

ERTY: deeded as gifts 8 slaves to various members of his family, 1735–1738; deeded as gifts 15 slaves, plate, and all of his printed books to his son Charles and daughter Dorothy, 1735–1737, retaining a life estate in them. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: 5,885 acres in Dorchester County (inherited approximately 3,948 acres from his grandfather's estate, at least 500 acres through marriage, and approximately 1,437 acres by purchase, patent, or resurvey). SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH: inherited 600 acres in Dorchester County from his guardian and first father-in-law, **Thomas Hicks** (1659–1722), 1722; purchased, patented, or resurveyed 4,511 acres in Dorchester County between 1720 and 1734; sold 492 acres in Dorchester County between 1720 and 1733; deeded as gifts 812 acres in Dorchester County to various grandchildren, 1735; 1,664 acres that Rider had purchased or received from his first father-in-law were taken from him by the government because they were found to be within the bounds of the Nanticoke Indian lands. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: In 1723 the legislature reported that several complaints had been made against Rider and **William Ennalls** (?–1731) for molesting the Nanticoke Indians in their possessions and disrupting the cultivation of their lands. A joint committee from both houses was appointed in 1725 to hear Rider's and Isaac Nicholls's claims to part of the Nanticoke Indian lands. Rider had purchased or inherited from **Thomas Hicks** (1659–1722) some 1,664 acres in Dorchester County within the bounds of the reservation set aside for the Indians. An act of Assembly guaranteed these lands to the Indians as long as they chose to remain on them. Rider claimed that the Indians had deserted their towns to cultivate the land, and had burnt down their own fences. An inquiry into these allegations showed that not all of the Indians had left the reservation and that, in fact, the English had been responsible for the burning of at least one Indian's fences and house in an attempt to drive him away. Rider's claim to these lands had previously been denied by the governor and Council. He had then taken his case to the Lord Proprietor to whom he had misrepresented the facts, claiming that his 1,664 acres were not within the bounds of the Indian reservation. Rider eventually lost his claim and the tracts were taken from him. In 1768, however, the Nanticoke Indians decided to abandon their home in Maryland and join the Six Nations. They petitioned the legislature for compensation for their lands. Rider's heirs then

reasserted their rights to the 1,664 acres taken by the government and asked for compensation. The General Assembly paid the Indians and conveyed the title to Rider's former lands to his heirs. WEALTH AT DEATH. DIED: on February 16, 1739/40, in Dorchester County, of pleurisy; had suffered from gout for twenty years; buried at "Weston," Dorchester County, but his tombstone was later removed to Christ Church Cemetery, Cambridge, Dorchester County. PERSONAL PROPERTY: TEV, £2,060.8.8 (as calculated), including 22 slaves; FB, £1,946.18.2 (as calculated), before payment of widow's thirds, which amounted to £648.19.4. LAND: 8,028 acres in Dorchester County.

RIDGELY, CHARLES (by 1705–1772). BORN: in Prince George's County; younger son. NATIVE: third generation. RESIDED: in Baltimore County. FAMILY BACKGROUND. FATHER: Charles Ridgely (?–1705) of Prince George's County, son of Robert Ridgely (?–1681) of St. Mary's County, an attorney, and wife Martha, who married second, **Anthony Underwood** (1659– ca. 1689), and third, Charles Carroll (1660–1720). STEPFATHER: by 1707 Richard Clagett (1681–1752). MOTHER: Deborah, daughter of **John Dorsey** (ca. 1645–1714/15) and wife Pleasance Ely, stepdaughter of Thomas Wainwright (?–1729). BROTHER: William (?–1755) of Anne Arundel County, who married Elizabeth Duvall. HALF BROTHER: Edward Clagett. STEP-BROTHERS OR HALF BROTHERS: Samuel Clagett; Richard Clagett. HALF SISTERS: Martha Clagett; Elinor Clagett. STEPSISTER OR HALF SISTER: Mary Clagett, who married Jeremiah Berry. FIRST COUSINS: **Edward Dorsey** (1718–1760); Mary Dorsey, who married **John Ridgely** (by 1724–1771). NEPHEW: **Charles Ridgely, of William** (?–1810). MARRIED first, by 1724, Rachel (?–1750), daughter of John Howard (ca. 1667–1704) and wife Mary Warfield. Rachel was the stepdaughter of Katherine Greenbury Ridgely. She was the niece of **Richard Warfield** (ca. 1677–1755); **Alexander Warfield** (1678–1740). Her brothers were Benjamin (1696–1737), who married Catherine Buck; Absolute. Her stepbrothers were Henry Ridgely (?–1750), who married Elizabeth Warfield; Nicholas Ridgely (1694–1755); and Charles Ridgely. Her half sister was Katherine Howard, who married Orlando Griffith (1688–?). Her stepsisters were Anne Ridgely, who married Joshua Dorsey; Elizabeth Ridgely (?–1734), who married **Thomas Worthington** (ca. 1691–1752/53). Her first cousins were **Edward Dorsey** (1718–1760); Lydia Warfield, who married second, **Charles Ridgely** (by