

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 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street & number Creswell and Goat Hill roads N/A not for publication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 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:)
John J. Knouff 7/18/90

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

HA-1755

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.

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Section number 7 Page 7.1GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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 end, 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 sit 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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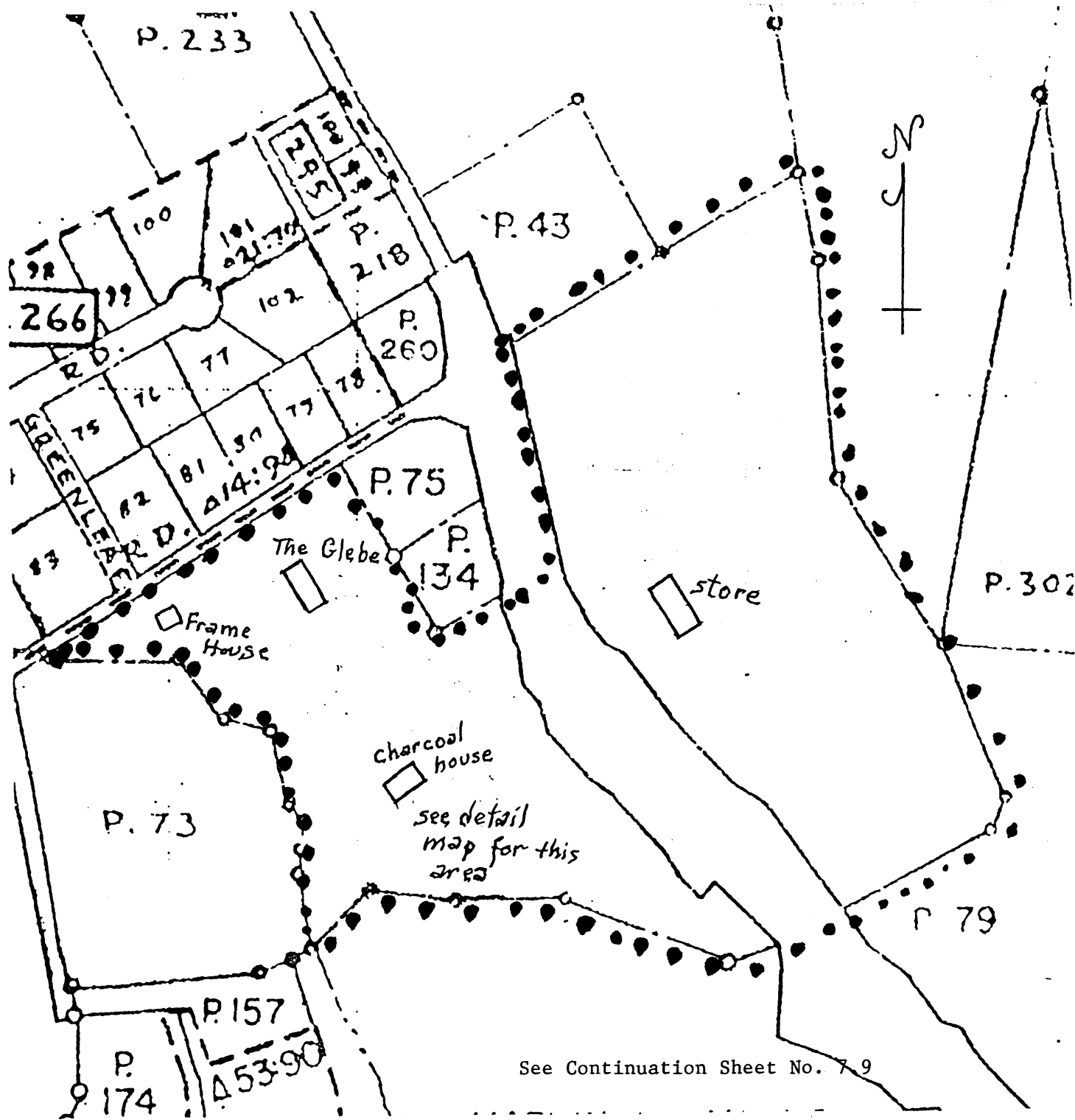
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RESOURCE SKETCH MAP



See Continuation Sheet No. 7.9

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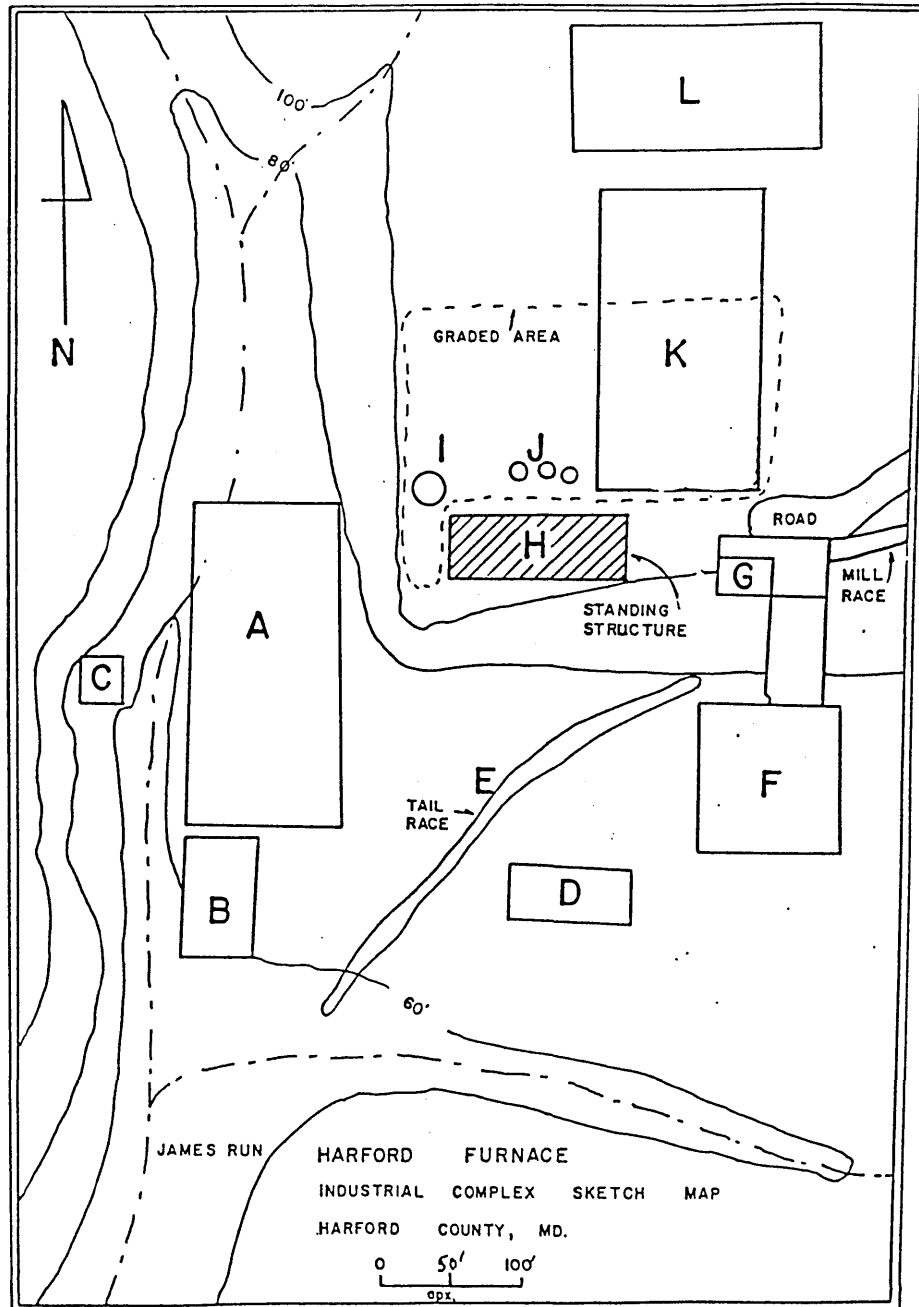
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Archeological Sites Map



See Continuation Sheet No. 7.10

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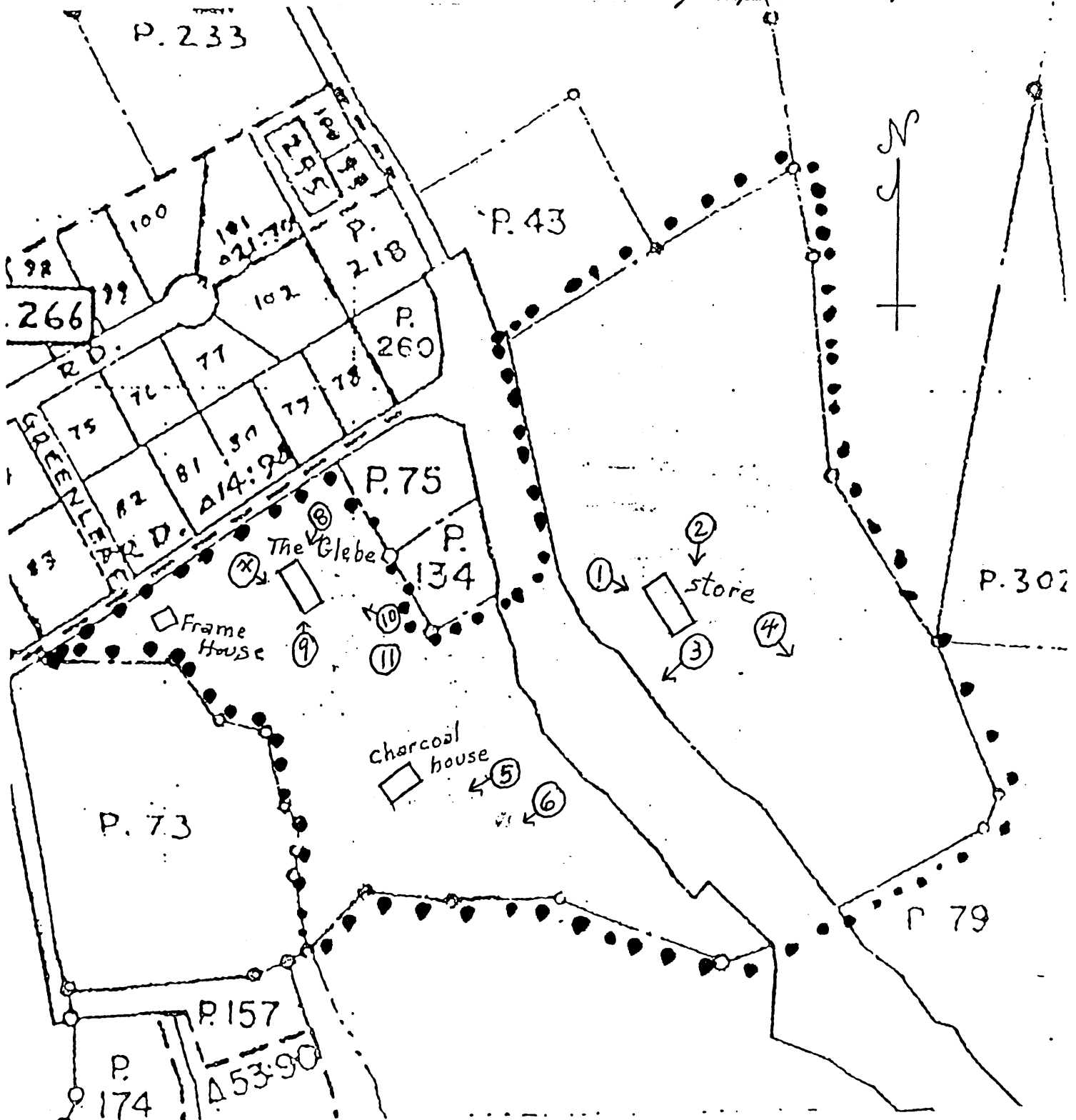
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Photograph Map



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

Acreeage of property approximately 32 acres
USGS quad: Edgewood, MD

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>

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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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.

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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 WG13:149.

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.

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BOUNDARY MAP
1989

