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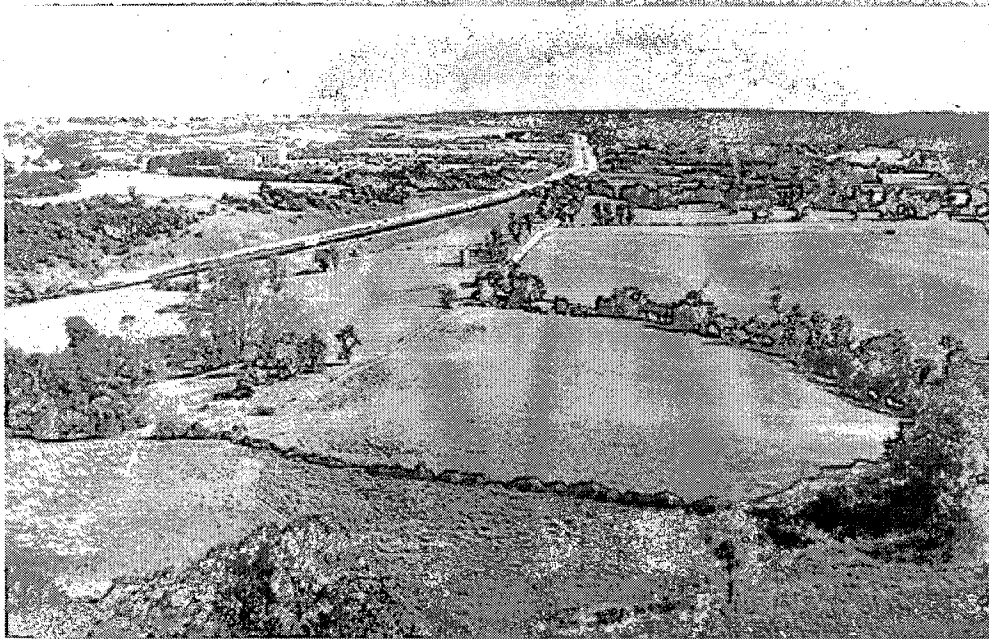
Winter 2011-2012

Numbers 1 & 2

**"Best Cultivated Farm"**

**The Backstory of Hayfields, Nicholas Merryman Bosley,  
and the Lafayette Premium of 1824**

**Teri Rising**



*Facing south, this aerial view shows Hayfields in the foreground, with interstate 83 and Hunt Valley, Maryland in the background, 1982. (Baltimore County Public Library Legacy Web.)*

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*The Historical Society of Baltimore County is funded in part by grants from the Baltimore County Executive, County Council, and Commission on Arts & Sciences.*

Hayfields Farm, located in the National Register Historic District of Western Run-Belfast in northern Baltimore County, is designated an official Baltimore County Landmark. Built by Nicholas Merryman Bosley, c. 1811, Hayfields was awarded the "Best Cultivated Farm" premium by the Maryland Agricultural Society in 1824, with Revolutionary War hero General Lafayette in attendance. Having no children of his own, Nicholas Bosley willed the farm to his nephew, John Merryman, in 1847, who thereafter expanded it and gained fame for breeding Hereford cattle. John Merryman is perhaps best known for the burning of the Northern Central Railroad (NCCR) bridges at the outset of the Civil War, which resulted in the famed *Ex Parte Merryman* opinion by Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Taney. Nevertheless, Hayfields remained a farm into the twentieth century, until it was sold to Hayfields, Inc. in 1978, then to the Mangione family in 1986, who turned it into a country club by 1999. Its mansion and farm buildings are preserved and form the core of the Hayfields Country Club in Baltimore County.

Nicholas Merryman Bosley established Hayfields on over 400 acres carved out of several larger land tracts in Baltimore County, including Nicholson's Manor and Taylor's Discovery. Land patents like Nicholson's and Taylor's were issued in areas around the coastal region, between the Patapsco and Middle Rivers, so harvests could be easily shipped using water routes in lieu of usable roads. Nicholson's Manor was once a sprawling parcel comprising 4,200 acres. Originally patented by William Nicholson in 1719, it ran along the western run of the Gunpowder, between Waterspout Branch and the Shawan Cabin Branch (now the Oregon Branch).<sup>1</sup> In 1754, the land was sold at public auction in equal 1,050 acre plots to Roger Boyce, Corbin Lee, Brian Philpot, and Thinsey Johns.

#### Early Land Patents

In the early eighteenth century, most of Baltimore County had yet to be organized for European settlement. Under the terms of the charter of Maryland as granted by King Charles I of England, Lord Baltimore and his heirs were given land in the colony that they could distribute as they chose. The land grant system was established to create a revenue source through the collection of fees associated with the system. Baltimore County had an extensive Land Office to administer them. The buyer paid a fee to secure a specified quantity of land which was then officially surveyed. Once boundaries were established, a patent was issued and served as title.

After auction, the manor followed the pattern of most large land tracts in the eighteenth century. Roger Boyce divided up his portion into several smaller parcels which were sold and leased. Joseph Bosley acquired a 200 acre piece from Boyce in 1764 for 225 pounds and 10 shillings sterling.<sup>2</sup> In 1783, an advertisement described the excellent opportunity that was available:

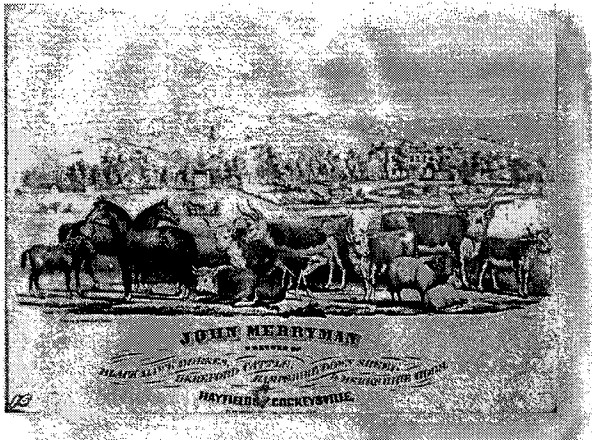
TO BE SOLD - A FARM, containing 471 Acres, situated on the Western Run, near the Quaker Meeting House, not more than 16 miles from the very commercial Town of Baltimore; the soil is excellent for the production of grain of all kinds, it has the advantage of one of the best mill seats in the state, and an exceeding healthy situation. I think it needless to enumerate the many good quantities thereof, as nature induces me to suppose, that whoever becomes a purchaser, would incline previously to view it. It will be either divided into 2 lots, or the whole sold together, as may best suit. - A generous credit will be given for most of the money, by giving bond with approved security.-The terms will be made known, and the place therein (sic), by application to Mr. Alexander Cowan, near Joppa.- If it is not sold by the 20th of December, it will be rented.

-ROGER BOYCE, Baltimore County<sup>3</sup>

Years later, portions were sold to Oliver Matthews and John Naylor. Most of Naylor's parcel was thereafter acquired by Nicholas Bosley in 1811, the same year he purchased the majority of Joseph Bosley's parcel through Bosley heirs.<sup>4</sup> Multiple tracts from "Taylor's Discovery" were later purchased in 1823 and 1825 and added to Hayfields.



Hayfields stone mansion, c.1975. (Historical Society of Baltimore County.)



Romanticized image and advertisement of Hayfields. (Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.)

advancement of Agriculture, under the style and title of the 'Maryland Agricultural Society', and the members thereof have declared their conviction, that, for the purpose of obtaining and combining the knowledge and experience of industrious and enterprising farmers, and of extending the advantages of rural economy to every district in the state, the citizens of each respective county ought to be invited to form an Agricultural Society therein, as an auxiliary and important measure in promoting the useful objects they have in view<sup>6</sup>

The Maryland Agricultural Society found it important to express the significance of their endeavor, and to encourage farmers in the State of Maryland to get involved. A paper published in 1819 in *The American Farmer* stated:

The spirit of agriculture has too long languished. Let it be revived and fairly encouraged: it will stimulate the industry and faculties of every individual, and ameliorate his situation in life. It will multiply the objects of labor, and afford beneficial employment to many who are losing the inducements to remain with us. It will improve and adorn the country and increase its population; and, by these united effects, the wealth and character of the state will entitle her to an agreeable comparison with her sisters.<sup>7</sup>

It seems the portion procured by Nicholas Bosley from Naylor made up the bulk of Hayfields initial operation. While a specific construction date is not known for the stone mansion at Hayfields, it is believed to date to the time of Bosley's purchase of the property, c. 1811.

While the Bosley and Merryman families are known for building several notable stone homes, including Bacon Hall, Manor Glen, and Hereford Farm, there were few masonry buildings in the northern portion of the county in the 1798 tax list, and no brick houses at all in North Hundred. Only five percent were constructed of stone and only twelve of the structures had a second story. Stone construction was more common after the turn of the nineteenth-century, when agriculture began prospering for Baltimore County's citizens.<sup>5</sup> In-part responsible for that prosperity was the state's agricultural society.

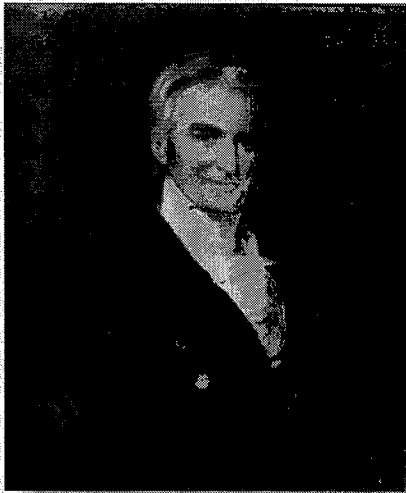
Agricultural societies were organized to help provide support to the farming community and to facilitate the growth of the industry itself. The Maryland Agricultural Society was formed in Baltimore on June 2, 1818. *The American Farmer* was a journal published weekly by the society in the effort to provide income through its subscriptions, as well as to serve as a means of communication with farmers not only in Maryland, but around the world.

Most states with agricultural societies held annual fairs to review livestock and crops, and to examine and discuss new farming techniques. Livestock sales were also common. Moreover, agricultural societies regularly awarded premiums for superior products and animals as an inducement to attract fairgoers. And, they were a place for people to simply be social and exchange information in the midst of their often rural and detached lifestyles.



A view from the Hayfields barn, c. 1984. (Historical Society of Baltimore County.)

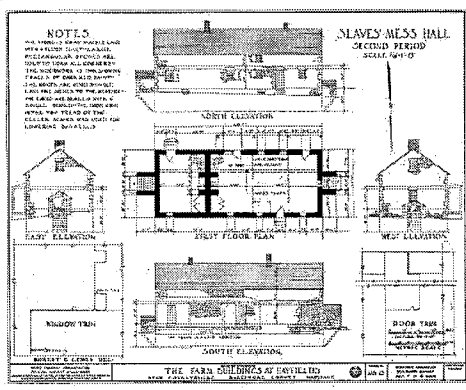
Whereas, a number of respectable Agriculturists of this state at a meeting held by them, in the city of Baltimore, on the 2nd day of June, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen, established a general superintending Society for the



Portrait of Colonel Nicholas Merryman Bosley.  
(Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division.)

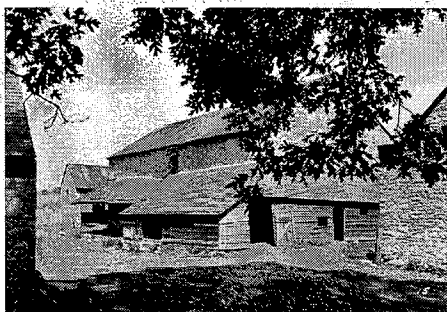
The first cattle show and fair organized by the Maryland Agricultural Society took place at the Maryland Tavern on Frederick Road on June 7 and 8, 1821. Premiums were awarded in the form of silver items like spoons and “cans” for superior horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.<sup>8</sup> The society's trustees were responsible for organizing the event and judging premiums.

We have reason to believe that there will be an immense concourse of Farmers from this and the adjoining States at the Cattle Show and Fair which is to take place at the Maryland Tavern, four miles from town, on the Frederick turnpike Road, on the 7th and 8th of next month (June). The exhibition of live stock will far exceed any thing of the kind which has hitherto occurred in this state - and besides those brought as candidates for Premiums, there will be many brought, of different species for sale.. It cannot be expected that in commencement, great perfection will be attained, but every one ought, by way of encouragement, to bring along whatever they have that is any way meritorious.-- Should this first attempt go off well, it is difficult to estimate the great advantages that would accrue to the State, and to the Agricultural interest at large from these semi-Annual fairs, an immediate improvement of every domestic animal will ensue, and a knowledge of the best modes of cultivating all sorts of produce, will be disseminated.<sup>9</sup>



Page 8 of 9 in survey detailing Hayfields, from an Historic American Building Survey. (Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division.)

The Maryland Agricultural Society had two factions, one for the Western Shore and one for the Eastern Shore, which appeared to be based out of Easton. The Eastern Shore also organized their own fair, the first of which was to take place in October of 1824.<sup>10</sup> To aid in the organization of the society, the trustees met monthly and rotated their location. Based on accounts published in *The American Farmer*, the topics vary from the planning of the fairs, to the election of officers, and discussions of different agricultural topics.



Big barn group and implement shed from south east, 1936. (Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division.)

The trustees initially surveyed Hayfields on October 15, 1823, at a monthly meeting that Colonel Bosley hosted. The weather was "fine," and after their usual business they took a tour of the farm. A written commentary of the visit appeared in the October 24, 1823, issue of *The American Farmer*. According to the writer, “LIMESTONE, quarried and burned on the land, appears to have been the magic wand by which this enterprising cultivator has changed the face of his estate, and caused the roughest hills to rival the

smoothest vallies (sic) in verdure."<sup>11</sup> It also stated, "...as a *grass farm*, for its size and original condition, perhaps none in Maryland equals Col. Bosley's and to his credit be it said, it is the work of his own hands, or rather of his own head."<sup>12</sup> Regarding other farm operations, however, Hayfields was lacking. "DOMESTIC ANIMALS - Totally neglected, except for his own table, the best eaten and the worst left for breeders. The tail ends of all breeds without the good points of any."<sup>13</sup>

The agricultural society continued organizing its fairs with hopes they would draw more farmers to the displays of livestock and other exhibitions. By the third attempt, the committee acknowledged it had more work to do to promote the event, and they hoped to improve it by expanding the occasion to three days instead of two. The society also tried to ensure their show did not coincide with other shows in the area that might, "deprive us of the company of many distinguished farmers of Maryland, and other states, who expected to be with us."<sup>14</sup>

The opinion that we ought to appropriate three entire days to the Exhibition seems now very generally to prevail among the members of the Society. The Committees were all too much hurried through their duties, and with many spectators had too little time to observe the various objects which merited particular examination. The Society had also to neglect some important business: but these matters may be better arranged if the proposition to hold the Show and Fair, during three days shall finally prevail.<sup>15</sup>

The premium awards offered at the first few fairs had been relatively modest and were donated by the members of the society. Because of that, there was concern they were not handsome enough to attract exhibitors. As time went on, increased efforts were put into obtaining better premiums and broadening the categories being judged. At the January, 1824, meeting of trustees, several new categories were identified and deemed eligible for premiums. "In the mean time it is thought to be sufficient to state for present purposes, that besides the objects upon which premiums have been hitherto usually bestowed, the lists will be so extended as to embrace a much greater number and variety of articles than heretofore."<sup>16</sup> The society even petitioned the State for an official

incorporation and a matching stipend to purchase items.<sup>17</sup>

Among the new categories eligible for premiums was one for a farmer who hauled the greatest quantity of barn yard manure, one for the housewife under whose management has raised to marketable size the greatest number of poultry, one for an acre of the best flax, and one to the best cultivated farm with a view to clear profit on all the capital employed.<sup>18</sup> The article also discussed the various means of obtaining the premiums:

The premiums given in these instances, will consist of silver pitchers, spoons, cans, &c. valued at from 10 to 20 and 30 dollars, in each case. We are not yet at liberty to mention the name of the gentleman, by whom they will be offered and the object of this general sketch is, to advise other gentlemen, who will doubtless unite in setting to the community, and to other agricultural societies, an example so praiseworthy and patriotic, of the particular subjects already selected for distinction, by the offer of volunteer premiums.<sup>19</sup>

The committee agreed to discuss the details at their next month's meeting, scheduled for Brooklandwood, the home of Richard Caton. The committee agreed to, "...prepare a scheme of premiums to be awarded at the next exhibition, begged to be indulged until the next meeting of the Board, as it was found impractical to come to a satisfactory decision in regard to the various subjects."<sup>20</sup> They did not end up making the decision because they were waiting on the final vote from the State legislature on their petition for incorporation and a stipend. While the State legislature approved their request for incorporation in December of 1823, it did not grant the stipend they requested. Disappointment was expressed among the trustees given that individuals "from the very county, in which our exhibitions have been held, and who ought to be sensible of the utility of our institution, if it possess any, voted against us!"<sup>21</sup> The delegates from Talbot County were praised given they foresaw the usefulness of the society and voted for the measure.

At the following month's meeting, Charles Ridgely of Hampton, chair of the committee, revealed the dates of that fall's Cattle Show. It was held on October 25, 26 and 27, 1824, at the Maryland Tavern on Frederick Road. A list of premiums was published, including the one for, "the best cultivated farm of not

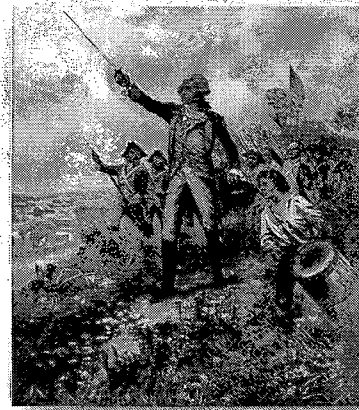
less than 100 acres, reference being had to the location, quantity, products of the soil, the number and kinds of domestic animals reared, the force employed in its cultivation, the quantity of manure collected and used." The winner of the premium would receive the largest prize, valued at \$50. A second place prize for the same category was established, and the winner would receive a premium valued at \$30.<sup>22</sup>

Besides promoting their events, another problem the society had was obtaining new subscribers to the journal. It was the duty of the trustees to find new subscribers in order to fund the society's endeavors. Gathering subscribers also served the purpose of ensuring agricultural information was both varied and useful, so the exhibition could attract visitors to share their products and to offer items to be considered for the premiums. In the exhibition in the fall of 1824, it was even more important to attract attendees and exhibitions to the event because of the arrival of "The Nation's Guest" in Baltimore. The famed General Lafayette, French aristocrat and hero of the American Revolution, was visiting the region as part of his year-long tour of the United States. Knowing that Lafayette had an interest in agriculture, John S. Skinner, the corresponding secretary of the society, who was also the editor of *The American Farmer*, thought it would be a grand gesture to present the General with an honorary membership in the society. The society decided to postpone the exhibition to November 23, 24 and 25, 1824, so that the General could attend and present the premiums. There was also a potential conflict with the yearly meeting of the Friends of Baltimore which further necessitated the postponement.<sup>23</sup>

Gen. Lafayette will arrive at Fort McHenry, and be there presented under *Washington's Tent*, to the Governor and the Cincinnati Society on Thursday next. The town will be illuminated that night, and a splendid Ball will be given to him on Friday night.<sup>24</sup>

The society formed a committee for the purpose of presenting Lafayette an expression of their affection. The committee included men like Samuel Owings, Charles Ridgely, and Nicholas Bosley. On October 8, 1824, they greeted the General:

We are, General, a deputation from the landed interest of the State. The Maryland Agricultural Society have appointed us to express to you their high sense of pleasure you have afforded them by your present visit to the U. States, and, at the same time, their warm acknowledgements for the essential services you have rendered the American people in their mighty struggle for independence...It is a source of no small gratification to our Society to learn, that you have yourself become a practical agriculturist, and that you are devoting to the cultivation of the soil as much of your time and attention, as your multifarious avocations will permit. Be this, however, as it may, it would afford us great pleasure, could you, consistently with existing engagements, favour us with your company at the next public (sic) exhibition of our Society which is to take place in the course of the next month.<sup>25</sup>



Lafayette's baptism of fire, photomechanical print by E. Percy Moran, 1909. (Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division.)



Marquis Lafayette, 1782. (Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division.)

Lafayette agreed, and commented that it was his pleasure to attend the event:

The reply of the General, from the sensibility evinced was truly impressive. He most feelingly assured the committee that he was under inexpressible obligations for this demonstration of kindness from the cultivators of the soil, and that he had, on occasion, the more pleasure, as he had the honor of being himself a practical agriculturist - an honor of which he was particularly proud. Feeling, as he did, in whatever may contribute to improvements in agriculture, he will have great satisfaction in attending the next meeting of the Society. And of this pleasure nothing shall deprive him but the occurrence of circumstances not within his control.<sup>26</sup>

The committee also presented Lafayette, his son George Washington Lafayette, and his secretary Auguste Le Vassuer diplomas signifying their honorary membership in the society.<sup>27</sup>

Knowing Lafayette was presenting the premiums, potential exhibitors' interest piqued. The trustees appointed various committees to examine the entries and make site visits to the farms under examination. Farmers who wished to participate in the exhibition were encouraged to contact John S. Skinner at *The American Farmer* office in Baltimore. In situations where specimens were under scrutiny, the submissions were sent to the office. "A LARGE POTATO, weighing 2 ½ pounds, from the farm of Dr Thomas Johnson of Baltimore county, has been left with the editor of the Farmer - and, as it is of extraordinary growth, the same will be exhibited, with other rare productions, at the next MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW."<sup>28</sup>

If Nicholas Bosley was interested in offering his farm or products to the judges, it was fortunate for him the meeting of trustees was held at Hayfields on October 27, 1824, shortly before the exhibition.<sup>29</sup> Apparently the timing did not escape the notice of others.<sup>30</sup>

The Trustees met, according to appointment, on Wednesday last, at Hayfields, being just twelve months since their former meeting at the same place. They were led by the owner, who does not ride a "white horse," over every part of his large farm, and every where were evidences of skill and sound judgment - work every where done in season and *well done*. Where last year we saw his rye just

sprouting from the earth, are now fields of well set clover and timothy. - Where 100 bushels of lime had given him luxuriant crops of corn, deep fallowing has since paved the way for wheat. On that and on timothy sward, in all, little over one hundred acres, more than two hundred bushels of wheat, sowed with even hand, have just risen with vigorous shoot above the ground - every thing attested the keen eye of the master - the ready apprehension of the manager to "catch his ideas" - and the steady hand of the faithful servant to perform the labour. It was whispered that Col. Bosley would invite the inspection of the Committee appointed to award the premium for the best cultivated Farm. He is *now* ploughing his pasture with three large horses, meaning to spread on one hundred bushels of lime for Indian corn next year - that to be succeeded by small grain in the fall of 1826 - with clover and timothy, for the scythe, in 1827 - on which the lime of 1824 will tell well.<sup>31</sup>

Bosley did invite the committee back to visit his farm for consideration of the premium. They presented their findings on November 16th, 1824, which were later published in *The American Farmer*. Bosley was interviewed about his farm and crops and asked detailed questions about his methods of cultivation. Neighbors, including Alexander Nisbet, Benjamin Amos and Abraham Price supported the information he provided, and they added written statements in agreement that he was an excellent steward of the property.<sup>32</sup> However, only two judges were able to attend the actual inspection of the farm on November 13, 1824, because of its distance. The men praised the state of the farm in terms of its management, fencing, and pasture. They also appreciated his concepts regarding agricultural improvement.

The perseverance and management of Col. Bosley, however, have effectively overcome all of those difficulties, and our eyes were greeted on an inspection, with the view of a farm combining the advantages of permanent improvements, judicious arrangements, and a neatness of culture so pleasing to the eye. Its every part indicates the closest attention to the character of the neat and economical husbandry, so highly desirable in all agricultural establishments.<sup>33</sup>

While there was a great deal of praise for Hayfields, there was also concern about the management of its livestock. Even before their visit, some trustees suggested it was lacking:

Your committee deem it their duty to notice, according to their judgment, a defect in the management of Hay-fields, by a comparative neglect of the means at once so simple, and so indispensable to the melioration of the breed of neat cattle, sheep, and swine; all of which are kept in considerable numbers, and might, (with and additional expense, trifling in comparison with the importance of the object,) be speedily and effectually raised to a high degree of improvement. But these are defects, which are too common throughout the State....<sup>34</sup>

The committee expressed its support for the continued "best cultivated farm" premium and hoped that it would be an incentive for rescuing other farms from barren conditions. They also lamented the fact that although they were pleased to present Colonel Bosley with the premium award, there was in fact no one else competing for the premium in the category of best cultivated farm.<sup>35</sup>

Your committee regret very much, that there should have been no competition for the premium in question; as, from their personal knowledge of the state of agriculture in several counties, they are warranted in saying, that there are many farms which would do great credit to their proprietors, and the details of whose agricultural plans, would no doubt be highly useful to the interests of agriculture in general. In conclusion, your committee beg leave to state, that they consider Col. Bosley as entitled to much credit, for having been the first in Maryland, owing, as they suppose, to the novelty of the proposition, to challenge investigation of his course of cultivation and its results. Finally, they award to Col. Bosley the premium of a Silver Tankard, value of 50, due to his great industry, and his good example of economy and sound judgment in the management of his estate - evidenced alike, by its appearance and its products.

Caleb Bosley,  
John Ridgely,<sup>36</sup>

Regardless of the fact Bosley was the only entry for the premium, he was much admired for his agricultural abilities. John S. Skinner later remarked,

in 1845, when discussing the concept of awarding premiums in an issue of "Southern Cultivator":

The gentleman Col. N. Bosley of "Hayfields" who took the premium 'presented by the hands of General Lafayette' for the best managed farm of that year, was half his time bed-ridden, and had no overseer; but he knew every day what was doing, where it was doing, how it was doing, and *why* - yes, and that's the great point - *why* that particular thing was being done at that particular time. He made an independent fortune with *hay* as his staple, on a very hilly, stony farm sixteen miles from Baltimore.<sup>37</sup>

The Cattle Show proved a success and impressed General Lafayette a great deal. He arrived on the third day of the event to great fanfare. The society's plan to postpone the event and to broaden the premiums offered attracted great crowds and excitement.

In a short time General HARPER, by appointment of the Society, rose and delivered a very able, eloquent, and highly instructive, and gratifying practical address; when he finished, the Chairman (sic) of the several Committees came forward and read their Reports, and the fortunate competitors being called, appeared and passed through a large circle, formed by the members, to receive the trophies of their industry and skill, from the hands of the gallant, the disinterested SOLDIER OF LIBERTY, the veteran companion of WASHINGTON, and the unvarying friend of America...

The premiums, when presented, were not inscribed. Skinner suggested each recipient have the item inscribed with, "By the Agricultural Society through the hands of 'Lafayette,' and let them be handed down from generation to generation, to be cherished yet more and more, until the time shall arrive, which God forever postpone, that the American Farmer shall cease to sing at the tail of his plough."<sup>38</sup>

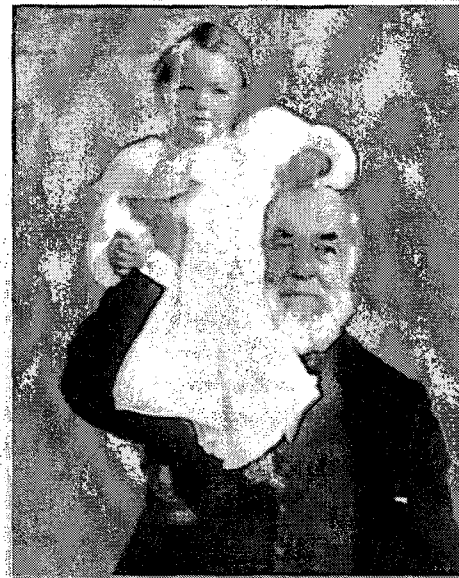
Clearly the premiums were cherished items, and although others were awarded, none were as significant as the ones awarded by Lafayette. Skinner later remarked in a letter to LaFayette in 1826, "I took yesterday a ride with our friend Morris to see his Devons. The richness of their milk and the superior flavour and quality of their butter is most remarkable. We are preparing for another Cattle Show in June, but



alas we shall never distribute any more 'Lafayette premiums.' You cannot imagine how much, more and more, the smallest one of these premiums is valued."<sup>39</sup>

Apparently very few of the recipients actually had their items inscribed, and most have been lost over time. The one awarded to Bosley was not only inscribed with a saying similar to the one suggested by Skinner, it was also etched with a drawing of men loading hay on a wagon pulled by two horses. It was also inscribed with the motto "Sic rura florebunt" which roughly translated means thus fields will flourish.

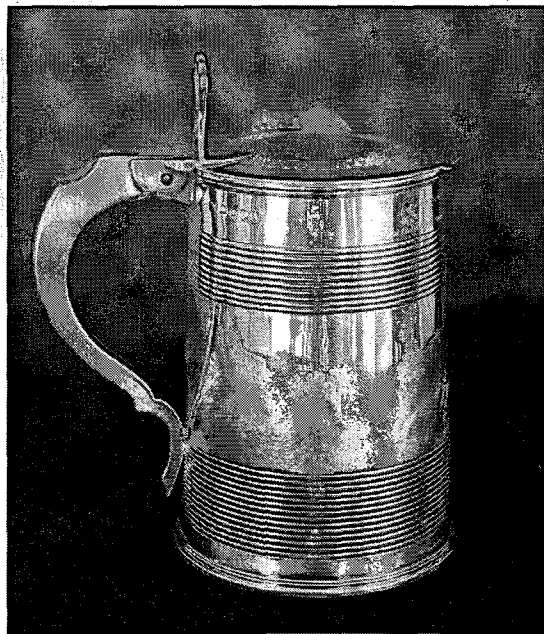
The premium given to Nicholas Bosley for best cultivated farm, even then, was considered the most highly prized one of all. Skinner noted later, "those who won what is denominated, *par excellence*, the 'Lafayette premium' gave it suitable inscription, and still show it as the proudest trophy of their agricultural career. What would tempt the owner of Hayfields, for instance, to part with his noble tankard." Skinner also later remembered a toast that took place in 1827 at a joyous party at Hayfields where the tankard was "christened" with mint julep of John Merryman's inimitable compounding. "Hayfields and its proprietors - the good management of the one, and the hospitality of the other, deserve all commendation."<sup>40</sup>



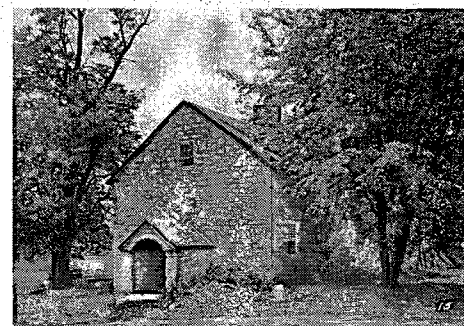
John Merryman (1824-1881) of Hayfields, c. 1870s. (Baltimore County Public Library Legacy Web.)



Hayfields, rear entrance, c. 1975. (Baltimore County Public Library Legacy Web.)



The Lafayette premium, awarded to Nicholas Merryman Bosley in 1824, and thereafter in the possession of John Merryman. (Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division.)



Hayfields' Slaves Mess Hall, 1936. (Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division.)

## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> John McGrain, Maryland Historical Trust Inventory of Historic Properties Form, BA-0094, Hayfields, Maryland Historical Trust, 1977.
- <sup>2</sup> Baltimore County Land & Will Records, Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, MD: N:378.
- <sup>3</sup> *Maryland Journal*, Oct., 24, 1783.
- <sup>4</sup> Baltimore County Land & Will Records, Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, MD:WG 115:413.
- <sup>5</sup> John McGrain, *Stone House Tradition*, Baltimore County Office of Planning, November 14, 2001, p. 2.
- <sup>6</sup> "Agricultural Society of Maryland." *The American Farmer, Containing Original Essays and Selections on Rural Economy and Internal Improvements, with Illustrative Engravings and Prices Current of County Produce (1819-1834)* 1, no. 7 (May 14, 1819): 54.
- <sup>7</sup> N. S. Hammond, Tench Tilghman, Robert Moore, and Edwd N. Hambleton, "To the Farmers of the State of Maryland," *The American Farmer, Containing Original Essays and Selections on Rural Economy and Internal Improvements, with Illustrative Engravings and Prices Current of County Produce* vol. 1, no. 4 (April 23, 1819): 27, accessed via Proquest.
- <sup>8</sup> "Article 1 -- no Title," *Cohen's Lottery Gazette and Register*, April 27, 1821, accessed via Proquest.
- <sup>9</sup> "The Cattle show and Fair," *The American Farmer, Containing Original Essays and Selections on Rural Economy and Internal Improvements, with Illustrative Engravings and Prices Current of County Produce (1819-1834)* vol. 3, no. 9 (May 25, 1821): 72, accessed via Proquest.
- <sup>10</sup> Nicholas Hammond and S. T. Kennard, "Eastern Shore Cattle show and Fair," *The American Farmer, Containing Original Essays and Selections on Rural Economy and Internal Improvements, with Illustrative Engravings and Prices Current of County Produce (1819-1834)* (Dec. 19, 1823): 312, accessed via Proquest.
- <sup>11</sup> "Maryland Agricultural Society Last Monthly Session of the Trustees," *The American Farmer, Containing Original Essays and Selections on Rural Economy and Internal Improvements, with Illustrative Engravings and Prices Current of County Produce (1819-1834)* vol. 5, no. 31 (Oct 24, 1823): 248, accessed via Proquest.
- <sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>14</sup> "Agriculture," *The American Farmer, Containing Original Essays and Selections on Rural Economy and Internal Improvements, with Illustrative Engravings and Prices Current of County Produce (1819-1834)* (Nov. 21, 1823): 273, accessed via Proquest.
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<sup>37</sup> J. S. Skinner, "Premiums for the Best Managed Farms," *Southern Cultivator (1843-1906)* vol. 3, no. 1 (Jan. 1, 1845): 6, via Proquest.

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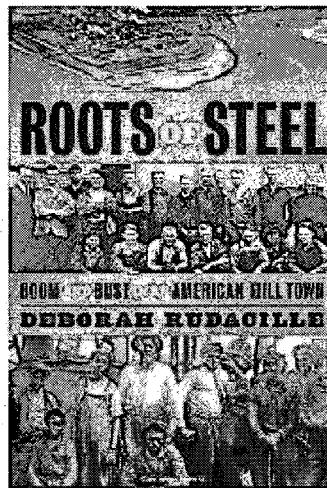
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