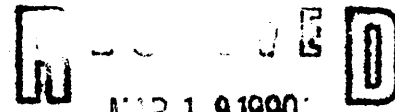


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 18). 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 Elkridge Furnace Complex
other names/site number HO-367

2. Location

street & number 5730 & 5741-5745 Furnace Ave., 5735 Race Road N/A not for publication
city, town Elkridge N/A vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Howard code 027 zip code 21227

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>6</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>6</u>	<u>0</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] Signature of certifying official 3/14/90 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. Patrick Andrews 6/28/90
 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 [Signature] Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

HO-367

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)**Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)**

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
 DOMESTIC/institutional housing
 COMMERCE/TRADE/office
 INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility

VACANT/not in use

7. Description**Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)****Materials (enter categories from instructions)**

Federal
 Greek Revival

foundation brick
 walls brick
 roof asphalt
 other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Elkrige Furnace Complex comprises the six remaining buildings of an iron furnace which operated from the 18th century into the 1860s. Included are a large and refined 2 1/2 story side passage double-pile Federal/Greek Revival house, the residence of the furnace owner, constructed ca. 1835; a frame dwelling of approximately the same date which probably accommodated a manager or clerk; a 2 1/2 story, 5-bay center-passage company store and hotel or dormitory for furnace workers; two nineteenth century 14' x 16' plank outbuildings, possibly slave quarters; and a mid-19th century brick duplex worker's dwelling. The complex retains a high degree of integrity.

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Section number 7 Page 7.1GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Owner's Residence, ca. 1835

Located on the north side of Furnace Avenue, between the road and the Patapsco River, the main house is a large 2 1/2 story brick side-passage double-pile dwelling with a two story kitchen wing. The principal (south) facade is laid in Flemish bond with extremely fine mortar joints and gauged brick jack arches. The south facade is three bays wide, with the entrance in the east bay. This entrance features fine transitional Federal-Green Revival detailing, and consists of double leaf doors with five panels each, flanked by narrow sidelights within a broad architrave. The door panels are recessed with Grecian ovolo panel molds. The sidelights have oval leaded tracery. The architrave is unmolded, except for a heavy Grecian ovolo at the edge of the jamb; the strips between the jamb and sidelights terminate in faceted corner blocks.

The other openings on both the first and second stories hold large 6/6 sash windows with half-round molded frames and wooden sills. A Colonial Revival porch with turned columns spans the facade; beneath the porch, 8-pane cellar windows with early iron bars are aligned below the first-floor window openings.

A two-course corbeled cornice marks the eave. The gable roof has a prominent overhang, probably the result of a Victorian period renovation; the roof framing, however, appears to remain unaltered. A late-19th-century clipped-gable dormer is centered on the south slope just above the eave; the triangular space under the shallow pitched dormer is sheathed in German siding with a central 6/6 sash.

Brick interior chimney stacks with corbeled caps; emerge from the roof about midway up the south and north slopes. Their location, offset to the east of center, reflects the unusual placement of the fireplaces against the masonry partition wall between the stair passage and the principal rooms; a more typical arrangement would locate the fireplaces against the gable end wall.

The west elevation, like all the other walls of the house, is laid in 5-course bond. The west gable is four bays wide, with two large 6/6 windows to the north of center and one to the south; the southernmost bay is unfenestrated. This pattern characterizes both the first and second stories. Eight-pane cellar windows are aligned below the first-floor openings; the northernmost window is closed with a pair of batten shutters hung on strap hinges, and the others have early iron bars. All openings have plain (i.e., not gauged) jack arches; window frames have a half-round profile and wooden sills.

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A large semicircular window is centered in the upper gable, comprising a 6/6 sash flanked by fixed multipane lunettes set in an arched openings. The peak of the gable overhang is clipped.

The north slope of the roof has a single gable-roofed dormer with 6/6 sash located to the west of center.

A two-story, three bay kitchen wing extends to the north. Its west wall is flush with the west gable of the main house, and the brickwork appears to be continuous, indicating a single period of construction. On the first story, a transomed entrance is located slightly south of center, flanked on either side by 6/6 windows. A Victorian one-bay shed-roofed porch sheltered the entrance until recently; a flight of four granite steps to a granite deck remain. A bulkhead entrance in the south bay provides access to the cellar, lighted by an 8-pane window in the north bay. First floor and cellar level openings have jack arches. Three 6/6 windows are ranged across the second story, below a two-course corbeled cornice. The west slope of the gable roof has two gabled dormers with 6/6 sash; Grecian ovolo-plus-fillet molding decorates their eaves and rake, with short returns on the front.

The north gable wall of the kitchen is unfenestrated. A two-story gallery comprises the eastern third of this elevation, recessed within the unbroken pitch of the roof. The triangular area above the ceiling of the gallery is enclosed with plain weatherboards. Beaded, tapered rakeboards follow the slope; an interior chimney with corbeled cap rises from the peak of the gable.

The east elevation of the kitchen wing is spanned by the gallery mentioned above. At the first-floor level, this porch has turned columns which appear early, and a recently rebuilt brick deck; on the upper level, there is a balustrade with rectangular balusters and an oval-section rail; the porch posts are square up to the handrail, and turned above it. There is a board ceiling on the first level, while the gallery ceiling is finished with plaster. Under the porch, in the east elevation, there is a transomed kitchen entrance flanked by 6/6 windows on the first level, and two doors on the second level providing independent access from the second-floor passage and chamber, with a 6/6 window in the north bay. Early louvered shutters survive in this protected location. Entrances at the south end of the porch provide access to and from the main house on both levels. A gabled dormer is located to the north of center on the east slope of the roof.

The north elevation of the main house is entirely covered by the kitchen wing and integral gallery. One corbel course is just visible at cornice level above the roof of the wing, but the Victorian eave overhang conceals most of this treatment.

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The east gable of the main house has two barred cellar windows. Entrances with six-panel doors are offset to the south of center on both the first and second stories; although both of these entrances are well above ground level, there is no readily observable evidence of a former porch or stair or porch serving them. On the second story, a 6/6 window located to the right of the door lights the stair passage; there is a pair of smaller 6/6 windows in the gable peak. The clipped gable overhang seen on the west elevation is repeated on this side.

The interior is organized in a side passage plan, with the passage running the depth of the house along the east side, and two equal sized rooms opening off the passage on the west.

The first floor is characterized by an extremely high level of refinement in decorative detailing, reflecting transitional Federal-Greek Revival influence. The stair passage is the most elaborately decorated public space, and sets the tone for the rooms which open off it. Six-panel doors have shallow-fielded panels with Grecian-ovolo-plus-fillet panel molds, and are framed by complex symmetrically molded architraves with corner blocks enriched by an unusual four-leaf foliated motif in full relief. A heavy plaster cornice incorporating several classical molding profiles encircles the passage; around the ceiling within the cornice, the architrave molding and corner blocks repeated in plaster. Plaster molding divides the ceiling into three panels, each with a circular medallion with profiles derived from the cornice molding; the central medallion is larger and features an elaborate grapevine motif. The stepped baseboard is capped by a double Grecian ovolo and fillet.

The two-run stair rises against the east wall. Slender tapered tiger maple balusters carry an oval-section walnut handrail which ends in a scroll at the "squirrel cage" newel.

The step ends are decorated with scrollwork, and the area under the carriage is paneled, with panel profiles and molds matching those found in the doors. At the north end of the passage, an original louvered door under the stair landing opens into a small vestibule affording communication between the dining room, cellar, and porch. It is noteworthy that the corner blocks in this small service area are plain, lacking the foliated element.

The south parlor and north dining room exhibit a level of finish consistent with that established in the passage. Architrave and baseboard trim are identical, and the plaster cornice and ceiling treatments are also the same except that these rooms have a single central medallion without the grapevine motif. Large 6/6 windows are set in splayed jambs with a heavy bead at the edge; the area below each window has a single horizontal panel matching the door panels. A pair of large double leaf doors with eight panels each is centered in the partition separating these two rooms.

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The parlor and dining room are heated by fireplaces with Classical mantels of black marble. As noted above, these interior fireplaces are backed up against the east wall of these rooms, i.e. the partition separating them from the passage, a highly unusual configuration.

A door in the west corner of the north wall of the dining room opens into a large pantry, through which access is gained to the kitchen. The north gable wall of the kitchen is dominated by a large cooking fireplace which retains an early iron crane. To the left of the fireplace, original built-in cabinets occupy the area between the chimney breast and the west wall.

The south wall of the kitchen is a board partition with three doors+ to a closet on the east, a winder stair in the approximate center, and the pantry on the west.

The winder stair rises from the kitchen to a small cross-passage, with a door to the upper level of the gallery at its east end and a modern bathroom inserted at the west end. A chamber over the kitchen opens off the north side of the passage. This room is heated by a fireplace in the north gable wall. An elaborate Greek Revival mantel, with symmetrically molded pilasters supporting a paneled frieze and complex-molded shelf, framing an outstanding iron fireplace insert bearing the mark of Ellicott's Elkridge Furnace. Original closets flank the fireplace (the one to the left has been enlarged); the interior plaster shows evidence of original shelving.

The main stair rises to a broad landing which has a door in the north wall opening onto the upper level of the gallery. The stair turns and continues to the second-floor passage, which is lighted by a 6/6 window in the west wall; next to this window, there is a door opening to the outside, although there is no evidence on the exterior of the former porch or gallery this door would have served, nor in fact of any provision for such a porch which may have been intended but not realized. The passage features decorative detailing consistent with that of the first floor.

Two chambers open off the passage to the west, and there is another small room at the south end of the passage. The chambers are heated by fireplaces with Greek Revival influenced mantels, comprising columns supporting bulls-eye side blocks flanking a symmetrically molded frieze and complex molded shelf. The architrave and baseboard trim is similar to that downstairs, but slightly simplified; the corner blocks have bull's eyes, not foliated motifs, and the baseboard profile lacks one element. The small unheated room at the end of the passage has a 3-pane transom over the door, and a shallow built-in cabinet has narrow double-leaf doors.

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The half-story of the main block contains four small, simply finished rooms. Two of these have fireplaces with backband surrounds and molded shelves; the other two are unheated. There are two unheated rooms in the half-story of the kitchen wing.

Company Store and Hotel or Dormitory, 2nd quarter 19th Century

Abutting the main house on the east is a 2 1/2 story, five-bay, gable roofed building constructed of brick laid in 5-course bond. This building is labeled "store" on Martenet's 1860 map, and was probably constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century. The south facade, facing Furnace Avenue, has a central entrance with a (replacement) door framed by narrow panels and surmounted by a transom. A heavy twisted iron bar runs across the transom. The entrance is flanked by pairs of 6/6 windows in half-round molded frames, with jack arch lintels and wooden sills. A hipped porch spans the three center bays. Five 6/6 windows are ranged across the second story. The eaves are finished with a box cornice with a cove crown mold, cove-and-bead bed mold, and a plain fascia.

The main house adjoins the west gable end of this building about two-thirds of the way back. There is a single 6/6 window centrally located at both second floor and attic level. A corbeled interior end chimney, is set back to the north of the ridge.

The north elevation, oriented to the Patapsco River, is similar to the south facade, with a transomed entrance in the central bay flanked on either side by two 6/6 windows. The first-floor windows retain flat-paneled shutters with the unusual feature of iron strap reinforcements across the inner face of the lower panels, and hardware for barring them from inside. This feature, and the iron bar across the south transom, reflect a concern with security consistent with the building's commercial use.

The east gable elevation has a small transomed entrance in the north corner, and bulkhead at the south end. The bulkhead retains its original beaded batten doors in a beaded surround behind a later granite structure with steel doors. There is evidence that a small gable-roofed addition formerly existed against the northern half of this elevation. The upper stories each have a centered 6/6 window, and an interior end chimney is offset to the north of the ridge.

The interior is laid out in a center passage plan, with two unequal-sized rooms on either side. The winder stair near the north end of the passage is the result of a post-Victorian reorientation; evidence suggests that the original stair ran in a steep, straight flight from just inside the north door.

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The partition which formerly separated the southeast and northeast rooms has been removed, but its location is apparent on the ceiling joists. The northeast room was the smaller of the two, and had a plastered ceiling. This room was heated (the fireplace mantel has been lost) and finished with symmetrically-molded architrave trim with bull's-eye corner blocks. This room was accessible both through the center passage, and also by means of an independent entrance from outside, located in the east gable wall facing the furnace.

The southeast room was considerably larger and less finely detailed. This room was unheated, and the ceiling joists were left exposed with beaded edges. Window and door frames in this room (and in the two western first-floor rooms as well as the south end of the passage) have simple double-half-round trim.

Two rooms open off the west side of the passage. As on the east side, the northwest room is heated while the southwest room is not. It appears that these two rooms did not originally communicate with one another. The northwest room has a doorway to the main house in the west gable wall.

Architectural evidence suggests that the buildings's primary orientation was to the north, toward the river. The north end of the passage has more formal detailing than the south end, and the stair originally rose from just inside the north door. The small northwest room is the most carefully finished of the four rooms on the first floor; its level of finish, and the independent entrance, suggest that this room functioned as a public space, perhaps an office. The unheated south rooms may have held merchandise, and the northwest room -- heated and communicating directly with the main house -- may have served as a counting room.

The upper stories contain sleeping chambers. Local tradition holds that the building functioned as a hotel; this may be correct, but a dormitory for furnace workers would be an equally likely interpretation. On the second story, the two north rooms are larger than the south rooms, and feature fireplaces with Greek Revival mantels, symmetrical architrave trim with bull's-eye corner blocks, and beaded baseboards. The three south rooms are unheated, and have double-half-round trim and plain baseboards. The two unheated rooms in the half-story have peg rails in addition to woodwork like that of the second floor south rooms. The west attic room retains a beaded batten door.

Plank Outbuildings (2), Nineteenth Century

Northwest of the house are two 14' x 16' one-story gable-roofed outbuildings, of dovetailed plank construction on stone foundations. The one just west of the kitchen wing has a two-bay facade, with a beaded-batten door in a beaded frame in its left bay and a 6/6 window to the right, closed with a batten shutter. The west gable is unfenestrated. The north elevation has a

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Continuation SheetElkridge Furnace Complex
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single 6/6 window opening, approximately centered, with a batten shutter. An exterior chimney stack formerly rose against the east gable; to the right of the chimney location, a small batten door, probably reached by a ladder, affords the only access to the loft. The building is sheathed in circular-sawn weatherboards, secured with machine nails. Where this siding has been removed, as on the south elevation, traces of whitewash and red paint remain on the planks; the east gable, facing the kitchen, retains evidence of an early exterior finish of smooth plaster. The building is constructed of pitted planks which were evidently reused, as they exhibit numerous plugged one-inch holes at approximately regular intervals, as well as several open mortises distributed at random.

The interior of this building is finished with plaster over riven lath secured with machine nails. The floor is excavated to about a foot below grade and paved with brick. The remains of a large brick fireplace are centered on the east wall, flanked by brick facing up to about waist height. Window and door frames are finished with a narrow band of molding primarily federal in character. Several carved hanging pegs are placed in various locations around the room. There is no evidence of interior access to the loft, which is also plastered.

The other outbuilding, located about 40' to the west, is identical in form and construction but exhibits a much lower degree of interior finish. Here the floor is dirt, the walls and ceiling merely whitewashed, and there is no evidence of decorative architrave trim. A crude stair is located in the northwest corner; although this is clearly a modern stair, the header is mortised into the top gable plank and ceiling joists in such a way as to suggest it is in an original location. In the loft, the gable studs are tenoned into the top plank and toe-nailed against the end rafters with machine nails. A squarish 4-pane window is offset to the south in the east gable; a small door is centered in the west gable. The common rafters are hewn from reused timber; some are lapped at the ridge but an equal number are mitered, and there is no discernable pattern to the distribution of the two types.

Manager or Clerk's House, ca. 1835

Opposite the main house at 5730 Furnace Avenue is a 2 1/2 story gable-roofed frame side-passage single pile dwelling with an original kitchen ell. This building is sheathed in wide weatherboards, and features a small pedimented portico over its transomed entrance. The interior retains the majority of its original decorative detailing, which reflects a period and stylistic influences consistent with that of the main house, albeit on a lesser scale. It is a reasonable assumption that this house accommodated a manager or clerk associated with the furnace operations in the second quarter of the 19th century.

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Continuation Sheet**

Elkridge Furnace Complex
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Brick Duplex, mid 19th Century

South of the furnace site, at 5730 Race Road, stands a two-story brick duplex with a low-pitched gable roof, which presumably housed furnace workers in the mid-19th century. This building has been extensively altered with the conversion to a single family dwelling in the early 20th century, and more recently by the application of blue synthetic siding, but nevertheless retains sufficient integrity of form, materials, and location to reflect its association with the manufacturing complex.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.9

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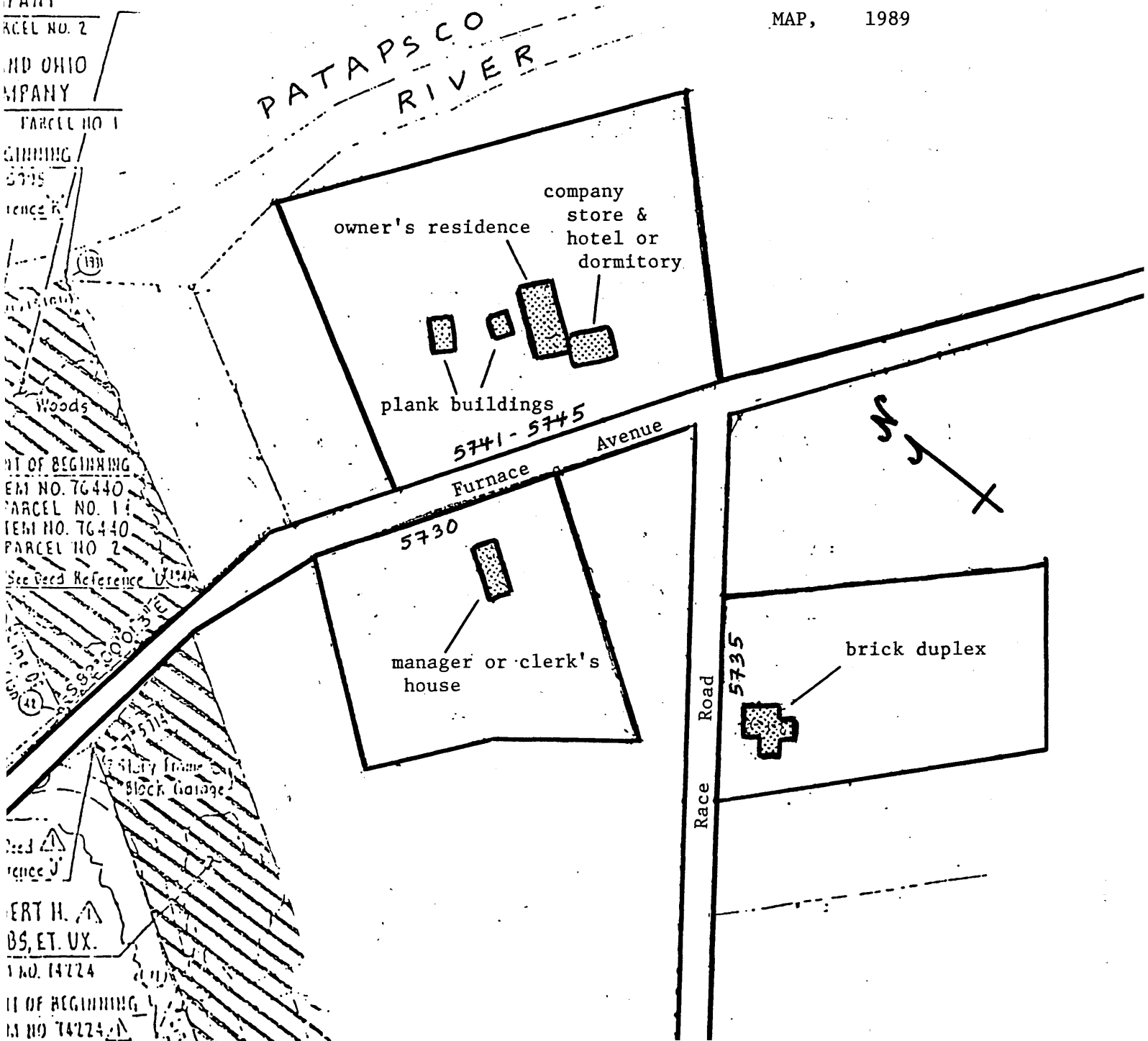
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RESOURCE SKETCH
MAP, 1989

OHIO
COMPANY
PARCEL NO. 2
AND OHIO
COMPANY
PARCEL NO. 1
MINING
5735
Woods
POINT OF BEGINNING
TENT NO. 76440
PARCEL NO. 1
TENT NO. 76440
PARCEL NO. 2
See Deed Reference U1947
ERT H. A.
BS, ET. UX.
T.D. 14724
POINT OF BEGINNING
TENT NO. 74224



8. Statement of Significance

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)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

c.1835 -1868

N/A

Industry

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 Elkridge Furnace Complex is significant for the architectural character of some of its buildings and for its association with the iron industry in nineteenth century Maryland. Architecturally, the owner's residence is an unusually sophisticated example of a second-quarter nineteenth century house for then-rural Howard County. Characterized by refined Federal-Greek Revival woodwork, the house has an unusual interior chimney placement, ornate ceiling plaster work, double doors between the first floor parlors, and stone mantels. Adding to architectural significance are two buildings of dovetailed plank construction. These buildings are rare examples of a form of construction once believed to be relatively common. Historically, the Elkridge Furnace Complex adds to our knowledge of the iron industry. The complex buildings reflect domestic aspects of the managers and workers plus insights into the commercial aspect. Of particular note is the company store and hotel dormitory. This building with its high degree of integrity of plan and features permits inferences regarding the building's functions. Especially noteworthy are the early security devices and the hierarchy of finishes reflecting the status of various rooms. The only approximately comparable building known in the state is the Harford Furnace Store in Harford County which has been extensively altered.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

HA-367

Howard County Land Records, Courthouse, Ellicott City, MD.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis (statewide and Howard County).

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

Acreeage of property approximately 6 acres
USGS quad Relay, MD

UTM References

A

1	8
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3	5	2	9	3	0
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4	3	4	1	5	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

D

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheets No. 10.1, 10.2, 10.3

Boundary Justification

The nominated property consists of the three detached parcels upon which the historic resource stand. The surrounding parcels are characterized by mostly twentieth century houses and commercial buildings - all non-furnace associated - many of which have been or will be demolished. Areas along the river are now Howard County park land.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter E. Kurtze, Historic Sites Survey Administrator
organization Maryland Historical Trust date 1989
street & number 21 State Circle telephone (301) 974-5000
city or town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Elkridge Furnace Complex
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Section number 8 Page 8.1

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Agricultural/Industrial Transition A. D. 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Economic (Commercial and Industrial)

Resource Type:

Category: buildings

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

COMMERCE/TRADE/office

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.2

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Section number 8 Page 8.2HISTORIC CONTEXT:

The tract of which the land associated with the Elkridge Furnace Complex is a part was originally surveyed by Robert Hughes and resurveyed by James McCubbin in 1744. McCubbins' property was incorporated into a 1730-acre tract known as "Walker's Inheritance" through a resurvey by Dr. James Walker in 1744. Elkridge Furnace was established by Caleb Dorsey, who bought a portion of the Walker property at an unknown date. By 1768 the furnace required rebuilding, which was accomplished by a Dr. Howard.

The property changed hands many times into the first quarter of the 19th century. By 1820, the furnace was operated by John and Andrew Ellicott. The Ellicotts rebuilt the furnace to a much larger capacity, enabling them to produce 16,000 tons of pig iron in 1826. In 1836, the Ellicotts purchased the complex from Nehemiah Rowles. The furnace continued to be operated by Jonathan Ellicott and Sons until 1854 when Henry William Ellicott sold the property to Robert Howard.

The buildings comprising the present Elkridge Furnace Complex were in all likelihood constructed during the Ellicotts' tenure. Stylistic features in conjunction with construction technology suggest that the main house, outbuildings, manager's dwelling and store/dormitory were all built within a fairly close time frame centered on the mid-1830s.

Robert Howard sold the property to the Great Falls Iron Company in 1858 for \$71,000. The transaction included "all personal property of Robert Howard. . .horses, mules, oxen, wagons and carts, hay, straw, grain, feed, manure and farming utensils, furnace tools, fixtures and machinery, engine and boilers, baskets and barrows with materials for the manufacture of iron ore, coal, wood, shells. Fire brick, old iron, iron pipe, patterns, flasks, etc. and the stack of good wares and merchandise in the store of the said Howard at Elkridge Landing": (Deed of 25 Jan., 1858 - liber 19, folio 132). Martenet's 1860 map of Howard County shows the complex as a dozen or more buildings along Furnace Avenue to the west and are indicated as belonging to the Great Falls Iron Company. These buildings, probably workers' houses, have not survived.

The Patapsco River flooded in 1868, destroying the furnace. The property passed to Robert H. Brown in 1887. Brown was probably responsible for the Victorian alterations to the main house which included the Furness-inspired clipped dormer and gable eaves.

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Brown sold the property to Joseph Toomey, Jr. in 1904; it remained in the Toomey family until 1971, when it was sold to Irwin Lowe. The property was acquired by the State of Maryland in the 1980s.

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BEGINNING FOR THE First on the East side of the Elkridge Road at the Southeast corner of a lot conveyed by Robert H. Brown and his wife, to Joseph H. Toomey and wife by Deed dated December 21, 1904 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber WWLC 80, folio 229, thence running along the East side of said road South 51 1/4 degrees East 18.95 perches to a fence corner, thence along said fence North 53 degrees East 16 perches to the Southwest bank of the Patapsco River thence along the water of said river North 47 degrees West 23 3/4 perches to the end of the second line of said parcel from Robert H. Brown and his wife to Joseph H. Toomey and his wife, thence reversing said line South 36 degrees West 17 perches to the place of beginning containing therein 2.2 acres of land more or less. The improvements thereon being now known as 5741-45 Furnace Avenue.

Being the same lot of ground which by Deed dated July 13, 1987 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County, Maryland in Liber 1705 Folio 156, was granted and conveyed by Irwin Lowe and Patsy A. Lowe, his wife to the Grantors herein.

BEGINNING FOR THE Second at an iron pipe heretofore set on the south edge of the country road known as Race Road, the said point being at 184.42 feet on the second or south 59-1/2 West 36.3 perches line of that land, the land herein described being a part thereof, which by deed dated February 27, 1906 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber No. 81, folio 561, etc., was granted and conveyed by March M. Dempster to James N. Fitzgerald and Lizzie V. Fitzgerald, his wife, and running with the said road and reversely with a part of the said second line to the origin thereof, as now surveyed: (1) North 63 degrees, 19 minutes 36 seconds East 184.42 feet to a stone heretofore set, thence leaving the said road and running reversely with the first and sixth lines of the said land, (2) South 35 degrees 23 minutes 24 seconds East 364.68 feet, (3) South 80 degrees 49 minutes 36 seconds West 48.50 feet to the northeastern end of that land, which by deed dated May 26, 1970 and recorded among the said Land Records in Liber No. 533, folio 42, etc., was granted and conveyed by Marie Fitzgerald to Howard County (Department of Sewers) and running reversely with the tenth or South 45 degrees 20 minutes 48 seconds East 5.58 foot line of the said land; (4) North 35 degrees 58 minutes 42 seconds West 5.58 feet, thence running reversely with the ninth, eighth and a part of the seventh lines of the said conveyance to Howard County, thence with a curve to the left; (5) RADIUS - 230.00 feet subtended by the Chord: South 71 degrees 17 minutes 57 seconds West 71.74 feet, (6) South 62 degrees 19 minutes 36 seconds West 60.93 feet to a point on a straight line projection of the second or South 35 degrees 25 minutes 24 seconds East 320.11 foot line of that line, which by deed dated April 22, 1971 and recorded among the said Land Records in Liber No. 556, folio 40, etc., was granted and conveyed by Marie I. Fitzgerald to Tilden O. Yancy and Rosetta M. Yancy, his wife, thence running reversely with the said projection in combination with the said second line of the said conveyance to Yancy; (7) North 35 degrees 25 minutes 24 seconds West 332.21 feet to the point of beginning, containing 2.265 acres of land, more or less. The improvements thereon being known and designated as 5735 Race Road.

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This parcel of land is also shown on Minor Subdivision Plat No. M050 71, folio 12, filed in the Office of Planning and Zoning for Howard County, Maryland.

Being the same lot of ground which by Deed dated April 15, 1987 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber 1637 Folio 598 was granted and conveyed by Richard L. Spitznogle and Katherine A. Spitznogle, his wife to the grantors herein.

BEGINNING FOR THE Third on the West side of Furnace Road at the end of a line drawn South 23 degrees 30 minutes West 50.16 feet from a stone at the beginning of the land described in the deed dated December 21, 1904 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber W.W.L.C. No. 80, Folio 229, etc., from Robert H. Brown and others to Joseph H. Toomey, Jr. and wife, said point of beginning being also the beginning of a lot of ground conveyed on the 27th day of February 1906, by Mary M. Dempster to the said Joseph H. Toomey, Jr. and wife, and recorded among the land records of Howard County and running thence south 49 degrees 15 minutes East 120 feet, thence South 40 degrees 45 minutes west 247.57 feet, thence North 30 degrees 15 minutes West 126.91 feet to a stone, thence North 49 degrees 15 minutes West 115.50 feet thence North 40 degrees 45 minutes East 199.65 feet, thence South 52 degrees 31 minutes East 115.69 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.163 acres of land, more or less.

Being the same lot of ground which by deeds dated July 15, 1987 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber 1702 Folio 186 and Liber 1702 Folio 474 was granted and conveyed by Roy A. Bauman County, Inc. to the grantors herein.

BEING the same land which by Deed dated October 17, 1918 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber H.B.N. 106, Folio 159, was granted and conveyed by John Pitzinger and wife to Lewis C. Tommey and Fannie L. Tommey, his wife.

SAVING AND EXCEPTING therefrom all that lot of ground devised by Barbara Ellen Toomey to her daughter, Helen Lucy Tommey, by Item 1, Paragraph B of her Last Will and Testament, recorded in Wills Liber R.D. 6 at Folio 376.

BEING also all that lot devised to Lewis C. Toomey by his mother, Barbara Ellen Toomey, by Item 2, Paragraph A of her Last Will and Testament dated July 3, 1923 and duly admitted to probate by the Orphan's Court of Howard County in the Office of the Register of Wills in Wills Liber R.D. 6 at Folio 376.

BEING also a part of that property which by deed dated September 1, 1955 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber R.H.M. 273, Folio 138, was granted and conveyed by Daniel M. Murray, Jr. and Marshall Hunter Murray, his wife, to Lewis C. Tommey and Frances L. Toomey, his wife.

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The said Lewis C. Toomey departed this Life on or about January 19, 1961 owning said parcels of land as a tenant by the entirety with Frances L. Toomey.

BEING also all that parcel of ground which by deed dated April 23, 1968 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber W.H.W. 486, Folio 785, was granted and conveyed by Leroy A. Bauman and Carolyn B. Bauman, his wife, to Frances L. Toomey.

The said Frances L. Toomey departed this life intestate on November 2, 1968, leaving as her only heir at law the said Lewis C. Toomey, Jr., the Grantor herein.

BEING all those parcel of ground which by Deed dated October 3, 1973 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber C.M.P. No. 656, Folio 110, was granted and conveyed by Lewis C. Toomey, Jr. to Roy a Bauman Co., Inc.