



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

Property/District Name: Blenheim, Osborn La, Havre de Grace Survey Number: HA-107

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

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

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

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

Blenheim is a grand country estate dating to the eighteenth century when a burst of high-style building activity occurred in the Havre-de-Grace area. In 1875 Henry Amos Osborn bought 220 acres of Blenheim, augmenting this with additional purchases in 1887 and 1888.

The frame Victorian house was designed and constructed c. 1875 by a prominent Bell Air Builder, Jacob Bell. The house features irregular massing, a cupola, numerous porches and art glass windows. The interior features numerous decorative fireplaces. The property includes numerous outbuildings and is still owned by the Osborn family.

The house is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The grounds may have archeological potential for 18th century Plantation Blenheim originally belonging to William Smith, crucial in Havre de Grace's early development.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MI form HA-107 and project file (see Ann Weeks notes + Rita Siffness's photos)

Prepared by: Jan Ewing

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

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

Ronald L. Duckman 14 June 91
Reviewer, NR program Date

mg

Survey No. HA 707

MD MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

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

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

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

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): House and Outbuilding

Known Design Source: Jacob Bull

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. HA-107

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Blenheim

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 320 Blenheim Lane not for publication

city, town Havre de Grace vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Harford

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name E. B. Abel, Jr. and Susan V. Abel

street & number P.O. Box 476 telephone no.: 717-285-2020

city, town Mountville state and zip code PA 17554

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clerk of the Circuit Court liber 2349

street & number 20 West Courtland Street folio 131

city, town Bel Air state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title An architectural survey of Harford County, Maryland

date Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996 federal state county local

depository for survey records Harford County Planning and Zoning Department

city, town Bel Air state MD

7. Description

Survey No. HA-107

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move _____

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

See Continuation Sheet 7.1.

8. Significance

Survey No. HA-107

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Ca. 1875 **Builder/Architect** Jacob Bull

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
Level of Significance: national state local

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

See Continuation Sheet 8.1.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. HA-107

See Continuation Sheet 9.1.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approximately 14

Quadrangle name Aberdeen, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet 10.1.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian; William McIntyre, Archeologist

organization Joseph Hopkins Associates, Inc. date April 1, 1996

street & number 3211 Berkshire Road telephone (410)319-9190

city or town Baltimore state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023

HA-107

**Blenheim, Harford County
Section 7 (Description)**

Narrative Description Summary

In 1712, William Smith purchased a large tract of land between Gasheys Creek and one of its smaller tributaries on the post road west of Havre de Grace. Named Blenheim, the property currently comprises 564 acres on a steeply sloping site. The main house at Blenheim is a sprawling, 2-1/2-story, frame dwelling. Built ca. 1875 by canning magnate Henry Amos Osborn, the house includes one- and two-story porches, a porte cochere, leaded glass, and elaborate interior woodwork. The house is set on a terraced site at the end of a 1-1/4-mile-long lane with views of the Chesapeake Bay. Contributing resources include the eighteenth-century ruins of the earlier mansion at Blenheim, a cemetery that includes the graves of the Smith and Sappington families, and outbuildings and landscape features associated with the main house.

Narrative Description

Blenheim comprises 564 acres west of Havre de Grace. The steeply sloping site is located between Gasheys Creek and one of its smaller tributaries and U.S. Route 40 to the south and Chapel Road to the north. The topography at Blenheim rises nearly 160 feet from Route 40 to the northern edge of the property. The main house is set just below the crest of a hill 250 feet above sea level and commands views of the Chesapeake Bay to the east. An unpaved, 1-1/4-mile-long lane bisects the estate. Blenheim Lane, as it is called, connects the main house and outbuilding complex with Route 40. Three unoccupied tenant houses are located along the narrow tree-lined lane. Since the eighteenth century, the estate comprised agricultural fields and woodlands. Blenheim is currently under development for a thirty-six hole golf course.

The main house is located on a level site carved out of the hillside. Terraces are located above and below the house and form the level front yard. The house is large, 32 x 92-foot, irregular-shaped, 2-1/2-story, frame dwelling, with Eastlake-style ornamentation. The sprawling house is set on an uncoursed rubble foundation that includes a full basement. The walls are clad in weatherboard. Fishscale shingles are located in the 2-story southeast bay, and gable ends throughout the building. The gable roof is clad in asphalt composition shingles and features a large cupola with a stick balustrade and a tall concave hip roof. Modified Palladian windows and paired casement and sash windows are set in the gable ends. One gable-roofed dormer with paired, arched windows is located just below the cupola on both the northwest and southeast sides of the roof. Four massive chimneys rise from the

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 7 (Description)

four ends of the house. The red brick chimneys have corbelled caps, mousetooth brickwork, and beige brick details.

The full-width front porch features a cross gable with a decorative king-post truss that echoes the king-post truss and fanlight light motif on cross gable roof. Other decorative elements on the front porch include turned posts, spindles, lattice, and turned drops. Turned posts support both the porte cochere on the northwest side of the house and a two-story side porch on the southeast side.

The main entrance features an oversized, wood panel door with a stained glass transom that features Henry Amos Osborn's monogram. The double-leaf doorway that leads from the porte cochere also includes a stained glass transom with monogram. The southeast entrance includes a stained glass transom but without the monogram. Most windows throughout the house are large, double-hung sash windows, with 2-over-2 lights and louvered wood shutters. The front parlor, however, includes floor-to-ceiling, 2-over-4 sash windows.

The interior plan of the main floor features three sets of stairs and six principal rooms: stair hall, front parlor, rear parlor, dining room, pantry, and kitchen. The front-half of the house is divided among the stair hall in the west corner, the front parlor in the east corner and the full-width rear parlor. An interior chimney provides each the rooms with a fireplace. The stair hall is the most highly ornamented room in the house. It features a grand, two-flight stair with turned posts and balusters and wood composite capitals and arches. Leaded, stained glass tripartite windows are located in the west corner at the stair landing. The room features a panelled oak dado and two sets of large oak pocket doors that lead to the front and rear parlors. The mantle is elaborately carved and includes a lion head and oak leaves and a bevelled mirror overmantle. Molded door and window surrounds, baseboards and cornices, corner blocks, ten-foot ceilings, wood floors, and radiators are located in the stair hall and throughout the house.

The front parlor, which is slightly larger than the stair hall, features a three-part bay and an elaborate mantle that includes carved Solomonic columns, rosettes, holly leaves, and other incised flowers and a mirror overmantle. The rear parlor also includes an elaborate mantle similar to those in the stair hall and front parlor. This long, rectangular-shaped room features small sculpture niches in the north and west corners. Adjacent to each of the sculpture niches are entrance vestibules that provide

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 7 (Description)

access from the porte cochere to the rear parlor and dining room and from the southeast porch entrance to the rear parlor and rear stair.

The dining room is largest room in the house. It features fireplaces with identical carved mantelpieces at opposite ends of the rectangular-shaped room. Pocket doors served to partition the room for smaller affairs. Currently, the southeast one-third of the dining room is used as a bedroom. The dining room has direct access to the rear kitchen wing, which includes the kitchen and pantry. The kitchen features a large, unornamented cooking fireplace, tongue-and-groove wainscoting, original cabinets, and a winder stair to the upper half-story. The pantry includes a pass-through opening from the kitchen, original cabinets, and a sink basin and water closet that were added after the building was originally constructed.

The main house at Blenheim retains all seven aspects of historic integrity: location, setting, design, craftsmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The house has not undergone any major alterations since its original construction circa 1875. The floor plan remains intact and the even the smallest wood trim details are still in place. This is among the finest surviving examples of the villas built Harford County's wealthy industrialists at the end of the nineteenth century.

A complex of outbuildings is located northwest of the main house. Trees have taken root throughout the complex and many of the buildings, most of which have not been used for ten or more years, have deteriorated. The stone smokehouse, located on the same terrace level as the main house, remains in good condition though its roof has deteriorated. Beyond the smokehouse to the northeast is a small, frame office building (noncontributing). The lower barn complex (noncontributing) has largely collapsed. The courtyard and other work spaces associated with the lower barns have been obscured by trees and other vegetation. The upper barn is located northwest of the main house and currently serves as storage for Blenheim residents. The upper barn retains some of its physical context; the barnyard and entrance gates and nearby garage survive, though trees to the north and west have encroached on the barn. Other contributing outbuildings include the above-ground cistern that supplied water to the main house and a small, frame chicken house.

Numerous landscape features associated with main house and outbuilding complex survive. These features, associated with Osborn period of ownership, include the main entrance gates (only

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 7 (Description)

one of the pair survives) and entrance gates to the upper barn yard. In addition, the large hemlock trees located near the front and south sides of the main house appear to be ornamental trees, possibly planted at the end of the nineteenth century. The boxwood that lines the drive north of the entrance gates also appear to be historic landscape features.

The ruins of the Paca Smith's stone house represent the eighteenth-century occupation at Blenheim. The ruins, located along an abandoned section of Blenheim Lane, consist of the perimeter walls of Paca's 2-story, 3-bay, center-passage-plan dwelling and its 1-story stone ell. South of the ruins, also located along Blenheim Lane, is the cemetery where Paca and five other residents of Blenheim are buried. The small cemetery features five graves surrounded by a stone wall. Several servants are buried outside the cemetery along southwest wall.

Descriptions of Contributing Resources

Main House (ca. 1875). A sprawling, 32 x 92-foot, irregular-shaped, 2-1/2-story, 4-bay dwelling. The frame dwelling is set on an uncoursed rubble foundation and surmounted by a hip-roofed cupola. The house features front and side porches and a porte cochere, each ornamented with Eastlake details including turned posts and drops. The interior features a grand stair hall, front and rear parlors, and a large dining room. Decorative details include oak panelling, leaded stained glass, and five elaborate first-floor mantelpieces. See above for complete building description.

Smokehouse (late 19th century). A 20 x 18-foot, 1-story, 1-bay, 1-room stone smokehouse, with a side-gable roof clad in wood shingles. The walls are laid in uncoursed rubble and roughly mortared and repointed. The entrance, located in the center of the southeast facade, comprises a 3-1/2-foot beaded, vertical board door framed beneath a gauged brick arch. Two large stones form the sill. The roof is framed with a common rafter system that includes primary and secondary collar beams. Ceiling joists measuring 9-1/4 x 3 inches are set on the wall plates and feature wood pegs for hanging meat during the curing process. The brick floor is laid in a herringbone pattern.

The smokehouse is in fair condition. The roof has partially collapsed on the northwest side. A small section of the stone wall beneath this opening has deteriorated due to water infiltration. Ivy and other vegetation cover the southeast and northeast sides of

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 7 (Description)

the building. The building's masonry construction and solid timbers, however, have contributed to its preservation.

Upper Barn (late 19th century). A large, 54 x 60-foot, 2-story, frame, double-crib barn. It features a 20-foot-wide center aisle and is six bents deep. The barn is transversely banked into a hill, though the second level is accessed only by crane or an interior winder stair in the west corner. The barn is framed with hewn, mortise and tenoned timbers and set on an uncoursed rubble foundation. Doors are hung with large, wrought-iron strap hinges. The interior wall of the northeast crib is slatted for corn storage. The second story provides open access to this crib. The larger southwest crib features a vertical board interior wall. Its exterior wall was removed when the 1-story, 1-bay shed addition was added. The second floor features an open rafter framing system and double-hung sash and casement windows. Grain separating and processing equipment is still located on the second level. The southwest shed addition has largely collapsed.

Cistern (late 19th century). A 14 x 14-foot, stone and concrete, above-ground cistern located on a rise west of the main house. The uncoursed rubble and concrete walls are 2-feet, ten-inches thick to withstand the water pressure. The only outlet is a small iron pipe at the top of the northeast wall, which faces the main house. The hip roof, which has mostly collapsed, features a gable-roofed dormer on the southeast side. Lengths of iron pipe are found on the ground near the cistern.

Garage (early 20th century). A 10 x 14-foot, 1-story, 1-bay, frame building, with a gable-front roof and dry-laid rubble foundation. The garage is framed with mostly circular-sawn lumber and assembled with wire-cut nails. Some framing members may have been used second hand as indicated by unused mortise holes. Vertical boards form the walls and the roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal that is damaged in some areas. The floor is unpaved.

Chicken House (Early 20th century). A small, 7 x 8-foot, 1-story, 1-bay, frame chicken house, with shed roof and set on a poured concrete foundation. The frame walls support vertical board siding and the roof is clad in corrugated sheet metal. The one-room building features a wood floor and a beaded vertical board door. The interior includes a fuse box and electric wiring that was probably used to provide heat for the poultry.

Blenheim Ruins (late 18th-early 19th centuries). The ruins include the surviving perimeter walls of the stone house built by Paca Smith. The coursed rubble walls indicate that the building was a

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 7 (Description)

2-story, 3-bay, single-pile dwelling, with a center-passage plan. Large stone lintels support the center entrance and flanking windows on the main facade. The corners of the main facade are quoined with large, irregular stones. Openings in the gable ends suggest paired windows.

Interior, brick and stone, gable-end chimney piles suggest that both first-floor rooms were heated and that a second-floor room in the northwest end of the house may also have been heated. A large fireplace located in the basement on the southeast gable end indicates that the basement may have been used as an English kitchen, similar to houses built in Baltimore during the eighteenth- and early-nineteenth centuries. The basement is accessed by a rear entrance and includes a small window.

The ruins of the rear ell indicate a 1-story, 2-room structure with a large double fireplace that heated both rooms. It is constructed of mostly smaller stones, which are not keyed into the main block. This suggests that the rear ell was built after the main block was originally constructed. The rear ell was entered from a doorway in located in the northeast corner and directly from the center passage of the main block. The deteriorated condition of the structure has made it difficult to determine if the two rooms in the ell were connected.

The condition of the ruins is fair. The building has been poorly repointed and trees have and other vegetation have taken root near the foundation. The condition of the walls is sound though they should be stabilized. Dimensioned lumber has been used shore up several of the window openings, though most remain in fair condition.

Cemetery (early 19th century). A small, private cemetery that contains the marked graves of the Smith and Sappington families, previous owners of Blenheim. The six graves are marked with large horizontal tablets set on stone blocks. Several of the tablets have fallen to the ground and one has broken. The cemetery wall measures 29 x 44-feet and is approximately 5-feet tall. It is constructed of coursed rubble with brick and concrete coping. It is entered through a wrought iron gate located on the northeast side, adjacent to Blenheim Lane. Two marked graves of servants who served at Blenheim are located outside the cemetery, along the southwest side of the wall. A depression in the ground suggests a third unmarked grave along the southwest side.

The cemetery is in good condition, although the wall has deteriorated in places and much of the brick and concrete coping is

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 7 (Description)

missing. Several of the grave markers have been damaged and trees and other vegetation have been permitted to grow in the cemetery and along the wall.

Blenheim Lane (late 18th-early 19th centuries). A single-lane, 1-1/4-mile-long, unpaved road that runs from the post road (U.S. Route 40) northwest to the main house at Blenheim. The 900-foot section of Blenheim Lane included within the Maryland Historic Sites Inventory boundary runs from the intersection of Blenheim Lane, Osborn Lane, and the 240-foot topographic line, northwest to the Blenheim ruins. This section retains a high level of historic integrity. Though trees have taken root in the road bed, the lane is well defined by its deep road cuts. Both the cemetery and the Blenheim ruins are oriented to Blenheim Lane.

Main Entrance Gates (late 19th century). A single stone entrance gate located on the northeast side of Blenheim Lane at the entrance to the main house and building complex. The gate measures 2-feet, 7-inches square and 5-feet, 6-inches tall and is constructed of coursed rubble with raised, red-tinted mortar joints. The gate is capped with a wider course of stones and a cement cap or coping. A pile of rubble is all that remains of the second gate that stood on the opposite side of Blenheim Lane.

Barnyard Entrance Gates (late 19th century). Two stone gates, similar in design to the main entrance gates, mark the entrance to the upper barn area. The gates measure 2-feet, 7-inches square, 5-feet, 6-inches tall, and are set 11 feet apart. The gates are constructed of coursed rubble with raised, red-tinted mortar joints. An upper pintel survives on the northeast gate. Both gates have been damaged by vehicles entering the upper barn area.

Wells (late 19th century). Three stone wells are located near the main house at Blenheim. The first is located against the end wall of the kitchen wing and is lined with stone. The second is located east of the main house. It is a stone-lined well with a cement cap and hand pump. The third well is located north of the lower barn complex and is also stone-lined.

Descriptions of Noncontributing Resources

Office (late 19th century). The office is a small, 8 x 12-foot, 1-story, 1-bay, frame building with a 2-room interior plan. The office is clad in weatherboard and set on hewn sills and a raised, uncoursed rubble foundation. Wood panelled doors are located on the southeast and southwest sides. The interior is plastered.

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 7 (Description)

The building is in very poor condition. Both sets of entrance stairs are missing and the roof has fallen in, seriously compromising the integrity of the structure. The southwest wall is unstable and the interior has been severely damaged. The office is unsafe for occupation.

Lower Barn Complex (late 19th-early 20th centuries). The lower barn complex is composed of three large, 2-story livestock barns that are joined in a C-shaped arrangement that measures approximately 107 x 72-feet and includes a central courtyard. The northernmost building has largely collapsed. It is a 72 x 35-foot, 2-story, shed-roofed barn framed with hewn timbers. Four small animal pens and a larger rear pen and trough area survive. Like all three barns in the lower barn complex, it set on an uncoursed rubble foundation, sided with board and battens, and doors have been hung with strap hinges. The southernmost barn, which measured 54 x 27-feet, and the connecting barn have both collapsed. Both were 2-story structures. The entire complex is unsafe for occupation and does not retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered a contributing resource.

*Tenant House No. 1 (late 19th-early 20th century). Tenant House No. 1 is a 1-1/2-story, 4-bay, frame dwelling with a 2 room (Hall-Parlor) plan. The balloon frame structure is clad with bevelled wood siding and set on fieldstone piers. The side-gable roof features exposed rafter ends and a central interior brick chimney and is covered with asphalt composition shingles. The front porch has been removed, with only a poured concrete foundation surviving. The framing is joined with cut nails. More common are wire-cut nails, found throughout the building, and used to hang the wood siding.

The two-room interior plan includes wood flooring and some plaster, probably original, and tongue-and-groove wainscoting, which is only found on the second level. Much of the interior walls are clad with modern wood panelling. The two second-floor rooms are divided by a vertical board partition wall.

Tenant House No. 1 is in very poor condition. The roof and ceiling above the parlor have fallen in, contributing to its deteriorated condition. Flooring throughout the building has deteriorated, making entry to the building unsafe. Most windows and doors are missing.

*Tenant House No. 2 (late 19th-early 20th century). Tenant House No. 2 is a 1 1/2-story, 4-bay, frame dwelling, with a 3-room (Hall-

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 7 (Description)

Parlor) plan. The walls are clad in board-and-batten siding, except around the entrance, which is sheathed in horizontal and vertical boards. The building is set on a fieldstone pier foundation. Most of the windows, which appear to have been 6-over-6 sash windows, are missing. The exterior hall entrance is a wood panelled door with a single light. The side-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and features a central interior brick chimney. Cut nails and wire-cut nails are found throughout the structure. The interior is clad in both horizontal and vertical board sheathing.

Tenant House No. 2 is in very poor condition. Virtually all of the doors and windows are heavily damaged or missing, which has hastened the deterioration of the structure. Many of the character-defining components of the building have been altered or have deteriorated, such as the enclosed stair in the hall.

*Tenant House No. 3 (late 19th-early 20th century). Tenant House No. 3 has collapsed. The side and rear walls are partially standing but the main facade has been completely destroyed. Analysis of the resource is difficult given its poor condition but it is likely that it was also a two-room plan dwelling with a central interior brick chimney.

*Denotes properties at Blenheim located outside the bounds of the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties boundary.

HA-107

**Blenheim, Harford County
Section 8 (Significance)**

Statement of Significance Summary

In 1712, William Smith purchased a large tract of land west of Havre de Grace. Named Blenheim, the estate was developed by succeeding generations of Smiths, including Paca Smith who built a stone house on the property. Canning magnate Henry Amos Osborn purchased Blenheim in 1875 and built the current main house, a sprawling 2-1/2-story, frame building with front and side porches, a porte cochere, and a gable roof that includes four massive chimneys, two dormers, and a cupola. Decorative elements include stick, turned, and jig-sawn exterior woodwork, interior wood panelling, elaborate mantelpieces, and leaded stained glass. The main house at Blenheim is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C because it is an outstanding example of the grand villas built by Harford County industrialists during the late nineteenth century. These houses are expressions of wealth and status by the Harford County elite and represent the importance of the canning industry in the economy of the upper bay. In addition, the main house at Blenheim is the masterwork of Jacob Bull, a local builder responsible for building some of the county's most significant structures. Also included within the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties boundary are outbuildings and landscape features associated with the main house, the ruins of the earlier stone house, the cemetery that includes the graves of the Smith and Sappington families, and a section of Blenheim Road.

Statement of Significance

In 1712, William Smith purchased 180 acres on the post road west of Havre de Grace. Smith, a nephew of Sarah Churchill, first duchess of Marlborough, named the estate Blenheim after the Churchill's estate in Oxfordshire. Smith's children married into prominent Maryland families including the Pacas of Abingdon and Annapolis and the Gileses of Mount Pleasant. In 1795, William Smith III died, leaving "My Dwelling Plantation commonly called Blenheim," to his only son, Paca Smith.¹ The estate appears on the 1799 Hauducoeur map of the upper bay. The property, identified as "Blenheim" and "Smith Heirs," is depicted with wooded areas and

¹Christopher Weeks, *An Architectural History of Harford County, Maryland* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996), 372.

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 8 (Significance)

cleared fields. Several buildings, none of which survive, are shown adjacent to the post road.

Paca Smith, who was minor when he inherited Blenheim, probably built the stone house, which now stands in ruins, at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The ruins indicate that the house was a two-story, three-bay, single-pile stone dwelling. It featured interior gable-end chimneys and a center-passage plan, characteristics common to houses built in the Mid-Atlantic region during the Federal period.

Paca Smith is identified in the 1798 U.S. Tax Assessment as owning 2 acres, a dwelling house and six outbuildings and one slave. Among Paca's holdings, the assessment identifies a "Cellar 38x18-Log Frame; piazza in front second with cellar & piazza 28x21-2 stories-log frame. Outbuildings: Kitchen-22x18; meat house-20x18; Corn House and Granary with Carriage House Underneath-22x17; Oven House-18x18; Study-15x12-Framed in with brick very bad condition."² None of the outbuildings described survive and the description of the dwelling is not consistent with the ruins of the stone house at Blenheim. Most likely, the 1798 Tax Assessment identifies an earlier house at Blenheim, possibly built by William Smith, that stood prior to the construction of the stone house by Paca Smith.

Paca Smith, who died in 1830, and his wife, Sarah Knight Smith who died two years earlier, are buried a short distance from the house in a small private cemetery. Paca directed his heirs to spend "as much money as will pay my funeral expenses and bury me decently along side of my wife at my place called Blenheim."³ The cemetery is enclosed by a stone wall and located along the unpaved Blenheim Lane. Both the stone house and the cemetery are oriented to Blenheim Lane, suggesting that the lane is contemporary with the house.

The Sappingtons, the second family to own Blenheim, are also buried in the cemetery. In 1831, William Sappington, a medical

²"Paca Smith," 1798 U.S. Tax Assessment, Susquehanna Hundred, Harford County, Maryland. Manuscript summary. Harford County Planning and Zoning Department, Bel Air, Maryland.

³Paca Smith. Last Will and Testament, March 21, 1832. Manuscript copy at Harford County Planning and Zoning Department, Bel Air, Maryland.

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 8 (Significance)

doctor, purchased Blenheim for \$2,000.⁴ Sappington's deed identifies Blenheim as having been composed of many tracts, including parts of: Beedle's Reserve, Johnson's Bid, Ganettson's Neglect & Joshua Woods Mistake, Brother Lot, Scotchman's Generosity, Giles Angels, and the entire tract called Perseverance. In 1837, Sappington sold a small piece of the estate near the post road to Thomas C. Fletcher. The following year, Fletcher turned over the bottom-land tract to Isaac Fletcher. Several Fletcher buildings are identified on the Jennings and Herrick map of 1858 and the Martenet map of 1878, none of which survive.

William Sappington died in 1849 and most likely turned over Blenheim to his son, Dr. J. K. Sappington. This may be John Sappington, who was born near Havre de Grace in 1801 and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department in 1924. However, he lived most of his life in nearby Darlington and is buried there.⁵ Dr. J. K. Sappington appears on the Jennings and Herrick map of 1858, possibly residing in the stone house built by Paca Smith.

In 1875, Henry Amos Osborn purchased the 220-acre Blenheim estate for \$3,300 after Dr. Sappington's death. Osborn's purchase included the Fletcher tract along the post road, which was purchased by Dr. J. K. Sappington. Osborn continued to consolidate his holdings at Blenheim, purchasing additional tracts to the north and west from the Barns and Treadway families. Osborn eventually acquired 564 acres between the post road and Chapel Road to the north.

Osborn made his fortune in the canning industry. Canning began in the middle of the nineteenth century in Baltimore when Thomas Kensett devised a method for packing oysters in tin-plated iron canisters rather than the traditional glass jars. Hundreds of canneries operating throughout the state provided a boon to Maryland's economy for the next century. In Harford County, Havre de Grace and Aberdeen became centers for the canning industry. By the end of the nineteenth century, Harford boasted over 100

⁴Blenheim was owned briefly by heirs of Paca Smith. Margaret Smith to Gustavus V. Smith. Deed, July 28, 1831, Liber H.D. No. 14, Folio 295. Clerk of the Circuit Court, Bel Air, Maryland.

⁵"John Sappington," *Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties, Maryland*. Reprint (Bel Air, Maryland: Harford County Genealogical Society, 1989).

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 8 (Significance)

commercial canneries and developed a reputation as, "the greatest canning county in the country."⁶

Following his purchase of the property, Osborn the hired the local builder Jacob Bull to build a substantial country house at Blenheim. Called "Harford's Master Builder" and described as "the leading contractor in Harford County," Bull is responsible for building some of the county's most significant buildings. Bull was born in Bull Town near Bel Air in 1848. He first apprenticed with his father, an accomplished carpenter, and in 1872, began work on his first solo commission. Before his death in a construction accident in 1899, Bull had built the Victorian Gothic-style Masonic Temple in Bel Air in the 1880s, the Reckord House in 1886, and the Doxen House for the canning broker William Doxen in 1887. Bull's finest residential commission, however, remains the house he built for Henry Amos Osborn at Blenheim.⁷

The main house at Blenheim is a massive frame dwelling. Its size and level of ornamentation is comparable to the many villas built by Harford County's wealthy industrialists at the end of the nineteenth century. Osborn's Victorian Gothic-style house includes large public rooms for entertaining. Bull's skill is most evident in the Eastlake-style ornamentation. Exterior details include a variety of stick, jig-sawn, and spindles applied to the porches and almost every facade. The interior features elaborate mantelpieces and wood panelling and moldings.

By the end of the nineteenth century, many of Harford County's industrial elite had hired architects to design large stylish houses. In 1891, canning magnate George A. Baker, whose father introduced the canning industry to Harford County, commissioned Baltimore architect George Frederick to design a twenty-one room, frame, Queen Anne-style mansion in Havre de Grace, which was later demolished to make way for the Harford Memorial Hospital. Fishpacker John Spenser built a similar Queen Anne-style house in Havre de Grace, though it is constructed of Port Deposit granite rather than wood frame. Spenser's house was purchased at auction by canning magnate Charles B. Silver in 1917.⁸

⁶Quoted in Weeks, *An Architectural History*, 156.

⁷Ibid., 109-110.

⁸Weeks, *An Architectural History*, 156-157, 371.

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 8 (Significance)

Nearly all of the of the surviving outbuildings and landscape features at Blenheim were built during the fifty years (1875-1925) Henry Osborn owned Blenheim. These outbuildings distinguish Blenheim as a rural villa and working farm unlike many of the industrialist's mansions built in towns such as Havre de Grace. These outbuildings and landscape features are significant components of Blenheim and provide the physical context for the main house.

Blenheim remained in the Osborn family for 121 years. After Osborn's death in 1925, the property was passed onto his wife, Francis A. F. Osborn, who died in 1932. Blenheim was then turned over Henry Osborn's daughter, Elizabeth F. Osborn, who owned the property until her death in 1961. A second daughter of Henry Osborn, Inez H. Osborn, received Blenheim. Inez owned the property until her death in 1977, when the estate was turned over to Charles B. Osborn, III. Charles Osborn, III died in 1994, leaving the property to his son, Charles Osborn IV and his wife Edna M. Osborn. In 1996, E. B. Abel and his Susan V. Abel purchased the Blenheim estate.

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Capsule Summary Sheet

In 1712, William Smith purchased a large tract of land west of Havre de Grace. Named Blenheim, the estate was developed by succeeding generations of Smiths, including Paca Smith who built a stone house on the property. Canning magnate Henry Amos Osborn purchased Blenheim in 1875 and built the current main house, a sprawling 2-1/2-story, frame building with front and side porches, a porte cochere, and a gable roof that includes four massive chimneys, two dormers, and a cupola. The main house at Blenheim is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C because it is an outstanding example of the grand villas built by Harford County industrialists during the late nineteenth century. These houses are expressions of wealth and status by the Harford County elite and represent the importance of the canning industry in the economy of the upper bay. In addition, the main house at Blenheim is the masterwork of Jacob Bull, a local builder responsible for building some of the county's most significant structures. Also included within the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties boundary are outbuildings and landscape features associated with the main house, the ruins of the earlier stone house, the cemetery that includes the graves of the Smith and Sappington families, and a section of Blenheim Road.

Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan Data

1. Geographic Organization: Piedmont
2. Chronological/Development Periods: Industrial/Urban Dominance
A.D. 1870-1930
3. Historic Period Theme: Architecture

Resource Type:

4. Category: Building
5. Historic Environment: Rural
6. Known Design Source: Jacob Bull, Architect

HA 107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 9 (Bibliography)

Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties, Maryland.
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Crownsville, Maryland: Maryland Historical Trust, n.d.

Hopkins, Joseph W. and William L. McIntyre. *Phase I Archeological
Investigation of the Blenheim Farm Golf Course, Havre de Grace,
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Weeks, Christopher. *An Architectural History of Harford County,
Maryland.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996.

HA-107
Blenheim, Harford County
Section 10 (Geography Data)

Verbal Boundary Description

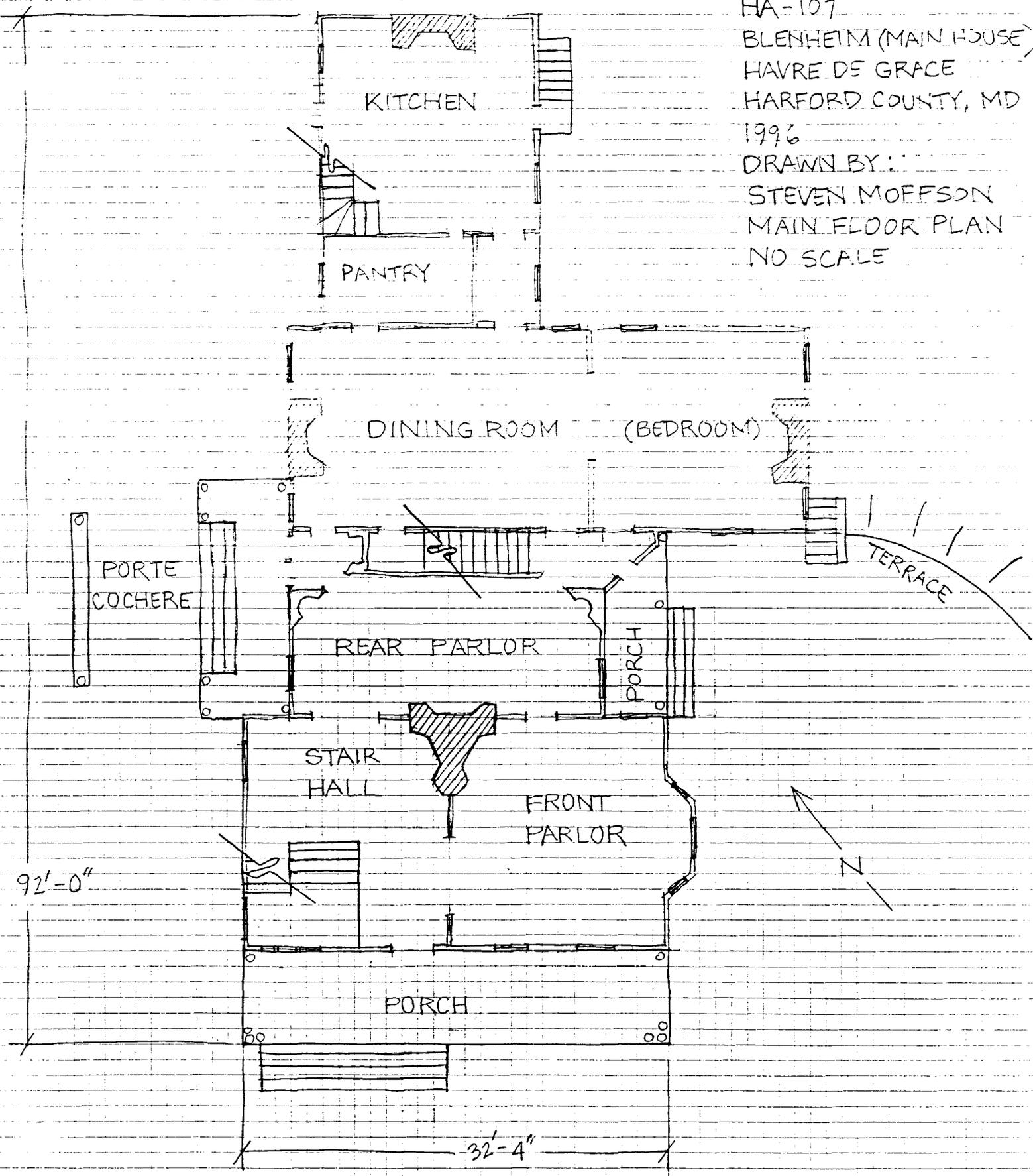
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites boundary begins at the intersection of Osborn Lane, Blenheim Lane, and the 240-foot topographic line and proceeds to follow the arc of the topographic line in a northeast direction. The boundary continues along the 240-foot topographic line in a counter clockwise direction, ending in a northwest position before the topographic line turns east. The boundary continues the curve of the arc in a northwest direction until it intersects Osborn Lane. The boundary then follows Osborn Lane south to the beginning point at the intersection of Osborn Lane, Blenheim Lane, and the 240-foot topographic line.

Boundary Justification

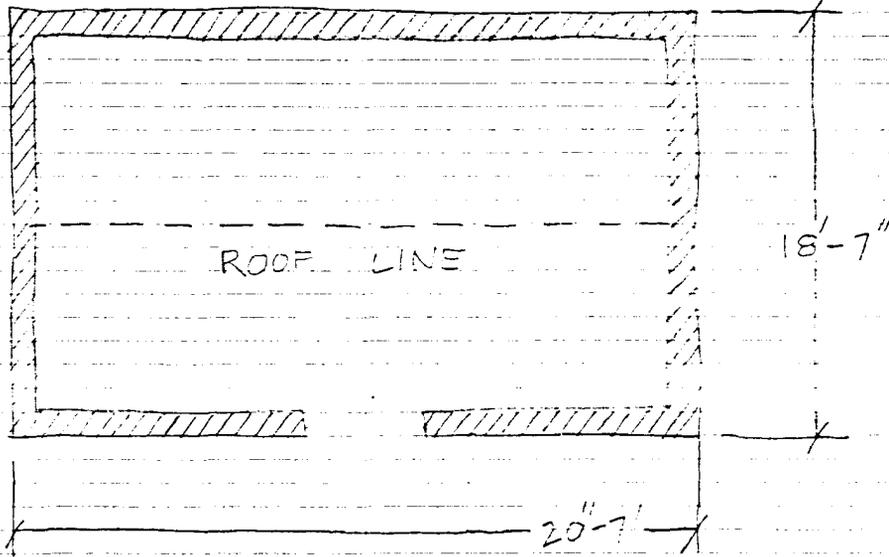
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites boundary contains all resources that contribute to the significance of Blenheim. Although the approximately 14 acres included within this boundary represent only a fraction of the 564 acres purchased by Henry Amos Osborn in 1875, the areas within this boundary represent all of the historic resources that maintain sufficient historic integrity to merit listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

In the absence of any historic or natural topographic features that would delineate a clear boundary for the Blenheim property, a D-shaped boundary was established using the 240-foot topographic line (for the arc) and Osborn Lane. Osborn Lane is a recently-constructed unpaved lane that splits off of Blenheim Lane at the 240-foot topographic line and runs northwest to the north end of the estate. All contributing resources are located east of Osborn Lane. This boundary include the main house, outbuildings and landscape features associated with the main house, the ruins of the earlier stone house, the cemetery that includes the graves of the Smith and Sappington families, and a section of Blenheim Road.

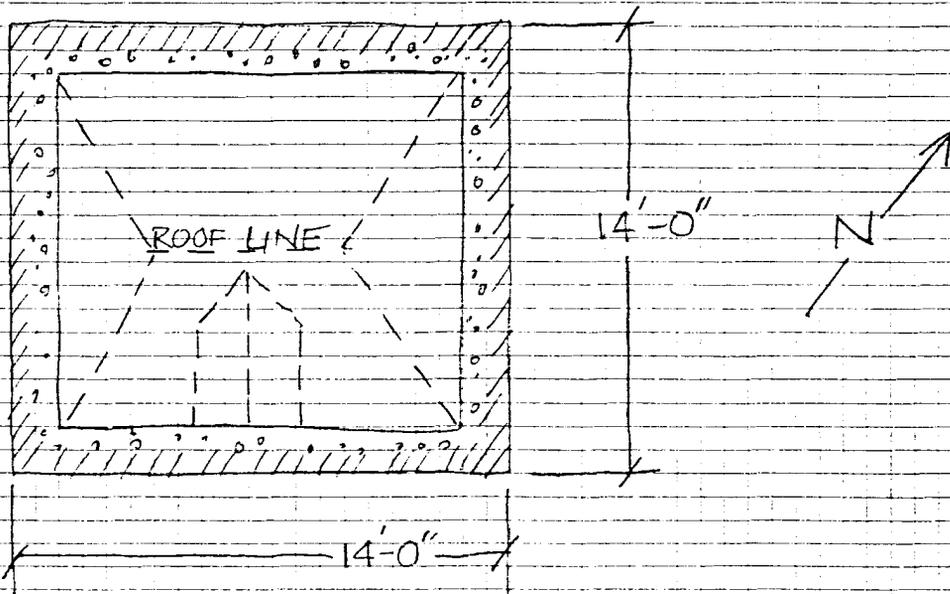
HA-107
BLENHEIM (MAIN HOUSE)
HAVRE DE GRACE
HARFORD COUNTY, MD
1996
DRAWN BY:
STEVEN MOFFSON
MAIN FLOOR PLAN
NO SCALE



HA-107
BLENHEIM
SMOKEHOUSE,
CISTERN
HAVRE DE GRACE
HARFORD CO., MD
1996
DRAWN BY:
STEVEN JOHNSON
MAIN FLOOR PLAN
1/32" SCALE



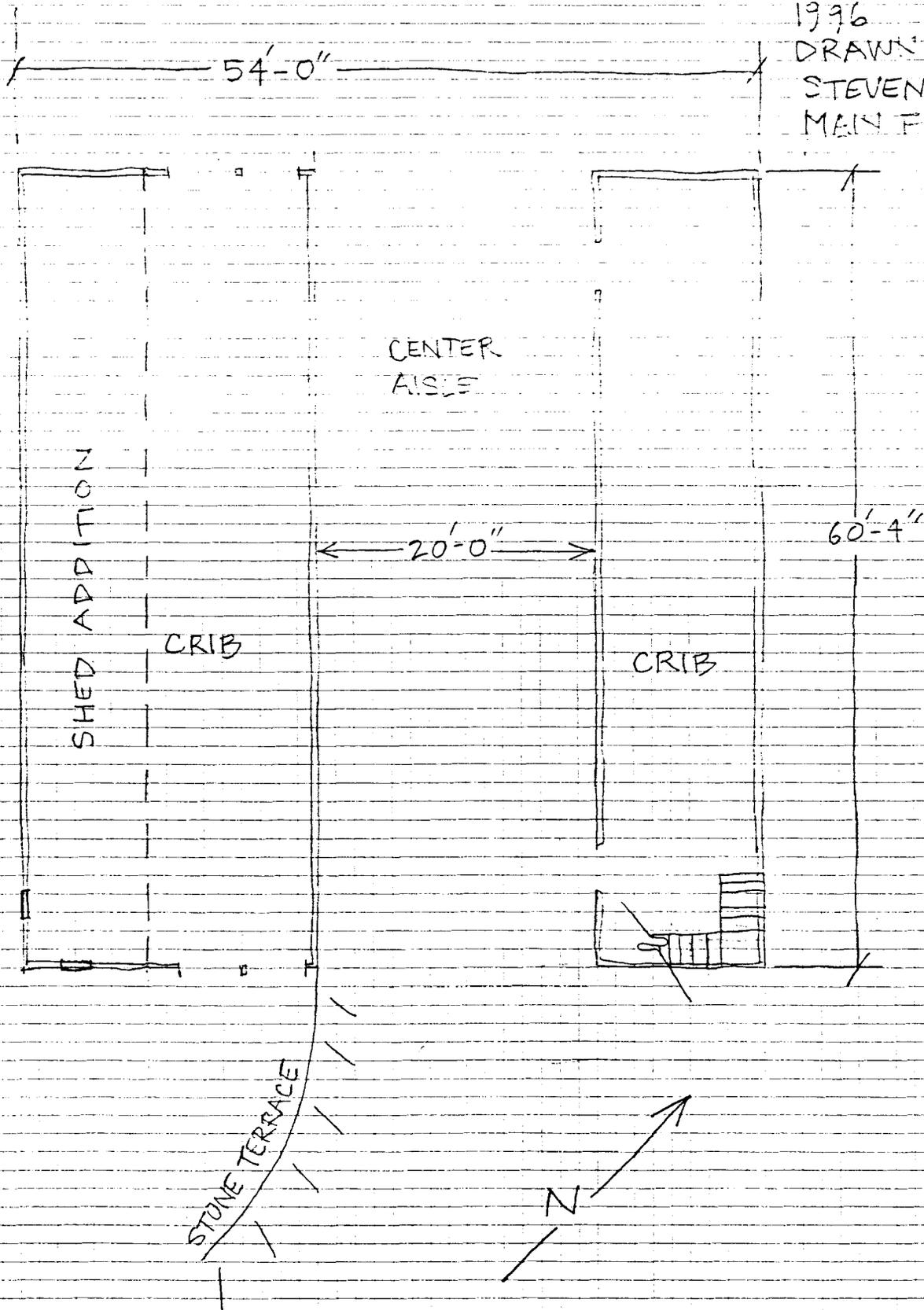
SMOKEHOUSE



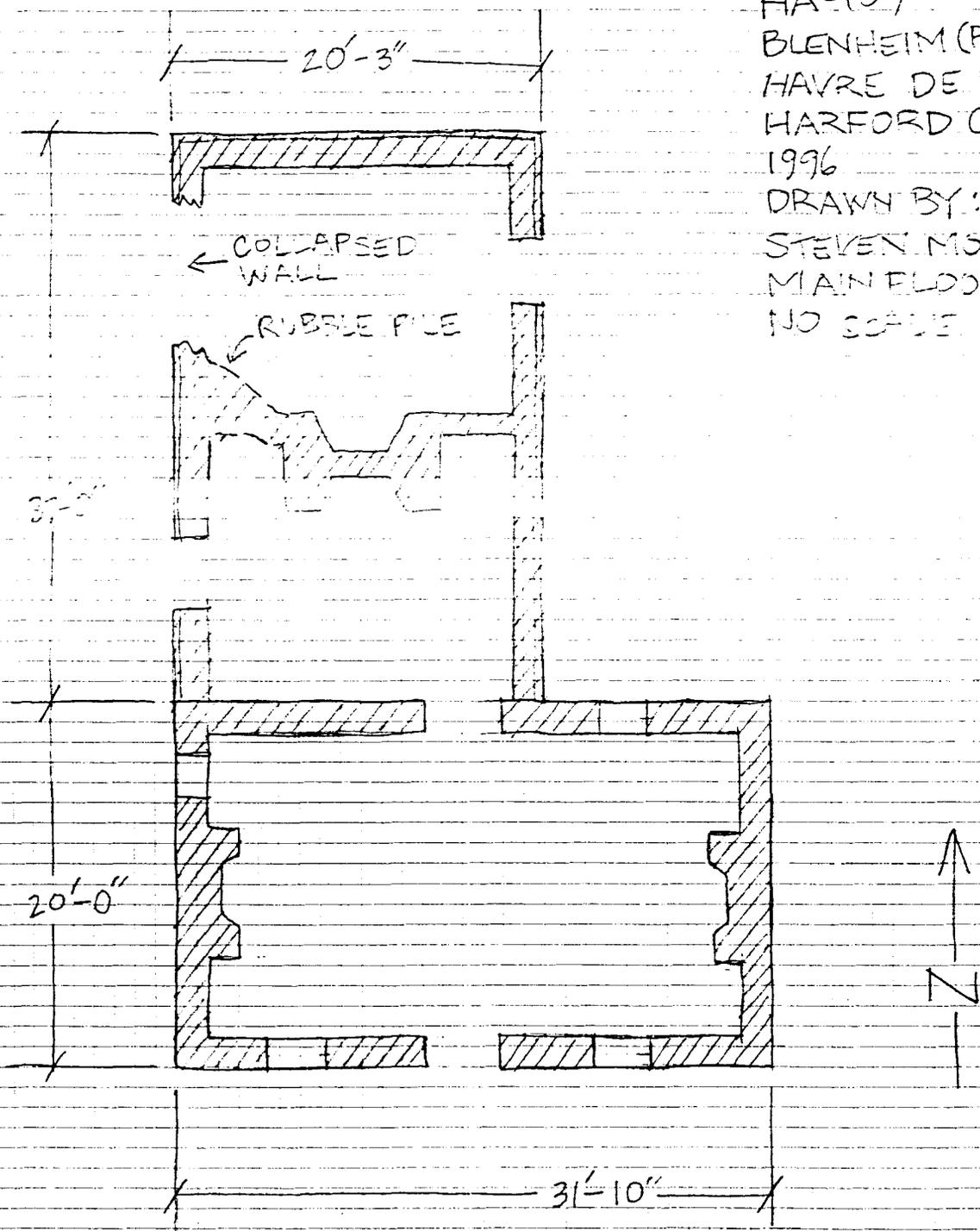
HA-107
BLENHEIM
UPPER BARN
HAVRE DE GRACE
HARFORD CO., MD
1996

DRAWN BY:
STEVEN MOFFSON
MAIN FLOOR

NO SCALE

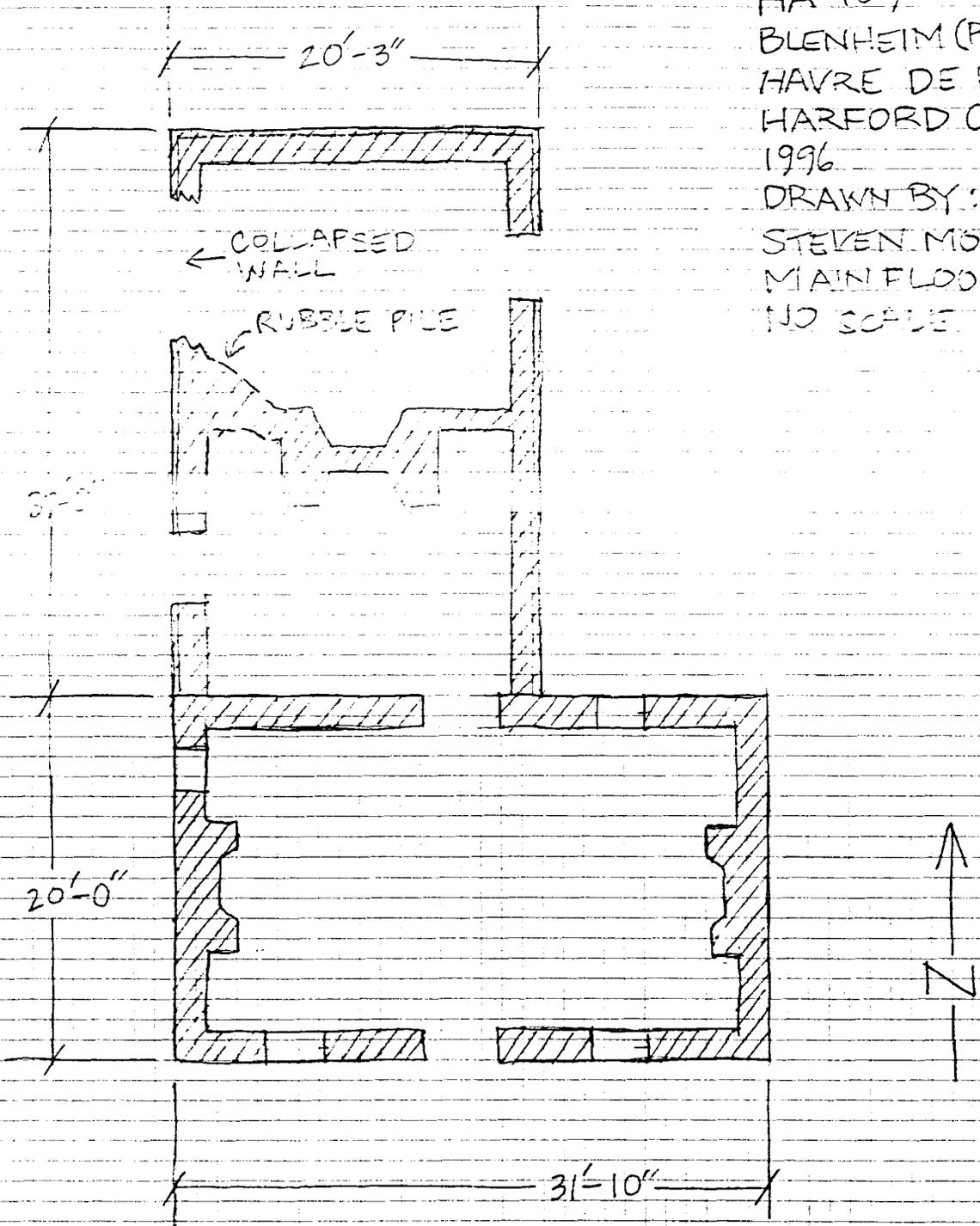


HA-107
BLenheim (RUINS)
HAVRE DE GRACE
HARFORD CO., MD
1996
DRAWN BY:
STEVEN MOFFSON
MAIN FLOOR PLAN
NO SCALE



ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION 
REAR ELL ADDITION 

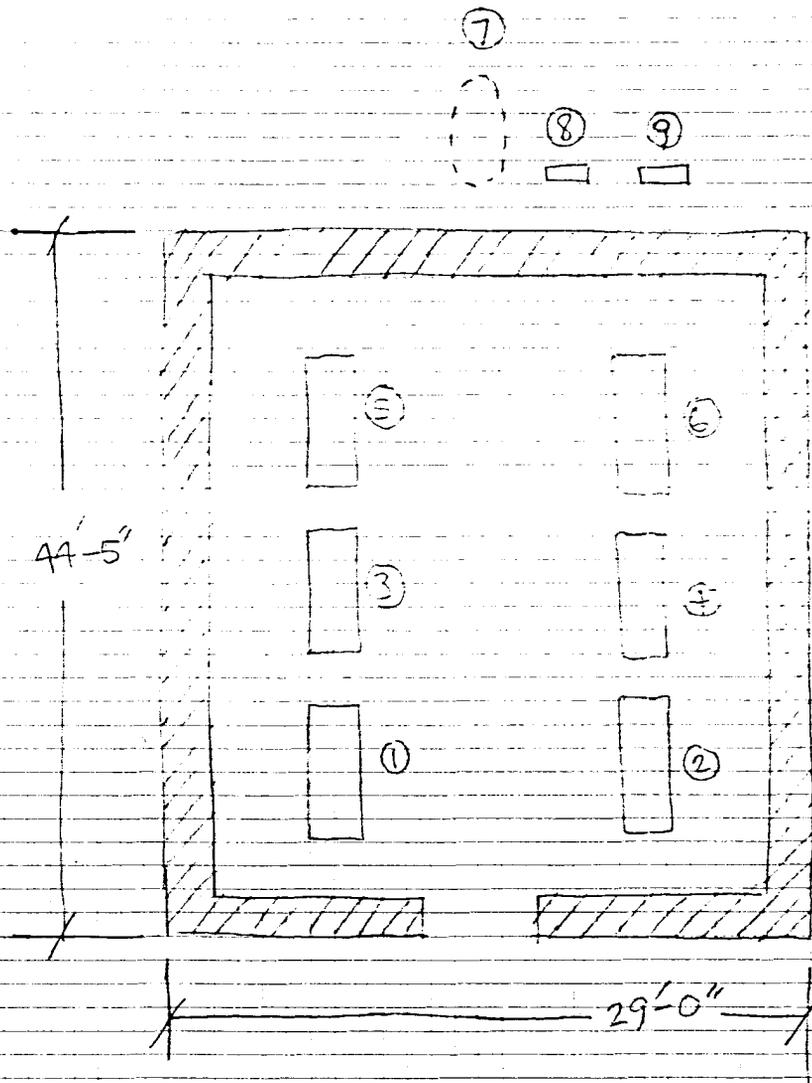
HA-107
BLENHEIM (RUINS)
HAVRE DE GRACE
HARFORD CO., MD
1996
DRAWN BY:
STEVEN MOFFSON
MAIN FLOOR PLAN
NO SCALE



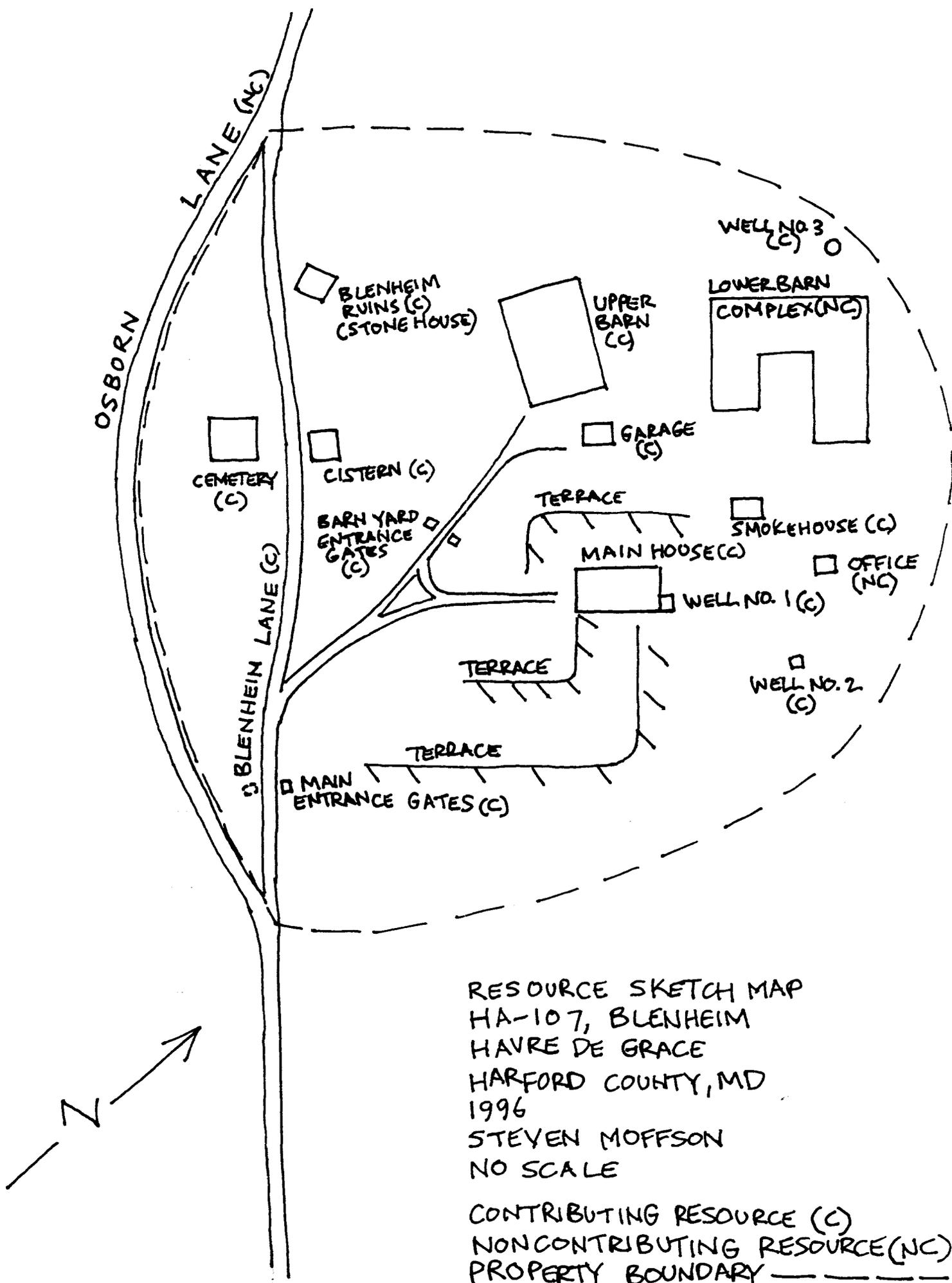
ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION 
REAR ELL ADDITION 

HA-107
 BLENHEIM (CEMETERY)
 HAIRE DE GRACE
 HARFORD CO., MD
 1996

DRAWN BY:
 STEVEN MOFFSON
 PLAN
 NO SCALE

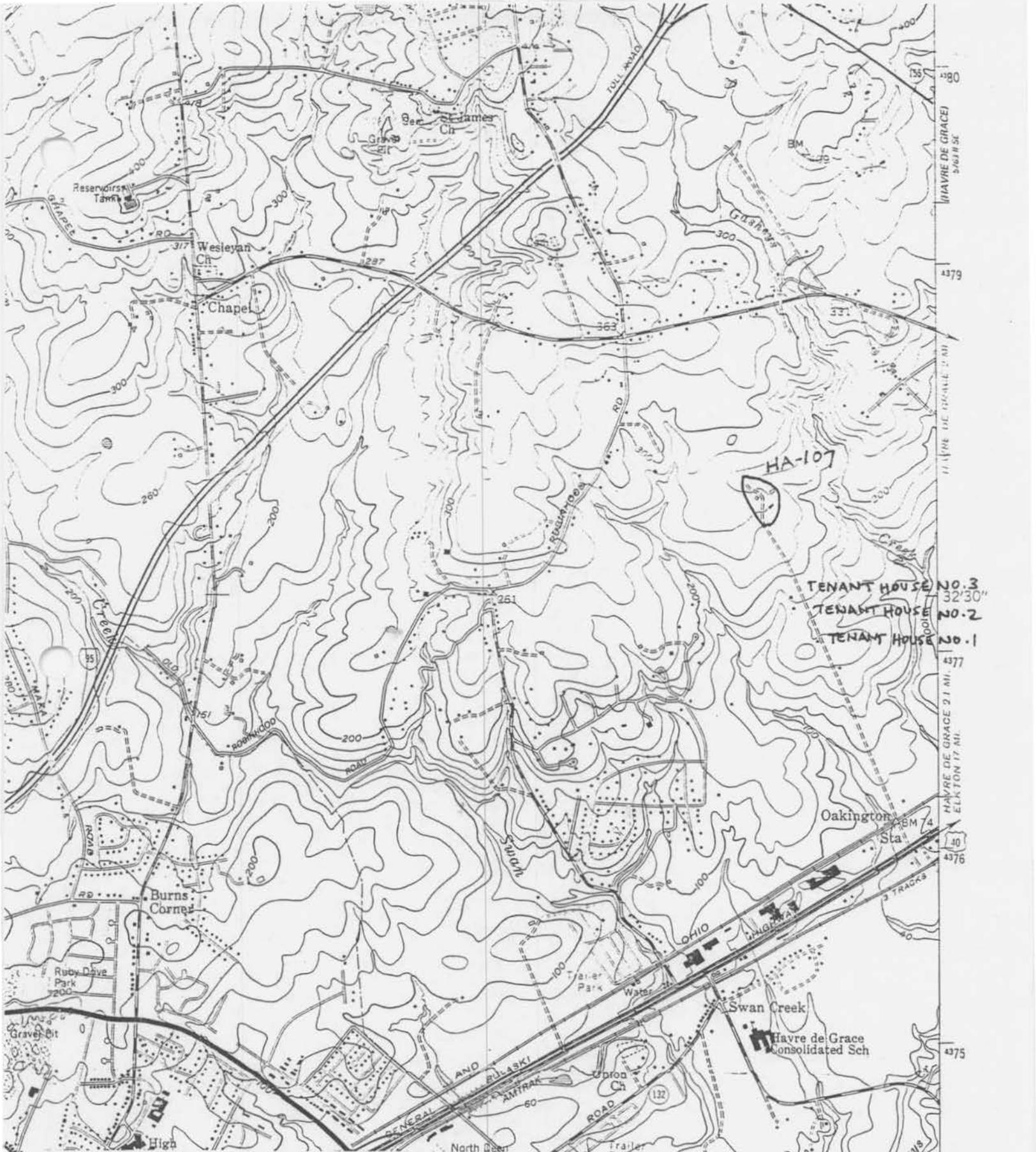


- ① SARAH KNIGHT SMITH (3/8/1770 - 5/30/1828)
- ② PACA SMITH (12-2-1779 - 8/25/1830)
- ③ DR. WILLIAM SAPPINGTON (2/3/1789 - 12/4/1849)
- ④ LILLI SAPPINGTON (4/11/1792 - 2/7/1843)
- ⑤ MRS. CASSANDRA SAPPINGTON (5/14/1786 - 9/25/1852)
- ⑥ DR. RICHARD SAPPINGTON (1755 - 4/21/1824)
- ⑦ UNIDENTIFIED GRAVE
- ⑧ NATHAN RAMSEY, SERVANT OF J.K. SAPPINGTON (7/12/1836 - 12/7/1864)
- ⑨ LUTHER HOWARD, SERVANT OF THE OSBORNS (d. 12/6/1942)



RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
 HA-107, BLENHEIM
 HAVRE DE GRACE
 HARFORD COUNTY, MD
 1996
 STEVEN MOFFSON
 NO SCALE

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE (C)
 NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCE (NC)
 PROPERTY BOUNDARY — — — — —



HA-107, Blenheim
Havre de Grace, Harford County, Maryland
Aberdeen, Maryland Quadrangle
Scale: 1:24,000 feet





HA-107

BLUNHEIM

HARTFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

VIEW FROM SE

1/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 5.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO. MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NET: MID SHIP

VIEW FROM S

2/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 8.---



4A-107

BLENHEIM

SAFFORD CO., N.C.

S. MOFFATT, 3/96

NEG.: MD SH-PO

VIEW FROM SW

3/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 9.---



HA-107

BLLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON; 3/96

NEG.: MD SHIPS

MAIN HOUSE, VIEW FROM S

4/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 22.---



HA - 107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHIP

VIEW FROM SE

5/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 6.---



HA-107

ELENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFETT, 3/76

NEG.: TAD SHPO

VIEW FROM SE

6/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 11.---



HA-107

BLLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG. : MD SHPO

NW ELEVATION

7/65

MAR 96 183 NNNN 6.---



HA - 107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO. MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/25

NEG.: MV SHIP

VIEW FROM N

8/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 13.---



HA-107

BLUMHEIM

WARREN CO., MD

S. JOHNSON, 3/76

NEG. IN SHIP

VIEW FROM 11

9/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 10.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

VIEW FROM W

10/65

MAR 96 198 NNN2 4.----



HA-101

BLENNETT - MATH HOUSE, REAR PARLOR

HARFORD CO. MD

S. MOFFATT

3/96

NEG.: INV 5270

11/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 2.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, DINING ROOM

12/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 3.---



1-A-107

FLEMMING

HARFORD CO, MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/26

NEG.: 177 25 PD

MAIN FLOOR, NICHOLS

13/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 4.---



HA-137

BLenheim

HARPER & CO. MD.

S. MOFFSON 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

SMOKEHOUSE, VIEW FROM SW

14/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 14.---



HA-157

BLENHOLM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: 100 SHIP

SMOKEHOUSE, VIEW FROM NW

15/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 15.---



HA-107

BLLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

SMOKEHOUSE, INTERIOR

16/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 16.---



HA-107

BLenheim

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHIP

UPPER BARN, VIEW FROM E

17/65

MAR 96 183 NNNN 10.---



HA-107

BLLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: ML SHPO

UPPER BARN, VIEW FROM NE

18/65

MAR 96 183 NNNN 12.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3'9"

NEG.; MD SHPO

UPPER BARN, VIEW FROM S

19/65

MAR 96 183 NNNN 17.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

UPPER BARN, INTERIOR DRIVE THROUGH

20/65

MAR 96 199 NNN4 1.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD Co. MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

UPPER BARN, SW CRIB + COLLAPSED
ADDITION

21/65

MAR 96 183 NNNN 16.---



HA-107

BLENTHEIM

HARFORD Co., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPD

GARAGE, VIEW FROM SW

22/65

MAR 96 183 NNNN

9.---



HA-107

BLenheim

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHP

GARAGE, VIEW FROM NW

23/65

MAR 96 183 NNNN 11.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

CHICKEN HOUSE, VIEW FROM W

24/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 30.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

CHICKEN HOUSE, VIEW FROM E

25/65

MAR 96 183 NNNN 5.----



HA -107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. WOFFSON, 3/96

NEG. SHPO

CISTERN, VIEW FROM W.

26/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 16.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD Co., MD

S. MOFFETT, 3/96

NLG.: MD SHPO

CISTERN, VIEW FROM E

27/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 17.---



HA-107

BLINHEIM

HARTFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG. MD SHPO

CISTERN, INTERIOR, VIEW FROM SE

28/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 18.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON

NEG. : MD SHPO

BLENHEIM RUINS, VIEW FROM S

29/65

MAR 96 183 NNNN 20.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO, MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

BLENHEIM RUINS, VIEW FROM E

30/65

MAR 96 183 NNNN 25.---



HA-157

BLenheim

HARFORD CO, MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

BLenheim RUINS, VIEW FROM NW

31/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 8. ----



HA 107

BLLENHEIM

HARFORD CO. MD

S. MUFFKOP, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHIPD

BLLENHEIM RUINS, VIEW FROM W

32/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 7.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARTFORD CO., MD

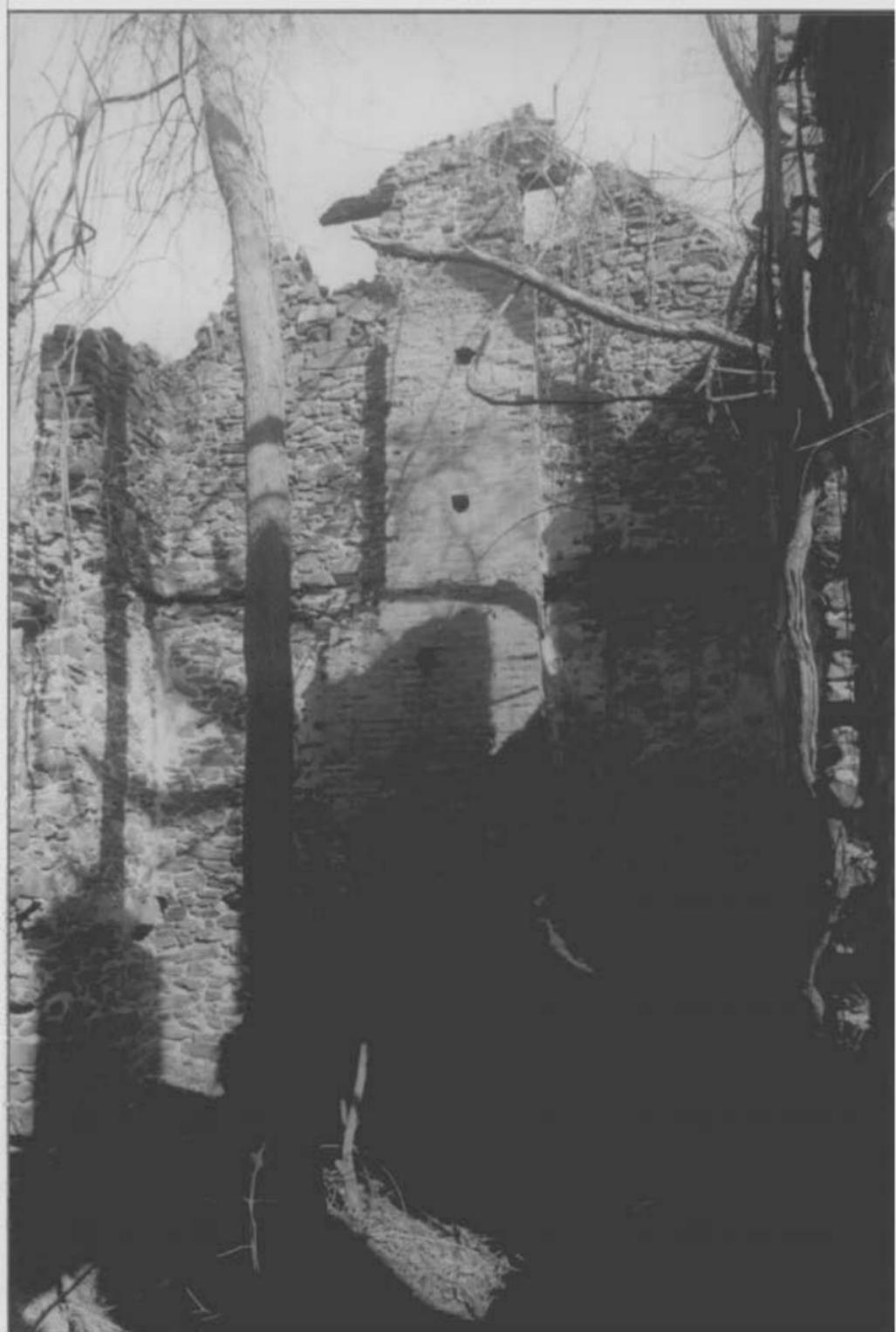
S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPD

BLENHEIM RUINS, INTERIOR REAR ELL, VIEW FROM S

33/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 10.---



HA-107

BLenheim

HARFORD Co., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

BLenheim RUINS, INTERIOR E GABLE END

34/65

MAR 96 183 NNNN 22.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

BLENHEIM ROOMS, INTERIOR W. GABLE END

35/65

MAR 96 198 NNN2 7.---



MAR 96 136 NNNN 40.---

HA -107

BLenheim

HARFORD CO. MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHIP

CEMETERY

VISN FROM E

36/65



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/26

NEG.: MD SET-3

CEMETERY, VIEW FROM W

37/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 14.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO, MD

S. WILKINSON 13/92

NEC: MD 5-10

CEMETERY, 213 ' FROM E

38/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 15.---



.HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD.

S. WOFFSON, 3/96

BLENHEIM LANE, WITH CEMETARY AT LEFT,
VIEW FROM SE

39/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 39.-----



HA-1071

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHIP

BLENHEIM LANE, VIEW FROM NW

40/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 19.---



HA-107

BLENNIE

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MUFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SLIP

ENTRANCE GATES, VIEW FROM S

41/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 7.---



HA-107

BLENTHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPD

BARNYARD ENTRANCE GATES, VIEW FROM

42/65

MAR 96 183 NNNN 8.---

SW



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

WELL NO. 1, VIEW FROM NE

43/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 17.---



HA-107

BLLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

WELL NO. 2, VIEW FROM S

41/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 18.---



HA-107

BLenheim

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/76

NEG.: MD SE PD

WELL NO. 3, VIEW FROM SE

45/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 12.---



HA '07.

BLFNHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFELSON, 3/26

NEG.: MD SHPS

TENANT HOUSE NO. 1, VIEW FROM S

46/65

APR 96 002 NNNN 3.---



HA-107

BLenheim

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SWP

TENANT HOUSE NO. 2 [WITH MAIN HOUSE AT DISTANT
RIGHT, VIEW FROM SE

47/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 24.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO, MD

S. WILKINSON, 3/96

NEG.; MD SHPO

TENANT HOUSE NO. 1, VIEW FROM E

48/65

APR 96 002 NNNN 1.---



HA-107

BLENDEN

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

TERMINAL HOUSE NO. 1, VIEW FROM N

49/65

APR 96 002 NNNN S. ---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON 3/96

NEG: MD SHPO

TENANT HOUSE NO. 1, INTERIOR HALL

50/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 29.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO. MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.; MD SHPS

TENANT HOUSE NO. 2, VIEW FROM SE

51/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 36.---



HA -107

BLenheim

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

TENANT HOUSE NO. 2, VIEW FROM SE

52/65

APR 96 002 NNNN 9.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

TENANT HOUSE NO. 2, VIEW FROM N

53/65

APR 96 002 NNNN 12.---



HA-109

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/20

NEG.: MID SHPO

TENANT HOUSE NO. 2, INTERIOR WALL

54/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 32.---



HA-107

BLLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON 3196

NEG: MD SHIP

TENANT HOUSE NO. 2., INTERIOR HALL

SS/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 31.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MADDFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

TEENANT HOUSE NO., 2, INTERIOR SECOND FLOOR
56/65

MAR 96 136 NNNN 34.---



HA-107

BLenheim

HARFORD CO., MD

S. WIDFESSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

TENANT HOUSE NO. 3, VIEW FROM SE

57/65

APR 96 161 NNN2 2.---



HA -107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHP)

TENANT HOUSE NO. 3., VIEW FROM SE

58/65

APR 96 161 NNN2 4.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD Co., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHP

TENANT HOUSE NO. 3, VIEW FROM W

59/65

APR 96 002 NNNN 15.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD Co., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.; MD SHPO

LOWER BARN COMPLEX, VIEW FROM W

60/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 28.---



HA-107

BLenheim

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

LOWER BARN COMPLEX, VIEW FROM SW

61/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 21.---



HA-107

BLenheim

HARFORD CO., MD

S. M'JEFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

LOWER BARN COMPLEX, VIEW FROM SE

62/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 26.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

LOWER BARN COMPLEX, VIEW FROM N

63/65

MAR 96 181 MNNN 23.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.: MD SHPO

LOWER BARN COMPLEX, INTERIOR STALL

64/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 25.---



HA-107

BLENHEIM

HARFORD CO., MD

S. MOFFSON, 3/96

NEG.; MD SHPO

OFFICE, VIEW FROM W

65/65

MAR 96 181 NNNN 20.---

N. R. FIELD SHEET 604 H-H 107
13012

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: } Blenheim

AND/OR HISTORIC: }

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: have continues for 1.2 mi north of Rte 40 beginning about

CITY OR TOWN: Osborne 0.6 mi west of T intersection with

STATE: Maryland CODE: COUNTY: HARFORD CODE: Rte 7 at House de Grace.

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Building</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Occupied</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Restricted</u> <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Structure</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/>	In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Private Residence</u> <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: Mrs Luz Osborne

STREET AND NUMBER: 11FD

CITY OR TOWN: House de Grace STATE: Md. CODE: _____

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

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

CITY OR TOWN: BEL AIR STATE: MARYLAND CODE: _____

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: _____

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: _____

DATE OF SURVEY: _____ Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: _____

STREET AND NUMBER: _____

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____ CODE: _____

STATE: _____

COUNTY: _____

ENTRY NUMBER: _____ DATE: _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Victorian frame house 2 1/2 stories,
 has an I plan, a cupola, cut wood
 decoration, stained glass, central
 heating, plumbing served by the
 family's reservoir - ~~very~~ grand,
~~very~~ complete and unchanged.

Remains of two old stone houses within 3/10
 mi north along the line - not known
 to have any history, see Misc. list.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Political <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Phi- losophy <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Architecture</u>
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Art <input type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Human- itarian <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>		_____
	Music <input type="checkbox"/>		_____

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

Three families have owned Steinklein:
 - Low Smith's family 1712 to 1831: put several small or tracts into their huge farm - provided the terraces & landscaping. (w rare trees)
 Their English man's mother married John Chamberlain...
 - Dr Sappington's family 1831 to 1887
 two generations of doctors - added the granary and other farm buildings...
 - Osborne family 1887 to 1970+
 built the present house, ~~added~~ employed the reservoir and central heating etc to the spacious house. (The architect is thought to be in search - of ?)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interview with Pres Osborne February '70.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **JEAN S. EWING**

ORGANIZATION: **MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST** DATE: _____

STREET AND NUMBER: **50 STATE CIRCLE**

CITY OR TOWN: **ANNAPOLIS** STATE: **MARYLAND** CODE: _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

