NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ivory Mills

other names/site number HA-448

2. Location

street 4916 Harford Creamery Road
not for publication n/a city or town White Hall vicinity x
state Maryland code MD county Harford code 025 zip code 21161

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant __ nationally ___ statewide x locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official — Date 7-21-97

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the _____
National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
____ removed from the National Register _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

__x__ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

__x__ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	_____	buildings
1	_____	sites
1	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
8	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

Name of related multiple property listing n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION	manufacturing facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE
OTHER/British Cabin
OTHER/I-House

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
roof composition; metal
walls wood
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

_x_ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

_x_ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_x_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance c. 1781-c. 1922

Significant Dates c. 1781, 1818

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Wiley, Matthew (1751-1840)
Wiley, John (d. 1867)

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
_x_ Other
Name of repository: Historical Society of Harford County

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 14 acres
USGS quadrangle Norrisville, MD-PA
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	368310	4392650	B	18	368290	4392450
C	18	368140	4392490	D	18	368030	4392390
E	18	368000	4392600	F	18	368110	4392720

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christopher Weeks, Preservation Planner

organization Harford County Dept. of Planning & Zoning date Oct. 1996

street & number 220 South Main Street telephone 410.638.3103

city or town Bel Air state MD zip code 21014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. Joseph Barbacane

street & number 4916 Harford Creamery Road telephone _____

city or town White Hall state MD zip code 21161

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Description Summary:

The Ivory Mills complex is located on the upper stretches of Deer Creek in the hilly, still-rural northwest corner of Harford County, Maryland. The complex takes in approximately 14 acres and straddles Harford Creamery Road, one of the few thoroughfares in this rapidly suburbanizing county to remain unpaved. The complex consists of six standing nineteenth-century frame buildings and structures (mill, miller's house, barn, corncrib, carriage house, and chicken house), the ruins of a stone springhouse and the stone abutments of a frame, federal-era covered bridge. The focus of the complex is the c. 1818, three-story, stone and frame mill building. The swift-moving waters of Upper Deer Creek, a State Scenic River, pass through the property.

General Description

Each of the resources comprising the Ivory Mills complex is described in detail below. All but one of the buildings and sites have been listed in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties; their inventory (HA-) numbers are given.

MILL The mill (HA-448) is a three-story stone and frame building (the lowest story is built into a slight hillside on the main [west] facade); the present building, constructed c. 1818, replaced a previous 30'by 28' stone mill which was cited as "out of repair" in the 1814 Federal Direct Tax. The waters of Deer Creek flow approximately 15 feet from the north and east facades; the wheel was removed and the millrace was filled in sometime after the mill ceased functioning in the 1920s. The ground story is constructed of coursed rubble stone with noticeable quoining; the upper two stories are clapboard. The gable roof is covered with metal. The main facade has a centrally placed door on all three exposed stories and five original 6/6 windows (the openings read, from north to south, WD on the ground story, and WDW on the second and third stories. The door hardware (strap hinges, etc.) seems original; the ground-story entrance door on the main facade is placed approximately four feet above ground and is reached by a set of stone steps which rise from the north. The north facade has one original 6/6 window in the ground story, two 6/6 windows on the second story, and two six-light casement windows in the top story. The east facade has has two six-light casement windows on the second story, and a 6/6 window in the lowest and uppermost stories (that in the third story is flanked by two 6-light casements). The south facade has two 6/6 windows on the fully-exposed stone ground story, two 1/6 windows on the second story,

and four small casements in the third story. All windows are regularly spaced and aligned; the west and north facades are embellished with the words "IVORY MILLS" painted between the second and third stories (old photographs show this treatment in place as much as 100 years ago). Fireplaces in the southeast corner of the ground and second stories are serviced by an interior brick chimney. The interior consists of single large rooms on the ground and third stories; the second story has a small office in the southeast corner (heated by the fireplace) and a small, unheated room in the southwest corner (said to have been for workers to rest in between shifts). The interior retains much of the milling machinery which was in use when the mill ceased functioning in the 1920s; the machinery had been continuously upgraded during the mill's 140-year working history.

One contributing building.

MILLER'S HOUSE (HA-449) This is a frame building constructed in two distinct periods, the mid-eighteenth century and c. 1842. The older section comprises a 1½-story, frame "British Cabin" built on a high coursed rubblestone foundation banked into a hill on the west and south sides. It may correspond to the "dwelling house of wood, one story, 18'x16'" cited in the 1814 Federal Direct Tax. The gable roof is covered with modern composite shingles. There are two large modern bay windows in the east (road) facade of the second story; a modern deck off the north facade is reached by modern door. The interior has been remodeled into a modern kitchen. A large fireplace (with simple mantel) nearly fills the north wall and is serviced by a stone chimney built flush with the exterior wall. An enclosed stair provides access to the upper level. The raised basement has a single, windowless, above-grade room. Notable stone outcroppings remain approximately 10 feet from the building.

The front section was added c. 1842 perpendicular to the older section. It comprises a two-story, five-bay frame I house with an exposed rubblestone foundation on the east (road) facade holding an original plank door to cellar. The main (north) facade has original centrally placed six-panel door (with horizontal, six-light restrained Greek Revival transom) on the ground story flanked on either side with two 6/6 windows. The door is sheltered by an original one-bay hip-roofed porch with simple, squared wooden posts. There are five regularly placed 6/6 windows on second story; all openings are aligned. Corbel-capped brick interior chimneys rise at the east and west ends. The interior has one room to each side of a central through passage. The simple trim, comprising mantels, doors, stair balusters and railing, seems original as do wooden floors (random width

planks on the upper floor, and uniform-width planks on the main story).

One contributing building.

BARN The barn (HA-450) was built to replace the "double barn of wood 75′ x 30′" cited in 1814 Federal Direct Tax which burned in early twentieth century. It is a 2½-story frame bank barn measuring approximately 50′ x 30′. The exposed coursed rubblestone foundation on the road (east) facade probably remains from the original building. The barn is built into a hill on the north and west sides. The east facade is five bays wide at ground level, with three double doors leading to cow and horse stalls and the other bays left open. The forebay overhangs approximately six feet. The building is sheathed in unpainted vertical siding; the gable roof is covered in composition shingles.

One contributing building.

CORNCRIB Dating from the mid-nineteenth century, the corncrib (HA-451) is a small (approximately 16′ x 4′) frame structure standing on eight stone pilings, sheathed in vertical plank siding with ventilation spaces left between the planks, located on the opposite side of Harford Creamery Road, facing the house. Its materials are all seemingly original except for the modern composition roof.

One contributing structure.

CHICKEN HOUSE This is a mid nineteenth century, 10′x10′ frame structure with a simple door and six-pane casement window on the main (west) facade. It is referred to in the 1868 testamentary papers of John Wiley, then owner of the property.

One contributing structure.

CARRIAGE HOUSE Now converted to a garage, the carriage house (HA-452) is a two-story timber frame building dating from the mid nineteenth century. It is sheathed in unpainted vertical siding, and features sliding double doors on the west facade, facing the road. An early twentieth century replacement door with a small, single-light transom at the north bay of the west facade leads to a stairway which rises to the harness room/storage space on the second story. There are two 1/1 windows in second story on the west facade. The roof is covered in modern composition shingles.

One contributing building.

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SPRINGHOUSE RUINS Rubblestone foundations measuring approximately 10′ x 10′ remain as evidence of this largely-vanished structure (HA-453). The foundations vary in height, averaging two feet. A new mechanized well now supplies the property.

One contributing structure.

COVERED BRIDGE SITE (HA-454) In the late eighteenth century, the main road from Baltimore to York, Pennsylvania, crossed Deer Creek at this point. A frame covered bridge located here was destroyed, and the road slightly rerouted, in the early twentieth century. Only coursed rubblestone abutments and graded approaches remain.

One contributing site.

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Significance Summary

The Ivory Mills complex is significant under Criterion A for its association with the history of the grist mill industry in Harford County; under Criterion B for its association with the Wiley family, leaders of that industry; and under Criterion C as an exceptionally complete and well preserved example of a mill complex typical of the period in the region. For approximately a century and a half, from the American Revolution to the early 20th century, milling was the greatest industry in Harford County; concurrently, four generations of Wileys owned and operated mills in Harford County, making them the preeminent family in the industry locally. (The first Wiley to move to the county arrived in 1781; his father and grandfather had been prominent millers in Chester County, Pennsylvania, since the early eighteenth century, making six generations of Wiley millers in all.) The Wileys built three mills in Harford County and Ivory, their first mill property, is easily the best preserved of these; moreover--and unlike the other two--it retains most of the outbuildings associated with these rural industrial complexes. The period of significance, c. 1781-c. 1920, was selected to encompass the Wileys' occupation of the property and its active use in the grist milling industry.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification - A.D. 1680-1815

Agricultural-Industrial Transition - A.D. 1815-1870

Industrial Urban Dominance - A.D. 1870-1930

Resource Type:

Category: District

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Uses(s):

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility/mill

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

Known Design Source: N/A

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

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RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

For a century and a half, from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries, grist mills underpinned the Harford County economy: they provided direct wealth to their owners, their presence encouraged the county's agriculture to shift from a tobacco base (which it had before the Revolution) to wheat, corn and other grains, and they were, in sum, the "most important asset to our life."[1] The county, thanks in part to its location on the Fall Line, is virtually criss-crossed with swift-flowing streams; these provided the energy and the county's rich soils provided the grain to support, according to various estimates, more than 100 gristmills;[2] of these, fewer than a dozen remain. Most of these survivors have already been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually (e. g., Jerusalem Mill, Whitaker's Mill, and Mill Green) or as contributing elements to a large district (e.g., Rock Run Mill and Noble's Mill lie in the Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District).

Moreover, and notwithstanding the scores of families who have engaged in milling in Harford County, by all accounts one family is preeminent in this preeminent industry: the Wileys. As one historian has put it, "it would be difficult to find any family anywhere whose members have so thoroughly been involved with a single occupation as have the Wileys and their mills."[3] The Wileys built three mills in Harford County; of these, Ivory, their first property, easily retains the most integrity; it is also the best documented.

The progenitor of the family, Joseph Wiley, immigrated to Pennsylvania from Ireland in the early eighteenth century. He and his son, David, prospered as millers in Chester County. David's son, Matthew (1751-1840), after learning the profession of his ancestors in Pennsylvania, moved to northwest Harford County, Maryland, about 1780. In January 1781 he paid Andrew and John McKemson L16,000 "current money of Pennsylvania" for 153 acres of two tracts of land on Deer Creek, one called Black Rock, the other New Design. (The McKemsons had patented the acreage in 1771.)[4] The description in the deed refers to a mill "standing about five yards from Deer Creek," which is almost certainly the original mill on this property. (The mill--without dimensions-- and 100 acres of Black Rock appear in the 1783 Harford County tax rolls, valued in toto at L200; tradition maintains that the first mill was built of log). Then, not satisfied with one mill and aware of the power of Deer Creek, a few years later he built another log mill, known as the "Upper Mill" (HA-450) on the same Black Rock and New Design tracts about 1,000 yards upstream from his first mill, which then became known as the "Lower Mill". About 1815, he also purchased what is

now known as Amos Mill (HA-40), located about 1½ miles from Ivory Mills.[5] With his three mills, Wiley had thus created an effective monopoly on milling activity in northwestern Harford County.

Wiley and what became known as Ivory Mills were immediately the focal point of the region. In 1790, for example, county officials used it as the starting point for "a new road" to be laid out "leading from Matthew Wiley's Lower Mill . . . to Belle Air." The plat for this project shows the new road running between the mill and miller's house, as Harford Creamery Road still does.[6] By 1818 this ancient log structure had become obsolete (in 1814 tax assessors called it "out of repair"), so Wiley demolished it and replaced it with the existing mill, built of stone and planed lumber. When he died, he left the "lower mill" and 251 acres to his son John, who continued operations here until his own death in 1867.

While the 1818 mill proved satisfactory to John Wiley, his father's dwelling house did not. The original house on the property took a vernacular form known as a "British Cabin." "Very like the houses found in northern and western Ireland and Wales, and similar to some found in Scotland and England," these "cabins," constructed "of stone, frame, or log with rectangular floorplans" and gable-end chimneys were generally one to one-and-a-half stories high; their interiors have one room per floor, with a fireplace centered on one end wall and, flanking it, an enclosed winder stair and a cabinet.[7] The stone used for the exposed foundations of the house and mill came from the ridge of stone that rises, exposed, about 10 feet from the house. Both documentary evidence and the extant housing stock suggest that this manner of building was the overwhelming choice of prosperous Harford Countians before the American Revolution. Several examples have been documented: Joshua's Meadows, Broom's Bloom, Prospect (now known as Olney), Cranberry, Webster's Forest (in part), Best Endeavor (in part), and Woodview (in part); all can be dated to the 1740s; all were built (at least partly) with mill-based money; and all are listed in the National Register.

It seems unlikely that the first house at Ivory Mills dates to the 1740s, however, since this remote part of the county was not settled at that time (recall the land that contains the mill was patented as recently as 1771). It does seem likely, however, that either the McKemsons, from whom Wiley bought the mill property, or Wiley himself constructed it. This region was becoming settled by the late eighteenth century and pioneers carried traditional building forms inland from the Tidewater areas and south from Pensylvania.

In any event, if Matthew Wiley was willing to make do with a one-room vernacular cabin, his son John had other ideas. He kept the old house but constructed a more stylish, five-bay, frame addition adjacent to it. The old house became the kitchen, a use it still serves. The new section, largely intact, represents another vernacular form, the two-story, one room deep "I House," a classically-influenced dwelling with regular window and door placement, a balanced floorplan, and, generally, a center stair passage. The I House, which has an "almost exclusive association with economic success in an agricultural" society, was popular from the late eighteenth century well into the nineteenth "from Baltimore down the coast to North Carolina's Albemarle Sound and . . . inland to the foot of the Blue Ridge in Virginia."[8] The main section of the house at Ivory Mills can be dated with virtual certainty to John Wiley's tenure: it did not exist when he inherited the property in 1840 but in his will, drawn up in 1865 and probated in 1868, he left his wife, Elizabeth, "the north east or lower end of my dwelling house, including the sellar [sic], also the privilege of access...through the passage"; in other words, his widow could live in the old, rear section, and could use the central stair hall--"the passage"--for entrance and exit. (She also was also to receive from son Richard Nicholas Wiley, who inherited "the mill lot," 144 acres, the "new" part of the house, "boarding, and a comfortable conveyance to church and home to see her friends.") John Wiley's estate inventory further confirms the presence of a new, two-story section for it makes reference to four separate sets of "stove and pipe" (suggesting four heating stoves) and a "cook stove," a "stairs carpet" (valued at $2), and three bedrooms. He also owned a carriage (valued at $110), which he presumably kept in the extant carriage house (see description); his will also guaranteed his widow "sufficient poultry" and his inventory notes an unspecified number of "poultry" (valued at $7), which presumably found shelter in the extant chicken house just as his seven cattle and three horses were stabled in the barn whose foundation appears to survive in the early twentieth-century replacement barn.

Richard Nicholas Wiley, in conjunction with a cousin, M. Floyd Wiley, continued operations at the institution they named Ivory Mills. The 1880 census lists "R.N. Wiley custom mill" worth $1,500; the nine-foot fall of Deer Creek drove a 15 horsepower undershot wheel; average annual output was 400 bbl. of flour, 1.2 tons of wheat, 72.5 tons of meal, and 80 tons of feed, in all worth $5,780. The flour was bagged under the name "Ivory Flour," presumably to suggest its pure whiteness. The property passed to Richard's son Clarence in 1920 (144 acres including "the Mill Lot John Wiley left to his son Richard;"[9] Clarence Wiley died intestate in 1921, the property passed to his children, and operations ceased. Milling ceased to be profitable in the county generally by the early 20th century, due to the

inability to compete with the large grain operations in the Midwest. In 1973 Arthur Wood, a prominent Harford County builder and developer, purchased the property from the last Wiley heirs; he subdivided it and in 1975 sold the 14 acres containing the mill, miller's house, and associated outbuildings, to the present owner,[10] who has restored the mill's exterior, maintained the outbuldings, and, except for modest alterations, preserved the two-part miller's house.

As far as the family's other mills go, the "Upper Mill" remained in Wiley ownership until 1927, when it and 258 acres was sold to S. Duncan Black and his brother, Robert D. Black, cofounders of the Black & Decker Company, who extensively altered it and turned it into a weekend retreat. The deed to the Blacks refers to "an old mill stone heretofore set up and marked 'Beginning of Upper and Lower Mill Lots,'" which adds weight to the idea that Matthew Wiley constructed his Upper Mill on the land he purchased in 1781, the land that already contained his Lower [or Ivory] Mill.[11] The Blacks sold the property to the Lutheran Church in 1947, who made alterations of their own and turned it into a summer camp for children; it has since passed to private owners, who altered it again so it could serve as a bed-and-breakfast establishment. All these changes effectively erased every original milling feature of the Upper Mill property. Nearby, on a tributary of Deer Creek known as Island Branch, stands Amos Mill, a structure of uncertain date and unpromising future. While tradition maintains that it was built by Matthew Wiley "about the time of the Revolution,"[12] recent research has shown that the land the mill stands on did not come into the possession of the Wiley family until 1815, as is discussed above. When Matthew Wiley died in 1840 he left the mill and 110 acres to his son David N. Wiley.[13] As a result of a trustees' sale, in 1887 the mill was sold out of the family to one Joseph Payne; Isaac Amos acquired it--and gave his name to it-- in 1890; his son, John, operated it periodically until his death in 1972. The log and fieldstone structure has deteriorated rapidly and its collapse now seems imminent; even if it were to be "saved" its integrity would be open to question since it was almost continuously remodelled in this century and, based on visual inspection, virtually every piece that remains, from the walls to the roof to the interior, would need to be replaced. Moreover, it lacks the structures--miller's house, carriage house, barn, etc.--that add so much to the significance of the Ivory Mills property. (The Amoses lived in the mill "in an upper room."[14])

In sum, as the county's leading historian has written, Ivory Mills, the site of the Wiley's first mill, and easily the best preserved of the family's three milling enterprises, "stands as a monument to the five

successive generations of professional millers of the Wiley family."[15]

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Primary Sources:

Vertical Files, Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air, Maryland

Land Records and Testamentary Papers, Harford County Courthouse, Bel Air, Maryland

Secondary Sources:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD

McGrain, John, "Molinography of Harford County," unpublished typescript in files of the Harford County Department of Planning and Zoning, Bel Air, Maryland

Weeks, Christopher, An Architectural History of Harford County, Maryland, (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996)

Wright, C. Milton, Our Harford Heritage, (Bel Air, Maryland: privately printed, 1967)

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NOTES

1. C.Milton Wright, Our Harford Heritage, (Bel Air: privately printed, 1967), p. 166.

2. Wright, Harford Heritage, p. 166.

3. Christopher Weeks, An Architectural History of Harford County, Maryland, (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996), p. 324.

4. Harford County Deed JLG Book D, page 219.

5.Deed HDG Y/254; this is Matthew Wiley's only other entry in the Harford County land records.

6. Deed JLG M/406.

7. Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States, (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), pp. 48-49, 52-53.

8. Ibid., p. 64.

9. Deed SWC 171/180.

10. Deed GRG 976/695.

11. Deed DGW 201/487.

12. Wright, Harford Heritage, p. 187.

13. Harford County Will Book TSB 5, page 435.

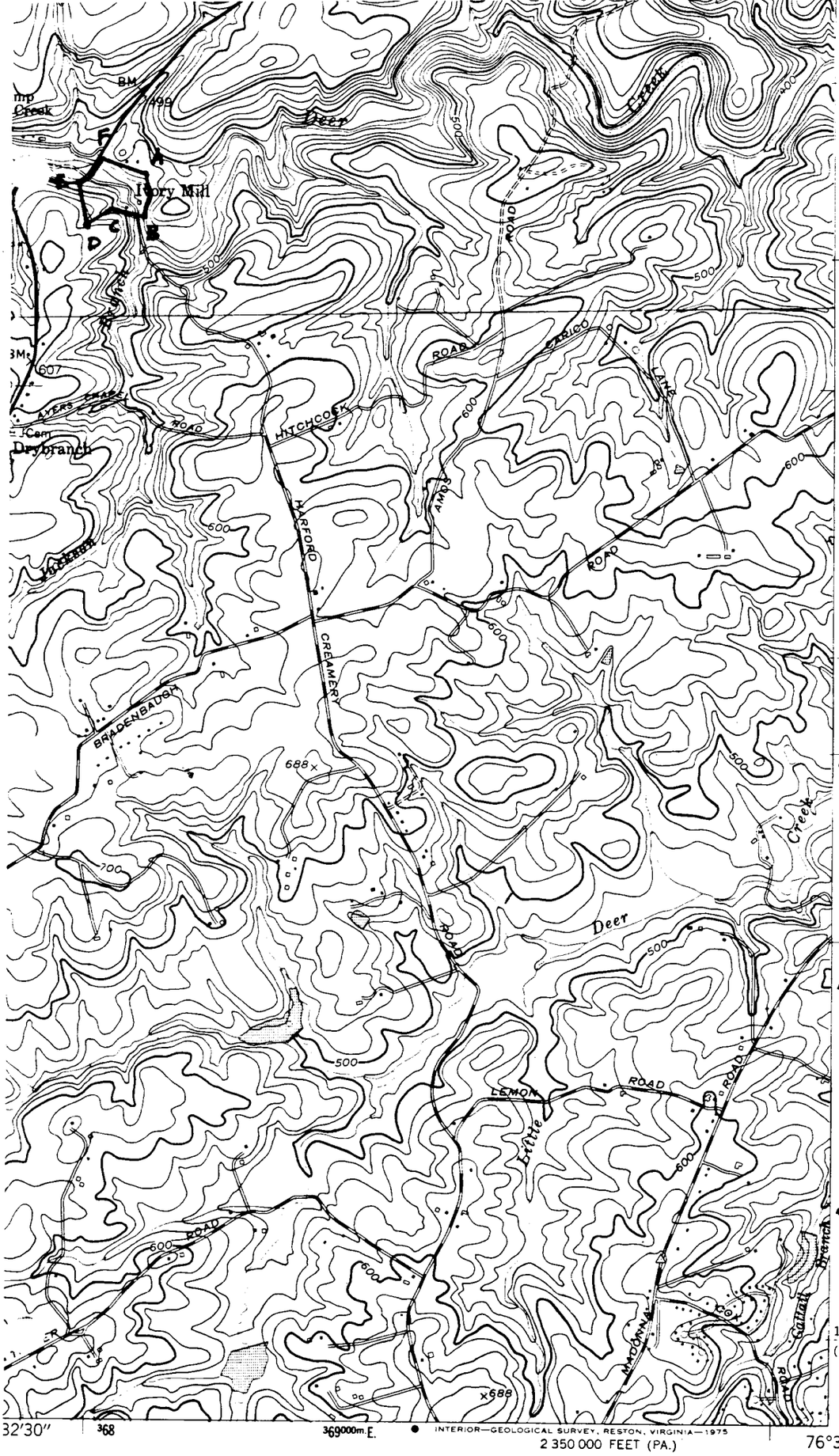
14. JohnMcGrain, "Molinography of Harford County," unpublished typescript in files of the Harford County Department of Planning and Zoning, Bel Air.

15. Wright, Harford Heritage, p. 191.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated property is shown as Parcel No. 155 on Harford County Tax Map No. 15.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, approximately 14 acres, comprises the various elements of the resource within their immediate historic setting. Boundaries are defined on the north, south, and west by property lines; on the northwest by Maryland Route 23; and on the east by Deer Creek.



110 000 FEET (PA.)

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1975

2 350 000 FEET (PA.)

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
1964

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———

Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - - -

State Route

(JARRETTSVILLE) 5763 III SW

MARYLAND

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

n purple compiled by the Geological photographs taken 1974. This checked.

NORRISVILLE, MD.—PA.

N3937.5—W7630/7.5

1957
PHOTOREVISED 1974
AMS 5663 II NE—SERIES V833

HA-448
IVORY MILLS
HARFORD COUNTY
MARYLAND

A: 18-368310-4392650
B: 18-368290-4392450
C: 18-368140-4392490
D: 18-368030-4392390
E: 18-368000-4392600
F: 18-368110-4392720