a match into some shavings. A new brick church was started that would accommodate 100 people. This church was consecrated in 1827. Unfortunately this church burned completely in 1851. A new brick church similar to the old one was immediately built and consecrated in 1852. In 1892 that church was damaged by fire and a third wood frame church was undertaken and consecrated in 1896. The bell tower and bell were put in place in 1910 and dedicated to Rev Samuel Ridout. This church was built for 100 people, of white clapboard with green trim on the exterior. Beautiful stained glass windows were subscribed and dedicated to parishioners of the 19th century. The large one behind the altar was dedicated to William Duvall Singleton who like many died as an infant. The interior at first had 3 tiered candelabra ? hung from the ceiling. These used candles. These candelabra were later replaced when electricity reached the area, with electrified candelabra. The altar stood against the east wall surrounded by the rail across the front of the chancel. Above was a rude beam with carved wooden maltese crosses and on top of the beam at the center was a cross about 2' high. On either side of the chancel in the corners were, on the south a sacristy & on the north an unused robing room. The pump organ stood outside of the chancel and on its south side. The pulpit was at the edge of the chancel next to the organ. The lectern stood on the north side. The church still has two baptismal fonts - one large one on loan for St Annes although when asked they did not want it back. The other a small simple font was given to St Margarets. There was a plain small prayer desk that usually stood just off center to the south side just in front of the chancel rail. A few years after the ? choir was started in 1942 several of the forward pews on the north side of the nave were removed and choir stalls were placed in front on the north side to face the organ. In 1958 a wing was added to the church on the south side to accommodate an addition to the nave, a larger sacristy, a rector's office and a large wing to house Sunday School classrooms.

In 1878 the church acquired 8 acres of land from ? Z Ridouts farm next door so that a graveyard could be formed and to provide for a parish hall and rectory. Three red cedar trees mark the corner of the first one acre the congregation bought in 1825. The cemetery was laid out so it coincided with the east edge of the one acre and extended to the property line of Zack Ridout's farm. On the north it boundaries on St Marg. Rd & on the south it is bounded by a row of cedar trees. In the early years parishioners were buried just south of the original one acre property line with wooden markers. Unfortunately when those markers decayed ? they were not replaced so that who was buried where is lost. Beyond these graves to the south stopping at the edge of the second PH 1920-1970 black people both free & slaves were buried, again with wood crosses. While the old PH stood a huge sycamore grew adjacent to the back door steps (on the north side) and beside the tree a large sandstone rock mark the south edge of the graves. That rock has been saved and rests with the 3 cedar trees at the corner of the acre. Unfortunately when a new parking lot was constructed a few years ago it was built right across the middle of that burial area. The 1970 PH was built a few feet

further south of the old sycamore tree than the 1920 building stood. Nevertheless they ? the tree down.

In 1935, Mary McKinsey Ridout landscaped the cemetery. Six red cedar trees were placed marking the north cemetery entrance. 3 red cedar trees were placed at the corner of the original 1 acre lot. 10 red cedar trees were placed across the south boundary of the cemetery. Two very large beautiful evergreen trees magnolias and two chamaecyparis were placed in the middle of the cemetery to a circle where the road entering from St M Rd should end. In 2004 the Churchyard Com put a surfaced road straight through the cemetery to create a defined access. The lower limbs of the magnolias had to be cut and one of the chamaecyperus had to be removed but it did accommodate the necessary situation w/o too much damage. A columbarium was added in 2001?

Parish Hall - I wasn't aware there was one "before the 1920 building" but I've read the statement twice. If there was I'm sure it was smaller than either of the other two. It had to have been wood frame. "Faced St M Rd" would have to put it perpendicular to the second two. Where - I would guess in front of the present PH. The 1920-1970 building was wood frame, large enough to accommodate 100 people. It was located where the 1970 building is except a few feet closer to the church. It was furnished with brown shingles had a concrete front porch supported with columns. It had a full basement with furnace and a bowling alley. I don't know when or why the alley was built except in those days the church was the centre of activities & bowling was popular with young people. The hall had a large raised stage which was used for plays among other things. Dances were frequently held. A large kitchen was at the back. Dinners were held several times a year usually put on by the Womens Guild.

Rectory - was located at the edge of the parking lot in front of "Ridout Park". There is a ditch just inside the park which marked the back of the rectory where a horse and wagon would arrive. The big holly tree on the corner was off the front corner of the house about 30 feet. It was a large two story wood frame house. It was of the exact same design as Woodly - L shape. Clapboard was later covered with asbestos shingles. It had a full front porch covered with screening. Interior first floor including a parlor, living room, dining room, and kitchen. Upstairs there were 3 bedrooms a bathroom and store room. It was a nice home as I saw it, well maintained, old, large, hard to heat, but had a furnace and oil heat. It was built in 1975 with money given by Hester Ann Chase Ridout in exchange for the old (first) rectory 1 mile east of the church. This rectory (at the church) was torn down in 1963 "because of termites". My Dad, Uncle Charlie, and I voted against the motion because we knew what the house was and you can get rid of termites. Woodly never had termites because the floor joists and sills were always kept whitewashed. Thus a new rectory was built adjacent to the PH. It was brick, one story, 3 bedrooms, living room, kitchen and study and garage. It was converted to an office in 1996? since ministers no longer used a rectory rather bought their own residence. The new PH was built in 1970 of brick. It has a foyer, electrical room, coat room, store rooms, and a large kitchen. Downstairs there is a library classroom, storeroom, and bathrooms on the mid level. Recently it was remodel to update the kitchen and bathrooms and to make the atmosphere more friendly & homelike.

More space for worship & study is badly needed and studies are underway to provide & finance them. ng a church in 1707. These totaled 155 acres touching Deep Creek on the north side and bordering Westminster Towne on the east. This town bordered the Magothy River on the east and was a Puritan settlement. The church members of Broadneck Parish were permitted to use the " Meeting House for their services until their church was built in 1707. In fact members of the Church of England had [been] meeting since before 1682 for worship and well before the Act of 1692 establishing the 30 parishes of Maryland. Broadneck Parish was established in 1692, its Parish boundaries determined, a minister, Edward Topp, secured in 1696, a layreader, Philip Jones, was licensed by the Assembly of Maryland in 1695. The 1707 building was 20'x20' known to have a brick foundation which in early 1900 was "still to be seen". We believe the walls were also brick. The church building was replaced in 1731 by another building in another location. The Deep Creek glebes remained unused and were sold in 1814.

St Margarets Church 1731 - 1825

St Margarets Westminster Parish extended from the Magothy River on the east to the Patapsco of the north, the Howard County line on the west and across to the Severn River on the south. The little church on Deep Creek could hardly serve such a far flung congregation. In 1731 the vestry requested permission to build a new church at Severn Heights. Approval was granted by the Assembly of Maryland. Two acres of land was purchased from a Patrick Oglevic who operated a school on the west side of the road to Baltimore. A brick church was built.

St Margarets Church 1827 - present

In 1803 the church at Severn Heights burned to the ground. In 1814 the vestry sold the two glebes on Deep Creek for enough to start construction of a new church at the present sight [sic] beginning in 1824. One acre of land had been purchased. A frame church was started but burned when some shavings caught fire. A brick church was begun in 1825 and consecrated in 1827. That church burned in 1851. Another brick church was completed and consecrated in 1852. In 1892 fire damaged this church and it was torn down and a new frame building - the present church - was consecrated in 1895.

Marley Chapel - not on the tour - 1731 - 1861

Marley Chapel was built as a chapel of ease to accommodate those parishioners in the north of the large parish. Located on the east side of the old road to Baltimore, south of Glen Burnie and adjacent to Marley Creek. Of brick, an ^ roof, no cross or steeple. It could accommodate about 30 people. It fell into disrepair and disuse in 1861. When St Alban Church Glen Burnie was built in 1910 the remaining bricks were incorporated into the walls. St Albans Parish was formed out of a portion of St Margarets Parish. There was a stone marker beside old Route 2 which I believe is in the churchyard at St Albans now.

Zachriah Ridout house - sits east of the church back from St Margarets Road. Built after the Civil War, wood frame, originally L shape, 2 story. Part of a larger farm. Eight acres were given or sold to the church for a cemetery. Dr Zack was long the parish registrar. For that reason the register, vestry minutes and other papers were kept in a desk on the second. In 1901 there was a disastrous fire in which everything but the register was lost. Horace Ridout saved the book by throwing the desk out

of the window, but the floor collapsed and he lost his life. The house was rebuilt as a square house which it remains today.

Frank Duvall House - farther east from Zack's house and on the other side of the road at the first curve. The jousting tournaments were held just at the west side of this house on Labor Day every year probably back to the first one which I believe was right after the Civil War. This house was of the same L design, frame, two story as Woodly but like Zack Ridouts house was changed to a square plan. Probably built about the same time as the Zack Ridout house. It was first owned by Grafton Duvall.

The first rectory - located farther east of Frank Duvall's house but on the south side of the road on the opposite curve. It was at one time a part of Felicity Plains, a glebe of St Margarets Church from ___ - ___, of about ___ acres. There is a picture of this house in the green tricentennial book on page 30 at the bottom of the page. The house at the top of the page is the second rectory and was located at the church near the south entrance to the church yard. The first rectory was probably built about _____. It was at one time two buildings which later combined by bridging the gap. It was a two story frame house. Later it became the home of Horace Ridout and part of the house was a store and post office. In the archives there is a statement to a customer and a picture of the store.

The John Small house. On the hill above the entrance to Amberly. Built in 1770 by John Small Sr. The land was part of a large patent called Felicity Plains of 200-600 acres in 16__ held by the Homewood family. The house was a small 2 ½ story frame house. The kitchen was separate until pulled up to the house after 1940. When Dr Oliver Tilghman Brice owned it in the 1930s to 40s it was much as it had been originally. The[re] were originally slave quarters and a barn. There [is] a very small graveyard behind the house. I was in this house many time before it was changed. Meeting House - this is not the Quaker Meeting House at Westminster Town. This one was located just above and behind the Amberly sign at the entrance. This was a small frame house that Lanny just barely remembers but gone when I was running around. It was a community hall but served St Margarets Church when the church burned and before they had a parish hall.

Grist Mill and Millers house - both were built about 1765 by Gov Sharpe to serve the needs of the Whitehall Plantation. There were located at the head of Whitehall Creek. The mill dam can still be seen on the inside circle where the present exit comes off Route 50 going to Cape St Claire. The mill pond covered about 40 acres extending from the old Sandy Point road across to the Asbury Broadneck United Methodist Church. Maintaining a good strong ??? run in dry weather proved to be a problem. Nevertheless grain was ground on a regular basis from the supply produced at Whitehall as well as from neighbors and even delivered by boat up Whitehall Creek. The Millers house was just across the road from the dam and was the abode of the miller. The house was not large and although the rooms were small and cut up it was most attractive inside and out. The families who lived there were Ridout, Duvall, J S Boone. Most recently Coast Guard RAdm. Hottel until the early 1960s. Since then it has deteriorated badly.

St Margarets School house - located in the triangle immediately east of the mill pond and dam on the old Sandy Point Road. It stood under the huge old oak tree still standing beside Route 50. Originally

one room it was enlarged to two in early 1900. It was probably built before 1850. It was no longer used but still standing in 1930 when I remember it. Nancy Ridout taught in the early 1900s. Among those in the picture on the wall at Broadneck Inn are: Orlando Ridout III, Polly Ridout Dow, Elise Ridout, George Davidson, Isabel Davidson, George Tilghman, Oswald Tilghman (of Tilghmans Jewelers), Sam Macey, Agnes Macey, Anne Tilghman, Jim Duvall, & Laura Duvall.

Stinchcomb house & cemetery - for years this was the only house on Persimmon Point. During those years the Stinchcomb family owned the house and about 1000 acres of a sandy loam farm. They were carpenters and farmers. Three generations of carpenters built houses, barns, stores and churches on the Broadneck peninsula. The first generation built the Woodly farm house and the third generation built my Dad's big dairy barn in 1930. On Persimmon Point the farmers raised peach trees and truck crops: sweet corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, potatoes, lettuce, cabbage and strawberries. Sailing vessels docked at the large wharf near the present public swimming beach. Produce was loaded and shipped to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Family members lived in those cities and received and sold the produce. The house still stands in Cape St Claire but has been altered and covered with brick veneer. The cemetery adjacent to the house is no longer used. When my sister and I were young we rode horses all around that area; we never saw a person and only one house. Peach trees still covered much of the farm but nothing was being grown or harvested. We stopped at a cool clear spring and watered ourselves and our horses.

Goshen house - located up the hill across from the present Cape St Claire Fire Department. The farm included nearly 200 acres for many years and included the acreage now occupied by the Cape St Claire Elementary School. The patent was taken by Henry Woolchurch in 1663 and named Leonards Neck. Henry's family kept the property for over 100 years. Richard Pettybone Gardiner built the house, slave quarters and milk house in 1798. The original house included two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. Henry Tydings bought the farm in 1853, moved the slave quarters to the house as and attached it as a kitchen. He added several other rooms and built the barn. Later someone added a front porch. Dr Oliver Tilghman Brice bought the house in about 1920 and sold it in 1933 to buy the John Small house. Dr Brice also sold four acres of Goshen to the group who formed the St Margarets Hunt Club in 1933.

St Margarets Hunt Club formed in 1933 by Oliver Brice, C Carroll Lee, Bob Zinlorf, George Dawson, Lan Ridout, and Bill Lafrot. They built a clubhouse, stables, and show grounds. They held fox hunts each Sunday during the spring and fall. Fox hunts included hounds and houndmaster. It extended over a large area of Persimmon Point and up across the old Broadneck Road. The club was sold in about 1950 and the clubhouse became a home and most - but not all - of the stables were torn down.

Rich Neck and Bellefield were adjacent parcels patented by two Homewood families in 1665 and included about 1800 acres. Rich Neck was on Bay Head - both sides of the road - and extended from the Pettebone patent on the Magothy to the Sandy Point Road. The Rich Neck house was one of the earliest houses constructed in the Broadneck Hundred. It was of post and beam construction which means that tall posts were placed in a hole in the ground - like a fence post. Then beams joined the posts together. Sotterly in St Mary's County is of similar construction. The midsection was

built first followed by the west section and then the east section. The midsection was one and one half story, west end 2 ½ stores and east end 1 ½ story. The midsection had a large room with a fireplace at the east, a winding staircase and bed chamber above. The west end had a large parlor with fireplace on the west end and a bedchamber above. A staircase lead to the bedchamber. The east end formed a kitchen with fireplace for cooking and loft overhead. The kitchen floor was of tamped clay, renewed each year. Unfortunately this treasure has at this time all but disintegrated. The land passed from the Homewoods to John Herselius to R Duvall, J Kent, thence to the Pettibone family.

Bellefield - in 1663 John Homewood patented 210 acres at the head of Whitehall Creek and called it Homewood Lot. Eventually the Homewoods owned some 1800 acres in the area. Thomas Hardwood built a house at the head of the creek probably in 1735. Eventually it was a sizeable house but was originally a frame house of two stories. There were four rooms on the ground floor and four on the second floor. An unusual chimney was in the middle and served all eight rooms with fireplaces. Charles Hammond made an addition to the house in 1750 including two rooms, a hallway, and a porch. There were several significant outbuildings on the property: a carriage house, corn crib, milk house, and when my family worked the place in the 50s and 60s there were two huge dairy barns still standing plus the corn crib, milk house, and carriage house. Mr and Mrs George Barchett owned the farm from about 1887 and their grandson Bill Warfield until about 1985. Mr Barchet operated a dairy farm and retail dairy business. He hauled the milk with a team of horses into Annapolis twice daily in 10 gallon cans ladling the milk from the can into the customers container. Glass milk bottles did not appear until 1910. Unfortunately the old house burned to the ground by an accident in 1939 and most of the outbuildings are now gone. There is a cemetery on the property, it is small and graves are not marked. One marked grave is that of Capt Thomas Homewood who died in 1737.

Pettibones Rest - a patent for 280 acres was granted to Richard Pettibone in 1666. There was a frame house on the farm for many years immediately behind the house that is there today. It si not known when the earlier house was built or when or how it was destroyed. That house back from both the Magothy River and the Little Magothy River. There is also a cemetery near the present house, all marked by stones that are laid flat to the ground. A number of these graves include very young children which is typical for that day. The property descended to the Stinchcomb family, the Waring family and today the George Fox family. The house today is a large two story frame house well taken care of. Since it is the same L plan as Woodly it was probably built around 1880. The church, when I was a child, had its annual July fourth picnic there with softball and swimming in the Magothy River.

Burks Banks - the early surveyor Robert Burke not only patented land on Mill Creek but in 1650 patented 450 acres near the Magothy River on the present Log Inn Road. He eventually sold it to John Homewood. John's son Thomas married Anne Hammond. When John died, Anne inherited widows rights to several parcels including Burks Banks. Anne remarried to William Govane but divorced him [and] became the noteworthy Widow Govane who held up the transition of Whitehall to Gov Sharpe in 1663. She took up residence in the house on Log Inn Road. The house was a small frame house and still stands today on Log Inn Road. The property today is a part of Sandy Point State Park.

Log Inn - 1887 Emory related to Tilghman and Davidsons

Sandy Point Farm - first patented in 1652 by Ralph Hawkins and called Hawkins Point it included 450 acres. The property borders the Chesapeake Bay at its junction with the Magothy River. At some point in time it bore the name Rattlesnake Point though so far as I know we have never had the creatures in this area. The estate was owned by John Gibson [and] in 1818 he built the Sandy Point farm house known as Scotland. It is a two story brick house with two one story gabled ends. It has a stair tower like that at the Paca House in Annapolis. In 1833 Capt Thomas Mezick bought the farm. The family owned the property until early 1900. Sylvester Labrot bought the farm to add to his growing Holly Beach Farm. In 1949 his son William sold it to the State of Maryland to become a seashore park.

Weedon House - In 1662 Edward Skidmore patented 200 acres on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay halfway between Sandy Point and Hacketts Point. We know nothing about the family except that they were farmers and most likely hunted and fished. They certainly built a house or hut but there is no record of it. There must have remained there a considerable time because a nearby area bears the name and more recently a section of the service road has been named Skidmore Road. The next family to reside there has left more tangible evidence of its present namely the Weedon who we know was there for 100 years. And whose daughters married into the Small, Boone and Ridout families. There is a stained glass window in the church dedicated to one daughter _____. There is a small cemetery just south of the house on the very edge of the Bay. There is also a noteworthy house on a beautiful location at the edge of the shore. It is a two story frame structure with a chimney at each end, which identify the extent of the original house. Extensive changes were made when Sylvester Labrot ? bought the property for his Holly Beach Farm project in about 1905. In order to accommodate his herd manger Mr Labrot added a 2 story wing on the west and enlarged the old second floor by adding semi-dormers. A 2 story wing with a kitchen was added to the east end. The house was covered with attractive brown shingles. Since that time, as comfortable veranda has been added to the south side. It is now the residence of Mr and Mrs ? Rich.

The south tip of this eastern most peninsula of the Broadneck Hundred has come to be known as Hacketts Point. Thomas Cole and his brother John? secured a patent for 50 acres in 1665 naming it Coles Poynt. They rented this to a _____ Hackett who lived and worked there for a good many years and whose name has graced the place as Hacketts Point ever since. Some years later James and Robert Moss bought the point and the 100 acres behind it. Robert established a house where Sylvester Labrot later built his beautiful brick home at the confluence of Whitehall Bay and Meredith Creek. James built a home on Hacketts Point which is now a garage and guest house. About 1900 S Labrot bought these properties and the Weedon Farm as the basis for Holly Beach Farm. His granddaughter Leonie ? Gately has lived there until recently when the State of Maryland bought the remaining 300 acres for a natural resource preserve.

Whitehall - William Fuller, an important person in the early days of Providence and Broadneck Hundred, patented 150 acres in 1652 at the tip of the peninsula between Whitehall Creek and Meredith Creek, calling it Fullers Survey. It is marked by stone tablets on each creek identified with the words "Here stood Wm Fullers Red Oak". In 1680 Col Nicholas Greenberry bought the property from Capt Fuller's son William. He named the land Greenberry Forest. Neither Greenberry or Fuller built a house there. Col Greenberry's son Charles willed Greenberry Forest to St Margarets Church as a glebe to supply a minister for the Parish. The land was passed to the Church in 1749 upon the death of Charles' widow. In 1764 then Gov. Horatio Sharpe bought the tract of land after a much

complicated exchange from St. M Church. Gov Sharpe like Ed? Lloyd many years earlier admired the Broadneck Hundred for its similarity to the English countryside. Gov Sharpe built a beautiful summer home in the Georgian style and entertained lavishly until the Revolution forced him to return to England. He had hoped to return but was never able to. He left Whitehall in charge of his secretary John Ridout. Later he sold it to John and when the Governor died he left it to Jim in his will.

Whitehall at one time comprised 2000 encompassing the entire bounds of Whitehall Creek. It was a genuine plantation. There was a large wharf on Whitehall Creek. Outbuildings including slave quarters for 100 people. A very large horse barn some 100 feet long on Whitehall Road. This burned in 1922, miraculously some part was saved and still stands today. A race track, which is today Whitehall Road, one mile long and straight not oval as they are today. A brick factory on Meredith Creek where bricks were made from clay in the fields for Whitehall as well as some of the Annapolis buildings. Ice was collected on Whitehall Creek and stored in an "ice cellar" near the wharf. The cellar was a hole in the ground much like a well about 50 feet deep. Layers of ice with layers of straw kept the ice through the summer for cold drinks, icecream, and preservation of food. An Overseers House was built in 1767? at the end of Ridout Lane near Whitehall Creek. It was a frame structure in two parts, one part two stories. There also was a separate kitchen and nearby slave quarters. Much later the 3 parts were joined together. This house has passed down through numerous generations of Francis and Horatio Ridouts and until recently a granddaughter Lois Downey. Lois and her husband Bob have done a beautiful job of remodeling the house.

Woodly - Orlando Ridout I and his brother Weems inherited a 200 acre portion of the Whitehall estate and in 1857 Orlando built a house there naming it Woodly. This was the first of seven houses of the same design built between 1857 and 1895 in the Broadneck Hundred. Built of wood frame on an L plan, two stories, it had 7 rooms. There are 3 bedrooms upstairs, a parlor, living room, dining room and kitchen downstairs. A central hallway included a 2 part stairway at the front and a covered stairway in the kitchen. Woodly has 10' ceilings all of the other houses had 8' ceilings. There are 3 chimneys each with a fireplace downstairs and upstairs. At Woodly, the brick foundation and chimneys are mortared with ground shells and lime. There is a full porch at the front of the house. Interestingly the porch was not secured to the frame of the house, the rafters simply rested on the sheathing of the outer wall. The framing boards were full size 2x4's, 2x6's, 4x4's and 2x10's all rough cut. Interior walls were 4' slats and oyster shell finish. Floors were yellow pine and exterior finish is German clapboard siding. The house is currently owned by Mack Ridout. Other homes having this L plan are Edenlawn built by Orlando Ridout II in 1895 on Whitehall Rd, Dr Zack Ridout house near the church, Frank Duvall house east of the church, the old rectory at the church was torn down, there is a picture in the Tricentennial Book, the Stinchcomb house at Persimmon Point, the Waring house on Bayhead Road, the Zachariah Duvall house at Hermony Acres now gone.

Now lets go down Pleasant Plains Road.

Maidenstone Farm at the head of Burle Creek. Eliz Strong first patented 250 acres in 1659 on the east side of Burles Creek. In 1878 it was owned by Mrs Eliz Merriken. By marriage C Duvall owned the farm, had 14 children. The house that stands today was built in ?. There is a cemetery immediately in front of the house and includes both Duvalls and Merrikens. It is owned today by John Duvall.

Pleasant Plains - built in 1820 by John Ridout it overlooks Ridout Creek. It is a large 2 story brick house with basement and attic. It is on 200 acres originally 100 acres patented by Ralph Hawkins in 1663. There are 2 chimneys and a wing on the east side end having a kitchen and large fireplace.

The main house has an elegant entry opening to a central hall and 2 rooms on either side. There are dormer windows on the roof. There is a smoke house in the yard. Phillip and Susan Dodds own the house today.

Hollywood House - on the west side of Ridout Creek. This house was built by the builder (?) of Pleasant Plains for his daughter about 1845. She married a Duvall and their daughter in turn married a Pettebone. The Tate family owns it today.

Old Mill Bottom Road - until recently this was a heavily graveled road very winding with four very sharp curves and up and down especially at the end there was a steep rise as it entered old Route 2. For years it was the main road into St Margarets. Near the end as it approached St Margarets road on the east side Grafton Duvall had a blacksmith shop. He owned the large farm north across the road from the Church that was later that of Frank Duvall. In 1887 a immigrant from Germany George Macey acquired land on both sides of Old Mill Bottom Rd. Specifically where the greenhouse is on the east side. This is where Mr Macy established a large saw mill that included cutting wood shingles. Across the road on the west side he built a large cannery. This processed tomatoes, corn, fruits, and berries of all kinds in season. Farmers throughout the area brought their produce to the cannery. Wagons took the finished goods to Annapolis and Baltimore for sale. About 40 people worked at the cannery in season. The foundation of the cannery is still there. Agnus Macey Carter, once a president of the Guild, built a house beside the cannery in later years and her grandchildren still live there. George Macey and his brother Albert each built a house to the west of the saw mill. One was sold some years ago, the other was just recently sold upon the death of Albert's son Ralph, who was buried in our cemetery. One of Ralph's children still lives in a house behind the old house. Margaret? Macey used to ride a horse and buggy to church in the early 1930s.

Dr Phillip Pettebone had a farm on the north side of Old Mill Bottom Rd and the west side of Jones Station Rd which would put it behind the present Tate BMW. Dr Pettebone was a medical doctor and took care of quite a few patients in the late 1800s. He also raised truck crops and sold them in Annapolis. He had several cows and sold milk in your own container at the farm. He has a store somewhere along the farm on Jones Station Rd. We know where the farm was but don't know where the house or store was. Dr Pettebone was Elliot Pettebone's grandfather.

Arnolds Grist Mill - about ½ mile farther along Old Mill Bottom Rd the end of Mill Creek passes under the road and there was a little wooden bridge to take the road over the creek. Once over the bridge the road made a 90 degree turn to the left. The mill dam was to the right at the head of the creek, it can still be seen from Route 50. The ? and grist mill were to the left somewhat near the RV agency that recently opened south of Route 50.

Then Old Mill Bottom took a 90 degree turn to the right leaving a very tall hill right inside the turn. The road then started a very steep ascent getting steeper as it approached the junction with old Route 2. Hayer Duvall's 1940 school bus always had trouble getting up that hill and on snowy days had to use Jones Station Rd to pick up the kids at Arnold and then go on to AHS. To the right of Old Mill Bottom as it entered Route 2 was the small farm of Jim Bourke who always rode his horse to Frank Duvall's farm on Labor Day to participate in the annual jousting tournament. On the other side of Route 2 where Old Mill Bottom enters it was Winchester Road and just on the north side of Winchester is where the second St M church & cemetery were at Severn Heights. Also across Route 2 was Severn Side overlooking the Severn River and the Naval Academy. It is also immediately above and behind Manresa the Catholic Retreat and more recently a retirement home. Severnside was built by Jacob Winchester in 1849. There were a number of Winchesters in the immediate area at that

time. They owned farm land standing down even into the Browns Woods area. The Brice family had extensive holdings in this area for many years. John Brice (his wife?) bought Penderly from the Lloyd family in 1713 and added large acreage on both sides of Route 2. The family still owns homes in the area. Edward Rich, Bob's father, bought Severnside in early 1900.

Providence was the earliest settlement in what was soon to become Anne Arundel County. Puritan settlers from Virginia arrived - with approval from the Maryland authorities at Maries City - off a beautiful river on the west side of the Chesapeake Bay in 1649. Leader of their group was Edward Lloyd who named this river the Severne River because it reminded him of the Severne River in England where he grew up. These Puritans were experienced pioneers and had a well thought out plan and knew exactly what they were going to do. Even though it was winter they were prepared and felt it was the best time to get ready for a busy and successful spring. Woodcutters and carpenters landed first and in a few weeks had built a fort near the tip of the peninsula and a palisade fence across the back of the peninsula. Everyone came ashore and lived in the fort until spring when they started to build huts and houses. Then more families arrived from Virginia and crops were planted and livestock cared for. Eventually a meeting house, a Tavern and inn were built. And wharves. 40 families made up the population of Providencetown. There was good hunting and fishing, crabbing, oysters. The Indians who visited were friendly and helpful. Many of the family names are recognizable today in Maryland history - Lloyd, Howard, Fuller, Burke, Bennett, Moss, Baldwin, Galloway.

Providence prospered and grew. Until the civil war in England ended. Then the Puritans were free to move and settle wherever they wished - and they did. They moved out into the Broadneck Hundred countryside. To the shores of the Chesapeake, the Magothy and the Severn. Others moved across the Severn to the western shore, to Middle Creek, to South River and West River. Others moved to Howard County and Baltimore County. By 1670 Providence was all but deserted and Anne Arundel town had begun to grow. Four farms made up the center of Anne Arundel town and the shores of Spa Creek sported warehouses, shipyards, wharves, wares and docks such as Proctors Landing and Acton. Eventually Col Nicholas Greenberry bought up all the homes at Providence, leveled it and used it as a farm calling it Greenberry Point. By 1875 a Thaddeus Davids owned the back half of the peninsula and farmed it. For years a clipper ship captain, Theodore Corner, sailed the Chesapeake keeping his eye on Greenberry Point. During the Civil War he was able to buy the front half and built a home there. His family had a shipyard in Fells Point, Balt. Capt & Mrs Corner had a daughter Carrie who married Charles Duvall Ridout and they inherited the farm. They had a son Charles Corner Ridout who married Nina Duvall ? Pettebone and they had a daughter who became Louise Islef-Peterson. All attended and participated in St Margarets Church. Corner for many years as senior warden, Carrie, Nina & Louise taught Sunday School & each in turn was president of the guild. In 1910 the Navy took G Pt from Carrie & Charles & with the money the family moved across the Severn River to buy Horn Point Farm where they & others of the Corner family lived for many happy years. Corner Ridout bought the Ridout Bros dry goods store on Main St and ran it for years. Among the Corners living on Horn Point was Frank Mezick Corner who was a senior warden and who wrote the first history of St Margarets Church, a ten year study which he finished in 1927.

A part of Providence was patented by Henry Woolchurch in 1650. 100 acres and in 1878 was owned by Hon James Hunter. In 1910 part of this became the USN Exp Sta and part of it became Ferry Farms community. Across on Mill Creek a part of Providence eventually was bought by J Frederick Panetti Sr who served on the vestry when I was on it in the 1950s & 60s. He also was the church

treasurer for a number of years. He built a house on the 75 acre lot and that lot more recently became Providence where Emil Saroch now lives.

There was also in 1878 a school at the junction of old Rt 2 (B&A Blvd) and the road into Greenberry Point. It most certainly must have been an elementary school but not much is known about it.

St Margarets Roads

Wharves were most important in the early years because depended more on waterways to get around whether it be to or from the eastern shore, to or from the Susquehanna or up from the mouth of the Chesapeake - from England, Caribbean, Virginia, or Maries City. Or from Providence to Proctors Landing. To go from Providence to what was to become PP one used the self operated ferry - a flat boat - to get from the Tavern to what was to become Hidden Point. Later to cross Ferry Creek (Mill Creek) you crossed from Brown Woods to what would be the Davidson Farm. On a self operated barge pulled by rope or pushed by pole. Yes you could take your horse. To cross to Middle Neck Hundred was more luxurious. There was a barge operated by a family. Much later about 1910 there was a small wooden bridge across Mill Creek. And sometime before 1900 there was a flat wood bridge across the Severn. In 1910 a new flat wood bridge with draw was built. Remains of that could still be seen until 1990. The first concrete bridge and draw was built in 1927. And finally a high rise no draw was built in 1990?

Foot or horse was the common way to get around on land in the early days. Paths went around the tops of river and down the centers of peninsulas. To get to Annapolis one could go around the Severn R. crossing at Severn Run or cross on the ferry barge from Ferry Farms to Maryland Ave. The most common path out of St Margarets was via Old Mill Bottom Rd to Old Rt 2 or Old Mill Bottom to Old Frederick Rd which is today found behind the Tate Chevrolet Store, which comes out at the Arnold PO. Actually old Rt 2 was the Old Frederick Rd until Baltimore became the center of commerce. That old road started at Ferry Farm went past the old school house past ? Schoolhouse ? Winchester Rd (where the second St M C was built later part the Arnold PO run by Frank Arnold past Old Marley, turn west to Fred. or keep north to Balt via what would become G.B. An all day affair on horse or buggy. Which included rest stops and a bite to eat. Another way out of St Margarets might be Old Mill Bottom to old Jones Station Rd past the back of Arnold to Haneker Store (corner of Jones St & Church Rd) past what would become Cloverlea house of Jas Wilson on Mayo Vista Rd and on to Jones St to join the old Fred Rd below Round Bay & Severna Park. Still another route would be to pick up Broadneck Rd where it met the Sandy Point Rd (St M Rd) at the old St M school. This went past the Asbury Broadneck Methodist Church (formerly AME) and joined the old Jones St Rd (now Glen Dale).

St Margarets Rd originally left the Old Annapolis Balt Rd at Dulls Corner (where Lesty Dull had a store when we were kids) went to Mill Creek past Mims store via Browns Woods and down a steep gulley at Ken Hammicks home across the creek and up another gulley at the Davidson Farm to join the P.P. Rd over & down a hill to turn left (sharp right would go south to PP) to Harmony Acres Rd at Zack Duvalls farm to come out at the old meeting house where the entrance to Amberly is now. It was not until 1910 when Frank Duvall had a contract to resurface the St M Rd that the present St M Rd wound its way past Browns Wood road bearing slightly left going past Wigley's place down the hill turning right around a branch of Mill Creek round a left curve, a right down a hill to a new concrete bridge, up the hill two more curves through Weems Duvalls farm (now St M farm) right around a sharp turn past the

head of M.B.R. past PP Rd past St M C past Z R house past F R farm past the old rectory & PO down the hill at John Small house, down the bottom across the pond at the head of ? Creek at the Mill dam up the hill past the head of Broadneck Rd , between the schoolhouse and the miller house to the head of PP Rd. Here the concrete ended & the rest of the road was oyster shell when I was a kid. Now at last the road is level & straight on to Sandy Point. Past Bay Head Rd & Whitehall Rd then Tydings on the Bay often referred as Log Inn Rd. At this juncture there were two stores. The oldest was that of _____. In later years Earl Campbell built a store adjacent to _____. The road from the school was often referred to ? as Log Inn or Sandy Pt Rd. Broadneck Hundred before 1950 was definitely rural farm country.

The Present St.M C Campus

The congregation purchased 1 acre on the corner of St M Rd & PP Rd as the site of the new church in 1825. The second church had been damaged by fire in 1803 and insufficient funds were available to rebuild. Through donations and the sale of two of the three glebes - Lurk & Iron Stone Hills by 1824 funds were available to move ahead. The Severn Heights site was discarded in favor of the St Margarets/PP site because it was more central to the church membership at that time. The new church was to be of wood frame but was burned by accident before it was finished when workmen dropped a match into some shavings. A new brick church was started that would accommodate 100 people. This church was consecrated in 1827. Unfortunately this church burned completely in 1851. A new brick church similar to the old one was immediately built and consecrated in 1852. In 1892 that church was damaged by fire and a third wood frame church was undertaken and consecrated in 1896. The bell tower and bell were put in place in 1910 and dedicated to Rev Samuel Ridout. This church was built for 100 people, of white clapboard with green trim on the exterior. Beautiful stained glass windows were subscribed and dedicated to parishioners of the 19th century. The large one behind the alter was dedicated to William Duvall Singleton who like many died as an infant. The interior at first had 3 tiered candelabra hung from the ceiling. These used candles. These candelabra were later replaced when electricity reached the area, with electrified candelabra. The alter stood against the east wall surrounded by the rail across the front of the chancel. Above was a rude beam with carved wooden maltese crosses and on top of the beam at the center was a cross about 2' high. On either side of the chancel in the corners were, on the south a sacristy & on the north an unused robing room. The pump organ stood outside of the chancel and on its south side. The pulpit was at the edge of the chancel next to the organ. The lectern stood on the north side. The church still has two baptismal fonts - one large one on loan for St Annes although when asked they did not want it back. The other a small simple font was given to St Margarets. There was a plain small prayer desk that usually stood just off center to the south side just in front of the chancel rail. A few years after the vested choir was started in 1942 several of the forward pews on the north side of the nave were removed and choir stalls were placed in front on the north side to face the organ. In 1958 a wing was added to the church on the south side to accommodate an addition to the nave, a larger sacristy, a rector's office and a large wing to house Sunday School classrooms.

In 1878 the church acquired 8 acres of land from Ridouts farm next door so that a graveyard could be formed and to provide for a parish hall and rectory. Three red cedar trees mark the corner of the first one acre the congregation bought in 1825. The cemetery was laid out so it coincided with the east edge of the one acre and extended to the property line of Zack Ridout's farm. On the north it

bounders on St Marg. Rd & on the south it is bounded by a row of cedar trees. In the early years parishioners were buried just south of the original one acre property line with wooden markers. Unfortunately when those markers decayed ? they were not replaced so that who was buried where is lost. Beyond these graves to the south stopping at the edge of the second PH 1920-1970 black people both free & slaves were buried, again with wood crosses. While the old PH stood a huge sycamore grew adjacent to the back door steps (on the north side) and beside the tree a large sandstone rock mark the south edge of the graves. That rock has been saved and rests with the 3 cedar trees at the corner of the acre. Unfortunately when a new parking lot was constructed a few years ago it was built right across the middle of that burial area. The 1970 PH was built a few feet further south of the old sycamore tree than the 1920 building stood. Nevertheless they cut the tree down. In 1935, Mary McKinsey Ridout landscaped the cemetery. Six red cedar trees were placed marking the north cemetery entrance. 3 red cedar trees were placed at the corner of the original 1 acre lot. 10 red cedar trees were placed across the south boundary of the cemetery. Two very large beautiful evergreen trees magnolias and two chamaecyparis were placed in the middle of the cemetery to a circle where the road entering from St M Rd should end. In 2004 the Churchyard Com put a surfaced road straight through the cemetery to create a defined access. The lower limbs of the magnolias had to be cut and one of the chamaecyperus had to be removed but it did accommodate the necessary situation w/o too much damage. A columbarium was added.

Parish Hall

I wasn't aware there was one "before the 1920 building" but I've read the statement twice. If there was I'm sure it was smaller than either of the other two. It had to have been wood frame. "Faced St M Rd" would have to put it perpendicular to the second two. Where - I would guess in front of the present PH. The 1920-1970 building was wood frame, large enough to accommodate 100 people. It was located where the 1970 building is except a few feet closer to the church. It was furnished with brown shingles had a concrete front porch supported with columns. It had a full basement with furnace and a bowling alley. I don't know when or why the alley was built except in those days the church was the centre of activities & bowling was popular with young people. The hall had a large raised stage which was used for plays among other things. Dances were frequently held. A large kitchen was at the back. Dinners were held several times a year usually put on by the Womens Guild.

Rectory

Located at the edge of the parking lot in front of "Ridout Park". There is a ditch just inside the park which marked the back of the rectory where a horse and wagon would arrive. The big holly tree on the corner was off the front corner of the house about 30 feet. It was a large two story wood frame house. It was of the exact same design as Woodly - L shape. Clapboard was later covered with asbestos shingles. It had a full front porch covered with screening. Interior first floor including a parlor, living room, dining room, and kitchen. Upstairs there were 3 bedrooms a bathroom and store room. It was a nice home as I saw it, well maintained, old, large, hard to heat, but had a furnace and oil heat. It was built with money given by Hester Ann Chase Ridout in exchange for the old (first) rectory 1 mile east of the church. This rectory (at the church) was torn down in 1963 "because of termites". My Dad, Uncle Charlie, and I voted against the motion because we knew what the house was and you can get rid of termites. Woodly never had termites because the floor joists and sills were always kept whitewashed. Thus a new rectory was built adjacent to the PH. It was brick, one story, 3

bedrooms, living room, kitchen and study and garage. It was converted to an office since ministers no longer used a rectory rather bought their own residence.

Parish Hall

The new PH was built in 1970 of brick. It has a foyer, electrical room, coat room, store rooms, and a large kitchen. Downstairs there is a library classroom, storeroom, and bathrooms on the mid level. Recently it was remodel to update the kitchen and bathrooms and to make the atmosphere more friendly & homelike. More space for worship & study is badly needed and studies are underway to provide & finance them.