

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: La Grange Warehouse and Store (La Grange Barn) Inventory Number: HA-30

Address: 3810 Rocks Station Road Historic district: yes no

City: Street Zip Code: 21154 County: Harford

USGS Quadrangle(s): Fawn Grove

Property Owner: Michael and Deborah Coomes Tax Account ID Number: 1305043891

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 237 Lot 1 Tax Map Number: 0025

Project: MD 24 at Rocks State Park Agency: MD State Highway Administration

Agency Prepared By: MD State Highway Administration

Preparer's Name: SHA Consultant Architectural Historian Rebecca Crew Date Prepared: 05/20/2013

Documentation is presented in: MIHP Form HA-30, on-file at Maryland Historical Trust

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 no Listed: yes no

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

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

The La Grange Warehouse and Store are two separate buildings at 3810 Rocks Station Road in Harford County, Maryland.

The Warehouse is described in the MIHP Form written in 1976, as "a south-facing two-story building, composed of massive, uncoursed stone." The Warehouse is much deteriorated from its 1976 condition, as the roof, which was formerly composed of slate and tarpaper, is no longer extant, and the central section of the south wall has collapsed.(1) However, the Warehouse remains an example of a building associated with La Grange Iron Works as well as serving as an example of a stone warehouse related to the Pennsylvania Standard Barn building type, with a medium-pitched roofline.

Unlike a bank barn, this structure is set on flat land. Its northern wall has two single doorways and a double-width doorway, as well as three ground floor windows and three second-story window openings. The openings have stone sills and lintels, but the sashes are missing. The second-story windows are evenly spaced and larger than the ground floor window. The west wall, which is a gable-end facing Rocks Road, has board-and-batten siding covering its three, irregularly sized and spaced ground floor windows and its sole second-story window. A vertical rectangular vent is extant at the west gable's peak. The size and location of the southern wall's single door referenced in the MIHP form is no longer detectable, but the large opening reveals interior details, such as wood lintels, ten-over-ten wood-sash windows, and concrete masonry repairs. Sections of the interior walls have been

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Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
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MHT Comments:

Jim Taubman
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

7/29/2013
Date

B. Kuntz
Reviewer, National Register Program

7/31/13
Date

arged.

The east wall is obscured by a single-story, shed-roofed, concrete-masonry addition dating from the early twentieth century. The addition is located on slightly higher ground than the Warehouse's main ground, and a wood Dutch door is set in the east wall at the addition's ground height. The Warehouse's gable peak has crumbling masonry, but it appears to have had a large opening. The concrete masonry addition retains two-over-two sash windows.

Directly north of the Warehouse, the Store is a two-and-one-half-story, front gable frame structure on a stone foundation. It sits close to Rocks Road, facing west to the road, located north of the ruins of the La Grange Barn and southwest of the La Grange House.

The Store has a central entrance set between windows, and a shed-roofed porch shelters the entrance and the window to its south. The porch has a wood-post foundation, a wood floor, wood posts supporting the roof, and no steps. The entrance is comprised of half-glazed, paneled, double-leaf wood doors set below a four-light transom. Decorative molding alternating points and paired vertical rectangles divides the door frame and transom. Painted above the door is the statement, "Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Merchandise." Aside from the sign, this area tucked under the porch's shed roof has remained unpainted, while the remainder of the building is painted white.

The front façade features board and batten shutters with fleur-de-lis cut-outs. The windows are four-over-four, double-hung wood sash units, and the first floor windows are slightly taller and wider than the second floor. The attic level has a small, vertical-rectangular louvered vent. The roof, covered in slate shingles, has a wide rake and eaves and an approximately 45-degree pitch.

The Store's secondary elevations feature feather-edged siding rather than tongue and groove siding. The south elevation has a single, metal-composite paneled door at the rear bay. This secondary entrance has rounded stone masonry steps and a plain transom light. The south elevation's second floor has three, evenly-spaced, four-over-four, double-hung, wood-sash windows (without shutters). The rear elevation has a pair of half-glazed (nine-light), metal-composite paneled doors, accessed via a wood deck and steps. A single, four-over-four, wood-sash window with fleur-de-lis shutters is north of these doors. Two identical windows occupy the rear elevation's second floor. The Store's north elevation has three, evenly-spaced, four-over-four wood-sash windows without shutters.

While the interior was not accessed during the site visit, the current owners indicate the original store cabinets are extant inside. The store most recently functioned as an antique store, but it is currently not in operation.

Two additional buildings are located on the Parcel and Lot shared by the La Grange Warehouse and Store. They are a frame corncrib and pump house, most likely dating to the early twentieth century. The frame corncrib has a stone pier foundation, vertical wood siding, and a front-gable roof covered with slate shingles. The pump house has a solid stone masonry foundation that is half underground. It also has a front-facing gable roof and vertical wood siding.

Context

The La Grange Iron Works was a relatively small iron forge and furnace that was in production from about 1832 to 1874. It was one of about four iron works in Harford County and one of about forty in Maryland during the nineteenth century. La Grange's primary structures that directly produced iron (the forge and furnace) are no longer extant, but the iron master's house (La Grange House), associated outbuildings, and some landscape forms are other remains of the iron works site. The La Grange Warehouse and Store are two of these associated outbuildings.

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The La Grange Warehouse is difficult to precisely date, but it is likely from the mid-nineteenth century when the La Grange Iron Works was acquiring land and needed storage for materials. One 1851 newspaper reports that Isaac Rogers and Son purchased twenty-two acres of land in Carroll County for the purpose of mining iron ore. They removed twelve to fifteen tons of iron ore and hauled it from Carroll County to their forge and furnace in Harford County. (2) Harford County Land records and Baltimore Court Records also indicate agreements between Isaac Rogers and his sons and other landowners for mining iron ore. This amount of raw material would deem necessary a warehouse, and perhaps the extant Warehouse was where the iron ore was stored.

Throughout the operating years of La Grange Iron Works, animal power was needed to transport raw material to La Grange furnace, and forged iron bars from the La Grange Iron Works to Baltimore where it was further processed into iron products. Even though La Grange Iron Works was located on Deer Creek which leads to the Susquehanna, Deer Creek was not, and is not, a big enough water body to be consistently navigable. Instead, iron was hauled by cart (pulled by animals). Railroads began extending out from Baltimore in the 1830s, and by 1838 railroad connected Baltimore with York, Pennsylvania. The nearest station on this route to La Grange was White Hall, located about ten miles west of La Grange. (3)The railroad did not reach the Rocks of Deer Creek area until the 1880s, after La Grange Iron Works had ceased production. Of course, the building of a railroad required the goods that La Grange Iron Works produced, and some of La Grange's iron is reported to have been turned into railroad related products including wheels and rails.(4)

Following the Civil War, La Grange Iron Works began producing less iron, which was fairly typical of iron furnaces in Maryland. Not only did the end of the Civil War lead to a diminished need for iron, a newly-embraced industrial process, the Bessemer process began to produce rolled steel more efficiently than that produced at an iron furnace like La Grange. In the post-bellum period, La Grange's last ironmaster, Evans Stanley Rogers (the son of Isaac Rogers), pursued other economic and social interests. In 1867 he was a delegate from Harford County to the state's constitutional convention. Rogers began spending more time in Baltimore (keeping a residence on Read Street in Mount Vernon), invested in railroads, and served on bank boards.(5) His 1870 Census enumeration shows his Harford County residence including nine domestic servants as well as his wife and daughters. His personal wealth and real estate value had increased significantly in the prior decade, likely resulting as a benefit his company received by providing materials needed to fight the Civil War. In 1872, Rogers became a charter member of the Maryland Jockey Club that established Pimlico Race Track. (6) The La Grange Iron Works Furnace was extinguished in 1874, which may have marked a further change of interest from iron production to other land use practices, from taking resources out of nature towards preserving natural elements.

In the 1870s, Evans Stanley Rogers was the owner of the nearby Rocks of Deer Creek, and these were often visited by picnickers from Harford County and other nearby jurisdictions. In 1875, Rogers and other neighbors established a group that advocated to preserve and protect fish and game in Harford County.(7) Rogers' wife Mary Ege died in 1877 at a relatively young age, leaving two daughters who were still minors; Rogers may have turned to farming as an avocation he could maintain while raising his daughters. In 1879, Evans Stanley Rogers exhibited light draught horses and a herd of Devon cattle at the Harford County Fair. (8) By this time, any building that would have been storing iron ore or processed iron would have been without a purpose. The large stone barn, located a few hundred feet southwest of the La Grange House, may have been originally built as a Warehouse (as earlier architectural histories have stated), but by the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the stone structure indeed would have been converted to use as a traditional barn, providing shelter for animals such as draught horses and Devon cattle.

Following Evans Stanley Rogers' death in 1882, his land was advertised for sale in May 1885 and again in October of the same year. The description of the structures on the home place included a large stone barn with stalls for feeding cattle.(9) In 1900, a large stone barn on the former Rogers place was destroyed by fire, but it was insured and may have been rebuilt. If so, it could be a story about the La Grange barn. (10) At the time of the fire, the property was owned by brothers J.C. and Alonzo Wilson. The

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Wilson family continued to own the property until 1972. Their primary utilization of the land was as a dairy farm, and additions to the Warehouse allowed it to serve as a dairy barn.

From the late 1880s to the 1940s, first the Baltimore and Delta Railroad and later the Maryland and Pennsylvania (Ma and Pa) Railroad served the nearby Rocks Station on a daily basis, allowing farms like the Wilsons' to easily transport perishable goods (such as milk) to the Baltimore market regularly. The prevalence of dairies using the Ma and Pa led the nickname of the line as "The Milky Way."

The Hughes Company of Baltimore documented the construction of the Bridge over Deer Creek, and a photograph from ca. 1930 shows the west and south elevations of Warehouse in the background, revealing additions to the original structure that are no longer extant. Since the Hughes' 1930 photograph, the south wall has collapsed and the west wall has been damaged, but the stones are still present on the ground below. The roof is now missing as well.

Due to the style of its architecture, the La Grange Store appears to date from the late nineteenth-century, post-dating the functioning of the La Grange Iron Works, although an earlier store may have been present during the heyday of the La Grange Iron Works. In May 1858, Isaac Rogers and Son did receive a Trader's License from Harford County, listed along with the licenses for Ordinary Keepers, Retail Liquor Sales, and Milliners.(11) It is not clear if this Trading License was for a store or for their iron business. No other licenses were listed at La Grange .

The 1858 Jennings and Herrick "Map of Harford County, Maryland" depicts a Rogers Store on the north side of Deer Creek, opposite the LaGrange Iron Works' Forge and Furnace, in the approximate location of the current store. Martenet's 1878 Map shows several buildings in the general area, but does not specify the presence of a store, only a blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop.

As stated earlier, the last ironmaster of La Grange, Evans Stanley Rogers, died in 1882, the same year in which the Baltimore and Delta Narrow-Gauge Railroad formally opened offering service between Baltimore and Towson. By December 1883, the complete line was laid, reaching Rocks Station just a quarter mile from the site of the La Grange Store. (12) Evans Stanley Rogers left two daughters, Grace and Mary; due to their social standing and inherited wealth, it is not likely they would have operated a general store. When the property of Evans Stanley Rogers was sold at auction in 1885, the advertisements announcing the auction do not include reference of a store on the home place parcel. The chain of title shows Charles A. Rutledge acquired the property in 1886, and Harford County historians C. Milton Wright and Christopher Weeks states that the Rutledge family ran the La Grange store. Census data confirms that Rutledge was a physician, but does not record his role as a merchant. The property revolved through members of the Rutledge and Rogers families and their lawyers until the Wilsons acquired the property in 1899. In later years, Frances Wilson Hince gave the construction date of the La Grange Store as 1885. (13)

The architectural style of the store correlates with the 1885 date because it is balloon frame construction, which was developed in the 1840s but did not become common until the 1870s. Considering that the railroad did not reach The Rocks until 1884, it is likely the arrival of the railroad could spur the construction of a general store and bring materials to help construct the store.

Census records do not clarify the proprietorship of the general store at La Grange. As mentioned previously, Charles Rutledge was a physician and listed so in the Census. The Wilsons are listed as farmers rather than merchants. Closer to Rocks Station, J.R. Ramsey operated a general store and hotel that are now within the park boundaries. By 1910, John R. Ramsey listed in his household three general store clerks, as well as himself, wife, and daughter working in the general store. It is possible Ramsey operated multiple locations including the store at La Grange. (14)

The Hughes Company photograph from ca. 1930 also shows the Store in the background. The overall shape of the store is the

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ame, but the porch has a hipped roof. The weatherboarding in the Hughes photograph is unpainted and the windows have no shutters. In 1965, an old store at La Grange, supposedly related to the iron works, was damaged by high winds (15), but it is not clear if this was the existing store or another no-longer extant building.

Integrity

While the Warehouse has a deteriorated condition and elements of its design, materials, and workmanship are partially reduced, the Warehouse still conveys the feeling and association of past eras of La Grange. It evokes the strength and permanence that the ironmasters of La Grange wanted to convey in regards to storing their goods as well as the practical utilization of an abundant local building material. It is not evident if the Warehouse was first a Warehouse for iron materials and then converted to a barn, or if it was purpose-built as a barn. If the Warehouse is simply a barn that has been mis-assigned as a Warehouse, it still is associated with La Grange Iron Works and illustrates that shelter was provided for the animals that had roles in the company, possibly powering millstones and most-definitely hauling wagons of materials to be processed and then carrying raw iron to market.

The Warehouse also represents the re-use of the property as a dairy farm during the era when the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad (Ma and Pa), which stopped nearby at Rocks Station, made daily trips to Baltimore, allowing Harford County farms to send milk to the Baltimore market. This is a significant pattern of spatial organization as the Rocks Station was about one-quarter mile from the La Grange Barn.

The Store retains a high level of overall design integrity, representing a good example of late nineteenth-century rural general store. It has no major additions, retaining the characteristic shape of the general store. Noted alterations are minor. The fleur-de-lis shutters, rear deck, and rounded steps are reversible. While the front porch is not original, it remains compatible. The replacement entrances (and possible replacement siding on the front façade) do not diminish the Store's ability to represent late nineteenth century general stores in the railroad era.

The La Grange Warehouse and Store are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A and C. The Warehouse is representative of a structure related to the history of the La Grange Iron Works, illustrating the need for permanent buildings to store materials. It may have also been used to house animals at different periods during the Rogers family ownership. It is also representative of the railroad period of the Rocks area, as it was utilized as a dairy barn. Thus the Warehouse is eligible under Criterion A. The Store is representative of the commercial aspects of a small community and how they changed with the arrival of the railroad. The Store is eligible under Criterion A.

The La Grange Warehouse and Store are not closely associated with significant persons that have had a lasting influence on local, regional, or national history, and therefore are not eligible under Criterion B.

The Warehouse is a deteriorated, but still recognizable, example of a stone warehouse, similar in design to a Pennsylvania Standard Barn. The Store is a good example of late-nineteenth-century rural general store architecture. Thus they are both eligible under Criterion C for examples of specific architectural building types.

The La Grange Warehouse and Store were not evaluated under NRHP Criterion D as part of this assessment.

The boundaries for the La Grange Warehouse and Store are Map 25, Parcel 237, Lot 1, which includes La Grange Warehouse (Barn) and Store, the pump house, and the corn crib. The period of significance for the La Grange Warehouse and Store is ca. 1832 to 1899, representing the ownership of the Rogers family

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Endnotes

- (1) Paul Penrod and Susan Denney, La Grange Warehouse and Store (La Grange Barn), MIHP Form HA-30, 1979.
- (2) No Title. Southern Aegis (Bel Air, MD) Volume: 1 Issue: 19, Page: 147. Saturday, November 14, 1857. Source: GenealogyBank.com
- (3) Deborah Bowers. "Discovering the La Grange Ironworks." Harford County Historical Society Newsletter, July/August 2011. On file at Harford County Historical Society.
- (4) Christopher Weeks, An Architectural History of Harford County. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins, University Press, 1996) 237. C. Milton Wright, Our Harford Heritage. (Harford County: C. Milton Wright, 1967) 146.
- (5) "Maryland Items." The Sun (1837-1987); Oct 9, 1875, 6; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987).
- (6) "Maryland Loves a Horse: How That Love Has Been Passed From Father To..." The Sun (1837-1987); Feb 7, 1909, 11. ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987).
- (7) Maryland Items. The Sun (1837-1987); Oct 9, 1875, 6. ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987).
- (8) "Agricultural Fairs: The Harford County Fair Second Day." The Sun (1837-1987); Oct 9, 1879, 4; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987).
- (9) Classified Ad 29 -- No Title. The Sun (1837-1987); May 18, 1885, 6. ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987).
- (10) Fire Loss 1 -- No Title. The Sun (1837-1987); Oct 26, 1900, 8; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987).
- (11) "A List of Licenses." The National American (Bel Air, MD). June 11, 1858, 4. Source: GenealogyBank.com.
- (12) George Hilton, The Ma & Pa: A History of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1999), 23.
- (13) "Post Office End Scored: Rocks Residents Protest Closing This Month." The Sun (1837-1987); Jan 23, 1968, C5; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987).
- (14) US Census 1880, 1900, and 1910.
- (15) Jack Shagena, Henry Peden, and John McGrain. "Mills: Grist, Saw, Bone, Flint, Fulling... and More: Harford County's Rural Heritage." Bel Air, MD; Private printing, 2009. 204.

References

"Agricultural Fairs: The Harford County Fair Second Day." Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun The Sun (1837-1987); Oct 9, 1879; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987) pg. 4

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Bowers, Debbie. "Discovering the La Grange Ironworks." Harford County Historical Society Newsletter, July/August 2011. On file at Harford County Historical Society.

Classified Ad 29 -- No Title. The Sun (1837-1987); May 18, 1885; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987) pg. 6

Fire Loss 1 -- No Title. The Sun (1837-1987); Oct 26, 1900; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987)

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Eligibility recommended				Eligibility not recommended								
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MHT Comments:												
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services						Date						
Reviewer, National Register Program						Date						

pg. 8

Hilton, George. A History of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999.

Martenet, Simon J. "Map of Harford County, Maryland." Baltimore, 1878.

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pg. 6

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The Sun (1837-1987); Feb 7, 1909; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987)
pg. 11

No Title. Southern Aegis (Bel Air, MD) Volume: I Issue: 19, Page: 147. Saturday, November 14, 1857. Source:
GenealogyBank.com

Penrod, Paul and Susan Deeney. La Grange Warehouse and Store. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form #HA-30. Bel Air, MD: Harford County Historic District Commission, 1977.

"Post Office End Scored: Rocks Residents Protest Closing This Month."
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pg. C5

Sanders, Suzanne, Kathryn Dixon, Nathan Workman, Jennifer Evans, and Joshua Roth. Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for Proposed Improvements to Maryland 24 from South of Stirrup Run to the St. Clair Bridge over Deer Creek, Harford County, Maryland. Frederick, Maryland: R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates for Maryland State Highway Administration, September 2009.

Shagena, Jack L, Jr., Henry Peden, Jr. and John W. McGrain. Mills: Grist, Saw, Bone, Flint, Fulling...and More: Harford County's Rural Heritage. Bel Air, MD: Private printing, 2009.

United States Federal Census.

Weeks, Christopher. An Architectural History of Harford County, Maryland. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins, University Press, 1996.

Wright, C. Milton. Our Harford Heritage, A History of Harford County, Maryland. Privately published, 1967.

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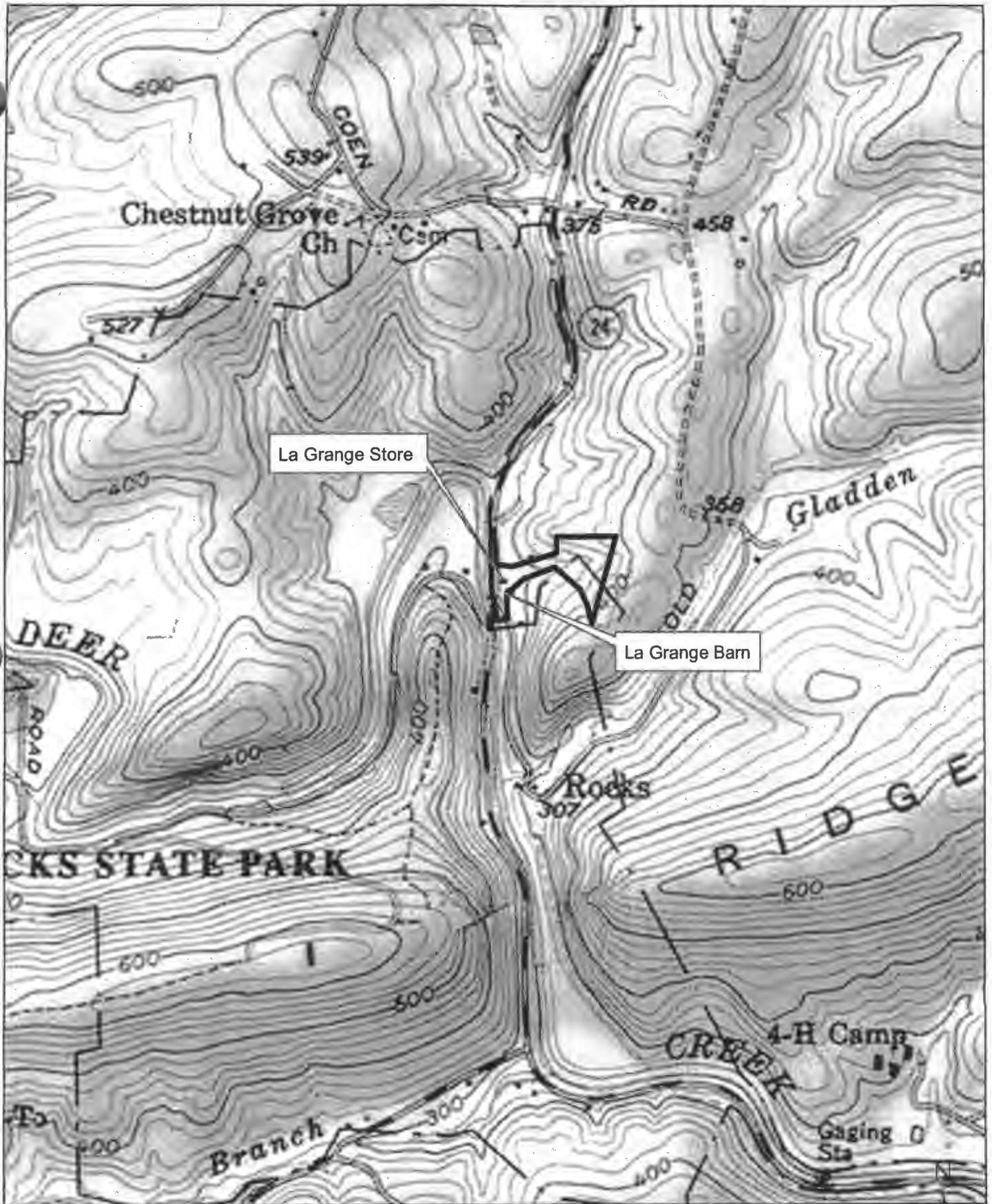
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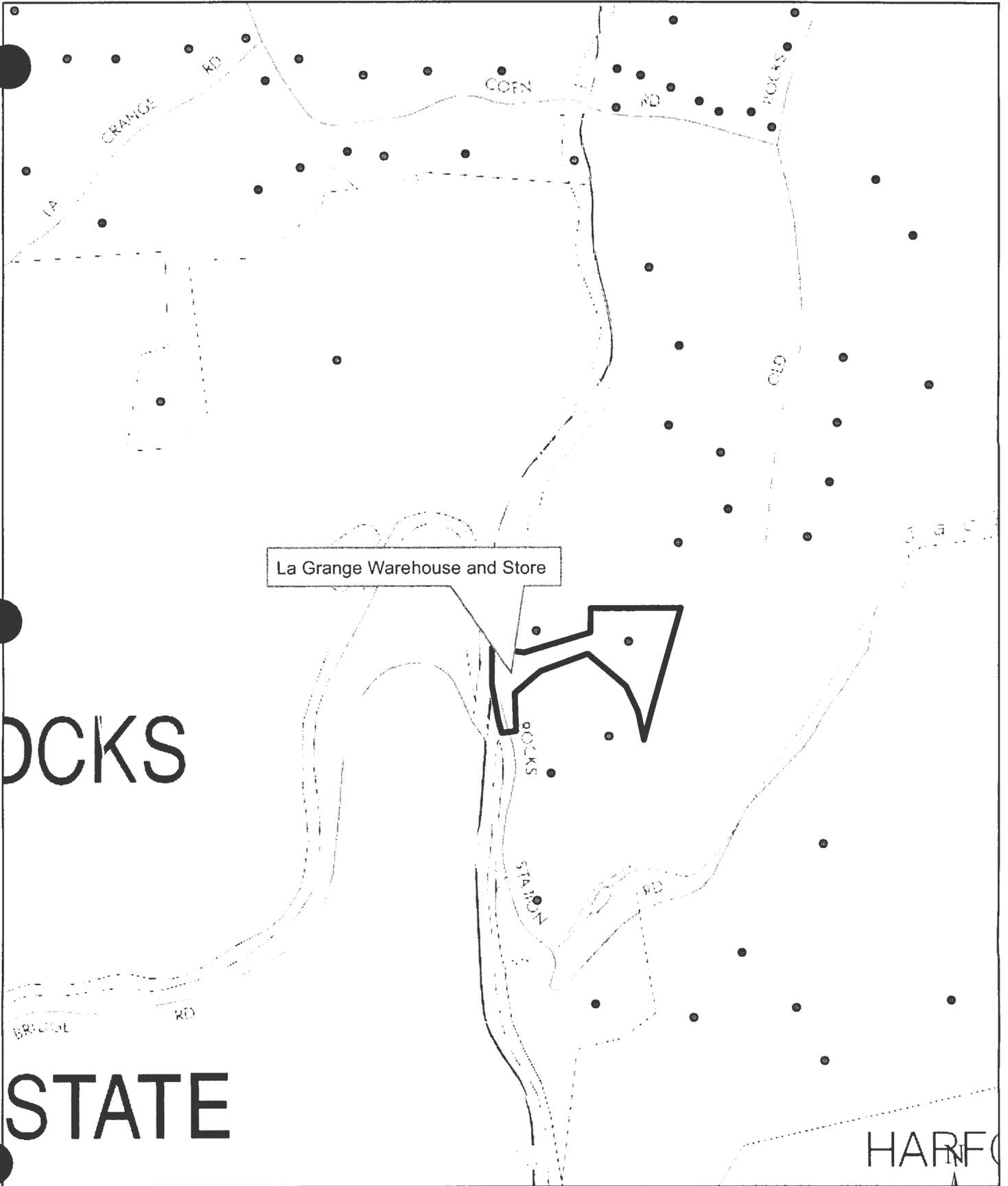


Topographic Map
La Grange Warehouse and Store, MIHP # HA-30
3810 Rocks Station Road, Street, Maryland
(Harford County, Fawn Grove Quad)

1:12,000

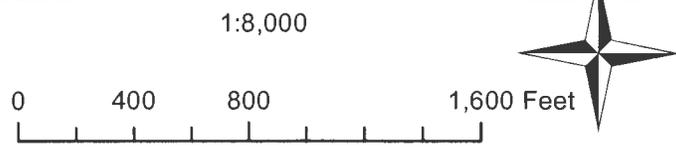
0 600 1,200 2,400 Feet





La Grange Warehouse and Store

Property Tax Map
 La Grange Warehouse and Store, MIHP # HA-30
 3810 Rocks Station Road, Street, Maryland
 (Harford County, Fawn Grove Quad)



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

Project No.: HA334A21

Project Name: MD 24 at Rocks State Park

MIHP No.: HA-30

MIHP Name: La Grange Warehouse and Store

County: Harford

Photographer: Rebecca Crew

Date: 28 September 2012

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
HA-30_2012-09-28_01	View facing southeast towards warehouse/barn.
HA-30_2012-09-28_02	View facing northeast towards store.
HA-30_2012-09-28_03	View facing south towards store and barn. The Rocks Steel Truss Bridge is visible on the right side of image.
HA-30_2012-09-28_04	View facing northwest towards store.



HA-30

Lorange Warehouse and stone
Harford Co, MD

R. Crew

9/28/12

MD SHPO

View facing southeast towards warehouse/barn

1/4

EPSON

Epson
Professional Paper



HA-30

LaGrange Warehouse and Store

Harford Co, MD

R. Crew

1/28/12

MD SHPO

View facing northeast towards store

2/4



HA-30

La Grange Warehouse and Store

Harford Co., MD

R. Crew

9/28/12

MD BHPD

View facing south towards store and barn.

Rocks Steel Truss Bridge is visible on right
side of image.

3/4



HA-30

La Grange Warehouse and Store

Hartford Co, MD

R. Crew

9/28/12

MD SHTPO

View facing northwest towards store.

4/4

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Barn/Warehouse

This structure is located just north of the Maryland State Route #24 Bridge over Deer Creek, and it practically abutts the roadway. It is a south-facing, two-story building, composed of massive, uncoursed stone. The walls feature attic louvers, east-west running iron support rods and north-south oriented exposed cross beams, imbedded in the stone. The window and door cavities have stone sills and lintels. A block addition has been added to the eastern end. Overall, the structure is three bays by two, with board-and-batten enclosed windows. Both livestock and regular doorways are located on the northern side, while a single door is positioned on the southern side. The roof is gable-flank and composed of slate and tarpaper.

The Store

This building is just north of the barn and faces the road. It is a two-story frame building, three bays by two, sitting upon a stone foundation. There are no windows on the northern or on the southern first floor sides. The windows are 9 X 6 on the western embrasure of the first floor, and 2 X 4 in the upper level, all in nailed frames. The lower panes still have louvered shutters. A double-door with a four-light transom is situated on the western side, and a second rests near the southeast corner and also has a similar transom. The roof is gable-front and made of slate, with very wide eaves. A porch, since removed, covered the western face of this store. Still printed on the same wall is the phrase, "ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE".

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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 type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This center of the iron industry was located near Deer Creek Bridge at Rocks, at the junction of the Rocks Road and St. Clair Bridge Road, and did a thriving business. It was operated by the Rogers family, who owned about 2,000 acres of farm and forest land in the vicinity of Rocks.

Isaac Rogers came to Harford County from Chester County, Pennsylvania, sometime before 1800. He immediately saw the opportunity of developing a successful industry because of the fine water power, the nearness to deposits of ore, and the forests which would provide charcoal. He and his three sons, Joseph, Ivan, and Stanley, are said to have given employment at one time to 300 men. The company maintained a large warehouse and community store, thus ministering to the needs of its employees.

The iron works was last owned by the E. Stanley Rogers Company and the large holdings were disposed of in 1886 when the furnace ceased to operate.

Charcoal was an indispensable fuel for the iron industry. Some estimates have placed the use of this product at two and one half tons of charcoal for each ton of pig iron. This explains the large ownership of forest lands by furnace companies such as La Grange Iron Works.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Martenet Map, 1878
 Harford County Directory, 1953
 Wright, C. Milton; Our Harford Heritage, 1967.

1783 Maryland Tax List
 1798 Federal Tax List
 1814 Maryland Tax List

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 22,572 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This property is bounded on the east by Rocks Road; on the south by the land of John Roming and on the north by the lands of Francis Hince.

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

STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE	Paul Penrod and Susan Deeney	DATE	January 17, 1977
ORGANIZATION	Historic District Commission	DATE	838-6000 ext. 207
STREET & NUMBER	45 South Main Street	TELEPHONE	
CITY OR TOWN	Bel Air	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.

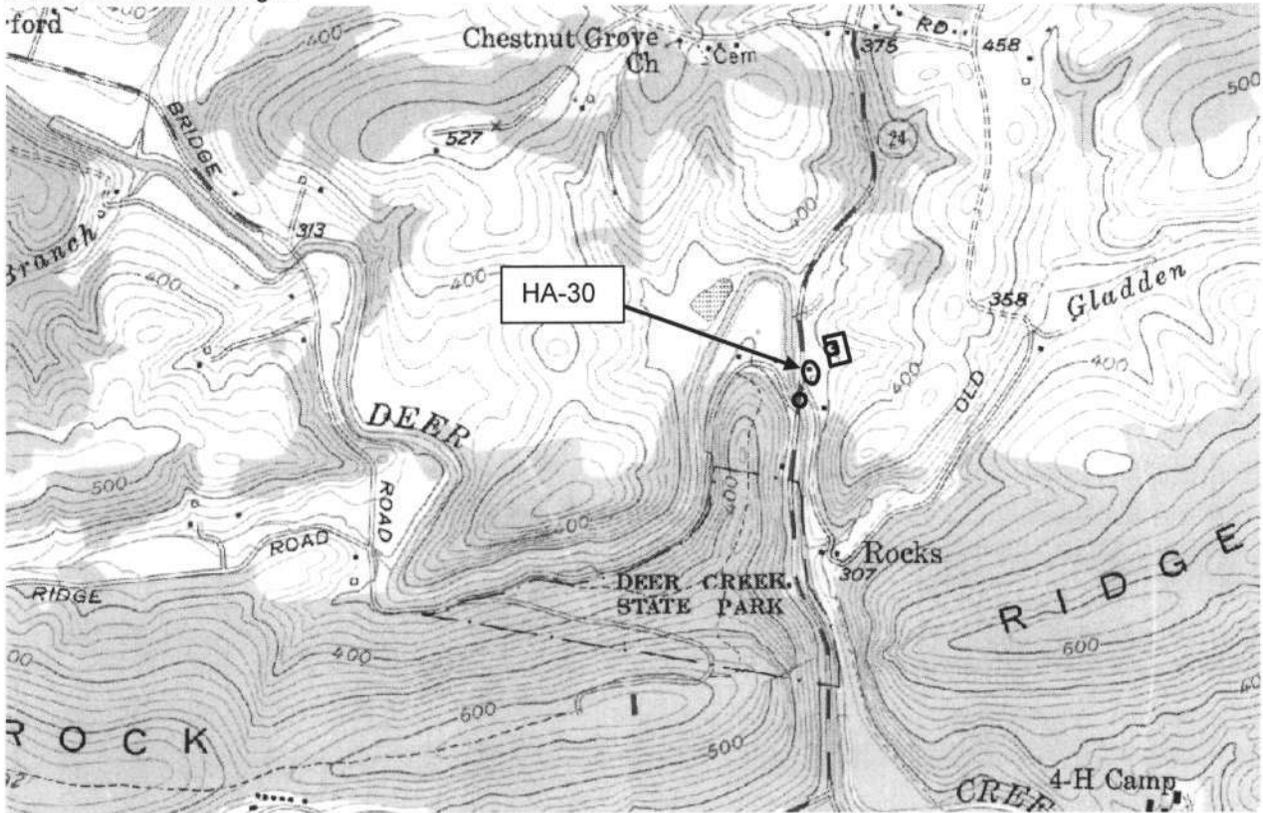
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
 The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401
 (301) 267-1438

TITLE SEARCH

<u>Liber</u>		<u>Folio</u>	
HDC	900	48	Frances Wilson Hince sold 22.572 acres to Leonard E. Mankowski in 1972.
GRG	308	411	Catherine Lochary conveyed 479 acres of La Grange to Frances Wilson Hince in 1947.
GRG	308	410	J. Clarence Wilson imparted the parcel to Catherine Lochary in 1947.
WSF	115	117	In 1905, J. Clarence Wilson obtained 813 acres from Alonzo Wilson.
WSF	96	490	Henry M. Marshall, attorney for Mary E. Rogers, transferred 969 acres to J. Clarence Wilson and Alonzo Wilson in 1899.
WSF	96	262	In 1899, Henry M. Marshall conveyed 974 acres to Mary E. Rogers.
WSF	89	411	Charles A. Rutledge sold the property to Herman Guthrie in 1896.
WSF	77	457	Martha J. Rutledge released the land to Elizabeth W. Ruthledge.
ALJ	65	40	Robert Archer, attorney, conveyed the property to Martha J. Rutledge in 1839. This sale came as a result of an 1889 equity case involving Grace S. Rogers v.s. Charles J. Rutledge.
ALJ	56	184	Charles A. Rutledge bought the property in 1833 from Robert Archer, trustee. Archer was invested with the parcel following an 1833 equity case involving Mary E. Rogers and Grace A. Rogers.
WG	12	307	In 1861, Isaac Rogers conveyed the property to Evan S. Rogers. An earlier deed from 1844 recorded a similar transfer of the interests of Isaac Rogers to Evan S. Rogers.

HA-30
La Grange Warehouse and Store (La Grange Barn)
3810 Rocks Road (MD 24)
Fawn Grove Quadrangle



Microsoft Virtual Earth image c. 2009





HA-30

Stone Barn Rocks 9 Nov 69 JSE