

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-124

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**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**Location:** N/A, vicinity of Ben's Branch Valley, New Market, Maryland

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This addendum is an update including changes to the Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape since its original documentation. This addendum also provides additional agricultural data based on the U.S. Census of Productions of Agriculture and based on historic context data from *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland* (Reed 2011). Agricultural census data are available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Chain of Title research completed for this addendum specifically was focused on the periods of occupation covered by agricultural census; current research did not extend beyond this period of time.

### 3. Owner of Property (new for F-5-100)

Diana Jamieson Holtz and Heidi Holtz-Eakin

4605 Landrum Lane

Chevy Chase, MD 20815

### 7. Description

#### *Current Property Descriptions*

All of the properties included within the 1997 survey of the F-5-124 are extant. Two of the 13 property owners within the Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape allowed access to their properties (F-5-78 and F-5-100). The remaining properties were photographed from the public right-of-way when possible. Five of the properties were not visible from the public right-of-way (F-5-83, F-5-98, F-5-99, F-5-113, and F-5-120). Frederick County, MD At a Glance 2011 aerial mapping was used to assess standing structures. Resources that were visible from the public right-of-way were verified in the field. Frederick County, MD At a Glance also provides aerial imagery from 1988, 2000, 2005, 2007, and 2009. These maps allowed limited analyses of changes to the properties over time.

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| Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape-<br>Summary of Properties |                      |        |   |   |  |
|---|----------------------|--------|---|---|--|
| Individual Number   | Property Name        | Access | Contributing as of 1997 Survey  | Extant contributing resources   | Comments   |
| F-5-27  | Vernon Dorsey House  | No     | 1=stone house (1837/1854/1980)  | 1=extant: stone house   | The Resource Sketch Map of the property from the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-124 was compared to 2011 aerial imagery and field verified from the public right-of-way.   |
| F-5-41  | Harding-Keller House | No     | 4=stone house (1830-1910), stone smokehouse, privy, chicken house   | 4=extant: stone house, stone smokehouse, privy, chicken house                       | The Resource Sketch Map of the property from the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-124 was compared to 2011 aerial imagery and field verified from the public right-of-way.   |
| F-5-47  | Basil Harding House  | No     | 7=stone house (1800-1899), smokehouse, woodshed, chicken house, bank barn & milk house, buggy shed, springhouse | 7=extant: stone house, smokehouse, woodshed, chicken house, bank barn & milk house, | The Resource Sketch Map of the property from the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-124 was compared to 2011 aerial imagery. Only the house and bank barn were visible from the public right-of-way of Green Valley Road and from a private farm road used to access F-5-100. As a result, it could only be determined that the 5 remaining resources were |

Prepared by: R. Gatewood, J. Evans, T. Shaw, RCG&A Inc.

Date: 4/22/2013

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|        |                                   |     |  |   |   |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-----|--|---|---|
|        |                                   |     | ruins  | buggy shed,<br>springhouse<br>ruins   | extant in 2011.   |
| F-5-48 | Christian<br>Harding<br>Farmstead | No  | 6=stone house<br>(1816-1920), stone<br>springhouse, stone<br>smokehouse, corn<br>crib, equipment<br>shed, garage | 5=extant: stone<br>house, stone<br>springhouse,<br>stone<br>smokehouse,<br>corn crib,<br>garage | The Resource Sketch Map of the property from the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-124 was compared to 2011 aerial imagery and field verified from the public right-of-way. A two-story, gable-roof, three-bay addition with gable-end chimneys has been added to the rear (north elevation) of the house since the 1997 MIHP form F-5-124 was completed. Aerial imagery indicates the addition was constructed between 2005 and 2007. The equipment shed is no longer extant. Based on aerial imagery, the was removed between 2005 and 2007. |
| F-5-78 | Capt. Ignatius<br>Dorsey House    | Yes | 4=brick house<br>(1870-1875),<br>meathouse, corn<br>crib, bank barn<br>with new siding<br>(1870)                 | 3=extant: brick<br>house,<br>meathouse,<br>bank barn  | The corn crib is no longer extant. The house, meathouse, and bank barn do not appear to have been significantly altered since the 1994 survey of F-5-78.  |

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|        |                         |    |  |   |  |
|--------|-------------------------|----|--|---|--|
| F-5-83 | William Downey House    | No | 6=brick house (1760, 1815-1825, 1904), barn (1904), corn crib, smoke house (log), sheds (2)                            | 5=extant: brick house, barn, smoke house, shed, 2 <sup>nd</sup> shed in ruins     | This property is not visible from the public right-of-way. The Resource Sketch Map of the property from the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-124 was compared to 2011 aerial imagery. A two-story, gable-roof, addition with an attached deck has been added to the rear (east elevation of the house) since the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-124 was completed. Aerial imagery indicates the addition was constructed between 2000 and 2005. The corn crib, located east of the barn, is no longer extant. Aerial imagery indicates that the corn crib was removed between 2007 and 2009. |
| F-5-84 | Wright-Downey Farmstead | No | 7=log house (circa 1847/1940), bank barn, dairy barn & milk house (1940), meathouse, chicken house, corn crib/hog barn | 6=extant: log house, bank barn, dairy barn & milk house, meathouse, chicken house | The Resource Sketch Map of the property from the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-124 was compared to 2011 aerial imagery and field verified from the public right-of-way. The corn crib/hog barn is no longer extant. Aerial imagery indicates that the corn crib/hog barn was removed between 2000 and 2005.   |
| F-5-85 | Higgins-Bennett House   | No | 4=stone house (1790-1920), stone springhouse, bank   | 4=extant: stone house, stone springhouse,   | The Resource Sketch Map of the property from the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-124 was compared to 2011 aerial imagery and field verified from the  |

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|        |                         |    |  |  |   |
|--------|-------------------------|----|--|--|---|
|        |                         |    | barn (1880), metal granaries (1920)  | bank barn, metal granaries   | public right-of-way. The rear (south elevation) deck on the stone house has been enclosed since the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-85 was completed. Aerial imagery indicates the deck was enclosed between 2007 and 2011.  |
| F-5-98 | Milton Mealey Farmstead | No | 7=stone house (1800-1825/1900-1925), bank barn & milk house (1911), corn crib (1900), smokehouse (1900), privy, equipment shed | 5=extant: stone house, bank barn & milk house, corn crib, equipment shed | This property is not visible from the public right-of-way. Resource Sketch Map of the property from the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-124 was compared to 2011 aerial imagery. A one-story, shed-roof addition has been added to the rear (west end of the north elevation) of the stone house since the 1997 survey of F-5-98. Aerial imagery indicates the shed-roof addition was added between 2000 and 2005. The smokehouse and privy do not appear to be extant. They do not appear on the aerial imagery for 2000. Although there is a building in the location of the smokehouse on the aerial imagery, the orientation of the roof does not match that described in the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-98. |
| F-5-99 | Oliver P.               | No | 3=stone house (1780/1820/1970),  | 3=extant: stone house,   | This property is not visible from the public right-of-way. The Resource Sketch Map of the property  |

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|         |                  |     |  |   |  |
|---------|------------------|-----|--|---|--|
|         | Harding House    |     | smokehouse,<br>springhouse   | smokehouse,<br>springhouse  | from the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-124 was compared to 2011 aerial imagery. Based on this imagery, the house, smokehouse, and springhouse were extant as of 2011. No significant alterations appear to have been made to any of the resources since the 1994 survey for MIHP F-5-99 was completed.                            |
| F-5-100 | Still Work       | Yes | 6=stone house (1758/1799/1960s), stone springhouse, corn crib, bank barn (1900), chicken house | 6=extant: stone house, stone springhouse, corn crib, bank barn, chicken house | All resources surveyed in 1994 for MIHP F-5-100 are extant. The springhouse has been renovated since the 1994 survey; the vertical board gable noted in the 1994 form has been restored to its original stone appearance. Otherwise, the buildings do not appear to have been significantly altered since the 1994 survey. |
| F-5-113 | Peace and Plenty | No  | 3=stone house (1818/1900-1929), barn (1929), Hammond cemetery                                  | 3=extant: stone house, barn, Hammond cemetery                                 | The Resource Sketch Map of the property from the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-124 was compared to 2011 aerial imagery. Only the house and bank barn were visible from the private farm road used to access F-5-100. Based on the aerial imagery, the cemetery was extant in 2011.  |

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|         |                              |    |   |  |  |
|---------|------------------------------|----|---|--|--|
| F-5-120 | Walter Burrall<br>Lime Plant | No | 3=lime plant<br>(1915), two<br>quarries with<br>ponds | 3=extant: lime<br>plant, two<br>quarries with<br>ponds | This property is not visible from the public right-of-way. The Resource Sketch Map of the property from the 1997 MIHP form for F-5-124 was compared to 2011 aerial imagery. The aerial imagery indicates that the lime plant drastically had deteriorated between the 1997 survey and 2011. Aerial imagery from 2000 depicts northern portions of the plant as being partially intact. The 2011 imagery depicts the south end tower, which was photographed during the 1997 survey; portions of the plant on the northern end completely had deteriorated by 2011. The footprint of the wood scale was still visible on the 2011 aerial imagery. |
|---------|------------------------------|----|---|--|--|

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## 8. Significance

### *Historic Context*

The first half of the nineteenth century saw the establishment and maturation of Frederick County as an agricultural center. The grain-based agriculture established during the previous century matured and intensified through the early 1800s. Advances in agricultural technology and transportation networks allowed for greater production and increased distribution across mid-Maryland. As a result, agricultural prosperity in Frederick County reached its peak in the years leading up to the American Civil War.

For much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, wheat was the preferred cash crop throughout Frederick County and the surrounding region (Reed 2011:25). For nearly two centuries, tobacco cultivation provided the economic foundation of tidewater Maryland and Virginia to the south and east; however, wheat gained popularity in mid-Maryland due to a number of factors. Grain cultivation was less labor and soil intensive, and grain exports faced fewer trade restrictions (Reed 2011:25). Much of the grain produced in Frederick County was sold through the Port of Baltimore, which had overtaken Philadelphia as the nation's principal milling center by 1805 (Reed 2011:25-26). Dozens of water-powered flour mills were established within Frederick County in an attempt to capitalize on the growing surplus of wheat (Reed 2011:31). By 1810, Maryland trailed only Pennsylvania and Virginia in flour production, with mid-Maryland mills producing over \$1.5 million worth of flour annually. Much of the region's grain also was used in whiskey distillation; Frederick and Washington county distilleries produced over 350,000 gallons of whiskey in 1810. Rye often was planted in marginal areas for use in whiskey distillation during this period (Reed 2011:31-34).

The growth of grain-based agriculture during the early nineteenth century was facilitated in part by expanding networks of transportation, which allowed grain, flour, and whiskey to reach larger urban markets for sale and consumption. By 1800, the City of Frederick served as the commercial epicenter of the surrounding county. Over 2,600 citizens resided in Frederick at the turn of the century, providing numerous services to farmers in the surrounding countryside (Reed 2011:22-23). The importance of Frederick as an agricultural market town increased rapidly after the 1830s, when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad completed a spur line into the city (Reed 2011:35). The new rail connection allowed grain and produce to be shipped to Baltimore quickly and inexpensively. Farms located in the southern part of the county also could rely on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which paralleled the Potomac River from Cumberland to Georgetown (Reed 2011:35).

Grain production was driven by several breakthroughs in agricultural technology. The invention of the mechanical reaper in the 1830s "enabled a farmer to harvest ten to fifteen acres of wheat a day compared

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to one or two cut by hand" (Reed 2011:37). Mechanical threshers, improved horse rakes, and grain drills also were introduced during the first half of the nineteenth century, reducing the labor needed to plant and harvest wheat (Reed 2011:37-38). Frederick County farmers also experimented with new farming practices in order to maximize their yield. Crop rotation and fertilization were used to replenish nutrients depleted by grain cultivation; popular soil additives included manure, clover, and gypsum (Reed 2011:34). New tools and practices were propagated by local agricultural societies. The Agricultural Society of Frederick County organized the county's first agricultural fair in 1822; the Frederick County Fair would go on to be the largest agricultural fair in Maryland (Reed 2011:34).

Despite the many technological advances that took place during the antebellum years, farmers faced an ever-increasing need for labor. Many Frederick County farmers were descended from German immigrants, who "generally opposed slavery, or considered it too much of a luxury" (Reed 2011:39). As a result, the number of enslaved African Americans was lower in Frederick County than in tidewater Maryland, where plantation cultivation of tobacco was more common. Slaves comprised 15.6 percent of the population of mid-Maryland in 1820, as compared to 26.4 percent statewide (Reed 2011:39). By the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, free African Americans outnumbered enslaved African Americans in mid-Maryland 7,859 to 5,461 (Reed 2011:39). The majority of slaves in Frederick County worked in agriculture, although some were engaged in manufacturing and other industries. Agricultural slaves often worked alongside hired farmhands, especially during the busy planting and harvest seasons.

The agricultural prosperity of Frederick County is evident in the agricultural census of 1850. Wheat and "Indian" corn dominate the lists of crops grown in the county, illustrating the reliance on grains as cash crops (Reed 2011:40-41). Significantly smaller amounts of oats and rye also were reported; it is possible that the rye was being distilled into whiskey. Other crops, such as potatoes (both Irish and sweet), often were listed as well and likely were grown for consumption on the farm. Livestock numbers typically were small, with most farmers owning "fewer than a dozen horses, milch cows, cattle, and mules" (Reed 2011:41). Swine, however, typically were present in larger numbers, with 40 to 50 being common. Sheep also were common, with many farms producing over 30 pounds of wool annually. Large amounts of butter, ranging from 300 to over 1,000 pounds, also were manufactured. Converting raw dairy products to butter extended its marketable life (Reed 2011:41). Some larger landowners also produced small amounts of tobacco.

The onset of the American Civil War presented a substantial check to the agricultural prosperity of mid-Maryland. The divided loyalties of the inhabitants and the region's location in a contested border state ensured that Frederick County would play host to both armies. Mid-Maryland voters overwhelmingly rejected Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 election, instead casting the majority of their ballots for John Bell and the Constitutional Union Party (Reed 2011:46). Despite their antipathy towards the Republican Party,

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the majority of mid-Marylanders remained committed to the preservation of the Union during the secession crisis that followed the election; for most, the cultural and commercial ties with the north proved stronger than the desire to support secession and slavery (Reed 2011:46-47). The loyalty of the region was tested in the fall of 1862, when the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia invaded Maryland. Southern commanders expected rebel sympathizers to see the army as a liberating force and subsequently flock to the cause. The agricultural wealth of mid-Maryland also made the region a tempting target to the invading army, which looked to replenish dwindling supplies of food and forage (Reed 2011:47-48). The Confederates, however, soon found that there was little enthusiasm for their cause among the citizens of Frederick County and the surrounding region. The first military action in Maryland was turned back following the Battle of Antietam on September 17, and in the subsequent actions in 1863 and 1864 the Confederate forces would treat mid-Maryland as hostile territory (Reed 2011:48, 54).

The war years brought hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the region, which took an enormous toll on the agricultural output. Both armies foraged extensively to feed soldiers and horses, barns and farmhouses became hospitals for the sick and wounded, fields of crops were trampled, and horses were pressed into army service. Southern forces initially attempted to compensate farmers for goods by paying them in Confederate money, but this process was abandoned by 1864 when Maryland was viewed as federal territory open for plunder (Reed 2011:48, 57-58). Federal forces also offered farmers compensation through a claims process, but proof of loyalty was required and the process sometimes took several years (Reed 2011:52-53). Over the course of the war the region saw three major actions and countless smaller raids, skirmishes, and other troop movements, resulting in thousands of dollars in damage to mid-Maryland farms. Recovery during the post-war decades was often slow, and many farmers were unable to reclaim their pre-war prosperity (Reed 2011:60).

The latter half of the nineteenth century brought unprecedented changes to mid-Maryland farms. As farmers struggled to recover from the destruction of the Civil War, they found themselves faced with increased competition, growing urbanization, and economic uncertainty. All of these factors would undermine the traditional grain-based economy of Frederick County and drive the transition towards more diversified economic practices.

The same rail connections that benefited Maryland grain farmers during earlier decades became a detriment after the war as they allowed for the shipment of massive amounts of Midwestern wheat to east coast milling centers (Reed 2011:63-64). The process of grinding the hard red wheat commonly grown on the Great Plains required new technology in order to maximize efficiency. Roller mills, patented in 1880, soon became the standard in milling technology, and many Maryland mill owners struggled to upgrade their facilities (Reed 2011:64). The majority of Frederick County mill owners were unable to pay for the

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expensive steel roller equipment in order to compete with larger industrial mills; by the end of the nineteenth century, the few mills that survived did so by producing livestock feed.

Mid-Maryland farmers also faced growing urbanization and labor migrations during the decades following the Civil War. By 1910, over 40 per cent of Maryland's population lived in the city of Baltimore, while the cities of Cumberland and Hagerstown also grew rapidly to become the second and third most populous cities in the state, respectively (Reed 2011:65). Industrial and manufacturing industries thrived in these cities, drawing in laborers from all over rural Maryland. Much of this industrial growth bypassed Frederick, due to the city's location along a rail spur rather than a main rail line. Frederick grew during this time, but at a slower rate than the aforementioned cities; by 1910, the population had risen to only 10,411 (Reed 2011:65). Many farm laborers moved to cities in search of work as wheat prices stagnated and new machinery reduced the amount of labor required (Reed 2011:67).

The growth of Baltimore and other urban centers forced mid-Maryland farmers to transition away from wheat production and towards more diverse agricultural production. Dairy and orchard produce would overtake grains as mid-Maryland farms adapted to support growing urban populations in Baltimore and Washington. Faster rail transport, coupled with the invention of the refrigerated rail car in 1875, allowed fresh farm products to survive longer and be shipped further. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the number of orchards in Frederick County expanded and, by 1880, fruit processing was the third largest industry in Maryland (Reed 2011:70). Fresh fruit was taken directly to Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and mid-Maryland produce was transported to markets all over the east coast (Reed 2011:70). Several canneries were established in Frederick to take advantage of the region's productivity.

Agricultural diversification during this period also led to the rise of commercial dairying, which would come to dominate Frederick County agriculture through much of the twentieth century. Small numbers of "milch cows" were common on mid-Maryland farms throughout the nineteenth century, and farmers typically produced several hundred pounds of butter annually. By 1910, the average dairy herd had increased to twenty cows, and excess milk was being sold to local creameries and to creameries in Baltimore (Reed 2011:71). Butter remained the most popular way to extend the shelf life of dairy products, and butter factories that could produce thousands of pounds of butter daily were established in Frederick and Carroll counties. Commercial ice cream manufacturers also were founded, beginning with C.F. Main of Middletown in 1911 (Reed 2011:71-72). The shift from grain to commercial dairy production altered the rural landscape as more fields were left in pasture or planted in clover or other hay crops (Reed 2011:74). Some wheat was still grown as a cash crop, however, corn was produced primarily for livestock feed. By the eve of the Great Depression, the statewide production of wheat amounted to \$9,053,000, while dairy had grown to \$25,156,000 in gross income (Reed 2011:75).

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Urban migration was intensified by the Great Depression and America's involvement in the Second World War. The drought of 1930 cost Maryland farmers over \$38 million in losses, while multiple bank failures exacerbated the situation for struggling farmers (Reed 2011:75). Many farmers left mid-Maryland in search of work in nearby cities. The farmers who remained continued to adapt towards dairy farming by altering and renovating farm buildings. Electricity became common place in rural Maryland during the 1930s, allowing dairies to adopt electrical refrigeration. Older bank barns were relegated to hay storage and housing for other livestock as specially constructed concrete-block dairy barns became commonplace (Reed 2011:76). The urban migration that typified the period preceding World War II was partially reversed during the decades following the war. Middle-class city dwellers, encouraged by the availability of land and the new interstate highway system, moved to newly created suburban developments. Rural land that once comprised dairy and wheat farms transitioned into residential communities for commuters working in Washington or Baltimore, setting a precedent that continues into the twenty-first century (Reed 2011:76).

## *Agricultural Census Analysis*

The following is a summary of the property history for the Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape. Property histories for each individual farm within the rural historic landscape follow the summary.

The agricultural history of the Peace and Plenty District reflects that of Frederick County through the nineteenth century. Like most mid-Maryland farmers, those living in the district focused predominantly on grain cultivation augmented by small-scale dairy production (Reed 2011:40-41).

### 1850

Eight landowners living in the Peace and Plenty District are listed in the 1850 agricultural census. These landowners account for a total of 1,783 acres of property (1,160 improved and 623 unimproved). The most extensive property by far belonged to Harry Dorsey, who owned 760 acres total for an estimated value of \$9,000.00. The other seven landowners averaged 155.4 acres, with an average value of \$5,928.00 per farm. Dorsey also was distinct from his neighbors in that he owned 29 slaves. Slavery was not as prevalent in mid-Maryland as it was in the Tidewater, and smaller numbers of enslaved workers were more common in the region (Reed 2011: 39). Other slave owners in the Peace and Plenty District included William Downey, Jesse Wright, and Thomas Hammond, all of whom owned three slaves apiece, and Milton Mealey, who owned a single slave.

Seven of the eight landowners listed in the 1850 agricultural census produced wheat, which was the primary cash crop for Frederick County farmers during the nineteenth century (Reed 2011: 25). Harry Dorsey produced the largest amount at 800 bushels, while the remaining five farmers averaged 291

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bushels; the total for those listed in the district was 2,550 bushels. Indian corn also was cultivated in large quantities, totaling 2,825 bushels. Again, Downey far outstripped the production of his neighbors, harvesting 1,250 bushels of corn. The four landowners that produced Indian corn – Philip Harding, Harry Dorsey, Oliver Harding, and Thomas Hammond – also harvested between 40 and 200 bushels of oats. Harry Dorsey and Oliver Harding produced 60 and 50 bushels of rye, respectively, while Milton Mealey harvested 25 bushels of rye.

Although grains comprised the vast majority of agricultural output within the Peace and Plenty District, small quantities of other crops also were produced for local consumption. All of the listed landowners with the exception of Jesse Wright cultivated Irish potatoes, averaging nearly 20 bushels per year. Hay for feeding livestock also was common, with the eight listed landowners growing between six and thirty tons per year. Basil Harding and Thomas Hammond also grew small amounts of hops (one and two pounds, respectively), and Harry Dorsey produced 100 pounds of flax. Large-scale tobacco cultivation was not typical for the mid-Maryland region, and this is reflected in the 1850 agricultural census. Only three of the listed landowners from the Peace and Plenty District cultivated tobacco; Harry Dorsey produced 400 pounds, Oliver Harding produced 1,900 pounds, and Milton Mealey harvested 3,600 pounds.

Livestock ownership was widespread among Frederick County farmers, though most did not keep exceptionally large herds during the first half of the nineteenth century (Reed 2011:41). Most of the Peace and Plenty landowners were typical in this regard. Only one, Basil Harding, was listed as having no livestock of any kind. Among the remaining listed landowners the most common animals were horses, milch cows, and swine. The average value of livestock owned by those enumerated on the census was approximately \$557.00. The average farmer listed in the Peace and Plenty District owned five horses and four to five milch cows, along with 20 swine. Dairy cattle produced large amounts of butter for both farm consumption and for local sale. The 38 milch cows enumerated within the Peace and Plenty District accounted for 2,100 pounds of butter in 1850, or approximately 55 pounds per cow.

Several farmers also raised sheep, though most owned fewer than ten. Harry Dorsey's flock, however, numbered 50, while Jesse Wright stood as an outlier with 118. Curiously, while most sheep owners reported wool harvested – 150 pounds in the case of Dorsey – there was no indication of wool harvested by Wright. Ownership of oxen and mules was very limited. Only two mules, owned by Jesse Wright, and four oxen, owned by Harry Dorsey, were recorded in the district.

## 1860

The 1860 agricultural census indicates that many of the previous agricultural trends continued within the Peace and Plenty District. Ten properties within the district are listed on the census, with nine distinct

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land owners, totaling 1,929 acres (1,831 improved and 98 unimproved). Harry Dorsey continued to surpass other landowners in the district, with two properties totaling 980 acres valued at \$16,000.00 total. The remaining eight landowners owned properties averaging approximately 119 acres and valued at \$6,225.00. These data indicate there was a 23 per cent decline in farm size within the district compared to the previous decade.

Grain continued to dominate agriculture in the Peace and Plenty District. A total of 5,370 bushels of wheat were recorded in the 1860 agricultural census, along with 5,220 bushels of Indian corn. Between his two properties, Dorsey produced 2,600 bushels of wheat and 2,500 bushels of Indian corn, while the remaining eight landowners averaged 346 bushels and 340 bushels, respectively. Seven of the nine landowners recorded also grew rye and five grew oats; production averaged fewer than 50 bushels for both rye and oats. Seven of the nine property owners also cultivated potatoes, with an average yield of 31 bushels. As in 1850, only two farmers were recorded growing tobacco; Milton Mealey harvested 4,000 pounds and Nicholas Hammond harvested 1,600 pounds.

Horses, milch cows, and swine continued to be the most common livestock, appearing on the 1860 agricultural census for all nine landowners. Harry Dorsey again was far above average, owning 15 horses, ten milch cows, two oxen, seven cattle, 55 sheep, and 110 swine, for a total value of \$2,600.00. The majority of his neighbors were far more typical, averaging four to five horses, four milch cows, two or three other cattle, and 17 or 18 swine, with an average value of approximately \$587.00. Only two of the listed landowners owned oxen – Perry Bennett and Harry Dorsey – with two each. Dorsey also was one of two landowners who raised sheep, the other being Basil Harding. Harry Dorsey's 55 sheep produced 200 pounds of wool; wool production for Harding's three sheep was not recorded. The 44 milch cows recorded in the district produced 3,220 pounds of butter, or approximately 73 pounds per cow. This amount marks a substantial increase from the 51 pounds per cow average observed a decade earlier.

## 1870

Agricultural production in the Peace and Plenty District continued relatively unchanged during the decade after the Civil War. However, the 1870 agricultural census recorded fewer owner-occupied farms in the Peace and Plenty District. Five landowners living in the district appear on the 1870 agricultural census. Four owned properties typical for the region, averaging 140 acres in size with an average value of \$6,087.00. Harry Dorsey remained the exception; he owned 700 acres valued at \$22,000.00. The 1870 agricultural census was the first to record wages paid to agricultural workers. Dorsey paid \$1,600.00 for farm labor, while the three remaining farmers that hired labor paid an average of \$417.00 per year in wages, room, and board.

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Grain remained the primary crop in the Peace and Plenty District, and all five recorded land owners cultivated both wheat and corn. In 1870, a total of 2,825 bushels of winter wheat and 3,275 bushels of Indian corn were recorded. Harry Dorsey produced 1,500 bushels of wheat and 1,650 bushels of corn alone, while the remaining farmers averaged 331 bushels and 406 bushels, respectively. This marked the first time since the beginning of the agricultural census records in 1850 that corn overtook wheat production in the Peace and Plenty District. A total of 92 bushels of rye and 995 bushels of oats also were recorded as grown within the district. A total of 415 bushels of Irish potatoes also were recorded, with Harry Dorsey's farm accounting for nearly half of the total. No tobacco was recorded within the district in 1870.

Livestock ownership continued much as it had before the Civil War. Livestock numbers were recorded for four of the five listed landowners. Horses, milch cows, and swine were most common; three of the five farmers owned sheep. Harry Dorsey's 14 horses, 11 milch cows, four oxen, 13 cattle, 35 sheep, and 34 swine were valued at \$3,363.00 – more than triple the average value of the livestock held by the other recorded landowners. Farmers in the Peace and Plenty District owned an average of five or six horses, four or five milch cows, four or five other cattle, and approximately 20 swine; the average value of the livestock owned by the typical farmer was approximately \$1,033.00. A total of 1,800 pounds of butter was recorded, amounting to 72 pounds per milch cow. Wool production also continued in the Peace and Plenty District. Harry Dorsey collected 250 pounds of wool from his 35 sheep. Other wool producers included Milton Mealey (50 pounds) and Oliver Harding (30 pounds).

## 1880

The 1880 agricultural census demonstrates that many of the previous agricultural trends continued within the Peace and Plenty District. Census records exist for seven landowners within the Peace and Plenty District, accounting for a total of 946 acres (721 acres tilled or fallow, 15 acres pasture, meadow, or orchard, and 205 acres of woodland). The average property was approximately 135 acres with an average value of \$6,791.00. These data show that the size and the value of the average farm within the district remained relatively stable from the previous decade. Six of the seven landowners hired laborers to assist in the farm work, with the average expenditure amounting to \$318.00. Two landowners recorded 104 weeks of hired labor, or two laborers for an entire year, while a third appears to have hired a single laborer for the year. The remaining landowners recorded 100 weeks and 50 weeks of hired labor. The census also lists the amount spent on fertilizer, which averages to \$214.00 per year.

Farmers in the Peace and Plenty District continued to concentrate on grain production through 1880. A total of 3,286 bushels of wheat were recorded, along with 3,145 bushels of Indian corn. The average farm in the district recorded 32 acres of wheat under cultivation, with a yield of 17 bushels per acre. Most

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devoted smaller amounts of land to Indian corn, which averaged only 17.5 acres, but corn yields were substantially higher at approximately 30 bushels per acre. In addition to wheat and corn, small amounts of oats and rye were cultivated. James Bennett grew a total of 60 bushels of rye on three acres, while Aloysius McCaffrey and Oliver Harding grew a total of 120 bushels of oats on seven acres.

The average numbers of livestock in the Peace and Plenty District changed very little between 1870 and 1880. The typical farmer in the district owned five or six horses, five to six milch cows, four to five other cattle, 20 swine, and 45 poultry. The only owner recorded as owning sheep was Jacob Keller, with ten. No oxen or mules were recorded for any of the landowners. A total of 32 milch cows were recorded in the Peace and Plenty District, producing a total of 2,740 pounds of butter, or an average of 85.6 pounds per cow. The average farm produced 456 pounds of butter annually, in addition to 289 dozen eggs. Dairy products and eggs often were sold locally and helped to supplement grain and orchard crops. Income for the recorded farms in the district averaged \$1,288.00 annually.

Substantial portions of the recorded farms were left in pasture to support dairy cows and other livestock. A total of 280 acres were used as grass land, with the average farm featuring approximately 19 acres of mown grassland and 21 acres of pasture that was not mown. All of the recorded landowners harvested hay, with an average of nearly 20 tons per farm. Orchards were recorded for the first time on the 1880 agricultural census. Within the Peace and Plenty District, small orchards were common; the average orchard measured slightly more than two acres among the recorded landowners. Although the recorded orchards were small, they averaged 88 bearing apple trees, producing an average of 75 bushels of apples. In addition to apples, Jacob Keller owned 100 peach trees; however, their yield was not recorded. It appears that the orchards existed primarily for local consumption, as the average income from orchard produce amounted to less than \$17.00. One landowner, William Downey, also produced 200 pounds of honey.

## Summary

During the decades between 1850 and 1880 the agricultural production in the Peace and Plenty District followed trends established during the first half of the century (Reed 2011: 40-41). Grain cultivation continued to be the primary source of income for mid-Maryland farmers, and the amount of wheat and corn recorded in the agricultural censuses reflects this. In addition to grain for the merchant trade, smaller amounts of rye, oats, and potatoes also were grown, likely for local consumption. Only a small number of farmers grew tobacco within the district, and none were recorded cultivating tobacco after 1870. Income from grain farming was supplemented by small-scale dairying. Although the number of milch cows per farm did not increase greatly over the decades, the amount of butter produced rose significantly between 1850 and 1860 and slightly between 1870 and 1880. During the last decades of the nineteenth century,

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dairy production would continue to rise as farmers in Frederick County moved away from grain cultivation and towards more diversified agriculture (Reed 2011:65). Faced with greater competition from midwestern grain farms, many Maryland farmers began to focus more heavily on dairy and orchard produce, which could be sold fresh in the growing urban centers of the mid-Atlantic (Reed 2011:70-71).

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## *Individual Property Histories*

### F-5-027: Vernon Dorsey House

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Vernon Dorsey House were available for 1860, 1870, and 1880; no data associated with the owner of the property were present in the 1850 agricultural census.

The 1994 MIHP form characterizes the Vernon Dorsey House as a tenant property. In 1850, Maria Higgins owned 80 acres of the property; William Higgins owned the remaining 94 acres (FCLR HS 5:256,380). Neither Maria nor William Higgins appear in the agricultural census of Frederick County, Maryland, for 1850 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978).

In 1854 and 1855, Harry W. Dorsey, Sr. purchased the parcels (FCLR ES 4:359, ES 7:158). Harry W. Dorsey owned several properties in the area, including MIHP F-5-77. In 1860, Harry W. Dorsey appears twice in the agricultural census. He was recorded as owning one farm consisting of 800 acres of improved land; this property likely represents his larger holding associated with MIHP F-5-77. The second listing consisted of 180 acres of improved land and appears to represent the tenant property at the Vernon Dorsey House (MIHP F-5-27). The farm was valued at \$6,000.00. No farm implements were listed for the property. Ten swine, valued at \$50.00 were recorded. The farm produced 300 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of Indian corn, and 10 tons of hay (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). Harry W. Dorsey also appears in Schedule 2 of the census as a slaveholder of 27 enslaved persons, including seven adult males, seven adult females, and 13 children (U.S. Census 1860).

Harry W. Dorsey appears on the 1870 agricultural census as the owner of a single farm containing 450 acres of improved land and 250 acres of woodland. It is not clear if this entry includes all of his holdings and it is possible that the tenant farm, MIHP F-5-27, was recorded separately under a different name. Dorsey's farm was valued at \$22,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$774.00. Dorsey owned 14 horses, 11 milch cows, four working oxen, 13 "other cattle," 35 sheep, and 34 swine. The value of Dorsey's livestock was estimated at \$3,363.00; he reported \$600.00 worth of animals slaughtered. Dorsey's farm produced 250 pounds of wool and 600 pounds of butter. Dorsey harvested 1,000 bushels of winter wheat, 44 bushels of rye, 1,650 bushels of Indian corn, 700 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 30 tons of hay. The total estimated value of all farm production was \$4,822.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

In 1871, Harry W. Dorsey, Sr. and Susan Dorsey conveyed the property to their son, Dr. Harry W. Dorsey in Trust for "the support and maintenance of said Vernon Dorsey, and the support maintenance and education of Rezin W. Dorsey and Vernon Dorsey, his children now born, or who may be born hereafter."

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The deed further charged Dr. Harry W. Dorsey to “appropriate the said sum of One Thousand Dollars, to the improvement repairs and Erection of a barn or other buildings on said premises, as he may deem best” and “to work or rent out the lands” to meet the requirements of the trust (FCLR CM 8:141).

The 1880 agricultural census recorded Vernon Dorsey as the owner of a farm consisting of 126 acres of tilled land, eight acres of permanent meadows, pastures, orchards or vineyards, and 40 acres of woodland. The Dorsey farm was valued at \$8,000.00, farm implements at \$300.00, and livestock at \$1,000.00. Dorsey spent \$300.00 in fertilizer and \$110.00 for an unspecified amount of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$562.00. Dorsey had 15 acres of mown grassland and 20 acres of “not mown” grassland; he harvested 10 tons of hay. Dorsey owned seven horses and 20 swine. He had six milch cows and six “other” cattle on hand; in 1879, six calves dropped on the farm and two live cattle were sold. The farm produced 600 pounds of butter. There were 50 barnyard poultry and 20 “other” poultry on the farm; 300 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, Dorsey harvested 1,250 bushels of corn on 40 acres, 850 bushels of wheat on 42 acres, and 20 bushels of Irish potatoes on one half acre. He had 100 apple trees on four acres; the trees produced 200 bushels of fruit. The total value of orchard products was \$50.00. Dorsey cut 10 cords of wood. The value of forest products for 1879 was \$40.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

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## F-5-041: Harding Keller House

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Harding Keller House were available for 1860 and 1880; no data associated with the owner of the property were present in the 1850 or the 1870 agricultural census.

According to the 1978 MIHP form, Christian Harding constructed the Harding Keller house in 1830. The building served as a tenant house associated with Harding's milling operations. His will, dated October 11, 1848, devised the house and mill to his son, William Harding. The 1850 census records William Harding as a miller owning real estate valued at \$4,000.00. Harding's household included his wife, Sarah, and their seven children (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:253). William Harding appears on the 1850 census of industry; he does not appear in the agricultural census. Harding is listed as a miller with \$3,000.00 of capital invested in his business. The mill was described as a "water two run and saw mill" that processed \$500.00 of wheat, rye, and corn. Harding was recorded as having one male worker, at a cost of \$18.00 per month (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:578-579).

Harding appears in the 1860 agricultural census as the owner of 50 acres of improved land and 6 acres of unimproved land. Harding's farm was valued at \$2,500 and his farm implements at \$20.00. Harding owned one horse, two milch cows, one "other cattle," and 20 swine. His livestock was valued at \$200.00; the value of animals slaughtered was \$120.00. His farm produced 200 pounds of butter. Harding harvested 20 bushels of wheat, 30 bushels of rye, 200 bushels of Indian corn, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, and eight tons of hay (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). Harding also appears on the 1860 manufacturing census. Harding is listed as a miller with \$1,000.00 of capital invested in his business. The mill processed 700 bushels of corn and 600 bushels of rye. Harding was recorded as having one male worker, at a cost of \$18.00 per month (U.S. Manufacturing Census 1860).

In 1869, the property was advertised for sale as part of Equity Case #3422. The advertisement, as transcribed in the 1978 MIHP form, read in part: "Harding's Mills... containing 52 acres, 12 acres are heavy set in timber, the balance arable, 7 acres of meadowland... Improvements are a 3-story stone mill running one pair of burs and one pair of country chopping stones, with an excellent saw mill attached. ...The dwelling is large and comfortable, containing about 7 or 8 rooms, meat house, fine dairy, hen house, fine garden... The above buildings are built of stone. ... also a log stable and all other necessary outbuildings." Neither William Harding nor his son, Columbus Harding, appears in the 1870 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

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In 1872, Jacob Keller of J [sic] purchased the 52-acre property for the sum of \$3,500.00 (FCLR CM 8:433). Four years later, Keller conveyed the property to his wife, Ann E. Keller, per the terms of Equity Case #3846 (FCLR TG 5:584).

The 1880 agricultural census recorded Jacob Keller as the owner of a farm consisting of 40 acres of tilled land, 5 acres of woodland, and 5 acres of "other unimproved" land. The Keller farm was valued at \$2,500.00, farm implements at \$50.00, and livestock was valued at \$325.00. Keller spent \$65.00 in fertilizer and \$250.00 for 56 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$439.00. Keller had four acres of mown grassland and six acres of "not mown" grassland; he harvested 6 tons of hay. Keller owned two horses and 16 swine. He had five milch cows and two "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, four calves dropped on the farm and five live cattle were sold. The farm produced 520 pounds of butter. Keller had 10 sheep on hand in 1879; no data were available regarding the number of fleeces or amount of wool produced. There were 20 barnyard poultry and 14 "other" poultry on the farm; 260 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, Keller harvested 200 bushels of corn on 6 acres and 200 bushels of wheat on 20 acres. He had 100 apple trees on one acre; the trees produced 20 bushels of fruit. There also were 100 peach trees on the farm. The total value of orchard products was \$4.00. Keller cut 50 cords of wood. The value of forest products for 1879 was \$175.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

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## F-5-047: Basil Harding Farmstead

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Basil Harding Farmstead were available for 1850 and 1860; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1870 or 1880 agricultural census.

The property comprising the core of the Basil Harding Farmstead was acquired by Basil Harding's grandfather, Christian Harding. In 1811, John Burkhart sold 28 acres of land to Christian Harding for the sum of \$1,140.00. The parcel was described as "part of a tract of Land called peace and plenty, which said tract was originally on the nineteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty four granted George Burkhart for nine hundred twenty eight and a half acres" (FCLR WR 41:439). In 1831, Christian Harding purchased 78 acres of land, described as "part of a tract or parcel of land called Norris' Purchase, and part of an adjoining tract, called Peace and Plenty," from Eli and Sarah Norris for the sum of \$3,354.00 (FCLR JS 38:234).

In 1848, Christian Harding bequeathed the combined property to Basil Harding and Margaret Ann Harding, the children of his deceased son Christian (FCW GME 3:346). The 1850 census records Basil and Margaret Ann residing in the household of Philip Harding; however, the census notes that Basil, aged 21, was a farmer who owned land valued at \$3,000.00 (US Census 1850). The Agricultural Census records Philip Harding as owner/manager of two parcels of land. The second of these parcels, consisting of 80 acres of improved land and 20 acres of unimproved land and valued at \$3,000.00 is consistent with the parcel inherited by Basil and Margaret Ann Harding, and likely represents their inheritance from their grandfather. The census notes that the farm produced 200 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, 10 tons of hay, ten bushels of clover seed, and one pound of hops. Although no livestock was recorded on the property, the value of animals slaughtered was listed at \$100.00 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:528-529).

In 1853, Basil Harding purchased Margaret Ann Harding Glissan's interest in the property for the sum of \$1,596.00 (FCLR ES 4:71). The 1860 census records Basil Harding, aged 30, as a farmer owning real estate valued at \$4,000.00 and personal estate valued at \$2,000.00. Harding's household included his wife, Margaret E. (aged 31), their children Charles (aged 6) and Mary (aged 2), and a household servant named Sarah Crab (aged 16) (U.S. Census 1860).

In 1860, Harding's farm consisted of 94 acres of improved land and 12 acres of unimproved land. His farm value was recorded as \$4,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$400.00. Harding owned four horses, five milch cows, four "other cattle," three sheep, and 15 swine; the total value of his livestock was listed at \$750.00. Harding's milch cows produced 400 pounds of butter that year. In addition,

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Harding slaughtered \$120.00 worth of livestock. In 1860, the farm produced 300 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 320 bushels of Indian corn, 20 bushels of oats, 12 tons of hay, and 10 bushels of Irish potatoes (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

Basil Harding died in 1866. Neither his widow, Margaret E. Harding, nor his son, Charles Harding, appears in the 1870 or 1880 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870, 1880). It is possible that Margaret Harding either employed a manager during this period or the property was occupied by a tenant farmer.

In 1891, Basil Harding's widow, Margaret E. Harding, made two small additions to the property. In May she purchased a 73-perch parcel from Isaac and Lucinda Russel for the sum of \$150.00 (FCLR WIP 13:588). The following month she acquired a 3 1/2 perch parcel from Nicholas W. Hammond (FCLR JLJ 1:87).

In 1907, the property was sold to Silas K. Utz as a result of Equity Case #8158, determining the heirs of Basil Harding (FCER STH 7/1; FCLR STH 280:457). An advertisement related to an order of sale from a 1925 Equity Case (FCER EGH 7:320) was transcribed in the original MIHP form for the Basil Harding Farmstead. It reads as follows:

...104 A, 1 R, 33 1/2 sq P... improved with a 2 1/2 story stone dwelling house containing 9 rooms, with good cellar, a fine bank barn about 75 x 40 feet with stable cemented and iron stauchions for 24 cows, with big cistern back of barn, wagin [sic] shed, corn house, machine shed, chicken house, with fine spring of water piped to the house and the barn, fine dairy and wash house. There is a small, well-bearing fruit orchard... [MIHP F-5-47]

The property was sold to Charles Etzler in 1926 (FCLR EGH 356:287) and to Walter E. Burall in 1929 (FCLR EGH 379:35). Walter and Addie Burall expanded their holdings with the acquisition of two additional parcels in the 1940s (FCLR ECW 428:286, ECW 464:14). The property remained in the Burall family until 1956 when it was sold to Jack McGolerick (FCLR ECW 566:67).

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## F-5-048: Christian Harding Farmstead

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Christian Harding Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

In his will, dated October 11, 1848, Christian Harding devised a 170-acre farm described as "...the part of my farm whereon I now reside" to his son, Philip Harding (FCW GME 3:346). The Agricultural Census for 1850 provides a snap shot of agricultural production at that 170-acre parcel (MIHP F-5-48). In 1850, Philip Harding was recorded as having a farm consisting of 100 acres of improved land and 70 acres of unimproved land. His farm was valued at \$6,500.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$100.00. Harding owned six horses, six milch cows, four "other cattle," six sheep, and 20 swine. The total value of the livestock Harding owned in the year ending June 1, 1850, was estimated at \$500.00; the value of animals slaughtered was recorded as \$175.00. His milch cows produced 500 pounds of butter that year and his sheep produced 10 pounds of wool. That year, Harding's farm also produced 500 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of Indian corn, 40 bushels of oats, and 10 tons of hay. In addition, Harding produced \$5.00 worth of homemade manufactures (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:528-529).

The 1860 agricultural census records Harding's farm as consisting of 170 acres of improved land and 20 acres of unimproved land. His farm was valued at \$10,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$400.00. Harding owned nine horses, eight milch cows, two "other cattle," and 24 swine. The total value of the livestock Harding owned was estimated at \$800.00; the value of animals slaughtered was recorded as \$150.00. His milch cows produced 500 pounds of butter that year. Harding's farm also produced 500 bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 15 bushels of clover, and 10 tons of hay (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

In 1870, Philip Harding's farm consisted of 135 acres of improved land and 35 acres of woodland. The farm was valued at \$6,000.00. Harding paid a total of \$400.00 in wages to laborers that year. The numbers and value of Harding's livestock was not recorded in the census; however, the value of animals slaughtered was listed at \$210.00. In addition, his farm was recorded as having produced 200 pounds of butter. Harding's farm also produced 500 bushels of winter wheat, eight bushels of rye, 250 bushels of Indian corn, 20 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, 12 bushels of clover, and 10 tons of hay. In addition, Harding's bees produced 15 pounds of honey. The total estimated value of farm production was listed as \$1,308.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

In 1872, Philip Harding conveyed the property to his daughter, A. Virginia McCaffrey, wife of Aloysius B. McCaffrey, with the proviso that his daughter pay him an annual rent of \$200.00 for the remainder of his lifetime (FCLR CM 9:392). The 1880 agricultural recorded Aloysius B. McCaffrey as the owner of a

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farm consisting of 110 acres of tilled land and 62 acres of woodland. McCaffrey's farm was valued at \$12,040.00, farm implements at \$400.00, and livestock at \$525.00. McCaffrey spent \$35.00 repairing fences, \$230.00 in fertilizer, and \$450.00 for 104 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$1,278.00. McCaffrey had 33 acres of mown grassland and 20 acres not mown; he harvested 30 tons of hay and two bushels of clover. McCaffrey owned four horses and 28 swine. He had five milch cows and seven "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, five calves dropped on the farm and three cattle died, strayed, or were stolen. The farm produced 500 pounds of butter. There were 50 barnyard poultry and four "other" poultry on the farm; 624 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, McCaffrey harvested 395 bushels of corn on 14 acres, 40 bushels of oats on four acres, and 736 bushels of wheat on 41 acres. His orchards consisted of 40 apple trees on 4 acres; the value of orchard products was \$15.00. A total of 50 cords of wood were cut on the farm; the value of forest products for 1879 was \$175.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

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## F-5-078: Captain Ignatius W. Dorsey Farm

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Captain Ignatius W. Dorsey Farm were available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. The 1880 agricultural census partially was completed for the Dorsey farm.

Harry W. Dorsey appears on the 1850 agricultural census as the owner of a farm containing 500 acres of improved land and 260 acres of unimproved land. His farm was valued at \$9,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$300.00. Dorsey owned 10 horses, 11 milch cows, four working oxen, six "other cattle," 50 sheep, and 60 swine. The value of Dorsey's livestock was estimated at \$1,000.00; he reported \$300.00 worth of animals slaughtered. Dorsey's farm produced 150 pounds of wool and 500 pounds of butter. The farm produced 800 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of rye, 1,250 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 50 tons of hay, 8 bushels of clover, and 100 pounds of flax. Although cultivating primarily grains and grasses, Dorsey also produced 400 pounds of tobacco. In addition, the property produced \$100.00 in homemade manufactures (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:528-529). Harry W. Dorsey was the largest slaveholder in the New Market district in 1850. According to Schedule 2 of the census, Dorsey owned 29 enslaved persons, one of which was a fugitive from the state (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:469).

In 1860, Harry W. Dorsey was recorded as owning a farm consisting of 800 acres of improved land. The farm was valued at \$10,000.00 and the farm implements at \$200.00. Dorsey owned 15 horses, 10 milch cows, two working oxen, 7 "other cattle," 55 sheep, and 100 swine. The value of Dorsey's livestock was estimated at \$2,600.00. Dorsey's farm produced 200 pounds of wool and 500 pounds of butter. The farm produced 2,300 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of rye, 1,500 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, 30 tons of hay, and six bushels of clover (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

Harry W. Dorsey appears on the 1870 agricultural census as the owner of a farm containing 450 acres of improved land and 250 acres of woodland. His farm was valued at \$22,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$774.00. Dorsey owned 14 horses, 11 milch cows, four working oxen, 13 "other cattle," 35 sheep, and 34 swine. The value of Dorsey's livestock was estimated at \$3,363.00; he reported \$600.00 worth of animals slaughtered. Dorsey's farm produced 250 pounds of wool and 600 pounds of butter. The farm produced 1,000 bushels of winter wheat, 44 bushels of rye, 1,650 bushels of Indian corn, 700 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 30 tons of hay. The total estimated value of all farm production was \$4,822.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

In 1871, Harry W. Dorsey conveyed two parcels of land totaling 212 acres to his son, Captain Ignatius W. Dorsey (FCLR CM 8:147). The 1880 agricultural recorded Ignatius W. Dorsey as the owner of a farm

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consisting of 175 acres of tilled land; three acres of permanent meadows, pastures, orchards, or vineyards; and, 37 acres of woodland. Dorsey's farm was valued at \$12,000.00, farm implements at \$275.00, and livestock was valued at \$1,500.00. Dorsey spent \$75.00 repairing fences, \$350.00 in fertilizer, and \$500.00 for 104 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$2,550.00. Dorsey had 25 acres of mown grassland and 25 acres not mown; he harvested 30 tons of hay. Dorsey owned eight horses. No data are available regarding Dorsey's livestock, crops, orchards, or forest products; only the first line of the agricultural census was completed for the Captain Ignatius W. Dorsey Farm (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

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Inventory No. F-5-124

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**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**Location:** N/A, vicinity of Ben's Branch Valley, New Market, Maryland

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## F-5-083: William Downey House-Masonic Hall

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the William Downey House-Masonic Hall were available for 1860; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1860, 1870, or 1880 agricultural census.

In 1840, Cordelia Downey conveyed two parcels of land, totaling approximately 275 acres, to her son, William Downey (FCLR HS 12:96). The 1850 census recorded William Downey as a farmer who owned real estate valued at \$8,000.00. Downey was head of a household that included his wife, M. [Margaret] Jane; their son, Jesse W.; and three free persons of color, Maria Fischer, Henry Fischer, and Rachel Sprigg. Schedule 2 of the 1850 census also records William Downey as a slaveholder of three male children aged ten, seven, and five (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:468). The 1850 agricultural census listed William Downey as owning a farm consisting of 150 acres of improved land and 125 acres of unimproved land. His farm was valued at \$8,000.00 and his farm implements at \$200.00. He owned four horses, five milch cows, and 16 swine. His livestock was valued at \$350.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was \$50.00. The farm produced 50 pounds of butter. Downey harvested 300 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 10 tons of hay (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:526-527).

William Downey does not appear on the 1860 agricultural census; nor does his wife, Margaret Jane Downey or their son, Jesse W. Downey (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). William Downey does appear in Schedule 2 of the census as a slaveholder of five enslaved persons, including four men and one woman (U.S. Census 1860). The family also does not appear in the 1870 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870). The population census for 1870 records William Downey as a farmer owning \$21,105 in real estate and \$4,209 in personal estate. His household consisted of his wife, two children, a nurse named Zaidee Rolfe, and a domestic servant named Ann Brian. The household is listed adjacent to tradesmen such as a cooper, a taylor, a butcher, and a carpenter, suggesting that the Downeys resided in town and not on their farm (U.S. Census 1870). It appears likely that William Downey employed a manager to operate his farm, which may explain why he does not appear on the agricultural census.

The 1880 agricultural census recorded William Downey's son, Dr. Jesse W. Downey, as the owner of a 54-acre farm in the New Market District of Frederick County (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880). It is not clear from the available records if this 54-acre farm is associated with his father's 275-acre property, as Jesse W. Downey did not receive title to the William Downey House-Masonic Hall (MIHP F-5-083) until 1904 (FCLR 267:272).

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**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**Location:** N/A, vicinity of Ben's Branch Valley, New Market, Maryland

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## F-5-084: Wright-Downey Farmstead

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Wright-Downey Farmstead were available for 1850; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1860, 1870, or 1880 agricultural census.

John Downey conveyed 543 acres of land to Jesse Wright for the sum of \$8,900.00 (FCLR WBT 6:194). This property contained both Still Work (F-5-100) and the Wright-Downey Farmstead (F-5-084). Wright, aged 54, is recorded in the 1850 census as a farmer owning \$37,000.00 worth of real estate. His household included his wife Margaret (aged 52); daughter, Eliza (aged 29); Cynthia Duvall (aged 40); and, Jane Carnahan (aged 50) (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:239). Wright also appears on Schedule 2 as a slaveholder of three adult men (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:468). Wright is listed in the agricultural census for 1850 as owning 120 acres of improved land and 38 acres of unimproved land. The value of Wright's farm was recorded as \$8,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$38.00. Wright owned four horses, 2 "asses and mules," 2 milch cows, four "other cattle," 118 sheep, and 10 swine. His livestock was valued at \$850.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was listed at \$200.00. The farm produced 100 pounds of butter. Despite the large number of sheep owned by Wright, the census did not report any wool produced. The only crop harvested on the farm was 20 tons of hay (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:526-527).

Jesse Wright does not appear in the 1860 agricultural census for the New Market District of Frederick County; nor does his wife, Margaret (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). The Wrights also do not appear on the 1870 or 1880 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870, 1880). Given the extent of the family's holdings, it appears likely that the Wrights employed managers or tenants to oversee individual farms like the Wright-Downey Farmstead.

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**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**Location:** N/A, vicinity of Ben's Branch Valley, New Market, Maryland

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## F-5-085: Higgins-Bennett House

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Higgins-Bennett House were available for 1860 and 1880; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1850 or 1870 agricultural census.

Perry Bennett, of Carroll County, Maryland purchased the property from James Higgins in 1837 (FCLR JS 32:403). In 1848, he sold the parcel to Joseph Hays, of Jefferson County, Virginia (FCLR WBT:544). Neither Bennett nor Hays appears in the 1850 census as residents of Frederick County, Maryland, or on the 1850 agricultural census for the New Market district (Hitselberger and Dern 1978).

Perry Bennett re-purchased the property in 1855 (FCLR ES 8:120). Perry Bennett owned multiple properties in the New Market District of Frederick County. In addition to the 49-acre property comprising MIHP F-5-085, he owned 80 acres associated with MIHP F-5-62 (FCLR WIP 6:36. WIP 11:383). The 1860 agricultural census records Perry Bennet as the owner of a farm consisting of 180 acres of improved land. His property was valued at \$8,000.00 and his farming implements were valued at \$400.00. He owned four horses, three milch cows, two working oxen, two "other cattle," and 31 swine. The value of his livestock was \$400.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was listed as \$150.00. The farm produced 150 pounds of butter. Bennett harvested 250 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of Indian corn, 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, 20 tons of hay, and 15 bushels of clover (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). Bennett also appears on Schedule 2 of the census as a slaveholder of ten enslaved persons including six adults and four children (U.S. Census 1860).

Perry Bennett does not appear on the 1870 agricultural census. However, his son James does appear on the census operating a farm consisting of 110 acres of improved land and 20 acres of woodland. The acreage is consistent with two parcels owned by Perry Bennett: one consisting of 80 acres, conveyed to James Bennett in 1888 (FCLR WIP 6:36), and the other 49 acres comprising MIHP F-5-085, conveyed to James Bennett in 1883 (FCLR AF 7:511). In 1870, the agricultural census listed the value of the farm as \$5,000.00 and the value of the farm implements as \$200.00. Bennett owned four horses, four milch cows, three "other cattle," and 24 swine. The value of the livestock was listed as \$950.00 and the value of animals slaughtered on the farm as \$225.00. The farm produced 400 pounds of butter. Crops harvested the year ending June 1, 1870 included 150 bushels of winter wheat, 625 bushels of Indian corn, 175 bushels of oats, 60 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 10 bushels of clover. The total value of farm production was estimated at \$1,210.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

The 1880 agricultural census recorded James Bennett as the owner of a farm consisting of 110 acres of tilled land and 20 acres of woodland. The Bennett farm was valued at \$4,000.00, farm implements at

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**Location:** N/A, vicinity of Ben's Branch Valley, New Market, Maryland

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\$500.00, and livestock at \$900.00. Bennett spent \$300.00 in fertilizer and \$300.00 for 52 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$1,540.00. Bennett had 28 acres of mown grassland and 16 acres not mown; he harvested 30 tons of hay. Bennett owned seven horses and 13 swine. He had seven milch cows and three "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, six calves dropped on the farm and four live cattle were sold. The farm produced 520 pounds of butter. There were 80 barnyard poultry and six "other" poultry; 200 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, Bennett harvested 300 bushels of corn on 12 acres, 60 bushels of rye on three acres, and 800 bushels of wheat on 40 acres. Bennett had 70 apple trees on two acres; no yield or value for orchard products was recorded. Bennett cut 15 cords of wood. The value of forest products for 1879 was \$25.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

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**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**Location:** N/A, vicinity of Ben's Branch Valley, New Market, Maryland

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## F-5-098: Milton Mealey Farmstead

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Milton Mealey Farmstead were available for 1850, 1860, and 1870; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1880 agricultural census.

The 1850 agricultural census listed Milton Mealey as the owner of 50 acres of improved land and 15 acres of unimproved land. Mealey's farm was valued at \$2,000.00 and his farm implements were worth \$150.00. Mealey owned five horses, five milch cows, one "other cattle," and 25 swine. His livestock was valued at \$300.00 and the value of animals slaughtered that year was \$100.00. The farm produced 400 pounds of butter. Mealey harvested 200 bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, six tons of hay, and three and a half bushels of clover. The value of Mealey's orchard products was \$5.00. Mealey also cultivated tobacco, harvesting a crop of 3,600 pounds (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:528-529). Mealey also appears on Schedule 2 of the census as a slaveholder of one enslaved man, aged 60 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:470).

By 1860, Mealey had expanded his farm to include 87 acres of improved land and 12 acres of unimproved land. Mealey's farm was valued at \$6,000.00 and his farm implements were worth \$150.00. Mealey owned four horses, five milch cows, one "other cattle," and 12 swine. His livestock was valued at \$520.00 and the value of animals slaughtered that year was \$140.00. The farm produced 500 pounds of butter. Mealey harvested 100 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 350 bushels of Indian corn, 30 bushels of oats, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, 15 tons of hay, and one bushel of clover. Mealey continued to grow tobacco on the farm, harvesting a crop of 4,000 pounds of the crop (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

By 1870, Mealey had further expanded his farm to include 100 acres of improved land and 15 acres of woodland. Mealey's farm was valued at \$5,750.00 and his farm implements were worth \$250.00. Mealey owned six horses, five milch cows, one "other cattle," 10 sheep, and 25 swine. His livestock was valued at \$1,150.00 and the value of animals slaughtered that year was \$284.00. The farm produced 100 pounds of butter and 25 pounds of wool. Mealey harvested 150 bushels of winter wheat, 40 bushels of rye, 250 bushels of Indian corn, 25 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 20 tons of hay. Mealey had ceased tobacco production by 1870. The estimated value of production on the Mealey farm for the year ending June 1, 1870, was \$921.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

Milton Mealey died prior to the 1880 census. Mealey's widow Susanah Mealey does not appear in the 1880 agricultural census nor does their son, Charles E. Mealey (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880). It is possible that a manager or tenant operated the Mealey's farm during this period.

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**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

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| Liber/Folio     | Date      | Grantor/Grantee  |
|-----------------|-----------|--|
| CCK<br>1166/949 | 2/25/1982 | Clifton Y. Coughlin and M. Pauline Coughlin (his wife) to James P. Heppner and Edith S. Heppner (his wife); designated as Parcel A on attached map; Parcel A: 25 acres   |
| ECW<br>936/444  | 4/2/1974  | Clifton Y. Coughlin (individually and as personal representative of the Last Will and Testament of M. Virginia Coughlin) to Clifton Y. Coughlin and M. Pauline Coughlin; 185-1/4 acres   |
| 312/222         | 3/29/1915 | Frank Downey and Frances Downey (his wife) to Richard T. Coughlin and Hannah M. Coughlin (his wife); 185-1/4 acres   |
| STH<br>280/429  | 8/19/1904 | Margaret Downey to Frank Downey (her son); "Meredith Mealy Reserve and Brengle lots" containing 185-1/4 acres (also conveyed "Hanna farm" containing 158 acres 3 roods and 29 perches); both parcels willed to Margaret Downey by late husband, William Downey; references plat dated 8/9/1904 |
| AF 4/504        | 1/10/1882 | Susanah Mealey (widow) and Charles E. Mealey and Catharine Mealey (his wife) (heirs of Milton Mealey, deceased) to William Downey; upon default of mortgage dated 5/4/1847 on lands "conveyed to Milton Mealey by John Downey by deed dated May 4 1847"  |
| WBT 5/121       | 5/24/1847 | John Downey to Milton Mealey; sum of \$200.00; being part of land conveyed in HS 12/94   |
| HS 12/94        | 5/9/1840  | Cordelia Downey to John Downey (son); tract on land containing 549 acres   |

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**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

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## F-5-099: Oliver P. Harding House

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Oliver P. Harding House were available for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

John Harding appears to have resided on the property as early as 1830. The 1830 census records Harding in District 9 (New Market) as the head of a six-person household (U.S. Census 1830). In 1840, Harding is recorded in District 9 as the head of a seven-person household consisting of five free white persons, one free black person, and one enslaved male child under the age of ten (U.S. Census 1840).

The 1850 census recorded John Harding and Oliver P. Harding as individual heads of households sharing a common dwelling house. John Harding, aged 57, was recorded as a farmer owning \$5,000 worth of real estate; he was head of a household consisting of himself and his wife, Hannah, aged 50. Oliver P. Harding was 28 years old at the time of the 1850 census. The census records Oliver as a farmer, owning \$1,300.00 worth of property. His household consisted of his wife, Belinda (aged 33); their son, Granville (aged 3); a woman named Martha Reed (aged 33); and, a free mulatto named William Stanton (aged 12) (U.S. Census 1850). Neither John Harding nor Oliver P. Harding appear on Schedule 2 of the census for 1850 as slaveholders (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:468-471).

The 1850 agricultural census records the Harding property under Oliver P. Harding's name, likely reflecting his role managing his father's holdings. In 1850, the Harding farm consisted of 90 acres of improved land and 60 acres of unimproved land. The farm was valued at \$6,000.00 and the farm implements were valued at \$200.00. Livestock on the farm included five horses, five milch cows, four "other cattle," one sheep, and 27 swine; the total value of the livestock on the Harding farm during the year ending June 1, 1850, was estimated at \$500.00. The milch cows produced 300 pounds of butter that year. The Hardings also reported that the farm produced 14 pounds of wool. In addition, the Hardings slaughtered \$80.00 worth of livestock. That year the farm also produced 150 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of rye, 250 bushels of Indian corn, 40 bushels of oats, 10 tons of hay, eight bushels of clover seed, and 30 bushels of Irish potatoes. The Harding farm also was producing tobacco; the Hardings reported that they harvested 1,900 pounds of tobacco during the year ending in June 1850 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:506-507).

The 1860 census records the Harding family as residing in separate dwellings (Dwelling #2838 and #2839). This suggests that two dwelling houses may have stood on the property during this period. John Harding was recorded as owning \$7,000.00 worth of real estate and \$500.00 worth of personal estate in the 1860 census. His household included his wife, Hannah, and Martha Reed, who was described as a "house servant" in the census. No occupation was recorded for John Harding, suggesting that his son,

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**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

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Oliver, may have managed both properties during this period. Oliver P. Harding was recorded as a farmer and owner of \$600.00 worth of real estate and \$2,000.00 worth of personal estate. In 1860, Oliver P. Harding's household included his wife, Belinda, and their six children (U.S. Census 1860).

The distinction between John and Oliver P. Harding's properties is also reflected in the agricultural census for 1860. John Harding was recorded as owning a farm consisting of 116 acres of improved land and 20 acres of unimproved land. His farm was valued at \$7,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$400.00. Livestock on the farm included four horses, six milch cows, three "other cattle," and 20 swine. The total value of the livestock on John Harding's farm was estimated at \$725.00; a total of \$140.00 worth of livestock was slaughtered during the year. The milch cows produced 620 pounds of butter that year. The farm produced 500 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of Indian corn, 20 bushels of oats, 10 tons of hay, two bushels of clover seed, and 20 bushels of Irish potatoes. John Harding did not produce any tobacco during the year ending in June 1860 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). Oliver P. Harding was recorded as owning a farm consisting of 14 acres of improved land. Oliver P. Harding's farm was valued at \$600.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$100.00. Oliver P. Harding had two horses, one milch cow, one "other cattle," and seven swine. His livestock was valued at \$300.00 and he slaughtered \$28.00 worth of livestock in the year ending June 1860. Crops grown by Oliver P. Harding during this period included 100 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of Indian corn, 10 bushels of hay, and 20 bushels of Irish potatoes (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860).

In 1870, the family was recorded as residing in a single dwelling and household. John Harding was listed as a "retired farmer" and owner of \$7,600.00 of real estate and \$3,100.00 of personal estate. John's household included his wife, Hannah, his son Oliver and his family, and a "domestic servant," Martha Reed. John's wife, Hannah, was recorded as "retired from keeping house," Oliver P. Harding was recorded as a "farmer"; Oliver's wife, Belinda, was occupied "keeping house"; and, the occupation of their oldest son, Everest, was "works on farm" (U.S. Census 1870).

The 1870 agricultural census records the Harding farm as consisting of 127 acres of improved land and 25 acres of woodland. The farm was valued at \$7,600.00 and the farm implements were valued at \$600.00. Livestock on the farm included seven horses, five milch cows, ten "other cattle," eight sheep, and 11 swine; the total value of the livestock on the Harding farm during the year ending June 1, 1870, was estimated at \$1,000.00. The milch cows produced 500 pounds of butter that year. Harding also reported that the farm produced 30 pounds of wool. In addition, Harding slaughtered \$200.00 worth of livestock. That year the farm also produced 525 bushels of winter wheat, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 15 tons of hay, 17 bushels of clover seed, 80 bushels of Irish potatoes, and five bushels of sweet potatoes. The total value of the farm's output was estimated as \$1,800.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870).

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By 1880, both John and Hannah Harding had died. John Harding's will devised his 136-acre property to Oliver P. Harding, reserving a life estate for his widow, Hannah (FCW SGC 1:246). The 1880 census records Oliver P. Harding as a farmer and head of a household including his wife, Belinda, three of their children, and Martha Reed (U.S. Census 1880).

The 1880 agricultural census recorded Oliver P. Harding as the owner of a farm consisting of 110 acres of tilled land; four acres of permanent meadows, pastures, orchards, or vineyards; and, 37 acres of woodland. Harding's farm was valued at \$6,000.00, farm implements at \$550.00, and livestock at \$810.00. Harding spent \$50.00 on fences, \$150.00 in fertilizer, and \$300.00 for 100 weeks of farm labor. The value of all farm production for 1879 was estimated as \$1,300.00. Harding had 18 acres of mown grassland and 50 acres not mown; he harvested 20 tons of hay and two bushels of clover. Harding owned six horses and 22 swine. He had six milch cows and six "other" cattle on hand; in 1879, six calves dropped on the farm, three "cattle" were purchased, six live "cattle" and one slaughtered "cattle" were sold. The farm produced 400 pounds of butter. There were 30 barnyard poultry; 150 dozen eggs were produced. In 1879, Harding harvested 800 bushels of corn on 25 acres, 80 bushels of oats on three acres, 450 bushels of wheat on 32 acres, and 60 bushels of Irish potatoes on one half acre. Harding had 100 apple trees on one acre which produced 40 bushels of fruit; the total value of his orchard products was \$10.00. Harding cut 40 cords of wood. The value of forest products for 1879 was \$170.00 (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880).

In 1883, Oliver P. Belinda Harding mortgaged their property to Lydia A. Wood in the amount of \$3,000.00 (FCLR AF 8:85). Twelve years later, the Hardings defaulted on the mortgage and the property was devised to Lydia A. Wood per Equity Case #5682 (FCLR JLJ 11:111). In 1902, Nettie R. Wood, et al. conveyed 2 acres located adjacent to the road to James Long (FCLR DHH 15:164). The remaining 149 acres of the property were sold to H. Stanley Davis in 1914 (FCLR HWB 310:74). The property remained largely intact until 1970 when the current 57.68 acre parcel was subdivided and sold; it was subsequently purchased by Marcus B. Slater, Jr. and Alice B. Slater in 1976 (FCLR 817:601, 1007:246).

| Liber/Folio | Date       | Grantor/Grantee  |
|-------------|------------|--|
| 1007/246    | 12/23/1976 | Jean DuPont (sole stockholder and distributee of Kent Road Corporation) to Marcus B. Slater, Jr. and Alice B. Slater (his wife); 57.68 acres |
| 870/706     | 2/15/1972  | Frances Jean Schulte to Kent Road Corporation; 57.68 acres   |
| 817/601     | 1/5/1970   | Fehr Reality to Frances Jean Schulte; 57.68 acres  |

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|            |            |   |
|------------|------------|---|
| 726/26     | 6/10/1965  | Vankirk E. Fehr, Jr. and Cynthia Fehr (his wife) to Fehr Realty, Inc.; 143.377 acres  |
| 726/22     | 6/10/1965  | Isabel Neel Davis (widow) to Vankirk E. Fehr, Jr. and Cynthia Fehr (his wife); 143.377 acres  |
| 368/333    | 11/24/1928 | H. Noel Haller and Mary Louise Haller (his wife) to H. Stanley Davis and Isabel Neel Davis (his wife); 143.377  |
| 368/332    | 11/24/1928 | H. Stanley Davis and Isabel Neel Davis (his wife) to H. Noel Haller and Mary Louise Haller (his wife); 143.377 acres  |
| HWB 310/74 | 6/29/1914  | Nettie R. Wood (individually and as trustee) to H. Stanley Davis; re: Equity Case #7409; "149 acres more or less... save and except all those two acres which were conveyed to James Long" (DHH 15/164)   |
| JLJ 11/111 | 5/15/1895  | William B. Maulsby (assignee) to Lydia A. Wood; re: Equity Case #5682, upon default of mortgage (AF 8/85)   |
| AF 8/85    | 11/2/1883  | Oliver P. Harding and Belinda P. Harding to Lydia A. Wood; mortgage in the amount of \$3,000.00; two tracts of land; 136 acre tract, devised to Oliver P. Harding by John Harding, deceased, reserving life estate for Hannah Harding, deceased (Wills SGC 1/246) and a 14 acre tract (WBT 9/339) |
| WBT 9/339  | 7/31/1849  | William Hobbs and Susan Hobbs (his wife) to Oliver P. Harding; sum of \$907.50; 14 acres and 2 roods, more or less  |

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**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

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## F-5-100: Still Work

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to Still Work were available for 1850; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1860, 1870, or 1880 agricultural census.

John Downey conveyed 543 acres of land to Jesse Wright for the sum of \$8,900.00 (FCLR WBT 6:194). This property contained both Still Work (F-5-100) and the Wright-Downey Farmstead (F-5-084). Wright, aged 54, is recorded in the 1850 census as a farmer owning \$37,000.00 worth of real estate. His household included his wife Margaret (aged 52); daughter, Eliza (aged 29); Cynthia Duvall (aged 40); and, Jane Carnahan (aged 50) (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:239). Wright also appears on Schedule 2 as a slaveholder of three adult men (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:468). Wright is listed in the agricultural census for 1850 as owning 120 acres of improved land and 38 acres of unimproved land. The value of Wright's farm was recorded as \$8,000.00 and his farm implements were valued at \$38.00. Wright owned four horses, 2 "asses and mules," 2 milch cows, four "other cattle," 118 sheep, and 10 swine. His livestock was valued at \$850.00 and the value of animals slaughtered was listed at \$200.00. The farm produced 100 pounds of butter. Despite the large number of sheep owned by Wright, the census did not report any wool produced. The only crop harvested on the farm was 20 tons of hay (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:526-527).

Jesse Wright does not appear in the 1860 agricultural census for the New Market District of Frederick County; nor does his wife, Margaret (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). The Wrights also do not appear on the 1870 or 1880 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870, 1880). Given the extent of the family's holdings, it appears likely that the Wrights employed managers or tenants to oversee individual farms like the Wright-Downey Farmstead (F-5-084) and Still Work.

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## F-5-113: Peace and Plenty Farm/Hammond Cemetery

Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Data specific to the Peace and Plenty Farm/Hammond Cemetery were available for 1850 and 1860; no data associated with the owners of the property were present in the 1870 or 1880 agricultural census.

In 1817, Walter C. Hammond, of Anne Arundel County, purchased 122 acres of the Peace and Plenty Farm (FCLR JS 4:104). The following year he acquired an adjacent 50-acre parcel (FCLR JS 6:451). A dated inscription on a stone in the west gable of the dwelling house identifies Walter C. Hammond and his wife, Matilda Hammond, as building the house in 1818.

In 1847, Thomas H. Hammond and Nicholas Hammond purchased the farm in a trustee's sale for the sum of \$2,205.00. The sale was subject to the dower rights of Walter C. Hammond's widow, Matilda Hammond (FCLR WBT 14:210). Nicholas Hammond does not appear in the 1850 census for Frederick County. The 1850 census recorded Thomas H. Hammond (aged 25) as a farmer residing in the household of Matilda Hammond. Matilda Hammond was recorded as the owner of real estate valued at \$8,000.00. Her household also included her three daughters and a free "mullato" laborer named Samuel Dorsey (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:254). Matilda Hammond also appears on Schedule 2 as a slaveholder of three enslaved persons: a 40-year-old woman, a four-year-old boy, and a two-year-old girl (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:469).

The 1850 agricultural census records Thomas H. Hammond as the owner/manager of a farm consisting of 120 acres of improved land and 50 acres of unimproved land. The farm was valued at \$8,000.00 and the farm implements at \$200.00. Livestock on the property was valued at \$400.00 and included five horses, four milch cows, and 22 swine. The value of animals slaughtered on the farm was listed at \$100.00. The farm produced 250 pounds of butter. Crops harvested the year ending June 1, 1850 included: 400 bushels of wheat, 625 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 12 tons of hay, and 2 pounds of hops (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:528-529).

In 1853, Thomas H. Hammond conveyed his interest in the property to John W. Hammond (FCLR ES 1:606). In 1859, full interest in the property was conveyed to Nicholas W. Hammond by his surviving brothers, Thomas H. Hammond and Phillip Hammond, after the death of their brother, John W. Hammond (FCLR BGF 5:2).

The 1860 agricultural census recorded Nicholas W. Hammond as the owner of a farm comprised of 140 acres of improved land and 28 acres of unimproved land. The farm was valued at \$11,700.00 and the farm implements at \$500.00. Livestock on the property was valued at \$1,000.00 and included six horses, four milch cows, four "other cattle," and 14 swine. The value of animals slaughtered on the farm was listed at

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-124

Page 40 of 44

**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**Location:** N/A, vicinity of Ben's Branch Valley, New Market, Maryland

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\$116.00. The farm produced 350 pounds of butter. In the year ending June 1, 1850, Hammond harvested 1,000 bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of rye, 650 bushels of Indian corn, 50 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, 20 tons of hay, and 10 bushels of clover. Hammond also harvested 1,600 pounds of tobacco (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). Nicholas W. Hammond appears in Schedule 2 of the census as a slaveholder of six enslaved persons, including one adult male and five children (U.S. Census 1860).

Nicholas W. Hammond does not appear in the 1870 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1870). He appears in the 1870 census as a "R.R. Agent" residing in the New Market District of Frederick County; he owned \$17,760.00 worth of real estate and \$1,200.00 worth of personal estate (U.S. Census 1870). It is possible that Hammond employed a manager to oversee the farm during this period.

In 1880, Nicholas W. Hammond was residing in Howard County, Maryland. The census identifies Hammond as a farmer. His household included his wife, Mary E.; son, Walter C.; daughters, Mary M. and Effie R.; and, a servant named Rosa Johnson (U.S. Census 1880). Although identified as a farmer in the population census, Nicholas W. Hammond does not appear in the 1880 agricultural census (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880). It is likely that a tenant or manager operated the farm during this period. In his will, dated March 12, 1890, Nicholas Hammond devised his farm "known as Peace and Plenty containing 168 acres" to his son, Walter C. Hammond. There also is no record of Walter C. Hammond in the 1880 agricultural census, indicating he did not act as his father's manager during that time.

**Addendum to  
Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. F-5-124

Page 41 of 44

**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**Location:** N/A, vicinity of Ben's Branch Valley, New Market, Maryland

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F-5-120: Walter E. Burrall Lime Plant

Research conducted for the 1996 MIHP form determined that the Walter E. Burrall Lime Plant was established circa 1915. Property-specific agricultural census data were recorded in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880, all of which predate the lime plant. Consequently, there are no agricultural census data available for the Walter E. Burrall Lime Plant.

# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-124

Page 42 of 44

**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**Location:** N/A, vicinity of Ben's Branch Valley, New Market, Maryland

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## 9. References Cited

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# Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-5-124

Page 43 of 44

**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**Location:** N/A, vicinity of Ben's Branch Valley, New Market, Maryland

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## Photo Log:

MIHP # F-5-124

Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Travis Shaw and Rebecca Gatewood

Photos taken on: April 10, 2013 and April 13, 2013

Photo paper and ink: Epson Ultrachrome K3 ink on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, Phthalocyanine Dye

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| F-5-0124_2013-04-10_01 | F-5-27, House, south elevation, looking north                              |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-10_02 | F-5-41, House and smokehouse, looking southeast                            |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-10_03 | F-5-41, House, south elevation, looking north                              |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-10_04 | F-5-41, Smokehouse, west elevation, looking east                           |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-13_05 | F-5-47, Farm complex, looking northwest                                    |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-10_06 | F-5-47, View east through rural historic landscape, from Green Valley Road |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-10_07 | F-5-48, House, smokehouse, and springhouse, looking north                  |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-10_08 | F-5-78, House, south elevation, looking north                              |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-10_09 | F-5-78, Bank barn, west and north elevations, looking southeast            |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-10_10 | F-5-78, View northeast through rural historic landscape                    |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-10_11 | F-5-84, Farm complex, looking west   |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-10_12 | F-5-84, Farm complex, looking southwest                                    |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-13_13 | F-5-85, House and smokehouse, east and north elevations, looking west      |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-13_14 | F-5-85, House, west and north elevations, looking southeast                |

Prepared by: R. Gatewood, J. Evans, T. Shaw, RCG&A Inc.

Date: 4/22/2013

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**Addendum to  
Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form**

**Inventory No. F-5-124**

Page **44** of **44**

**Name of Property:** Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**Location:** N/A, vicinity of Ben's Branch Valley, New Market, Maryland

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|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| F-5-0124_2013-04-10_15 | F-5-85, Bank barn, east elevation, looking northwest              |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-13_16 | F-5-100, House, south and west elevations, looking north          |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-13_17 | F-5-100, House, north and east elevations, looking south          |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-13_18 | F-5-100, Corn crib, springhouse, and bank barn, looking southwest |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-13_19 | F-5-113, House, south elevation, looking north                    |
| F-5-0124_2013-04-13_20 | F-5-113, Bank barn, south and west elevations, looking southeast  |



F-5-0124\_2013-04-10-01

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-27, HOUSE, S ELEV, LENG, N

$\frac{1}{20}$



F-5-0124\_2013-04-10\_02

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-41, HOUSE + SMOKEHOUSE, LFNC, SE

2/  
20



F-5-0124\_2013-04-10\_03

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-41, HOUSE, S ELEV, LKNG N

3/20



F-5-0124\_2013-04-10\_04  
PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GARWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-41, SMOKEHOUSE, W ELEV, LKNG E

4/  
20



F-5-0124\_2013-04-13\_05

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

13 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-47, FARM COMPLEX, LKNG NW

5/20



F-5-0124\_2013-04-10\_06

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-47, VIEW EAST THROUGH RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE,  
FROM GREEN VALLEY ROAD

6/20



F-5-0124\_2013-04-10\_07

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-48, HOUSE, SMOKEHOUSE + SPRING HOUSE, LKNC, N

7/20



F-5-0124\_2013-04-10\_08

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-78, HOUSE, S ELEV, LKNG N

8/20



F-5-0124\_2013-04-10-09

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-78 BANK BARN W + N ELEVS, LKNG, SE

9/  
20



F-5-0124-2013-04-10-10

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-78, VIEW NE THROUGH RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

10/  
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F-5-0124-2013-04-10-11

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

11 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-84, FARM COMPLEX, LKNG W

11/20



F-5-0124-2013-04-10-12

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-84, FARM COMPLEX, LKNC, SW

12/  
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F-5-0124\_2013-04-13\_13

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

13 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-85, HOUSE + SMOKEHOUSE, E + N ELEVS, LKNG W

13  
/20



F-5-0124-2013-04-13-14

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

13 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-85, HOUSE, W + N ELEVS, LKNG, SE

14/  
20



F-5-0124-2013-04-10-15

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

10 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-85 BANK BARN, E ELEV, LKNG NW

15  
/20



F-5-0124\_2013-04-13\_16

PEACE AND PLUNTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

13 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-100, HOUSE, S+W ELEVS, LENG N

16/20



F-5-0124\_2013-04-13-17

PEACE AND PLenty RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

13 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-100, HOUSE, N + E ELEVS, LKNG S

17/  
20



F-5-0124-2013-04-13-18

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

13 APRIL 2013

MDSHPO

F-5-100, CORN CRIB, SPRINGHOUSE + BANK BARN,  
LKN4 SW

18/  
20



F-5-0124\_2013-04-13-19

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

13 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-113, HOUSE, S ELEV, LKNG N

19/  
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F-5-0124\_2013-04-13\_20

PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
FREDERICK CO, MD

TRAVIS SHAW + REBECCA GATEWOOD

13 APRIL 2013

MD SHPO

F-5-113, BANK BARN, S + W ELEV, LKNG SE

20/  
20

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF**  
**HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Survey No. F-5-124

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number N/A  not for publication

city, town Ben's Branch Valley  vicinity of congressional district New Market

state Maryland county Frederick

**3. Classification**

| Category                                     | Ownership  | Status  | Present Use                                     |   |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> museum                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s)         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private        | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied                 | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial             | <input type="checkbox"/> park                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure           | <input type="checkbox"/> both                      | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress           | <input type="checkbox"/> educational            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site                | <b>Public Acquisition</b>                          | <b>Accessible</b>                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment          | <input type="checkbox"/> religious                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object              | <input type="checkbox"/> in process                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government             | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific                   |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered          | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted          | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial             | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation               |
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> no                         | <input type="checkbox"/> military               | <input type="checkbox"/> other:                       |

**4. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name \*\*\*PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET\*\*\*

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. N/A liber

street & number folio

city, town state

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

\*\*\*PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET\*\*\*

date  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town state

## MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection Number: 4 Page: 1 Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

| <b>Number</b> | <b>Property Name</b>        | <b>Owner</b>      | <b>Address</b>           |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| F-5-027       | Vernon Doresy House         | James S. Marshall | 12602 Lime Plant Rd.     |
| F-5-014       | Harding-Keller House        | Ronald Thompson   | 12202 Lime Plant Rd.     |
| F-5-047       | Basil Harding House         | Wilber McGolerick | 6219 Green Valley Rd.    |
| F-5-048       | Christian Harding Farmstead | Roger G. Arnold   | 12302 Lime Plant Rd.     |
| F-5-078       | Capt. Ignatius Dorsey House | Jeffrey Engbert   | 5620 Detrick Rd.         |
| F-5-083       | William Downey House        | H.D. Harshman     | 5800 C Detrick Rd.       |
| F-5-084       | Wright-Downey Farmstead     | H.D. Harshman     | 5800 A Detrick Rd.       |
| F-5-085       | Higgins-Bennett House       | Robert Ellis      | 12321 Lime Plant Rd.     |
| F-5-098       | Milton Mealey Farmstead     | James Heppner     | 6201 Green Valley Rd.    |
| F-5-099       | Oliver P. Harding House     |                   | Green Valley Rd.         |
| F-5-100       | Still Work                  | Edgar Holtz       | 6219 C. Green Valley Rd. |
| F-5-113       | Peace and Plenty            | Daniel Lucas      | 6415 Great Valley Rd.    |
| F-5-120       | Walter Burrall Lime Plant   | Wilber McGolerick | Lime Plant Rd.           |

## MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number: 6 Page: 1 Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

## REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING HISTORIC SURVEYS

**title:** New Market Region Historic Sites Survey

**date:** 1996 (revised)  county

**depository for survey records:** Maryland Historic Trust

**city, town:** Crownsville

**state:** Maryland

**title:** Historical Evaluation Report, New Market Loop 230 kV Transmission

**date:** September 1996  federal

**depository for survey records:** Maryland Historic Trust

**city, town:** Crownsville

**state:** Maryland

# 7. Description

Survey No. F-5-124

|   |                                       |   |   |                    |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| <b>Condition</b>                              |                                       | <b>Check one</b>                              | <b>Check one</b>                                  |                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good                 | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered   | <input type="checkbox"/> moved                    | date of move _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair                 | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed    |   |   |                    |

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape, located in the New Market District of southwestern Frederick County, Maryland involves 12 farms and one agricultural lime plant within 1,542 acres of land. This rural historic landscape located in Ben's Branch Valley within the Piedmont Upland Region of the Western Piedmont physiographic province characterized by metamorphic phyllites, schists and marble. These rocks provided the building materials for the rural landscape's stone farmhouses, outbuildings, foundations, and walls. Each of the 12 farms has a historic farmhouse; nine are stone buildings, two are brick and one is log. In addition, there are 15 contributing barns dating from 1870 to 1970 as well as 33 contributing outbuildings from the early 19<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Two family cemeteries are within the rural landscape. The remains of a historic lime plant with two limestone quarries dating to 1915 is situated on a property formerly used as part of a grist and sawmill complex. The site of the three-story grist mill and attached sawmill on Ben's Branch has not been found; however, the stone tenant house for the miller, the Harding-Keller House (F-5-41), is still extant. Thirteen non-contributing buildings include four garages, two modern houses, a trailer, four sheds, a remodeled carriage house, and a pool house.

The Rural Landscape is associated with prime farmland soils on the south and southeastern sections where the lands have continuously functioned as agricultural fields. Other important soils in the district include Lingamore and Manor channery loams covering wood lots, pasture lands and hay fields. Manor soils are very droughty and can be excessively drained; therefore, lands associated with this soil type are not commonly used for crops such as wheat or corn. Similar limitations exist for the Lingamore series, which tend to be moderately to severely eroded. Dominating the center of the Rural District is a large woodlot associated with Lingamore channery loam formed from weathered blue to black slaty shist or phyllite. In some areas where the soil has eroded, this bedrock is evident on the ground surface (Frederick County 1985).

Ben's Branch of the Monocacy Creek and its tributaries dominate the Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape. The farmsteads are evenly distributed across the landscape with nine of the farms occupying agricultural tracts of more than 50 acres. The remaining three farms are on Lime Plant Road where compatible agricultural lands surround the smaller tracts. Farmhouses are oriented to tributary springs captured in stone springhouses such as the one described in the 1905 sale of the Christian Harding Farmstead as "a never-failing spring of elegant water" (Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc. 1996). The majority of properties still have one or more ponds that function as small reservoirs and, in some cases, as recreational features for fishing and

MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST

**STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section Number: 7 Page: 1 Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape**DESCRIPTION (CONT.)**

swimming. For example, Still Work's pond is an important landscape feature with a gazebo and a designed landscape. Two ponds on either side of the Walter Burrall Lime Plant (F-5-120) had evolved into important landscape features as the two deep, oval ponds reflect the steep cut faces of the limestone quarries. These ponds evince the industrial use of the land and contribute to the recreational use of the land through their current function as picnic areas.

The majority of Peace and Plenty farm houses face south or southwest and are located at the end of long lanes originating at county roads. The buildings usually conform to a linear pattern influenced by topographical features, springs, and roads. The original lanes of crushed limestone still provide a circulation system among the Peace and Plenty farms. Bracketing the lanes are a diversity of vegetation including formal rows of white pine to the Peace and Plenty farm; wide agricultural fields in the area of the McGolerick farm; and natural vegetation along the entrance to the Oliver P. Harding House. The circulation system changed when the realignment of Green Valley Road truncated the long farm lanes to Peace and Plenty, the Milton Mealey Farmstead and Oliver P. Harding House (Lake 1873). Stone, metal and concrete culverts carry roads and lanes over streams. There are no bridges within the landscape suggesting that before culverts were emplaced, fords were used at stream crossings.

Stone farmhouses in Peace and Plenty are characteristically two-and-one-half story stone houses with three to five bays and dating between ca. 1760 and 1837. The architecture and scale of the buildings and later stone additions built between 1790 and 1885 retain a high degree of integrity and significantly contribute to the landscape. There are two large brick houses in the Peace and Plenty Rural landscape. The first brick house was constructed ca. 1760 by William Downey, who belonged to one of the founding families in Peace and Plenty. This house held Western Maryland's first Masonic Lodge meeting. It was expanded to a five-bay building ca. 1815-1825. Another house in the William Downey family, probably part of a dower, is a two-story log building, built ca. 1847 and now covered with aluminum siding (F-5-84). The second brick house, constructed ca. 1870, was built by Ignatius W. Dorsey, a captain in the Union Army. This Italianate house reflects the economic and social status of the owner. One section of the 1799 stone house at Still Work (F-5-100) was an earlier brick, side hall house built ca. 1758. (Davis 1994)

The 33 original outbuildings represent historic land use functions of this rural landscape. Of the 15 barns in the landscape, the earliest extant example dates to 1870;

MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST

**STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number: 7 Page: 2 Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**DESCRIPTION (CONT.)**

however, the building is now covered with 20th century siding and is part of a modern dairy farm complex on the Ignatius Dorsey House property (F-5-78). Large timber frame bank barns with vertical wood siding and seamed metal gable roofs represent the most common barn type in this rural landscape. The 1940 dairy barn and milk house on the Wright-Downey Farmstead is a particularly fine example of this barn type. Milk houses and tile or concrete silos from the late 1930s or 1940s attached to the dairy barns indicate the importance of 20<sup>th</sup> century dairy farming.

Six smokehouses and two meat houses additionally represent the importance of animal husbandry. The smokehouses, characteristically of stone construction, are substantial buildings with gable roofs and smoke vent slits. The structures were detached from the farm houses where the smoldering fire used to smoke large cuts of meat, particularly ham, could burn without fear of burning the house. Smoking was commonly completed in the winter months. Another outbuilding type common in the Peace and Plenty landscape is the combination corn crib and wagon shed of which six remain. This building type offered a solution for the storage of corn as animal feed because the grains could be transferred and stored in a sheltered building. Six springhouses located near the farmhouses are small stone buildings built over springs. The lower story provided cold storage for dairy products and, in some cases, an upper floor served as a wash house, summer kitchen, or for specialized tasks such as soap making or butchering. Other outbuildings include four chicken coops, two privies, two equipment sheds, two garages, and three sheds. There are two family cemeteries, located on high points at a distance from the farmhouses. A stone wall surrounds the Hammond Cemetery dating from the 1780s and located on the lane to the Peace and Plenty farm. The Buckey Family cemetery is situated above Ben's Branch and the Christian Harding Farmstead (F-5-48).

Unpainted split rail fences or board fences painted white or black demarcate property and pasture boundaries in the Peace and Plenty District. Dry wall stone fences are used as landscape features on the Harding-Keller House, Still Work, and the Peace and Plenty Farmstead. Reportedly there is one segment of an earlier stone fence forming a property line above the Peace and Plenty farm. Low wire fences surround vegetable and flower gardens located in close proximity to the farm houses.

Finally, color is a unifying aspect within this rural landscape. Red brick, dark gray to black shist, and the soft gray of weathered wood are commonly used for both building materials and paint colors for seamed metal roofs, outbuildings and barns. These natural colors integrate the landscape and unify the buildings within their natural environment.

## MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number: 7 Page: 3 Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

## DESCRIPTION (CONT.)

| PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT |                             |                     |   |   |                                 |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES                    |                             |                     |   |   |                                 |
| Number                                   | Property Name               | Date of House       | Contributing  | Non-contributing                                    | Comments                        |
| F-5-027                                  | Vernon Dorsey House         | 1837/1854/1980      | 1=stone house   | 2=garage, barn with granary                         |                                 |
| F-5-041                                  | Harding-Keller House        | 1830-1910           | 4=stone house, stone smokehouse, privy, chicken house   |   | owned grist and saw mills       |
| F-5-047                                  | Basil Harding House         | 1800-1899           | 7=stone house, smokehouse, woodshed, chicken house, bank barn & milk house, buggy shed, springhouse ruins | 2=feed barn   |                                 |
| F-5-048                                  | Christian Harding Farmstead | 1816-1920           | 6=stone house, stone springhouse, stone smokehouse, corn crib, equipment shed, garage                     | 1=modern barn on foundation of original bank barn   | Cemetery                        |
| F-5-048                                  | Capt. Ignatius Dorsey House | 1870-1875           | 4=brick house, meathouse, corn crib, bank barn with new siding (1870)                                     | 4=modern house, 3 modern dairy buildings            |                                 |
| F-5-083                                  | William Downey House        | 1760, 1815-25, 1904 | 6=brick house, barn (1904), corn crib, smoke house (log), sheds   | 2=trailer, shed                                     | Related with F-5-84/part of P&P |
| F-5-084                                  | Wright-Downey Farmstead     | c. 1847/1940        | 7=log house, bank barn, dairy barn & milk house (1940), meathouse, chicken house, corn crib/ hog barn     | 2=outbuildings                                      | Related with 5-83               |
| F-5-085                                  | Higgins-Bennett House       | 1790-1920           | 4=stone house, stone springhouse, bank barn (1880), metal granaries (1920)                                | 2=garage, storage shed                              |                                 |
| F-5-098                                  | Milton Mealey Farmstead     | 1800-25/1900-25     | 7=stone house, bank barn & milk house (1911), corn crib (1900), smokehouse (1900), privy, equipment shed  | 1=new metal garage                                  | Part of Dorsey/Downey           |
| F-5-099                                  | Oliver P. Harding House     | 1780/1820/1970      | 3=stone house, smoke house, springhouse   | 1=garage  |                                 |
| F-5-100                                  | Still Work                  |                     | 6=stone house, stone springhouse, corn crib, bank barn (1900), chicken house, log house (rebuilt 1960)    | 1=garage  |                                 |
| F-5-113                                  | Peace and Plenty            | 1818/1900-29        | 3=stone house, barn (1929), Hammond cemetery  | 3=remodeled carriage house, pool house, guest house |                                 |
| F-5-120                                  | Walter Burrall Lime Plant   | 1915                | 3=lime plant, two quarries with ponds   |   |                                 |

# 8. Significance

Survey No. F-5-124

| Period  | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric          | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning     | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499            | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic    | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation           | <input type="checkbox"/> law                    | <input type="checkbox"/> science                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599            | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture            | <input type="checkbox"/> economics              | <input type="checkbox"/> literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699            | <input type="checkbox"/> architecture           | <input type="checkbox"/> education              | <input type="checkbox"/> military               | <input type="checkbox"/> social/                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799            | <input type="checkbox"/> art                    | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> music                  | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce               | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy             | <input type="checkbox"/> theater                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1970 | <input type="checkbox"/> communications         | <input type="checkbox"/> industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government    | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation             |
|   |   | <input type="checkbox"/> invention              |   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

Rural  Landscape

**Specific dates** 1760-1970 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
and/or

Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Level of Significance:  national  state  local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

### SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Peace and Plenty Rural Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A for the continuous role this agricultural district played in the periods of rural agrarian intensification (1680-1815), agricultural-industrial transition (1815-1870), and industrial/urban dominance (1870-1930). These historic contexts were defined for the New Market area as part of the New Market Region Historic Sites Survey. As part of this survey, all properties included in the Peace and Plenty Rural Historic District were recommended for National Register eligibility at the local level under Criterion C for architecture, with the exception of the agricultural lime plant which qualified under Criterion D. The landscape characteristics in Peace and Plenty relate with the evolution of agricultural land use by rural elites, from the importance of tobacco and the use of slaves to the increase in dairy farming. Locally quarried stone provided raw material for many of the buildings. Under Criterion C, the district embodies distinct physical qualities including the locations of farmhouses and fields within the district as well as the distinctive design of the stone and brick houses with associated agricultural and domestic buildings. The extant corn cribs/wagon sheds, dairy barns and smokehouses reflect the change in function to an increase in animal husbandry. The extant lime plant expresses the need for soil improvement through the innovative use of pulverizing machinery. Surrounding the houses are vernacular landscapes with mature trees, gardens, and wood or stone fences.

This rural historic landscape has a high degree of historic integrity. The historic vistas with agricultural fields interspersed with wood lots and pastures can be viewed throughout Peace and Plenty. The beautifully maintained stone, wood and brick buildings, limestone lanes and the proximity of meandering streams remain within early property boundaries thus shaping the district and expressing the tradition of a rural elite. The organization of land-use involving woodlots, pastures, and agricultural features associated with prime farmland is evident. The setting including ponds, stream, fences, springs, mature trees, and plants that contribute to the Peace and Plenty Rural Landscape. The use

MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST

**STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number: 8   Page: 1   Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY (CONT.)**

of native materials including stone, wood, and clay for red bricks as well as the selection of compatible paint colors strongly contributes to the sense of time and place in this landscape. Mature woodlots, the ancient oak on the lane near Basil-Harding House, the rows of mature pines along Peace and Plenty's lane, and the vaseform elms surrounding Still Work convey a scale and visual effect that contributes to the integrity of this setting. Patterns of workmanship evident in the buildings, the symmetry of the agricultural fields, the prominent wood fences, and the design of vegetable and flower gardens are significant examples of traditional farming practices. The Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape with over two centuries of agriculture and attendant long-term family ownership of property evokes a clear sense of time and place powerfully linking this cultivated landscape with the past.

MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST

**STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section Number: 8 Page: 2 Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape**RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT**

The earliest land patent involving the Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape was granted by Lord Baltimore to John Dorsey, Jr., father of Basil and Samuel Dorsey (Scharf 1882:605). The original Peace and Plenty tract of 928.5 acres was formed by George Burckhardt (Burket, Burkett) through a special warrant of re-survey dated May 27, 1782. The four tracts that were re-surveyed included Burket's Industry (666 acres) Maynard's Chance (50 acres), Still Works (45 acres), and Dorsey's Land (115 1/4 acres). Based on the re-survey and the addition of nine vacant parcels of land, Burket named the tract Peace and Plenty (Frederick County Survey Book GD-1). Sections of at least seven other historic farmsteads including F-5-41, 47, 48, 83, 98, 99 and 113 were included in the Peace and Plenty tract.

The earliest farmers to occupy the Peace and Plenty Rural Landscape were English. Between 1758 and 1780, the Dorsey, Hammond, James, and Nelson families owned the following properties: William Downey House (F-5-83), Higgins-Bennett House (F-5-85), Milton Mealey Farmstead (F-5-98), and the Oliver P. Harding House (F-5-99). Built during these early years were the original houses at Still Work and a section of the William Downey House, both dating to ca. 1760. The Peace and Plenty farmers were rural elites who owned large farms with agricultural equipment, invested in agricultural reforms, and used slaves or tenant farmers for labor. Many of the farmers owned multiple farms as well as a town house in New Market. By 1844, after the number of property owners in the New Market District doubled from 141 to 317, the Peace and Plenty farmers remained among the rural elite. The real estate evaluations of Christian Harding (F-5-41, 47, and 48) and Walter C. Hammond (F-5-113) were valued at five times the average land owner and ranked in the top two percent of total taxable real estate. All but one of the properties was valued to at least twice the average. Ten years later, five property owners had more than one farmstead and three owners had companion town houses in New Market. Jesse Wright, owner of Still Work, held nine farms while the owner of Peace and Plenty, Nicholas Hammond, owned four farms and William Downey had three.

The labor-intensive tobacco crops grown by the Peace and Plenty farmers required both slave and tenant labor. The New Market District became a large slave-holding area of Frederick County, second only to the Frederick District in the number of slaves. At least four Peace and Plenty farmers held slaves including the Burkharts, Downeys, Dorseys, and James families. For example, Cordellia Downey owned 27 slaves when she inherited her husband's estate in 1833 and at one time, she reportedly owned over 100 slaves. Before the Civil War, tobacco was the most important crop in New Market

## MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST

**STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number: 8 Page: 3 Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT (CONT.)**

followed by wheat, oats, indian corn, butter, and hay. The majority of farms raised swine and other livestock including horses, cows, cattle, sheep, and mules. The many smoke houses and meat houses associated with the farmsteads attest to the important of swine in the district.

During the decade before the Civil War, many farms in the New Market district consolidated as the production of cash crops, particularly tobacco, wheat and corn, increased. The average worth of machinery for farmers in New Market area in 1850 was \$121 while each of the Peace and Plenty property owners had invested at least \$200 in machinery.

After the Civil War and the decrease in tobacco production, wheat became the most important cash crop followed by other grains including indian corn and hay. The shift from tobacco cash crops to raising wheat and dairy cattle brought about significant changes in the land use pattern at Peace and Plenty. Formerly, farmers burned lime in small kilns to meet the need for soil replenishment, particularly due to depletion by tobacco production. As early as 1845, William Downey "brought his farm to a high state of fertility by the use of lime burnt on the farm". In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, many farm cooperatives leased limestone pulverizers as they would other expensive machinery. In 1915, the Walter Burrall Lime Plant served this function for the Peace and Plenty farmers. The increased use of lime helped to expand production of forage and grains leading to improved herds. The location of the Walter Burrall Lime Plant relates with the availability of limestone within an agricultural area where soils had been depleted.

Towards the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, a number of important English breeds of swine, cattle and sheep had become available to wealthy landowners. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the increasing importance of dairy cattle and the production of butter were reflected by the trend to build new, larger dairy barns accommodating both the increase in cattle herds and the attendant need for more feed storage. Cattle grazing on the linear floodplains adjacent to Ben's Branch created erosion resulting in changes to the stream's flow from its former slight meander to the pronounced meandering channel visible today. Dairy industry has decreased and now more horses than cows graze on the land. On the Peace and Plenty Farmstead, thoroughbred horses graze and exercise within thousands of feet of new cypress fencing.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-124

\*\*\*PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET\*\*\*

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1542 acres

Quadrangle name Walkersville and Libertytown 7.5 USGS

Quadrangle scale 1"=2000 feet

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

|   |                      |                      |                      |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
|   | Zone                 | Easting              | Northing             |

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|   | Zone                 | Easting              | Northing             |

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| G | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
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|   |                      |                      |                      |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| H | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

## Verbal boundary description and justification

\*\*\*PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET \*\*

## List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

|       |      |        |      |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|

|       |      |        |      |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christine Davis/President (in consultation with Charles Uhl of Preservation Services)

organization Christine Davis Consultants, Inc.

date August, 1997

street & number 560 Penn Street

telephone 412-826-0443

city or town Verona

state Pennsylvania

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
 Shaw House  
 21 State Circle  
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
 (301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
 DHCP/DHCD  
 100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
 CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
 410-514-7600

MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST

**STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number: 9 Page: 1 Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

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MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST

**STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number: 9 Page: 2 Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (CONT.)**

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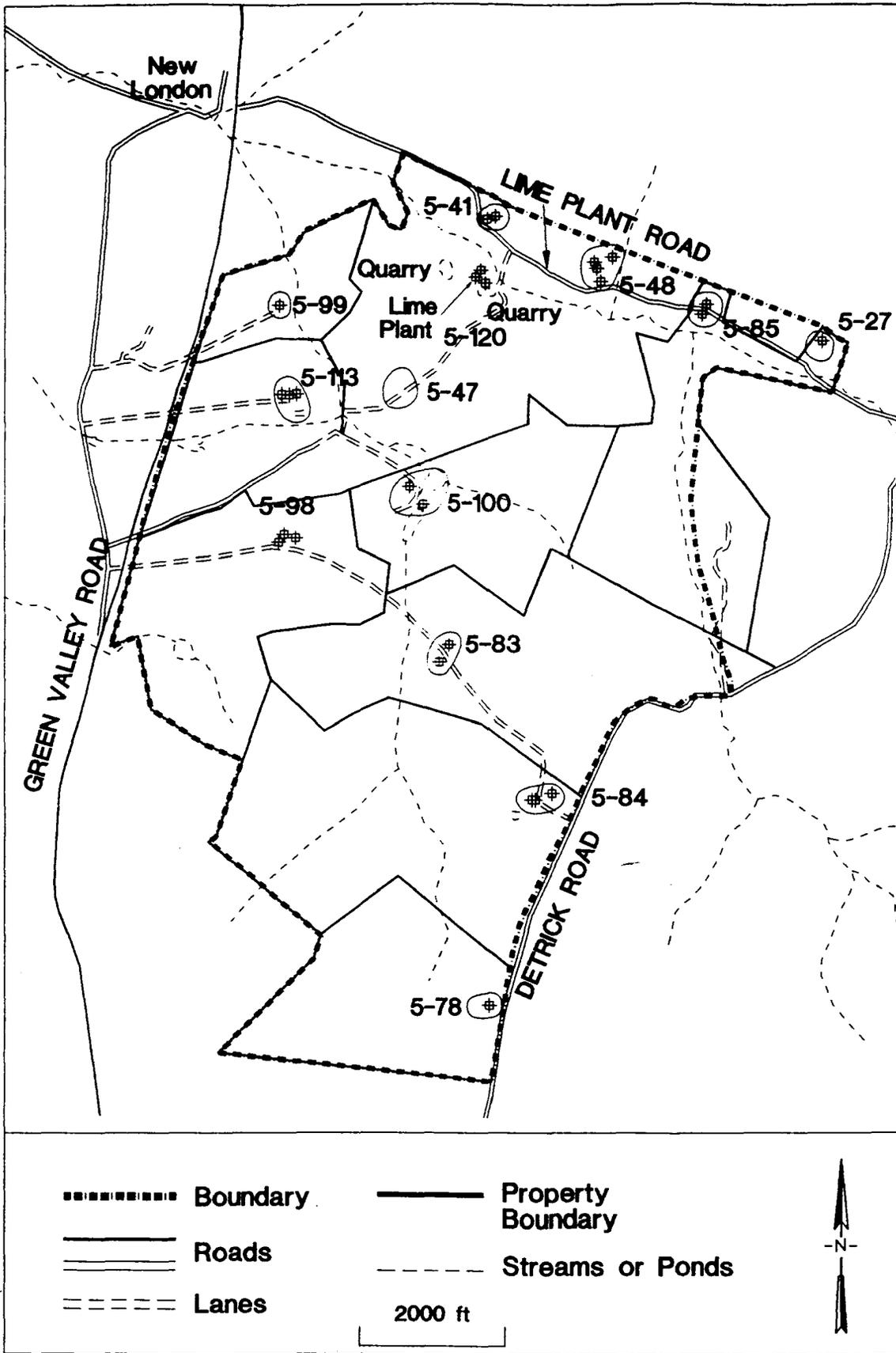
MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST

**STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number: 10    Page: 1    Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA: VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The southern boundary of the Peace and Plenty Rural Landscape is formed by the property boundary for the Ignatius W. Dorsey House (F-5-78) at the headwaters of Ben's Branch. Beyond this boundary is modern construction associated with S. R. 0070 and the realignment of Detrick Road. The eastern boundary originates in the north at the point where Ben's Branch crosses Lime Plant Road and continues south along the east side of Ben's Branch to Detrick Road, then follows Detrick Road to the property boundary for the Ignatius Dorsey House (F-5-78). The western boundary is from Green Valley Road (S.R. 0075) to the property boundary for the Oliver P. Harding House (F-5-99). The northern boundary begins on Lime Plant Road east of F-5-41 and then continues along the existing 230 kV Line right-of-way located north of Lime Plant Road to Ben's Branch.



**PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE**

Frederick County  
Maryland

**Boundary for Historic Landscape**

F-5-124



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape  
Frederick County, Maryland

1858 Map of Frederick County (Bond 1858)  
Indicating Location of Rural Historic Landscape

| <b>Key to Property Sketch Maps</b> |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| BN                                 | barn           |
| CC                                 | corn crib      |
| CH                                 | chicken house  |
| CR                                 | carriage house |
| EQ                                 | equipment shed |
| FB                                 | feed barn      |
| GD                                 | garden         |
| GG                                 | garage         |
| GR                                 | granary        |
| HB                                 | horse barn     |
| HS                                 | house          |
| MH                                 | meat house     |
| PH                                 | pool house     |
| PL                                 | pool           |
| SD                                 | shed           |
| SM                                 | smoke house    |
| SP                                 | spring house   |
| SW                                 | stone wall     |
| TR                                 | trailer        |
| WH                                 | wash house     |
| WS                                 | wood shed      |

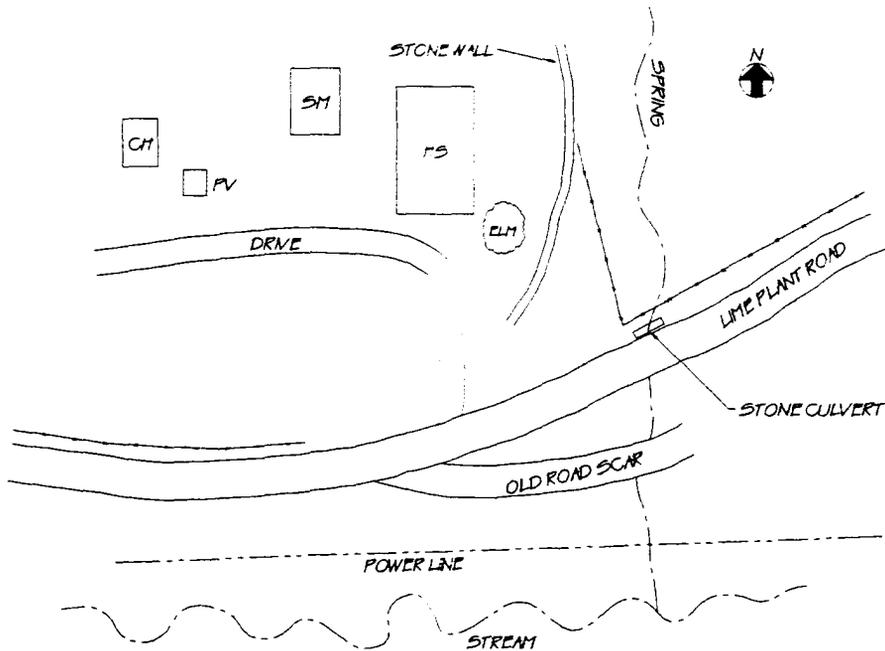
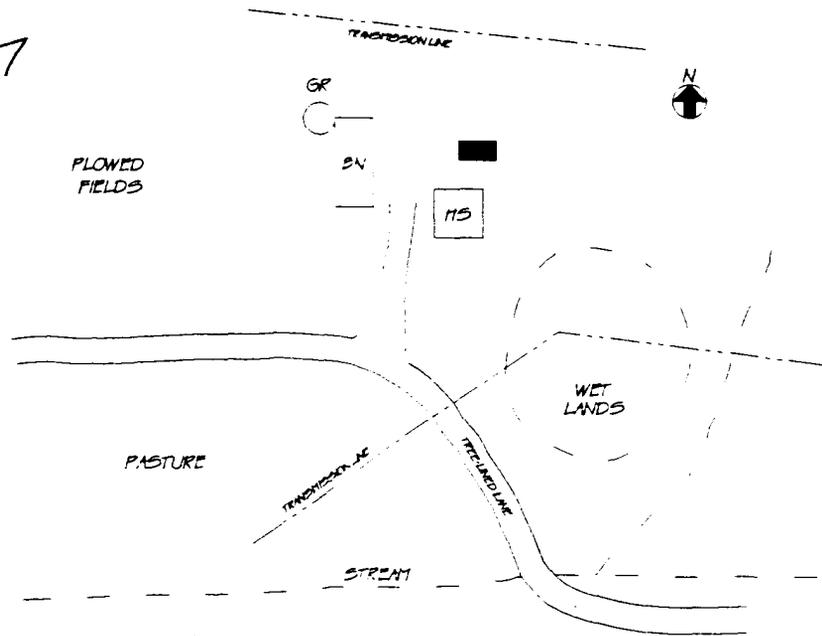
**PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE**

**Frederick County  
Maryland**

**Key to Resource Sketch Maps No. 1-7**

Vernon Dorsey House

5-27



PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Fredrick County  
Maryland

Resource Sketch Map No. 1  
Property Number 5-27 and 5-41

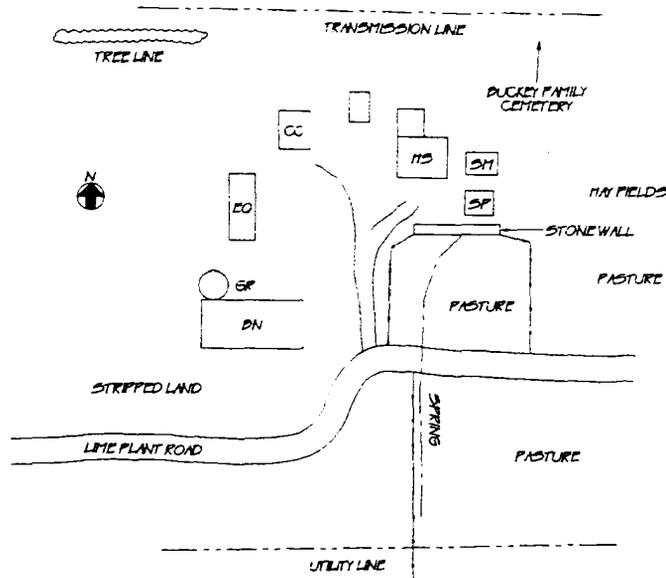
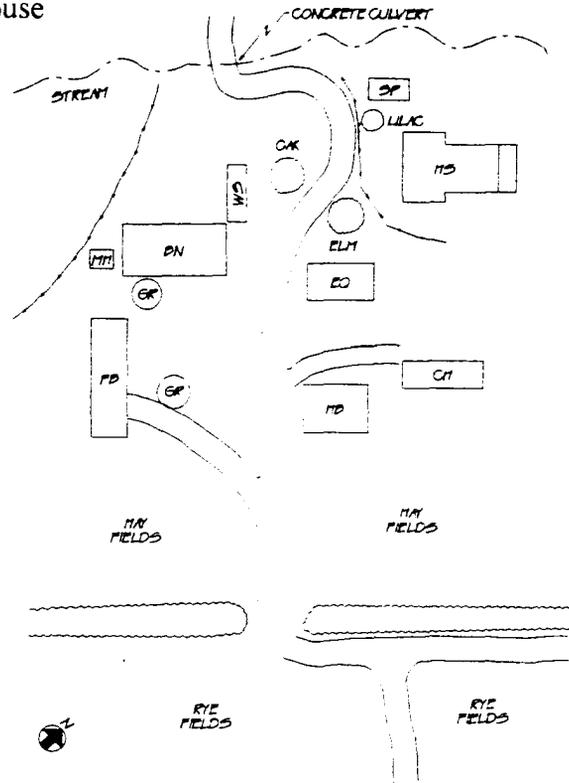
5-41

Harding-Keller House

F-5-124

Basil Harding House

5-47



PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

5-48

Christian Harding Farmstead

Frederick County Maryland

Resource Sketch Map No. 2 Property Number 5-47 and 5-48

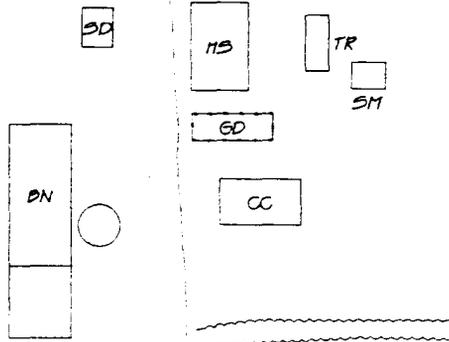
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William Downey House

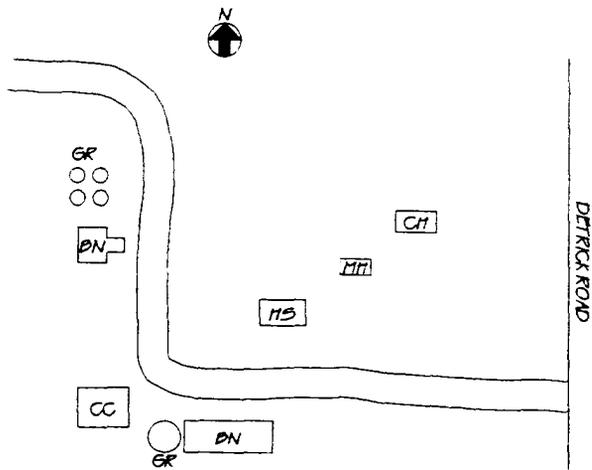
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ELM  
TREES



PLOWED  
FIELDS



5-84

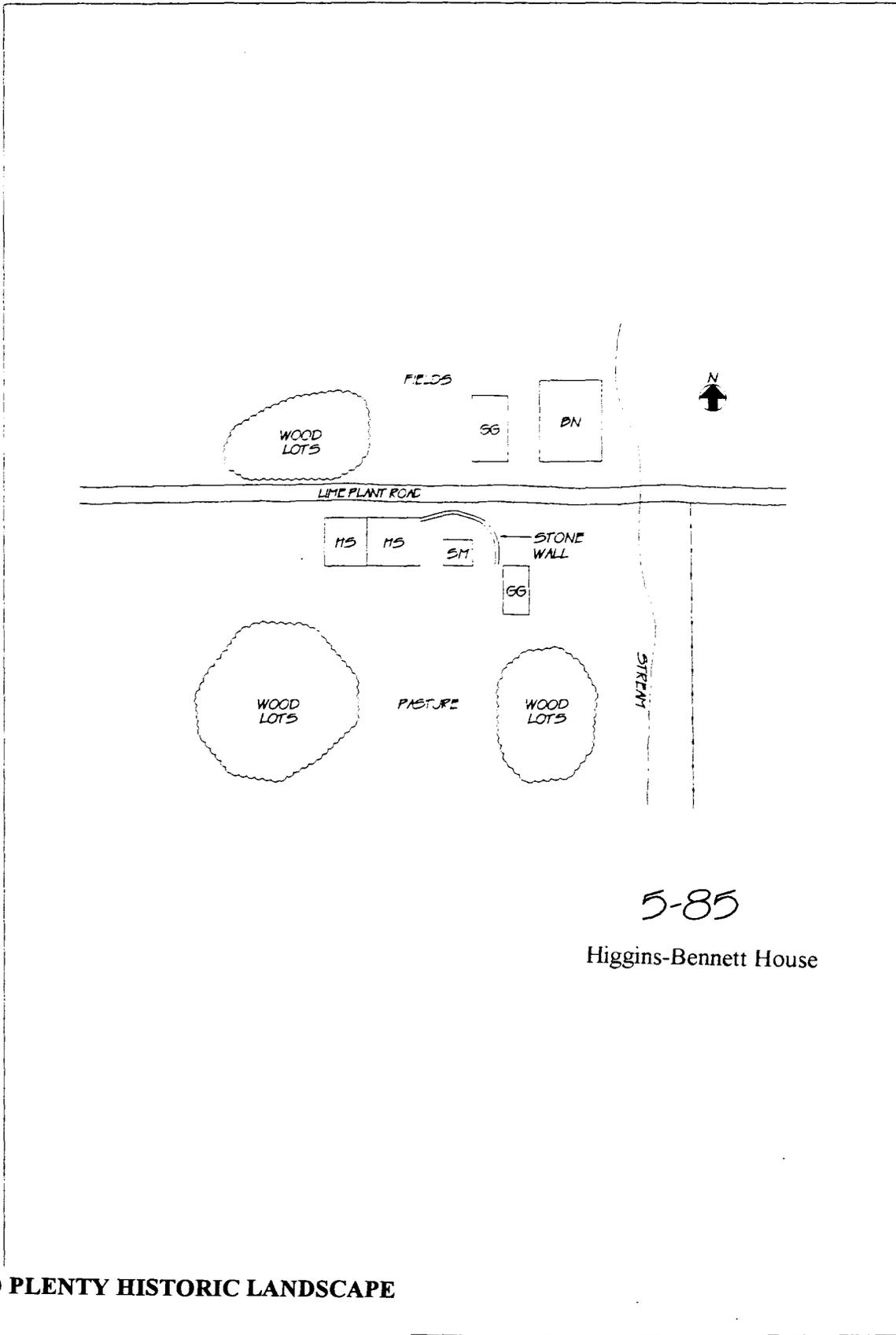
PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Wright-Downey Farmstead

Frederick County  
Maryland

Resource Sketch Map No. 3  
Property Number 5-83 and 5-84

F-5-124



**PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE**

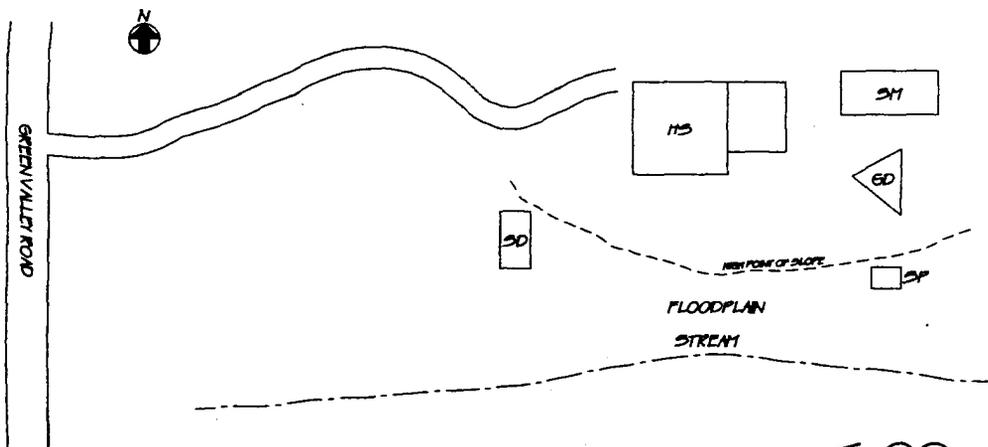
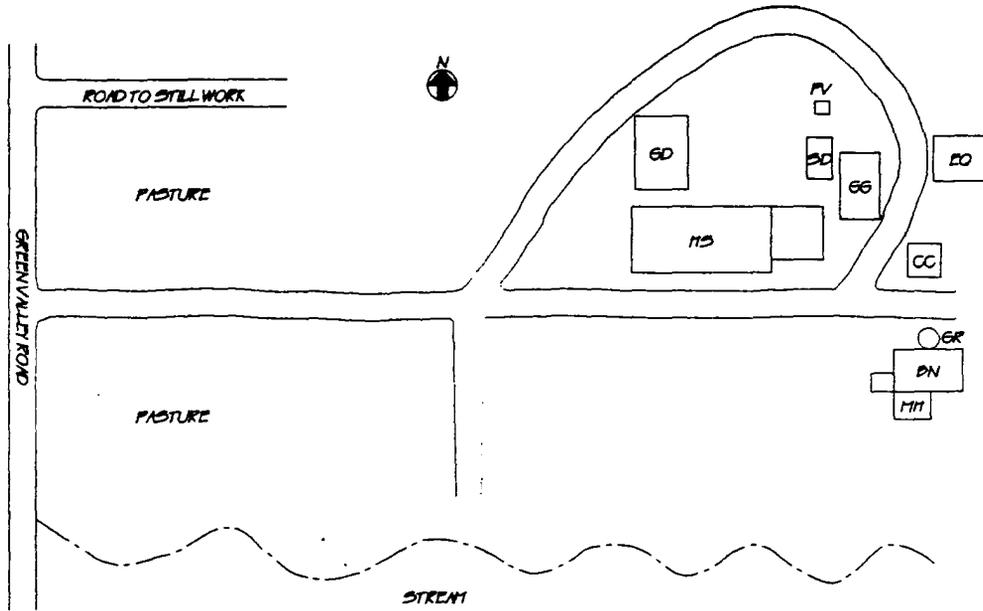
**Derick County  
Maryland**

**Resource Sketch Map No. 4  
Property Number 5-85**

F-5-124

Milton Mealey Farmstead

5-98



5-99

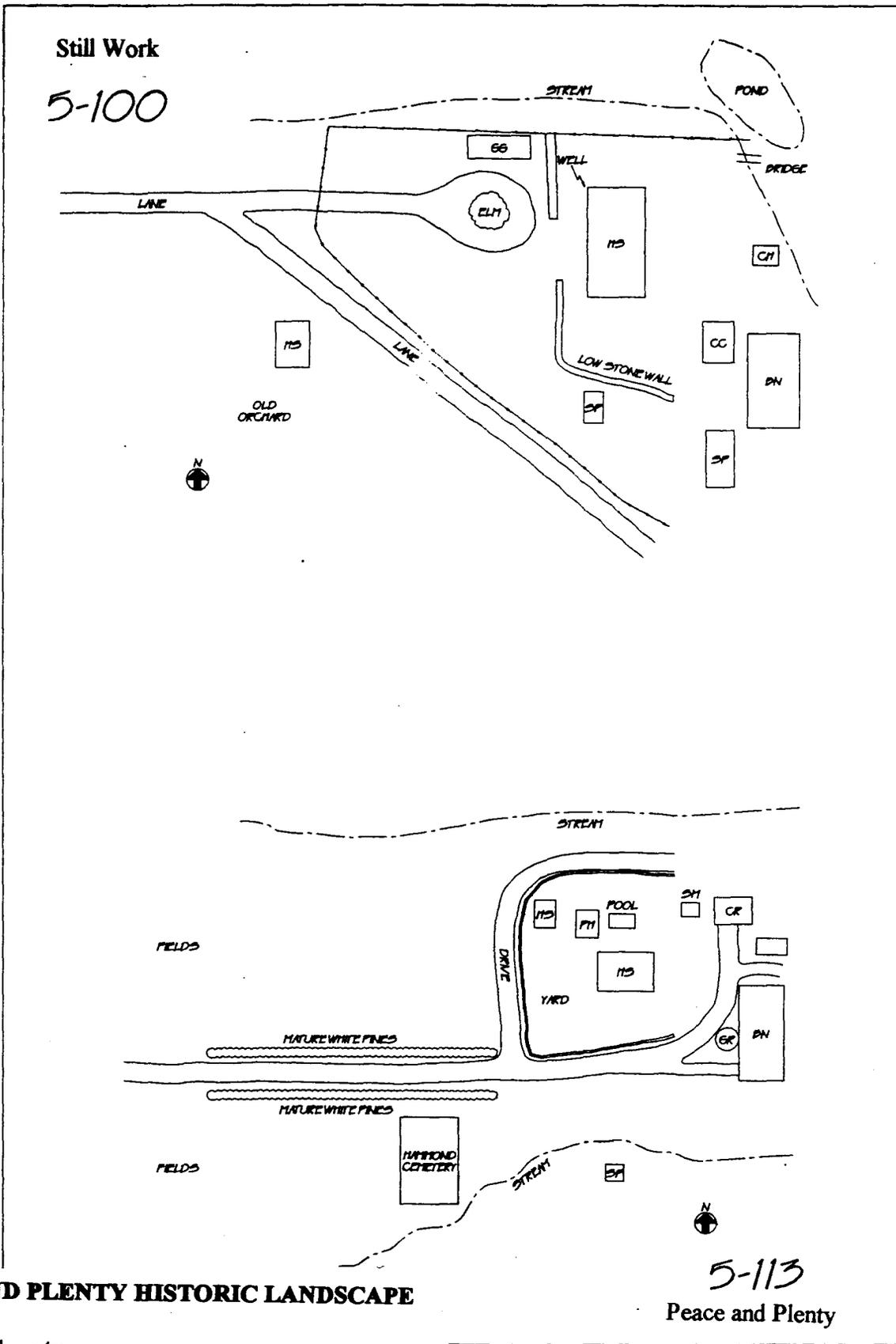
Oliver P. Harding House

PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Fredrick County  
Maryland

Resource Sketch Map No. 5  
Property Number 5-98 and 5-99

F-5-124

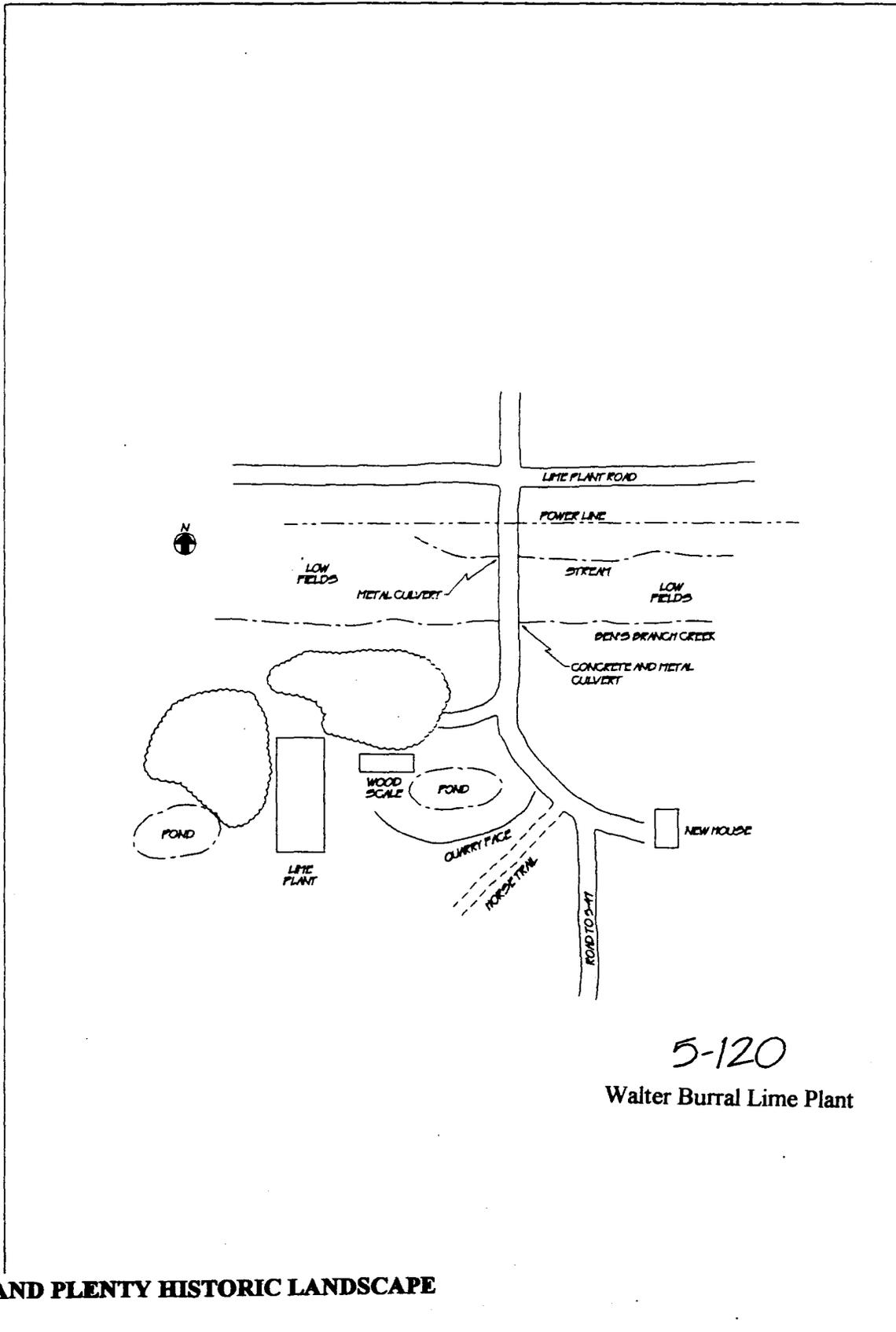


**PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE**

Frederick County  
Maryland

Resource Sketch Map No. 6  
Property Number 5-100 and 5-113

F-5-124

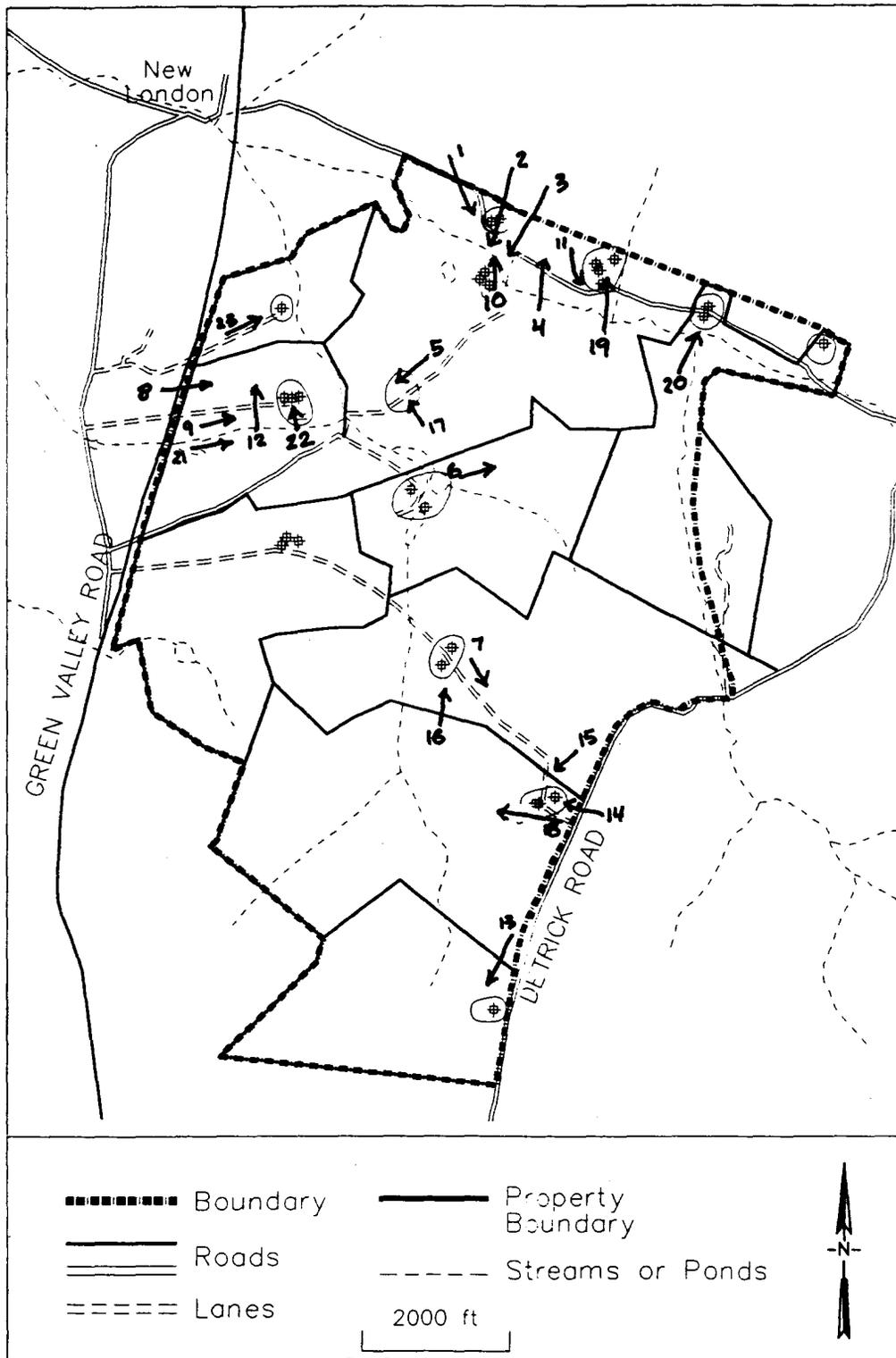


**PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE**

**Frederick County  
Maryland**

**Resource Sketch Map No. 7  
Property Number 5-120**

F-5-124

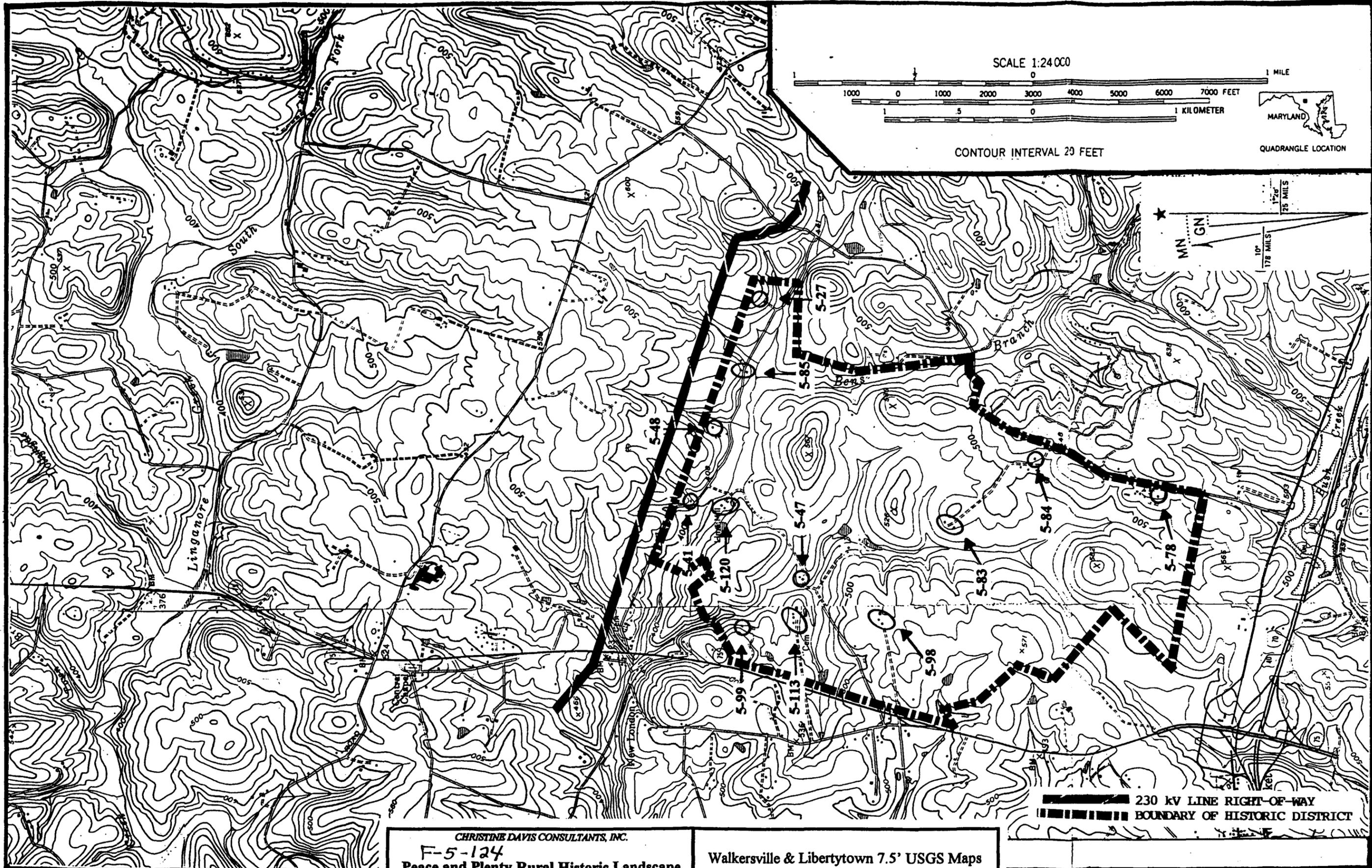


**PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE**

**Frederick County  
Maryland**

**Map of Photograph Directions**

F-5-12.4



SCALE 1:24 000  
 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET  
 1 MILE  
 1 5 0 1 KILOMETER  
 MARYLAND  
 QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

230 KV LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY  
 BOUNDARY OF HISTORIC DISTRICT

CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.  
 F-5-124  
 Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape  
 Frederick County, Maryland

Walkersville & Libertytown 7.5' USGS Maps  
 Indicating Property Locations  
 1 inch = 2000 feet

WALKERSVILLE, MD. LIBERTYTOWN, MD.



Percevoir l'histoire de la France...

F-5-124

Les Français ont...

l'histoire de la France...

l'histoire de la France...

l'histoire de la France...

l'histoire de la France...

123







F-5-124

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses.



F-5-124

Leaves of *Platanus*



F-5-124

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000



F-5-124







Mercury 10,000 - 1000x microscope

F-5-124

Reddish brown color

100x magnification

100x magnification

100x magnification

100x magnification

100x magnification

100x magnification



Raymond [unclear]

F-5-124

May 1952

1952



F-5-124

177 800



F-5-124

at the outlet

of the 85



Pearce and Pl. 4<sup>th</sup> in High Landmark

F-5-124

Location: High Landmark



Prove that P is a point on the line segment

F-5-124

Let  $P$  be a point on the line segment  $AB$ .  
Prove that  $AP + PB = AB$ .



Page 1 of 100 - Dr. H. J. ...

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Page 2 of 100 - Dr. H. J. ...

Page 3 of 100 - Dr. H. J. ...

Page 4 of 100 - Dr. H. J. ...

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From and Peter River of the landscape  
Friedrich Schlegel

F-5-124

around the world

15.0.00



Per ...  
... ..

F-5-124

Gen ... ..



Page 10  
Frogger's

F-5-124

each way  
Dixie

at night

17



Peace and Prosperity  
Friedrich Schlegel

F-5-124

Historical and Philosophical Foundations of the German Romantic Movement



Peace ... Density P ...

F-5-124

South ...

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Pro... .. London  
Fred...

F-5-124

F-5-112 ...

21 of 25



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Parent Party of the Hawaiian Islands

Friedrich Schlegel

Commonwealth

May 1850

Maryland

George Washington

Washington



Place in ... D ...

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F-5-124