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HA-763

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HA-764

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

Jacqueline H. Rogers
Secretary, DHCD

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Mount Pleasant, 1620 Chapel Rd Havre de Grace, MD, Harford Co. Survey Number: HA 763 + 764 -House -Smokehouse

Project: MD 155 from I-95 to US 40, Havre de Grace Bypass Agency: SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended ___

Criteria: ___A X B X C X D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G X None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The Mount Pleasant property was part of a large tract of about 1,300 acres near Havre de Grace assembled by Jacob Giles, one of Harford County's first entrepreneurs and a major figure in the county's economic development in the 18th century. Around 1750 Giles built a large country house on the property and developed extensive gardens with terraces, allees and other highly formal features. Mount Pleasant was one of an arc of high style country residences constructed west of Havre de Grace in the 18th + early 19th centuries. The current property consists of a small remnant of the original tract and the original house was demolished. However, the present house is notable as the colonial revival style which was employed for a number of grand country houses in Harford County in the same period. Constructed in 1907, the house utilizes the original house site + takes advantages of the terraces and landscaping of the earlier period. Many 19th C. Outbuildings remain as well as a smokehouse from the original period of construction

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MI # 763 + 764 and project files (see Chris Weeks' notes)

Prepared by: Joan Ewing

Elizabeth Hannold 6/14/91
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Ronald N. Andrews 14 June 91
Reviewer, NR program Date

JMG

Survey No. HA 763 + 764

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
X	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
____	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C.- A.D.900
____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
X	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
____	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
X	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
____	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	___ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

____ Subsistence
____ Settlement

____ Political
____ Demographic
____ Religion
____ Technology
____ Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

____ Agriculture
X Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
X Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
____ Government/Law
____ Military
____ Religion
____ Social/Educational/Cultural
____ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings, Archeological Site

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): House, outbuildings, farmlands

Known Design Source: _____

Approximate Construction Date	1907- 18th Century
Location	Havre de Grace, MD
Access	Private

The private property known in 1999 as Mount Pleasant consists of 276.35 acres. This survey was limited to an area of approximately 4 acres, which contain a 1907 brick Georgian Colonial Revival style house, here known as Mount Pleasant II, and an 18th century smokehouse, and a tenant house. The Main House is a Colonial Revival style, two-and-a-half-story, rectangular brick building with a one-story, seven-sided, semicircular wooden projection on the east side and one-story wood porches on the narrow north and south sides. The porches and the semicircular projection have flat roofs and the center portion has a split-level gable roof. A terraced garden descends from the east side of the house and heavy tree and shrub plantings are located to the west. The garden is a semicircular, terraced, formal garden in the Colonial Revival style created on the existing 18th century land forms. Although is disrepair, the garden retains its early 20th century design and some original plantings. The smokehouse is an excellent example of 18th century outbuilding design and construction. Because the Tenant House is of considerable distance from the main house and is not of individual significance, it is not recommended for listing in the National Register.

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mount Pleasant II is part of a 1360 acre tract of land near Havre de Grace assembled by Jacob Giles, one of Harford County's first entrepreneurs. Around 1758 Giles built a large country house on the property and developed extensive gardens with terraces, allees and other formal features in the European tradition. The ca. 1758 brick house fell into disrepair and was rebuilt in 1907. The house, designed by Parker and Thomas of Baltimore, is notable as an example of the early 20th century. The 1750's landscape with man-made terraces cascading down to the water's edge was an architectural departure for this region and time. The terraces around the house remain in 1999, but the lower terraces and bridge have been lost. Georgian Colonial Revival style architecture used in a number of grand country houses in Harford County in the early 20th Century. A brick smokehouse from the original 18th century period is located near the house. The main house, terraced gardens and smokehouse are eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Design/Construction as excellent examples of, respectively, Georgian Colonial Revival style architecture, Colonial Revival landscape design, and Colonial era construction.

Survey No. HA763-764
Magi No.
DOE ____yes ____no

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Mt. Pleasant II, Mt. Pleasant Smokehouse, Mt. Pleasant Tenant House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1620 Chapel Road __ **not for publication**

city, town Havre de Grace ___**vicinity of** __**congressional district**

state Maryland **county** Harford

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
__district	__ public	__occupied	__agriculture	__museum
X_building(s)	X_ private	__unoccupied	X_ commercial	__park
__structure	__both	X_work in progress	__educational	__private residence
__site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	X_entertainment	__religious
__object	__ in process	__yes: restricted	__government	__scientific
	__being considered	__yes: unrestricted	__industrial	__transportation
	X_not applicable	X_no	__military	__other:

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

name Olivia C. Fox and Stephen Weber, et. al.

street & number 1620 Chapel Road **telephone no.:**

city, town Havre de Grace **state and zip code** MD 21078-1833

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clerk of the Circuit Court **liber 2241/122**

street & number Harford County Court House, 40 S. Main Street **folio**

city, town state Bel Air, Maryland

6. Representation In Existing Historical Surveys

title National Register Field Sheet HA763 and HA764

date ___**federal** ____ **state** _X_**county** ____**local**

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville **state** Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. HA763 & HA764

Condition		Check one	Check one	
_x_excellent	__ deteriorated	_X unaltered	X_ original site	
___good	__ ruins	__ altered	__ moved	date of move_____
___fair	__unexposed			

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

RESOURCE TYPE: Domestic: Single dwelling and Secondary Structure; Landscape: Garden

Environment

The Mount Pleasant site is located southeast of the intersection of Interstate 95 and Route 155 and is bordered on the west by Chapel Road. Detached single-family houses form the northern border of the property and agricultural uses are located on the east and south. Streams flow along the eastern and southern borders. The northern driveway from Chapel Road is approximately 1.1 miles south of the crossing of the B & O Railroad.

The 276.35-acre property contains approximately 26 farm buildings and houses. This survey was limited to an area of approximately 4 acres around the main house and one of the tenant houses due to requirements of the Army Corps of Engineers related to a wetlands permit. The site is mostly gently rolling open fields which slope downward from the northwest to a distant southeast view of the Chesapeake Bay. The farm buildings and tenant houses are clustered near the west side of the property with the main house, smokehouse and greenhouse grouped to the southeast.

The descriptions below are limited to four buildings: the group composed of the main house, smokehouse, and greenhouse, and a tenant house located on the northeast side of the main farm building cluster.

Main House

General description and character

The Main House is a Colonial Revival style, two-and-a-half-story, rectangular brick building with a one-story, seven-sided, semicircular wooden projection on the east side and one-story wood porches on the narrow north and south sides. The porches and the semicircular projection have flat roofs and the center portion has a split-level gable roof. The lower gable roof is over the servant's quarters at the north end of the house. Three arched dormers are located on the front and rear above the south portion of the house.

The brick portion of the house is approximately 30 feet 3 inches by 79 feet 9 inches with the semicircular conservatory extending 8 feet 6 inches to the east. A terraced garden descends from the east side of the house and heavy tree and shrub plantings are located to the west.

Continued on Attachment 7.1

Site

The main house grouping is accessed from the farm building cluster via a pea gravel surfaced drive that connects to a circular drive in front of the main entrance at the west side of the house. The area in the center of the circular drive is sodded and has boxwood hedges on the north and south sides. The axis created by the circle and entrance is extended to the west by an allee of huge boxwoods that starts approximately 110 feet from the house and continues for another 560 feet. The west side of the circle is framed with large cedar trees.

The sodded walk with brick edging on the north side of the house is lined with boxwood hedges and connects to the servants' entrance in the north façade.

A terrace lawn on the east side of the house is bordered with boxwood hedges. A series of three brick stairs on axis with the conservatory descend to open fields to the east. The lowest level of the garden is semicircular with a radius of approximately 55 feet. Both the lower level and the middle level terraces have sodded walks with brick edging and are lined with boxwoods. The center of the main path on the lower level contains a shallow circular concrete pool and has four precast concrete benches facing the pool. Two large sycamore trees flank the edge of the lower terrace.

Room Arrangement

The higher height portion of the house on the south contains the owner's quarters and the lower portion on the north contains service areas and servant's quarters.

The basement contains unfinished service and storage areas and a finished laundry in the northeast corner.

A two-story stair hall occupies the center of the south section of the house and extends from a small vestibule at the main entrance through to the conservatory at the rear. On the first floor the living room is located on the south side of the stair hall and a dining room and sitting room are located on the north. On the second floor a bedroom with bath are located on the south side of the stair hall, a bathroom and a dressing room are located on the west side, and a sitting room and bedroom with bath are on the north side. Above the owner's quarters are finished storage and dormitory spaces.

The first floor of the servants' wing contains a butler's pantry, servants' hall, kitchen, rear hall and stair. The second floor of the servants' wing contains 4 bedrooms, a bathroom, and a stair. Above the servants' wing is an unfinished attic.

Foundations and Structure

The foundations of the house include a rubble stone perimeter wall and interior brick piers. The piers support compound beams composed of three 2x10's that support 2 ¼" x 10 ½" wood

joists. The main basement floor is a concrete slab-on-grade. The basement laundry room has a wood floor supported on sleepers. Typical interior framing is wood 2x4's. The 2x roof rafters have collar ties in the attic. The brick gable end located where the roof level changes is supported at the second floor level by a steel I-beam. The porches are supported by Tuscan style wood columns.

Facades

The west (front) façade has five bays in the owner's wing and three bays in the servants' wing. From north to south the west façade contains three windows, an arched doorway, a window, the main entrance, and two windows. The main entrance door is an eight-panel door with a tracery fanlight. The wood door surround is a pediment with broken base supported by Roman style Ionic columns with smooth shafts and flanked by a pair of four-over-four double-hung sidelights with Ionic pilasters at the outside. The pediment and sidelight cornices have small modillions.

The north façade has three bays with an ice door, kitchen door and servant's hall window on the first floor, three windows on the second floor, and a semicircular window in the gable end. The north porch has a rectangular grid wood lattice trellis with arched openings on all sides.

The east (rear) façade has five bays on the second floor of the owner's wing and three bays on the first floor, and two bays on the servants' wing. The conservatory bay centered on the owner's wing has five arched headed French doors and is flanked by two French doors with shutters. Above the conservatory is a Palladian style window within an elliptical arched opening.

The brick walls have a dark red brick in a Flemish bond pattern and precast concrete lintels and sills at openings. The lintels are in the form of simple jack arches at typical window openings and have tall keystones and end voussoirs at the French doors and first floor front windows. The sills are plain with a sloped top. The walls have a water table approximately five courses above ground level and a five-course high projecting belt course at the second floor level.

The typical window is a wood, eight-over-eight, single-pane, double-hung window. The dormer windows are arched-top casements with interlaced Gothic style muntins. The rear Palladian window has an arched top double-hung window with interlaced Gothic style muntins flanked by a pair of fixed sidelight windows. The typical basement window is an inward opening eight light awning window (regular sized windows are used at the laundry room).

All windows have shutter hardware. The front ground floor windows and the rectangular French doors have solid panel shutters with a crescent moon cutout in the top panel. The second floor front and side windows have louvered shutters.

The typical French door is a pair of twelve-light glass doors. The conservatory French doors are arch-top with 13 lights.

Roofs and Chimneys

The gable roofs have graduated size slates in mixed light green and light purple colors. Copper lined built-in gutters are located at the eaves. A wood cornice is decorated with an unusual projecting sprung groin vault pattern at the eave of the owner's quarters. The flat roofs have a built-up membrane covering and shallow parapets forming a gutter at the perimeter. There are remains of an awning frame above the south porch roof. The dormers are roofed with copper sheet metal. Downspouts are rectangular copper.

Massive rectangular brick chimneys are located at the gable ends of the owner's wing.

Interiors

Typical ceiling heights are 7'-11" in the basement, 9'-11" in the owner's wing, 9'2" in the first floor servants' wing, 8'-0" in the second floor servants' wing, and 7'-6" in the attic. The conservatory has an 8'-1" ceiling height.

Typical floor finishes are unfinished concrete in the basement, 2 ¼" wide oak tongue-and-groove flooring in the first floor owner's wing, 2 ½" wide pine tongue-and-groove flooring in the servants' wing and the second floor of the owner's wing, and 3 ½" wide pine tongue-and-groove flooring in the attic spaces. The laundry has 2 ½" pine flooring, the vestibule has 6 ½" square white and gray marble in a checkered pattern, the conservatory has 2 ¾" wide hexagonal ceramic tiles with wide joints, and the baths in the owner's wing have 2" wide white hexagonal tiles with hairline joints.

The typical baseboard is wood, 8" high, and has a shoe mold and cap mold. The bathrooms in the owner's wing have a 6" high ceramic tile base.

Typical wall and ceiling finishes are flat, painted plaster on sawn wood lath. The walls and ceiling of the attic over the servants' wing are unfinished. The walls of the vestibule are flat wood paneling and the ceiling is plaster in the form of a groin vault. The kitchen has some drywall on the walls. The first floor walls in the owner's wing have panels formed by wood moldings. The typical door and window casing in finished spaces is a 5" wide, wood, double-architrave molding. The casing in the vestibule is 3" wide flat moldings.

The main stair has two wide, straight flights separated by a landing at the rear that is the full width of the stair hall. The rail of the main stair has Chippendale style panels of interlaced diagonal wood members with a bread-loaf style top rail. The servants' stairs are straight, single flights and have rectangular pickets. Interior doors are wood with flat panels and are six-panel in the owner's wing and four-panel in the servants' wing.

Heating is oil-fired hot water. Special features include a cast-iron stove with rectangular copper water tank (patented 1893) in the laundry, built-in glass front cabinets and a safe in the

butler's pantry, an electric bell annunciator panel and built-in cabinets in the servants' hall, a cast iron stove (patented 1893) in the kitchen, Acme water closets with cast iron hoppers in the bathrooms, and a hand sink in the attic dormitory. Fireplaces with Classical Revival style mantles are located in the living room, dining room, and the two owner's wing bedrooms.

With the exception of the kitchen cabinets and counters, and some bathroom fixtures, the interior appears to be largely unaltered since 1907.

Smokehouse

The smokehouse is a one-story, brick building with a hipped roof. The building is approximately 14 feet square and 13 feet 6 inches high from ground level to the bottom of the simple box cornice. The walls are soft, salmon colored brick in a common bond with a header course every fifteenth course. The roof has split, wood shingles on mortise-and-tendon timber framing. The floor is earthen. Wooden beams extend across the interior approximately 10 feet above the floor.

The building has a single wood batten-door with iron strap hinges and a hasp and staple for a padlock. Each side of the building has a vent hole in a diamond pattern of five header openings.

The interior is unfinished. Hooks for hanging meats are mounted on the beams.

8. Significance

Survey No. HA763 & HA764

Period	Areas of Significance	- Check and justify below		
__prehistoric	__archeology-prehistoric	__community planning	x_landscape architecture	__religion
__1400-1499	__archeology-historic	__conservation	__law	__science
__1500-1599	X_agriculture	__economics	__literature	__sculpture
__1600-1699	x_architecture	__education	__military	__social/ humanitarian
X_1700-1799	__art	__engineering	__music	__theater
__1800-1899	X_commerce	X_exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__transportation
X_1900-	__communications	__industry	__politics/government	__other (specify)
		__invention		

Specific dates 1907 **Builder/Architect** **Parker and Thomas, Baltimore**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B _X_ C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G
Level of Significance: ___national _X__state _X__local

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mount Pleasant II is part of a 1360 acre tract of land near Havre de Grace assembled by Jacob Giles, one of Harford County's first entrepreneurs and a major figure in the County's economic development in the 18th Century. Around 1758 Giles built a large country house on the property and developed extensive gardens with terraces, allees and other formal features in the European tradition. Mount Pleasant was the first of several high style country residences near Havre de Grace in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The present main residence and accessory structures sits on a small remainder of the original tract. The ca. 1758 brick house fell into disrepair and was rebuilt in 1907 but the new structure incorporated salvaged features from the original house. The 1750's landscape with man-made terraces cascading down to the water's edge was an architectural departure for this region and time. The terraces around the house remain in 1999, but the lower terraces and bridge have been lost.

The 1907 house is notable as an example of the early 20th century Georgian Colonial Revival style architecture used in a number of grand country houses in Harford County in the early 20th Century. The house is placed on the original site to take advantage of the terraces and landscaping. Many notable 19th and 20th century outbuildings remain, as well as a brick smokehouse from the original 18th century period.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN DATA
Geographic Organization: III.) Piedmont, Harford County, City of Havre de Grace
Chronological/Developmental Period(s): I) Rural Agrarian Intensification
Historic Period Themes: 2) Architecture/ Landscape Architecture, Economic
Resource Type: Buildings, archeological site
Category: Building, farm complex,
Historic Environment: Rural
Historic Function and Use: Residence, farm outbuildings, farmland.
Known Design Source: None

Continued on Attachment 8.1

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The property known in 1999 as Mount Pleasant consists of 276.35 acres, a 1907 brick Georgian Colonial Revival style house, here known as Mount Pleasant II, and a number of farm outbuildings. It is part of a tract variously called "Mount Felix","Mount Pleasant" and "Brothers Lot."

Jacob Giles and his partner and brother-in-law, Isaac Webster, acquired this and many other tracts of land, some contiguous to it, in the first half of the Eighteenth century. [1] Giles and Webster acquired over 5,000 acres of land before 1750. After the partners sold off land for profit, Jacob Giles consolidated about 1300 in his own name and built a home which he named Mount Felix, later known as Mount Pleasant (I). [2]

Jacob Giles is somewhat of an enigma. His date of birth, birthplace, and parentage is unknown. He married Hannah Webster, daughter of a Quaker family, and they had six sons and at least one daughter. [3] His land holdings with Webster were enormous, but Giles was also described as a "merchant". [4] He was diversified. With various relatives and family members, he owned sawmills, iron furnaces, and farmed. He was a major economic figure in the Upper Baltimore, later Harford County area in the 18th Century.

Mount Pleasant is part of the mystery. Although Giles was a Quaker, the house he built on the man-made plateau above a series of terraces cascading down to the bay was elegant and extravagant and certainly not modest in the Quaker fashion. By contrast, another wealthy Quaker, John Stump, who is considered "the richest man who ever lived in Harford County" [5] was living in a 24' X 20' wooden house, rather than a grand mansion in the 1898 tax assessment. [6] The extensive grounds and gardens of Mt. Pleasant would have taken a crew of paid or slave workers to create and maintain, and Quakers were generally opposed to slavery.

The house and grounds built by Jacob Giles was a historic precedent in Harford County architecture and landscape tradition. Christopher Weeks, in his book, An Architectural History of Harford County, Maryland [7] describes the house and site of Mount Pleasant as "revolutionary." [8]

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[1] Walter W. Preston, A.M., History of Harford County Maryland, Baltimore, 1972. p 32-35
[2] Christopher Weeks, An Architectural History of Harford County, Maryland, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996. p. 77
[3] Weeks, Ibid, p 28, and Harford County land record R/68 (7/24/1803)
[4] [f.1 1a]Maryland SS. At a Court of Vice Admiralty held at the City of Annapolis, 8 November, 1754, Jacob Giles, merchant, of "Jacob Giles & Company" "A Quaker" was party to a dispute over some property in the damaged Brigantine Swan. The property was sold to Giles about the 10th day of August 1753 for four hundred pounds sterling money.
[5] Christopher Weeks, An Architectural History of Harford County, Maryland, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996. p. 88
[6] Weeks, Ibid, p 88.
[7] Christopher Weeks, An Architectural History of Harford County, Maryland, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996.
[8] Weeks, Ibid, p. 36

Mount Pleasant was a grand center-hall mansion with brick walls two feet thick, elaborate plaster cornices, window seats, double doors with lion's head knockers, and a graceful Chinese Chippendale stair railing. [9]

It had "4 rooms and a passage on each floor" and "hath been built near 40 years (in 1798)." That passage, a wide hall that "ran through the center of the house," contained "the main feature at the mansion ... the stairway," and the stair, with its walnut handrail, "broad tread and easy rise ... really was a fine work of art." Mount Pleasant also may have introduced two other pivotal elements of Georgian design to Maryland; c. 1900 photographs of the stairhall show a magnificent Chinese Chippendale stair railing and, in the second floor hall, a Palladian window. These elements would soon become reduced to Georgian-era cliché's, but in 1760 they epitomized all the new, the bold, the revolutionary. [10]

As was the case in architecture, the county's first documented gardens were constructed for the local elite, specifically the men and women who built the elegant villas around Havre de Grace. This seems reasonable enough since "from 1750 on, a garden was a requisite for every mansion"—a formal garden at that, for throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Marylanders ... overwhelmingly designed their grounds" with "geometric parterres and classical terraces originally inspired by the Italian Renaissance" and used later at the royal gardens of Versailles. [11]

C. P. Hauducoeur's 1799 Map of the Head of the Chesapeake Bay clearly depicts the two-mile allee at Mount Pleasant that stretched down from the main house to the water's edge. It is marked "Col. Hughes", the owner following the Giles family, whose contributions to the property will be discussed later. Hauducoeur's map also shows that the land immediately around the house had been sculpted into manmade terraces with walks and crosswalks laid out perpendicular to the main allee. The estate's owners then planted the terraces lavishly, as if to heighten the orderliness of the composition: around 1802 one neighbor wrote how much she loved to visit Mount Pleasant and its "beautiful ... green and terraced lawns where the first violets and primroses and early spring flowers were to be found," and the Sun reported that the estate's owners also "planted... lilacs and... daffodils" in clumps around the house. [12]

Surprisingly, given the transitory nature of gardens, Mount Pleasant's leafy allee has lasted, in at least partial form, into the twentieth century. A 1907 map clearly shows the terraces and even labels the "row of trees" leading from the house toward the bay. And even though those trees have been largely replaced by boxwood, the formal "bones" of allee, terraced site, and cross axes remain intact. [13]

Hauducoeur's 1799 map shows enough detail to see a number of accessory buildings and structures around the main house terrace. One may be the existing smokehouse. It also shows a

[9] Weeks, Ibid, p 372
[10] Weeks, Ibid, p 36
[11] Harford County Directory, 1953
[12] Ibid, p 320
[13] Weeks, ibid, p 205

bridge across the lower creek and a number of structures fronting on the allee. The allee ends at a cluster of structures on the banks of the Chesapeake. One of these may be Jacob Giles original "bayside" house and the location of the one-acre burial grounds. Some may be houses of slaves and field hands. Hauducoeur's map clearly shows that most of the land below the house was under cultivation, which would have required farm laborers.

Jacob Giles divided up his land and property in his will among his six sons. It appears that the name "Brother's Lot" was appended during this time. The part on which the Mount Pleasant house was sited went to his son, Jacob Giles Junior, who was living there at the time. In 1781, Jacob Giles Junior put up the Brothers Lot tract and several contiguous tracts as security for a loan from Samuel Hughes worth 666-2/3 tons of bar iron. [14] In Jacob Giles Jr.'s will of February 4, 1783, his executors were authorized to convey the deed to the property to Samuel Hughes upon payment of half of the total amount due of 157 tons of bar iron. [15] On July 27, 1803, Samuel Hughes actually took title to the property [16] although he must have occupied it at least as early as 1798, since he was assessed for the house in that year. [17] As previously noted, the Hauducoeur map of 1799 also labels the property "Col. Hughes's." [18] At the time the Brothers Lot tract was conveyed to Samuel Hughes, it was surveyed at 825 acres. [19]

Samuel Hughes was styled "Colonel" but it is not clear how he acquired the title. Samuel Hughes was born in Hagerstown, MD about 1741. His father, Barnabas Hughes from Donegal Ireland, was a co-owner of the famous Mount Etna Ironworks. Samuel and his brothers gained control of the Antietam ironworks before the American Revolution. [20] Hughes purchased the Principio Iron Works in Cecil County, Maryland after the revolution and sold cannons to the government. He served thirteen consecutive years in the Maryland legislature and was appointed one of five Commissioners on Havre de Grace's first governing Board.

He took title to Mt. Pleasant and 825 acres in 1803. [21] He continued to buy land and in 1814, Hughes was assessed on 1,400 acres with Mt Pleasant, 1,232 acres in other nearby tracts, and "200 lotts" in Havre de Grace. The Hughes made their house a showplace. He hired Charles Willson Peale to paint his portrait, [22] and installed wallpaper depicting Sir Walter Scott's poem, "The Lady of the Lake" in the interior. This was a rare example of scenic paper in the region. Local tradition says he "spared neither money nor labor in beautifying his plantation. It is said Mrs. Hughes had the slaves cut the grass with scissors. They entertained royally." [23]

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[14] Harford County land record R/68 (7/24/1803)
[15] Ibid
[16] Ibid
[17] Weeks, Op Cit, p 372.
[18] Weeks, op cit, p 77
[19] Harford County land record R/68 (7/24/1803)
[20] Weeks, op cit. p 76, citing Deed JLGC/190, and Papenfuse et al., Biographical Dictionary, p. 470.
[21] Harford County Land Record HDR/68.
[22] Weeks, op cit. p76.
[23] Harford County Directory, 1953. P320

It was at Mt. Pleasant where Commander John Rodgers of the U.S. Navy first met his bride-to-be, Minerva Dennison. Miss Dennison wrote in her memoirs that in May of 1802, she received a note from her neighbor, Mrs. Samuel Hughes of Mt. Pleasant, asking her and her mother to drop in that evening to meet "Captain Rodgers" who had been invited to dine. Captain Rodgers and Miss Dennison were immediately attracted to each other and the courtship proceeded though several years, chiefly due to interruptions with the war against the Barbary Pirates. Rodgers was appointed Chief Commander of the American Fleet during the war of 1812. He was a native of Havre de Grace where his family operated a famous inn and tavern.

In 1813, the British fleet under Adm. Sir George Cockburn sailed up the Chesapeake with orders to "destroy and lay waste." They were virtually unopposed and destroyed Samuel Hughes Principio Iron Works in Cecil County and then attacked and burned Havre de Grace to the ground, leaving only one church standing. Samuel Hughes, the iron mogul and cannon manufacturer, was a prime target. Benjamin Latrobe recounted that the British specifically inquired for Colonel Hughes when they burnt Havre de Grace, but perhaps upon discovering that he lived high on a two-mile hill, Mt. Pleasant was spared. [24] Hughes' finances never recovered. By 1823, he was overwhelmed by judgements. [25] The old saying was that The Hughes "came in a coach and four and left in a one-horse carriage."

As a result of debts accumulated after the War of 1812, Samuel Hughes' properties, including the Brothers Lot tract, were sold at a sheriff's sale. [26] Herman Stump bought many of these tracts, including 425 acres of Brothers Lot and the Mt. Pleasant house on August 19, 1822.[27] Stump later sold the parcel of Hughes lands which contained Mt. Pleasant Farm to William B. Paca, a grandson of Governor William Paca. Incidentally, Col. Hughes was well acquainted with Gov. Paca as guardian of his infant cousin, Paca Smith. [28] W.B. Paca used Mt. Pleasant for a summer retreat until 1851.[29] He is noted for his attempts to "beautify" the old mansion. The Harford County Directory notes that Paca "painted, papered, walled up all the closets and last but not least, painted the beautiful walnut handrail, panels and wainscoting. By some miracle, he did leave the handsome wallpaper with its many colors portraying Sir Walter Scott's poem, "The Lady of the Lake." [30] Paca sold Mt. Pleasant and his Harford County land to William Whitaker of Philadelphia for $6,500 in 1851. The Mount Pleasant estate, now pared down to 250 acres, stayed in the Whitaker family until 1889. [31] In 1889, the Whitakers sold it to Henry Amos Osborn and his wife Frances Osborn for $12,000. [32]

Another parcel was sold by Herman Stump to George Osborn in 1736 for $659.55 U.S. money. This tract was 82 acres, one rood and 31 perches of land called "Rich Bottom Corrected, "

[24] This story is recounted at length at Weeks, An Architectural History of Harford Co., MD, pp 66 through 69.
[25] Weeks, op cit, p 77 Harford county Land Records HD4/196 and HD6/402.Lan
[26] Harford County Land Records HD 4/196 (5/19/1820) and HD 6/402 (3/21/1823)
[27] HD4/194 and HD6.402..
[28] Weeks, op cit, p 210.
[29] Harford County Land Records HD4/196 and HD6/402.
[30] Harford County Directory, 1953. p 320
[31] Harford County Land Records WG 11/194 (11/29/1859); WG 11/194 (11/30/1859); ALJ 54/203 (7/21/1885).
[32] Harford County land Record ALJ 64/282 and ALJ/283 (3/17/1889).

"Level's Addition" and "St. Martin's Endgate". [33] This and other tracts of land nearby passed to the heirs of George Osborn, namely Robert A. and Mary M. Osborn, James L and May E. Donahoo, George L. Osborn, and Sarah A. Silver, wife of William Silver. [34] These names are seen on the Herrick Map of 1858. Henry Amos Osborn was a child in the next generation.

Henry Amos Osborn was known as "the canning magnate." Beginning in 1875, he began buying up the "Blenheim" tract and later added the adjacent Mt. Pleasant. "Blenheim" was the home of the Smith family, who traced their ancestry to the Duke of Marlboro. Osborn hired Harford County's "Master Builder" Jacob Bull to build him a new "Blenheim." [35] He went deeply in debt in the process and had to transfer many of his property holdings, including Mt. Pleasant and a part of Blenheim land to a Trustee in insolvency. A settlement was arranged which allowed the Osborns to pay off the debts and recover their assets. [36]

Telephone company executive Charles E. Bryan and his wife purchased a ruinous Mount Pleasant from the heirs of Henry A. Osborn, et. al in 1907. [37] He famously said the bricks had become so soft the birds pecked holes in them. They saved what could be saved, most important, that gorgeous stair railing, and hired the Baltimore architectural firm Parker and Thomas to design, according to a story in the June 21, 1907 AEgis, an "elegant new house" of "colonial design." Fallston's Dennis I. Shanahan was the general contractor. [38]

The firm of Parker and Thomas created some of Baltimore's better-known landmarks such as the Alex. Brown Building in 1900, the Belvedere Hotel in 1903, and the B&O Railroad Headquarters in 1906. In addition to their public and office buildings, the firm also did a number of residences that are prized for their design excellence. Among them is the National Register site Little Greenwood in Bel Air, MD built in 1907. Little Greenwood is not classically Georgian, but an updated "Greenwood" style. Christopher Weeks states that its "soaring and flared hipped roof, deep porch with distinctive clustered posts and distinctive window treatment add up to one of the best period buildings in this part of the state. "[39]

It appears from comparing the 1799 map showing the location of Mount Pleasant I and existing site plans of Mount Pleasant II, that Mount Pleasant II was built on the same site as the original house. Mount Pleasant I on the 1799 map appears as an L-shaped building, whereas Mount Pleasant II is a rectangle. If the main block of Mount Pleasant were 45 x 33 feet as reported by the 1798 tax assessor, this shape would not correspond with the main block of the existing building, which is closer to 40 x 25. According to Christopher Weeks, who interviewed Charles Bryan's stepson for his write up Mt. Pleasant,[40] Charles Bryan and his wife saved and reused much of the eighteenth-century woodwork, including the Chinese Chippendale walnut

[33] Harford County Land Record HD 19/240 (8/20/1836)
[34] Harford County Land Record WG14/194 (2/25/1863)
[35] Weeks , Ibid, pp 78 and 110-111,
[36] Harford County Land Records 93/367 (2/21/898) and, 92/103 (8/18/1897)
[37] Harford County Land Record WSF 120/387 and WSF 93/370 "being the entire estate of mat. Pleasant conveyed to Henry Amos Osborn and part of Blenheim" consisting of 248 acres of land +/-
[38] Weeks, Ibid, p 372
[39] Weeks, Ibid, p 313
[40] Telephone communication, Gail Littlefield with Christopher Weeks, April, 1999.

stairway. There are sections of a Chippendale-style balustrade of that design stored in the "smokehouse" on the property, but it is believed to be reproduction work used in the 1907 rebuilding.

The house retains not only the "gorgeous stair railing" but also the lion's head door knockers and reeded limestone keystone door and window lintels and sills. Also present are the carpets of daffodils in the woods surrounding the house and the lilac bushes. It is not clear how much of the terracing and formal gardens near the house existed when the property was purchased by the Bryans. But the house soon became known again for its landscape. In fact, the first Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage in 1930 included Mount Pleasant.[41]

The farmland had also fallen into major disrepair before Bryan purchased it. Russell Lord, a resident of Churchville and author of books such as The Agrarian Revival, Behold Our Land, and Men of Earth, helped Bryan repair his fields and orchards. "The land was washed and wasted," Lord wrote, and as a cure, he encouraged Bryan to construct a series of terraces on the hillside and to cover the terraces with straw, lime, and "manure from the Havre de Grace race track." Mt. Pleasant responded buoyantly to these ministrations and by 1938 Bryan's trees were yielding "larger crops with a higher proportion of top-grade fruit.... that in point of yield and profit outdo many modern commercial plantings in the Pacific Northwest." [42]

An aerial photo of the 1907 house and fruit orchards shows the largely intact terraces, gardens, and boxwood allee extending almost all the way to the edge of the lower woods. The photo also shows nearly all the entire cleared area around Mount Pleasant filled with rows of fruit trees.

The next owner of Mt. Pleasant was William K. Ebel, a retired executive of the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company. [43] Earl G. Weber, Sr. and his wife reassembled the property and created a family trust, which left the property to his heirs, and trustees who are the present owners. [44]

In 1999, Mount Pleasant is undergoing redevelopment for a golf course, conference center and hotel complex. The 1907 main house, Mount Pleasant II, and the original smokehouse are planned to remain. There is a possibility that a brick stable and a tenant house may also be retained. The greenhouse and boxwood allee that formerly stretched from the front of the house down towards the bay has been bulldozed and burned, but the terraced gardens around the house largely remain.

[41] Weeks, p 168
[42] Weeks, p 169
[43] Harford County Land Record LGR 666/620
[44] Harford County Land Record 2441/122 (3/15/1994)

SIGNIFICANCE

The main house (Mt. Pleasant II) and its associated terraced garden and smokehouse are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Design/Construction. The house is an outstanding example of early 20th century Georgian Colonial Revival style architecture designed by the notable Baltimore firm of Parker and Thomas Architects. In addition to its 1907 features, the house incorporates some original resources from the original 1758 house on the site. Its distinctive Georgian Colonial Revival features include brick walls, an accentuated front door with pilasters, fanlight, and triangular pediment; symmetrical balanced main facades, double-hung sashes with muntins, shutters, and side gabled roof. The house is virtually unaltered on the exterior or interior.

The garden is a semicircular, terraced, formal garden in the Colonial Revival style created on the existing 18th century land forms. The main axis aligning with the center of the rear façade, parterres with boxwood borders, and terraces are typical of the style but its semicircular shape appears to be unique in the region. Although is disrepair, the garden retains its early 20th century design and some original plantings.

The smokehouse is an excellent example of 18th century outbuilding design and construction. With the exception of electrical service, the smokehouse is unaltered since its original construction. Its simple, utilitarian form is quietly elegant.

Because the Tenant House is of considerable distance from the main house and is not of individual significance, it is not recommended for listing in the National Register.

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Preston, Walter W., History of Harford County Maryland, Baltimore, 1972

Weeks, Christopher, An Architectural History of Harford County, MD. ,Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996

Wright, C. Milton , Our Harford Heritage, 1967.

MAPS:

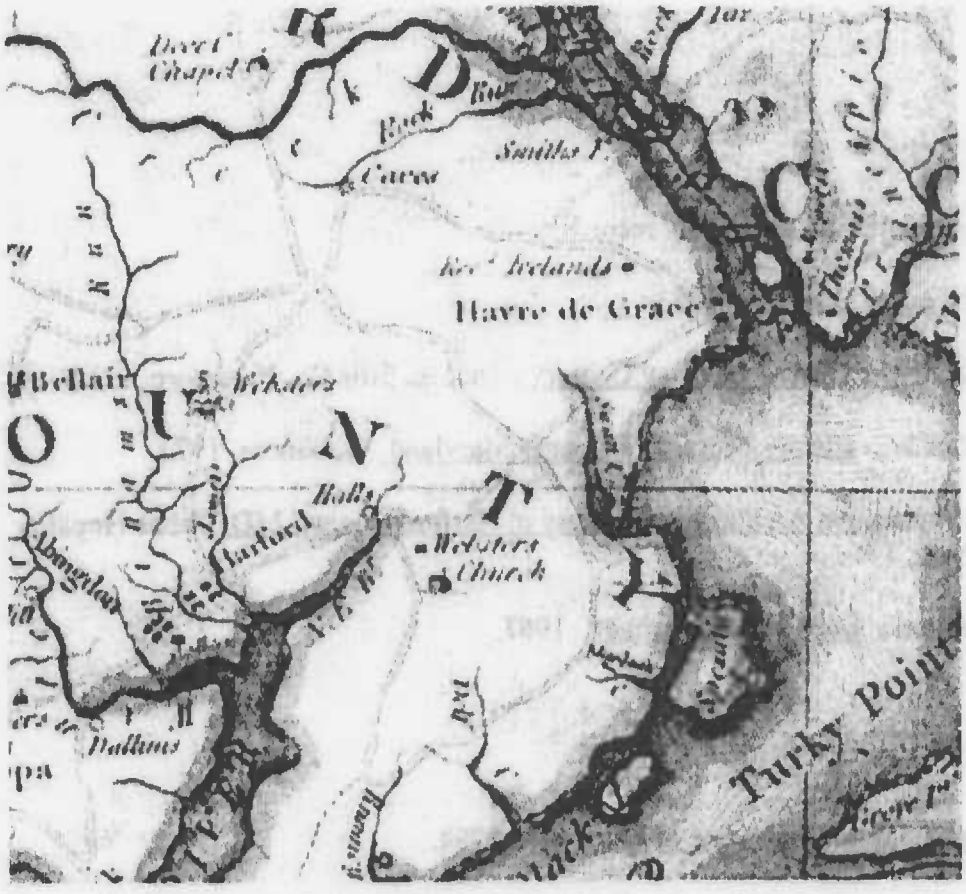
Griffith, Dennis, Map of the State of Maryland, 1794.

Hauducoeur, C.P., A Map of the Head of Chesapeake Bay and Susquehannah River, 1799

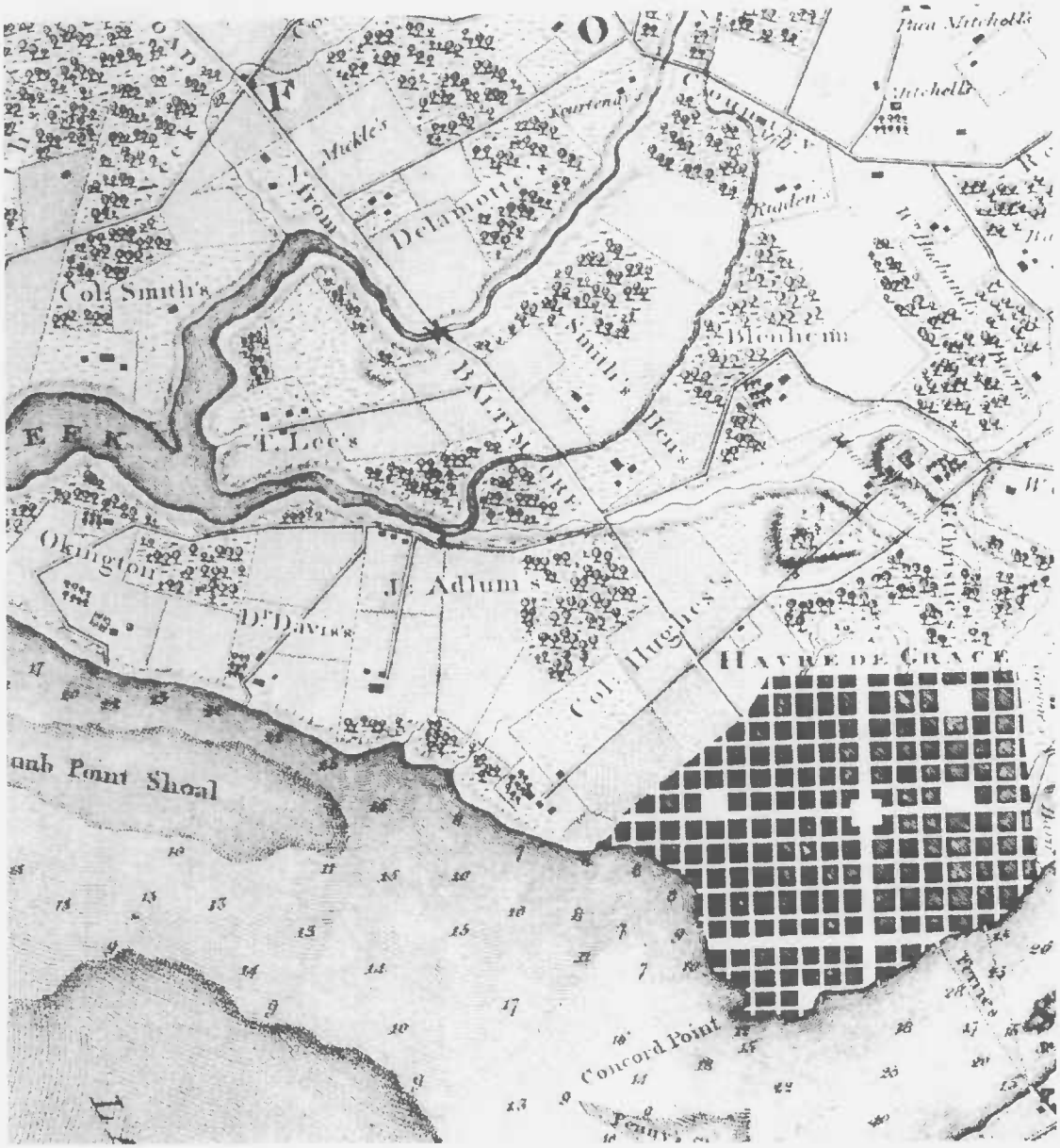
Herrick, L.W., Map of Harford County, MD 1858

Martenet, Simon J., Martenet's Map of Harford County, 1878

First detailed map of the area.

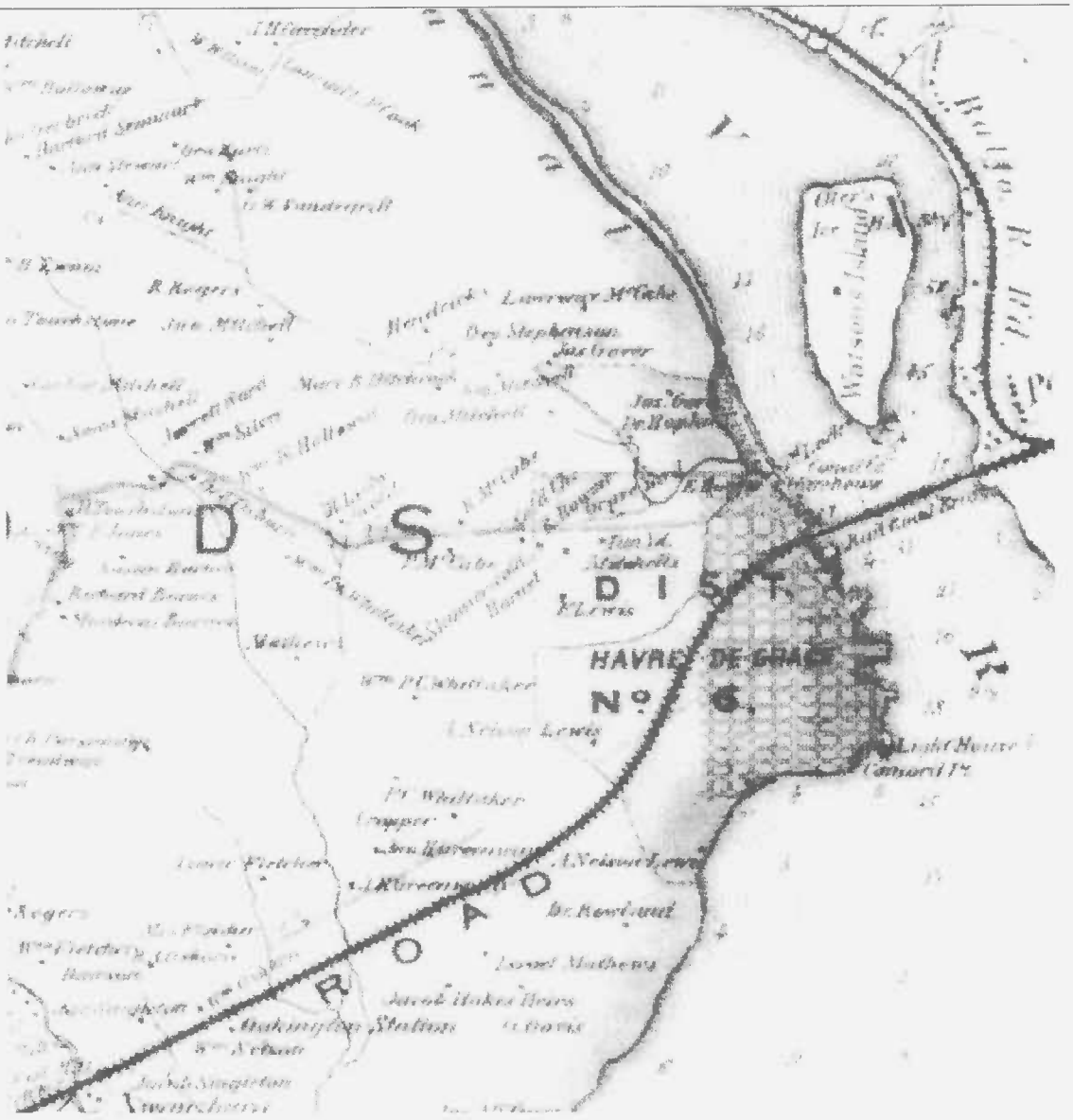


Dennis Griffith, Map of the State of Maryland, 1794. This map is limited in scope The only private owner shown is Revd. Irelands, Halls, and Websters.



C.P. Hauducoeur, detail from A Map of the Head of Chesapeake Bay and Susquehannah River, 1799, showing Mt. Pleasant as the property of Col..Hughes. Note the man-made plateau at the house and another below the stream. The lower part of the property is cleared and in cultivation, providing a clear view of the bay from the house. The property is bisected by a road leading to the water. The road was shaded by an allee of trees, later boxwoods, which existed on the upper section until 1999.

L.W. Herrick, Map of Harford County, MD 1858. The Giles family is not present on the Mt. Pleasant property. Other property owners shown are Donihue (Donahoo), G. Osborn, Whitaker and others.

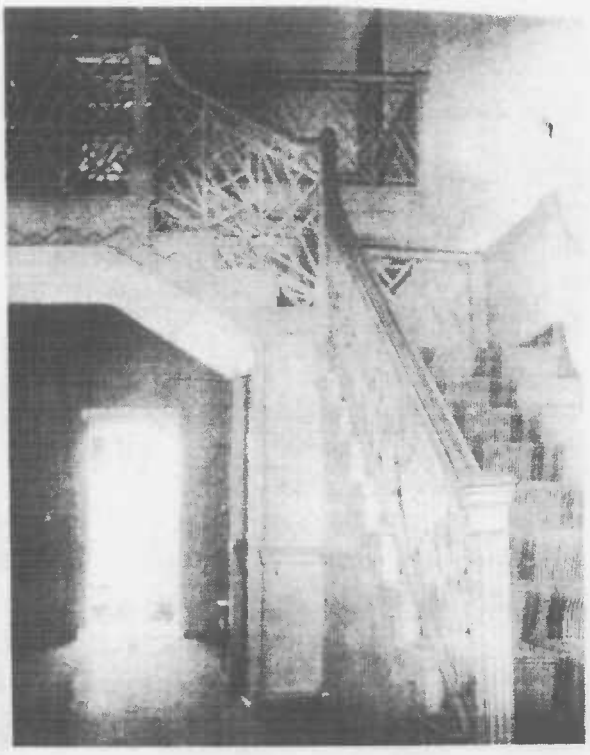


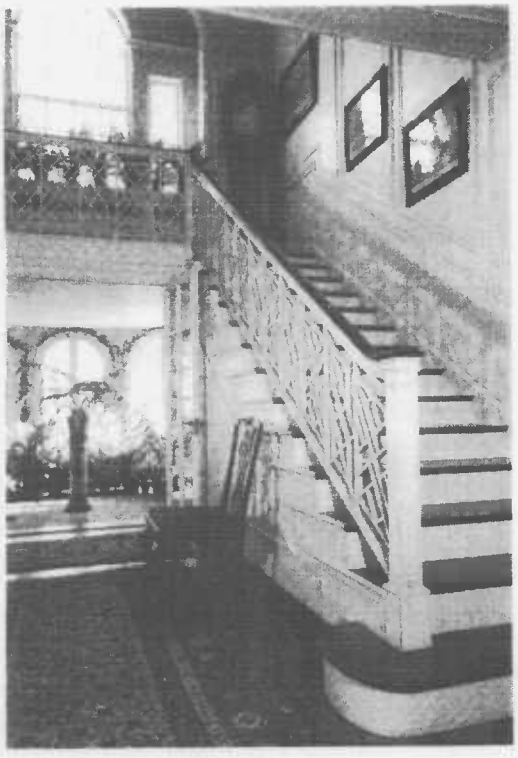
Detail from Simon J. Martenet, Martenet's Map of Harford County, 1878

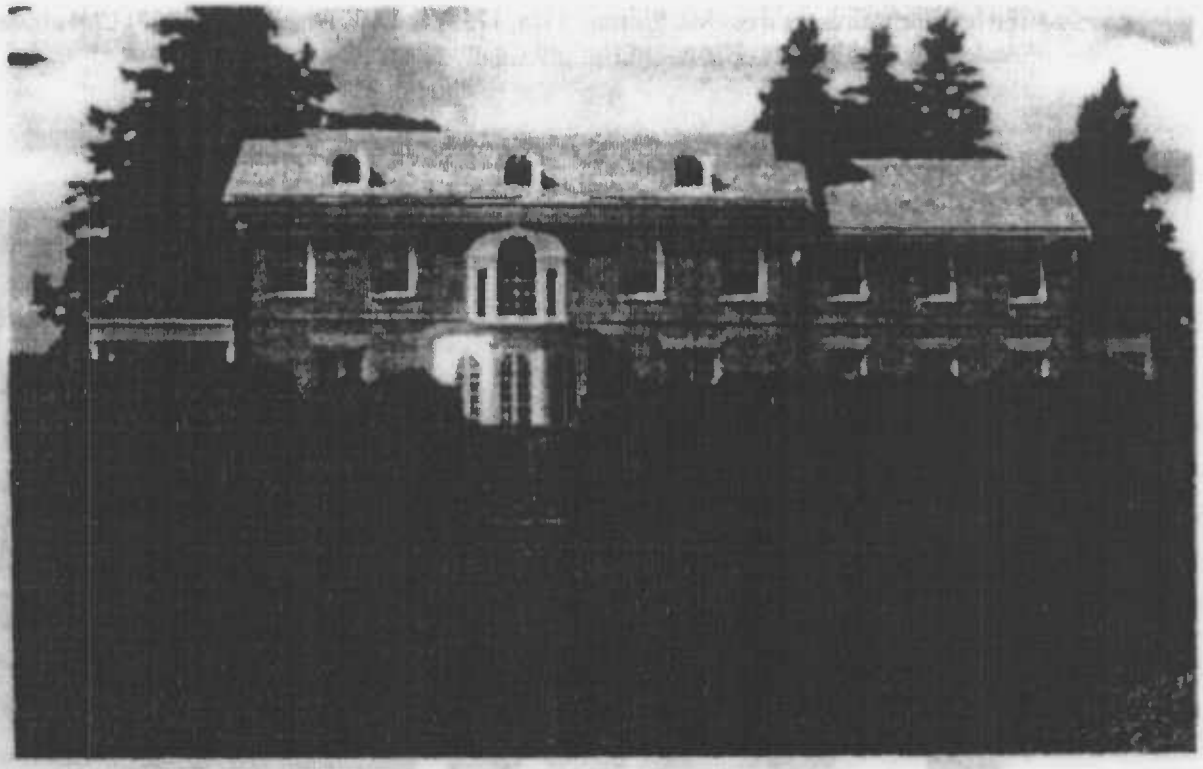
Mt. Pleasant I, built ca. 1758. Photo from Christopher Weeks
An Architectural History of Harford County, MD , page 36

Mt. Pleasant I was described in the 1798 tax assessment records as a "brick 2-story dwelling 45 X 33 Feet . . . 4 rooms and a passage on each floor. Ceilings are 10 feet high… 2 small houses in the garden." The appraiser added, "hath been built near 40 year – the front and back walls are cracked." This assessment is the basis for the 1758 date for Mt. Pleasant I.

The interior staircases from Mt. Pleasant I (ca. 1758) and Mt. Pleasant II (1907) Christopher Weeks, An Architectural History of Harford County, Page 37



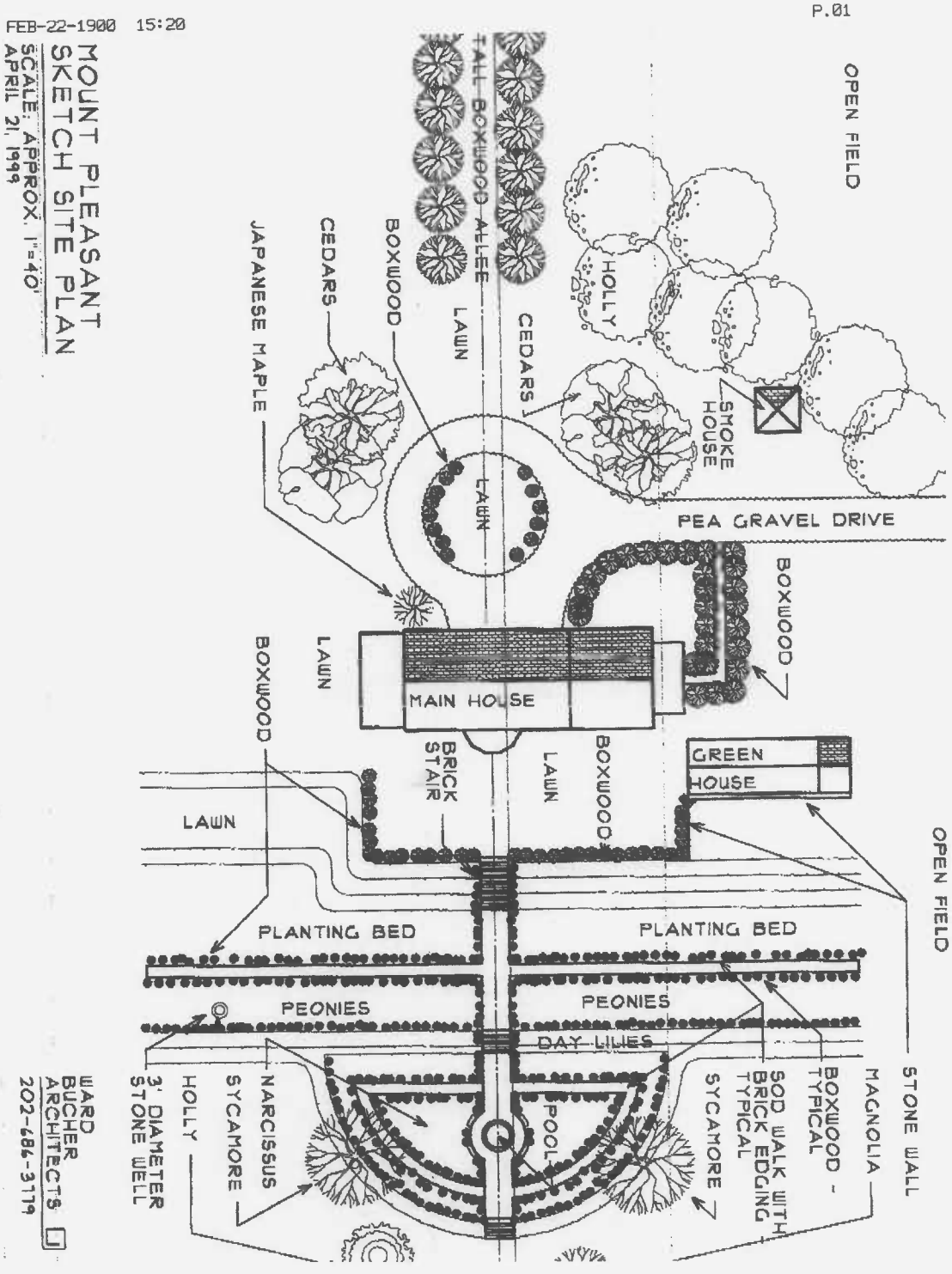




Mt. Pleasant II as built in 1907 by Charles E. Bryan. Project Architect was the firm of Parker and Thomas of Baltimore Maryland. Dennis J. Shanahan was general contractor. The soft brick had severely deteriorated and the original building was reported with cracks front and rear as early as the 1798 tax assessment. Although the original 45 X 33 foot main block was not saved, the 1907 house incorporates some saved details from the original house such as dressed limestone keystone window lintels and the interior staircase railing and details.

The Aegis newspaper in April, 1907, described Mt. Pleasant II as an "elegant new house" of "colonial design." Weeks, op.cit., page 372.

Site Plan of Mt. Pleasant II, Ward Bucher, April 1999



9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. HA763-764

Harford County land, tax and equity records. The Harford County Directory, 1953, The Chesapeake Bay Country by Sampson Earle, Thomas Ellis Co. Baltimore, 1934. Maps of Harford County and Havre de Grace as listed. Christopher Weeks, An Architectural History of Harford County, MD. History of Harford County Maryland, Walter W. Preston, A.M., Baltimore, 1972, Our Harford Heritage, C. Milton Wright, 1967.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 4 acres
Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale**_____
UTM References - do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

verbal boundary description and justification

Mount Pleasant PT 88/50 (plat No. 88050) Tax Map 44, Grid 3D, Parcel 236.

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	Ward Bucher, Judy Christensen and Gail Littlefield		
organization	Ward Bucher Architects	**date**	April 1999
street & number	3525 Quebec Street N. W.	**telephone**	(202) 686-3779
city or town	Washington	**state**	District of Columbia

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**
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023

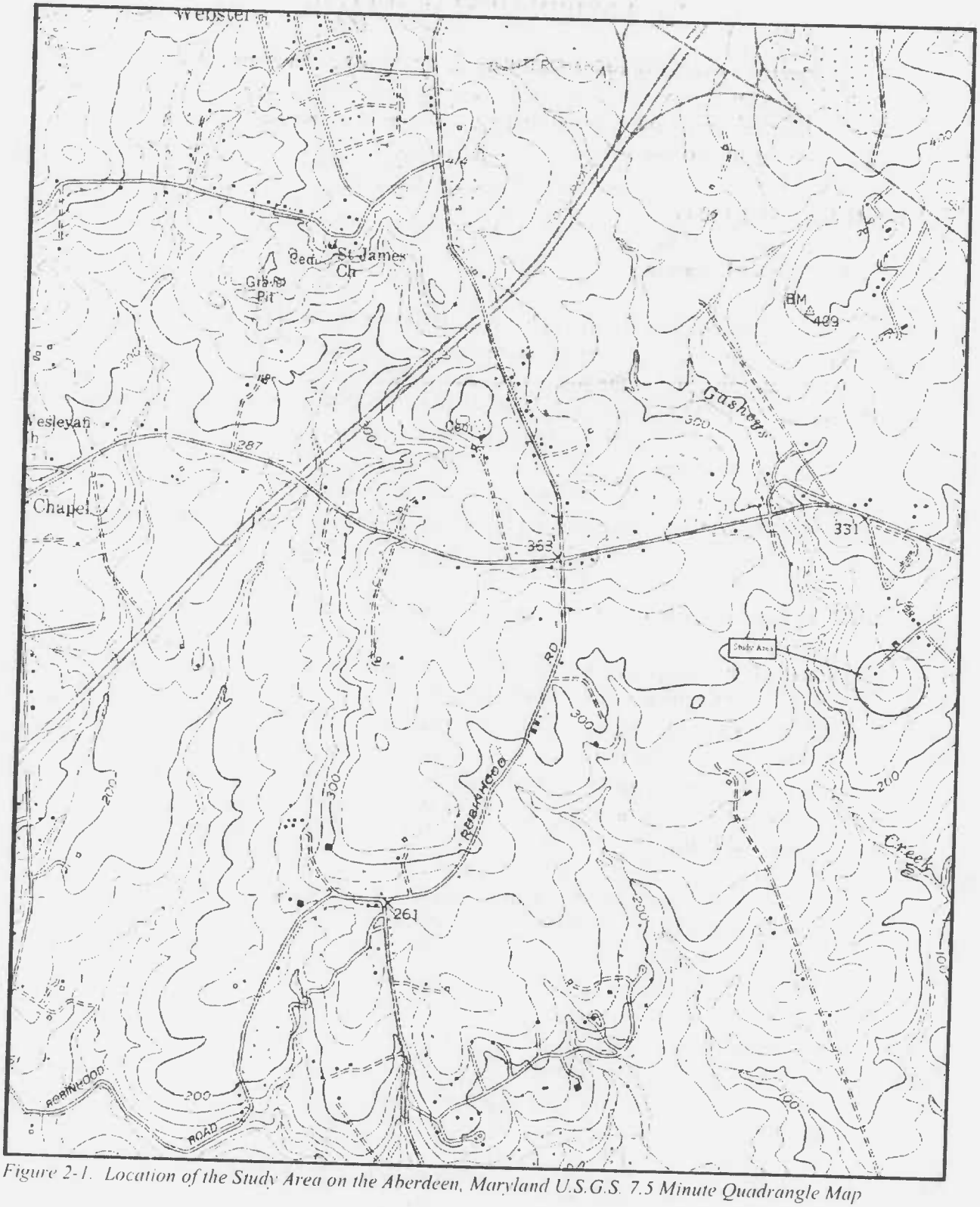


Figure 2-1. Location of the Study Area on the Aberdeen, Maryland U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map

Mt. Pleasant II, Havre de Grace, April 1999

HA-763, 764

Mt. Pleasant II, Havre de Grace, April 1999

HA-763,764

HA 763, 764

Mt. Pleasant II, approach to house, April 1999

HA-763, 764

Mt. Pleasant II, north and east facades, greenhouse removed, April 1999

HA-763, 764

Mt. Pleasant II, original dressed stone window lintel south facade, April 1999

HA-763, 764

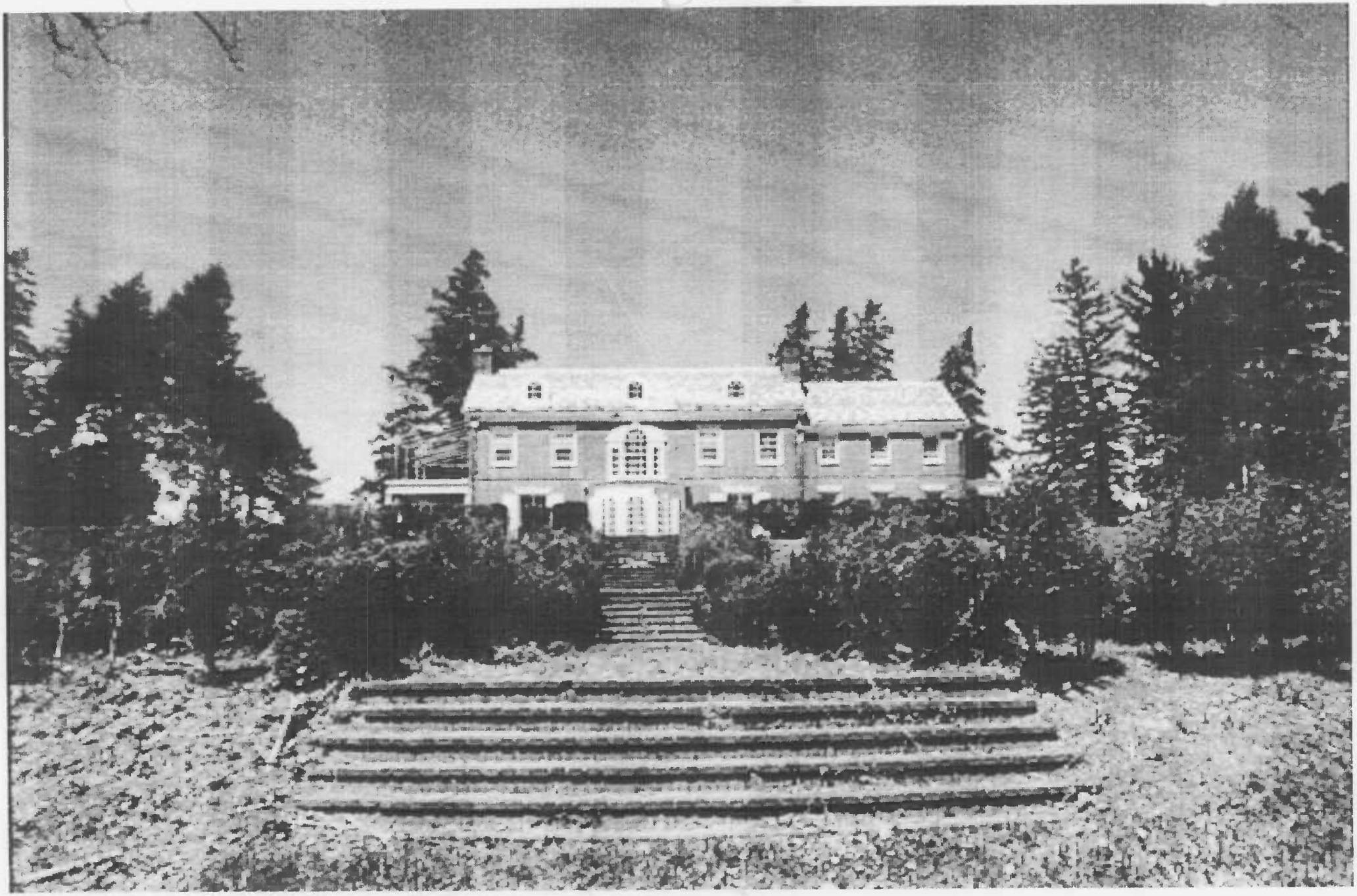
Mt. Pleasant II, west facade (away from bay), April 1999

NR-763, 764

Mt. Pleasant II, brick stable, April 1999

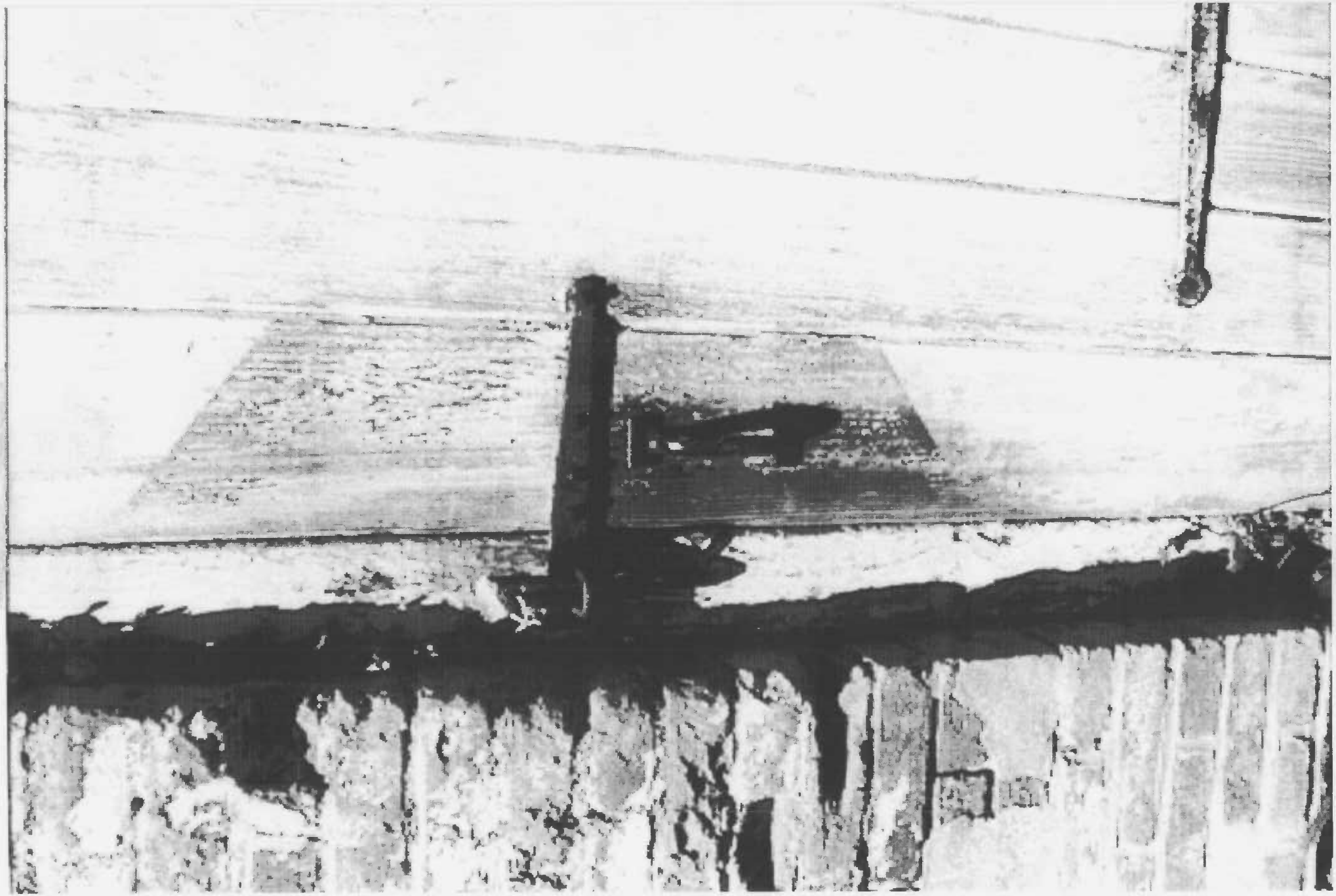
HA-763, 764

Mt. Pleasant II, west boxwood allee and garden, April 1999



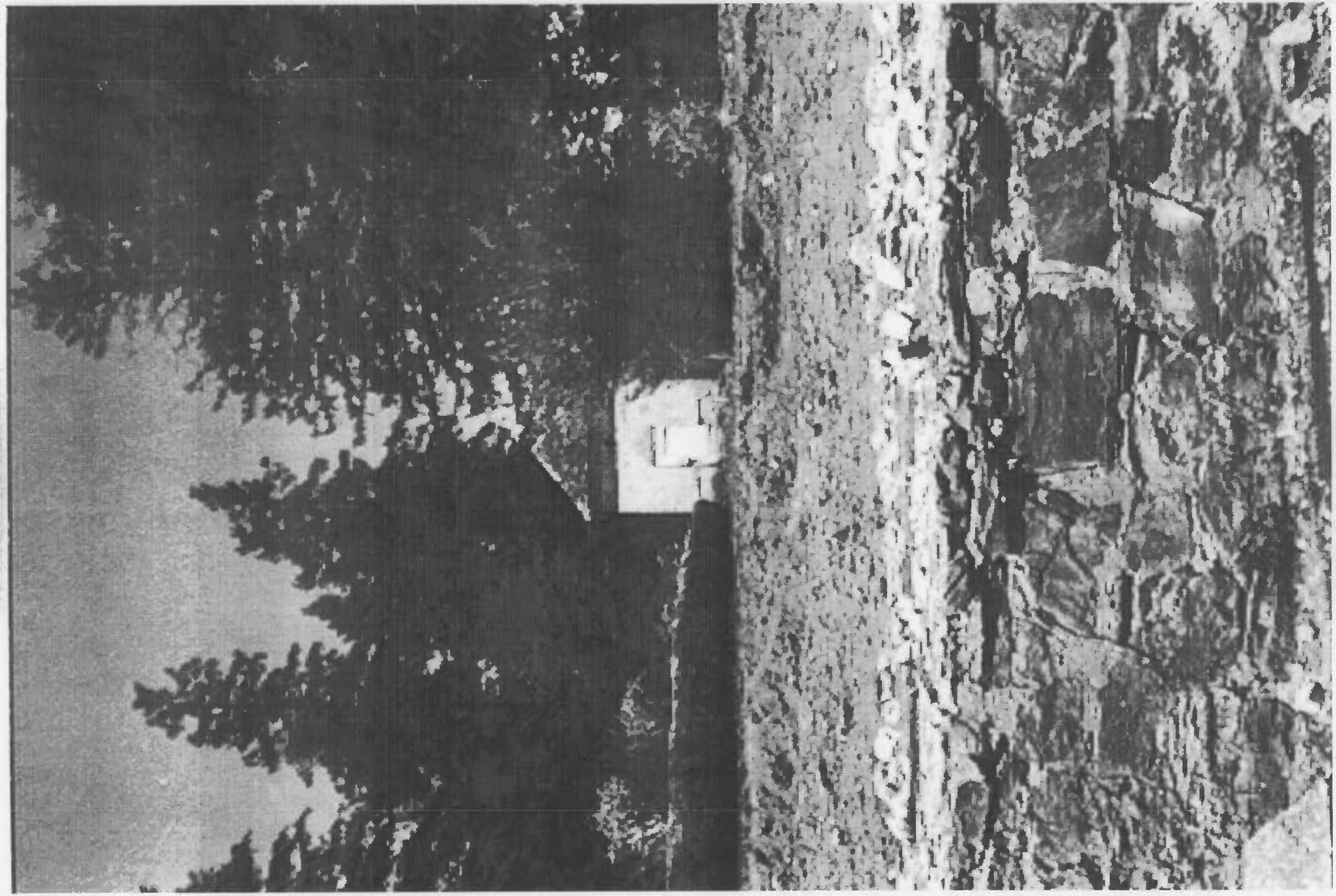
HA-763, 764

Mt. Pleasant II, east facade and garden, April 1999



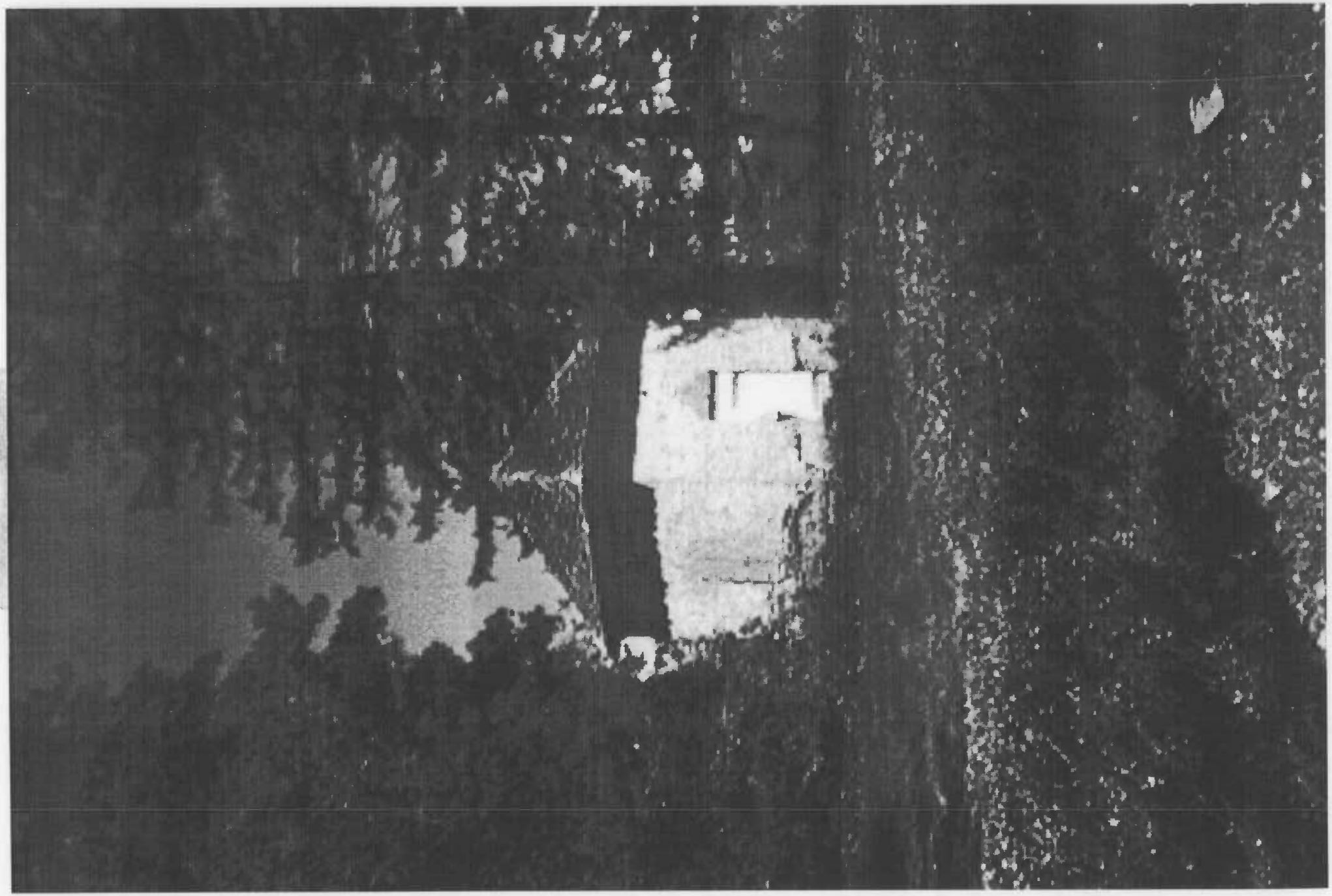
HA-763, 764

Mt. Pleasant II, door hardware on smokehouse, April 1999



HA763, 764

Mt. Pleasant II, original smokehouse, April 1999



HA-763,764

Mt. Pleasant II, original smokehouse, April 1999

HA763-764 1 OF 27
MT PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
W BUCHER 4/16/99
MAIN HOUSE & GARDEN LOOKING W.
MDSHPO

S023 +2 T00377 P221

HA 763-764 2 OF 21
MT PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 4/10/99
MAIN HOUSE & GARDEN LOOKING S.
MDSHPO

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HA 763-764 3 of 27
MT PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSHPO
GARDEN FROM ATTIC

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HA 763-764 1 of 27
MT PLEASANT I
HEXFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSHPO
ALLÉE LOOKING W.

5023NOR T00392 P210

HA 763-764 5 of 27

MT PLEASANT I

HARFORD, MD

W. BUCHER 1/16/99

FRONT (NW) ELEVATION

MDSHPO

S023NOR T00218 P209

HA 763-164 6 of 27
MT PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 1/16/99
MDSHPO
S. ELEVATION

5023 -1 T00183 P212

HA 763-764 7 of 27
MT PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSHPO
REAR (E.) ELEVATION

5023NOR T00350 P204

HA 763-764 8 of 27
MT PLEASANT I
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 1/6/99
MDSHPO
VIEW FROM NW

S023NOR T00323 P199

HA 763-764 9 of 27
MT PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER
MOSHPO
FRONT DOOR DETAIL

S023NOR T00459 P115

HA 763-764 10 of 27
MT. PLEASANT I
HARFORD, MD
W BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSHPO
BASEMENT

SB23MOR 100335 P188

HA 763-764 11 of 27
MT. PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSHPO
STAIR HALL LOOKING S.

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AA 763-764 12 of 27
MT. PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSHPD
STAIR DETAIL

S023NOR 100375 P190

HA 763-764 3 of 27

MT. PLEASANT II

HARFORD, MD

W BUCHER 4/16/99

MDSHPO

LIVING ROOM

5023 -1 100312 P191

HA 763-764 14 of 27
MT. PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSHPO
DINING ROOM

S023NOR 100439 P192

HA 763-764 15 of 27
MT. PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 11/6/99
MDSHPO
SERVANTS HALL

S023NOR T00422 P197

HA 763-764 16 of 27
MT. PLEASANT I
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSAPO
KITCHEN

S023NOR T00371 P196

HA 763-764 17 of 27
MT. PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
N. BUCHER 1/16/99
MDSHPO
S. BEDROOM

S023NOR T00446 P194

HA 763-764 18 of 27
MT. PLEASANT I
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSHPO
S. BATHROOM

S023NOR T00404 P155

HA 763-764 19 of 27
MT PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
W BUCHER 11/16/99
MDSHPO
DORMITORY

S023NOR T00330 P193

HA 763-764 20 of 27
MT PLEASANT SMOKEHOUSE
HAREORD, MD
W BUCHER 11/16/99
MDSHPO
VIEW FROM SE

S023NOR 100187 P213

HA 763-769 21 of 27
MT PLEASANT SMOKEHOUSE
HARFORD, MD
W. BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSHPO

VIEW FROM NW

S023NOR T00343 P121

HA 763-764 22 & 23

MT. PLEASANT SMOKEHOUSE

FARFORD, MO

W. BUCHER 4/16/99

MDSHPO

ROOF FRAMING

5023 +1 100811 P215

HA 763-764 23 of 27

MT PLEASANT II
HARFORD, MD
W BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSAPO
VIEW FROM NE

S02SNOR T00289 P198

HA 763-764 24 of 27
MT PLEASANT TENANT HOUSE
HARFORD, MD
W BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSHPO
VIEW FROM NE

S023 -1 100175 P208

RIDGID

HA 763-764 25 of 27

MT PLEASANT TENANT HOUSE

HARFORD, MD

W BUCHER 4/16/99

MDSHPO

VIEW FROM SW

S023 -1 T00363 P116

HA 763-764 26 of 27

MT PLEASANT TENANT HOUSE

HARFORD, MD

W. BUCHER 1/16/99

MDSHPO

LIVING ROOM

5023 -1 T00297 P122

HA 763-764 27 of 27
MT PLEASANT TENANT HOUSE
HARFORD, MD
W BUCHER 4/16/99
MDSHPO
S. BEDROOM

S023 -1 T00434 P119

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1307634704 HA 763

N. R. FIELD SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Mount Pleasant (the second)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Lane enters southwest of Chapel Road about 1 mi west of B & O railroad crossing at Havre de Grace

CITY OR TOWN: Havre de Grace

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Md		Harford	

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District ☐ Building ☐	Public ☐	Public Acquisition:	Occupied ☐	Yes:
Site ☐ Structure ☐	Private ☐	In Process ☐	Unoccupied ☐	Restricted ☐
Object ☐	Both ☐	Being Considered ☐	Preservation work in progress ☐	Unrestricted ☐
				No: ☐

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Agricultural	☐	Government	☐	Park	☐	Transportation	☐	Comments	☐
Commercial	☐	Industrial	☐	Private Residence	☐	Other *(Specify)*	☐		
Educational	☐	Military	☐	Religious	☐				
Entertainment	☐	Museum	☐	Scientific	☐				

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: William K. Ebel,

STREET AND NUMBER: Mount Pleasant, Chapel Road,

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Havre de Grace	Maryland	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Clerk of the Circuit Court

STREET AND NUMBER: Harford County Courthouse 40 S. Main St

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Bel Air	Md	

ACREAGE — APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local ☐

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

STATE: COUNTY: FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER DATE

N. R. FIELD SHEET HA-763

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One) Excellent ☐	Good ☐	Fair ☐	Deteriorated ☐	Ruins ☐	Unexposed ☐
INTEGRITY	(Check One) Altered ☐	Unaltered ☐		(Check One) Moved ☐	Original Site ☐	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*If known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The present "Mount Pleasant" was built in 1907 by Mr. & Mrs. Charles E Bryan. Oblong, the main house 2½ stories, 7 bays by 2 sits beside a 2 story wing 3 bays x 2, facing south towards the Chesapeake Bay (although the entrance is from the north.) The roof. A line, runs east-west with a large multiple-flue chimney at either end. Three arched dormer windows are in the south slope of the roof.

The second story hall has a palladian window with french ~~windows~~ windows at the south wall opening out to a semi-circular balcony over a sun room at the south end of the first floor hall. Here five french doors open out onto the south terrace.

This elegant sunny and comfortable house was filled with American antiques and oriental art when the Bryans lived here.

N. R. FIELD SHEET

NA-763

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Pre-Columbian ☐	16th Century ☐	18th Century ☐	20th Century ☐
15th Century ☐	17th Century ☐	19th Century ☐	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	Education ☐	Political ☐	Urban Planning ☐
Prehistoric ☐	Engineering ☐	Religion/Philosophy ☐	Other *(Specify)* ☐
Historic ☐	Industry ☐	Science ☐	
Agriculture ☐	Invention ☐	Sculpture ☐	
Art ☐	Landscape Architecture ☐	Social/Humanitarian ☐	
Commerce ☐	Literature ☐	Theater ☐	
Communications ☐	Military ☐	Transportation ☐	
Conservation ☐	Music ☐		
Architecture ☐			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)*

This is the site of an earlier Mount Pleasant built by Jacob Giles about 1758 on 1325 acres of land patented in 1750. After passing to Jacob II in 1780, the house and about 200 acres were owned by William B. Paca (not to be confused with the signer, and later governor of Maryland who built Rose Hill) and used as a summer home. Col. & Mrs Hughes were later owners (who came in a coach and four and left in a one-horse carriage) William B.C. Whitacre, and Henry Amos Osborne, who owned the house when it burned to the ground between 1889 and 1907.

Charles E Bryan built the present handsome house that uses the site so well, with terraces and a balcony towards the broad expanse of Bay to the south and east. He managed a large successful peach and apple orchard after retiring from the telephone company.

The present owner is William K. Ebel, is a retired executive of the Glenn L Martin aircraft company.

N. R. FIELD SHEET

NA-763

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Harford County Directory 1953 p. 320

The Chesapeake Bay Country Simpson Earle pub. by Thomsen Ellis Co, Baltimore 1934 p. 245

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Jean S Swing

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust — DATE:

STREET AND NUMBER: 94 College Ave

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis — STATE: Md — CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

_____
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

A few old photographs remain of the old "Mount Pleasant". Built of bricks brought from England, it had a long wide hall through the center of the house extending twelve feet at each end beyond the main building, ending in heavy double doors of oak. Wainscoting and cornice were in all downstairs rooms, five besides the hall, large rooms with high ceilings and low-seated windows. Walls were 2 feet thick. Floors were of hardwood. The stairway was the main feature of the house, with wide broad tread and easy risers (an easy three steps at once) The handrail was walnut, the standards panelled. Even the cellar was noteworthy for its five large rooms and a two-chambered hallway.

The gardens were terraced towards the Bay the walks lined with boxwood that has since grown to mammoth proportions. There is a north garden as well, more recent, but very colorful in a wide court ~~lined with~~ surrounded by high trees.

over

HA 764

1307644205

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

N. R. FIELD SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Mt Pleasant Smokehouse

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Lane enters southwest of Chapel Road about 1.1 mi west of B. & O. grade crossing in Havre de Grace

CITY OR TOWN: Havre de Grace

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Md		Harford	

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District ☐ Building ☐	Public ☐	Public Acquisition:	Occupied ☐	Yes:
Site ☐ Structure ☐	Private ☐	In Process ☐	Unoccupied ☐	Restricted ☐
Object ☐	Both ☐	Being Considered ☐	Preservation work in progress ☐	Unrestricted ☐
				No: ☐

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Agricultural ☐	Government ☐	Park ☐	Transportation ☐	Comments ☐
Commercial ☐	Industrial ☐	Private Residence ☐	Other *(Specify)* ☐	
Educational ☐	Military ☐	Religious ☐	Utility building	
Entertainment ☐	Museum ☐	Scientific ☐		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: William K Ebel

STREET AND NUMBER: Mt Pleasant, Chapel Road

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Havre de Grace	Md 21078	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

STREET AND NUMBER: HARFORD COUNTY COURTHOUSE 40 S. MAIN ST.

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
BEL AIR	MARYLAND	

ACREAGE — APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local ☐

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

STATE: COUNTY: FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER DATE

N. R. FIELD SHEET

HA-764

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One) Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed ☐
INTEGRITY	(Check One) Altered ☐ Unaltered ☒ — (Check One) Moved ☐ Original Site ☒

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*If known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Small brick building, 1 story, about 10' x 10 under a hip roof. Brickwork is open in a simple diamond pattern on each of four sides to ventilate the smoke for curing meats. A solid door is in the south ~~[illegible]~~ wall.

N. R. FIELD SHEET

HA-764

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Pre-Columbian ☐	16th Century ☐	18th Century ☐	20th Century ☐
15th Century ☐	17th Century ☐	19th Century ☐	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	Education ☐	Political ☐	Urban Planning ☐
Prehistoric ☐	Engineering ☐	Religion/Philosophy ☐	Other *(Specify)* ☐
Historic ☐	Industry ☐	Science ☐	Household
Agriculture ☐	Invention ☐	Sculpture ☐	utility
Art ☐	Landscape Architecture ☐	Social/Humanitarian ☐	
Commerce ☐	Literature ☐	Theater ☐	
Communications ☐	Military ☐	Transportation ☐	
Conservation ☐	Music ☐		
Architecture ☐			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)*

A household utility building surviving from the earliest manor house of the Giles family. This smokehouse is now used as a tool house for the extensive gardens surrounding the house.

N. R. FIELD SHEET

HA-764

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY									OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE						LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds				Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"				°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"									
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"									
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"									

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: JEAN S. EWING

ORGANIZATION: MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST | DATE:

STREET AND NUMBER: 50 STATE CIRCLE

CITY OR TOWN: ANNAPOLIS | STATE: MARYLAND | CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

_____
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

End Here

Scan One Time Only

And

Copy for Multiple Numbers

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