

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Harford Furnace Historic District
other names/site number HA-1755

2. Location

street & number Creswell and Goat Hill roads N/A not for publication
city, town Bel Air X vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Harford code 025 zip code 21014

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>11</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>15</u>	<u>2</u> Total

name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 5/29/90
Signature of certifying official Date
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

INDUSTRIAL/extractive facility

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCIAL/department store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls stone

roof slate

other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Harford Furnace Historic District consists of five standing structures and several archeological sites all covering approximately 30 acres of rolling land in rapidly-developing south-central Harford County, Maryland, about 2 1/2 miles northeast of the once-thriving hamlet of Abingdon. The district site is both open and wooded and includes land on both sides of James Run, a small south-flowing tributary of the Bush River. Landscaping around the standing structures is informal. The noncultivated areas are wild and overgrown. The district includes all that is known to survive of Harford County's oldest industrial community which, in its prime, sprawled across the intersection of Creswell Road (State Route 543) and Goat Hill Road, took in over 5,000 acres of land, and included a charcoal iron furnace and dozens of auxiliary structures to house workers and operations. Most of the original property has been altered beyond recognition. Current uses include post-World War II residential subdivisions, a private golf course and swimming pool complex, a horse breeding farm, gas stations, a college, etc. This nomination is intended to take in the relatively unaltered remains of the industrial complex, namely the c. 1845 charcoal shed (now adapted into a house), the c. 1845 store (also now a house), a stone barracks-like structure built much earlier as a glebe house but which housed workers in the Furnace era (also now a single-family dwelling), and numerous known archeological sites of industrial areas on the west bank of James Run.

8. Statement of Significance

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Industry
Archeology/Historic - Non Aboriginal

Period of Significance

c. 1830-1876

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Harford Furnace Historic District is significant for its association with the 19th century industrial processes in Harford County and for its potential to yield information important in the county's history of industry. The district consists of standing structures and numerous identified archeological sites historically associated with the operation of the iron furnace which began about 1830 and continued to function until 1876.

See continuation sheet 8.1 for HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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- C. Milton Wright, Our Harford Heritage, (Bel Air: Privately printed, 1967).
- John McGrain, The Molinography of Harford County, typescript on file at Harford County Planning Department, Bel Air.
- J. H. Alexander, "Report on the Manufacture of Iron Ore" (Annapolis, 1840).
Harford County Land and Probate Records, Courthouse, Bel Air, MD.
- Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Harford County. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD.
- Hurry, Silas D. Archeological Data Recovery At A Nineteenth Century Iron Workers' Dwelling at Harford Furnace, Maryland (draft). Prepared for Maryland State Highway Administration, 1990.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Area of property _____ approximately 32 acres
USGS quad: Edgewood, MD

UTM References

A	1,8	3,9,1	6,6,0	4,3	7,2	3,4,0	B	1,8	3,9,1	8,7,0	4,3	7,2	0,0,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing			Zone	Easting		Northing			
C	1,8	3,9,1	5,9,0	4,3	7,1	8,3,0	D	1,8	3,9,1	3,3,0	4,3	7,2	1,2,0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The district consists of parcels number 74, 76, 78, and 229 as shown on Harford County Assessment Map No. 57, see Continuation Sheet No. 10.1, and that section of Creswell Road the length of parcel 76.

See continuation sheet No. 10.1

Boundary Justification

The district includes only that area of the furnace complex which today is known to contain a concentration of historic resources and integrity of historic character.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christopher Weeks, Preservation Planner
organization Harford County Government date November 1989
street & number 220 South Main Street telephone 301-879-2000 ext. 103
city or town Bel Air state Maryland zip code 21014

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STANDING STRUCTURES

The Harford Furnace Historic District consists of five standing structures and several archeological sites all covering approximately 32 acres of rolling rural land in south-central Harford County, Maryland, about 2 1/2 miles northeast of the once-thriving hamlet of Abingdon. The site is both open and wooded and includes land on both sides of James Run, a small south-flowing tributary of Bush River and the original source of power for the industries here. The district includes all that is known to survive of the industrial community known variously as Harford Furnace (1830-1867) and the Harford Furnace and Chemical Works (1867-1876). Most of the original 5,000 acre furnace complex has been altered beyond recognition. Current uses include sprawling residential subdivisions, a private golf course and swimming pool complex, a horse breeding farm, gas stations, a college, etc. This nomination addresses the relatively unaltered remains of the industrial complex, namely the shed for the charcoal furnace, now adapted into a house; the store, also now a house; a stone barracks-like structure that probably housed workers, also now a single-family dwelling; and numerous known archeological sites of industrial areas on the west bank of James Run.

THE GLEBE (HA-871) 3019 Goat Hill Road; c. 1720, c. 1790

This a two-story, L-plan house built in stages. The oldest section is a four-bay log dwelling (now the east wing) believed to have been built as a glebe house for St. George's Parish, also called Spesutia Church, in the early 18th century. Several sources

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date it to c. 1720 which would make the house the oldest extant building in Harford County. (The parish was organized in 1671 and included the Harford Furnace acreage.) Ground floor openings read, from south to north, window, door, window, window and there are three windows on the second story each above a ground floor window. A three-bay stone extension was added off the north wall c. 1790; both sections were then stuccoed. The stuccoing gives the entire section a somewhat uniform c. 1790 appearance, a feeling heightened by the uniform roofline and the 6/6 window framing and doors which all appear to date from that late-18th century remodeling. The 1798 tax list suggests that both sections were then standing, for it cites Daniel Robertson, who had purchased the tract in 1778,² as owning a 20' by 16' "2-story frame [house] with an old apartment" with a 20' by 16' kitchen and these dimensions match the present wings closely enough to be called exact: 40' by 16' in 1798; 41' by 16'3" in 1989. A stone chimney formerly marked the north end of the log section and is now shared by the two sections. Similarly, a stone chimney marked the south end of the log section and today it is shared by the two-story stone wing which forms the present house's L configuration. This wing is three bays long and two deep. Built all-of-a-piece, with no seams in the stones or mortar, and with the masonry left unstuccoed, this wing is locally believed to have been a barn.³ The slate gable roof has a box cornice. There was an attempt to lay the rubble stones in courses and an attempt to mark the edges of the walls in quoins. The 6/6 windows, three on the second floor of the south facade and two on the ground floor of the gable west end, appear to date from the early 19th century. There are three door openings on the ground floor of the south facade. The two end openings are original but the doors themselves date from the mid 20th century. The central ground floor bay has

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had its stonework relaid. A Massive frame lintel marks the original large opening which is said to have been the location of the barn door. That bay now houses a kitchen door and three small kitchen windows.

In 1835 the Glebe was purchased by the owners of Harford Furnace⁴ who used it to house factory workers.

There is a one-story, gable-roofed brick spring-milk house about 100 yards downhill southeast of the house. Like the main section it was standing in 1798 and is cited in the tax list, "milk house 11' by 10'." There is also a modern outbuilding east of the house constructed by the Glebe's present owners for recreational purposes, it does not contribute to the historic significance of the property.

CHARCOAL HOUSE, 2606 Creswell Road; C. 1845 (HA-1247)

This one-story, stone structure measures 70' by 22'. Maryland mill scholar John McGrain, among other sources, has determined that the building was the charcoal shed for the "steam and water cold-blast charcoal furnace" built here in 1845.⁵ It is located on Creswell Road, just south of Goat Hill Road. Converted to a residence c. 1950, the building is of coursed stone with a slate gable roof and an interior brick chimney. The roof's bargeboards are sawn into a distinctive wavy pattern. Other woodwork, doors and window frames, dates to the 1950 adaptive reuse but, when the shed was converted into domestic use, great care was taken to duplicate the original design. Some window openings date to 1950; in the east and, the original door was made into a window and a new door was opened south of it. The three-bay north side originally had a center door and two windows but it now has a center door with two windows to the east and two to the west.

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HARFORD FURNACE STORE (HA-1069) 2605 Creswell Road; c. 1845; c. 1870

Now converted into a private residence, this two-story, gable-roofed rubble stone structure was the general store for the Harford Furnace complex. A building marked "Store" is shown on this site on both the 1858 and 1878 Harford County maps and the building's present owners have a c. 1870 photograph of the structure when it was a store. At that time a shed-roofed porch spanned the west and south facades. The porch has been replaced by a smaller version, but the two facades otherwise are similar to their c. 1870 appearance.

The store was built in three parts and now has an L-shaped plan. The oldest section is three bays long and two deep and is believed to be the southern half of the main section. Later an identical addition was put onto the north and the unit almost reads as one. The masonry is slightly different and there is a seam present to mark sections. The 6/6 windows are replacements but are similar to those seen in the 19th century photograph. A two-story wing extends to the east, forming the L. This wing dates to the mid 20th century but is a replacement of a late 19th-century frame wing. The interior has been altered but the exterior still suggests the building's commercial era.

FRAME HOUSE, 3017 Goat Hill Road, possibly 19th century

One story frame building adapted in recent years as a dwelling, no historical association with the furnace is documented.

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ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

SITE A: The remains of a one and one half story stone structure which had a wood roof. The stone foundations are now level with the ground surface. The northern end of these foundations have been partially eroded by the small tributary but the rest of the site is in an excellent state of preservation. Due to the damp nature of the floodplain, preserved boards were observed on the eroded portion of the building foundation.

SITE B: A one and one half story fieldstone structure is visible today as the fieldstone foundation exposed along a tributary of James Run. While the western wall is being undermined by the stream, the interior of the site is preserved.

SITE C: Site of a wood shed on the west side of the small unnamed tributary shows no visible surface remains but, as the area of the shed appears undisturbed, subsurface remains should be present.

SITES D and F: These sites are of two and three story wood structures located on the floodplain of James Run and display no surface indications at the present. Iron ore slag was found within the location of Site D. The area has been affected possibly by flood erosion and deposit but in situ deposits should be present.

SITE E: A tail race.

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SITE G: This site is of an apparent one story wooden structure which covered the water wheel and by an extension resting on wooden poles connected this building to Site F. The fieldstone wheel foundation is still visible as is the mill race leading to the wheel pit. The northern portion of the associated building foundations may have been destroyed by construction of a modern driveway.

SITE H: See charcoal furnace shed (standing structure).

SITES I and J: Site I is the location of the brick force stack; foundations were found during landscaping of the Charcoal Furnace Shed in the 1960s. Bricks were also noted at the base of the hill. These might be from the feller stack. Landscaping on the hill revealed three circular stack bases which are still in situ below grade, Site J.

SITE K: The site of a large stone walled and wood roofed structure on top of the hill which was 50% destroyed by grading during landscaping of the Charcoal Furnace Shed. The grading revealed in situ narrow gage railroad tracks which would have been for internal movement of products. The fieldstone foundations and similar tracks probably survive throughout the site.

SITE L: Fieldstone foundations probably for a wooden shed.

Although the exact site of the furnace is not known, it is believed to be within the general location of these sites.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.7

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Footnotes

¹For example, Lillian Brown in the 1953 Harford County Directory, p. 235, James R. Simmons in a May 27, 1949 article in the Harford Gazette, and Walter W. Preston, History of Harford County (Baltimore: The Sun Book Office, 1901), pp. 98, 149.

²Harford County Deed Book JLG A Page 218.

³C. Milton Wright, Our Harford Heritage, (Bel Air: privately printed, 1967), p. 148; also conversation with Mary Bristow, who serves on the Bel Air Historic District Commission.

⁴Deed HD18/150.

⁵John McGrain, The Moninography of Harford County, unpublished typescript in the Harford County Planning and Zoning Department.

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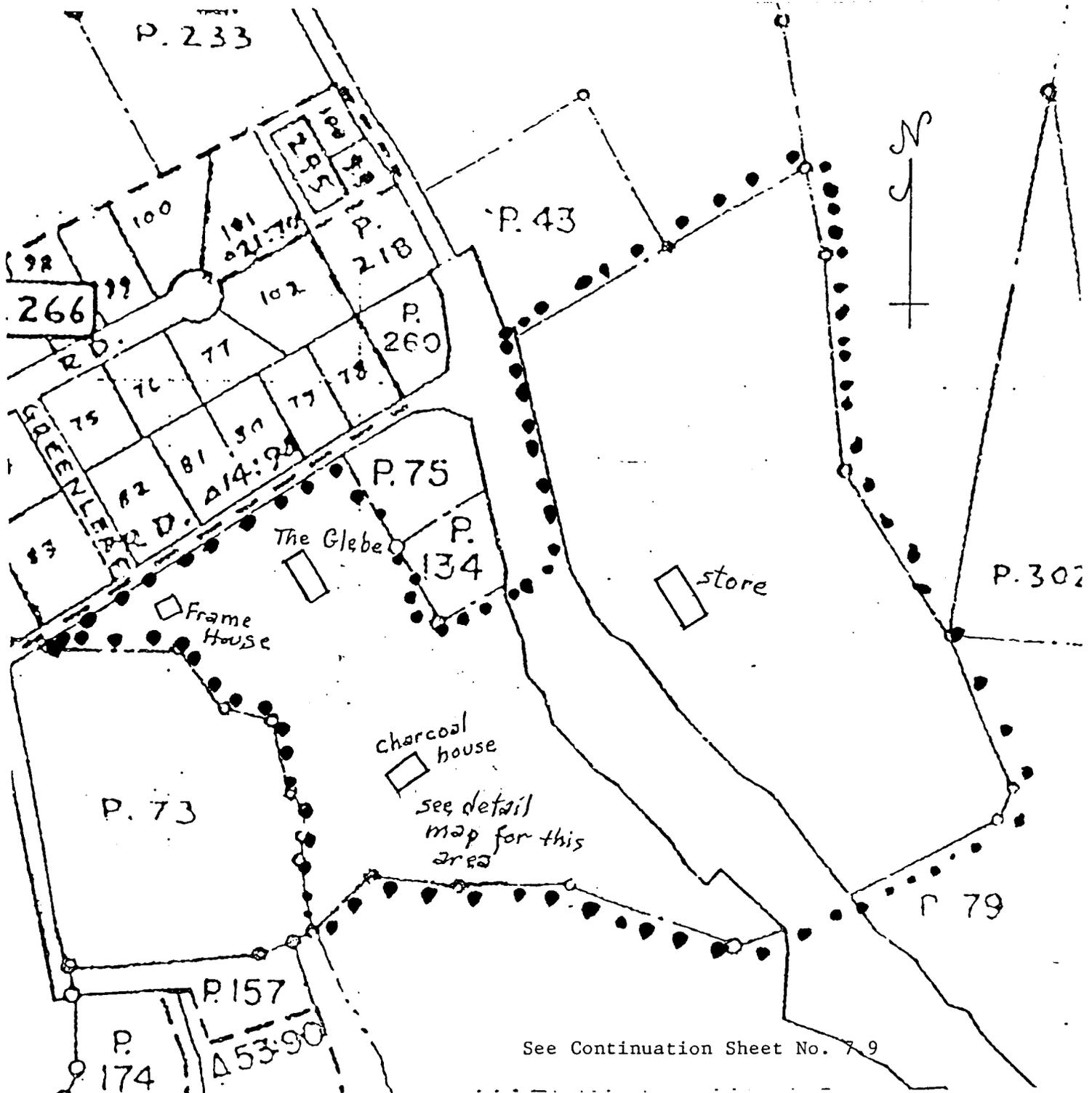
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RESOURCE SKETCH MAP



See Continuation Sheet No. 7.9

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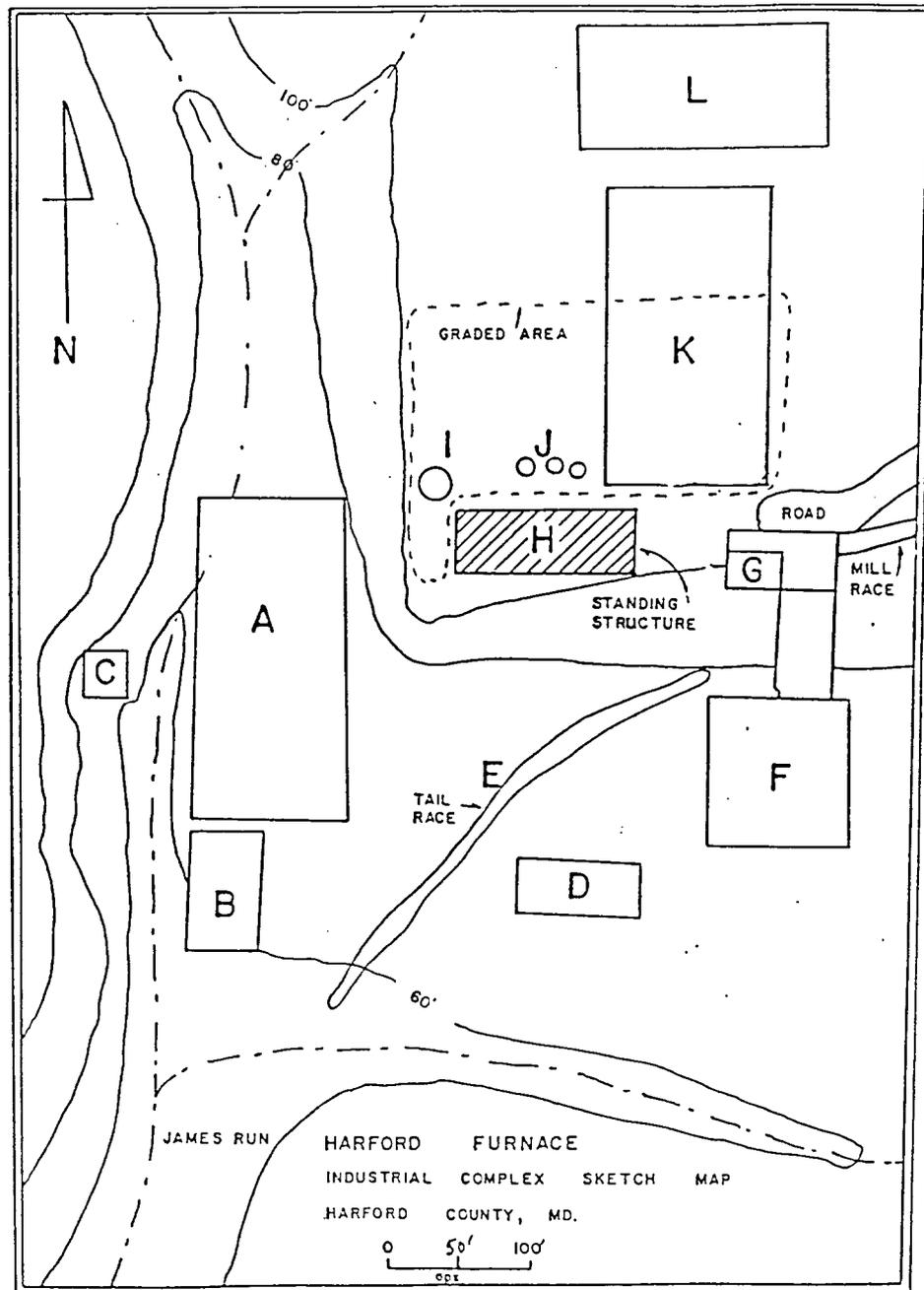
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Archeological Sites Map



See Continuation Sheet No. 7.10

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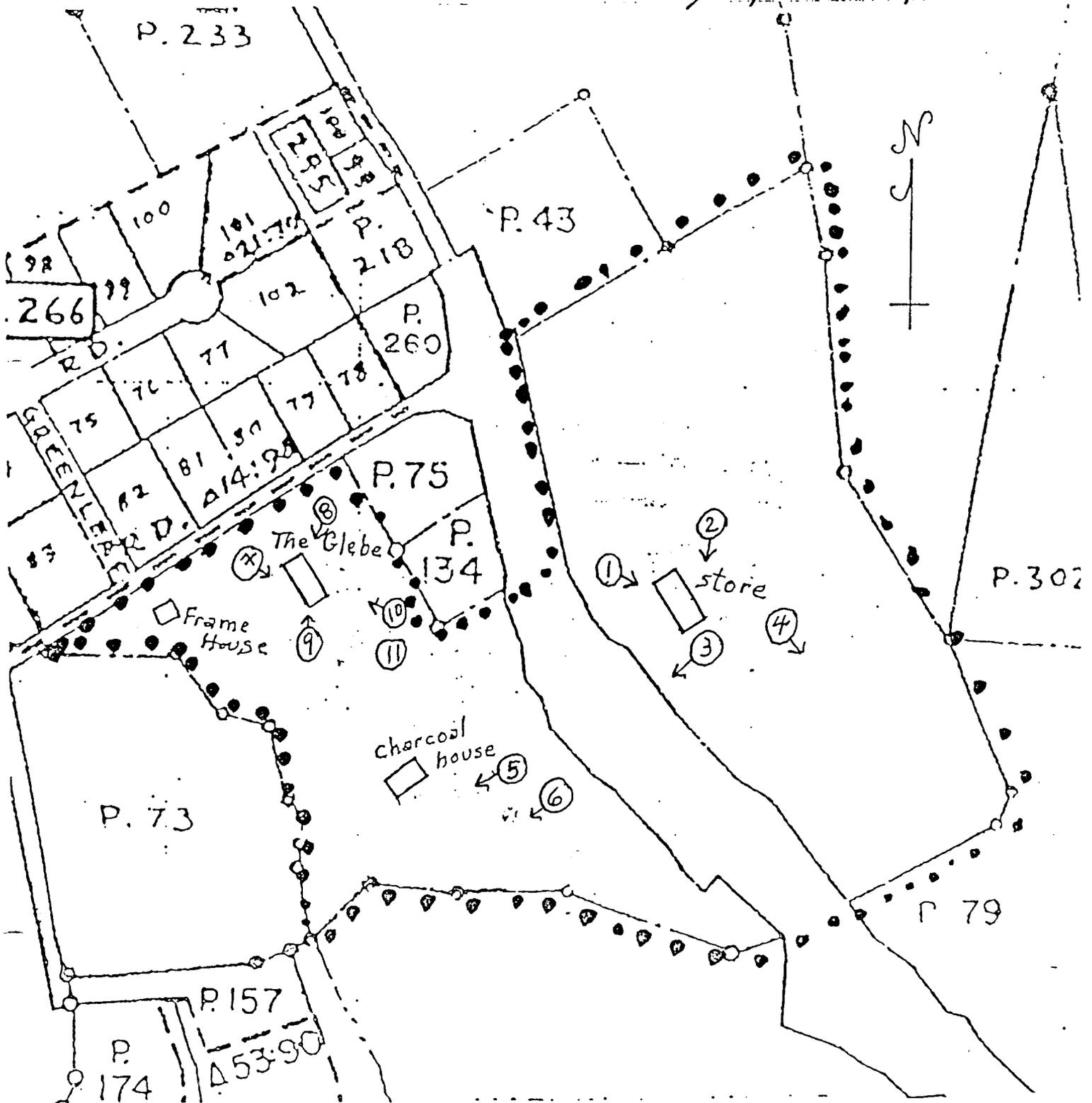
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Photograph Map



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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:

Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and
Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: district

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Functions and Uses:

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
INDUSTRIAL/extractive facility
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCIAL/department store

Known Design Source: none

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Section number 8 Page 8.2HISTORIC CONTEXT:

NOTE: This section is based upon manuscripts prepared by Silas Hurry and Christopher Weeks.

The Harford Furnace Company was organized in 1830 by three investors from Pennsylvania - John Kirk, John Withers, and Samuel Irwin.⁶ The three Pennsylvanians sold their interest in the property to Richard Green of Harford County and the Patterson brothers of Baltimore City between 1831 and 1833. It was not until 1834 that the parcel which included the current research area and the main furnace complex was acquired. It seems likely that the furnace was not built until after that time. The furnace is reported to have been rebuilt in 1839 and 1845, and in 1859 was described as a "Steam and Water Cold-Blast Charcoal Furnace...7-1/2 feet wide by 33 high inside"⁷. Until 1839 the furnace used titaniferous ore while in 1857 the furnace was using "carbonite ores from the shores of the Bush River, Gunpowder River, and Caba River mixed with hermatite ore from banks alongside of Northern Central railroad."⁸ In 1857 the furnace was reported to have made "1,421 tons of car-wheel metal"⁹

The Green Patterson partnership was dissolved in 1846. Green acquired a new partner in the person of Walter Fernandis, a prominent Baltimore attorney. With Green's death in 1862, William Pannel gained control of Green's interest in the property. Pannel sold the title of the property to Joseph Patterson and immediately leased the property from Patterson. Pannel subsequently sold his rights to Clement Dietrich in 1867.

Wright states that at its largest, the community comprised 48 buildings.¹⁰ These structures included a store with a post office,

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a blacksmith shop, a lime kiln, a sawmill, warehouses, workers' houses, and the ironworks complex. The Jennings and Herrick Map of 1858 indicates 18 structures clustered around the furnace complex and Martenet's 1878 map shows 10 buildings in the area.

When Dietrich purchased the properties in 1867, he converted the facility into a chemical plant for the manufacture of pyroligneous acid.¹¹ Pyroligneous acid is a crude form of acetic acid produced by the destructive distillation of wood. Additional structures were added to the facility for this purpose. The working of Dietrich's deed from Pannell suggests that the furnace was still functional at this time.¹² The focus of Dietrich's work, however, was the chemical manufactory. In doing so, he was reflecting a general trend among charcoal fired furnaces to be converted into chemical works in this period. The operation was known as the Harford Furnace and Chemical Works.

Dietrich overextended himself, bringing about bankruptcy and the sale of his rights to the property in 1878. According to an advertisement for the court-directed sale, the iron furnace was still in existence at that time, but the focus of the sales pitch was on the chemical works and the agricultural aspects of the property.

Henry Archer purchased Dietrich's rights to the property at the time of the bankruptcy. Joseph Patterson's title to the property was inherited by his son-in-law Reveredy Johnson in 1884, who sold it to Archer. After Archer's death in 1887 the property was purchased by James Walsh in 1888. By 1909 the furnace stack appears to have been dismantled.¹⁴ It is obvious that the community was in decline, as the USGS minute quadrangle shows only seven structures at the complex, some of these being new buildings north of the core complex. The 1880 Maryland Directory lists the Harford Furnace

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Company as millers and they are also listed under "Farmers in Harford County."¹⁵ All of this seems to confirm a shift away from industrial pursuits toward agricultural pursuits. This is intensified in the 1891/1892 Maryland Gazetteer and Business Directory which lists two canneries in Harford Furnace.¹⁶ The pendulum had swung full course from agriculture to industry to agriculture in a period of less than a hundred years.

What also remains is the interesting house called The Glebe, possibly the oldest building in Harford County. The parish of St. George's (Anglican) was established in what is now Harford County in 1671.¹⁷ Several local sources contend that the house known as The Glebe was built in the early 18th century: note, e.g., "The Glebe was owned by Spesutie Church [as St. George's is popularly called]. History records that a Dr. Delaney minister... at Spesutie, made his residence here in 1727."¹⁸ Parish records are lacking and the land records are incomplete for this early period. In any event, what is contended to be the oldest section was drastically altered in a c. 1790 remodeling.

Documentation is more complete for the Revolutionary and Federal periods. It is known that William West was rector of St. George's from 1772 until 1779. The 1776 census cites an unspecified number of "negroes living at The Glebe with William West in this hundred. A different hundred has "Rev. William West -- 9 negroes." On February 2, 1778, church officials sold 100 acres of The Glebe to Daniel Robertson for £250. There is no mention of a house but the 1798 tax list shows Robertson owning a frame house with a kitchen (and an "old apartment") whose dimensions all but exactly match those of the log and stone main wing of the extant dwelling (16' by 40' in 1798; 16'3" by 41' in 1989). So it seem reasonable to credit Robertson with the changes. In 1776 Robertson had purchased 100

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acres adjacent The Glebe property. That land was called "The Bush River Iron Works." Robertson sold all his holdings here to John Allen in 1800¹⁹ for £451. Allen was rector of St. George's from 1795 until 1815, during the very important years when the Episcopal Church in the United States was perforce recognizing itself after the Revolution and the resulting break with the Church of England. He resigned in 1815 to fill the mathematics chair at St. John's College, Annapolis, and left there in 1821 to fill a similar role at the University of Maryland, "eventually publishing a work on mathematics."²⁰ Allen and the St. George's vestry eventually ran afoul and in 1827, at a trustees' sale, the land and house were bought back by St. George's parish for \$500. In 1835 the church's vestry sold the tract to Joseph M. Patterson and Edward Patterson of Baltimore and Richard Green of Harford County,²¹ who had recently incorporated themselves as the Harford Furnace Company.

The furnace company did not just buy The Glebe. They had been purchasing lands all along and would continue to do so until they eventually amassed over 5,000 acres, generally along James Run. This would be the largest property holding in the county until General George Cadwalader put together his 7,000-acre fiefdom in the Gunpowder Neck.

Insufficient analysis of the architectural character of The Glebe has been made to date. Much of the story from about the 1790 period on to the present is known and the character of the house from that period appears not to be particularly distinctive. It is the earliest period of the house that is of interest. If the house was built as early as the 1720s or 1730s, then The Glebe has significance as one of, if not the oldest house in Harford County. Further study needs to be made to address the issue of age and the extent of later alterations.

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Investigation of the Harford Furnace site, particularly the areas included within the district, is likely to reveal information important in the history of both this complex and the county's industrial history. The district contains the possible site of the heart of the industrial operation, the furnace, plus numerous sites and structures of operational, commercial, and domestic character. Information concerning the technical operation of the furnace over time and the introduction of chemical manufacture are obvious to come to light with archeological investigation.

Information on housing, clothing, and diet also can be discovered. An archeological investigation made in 1985 as part of a mitigation project for road construction along Creswell Road revealed extensive information on the workers regarding clothing and diet. This project involved data recovery of a nineteenth century iron workers' dwelling.²² As the district remains fairly undisturbed, the area should yield much information if we use the 1985 project as a guide. Numerous artifacts ranging from metal items to bricks have been and are still being collected from the site.

Through time, Harford Furnace has been erroneously thought to be the same establishment as the earlier Bush Iron Works.²³ Writing in 1911, Singewald, in his seminal study on iron ores and ironmaking in Maryland, states that Harford Furnace was known as the "Bush Iron Works" prior to 1861. The first mention of the Bush Iron Works is a 1754 newspaper advertisement offering a reward for the return of a runaway indentured servant. In 1767 the Bush Iron Works was advertised for sale by its owner John Lee Webster. In 1776, the Bush Iron Works was sold to Jacob Giles who in turn deeded the property to another Jacob Giles, presumably his son. In this deed, the ironworks are described as located on the Bush River on each

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side of the "King's Road." As Parrington has pointed out, this contradicts Singewald's identification of Harford Furnace and the Bush Iron Works as being the same facility, as the Harford Furnace is located on James Run. The Bush Iron Works, based on the deed description, was located near the town of Bush where Maryland Route 7 crosses the Bush River.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.8

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Footnotes:

⁶Deed HD 11/38.

⁷Alexander, J.H. Report on the Manufacture of Iron Addressed to the Governor of Maryland. Annapolis, MD: William McNair, 1840, p. 87 and J.P. Lesley. The Iron Manufacturer's Guide. New York: John Wiley, 1859. p. 47.

⁸Singewald, Joseph T. Jr. Report on the Iron Ores of Maryland with an Accent on the Iron Industry. Maryland Geological Survey 9(3):121.327. 1911, p. 161 and Lesley, P. 47.

⁹Lesley, p. 47.

¹⁰Wright, p. 148.

¹¹Singewald, p. 161.

¹²Deed WGL3:149.

¹³Schallenberg, Richard H. "Evolution, Adaptation and Survival: The Very Slow Death of the American Charcoal Iron Industry." Annals of Science 32(4):341-358, 1975, p. 357.

¹⁴Singewald, p. 161.

¹⁵Lewis, Frank. The Maryland Directory, 1880.

¹⁶Polk, R.L. Maryland and District of Columbia Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1891-1892.

¹⁷Wright, Harford, p. 193.

¹⁸Gazette.

¹⁹Deed JLG P/69.

²⁰Natalie Shivers, Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Survey Report on The Glebe, June 1979.

²¹Deed HD 18/150.

²²Investigation made in 1985. Report prepared by Silas Hurry in 1990.

²³Hurry, p. 13.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

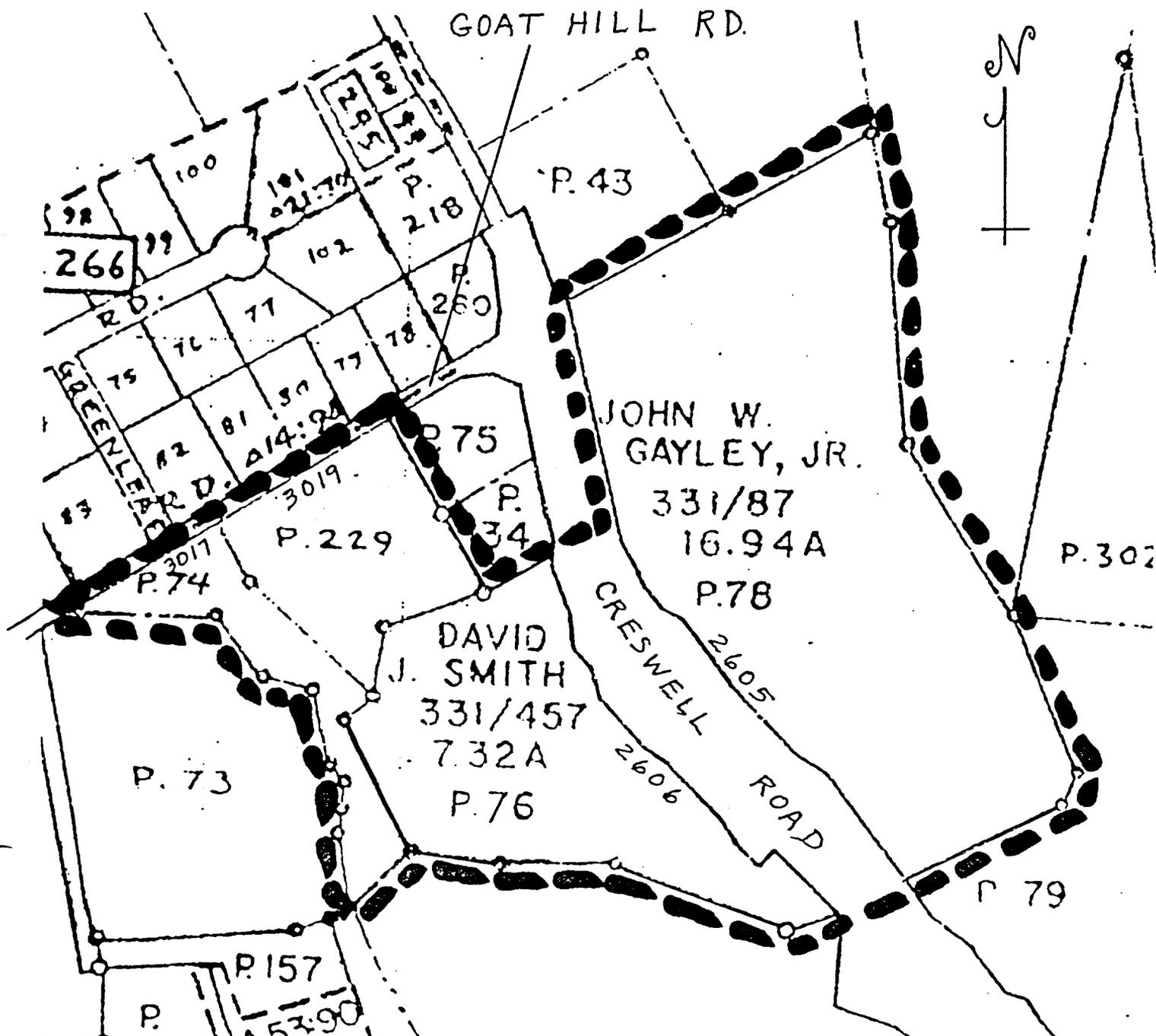
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Harford Furnace Historic District
Harford County, Maryland

HA-1755

Section number 10 Page 10.1

BOUNDARY MAP
1989

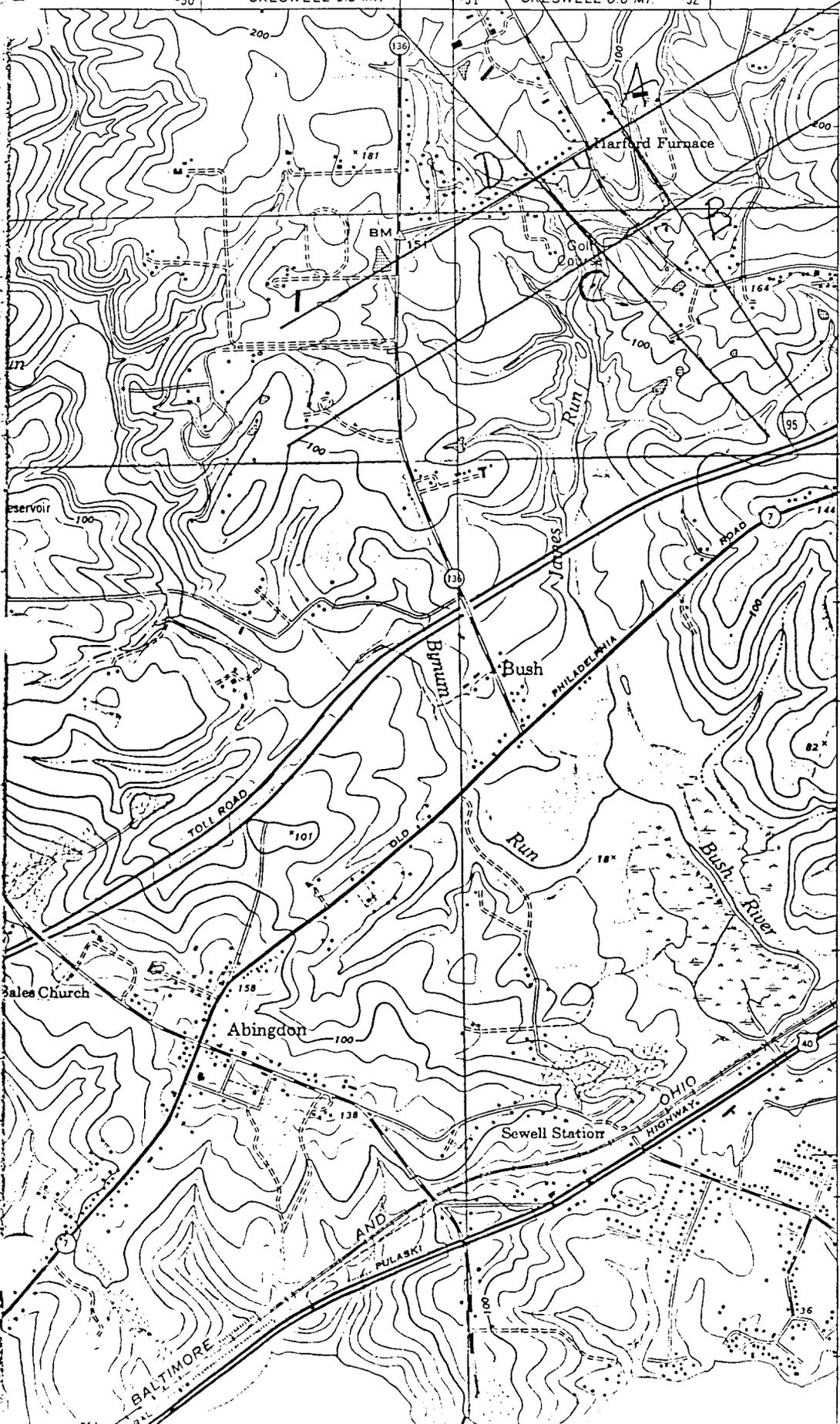


EDGEWOOD QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

NE 4 GUNPOWDER 15' QUADRANGLE
1010 000 FEET

5763 II SW
(ABERDEEN)

CHURCHVILLE 4.3 MI. CRESWELL 0.5 MI. 390 391 392
CRESWELL 0.6 MI. 76°15' 39°30'



Harford Furnace
Historic District

HA-1755
Harford Co
Maryland

- A 18/391660/4372340
- B 18/391870/4372000
- C 18/391590/4371830
- D 18/391330/4372120

600 000
FEET

2.9 MI. TO U.S. 40
4.8 MI. TO ABERDEEN 5.6 MI.

BELCAMP 1 MI.
ABERDEEN 5.6 MI.

27°30'

4368

~~HA-1254~~
HA-1755

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Harford Furnace
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Intersection of Goat Hill Rd. & Creswell Rd. (Md. Rte. 543)
CITY, TOWN _____ CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT _____
STATE Maryland VICINITY OF _____ COUNTY Harford

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership Telephone #: _____
STREET & NUMBER _____
CITY, TOWN _____ STATE, zip code _____
VICINITY OF _____

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC Harford County Courthouse Liber #: _____
Folio #: _____
STREET & NUMBER 40 South Main St.
CITY, TOWN Bel Air, STATE Maryland 21014

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE _____
DATE _____
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS _____
CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

4A755

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Only fragments remain of the community built around what was known as the Harford Furnace (1830-1867) and later the Harford Furnace and Chemical Works (1867-1876). According to the 1878 Martenet's Map of Harford County, the main compound was concentrated at the intersection of Creswell Road (Md. Rte. 543) and Goat Hill Road and along the west bank of James Run.

In its heyday in the third quarter of the 19th century, Harford Furnace comprised 5873 acres, a charcoal iron furnace, a four-building chemical works, a "flouring mill", a "steam sawmill", at least 45 dwelling house (including "barracks"), wheelwright, blacksmith, coppersmith, cooper and harness shops, a store, a warehouse, and offices.

Today, recognizable components of this community are few. They include the charcoal shed (now a house owned by Mr. and Mrs. David Smith), the store (now a house owned by Mr. and Mrs. Gayley), a stone dwelling that probably housed workers (The Glebe), the stone mansion built by the last owner of the Furnace (now the administration building of Eastern Christian College), and foundations of the industrial complex on the west bank of James Run.

CHARCOAL SHED/DAVID SMITH HOUSE

This structure, said to have been the charcoal shed, is located on Creswell Road, just south of the intersection with Goat Hill Road.

This one-story, stone building measuring 70 x 22 feet was converted into a residence 30 years ago. With a recent addition on the south, the building is of coursed stone with a slate gable roof, a bargeboard with a wave pattern, and an interior brick chimney east of center. All woodwork has been replaced (mostly with duplicates of the original elements) as have the doors and windows (now mostly with 6/1 sash). Original windows-in the gables, at least-had 6/6 sash, and the doors were of vertical boards braced and battened; the original bargeboard was of a wave design similar to the present one.

In addition, several window openings are new: where there were single gable windows are now paired windows; in the east end, the original door was made into a window and a new door was opened south of it; in the north side where apparently there was a central entrance flanked by a window on each side are now two windows east of the center entrance and two windows and three lunettes to the west. (The building is in the same space that was the original entrance.)

THE GLEBE

The Glebe is located on the south side of Goat Hill Road, just west of Creswell Road (Md. Rte. 543).

The Glebe is a two-story house with an "L"-shaped plan constructed in three stages. The east facade or long side of the "L" contains the original four bay log house built in the early 19th century and a three bay stone extension added to the north around the end of the 19th century. Both sections have been stuccoed. A stone barn has been attached at right angles to the south end of the log house. Both the house and barn are one room deep with "A"-shaped roofs, although the east end of the barn roof is hipped. All windows.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

NA-1755

have six-over-six sash, and those on the stuccoed portion of the house are flanked by louvered shutters. A stone chimney which formerly bounded the north end of the log house, is now shared with the stone wing. A larger stone and brick chimney, also previously marking a gable end fireplace, is now enclosed in the room that joins the barn wing to the log section.

A large stone springhouse measuring 20' x 15' is east of the main house. On its west end is a porch sheltering the entrance to the two rooms inside. The eastern room has troughs for cooling crocks of food and milk; the western room has a churn.

HARFORD FURNACE/STORE

This two-story gable-roofed rubblestone structure, thought to have been the Furnace General Store, is located on the east side of Creswell Road (Md. Rte. 543) just south of the intersection with Goat Hill Road.

Built in three parts, the structure is el-shaped, with the six bay long side of the el (heretofore referred to as the west section) running approximately north-south and the short side extending east with its south side flush with the south end of the west section. The south end of the former is hipped. The oldest section, dating from the late 18th or early 19th century, is at the juncture of the el, constituting three bays of the west facade and two bays of the south facade. Built second was the three bay by two bay north portion of the western section. The el-or east section-was built recently to replace a frame late 19th century wing. Portions of the composite structure are stuccoed.

Most windows have 6/6 sash, although several have been replaced with casement windows. Interior brick chimneys are in the north end of the western section, the south corner of the western facade, and in the east wall of the oldest portion where the new east wing was added. A pent roof in the first story extends along the northern four bays of the west facade. Originally a one-story porch wrapped around the west facade and south end of the west section.

The interior has been altered substantially. However, the current owners found hooks in the ceiling of the north room, supporting the theory that this structure served as a store. (Also, see enclosed photograph).

The library was located northeast of the house on the east side of Creswell Road; there is no longer any visible evidence of its location.

CLEMENT DIETRICH ESTATE/"FAIR MEADOWS"/EASTERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Located on the west side of Creswell Road (Md. Rte. 543) south of the intersection with Cavalry Road (Md. Rte. 136), this 2½-story stone mansion facing south was built in 1868 for the last owner of the Harford Furnace, Clement Dietrich.

Five bays wide and two rooms deep, this house of regularly-laid ashlar shows a mixture of continental influences with its mansard roof, cupola, dormers with rounded hoods, and stone quoins at the corners and framing the windows and door openings. On the north is a frame addition, and the northeast corner of the house is of frame rather than stone construction.

There are four brick chimneys: two on the west and one east of center with corbelled caps, and one plain exterior chimney in the north facade. Windows are arched with 2/2 sash and stone segmental arches with projecting keystones. Each flank of the roof contains three dormers, whose wide eaves are supported on carved consoles. The cornice is similarly supported--here the consoles are of alternating lengths. The south-or front-facade is spanned by a one-story, hip-roofed porch with a pedimented central projecting pavilion. It is said to have extended around the west side as well at one time.

The interior has a central hall plan. Except for the enclosure of the top two flights of the staircase and the north end of the hall to house a fire staircase, the original structure and ornament are virtually intact.

The first story floors have intricate inlay designs, and the center hall has black and white marble tiles. Ceilings and friezes have plaster ornament of formal geometric or naturalistic designs, and several of the original crystal chandeliers are still in place. Mantels are white marble with three-dimensional naturalistic designs or black marble with incised designs.

Also on the property are several outbuildings. West of the house are the ruins of a round springhouse with a copper roof.

North of the house is a stone carriage house with a mansard roof and dormers similar to those on the main house. The fenestration on this structure has been altered, with most of the door openings replaced by windows.

Northwest of the house is a brick smokehouse laid in eight-stretcher bond and set on a stone foundation.

Farther north are three coursed rubblestone structures with hipped roofs and exposed eaves.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Harford Furnace ironworks that closed down in 1876 was the last in a series of furnaces on Bush River. The first-Bush River Ironworks-was among the fifteen or twenty furnaces that were established between 1733 and 1767 under the Maryland General Assembly Acts allowing for land acquisition by writ ad quod damnum. The date of precept for the Bush River Ironworks was February 27, 1746; the date of patent was 1750: 70 acres on Bush River were granted to Isaac Webster, John Hall, and Jacob Giles. The exact location of the Bush River Ironworks is unknown. Described as being part of the "Come By Chance" and "Whitaker's Enlargement", it is thought to have been close to the town of Bush, since the original patent was described as being near the Quaker meeting house.

By the time the ironworks (comprising a furnace, grist mill, saw mill, dwellings, stables, smith shops and dam) were sold in 1776, John Bond, John Webster, and James Webster had joined the partnership. The reason for dissolution is undocumented, but one source suggests that the labor supply was erratic, consisting primarily of convicts transported or indented here (i.e. redemptioners whose services were sold to repay their passage expenses).

The second furnace in this area was established by three Pennsylvanians: John Kirk, Samuel Irwin, and John Withers. They agreed to raise a capital stock of \$18,000, each partner contributing a third. Land they acquired included 500 acres of "Montreal", 300 acres of "Mile's Forest", 500 acres of "Abbotts Forest", and 120 acres of "Creeds" as well as parts of "Jones' Addition" and "Hathaway's Hazard". They also acquired 205 acres of "Rangers Lodge" and "Nova Scotia" from St. George's Vestry, making a total of 1947 acres.

In 1831 they sold out to Joseph and Edward Patterson and Richard Green who, in 1833, reorganized as the Harford Furnace Company.

They added to the land holdings with parts of "Daniel's Lott", "Come By Chance", "Bond's Adventure", and "Strawberry Hill" purchased at a public sale held by Albert Constable, Trustee. They also purchased 287 acres of "Acker's Hope" and "Ha Ha Indeed" from Martha and Sophia Hall, 166 acres of "Montreal" and "Stony Ridge" from William Holland Divers, and 326 acres of "Friendship" and "littlesworth" from Henry D. Farnandis, Trustee.

The furnace was disassembled in 1839 and in 1845 was rebuilt as a steam and water furnace, 33 feet high, and 7½ feet wide at the boshes. By 1857, its main product was car-wheel metal and production had reached 1421 tons annually.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

In 1861 ownership changed hands again. At that time, William F. Pannell (listed as postmaster and storekeeper on the 1858 Jennings and Herrick Map) purchased the furnace. During his proprietorship, the furnace was supplied by two ore banks: the Walsh ore bank- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of Sewell, with an opening 100 yards wide and 100-200 yards deep; and the Sewell ore bank- $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Sewell, with an opening 300 feet wide and 60 feet deep. In addition, Davies suggests that ore banks near Little Gunpowder Falls around Joppa were leased on a royalty basis. Transportation of raw materials and the finished products was by the B&O and the Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia railroads.

In 1867, William Pannell sold his 5056 acre holdings to Clement Dietrich, who added a chemical works to the furnace complex. By the time his mortgage was foreclosed and his property ordered to be sold in 1876, Harford Furnace comprised 5873 acres. According to a newspaper advertisement, the 5056 acre parcel sold to Dietrich by Pannell had on it: one charcoal iron furnace, water and steam power, of fifty tons capacity per week, with ore and charcoal kilns; a large chemical works for the manufacture of such products as pyroligneous acid, wood alcohol, acetic acid, sugar of lead, and acetates, consisting in part of: a carbonization building, 100 x 65 feet, with 24 cylinders and 8 furnaces, having a capacity of 600 bushels of charcoal and 1600 gallons of pyroligneous acid per day; a methylene building, 60 x 20 feet, for manufacturing wood alcohol, with a 1000 gallons per month capacity; a building, 200 x 65 feet, for manufacturing acetic acid and acetates, etc., with stills, evaporators, engines, etc., with a 60 x 30 foot warehouse attached to it to store acids; also a "flouring mill" with water power, and a steam sawmill, 65 x 50 feet, with circular and upright saws. The parcel also included what is described as a stone mansion house "with the usual outbuildings", a stone dwelling, store house, warehouse and offices; three comfortable dwelling houses; 35 dwellings for employees, workmen, etc.; wheelwright, blacksmith, copper-smith, cooper and harness shops; barns, stables, barracks, "and other necessary outbuildings"; 400 acres in cultivation around the mansion house, with wood cuttings, young timber, and iron ore banks.

Two other parcels were included in Clement Dietrich's Harford Furnace holdings: one known as the Long Bar Farm, consisting of 510 acres sold to Dietrich by Josiah Lee in 1872. On it were a dwelling house, new corn and wagon house, new stables and other outbuildings, a 50 acre young peach orchard, a 1 acre pear orchard, iron ore banks, and 4 new dwellings "for the use of the hands employed thereat". The other 298 acre parcel, described as "unimproved", lay near Perryman. Fifty acres of wheat, 62 mules, 8 horses, 5 yoke of oxen, cows, and farm implements were also included in the package.

The demise of the Harford Furnace in 1876 paralleled concurrent developments in Maryland's iron industry. Between 1865 and 1885, 19 furnaces in Maryland were abandoned: the industry's antiquated and economically irrational methods could not compete with the rest of the country. Like Harford Furnace, most Maryland iron furnaces made their own charcoal and mined their own iron ore--they were relatively small hand-scale operations carried on in costly ways, run by a furnace boss who knew everything. Between 1860 and 1880, the industry became a highly-specialized, intricately-financed, automated production complex, and steel replaced iron as the main product.

The iron industry in this area centered around Deer Creek, which crosses the northern third of Harford County. The Harford Furnace was the only iron works on Bush River and one of two in the southern part of the county. It is notable for having been built on at least some of the land of the 18th century Bush River Iron Works and thus ultimately establishing a 122-year iron-working tradition in that area. Few of Harford County's furnaces left visible evidence of their existence. The remaining manifestations of Harford Furnace are enough to have aroused considerable curiosity in the community as well as among historians.

Much in this area needs to be explored further. At least three furnaces were built in

NA-1755

this vicinity over a period of 122 years: were they built on the same site? Do the foundations there now date from the last Furnace, or did the structures serve the earlier ones as well? We may be able to glean how the configurations of iron furnaces and their surrounding communities changed over the 19th century—or even from the 18th to the 19th centuries. The possibilities for information not only about Harford Furnace but the iron furnace tradition in this region are remarkable.

Of the structures remaining from Harford Furnace, two should be singled out for their significance apart from their connection with the Furnace: The Glebe and "Fair Meadows".

At least two portions of the el-shaped log and stone house known as The Glebe existed prior to its association with Harford Furnace, making the Glebe the oldest extant building associated with the Furnace. The center log section containing two rooms in the first story was built prior to 1798, when a structure of the same dimensions is listed on the 1798 Tax List. Architectural evidence suggests an even earlier date of construction, as well as an early 19th century date for the northern stone portion.

In 1800, the house and surrounding land became part of the Glebe of St. George's Parish. ("Glebe" is defined as land attached to an ecclesiastical benefice as part of its endowment.) In 1800, Daniel Robertson sold both parcels to John Allen, who was rector of St. George's Parish from 1795 to 1815. He resigned from St. George's in 1815 to fill the mathematics chair at St. John's College and, in 1821, a similar post at the University of Maryland, eventually publishing a work on mathematics. A dispute between Allen and the Vestry of St. George's gave the property to the Vestry in 1827. The Vestry subsequently sold it to the founders of Harford Furnace: John Kirk, Samuel Irwin, and John Withers.

"Fair Meadows", the manor house of Harford Furnace built for Clement Dietrich, is of national Register significance in its own right. The craftsmanship, as evidenced by the parquet floors, ceiling and frieze plaster ornament, carved wooden screens, and exterior stonework, is superb. The grandeur and level of stylistic consciousness are almost without peer among this building's contemporaries.

The man it was built for—Clement Dietrich—was obviously a man of sophisticated and flamboyant tastes. A native of France, he first settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1830. There he ran a company that manufactured soap and candles and was the president of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad. In 1862 he retired from his business and went to Europe, returning five years later to purchase the Harford Furnace. He had 10 children died in 1884.

The house is said to have been modelled on the French chateau where he and his wife, Catherine, spent their honeymoon. The fifteen-room mansion was built at a cost of \$95,000; the grounds were landscaped with a rose garden and fountain in front and a walk lined with jonquils leading to gardens around the springhouse and swimming pool.

This property subsequently served as a chicken farm and was then purchased by Mr. Harris, Mayor of Wilmington, Delaware.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4, #5, #6

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME TITLE

Natalie Shivers, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Harford County Historic District Commission

DATE

June, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

45 S. Main Street

TELEPHONE

301-879-2000 Ext. 207

CITY OR TOWN

Bel Air,

STATE

Maryland 21014

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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

NK-1755

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Equity Records: ALJ 38/27

1798 Tax Assessment

1878 Martenet's Map

1858 Jennings & Herrick Map

North 38° 23' West 41.20 feet, North 49° 56' West 91.60 feet, North 57° 40' West 100 feet, North 61° 59' West 154.33 feet, North 50° 04' West 100 feet, North 41° 16' West 279.55 feet, North 26° 22' West 85.63 feet, and North 16° 12' West 98 feet, and thence, crossing said road, and running for new dividing lines, through and across the land of the Grantors, South 46° 10' West 43 feet to a stake by a large locust tree, thence still South 46° 10' West 566.48 feet to a stake, thence South 25° 13' East 255.51 feet to a stake on the north side of James Run, and thence still the same course, crossing James Run, 73 feet more or less, to intersect the outline of the whole tract aforesaid, and thence, binding on the said outline, and on the southerly side of James Run, as surveyed by W. Elizah Somerville in 1938, the four following courses: North 77° 58' East 279 feet, more or less, South 65° 30' East 282.2 feet, South 62° 40' East 243 feet, and North 74° 10' East 202.1 feet to the beginning, containing 8.57 acres, more or less as surveyed by Glenn C. Deaton in May 1949.

Beginning for the same at a Locust stump on the Northeast side of the road lead-
from Harford Furnace to Creswell, the said stump being on a line of the land of
William P. Strasbaugh and at or near the beginning of that tract of land conveyed by
William F. Pannell and wife to A. Henry Strasbaugh by deed dated July 7th, 1863 and
recorded among the Land Records of Harford County in Liber A.W.G. No. 14, folio 231,
and running thence, with said conveyance, and bounding on the Strasbaugh land, as
the magnet now points: North $65^{\circ} 00'$ E. 531.3 feet to a marked locust on the hillside
West of James Run, and North $6^{\circ} 24'$ W 610.5 feet to a marked Red Oak on the south
side of a small branch a short distance West of where said branch empties into the
said Run, and to the point where formerly stood nine marked Red Oaks at the end of
the North $60^{\circ} E$ 121 perches; line of that tract of land conveyed by Daniel Robertson
to John Allen by deed dated February 4th, 1800 and recorded among the Land Records, a-
foresaid in Liber J. E. G. No. 5, folio 69, and thence leaving the Strasbaugh land,
and crossing James Run aforesaid, and running with the aforesaid line, adversely,
as the magnet now points: South $53^{\circ} 20'$ E 133 feet to intersect the land formerly
owned by Mrs. Isabella Oliver Dickson, at a point on the East bank of James Run,
and thence, running down the East bank of said Run, and bounding on the Dickson
land, reversely, for a distance of about 1470 feet to a point on the East bank of
said Run at the end of the first line of the aforesaid tract of Land as conveyed
to Isabella Oliver Dickson by William Oliver, et al, by deed dated September 15th, 1912,
and recorded among the Land Records, aforesaid, in Liber J. A. R. No. 139, folio 10
and thence, still running down the East and South banks of the said run following
its various meanders for a distance of about 762 feet more to the middle of the North-
west face of the Southeast abutment of the bridge here spanning James Run, and to
the point where the East bank of said Run is intersected by the center line of the
road leading from Cassily's corner to Creswell by way of Harford Furnace, and thence,
crossing said run, and running with the middle of the said road as follows: North
 $30^{\circ} 00'$ W 67 feet, North $43^{\circ} 30'$ W 152 feet; N $55^{\circ} 30'$ 200 feet; N $32^{\circ} 50'$ W 375
feet; N $5^{\circ} 45'$ W 191 feet and N $17^{\circ} 40'$ W 168 feet, and thence leaving the middle
of the said road and running so as to exclude a building now used as a store house
or warehouse, formerly the Library Building: N $81^{\circ} 00'$ E 46 feet to a marked Locust
standing near the Southeast corner of said building, and thence, N $11^{\circ} 30'$ W 76 feet
to a marked cedar in the hedgerow, thence, S $89^{\circ} 30'$ W 37 feet to the middle of the
aforesaid road, and thence, with and bounding thereon: N $00^{\circ} 30'$ W 138 feet, and
thence, leaving the middle of the said road: N $69^{\circ} 00'$ E about 26 feet to the begin-
ning thereof, and containing about 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land as surveyed by W. Elijah Somer-
ville, in November and December, 1922.

Boundaries of Eastern Christian College

NA-1755

Liber 565 Page 631

Parcel No. I - Beginning for the same at an iron pipe at the end of 140.40 feet of the 11th or North 71 degrees 46 minutes East (now surveyed North 71 degrees 37 minutes East) 1107 foot course of the entire tract per Deed dated 15 May, 1952, recorded in folio 373, No. 309, and running thence binding on the above mentioned course, as now surveyed, North 71 degrees 37 minutes East 645.39 feet to a concrete monument, said monument being the northwesterlymost corner of a parcel conveyed to Jung, thence leaving the entire tract outline and binding on the Jung parcel for the following three courses, as now surveyed, viz: South 19 degrees 36 minutes East 100 feet to a monument, North 72 degrees 36 minutes East 302.16 feet to a monument on the southwesterly side of Creswell Road continuing North 72 degrees 36 minutes East 20 feet to a point in the center of said road, thence leaving the Jung parcel and binding on the center of said road, South 19 degrees 36 minutes East 23.23 ft. to a point, said point being the northeasterlymost corner of an 0.40 acre parcel conveyed to J. H. Krumm, thence leaving the center of said road and binding on the outlines of the said 0.40 acre Krumm parcel for the following 5 courses, as now surveyed, viz: South 69 degrees 24 minutes West 20 feet to a monument on the southwesterly side of said road, continuing South 69 degrees 24 minutes West 180.08 feet to a monument, South 19 degrees 36 minutes East 96.14 feet to a monument, North 70 degrees 31 minutes East 180 feet to a monument on the southwesterly side of the aforesaid road, continuing North 70 degrees 31 minutes East 20 feet to a point in the center of said road, thence leaving the J. H. Krumm parcel and binding on or near the center of said road the two following courses, viz: South 19 degrees 36 minutes East 474.88 ft., South 20 degrees 29 minutes East 162.36 feet, thence leaving the center of said road and running for three new dividing lines between the land of the Grantors and the land being conveyed, viz: South 69 degrees 31 minutes West 989.29 feet to a pipe, North 18 degrees 23 minutes West 500.46 feet to a monument, North 18 degrees 19 minutes West 401.79 feet to a point of beginning, containing 18.6 acres, more or less, as surveyed by Jerry A. Nolen, Surveyor, on September 22, 1958.

The First Parcel beginning for the same at a pipe at the southwesterlymost corner of an 18.6 acre parcel previously conveyed by the herein grantors to the herein grantees, said pipe being at the end of the following two courses

Owners of property included in Harford Furnace:

1. Mr. & Mrs. Duncan MacKenzie
Kintail Glebe
3019 Goat Hill Road
Bel Air, Maryland 21014
Tel: 734-4536

2. Mr. & Mrs. David Smith
Creswell Road
Harford Furnace
Bel Air, Maryland 21014
Tel: 734-6440

3. Mr. & Mrs. John W. Gayley
2605 Creswell Road
Bel Air, Maryland 21014
Tel: 734-6249

4. Eastern Christian College
(Attn: Jeff Bullock)
Creswell Road
Bel Air, Maryland 21014
Tel: 734-7727

HA-1755

Harford Furnace
Harford complex

Rte. 543

Goat Hill Rd

Interstate 95

29 MI TO US 40
ARDRETTEN 0.6 MI

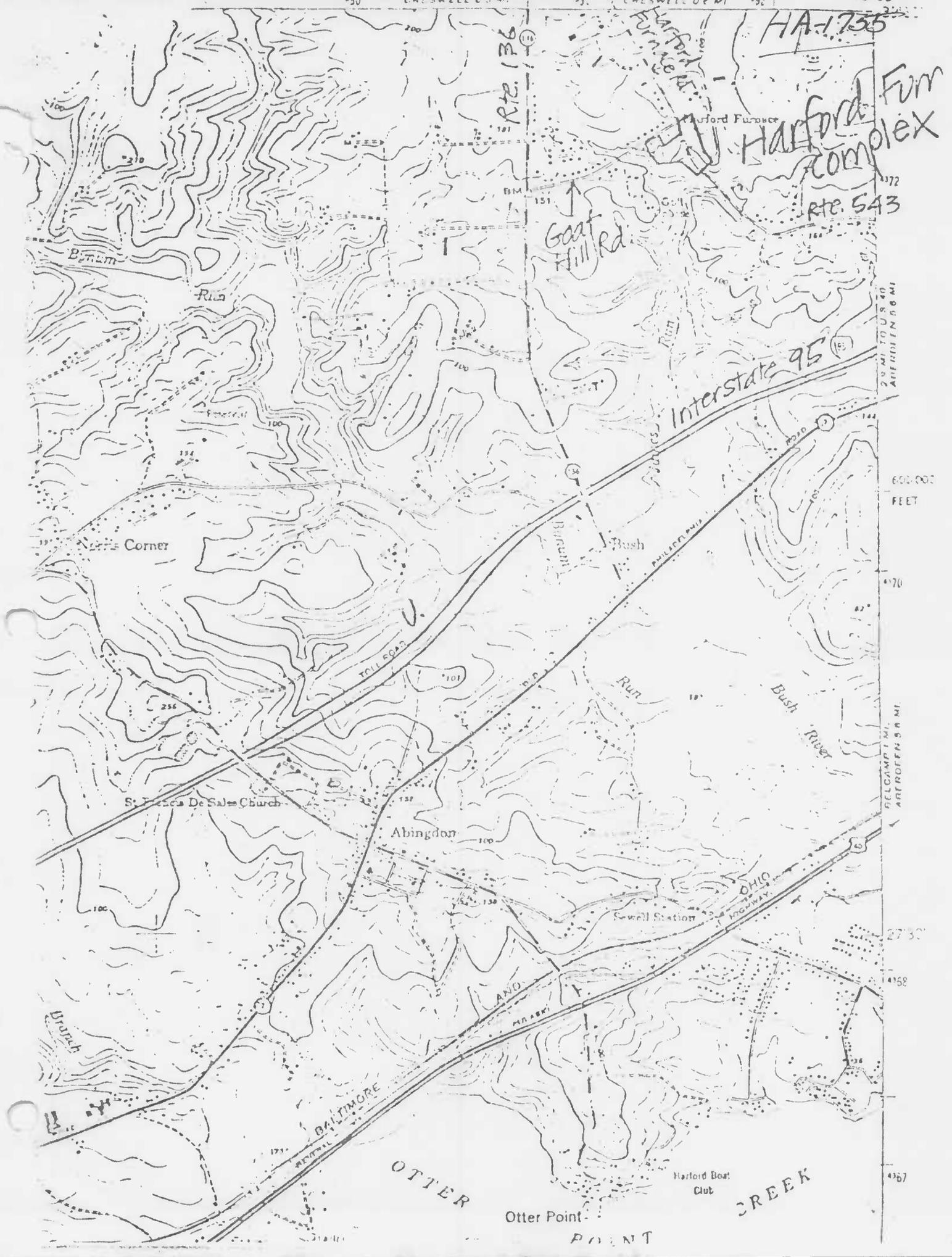
600,000
FEET

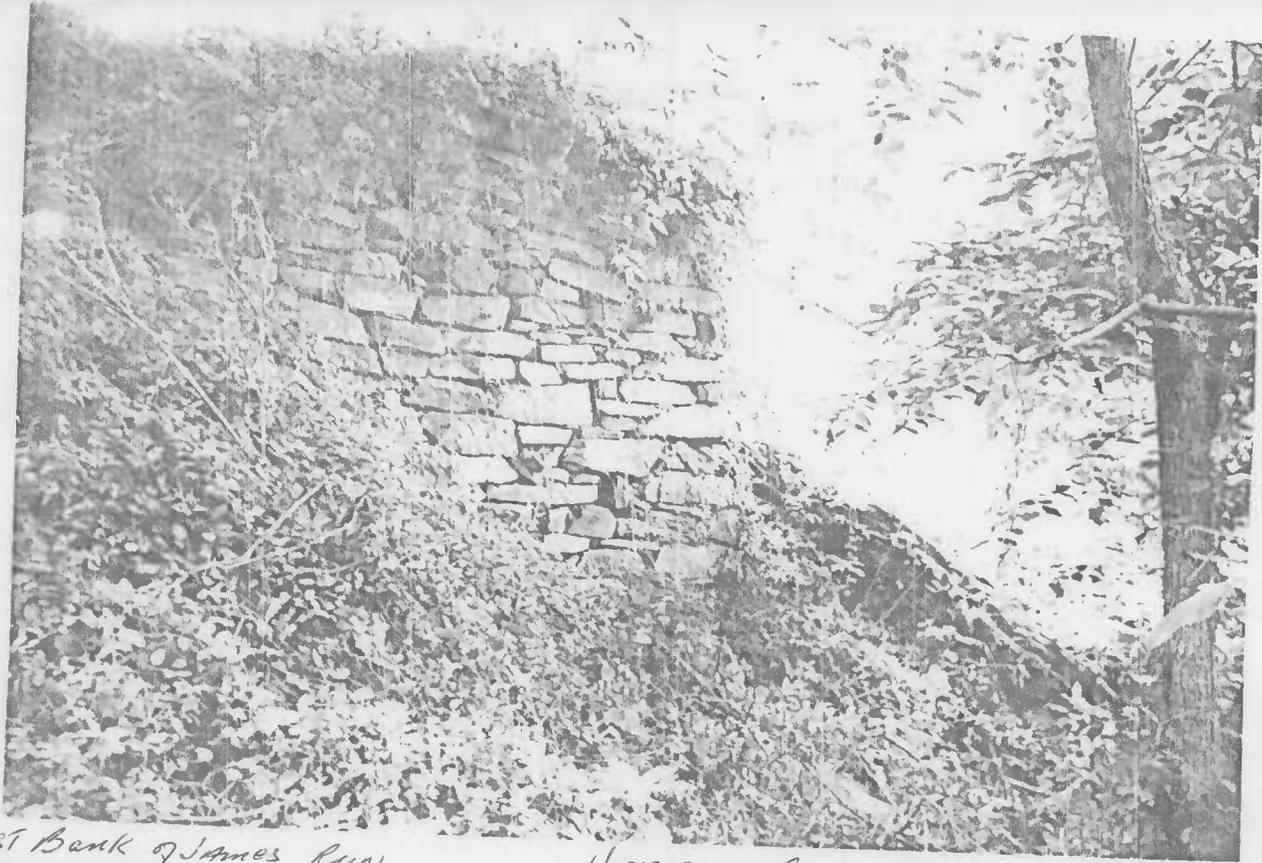
RELCAMP 1 MI
ARDRETTEN 3.8 MI

27 30'

4158

4167





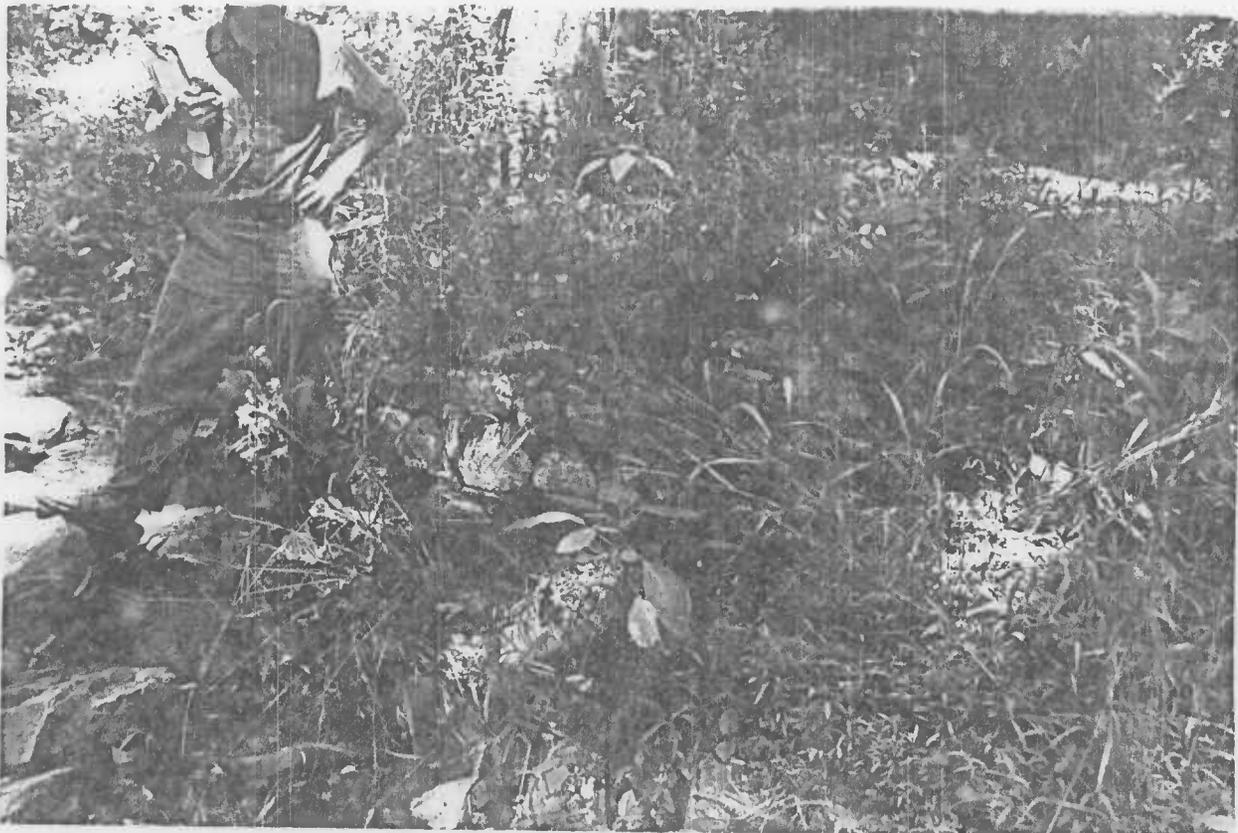
WEST Bank of James Run

HARFORD FURNACE - A - 125 - 1755



WEST Bank of James Run

HARFORD FURNACE - A - 125 - 1755

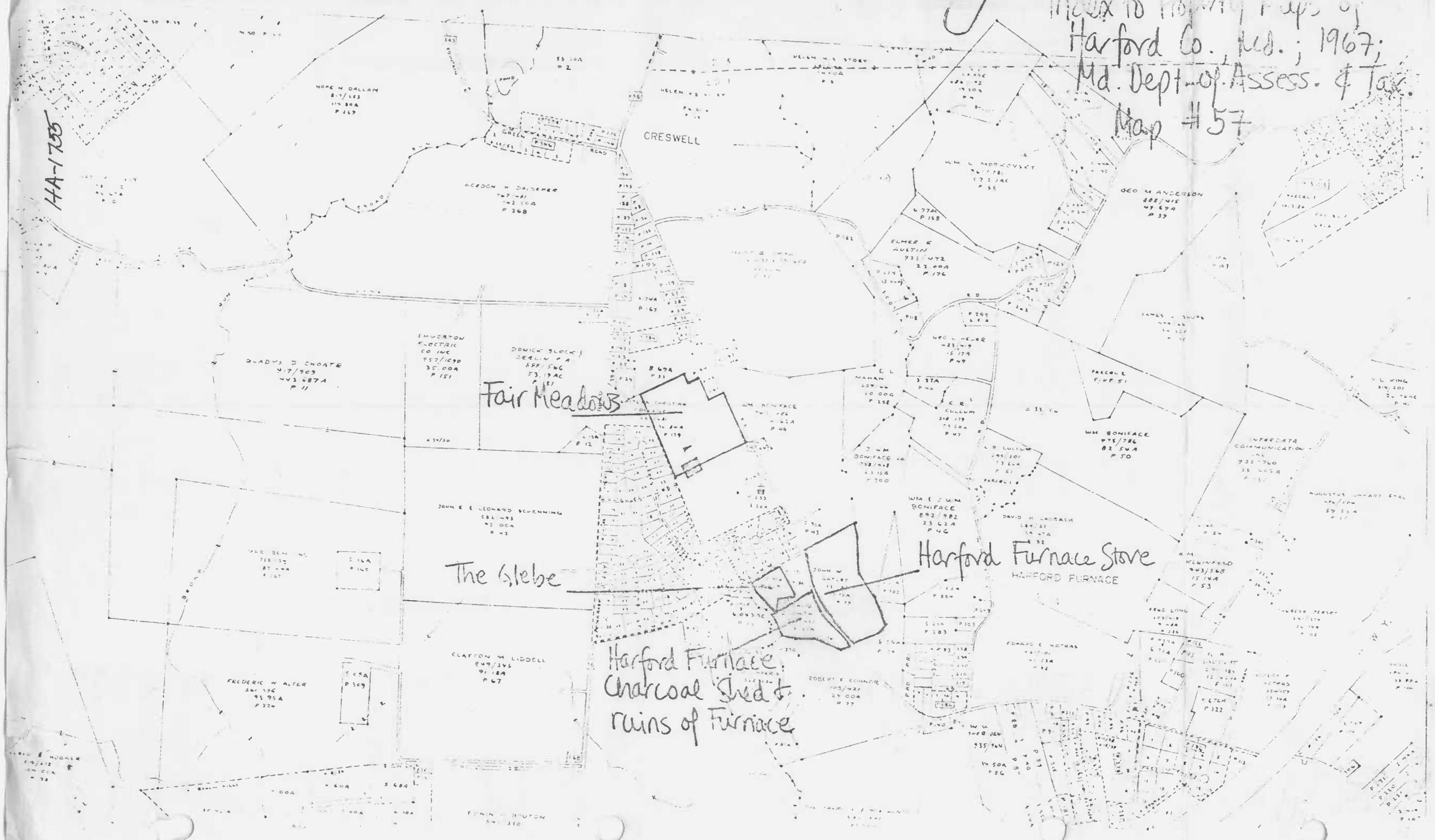


WEST BANK OF JAMES RUN

Gaylord Jurnane HA-1254 1955

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Md. Dept. of Assess. & Tax.
Map #57

HA-1700



CRESWELL

Fair Meadows

The Glebe

Harford Furnace
Charcoal Shed &
ruins of Furnace

Harford Furnace Stone
HARFORD FURNACE

Wm L. Morikovsky
151/178
151/178
P 35



Harford Furnace HD

HA-1735

Harford Co, MD

C. Weeks

12/89

Harford Co Dept. of Planning + Zoning

Store - N facade

2/11



Harford Furnace H.D.

HA. 1755

Harford Co. MD

C. Weets

12/89

Harford Co Dept of Planning & Zoning

Store E facade

1/11



Hartford Furnace HD

HA-1755

Hartford Co, MD

C Weeks

12/89

Hartford Co Dept of Planning + Zoning

land scape firm store

4/11



Hartford Furnace HD

HA-1755

Hartford Co., MD

C Weeks

12/89

Hartford Co. Dept of Planning & Zoning

10-1 scope from Stone

3/11



Harford Furnace HD

HA-1755

Harford Co MD

C. Weeks

12/89

Harford Co Dept of Planning
& Zoning

Archaeological sites

5/1



Harford Furnace HD

HA-1755

Harford County, MD

C. Weeks

12/89

Harford Co Dept of Planning & Zoning

Archaeological Sites

6/11



Hartford Furnace HD

MA-1755

Hartford Co. MD

C. Weeks

12/89

Hartford Co. Dept. of Planning, & Zoning

The Globe ~~190~~⁶⁴ facade

7/11



Hartford Fulcrum HD

HA-1755

Hartford Co. MD

C. Week. 12/89

Hartford Co Dept of Planning & Zoning

TR Globe - E facade

8/11



Harford Furnace HD

HA-1755

Harford Co., MD

C. Weeks 12/89

Harford Co. Dept. of Planning + Zoning

The Globe - W facade

9/11



Harford Furnace HD

HA 1755

Harford Co, MD

C Weeks 12/89

Harford Co Dept of Planning & Zoning

76 Globe - house, spring house, out bldg.

10/11

(HA-871)

(HA-872)



Harford Furnace HD

HA-1755

Harford Co, MD

C Weeks 12/89

Harford Co Dept of Planning & Zoning

76 Globe - Springs Lane

11/11

(HA-872)