

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes _____
no

Property Name: Gunpowder Copper Works Springhouse Inventory Number: BA-3307
 Address: 10910 Harford Road (MD 147) Historic district: yes no
 City: Glen Arm Zip Code: 21057 County: Baltimore County
 USGS Quadrangle(s): White Marsh
 Property Owner: Maurice O. and Jane P. Brown Tax Account ID Number: 11-1600000480
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0046 Tax Map Number: 0062
 Project: MD 147 over Tributary to Gunpowder Falls Agency: MD State Highway Administration
 Agency Prepared By: MD State Highway Administration
 Preparer's Name: SHA Consultant Architectural Historian Rebecca Crew Date Prepared: 06/25/2015
 Documentation is presented in: MHT Survey and Compliance Files
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: _____ Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
 Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

For a description and historic context of the Gunpowder Copper Works Springhouse, please refer to the accompanying MIHP form.

The Gunpowder Copper Works Springhouse is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is a heavily reconstructed stone masonry structure that is not pivotal to the understanding of the Gunpowder Copper Works. Unlike the sheet mill, tilt and bolt mill, blacksmith shop, carpenter and turning shop, two refining shops, coal houses, and homes for workmen, and dam, the springhouse is not mentioned in descriptions of the copper works in deeds or advertisements. It is possible that the springhouse could be one of the shops, but research did not identify the a need for a small building located near a water source for the copper refining process, other than for powering the mill. If the structure called the springhouse had been a small mill, it has lost its character defining element of a water wheel. The Gunpowder Copper Works owned cattle (and pasture for the cattle), and the springhouse may have provided storage for dairy products produced by the cattle. As a springhouse that was part of a copper-refining industrial property, the springhouse is not a significant contribution to the understanding of the site, and it has further been altered by the alterations to the setting, surrounded by poured concrete walkways and paved parking. Thus the springhouse is not eligible under Criteria A or C as an example of early American industrial heritage. The springhouse is associated with Levi Hollingsworth, who can be considered a significant person in Baltimore's early industrial history, yet the springhouse is not directly

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Jim Tanenhaus ✓ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date 7/30/2015
[Signature] Reviewer, National Register Program Date 7/30/15

connected to the copper refinings process for which Hollingsworth gained his significance. Thus the springhouse is not eligible under Criterion B. and it was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this assessment.

The walled tributary and masonry footbridge adjacent the springhouse is also not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It was also restored in the 1970s, including a narrow arched masonry footbridge. References exist to the mill race at the Gunpowder Copper Works, but it is not evident that this is the primary mill race. The need for a masonry footbridge over the race has not been identified, but it may have been incorporated into a sluice gate to collect water in the tributary to then be released to power a mill. Contextual research shows stone masonry arches were common in early nineteenth century mill sites, but the narrow width of the footbridge are an unusual reconstruction that do not accurately represent the likely original site configuration. Thus the masonry footbridge is not eligible for listing under Criteria A or C as an example of early American industrial heritage. The walled tributary itself is undistinguished, and is not eligible under Criteria A or C. The walled tributary and footbridge, like the springhouse, are associated with Levi Hollingsworth, but are not primary sites related to his significance. They are not eligible under Criterion B. The walled tributary and footbridge were not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this assessment.

The boundary for the Gunpowder Copper Works Springhouse consists of part of the tax parcel on which it sits, west of Harford Road. The boundary includes the springhouse and masonry components of the tributary to Gunpowder Falls from approximately 30 feet upstream from the footbridge to the SHA right-of-way.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Capsule Summary

Gunpowder Copper Works Spring House

BA-3307

10910 Harford Road, Glen Arm, MD (Baltimore County)

Ca. 1810, reconstructed 1971

Private

The Gunpowder Copper Works Springhouse is a peripheral structure related to the more significant, but less extant Gunpowder Copper Works. The Gunpowder Copper Works is significant to understanding Maryland's early industrial history as one of the country's first successful copper rolling mills, but the remaining elements to the site are a highly altered tilt-hammer house; a dormitory, now a private residence; a highly altered manager's house; said springhouse and the walled tributary to Gunpowder Falls that flows by the springhouse. The history of the Gunpowder Copper Works illustrates the economic underpinning of the War of 1812 and the following decades, yet the industrial processes of the site are not readily visible due to the destruction of buildings, dams, mill races, and the removal of equipment.

The Gunpowder Copper Works Spring House is a vestige of one of the earliest copper rolling works in the United States. It is a heavily re-constructed, small, one-story masonry structure placed alongside a walled tributary to the Gunpowder Falls. A stone-arched masonry footbridge crosses the tributary adjacent to the springhouse.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3307

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Gunpowder Copper Works Spring House

other _____

2. Location

street and number 10910 Harford Road not for publication

city, town Glen Arm vicinity

county Baltimore

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

name Maurice O. and Jane P. Brown

street and number 10910 Harford Road telephone _____

city, town Glen Arm state MD zip code 21057

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Balt. Co. Land Records liber 5082 folio 630

city, town Towson, MD tax map 0062 tax parcel 0046 tax ID number 11-1600000480

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>2</u> sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>3</u> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u>1</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u>0</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-3307

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

The Gunpowder Copper Works Spring House is a vestige of one of the earliest copper rolling works in the United States. It is a heavily re-constructed, small, one-story masonry structure placed alongside a walled tributary to the Gunpowder Falls. An evenly graded and paved parking area fills most of the ground between Harford Road and the east elevation. A paved driveway passes the north side of the springhouse before turning north to reach the ca. 1971 ranch dwelling at 10910 Harford Road, which sits at a higher elevation.

The spring house's rectangular footprint is surrounded by modern alterations. A masonry stone wall forms a foundation planting bed along the spring house's east elevation. Poured concrete walkways abut the other three elevations. The spring house's masonry is rubble coursed, and a change in coursing pattern along the south gable end wall shows the reconstructed section.

The building's southwest corner is recessed, with a south-facing window. The west facing elevation contains the building's single entrance, consisting of a plain wood door located north of the recess. Two windows are north of the entrance. The north elevation bears a single window, and the east elevation, which faces Harford Road, has two evenly-spaced windows. The spring house's six small windows are uniform in size, with brown painted replacement wood sashes and stone ledges. Small square vents pierce the gable peak of the gable ends. Asphalt shingles cover the low-pitched gable roof.

The masonry lined walls of the tributary abut Small Structure No. 03056X0 which carries MD 147 over a tributary to the Gunpowder Falls. The stream's south wall is approximately 3 feet tall, and the north wall is approximately 6 feet tall. The stream bed is a weir of evenly-spaced rock ledges, bordered by narrow strips of grass. The distance between the two channel walls is approximately 8 feet. A masonry-arched pedestrian bridge crosses the stream directly southwest of the spring house. The pedestrian bridge and the spring house bear plaques documenting their 1973 restoration by Mr. Maurice O. Brown, Jr. and his wife Jane; the stonemason was Arthur W. Eyler.

The pedestrian bridge's narrow width is an unusual characteristic for a masonry structure. Archival images of nineteenth century mills commonly show masonry arches as varying parts of the buildings and site. A stone masonry arch would not be necessary to support only the weight of people crossing the bridge, but may have supported heavy materials or equipment. The arch may have also been used in combination with a gate to collect water behind the bridge as a dam.

8. Significance

Inventory No. _____

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates	1809-1883	Architect/Builder
Construction dates	1971	

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Overview

The Gunpowder Copper Works Springhouse is a peripheral structure related to the more significant, but less extant Gunpowder Copper Works. The Gunpowder Copper Works is significant to understanding Maryland's early industrial history as one of the country's first successful copper rolling mills, but the remaining elements to the site are a highly altered tilt-hammer house; a dormitory, now a private residence; a highly altered manager's house; said springhouse and the walled tributary to Gunpowder Falls that flows by the springhouse. The history of the Gunpowder Copper Works illustrates the economic underpinning of the War of 1812 and the following decades, yet the industrial processes of the site are not readily visible due to the destruction of buildings, dams, mill races, and the removal of equipment.

Property History

The Gunpowder Copper Works likely dates to 1809. It was established by Levi Hollingsworth on land that in 1808, Thomas B. Dorsey and Caleb Dorsey Goodwin advertised for sale (1). The site, of a farm with grist mill, twelve miles from Baltimore was part of Ridgely's Five Mile End, 745 acres patented to Charles Ridgely in 1766 (Patent Certificate 4150). Charles Ridgely held vast land holdings and did not reside on this parcel. Because he and his wife had no children, upon his death, this land was devised to his nephew William Goodwin. Upon William Goodwin's death, the land passed to Thomas B. Dorsey and Caleb Dorsey Goodwin.

Levi Hollingsworth (1765-1822) came from a well-connected Maryland family. The Hollingsworth family had operated mills in Cecil County as early as 1721. Levi's father, Zebulon Hollingsworth, Jr., was part of a large family of eleven brothers and two sisters including Col. Henry Hollingsworth of Elkton and the Philadelphia merchant Levi Hollingsworth. Zebulon Hollingsworth, Jr. (1735-1812) married Mary Evans of Cowantown, Cecil County and they resided in Elk Landing. The children of Zebulon Hollingsworth, Jr. and Mary were born in Cecil County between 1765 and 1780: Levi, Robert, William, John, Margaret, and Samuel.

Levi Hollingsworth reached his majority in 1786, but little is known of his early adulthood. He likely had an apprenticeship in milling. His mother's brother John Evans had an iron rolling and slitting mill on Big Elk Creek in Cecil County, and occasionally rolled copper on the equipment. Although the Hollingsworth family had a background in milling, several of Levi's father's brothers worked as merchants, relocating to Baltimore and Philadelphia as those ports gained importance following the Revolutionary War. His uncle Levi went to Philadelphia, and his uncles Thomas, Samuel, and Jesse went to Baltimore.

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One of the earliest known events in Hollingsworth's life is that around 1789, when he was about 24, Levi Hollingsworth was approached by Oliver Evans to enter a partnership to develop a steam carriage, but declined due to the expense and difficulty of success. Oliver Evans (1755-1819), a very significant figure in American industrial history, lived in Newport, Delaware at that time and invented several important advances in automating the milling process (2).

Levi Hollingsworth represented Cecil County in the Maryland House of Delegates in 1795, 1796, and 1798, but shortly thereafter removed to Baltimore. He entered a business partnership with William McDonald, but dissolved the form of McDonald and Hollingsworth by mutual agreement in March 1803. He had established himself as a Baltimore merchant on Bowley's Wharf by 1803, occasionally advertising the sale of goods such as spices, coffee, and rum. He was one of the original commissioners organized in 1801 to build a Baltimore penitentiary. Hollingsworth continued activities typical of a Baltimore merchant-politician; in 1808 he represented the 3rd ward of Baltimore to establish a new city charter for Baltimore and joined the board of a fire insurance company. In 1810, Hollingsworth was one of the managers of the lottery raising funds to build Baltimore's Washington Monument. He was elected to the State Senate in 1811 and remained in office until 1815 (3). He also married Ann Dorsey (ca. 1786-1861) on February 13, 1812 at Emmanuel Church in New Castle, Delaware (4). Ann Dorsey was the daughter of Dr. Nathan Dorsey, a Marylander who had been the resident physician of the Port of Philadelphia from 1802-06) and Ann Sword Dorsey, who then lived in New Castle (5).

Levi Hollingsworth earnestly began his copper refining work on the eve of the War of 1812. He imported 330 pigs of copper to Boston in October 1811, and brought 45 tons of copper in pigs to the New York Customs House in June 1812, the same month that the war began. In July 1814, he advertised for sale, "Copper sheets, rods and spikes, American manufacture, of which there will be a constant supply." (6) Levi was a part-owner of several private armed vessels that traveled out of Baltimore. Also known as privateers, these ships had government-approved permission to fight the British. Hollingsworth was part owner of the schooner *Rossie*, captained by Commodore Joshua Barney. Hollingsworth's co-owners included other merchants that might benefit from outfitting war ships, such as Amos Williams who co-owned the cotton mill at Savage that made sails and John McKim, Jr., who was a merchant and banker (7).

In February 1813, Levi Hollingsworth wrote to the United States House of Representatives requesting that copper in an unrefined state be imported free of duty. He claimed he could annually produce one hundred tons of manufactured copper goods at his works, the same amount produced by Paul Revere, and most likely the same produced by Philip Livingston in New York. Hollingsworth stated he imported copper in an unrefined state from numerous Latin American locales, as well as Cuba and the Levant (a term then used for the eastern Mediterranean) (8).

By the end of the war in 1815, both Levi's parents had died, his childhood home at Elk Landing had been the site of a battle, he himself had been injured during the Battle of Baltimore in September 1814, and his family had grown to include daughters Anne Sward and Mary Evans (9). They were later joined by son William (born ca. 1815) and a third daughter Louisa (born ca. 1822).

Levi Hollingsworth began buying property along the Gunpowder River in 1814. By 1816, Levi Hollingsworth had built a tilt-hammer house on Dorsey and Goodwin's property, and they sold him the 30-acre property shortly thereafter (L136, folio 336). A tilt-hammer is a drop hammer used in forging; by 1811 these were powered by steam engines.

The Baltimore and Harford Turnpike was established in 1816, and not coincidentally, because Levi Hollingsworth was one of its organizers and first managers, its route went to Hollingsworth's mill. The bridge across the Gunpowder Falls was completed in 1818, providing a road from the works to Baltimore. Construction north of the mill was not completed until the 1840s (10).

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The early workforce of the Copper Works is not well known, but at least one of the early workers at the works was a slave whose name remains unknown, hired out to the works for four years (11).

In January 1818, Levi Hollingsworth wrote to former President Thomas Jefferson inquiring about copper mines on Lake Superior. Jefferson replied the following month that he believed in 1799 or 1800, the government had sent a survey to the Lake Superior copper mines but decided not to pursue the endeavor (12). In December 1818, the United States Navy ordered 100,531 pounds of copper bolt rods at the price of 53 cents per pound from Levi Hollingsworth to be delivered in Baltimore within nine months (13).

By 1819, Hollingsworth advertised for sale braziers' copper in sheets with crowns and raised bottoms, as well as copper sheathing, nails, bolt rods, spikes, and boiler plates. In May of that year, Levi Hollingsworth borrowed \$7,000 from the mercantile partnership of his uncle Francis Hollingsworth and Charles Worthington and \$7000 from Lemuel Taylor, with the premises of Hollingsworth Factory as mortgage collateral, consisting of about fifty acres including two tolling mills, a tilt hammer, a saw mill and other improvements. In 1820, in order to secure payment on other promissory notes totaling \$15,000, from Samuel Hollingsworth and from Hollingsworth and Worthington, Levi Hollingsworth further mortgaged Hollingsworth Factory (Liber 152, folio 657).

Although Levi Hollingsworth had debts to many, he also had investments that promised profit. He was part owner of the vessel Henry Clay, which was a copper fastened and copper sheathed ship built in Baltimore in 1812. It had made a successful voyage to Russia, returning with hemp and iron in 1815, which John McKim, Jr. sold. The Henry Clay became the subject of a lawsuit brought by Messrs. Willinks, merchants of Amsterdam vs. Hollingsworth, John McKim, Jr., Amos A. Williams, and Andrew Clopper. The case was tried in March 1821 (14). In January 1822, Levi Hollingsworth expected to receive considerable sums of money for the disbursement of the Henry Clay, and entered into an agreement with John McKim, Jr. the ships husband and part owner of the Henry Clay that would convey Hollingsworth's Factory to McKim if he failed to pay debts.

Levi Hollingsworth died at age 58 in September 1822 (15). His debts amounted to over \$35,000, although he also had the capitol to continue to earn significant amounts of money, through the copper works, ownership in ships, and a small ownership in the Baltimore and Harford Turnpike (16). In May 1823, Ann D. Hollingsworth, along with Levi's brothers, William and John serving as executors, entered a sixteen-lease lease agreement with the firm of John McKim, Junior, and his sons David T. McKim and John S. McKim. The Hollingsworths agreed to keep the works, including the furnaces, mill, dam, race, all the machinery and houses necessary for refining and manufacturing of copper ; the McKims agreed to attend strictly to the business side of the concern, and paid monthly rent of \$350 to the Hollingsworths. The works contained a garden for the workmen's use and a pasture ground for horses and cattle. The agreement allowed the Hollingsworths to provide wood for the concern at the rate of one dollar per cord, and the best dwelling house at the works was reserved for Ann D. Hollingsworth, to use whenever she may choose to occupy it. The McKims requested a fence placed around the works and a gate placed on the bridge over the race to preclude admittance to the works (Liber WG 168, folio 18-20).

In March 1824, the Orphans' Court of Baltimore ordered a sale of the estate of Levi Hollingsworth, which included a house and lot on Lexington Street, opposite the north door of the Courthouse, with kitchen and stable, as well as a warehouse on Bowly's Wharf, adjoining the Copper store of John McKim, Jr. & Sons, as well as four unimproved lots (17). The McKims purchased the warehouse. Ann Dorsey Hollingsworth and her four young children remained primarily as renters in Baltimore City at 4 Lexington Street.

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The partnership of A.D. Hollingsworth and John McKim, Jr. and Sons was modestly and mutually profitable. In December 1825, John McKim, Jr. released the heirs of Levi Hollingsworth from the mortgage debt of 1822 (Liber 179, folio 133-35). In January 1826, Samuel Hollingsworth, Francis Hollingsworth, and Charles Worthington released Levi Hollingsworth's heirs from the mortgage debt agreed to in 1820 (Liber 179, folio 101-04).

In 1827, furnaces were built at the works on Harford Road using Berry's Premium Fire Brick (18). In 1832, the McKims and Ann decided to install a new wheel at the mill (19). Mr. James Davis was manager of the Copper Works at this time. In 1836, tragedy befell the Hollingsworth family when only son William died at age 17, while practicing crew at Princeton University (20).

The McKim lease of the copper works was due to expire in 1839, but it was not until 1843, that "A.D. Hollingsworth", at the premises, and Zebulon H. Cooch at Bowley's Wharf in Baltimore, advertised the valuable copper works for rent. Zebulon H. Cooch (1790-1871) was the son of Levi Hollingsworth's sister Margaret and a partner in the mercantile firm of Bradford and Cooch. Ann and Zebulon advertised not only in Baltimore newspapers, but also in the Boston Papers, describing the works as located on a good graveled turnpike ten miles from Baltimore. They consisted of a stone sheet mill measuring 50 feet by 65 feet; a tilt and bolt mill, two refining shops, coal houses, and homes for workmen. Output at full operation was between one to one-and-a-half-million pounds of copper (21).

In 1844, A.D. Hollingsworth and James Davis announced a new partnership for the manufacturing of copper called Hollingsworth and Company. James Davis had been Gunpowder Copper Works' manager since at least 1828. He shared the name of a Boston coppersmith and business partner of the Reveres, but this seems coincidental. Hollingsworth and Davis' agent at Buchanan's Wharf in Baltimore was George Williams, known as an agent of cotton and copper, due to his relationship with the Savage Mill, which he co-founded with his brothers Amos, Nathaniel, and Cumberland (22). To raise investment capital, Ann D. Hollingsworth and her daughters Anne Sward Hollingsworth, Mary Evans Hollingsworth, and Louisa D. Hollingsworth mortgaged the copper works to Chesapeake Bank for the loan of \$25,000 to be paid within five years (Liber TK 345, folio 282-85).

In November 1846, Anne Sward Hollingsworth and A. Parks Winchester married, but before they did, Ann Dorsey Hollingsworth, Anne Sward Hollingsworth, and their lawyer Nathaniel Williams recorded a marriage contract that maintained Anne Sward's interest in the copper works. A. Parks Winchester signed the agreement as well (Liber AWB 372, folio 334-35). Winchester, who came from a Baltimore family as well, served as Assistant Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, under Chief Engineer Benjamin H. Latrobe (23). He then became Superintendent of the Susquehanna Railroad, and in 1855 was appointed chief commissioner of the Baltimore City Water Board (24). However, the marriage between Parks and Anne was short lived, as Anne Sward Hollingsworth Winchester died on July 18th, 1847 after a short illness (25). She was interred in the Hollingsworth tomb in Baltimore's Greenmount Cemetery in March 1848 along with her grandmother Ann Dorsey and her brother William (26).

Levi and Ann's youngest daughter, Louisa, married in December 1847, and the same type of marriage contract was made to maintain Louisa's interest in the copper works (Liber AWB 389, folio 181-82). Louisa's husband was William Pinkney Whyte, who at that point was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from Baltimore City. He went on to serve as Governor of Maryland in 1871 and United States Senator, and the marriage produced three sons and one daughter (who died in infancy) (27).

Census records from the second half of the nineteenth century provide the names of some of the workers of the Gunpowder Copper Works. In 1850, Lloyd Barber, David Barber, William Crams, William Watson, John Pennington, Dorsey

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Pennington, Nicholas Bishop, and Thomas Parlette all worked at the copper factory. Interspersed were carpenter Andrew Sims, blacksmith Augustus Clark, wheelwrights Benjamin Watson and Ley Pennington, as well as laborers Loyd Barbin Jr., John White, Charles Gay, and William Jones. All were Maryland-born, and most were white. Some households included wives and children and some were male only. As John McGrain noted in *Pig Iron to Cotton Duck*, Lloyd Barber, the head-roller, fell into the race at the factory and drowned in December 1850 (28). McGrain also notes that the output in 1850, according to the United States industrial census, was 550,000 pounds of sheeting.

The name of Mrs. Hollensworth (sic) is shown on Sidney's 1850 map of Baltimore County, just south of the Gunpowder Copper Works, suggesting she did opt to occasionally use the best house that was reserved for her in the McKim lease. She is regularly listed in Baltimore City directories on Lexington Street, then Saratoga after ca. 1840. She is enumerated in Baltimore City in the United States Census in the 1830, 1840, and 1850 Census, and not identified in the 1860 Census. In 1852, C. Bradenbaugh replaced George Williams as agent (29). In June 1858, the copper factory dam was carried away by a freshet. It was rebuilt by August of the same year (30).

The 1860 Census shows more specialization in the roles. Pennsylvania-born James Carren was the manager of the Copper Works; his son Charles was a machinist. James Cole Sr., James Cole Jr., and Howard Cole were copper smelters. Joshua Cole, James Coe, John Pennington and William Bowen were copper refiners. Stephen Magnes was a blacksmith. Edward Barber, who was born in England, was a copper roller; most of the other workers were again listed as Maryland-born. The 1870 Census has fewer occupations directly related to the copper works. James and Howard Cole and Thomas Montgomery are the three noted as working in the copper factory.

Ann Dorsey Hollingsworth died in 1861, aged 75; her unmarried daughter Mary was the Executrix of her estate, and her son-in-law, William Pinckney Whyte, was the attorney (31).

In February 1864, the Maryland General Assembly passed an act incorporating the Gunpowder Copper Works. The Board of Directors were Enoch Pratt, William W. Taylor, Galloway Cheston, Edward M. Clymer, and William Pinkney Whyte (32). In a quick succession of transactions, Louisa Hollingsworth Whyte and Mary E. Hollingsworth sold their interests in the property to the Gunpowder Copper Works firm, led by William Pinkney Whyte (L JHL 42, folio 426-37). Later that year, (George) Pope & (George B.) Cole were Agents for Gunpowder Copper Works on Smith's Wharf. In 1866, the Gunpowder Copper Works sold the property to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore (Liber JHL 47, folio 425-29) for purposes of securing a sufficient water supply for the city.

Flooding in August 1867 caused complete inundation of Pope and Cole's copper factory on the Gunpowder, with considerable damage done to their valuable machinery (33). In 1875, a building, rented to Pope and Cole by Baltimore City and measuring 60 feet by 90 feet was destroyed by fire. The works were rebuilt and about 30 men were employed in 1877, with George Riley as manager in 1877 (34).

The Gunpowder copper factory ceased operations in 1883. Baltimore City offered the property for sale in 1885, but sold in 1887 to Henry Reier (Liber JWS 160, folio 308). In December 1887, Reier sold the property to Henry Shimp, who used the site as a bending works (34). At a public sale in November 1893, Louisa Graham was the highest bidder. Graham conveyed the property to J. Alexis Shriver in September 1910 (Liber WPG 367, folio 166). J. Alexis Shriver was a distant

The property remained in the Shriver family until 1957 when it was conveyed to George Flanagan and wife (Liber GLB 3093, folio 138). The Flanagans sold the property to Joseph and Sheila Zimmer in June 1964 (Liber RRG 4311, folio 244), and the Zimmers sold the property to The Land Holding Company in 1968 (Liber OTG 4919, folio 26). In addition the Reier

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heirs also sold property to The Land Holding Company in August 1968 (Liber OTG 4907, folio 178). The current owners, Maurice O. Brown, Jr. and his wife Jane, purchased the property from the Land Holding Company in April 1970 (Liber 5082, folio 630). The Browns restored the springhouse and footbridge, and built a ranch house elsewhere on the parcel. The springhouse was most recently used as a real estate office.

Context

In 1822, Baltimore boasted that it had twelve cotton mills, 2 woolen mills, 1 copper rolling mill, three iron rolling mills, and 30 flour mills. There were still only a few other copper rolling mills in the United States, most notably the mill established by Paul Revere. Revere had worked with copper during the eighteenth century, but did not begin rolling copper until 1802, and soon afterwards he sent his son Joseph Warren Revere on a three-year industrial espionage tour of Europe to visit copper production sites. At some point before 1808, Levi Hollingsworth wrote to Paul Revere asking for advice on copper rolling production, and Revere openly shared his knowledge (36). It is also documented that Levi Hollingsworth's cousin Dr. Amos Alexander Evans, son of John Evans, visited Revere Copper Works in 1812, and as stated earlier, Hollingsworth and Revere collaborated on legislation to import raw copper free of tariffs, as they were two of the three largest producers of copper in the United States during the War of 1812.

The British began using copper in their ships in the second half of the eighteenth century; copper's anti-corrosive properties made it well-suited for shipbuilding, as it was used for sheathing ship bottoms and for rods to keep the ship together. From an economic perspective, the commodity price of copper doubled during the 1790s as the demand for copper for outfitting ships rose. Copper was also the metal used for the first United States coin, the penny, first produced in 1792, but it does not appear that Gunpowder Copper Works held contracts to provide copper to the United States Mint.

Large copper mines were established in Cornwall and Devon, England during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, providing most of the world's supply. As an American patriot, Hollingsworth would have wanted to find an alternative source for raw materials, which he found primarily in South America.

The Gunpowder Copper Works is said to have provided the copper for the dome of the United States Capitol in 1815; the British had burned the Capitol in 1814, and Benjamin Henry Latrobe was re-hired to restore the Capitol. Latrobe resigned in 1817 and was replaced by William Bulfinch; the Capitol dome was not ready for its copper covering until 1823, and it is possible that the well-connected McKims secured a sale to the government; John McKim, Junior's cousin Isaac McKim was a recently appointed United States Senator from Maryland.

The entire site of the Gunpowder Copper Works is important for understanding Baltimore's early industrial history, specifically relating to the War of 1812 and the interconnected nature of the shipping trade, politics, and industrial innovation. Due to its limited extant standing structures, the site of the works and the surrounding landscape is recommended for future archaeological studies to provide additional information.

End notes

- (1) "Valuable Farm For Sale", American and Commercial Daily Advertiser (Baltimore, MD), November 18, 1808, pg 2. "Baltimore Wholesale Business Directory and Business Circular for the Year 1853", Volume 529, Page 10. Accessed online at Archives of Maryland Online <http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000529/html/am529--10.html>
- (2) Oliver Evans patent

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- (3) No Headline. North American and Mercantile Daily Advertiser (Baltimore, MD). January 26, 1808, pg. 2.
No Title. North American and Mercantile Daily Advertiser (Baltimore, MD). February 8, 1808, pg. 3.
- (4) Records of Emmanuel Church.
- (5) Notice. Poulson's American Daily Advertiser (Philadelphia, PA). August 7, 1806, pg. 1.
- (6) "Abstract of Merchandize entered at the Custom-House, since last publication," Baltimore Price-Current, October 12, 1811, pg. 3.
"Abstract of Merchandize entered at the Custom-House, since last publication," Baltimore Price-Current, June 27, 1812, pg. 3.
"Advertisement." American and Commercial Daily Advertiser. July 14, 1812, pg. 1.
- (7) "Private Armed Vessels Out of Baltimore And Their Prizes: 1812 to 1815." Men of Mark. (References John Philips Cranwell and William Bowers Crane, Men of Marque (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1940), 371-401.)
<http://www.1812privateers.org/United%20States/menofmarque01.htm>
- (8) Levi Hollingsworth, "Protection to Manufactures" Communicated to the House of Representatives, February 6, 1813. Accessed online at GenealogyBank.com
- (9) <http://elklanding.org/ZebJr-Distr-of-the-Estate-3-7-1814.pdf>
- (10) Hollifield, William. Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County. (Cockeysville, MD: Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978). (Pages 71-77)
- (11) Advertisement. Baltimore Patriot. October 13, 1818, pg. 2.
- (12) Levi Hollingsworth to Thomas Jefferson. January 31, 1818. Available online at <http://memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mtj/mtj1/050/0600/0624.gif> and <http://memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mtj/mtj1/050/0600/0625.gif>
Thomas Jefferson to Levi Hollingsworth. February 12, 1818. Available online at <http://memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mtj/mtj1/050/0600/0657.gif>
- (13) Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the contracts made by the Commissioners of the Navy during the year 1819. January 4, 1820. American State Papers 23, Naval Affairs Vol. 1. Accessed online at GenealogyBank.com
- (14) Russia Hemp and Iron. Baltimore Patriot. September 26, 1815, pg. 1.
Willinks v. Hollingsworth et al. Supreme Court of the United States, 19 U.S. 240, March 8, 1821. Available online at <http://www.plainsite.org/dockets/1swgm2yw0/supreme-court-of-theunited-states/willinks>
- (15) Died. Baltimore patriot. September 4, 1822, pg. 2.
- (16) Maryland Historical Society. Hollingsworth Family Papers.
- (17) Advertisement (Orphans Court). Baltimore Patriot. March 5, 1824, pg. 1.
- (18) No Title. Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser. September 12, 1827, pg. 2.
- (19) Maryland Historical Society, Hollingsworth Family Papers.
- (20) Deaths. Daily National Intelligencer (Washington DC). September 24, 1836, pg. 3.
- (21) "Valuable Copper Works to Rent." Daily Atlas (Boston, MA), September 26, 1843, pg. 1.
- (22) Advertisement. American and Commercial Daily Advertiser (Baltimore, MD). September 4, 1844, pg. 3.
- (23) Other 10- No Title." The Sun, March 8, 1848, pg. 4.
- (24) "Local Matter." The Sun, January 1, 1855, pg. 1.
- (25) "Local Matters," American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, Baltimore, MD. July 21, 1847, pg. 7.
- (26) Greenmount Cemetery Records, Baltimore City, Maryland.
- (27) "William Pinkney Whyte (1824-1908)" Maryland State Archives.
<http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001466/html/1466bio.html>
- (28) McGrain, John. "From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck, Volume 1." Towson, MD: Baltimore County, 1985. pg. 238-43.
- (29) Advertisement. Republic (Washington, DC), July 8, 1852, pg. 3.

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- (30) "Destructive Freshet: Great Destruction of Life- Loss of Life." The Sun, June 14, 1858, pg. 1. "Local Matters." The Sun, August 18, 1858, pg. 4.
- (31) Died. The Sun. March 23, 1861, pg. 2. Legal Notices. The Sun. September 10, 1861, pg. 4.
- (32) Session Laws, 1864. Volume 531, Page 51. Available online at <http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000531/html/am531--51.html>
- (33) "Terrible Storm of Rain: Destructive Flood" The Sun, August 17, 1867, pg. 1.
- (34) Baltimore County Union, Towson, March 31, 1877.
- (35) McGrain, 241.
- (36) Robert Martello. "Midnight Ride, Industrial Dawn: Paul Revere and the Growth of American Enterprise." Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2010, pg. 294. Accessed online at www.books.google.com.
- (37) Full text of "Journal Kept on Board the United States Frigate "Constitution," 1812, by Amos A. Evans, Surgeon United States Navy (continued)" accessed online at http://archive.org/stream/jstor-20085661/20085661_djvu.txt
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Hollifield, William. *Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County*. Cockeysville, MD: Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978. Pages 71-77.

McGrain, John. *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County, Volume I*. Towson, MD: Baltimore County Heritage Publication, 1985.

Williams, George Huntingdon, ed.. *Maryland: Its Resources, Industries, and Institutions*. Baltimore, MD: Committee on the Worlds Fair, 1893.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 3.173Acreage of historical setting 0.25Quadrangle name White MarshQuadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary for the Gunpowder Copper Works Springhouse consists of part of the tax parcel on which it sits, west of Harford Road. The boundary includes the springhouse and masonry components of the tributary to Gunpowder Falls from approximately 30 feet upstream from the footbridge to the SHA right-of-way.

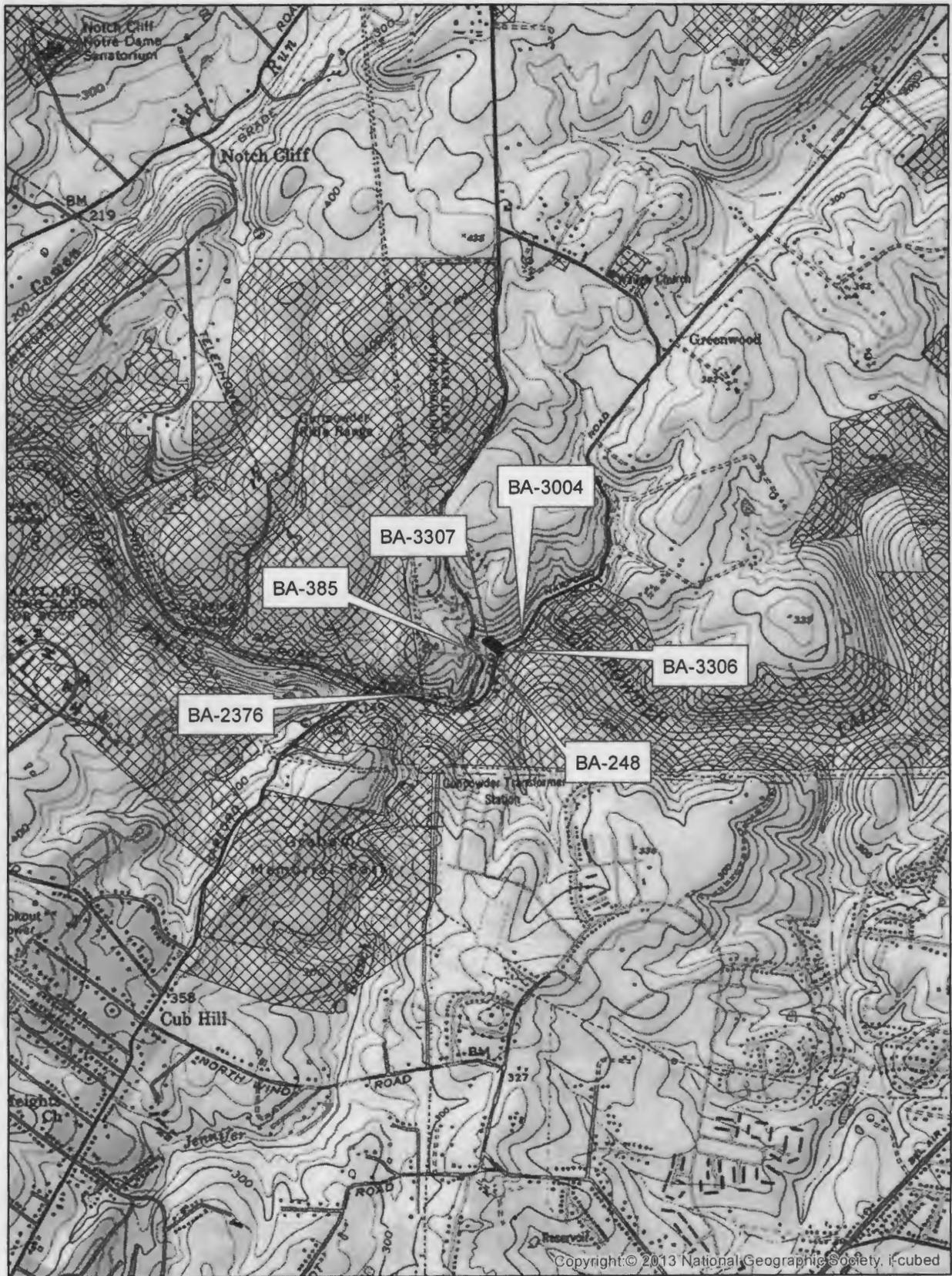
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Rebecca Crew, Consultant Architectural Historian		
organization	Maryland State Highway Administration	date	6/18/2015
street & number	707 N. Calvert Street	telephone	410-545-5793
city or town	Baltimore	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



BA-3307 Gunpowder Copper Works Spring House
 10910 Harford Road, Glen Arm
 Baltimore County, White Marsh Quad

1:24,000



**Maryland State Highway Administration
Cultural Resources Section
Photo Log**

Project No.: 2380703-X065X0

Project Name: MD 147 over Tributary to Gunpowder Falls, Remedial Repairs to Structure No. 03065X0

MIHP No.: BA-3307

Property Name: Gunpowder Copper Works Spring House

County: Baltimore County

Photographer: Rebecca Crew

Date: 27 April 2015

Ink and Paper Combination: Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink/Epson Premium Luster Photo Paper

CD/DVD: Verbatim, CD-R, Archival Gold

Image File Name	Description of View
BA-3307_2015-04-27_01	View facing northwest towards Spring House and walled tributary.
BA-3307_2015-04-27_02	View facing southwest towards Spring House.
BA-3307_2015-04-27_03	Detail of plaque documenting restoration of the Spring House.
BA-3307_2015-04-27_04	View facing northwest along walled tributary adjacent the Spring House.
BA-3307_2015-04-27_05	Detail of plaque documenting restoration of the bridge.
BA-3307_2015-04-27_06	View facing northeast across footbridge to Spring House.
BA-3307_2015-04-27_07	View facing east towards Spring House.
BA-3307_2015-04-27_08	View facing northeast on MD 147 showing BA-385 on the left, the dwelling built ca. 1971 on same parcel as the Spring House in the center, and the Gunpowder Copper Works historical marker on the right.



BA-3307

Gunpowder Copper Works - Spring House

Baltimore Co, MD

27 April 2015

R. Crew

MD Historical Trust

View facing northwest towards Spring House and
walked tributary

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BA-3307

Gunpowder Copper Works Spring House

Baltimore Co, MD

27 April 2015

R. Crew

MD Historical Trust

View Facing southwest towards Spring House

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Professional Paper



GUNPOWDER COPPER WORKS
SPRINGHOUSE
1874-1887
RESTORED 1971 BY
MR. & MRS. GEORGE S. TAYLOR JR.
AND FAMILY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MD.

BA-3307

Gunpowder C

Baltimore Co, MD
Copper Works Spring House

27 April 2015

R Crew

MD Historical Trust

Detail of plaque documenting restoration of Spring House.

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BA-3307

Gunpowder Copper Works Spring House

Baltimore Co, MD

27 April 2015

R. Crew

MD Historical Trust

View facing northwest along walled tributary
adjacent the Spring House

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BRIDGE RESTORED
1873
BY MR. & MRS. MAURICE O. BROWN JR.
AND FAMILY
STONEMASON ARTHUR W. EYLER

BA-3307

Sunpowder Copper Works Spring House

Baltimore Co, MD

27 April 2015

R Crew

MD Historical Trust

Detail of plaque documenting restoration of bridge

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BA-3307

Gumpowder Copper Works Spring House

Baltimore Co, MD

27 April 2015

R Crew

MD Historical Trust

View facing northeast across footbridge to
Spring House

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BA-3307

Gunpowder Copper Works Spring House
Baltimore Co, MD

27 April 2015

R crew

MD Historical Trust

View facing east towards Spring House

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BA-3307

Gunpowder Copper Works Spring House
Baltimore Co, MD

27 April 2015

R Crew

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View facing Northeast on MD 147 showing BA-385
on the left, dwelling built ca. 1971 on same parcel
as Spring House in center, and the Gunpowder
Copper Works historical marker on the right.

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