



United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Midwest Region
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha Nebraska 68102-4226



September 10, 2008

H22 (MWR-CR/UR)

Mr. Randolph J. Harris
314 West Chestnut Street
Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17603

Dear Mr. Harris:

Congratulations! The National Park Service (NPS) evaluated the application for the Thaddeus Stevens' Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument to be included in the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom (Network to Freedom). We found that it makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the Underground Railroad in American history and that it meets the requirements for inclusion as a site. We commend you on your dedication to this important aspect of our history and expect that you will join with us in continuing to exemplify the values expressed in the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act.

We notified the owner or manager of the site and are sending them a Certificate of Acceptance that they may display. As a site included in the Network to Freedom, they may use the Network to Freedom logo under certain conditions, such as in plaques or publications. The NPS Regional Program Manager will be pleased to share further information and guidelines on the use of the logo. We will also include the site on the NPS Network to Freedom Web site at www.nps.gov/ugrr.

Please know that we are aware of your commitment to be stewards of all that the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act embraces. To ensure accurate interpretation of the Underground Railroad to the public, we wish to emphasize that the association with the Network to Freedom may only be represented as it has been approved in the application. We know that you are as committed to quality and high standards as we are and will realize the need for periodic review. Any site in the Network to Freedom is subject to periodic review and may be removed from the Network to Freedom if there is evidence that it no longer meets the criteria for inclusion or if the steward's activities are inconsistent with the goals of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act. In order to help us stay up-to-date, we rely on you to send us news and examples of flyers, newsletters, programs, brochures, etc. Additionally, you may post news of your upcoming events on the NPS Network to Freedom Web site.

Congratulations again on your successful application for the Thaddeus Stevens' Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument, which we welcome into the Network to Freedom. We wish you continued success. Please do not hesitate to contact your Regional Program Manager at any time to seek assistance, advice, information, or to let them know about any current activities.

Sincerely,

Ernest Quintana
Regional Director



State Park Region 3
435 State Park Road
Schellsburg, PA 15559-7308
814-733-2202
June 18, 2008

Sheri Jackson
Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program
National Park Service
Philadelphia Support Office
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dear Ms. Jackson:

As the State Parks Regional Manager of Southcentral Pennsylvania, I consent to having one of the areas I manage, Caledonia State Park, added to the National Park Service's National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

Sincerely,

Gary K. Smith
State Parks Regional Manager

GKS:tim

cc: Bruce McFate
File

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NETWORK TO FREEDOM**

GENERAL INFORMATION

Type (pick one): ☒ Site ☐ Facility ☐ Program

Name: **THADDEUS STEVENS' CALEDONIA IRON FURNACE MONUMENT**

Address: Caledonia State Park

City, State, Zip: 101 Pine Grove Road, Fayetteville, PA 17222-8224

County: Franklin Counties of Pennsylvania Congressional District: 9th - PA

Date Submitted: July 12, 2008

Summary: The significance to the Underground Railroad of the site nominated for inclusion in the Network.

Pennsylvania's anti-slavery Congressman and Underground Railroad activist Thaddeus Stevens also was an industrialist who owned Caledonia Iron Furnace in eastern Franklin County, beginning in 1837. This charcoal-fired iron furnace complex employed free persons of African descent and also served as a station along one of the state's well-traveled corridors of the Underground Railroad. In the early 20th century, Hiram E. Wertz (b. 1829) publicly described his Underground Railroad involvement with Stevens's superintendent at Caledonia Furnace, William Hammett, and businessman Robert Black III. A resident and shopkeeper in the Village of Greenwood, two miles west of Caledonia, Black aided residents of the nearby enclave called "Africa," just south of his properties in Greenwood on US Route 30. Here, Wertz turned over freedom seekers he led by night from his family farm eight miles south in the Village of Quincy. In late June of 1863, Confederate troops destroyed Caledonia Iron Works on their way to the fateful Battle of Gettysburg, in part because of Stevens' ownership of the works and his anti-slavery efforts. The furnace was never put back in operation. A monument made from the furnace stack ruins was erected in 1927 in what is now Caledonia State Park.

FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE USE ONLY

I hereby certify that this ☐ site ☐ facility ☐ program is included in the Network to Freedom.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date



Owner/Manager (Share contact information ☒ Y ☐ N)

Name: Gary K. Smith
Regional Manager, PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Address: State Park Region 3
435 State Park Road
City, State, Zip: Schellsburg, PA 15559-7308

Phone: _____ **Fax:** _____ **E-mail:** _____

Owner/Manager (Share contact information ☒ Y ☐ N)

Name: R. Bruce McFate
Address: Caledonia State Park
City, State, Zip: 101 Pine Grove Road
Fayetteville, PA 17222-8224
Phone: 717-352-2161 **Fax:** _____ **E-mail:** caledoniasp@state.pa.us

<http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/stateparks/parks/caledonia.aspx>

Application Preparer (Enter only if different from contact above.) (Share contact information ☒ Y ☐ N)

Name: Randolph Jon Harris
Address: 314 West Chestnut Street
City, State, Zip: Lancaster, PA

Phone: 717-808-2941 **Fax:** _____ **E-mail:** rmkharris314@verizon.net

Privacy Information: The Network to Freedom was established, in part, to facilitate sharing of information among those interested in the Underground Railroad. Putting people in contact with others who are researching related topics, historic events, or individuals or who may have technical expertise or resources to assist with projects is one of the most effective means of advancing Underground Railroad commemoration and preservation. Privacy laws designed to protect individual contact information (i.e., home or personal addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers, or e-mail addresses), may prevent NPS from making these connections. If you are willing to be contacted by others working on Underground Railroad activities and to receive mailings about Underground Railroad-related events, please add a statement to your letter of consent indicating what information you are willing to share.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Park Service's National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom to nominate properties, facilities, and programs to the Network to Freedom. A Federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Response to this request is required for inclusion in the Network to Freedom in accordance with the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act (P.L. 105-203).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 15 hours per response including 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 National Coordinator, National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, NPS, 601 Riverfront Drive, Omaha, Nebraska 68102.



SITES:

S1): This application includes the following attachments:

- 1) Letters of consent from the property owner for inclusion in the Network to Freedom
- 2) Letter of support from constituent group: Thaddeus Stevens Society
- 3) Text and photographs of all site markers
- 4) Photographs illustrating the current appearance and condition of the site being nominated
- 5) Maps showing the location of the site: historic and contemporary

S1. Site type:

☐ Building ☐ Object ☐ District (neighborhood)

☒ Structure ☐ Landscape/natural feature ☐ Archeological site

☐ Other (describe):

S2. Is the site listed in the National Register of Historic Places? ☐ Y ☒ N

What is the listing name:

S3. Ownership of site:

☐ Private ☐ Private, non-profit (501c3) ☐ Multiple ownership

☐ Public, local government ☒ Public, state government ☐ Public, federal government

S4. Describe the site's association and significance to the Underground Railroad. Provide citations. Supplemental chronologies are encouraged.

The 1,125-acre Caledonia State Park is located in Adams and Franklin counties, midway between Chambersburg and Gettysburg, occupying land on the north and south sides of US Route 30. This roadway became the nation's first interstate road that eventually linked the nation's east and west coasts. The Appalachian Trail also passes through Caledonia State Park almost directly at the site of the Caledonia Iron Furnace. This site is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains, known locally as South Mountain. This range runs through northern Maryland, across the Mason-Dixon Line and into Southeastern Pennsylvania. The range arcs to the north and east toward Philadelphia and the Eastern Seaboard. This major natural landscape, combined with population concentrations and settlement patterns of various religious groups, along with extensive early transportation infrastructure (turnpikes, railroads and canals), all served to guide freedom seekers on their northeastern paths, and contributed significantly to this region's role as a series of key pathways along the heavily traveled Central and Southeastern Pennsylvania Corridors of the Underground Railroad. (Switala, 102-11; 120-139) **See Figures 1 through 3**

Caledonia Furnace was known by other names, including Caledonia Works, Caledonia Forge and Stevens' Furnace, after its most notable founder, Thaddeus Stevens. Along with James D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens constructed the Caledonia Furnace in Green Township, eastern Franklin County. Caledonia is the name of Stevens' place of birth in Vermont.

In 1837, Stevens and Paxton completed construction of their iron furnace at Caledonia. An iron lintel for use above one of the furnace entrances was among the last pieces cast at Maria Furnace. Just prior to allowing the molten iron to flow onto the wet sand cast, a workman with huge hands pressed them into the mold. The cast of his hands, along with the year 1837, may still be seen at the reconstructed furnace stack ruin at Caledonia. (Hoch, 205) **See Figure 7**



A self-contained village, the Caledonia Furnace and Iron Works included a large charcoal furnace, rolling mill, blacksmith shop and associated buildings such as stables, storehouses, a company store, and cottages for its 200 workers and their families. (Hoke, 170). **See Figure 5**

Stevens said that more than one hundred families or about two hundred people – most born and raised in Pennsylvania – depended on the furnace. The workers and families lived in more than sixty company houses along the pike and adjoining roads. One area resident remembered the “sound of the great bellows that . . . forced the air into the furnace, [and] the boom of the immense hammers at the forge as they, under skilled hands of the forgers, formed the bloom or the iron bar.” Rent for workers and their families was free, but in turn they were expected to help fight forest fires that from time to time threatened the iron works and its supply of charcoal.

Whitewashed buildings were a distinctive feature of Caledonia Iron Works, and each worker was required to whitewash the buildings each spring with brushes and lime provided by the company. Each family had a house and a garden that the company plowed for them, and most folks owned chickens, pigs, and a cow. Workers bought at the company store, went into debt each winter, and worked their balance down during the busy season when the furnace was in blast. Spring was remembered as an exciting time when wagonloads of charcoal came in from the hearths in the surrounding forests and were stored in the coalhouses. It was then, too, that new workers arrived from surrounding iron works. Revivals, especially Methodist meetings, were one of the few entertainments for Caledonia’s workers, the vast majority of whom resided nearby. (Hoch, 208)

While a major investment in a growing industry located in a quickly growing country would be expected to produce vast income and profits, the iron works was a financial burden that kept him in debt for most of his life (Hoch, 49). Profitability came to Caledonia only in 1862-63 when the Union army acquired iron supplies. (Hoch, 210)

“Mr. Stevens used to call it his sinking fund and only kept it running to give people work,” wrote a reporter for a Philadelphia newspaper who interviewed former workers many years after the works shut down. (Dock, *The Philadelphia Times*, 1895)

Considering he was a man known for lucidity of thought, quick wit, and high intelligence, it makes absolutely no sense that he would have held onto something that was such a financial drain on his resources. It is impossible to say for certain what motivates anyone to do the things they do, particularly a person’s actions a hundred and fifty years ago. Mr. Stevens struggled with bankruptcy his whole life precisely because of his investments in ironworks. To remain financially solvent, he would put most of his attorney profits into paying his outstanding debts of the iron works. (Foltz, 10)

During much of the 1830s and 1840s, he [Thaddeus] fended off bankruptcy, and much of this financial instability was due to his iron business. Stevens appears to have sought money, in large part, to keep his struggling Caledonia Ironworks afloat because they and the surrounding 20,000 acres that he owned were conduits for the Underground Railroad, in addition to being the region’s largest employers of African American workers. (Hoch, 194)

It is extremely important to recognize that Steven’s ownership of Caledonia Ironworks was not merely a financial investment in which he was losing money. His land baron status was at a prime location for the Underground Railroad. His financial struggle to keep ownership of it occurred during the two decades that the Underground Railroad functioned at its peak in fighting for human rights of all people. Runaway slaves hid themselves in black communities. Stevens financially supported the black community in the village of Africa by employing them to dig the ore at Pond Bank (Hoch, 205). These clues, taken together, indicate Stevens was active with the network of abolitionists in south-central Pennsylvania’s Underground Railroad. (Foltz, 13)



Stevens and Paxton were the firm's principals until 1848, when Stevens bought out his partner and assumed the firm's entire indebtedness. The sole proprietor put William Hammett in charge as superintendent. (Hoch, 207)

Hammett was described in a 1911 public address as an activist in the Underground Railroad by Hiram E. Wertz of Quincy, Franklin County, a self-professed Underground Railroad "captain." Hammett, according to Wertz, would provide safe haven and employment to African Americans who worked at and lived near Caledonia Furnace. (Wertz, *The Daily Record*, page 1)

On the use of iron forges as safe havens for runaway slaves, see the testimony [Cumberland County PA, Office of the Prothonotary] of George Cole, a free Black conductor who piloted the slaves who were sheltered by Daniel Kaufman near Boiling Springs. In testimony at Kaufman's trial, Cole testified that in October 1847, he led thirteen slaves from Chambersburg north through Shippensburg to Millers Furnace at Huntsdale, Cumberland County, then to Salome Forge, then intended to take them to the forge at Boiling Springs. Cole had contacts at the Boiling Spring forge among the Black workers. (Nagle: See Cole testimony citation in bibliography).

In his book, *Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania*, William Switala includes a map that he calls "The Central Route." The path described by Wertz indicates that after a stop in Caledonia Furnace, freedom seekers were guided north and eastward on their way to Harrisburg through stations at three additional iron furnaces: Pine Grove, Mount Holly Springs and Boiling Springs. (Switala, page 102). **See Figure 2**

In his 1966 study of Hopewell Furnace, in Berks County, PA, Joseph E. Walker concluded that the furnace probably hired escaped slaves for brief periods of employment:

The records, understandably, contain no reference to the hiring of escaping slaves; but the census records on place of birth and the large number of nameless Negroes who appeared briefly on the Furnace books suggest that a traveler from the South might have found aid at the Furnace. (Walker, pages 304-317)

The concentration of African Americans in certain communities in Franklin County, and the connection between free Blacks assisting freedom seekers, in concert with white business owners brings up an interesting series of questions:

According to the United States Census of 1850, Greene and Guilford Townships, in rural Franklin County, contained 308 African Americans in a total population of 6,625 people – 4.6 percent. Most reported their birthplace as Pennsylvania. It was a safe answer. Surely the area's Underground Railroad and employment with Thaddeus Stevens as an iron miner or collier encouraged the development of this African American community in the mountains of south central Pennsylvania. (Hoch, page 208)

Stevens Background:

Thaddeus Stevens was born in Caledonia County, Vermont in 1792 and died in Washington D.C. in 1868. Stevens became an attorney in Gettysburg and developed a reputation as a lawyer who vigorously defended freedom seeking, formerly enslaved people. He was one of the founders of the Anti-Masonic Party in the 1820s. As a member of Pennsylvania General Assembly representing Adams County, Stevens was a strident abolitionist and the chief defender of state support for public education. He continued his campaign to advance equality among the races in his other public activities until the time of his death. The famous epitaph on his grave and memorial in Lancaster, PA echoes his life's work. It reads, in part as a call for:

"Equity of Man Before His Creator."



From the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, Stevens called for the defeat and subjugation of the Confederacy. For these reasons and others, Stevens's Caledonia Furnace was destroyed in a raid on June 26, 1863 by Confederate Cavalrymen under the command of General Jubal A. Early, despite orders to preserve private property by General Robert E. Lee. (Treffouse, page 134-135)

Stevens was a pivotal figure in the public affairs of Pennsylvania and the nation from the 1820s through the end of his life. He died in Washington D.C. at age 76 in 1868. Stevens was an attorney, major landowner and an industrialist in Gettysburg, Adams County from the 1817 through 1842. There he distinguished himself as a defender of African American freedom seekers in that border county. As a member of the Pennsylvania General Assembly representing Adams County, Stevens made his most indelible mark as a state legislator when he delivered a key speech in 1835 that preserved legislative support for free public education.

He served two terms in the U.S. Congress, representing Lancaster County as a member of the Whig Party from 1849 until 1853. As a sitting U.S. Congressman, he served as co-counsel to defendants charged with treason against the United States in connection with the Resistance at Christiana, PA, also known as the Christian Riot, September 11, 1851. In the months following the incident, Stevens and his co-counsels obtained acquittals for their clients who were tried in Philadelphia federal court. The Resistance, the acquittals and the resulting weakening of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 have been described as series of critical events that created a flashpoint leading to the outbreak of the Civil War some ten years later. His role in this highly inflammatory case is believed to have cost him his party's nomination for a third term in Congress in the primary election of 1854.

After four years out of public office, he was elected as a Republican in 1858 and served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1859 through his death on August 11, 1868. An avowed Abolitionist, attorney and Constitutional scholar, Stevens played key roles as strategist and advocate for the passage of the 13th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, outlawing slavery and establishing equal protection under the law. He also laid the groundwork for what would become the 15th Amendment, which broadened voting rights. The amendment was enacted after his death.

He was one of the prime movers of Reconstruction in the Southern States following the Civil War and was the leading advocate in the U.S. House of Representatives in the Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. Along with his business interests in real estate and the iron industry, Stevens was also a newspaper publisher.

In addition to the reported presence of Underground Railroad safe houses at or near Caledonia and other supportive activity for African Americans by his plant superintendent, Stevens is reported to have harbored freedom seekers at his property in Lancaster as early as 1842, the year he moved from Gettysburg to Lancaster (Smedley, page 38). He paid spies to infiltrate and thwart the operations of slave catchers operating in the Lancaster County area in the late 1840s. Archeological evidence discovered in 2002 behind his Lancaster law office and home indicates that freedom seekers were harbored there in a modified underground cistern from the mid to late 1850s. (Smithsonian Magazine, February 2005; Harris, page 3)

Hiram E. Wertz (1829- >1911) was recruited into the UGRR network at age 15 by an itinerant schoolteacher, Matthew Dobbin, who was staying with his family in rural Quincy, Franklin County. Wertz received fugitives from Jacob Shockey, whose farm was along the mountains at Rouzerville, Franklin County, just a few miles from the Maryland border. He sheltered and fed them in his father's barn before leading them under cover of darkness about eight miles north to the settlement known as "Africa," near Thaddeus Stevens' Caledonia Iron Furnace, and turning them over to Robert Black III. (Wertz, *The Daily Record*, page 1). **See Figures 2, 5 and 6**



Speaking February 24, 1911 before the Hamilton Library Association in Carlisle, Cumberland County, PA, Hiram Wertz described how he carried out his participation in the dangerous work of the Underground Railroad:

“...before the battle [of Gettysburg] I had been busy as a captain – for such was the title – of the Underground Railroad. The track which the fugitives used is passing through the sections in which in which I was to act as guide and preserver, led by way of the South Mountain from the Potomac river to the Pennsylvania border. Here the former bondmen left the shelter of the deep forests and emerged into open country. The first station in Pennsylvania was known as Shockeys. It was near the present village of Rouzerville, at the mountain’s foot. Thence they were guided north, about eight miles, to my father’s barn, where they arrived generally in the very early morning and I fed them and guarded them during the day. When night came I led them north, about eight miles, to a settlement called Africa. This was near the old Caledonia furnace, owned by that great champion of the slave, Thaddeus Stevens. Twenty or twenty five families of colored people lived there and near the village of Greenwood.

In this latter place was the home of Robert Black, another captain of the Underground Railroad. He saw to it that the fugitives were cared for, working along with William Hammett, then superintendent of Stevens’s furnace, which was located two miles to the east of Greenwood.

It would have been a sorrowful time for any one to have ventured into this neighborhood with the idea of attempting to arrest any of the fugitives.

From this point they were piloted through the mountains by the Pine Grove Furnace to Mt. Holly and Boiling Springs and from there they were sent safely over the Susquehanna River. My personal knowledge of them ended at Greenwood

From the time I first assumed the captaincy of the Underground Railroad, in 1845, I piloted at least forty-five to fifty negroes, none of whom, to my knowledge, was captured and returned to slavery.” (Wertz, *The Daily Record*, page 1).

This account was subsequently read before a meeting of the Franklin County Historical Society at its meeting on March 11, 1911 and re-published in the Society’s Journal (Vol. VII, 1912) and also published in the Franklin County School Annual, a program of the 73rd annual session of the Teachers’ Institute, Chambersburg, PA, 1927.

In 1850, the Robert Black family is enumerated in the U.S. Census as a family of seven headed by Robert, age 41, a merchant, and his wife Elizabeth, 34, with \$4,000 in real estate assets.

The newspaper, *The Public Opinion*, Chambersburg reported in its November 3, 1921 edition a story headlined: “Some history of Black Gap; was in Underground Railroad.” The story describes Robert Black as a farmer, storekeeper and postmaster of Black Gap Post Office, the place that bore his family name. The report also describes Black’s other activities:

The home of Robert Black was a station on the “Underground Railroad,” famous in days before the Civil War for aiding in the escape of runaway slaves. He was a “captain” or superintendent of this “railroad.” Slaves arriving at his “station” during the night were fed and concealed till the following night, when they would be sent forward, on horseback or otherwise to another “station” on the line of the road, mostly in the direction of Harrisburg. When the Confederates invaded Pennsylvania in their march toward Gettysburg, they “paid him up” for some of his work on the “railroad.”



Africa – Exploring an African American Community in Green Township, Franklin County

The community of “Africa,” as noted by Wertz, today is known as Brownsville. A map produced by the Pennsylvania Geological Survey in 1874 indicates “Africa” was located 2.4 miles due west of Caledonia and immediately to the south of the Village of Greenwood, Green Township, Franklin County. On the same map, the area immediately to the east (toward Caledonia Furnace) is labeled “Ore Opening,” indicating the location of the iron ore deposit known as Pond Bank, described as a place of labor by African American residents of “Africa” in support of the Caledonia operations. **See Figures 6, 10 and 11.**

Then, in 1839, a washout from a rainstorm exposed the Pond Bank iron ore deposits, southwest of Caledonia. Paxton and Company bought the deposits, and African Americans who lived south of Greenwood in the village known as Africa mine the ore for Stevens (Hoch, page 205).

This neighborhood was the largest concentration of African American families in the township, and it was also the third largest African American community in the county, with only Mercersburg and the south ward of Chambersburg having a larger number of families in 1850. Nagle/Afro-Lumens. **See Appendix A.**

According to research by G. Craig Caba in his publication, *Episodes of Gettysburg and the Underground Railroad*, and reported on the website *Afro-lumens*:

In 1850, the community contained sixteen African American families and several white families. Ten years later, this same community had fifteen African American families and five or more white families. By 1860, several of the families changed their reported place of birth from Maryland to Pennsylvania, possibly to avoid troubles from slave catchers or kidnappers. Wertz, whose Underground Railroad activities spanned the years from 1845 until the Civil War, recalled a community of twenty or twenty-five families, which probably reflected its size at its height, possibly about 1855. The threat of, and actual invasion by, Confederate forces caused most residents of this remote community to seek safer havens during the war (Caba, 98-104).

The settlement of “Africa” appears in the 1868 Atlas of Franklin County – not with the name “Africa,” but as cluster of homes without individual names, as most other properties are identified on this and similar atlases. This cluster of homes is located immediately to the south of the Village of Greenwood, which is located on both sides of the present US Route 30. Today, the area once known as “Africa” is known as Brownsville, a relatively isolated enclave of vernacular dwellings, many of which are occupied by African American families. The community also includes a church and two cemeteries that contain the graves of US Colored Troops. **See Figure 10.**

Similarly, the 1868 Atlas map shows a cluster of homes with no names ascribed, closer to the Caledonia Furnace, along the southern side of US Route 30. These no longer exist and are believed to have been the dwellings of furnace workers. **See Figure 5.**

Records that may have detailed payroll and worker housing locations and conditions are believed to have been destroyed when the industrial complex was destroyed in June of 1863.

The settlement of “Africa” also is referenced in a local newspaper notice in February, 1864 in what appears to be part of a community appeal for philanthropic support for the educational and other needs of the children of this community. The notice was placed by two men identified as the president and secretary of Greene Township and appears in print about 7 months after the destruction of Caledonia Iron Furnace. One can deduce that this appeal was being made since the main source of community employment was eliminated literally overnight. It would appear that social and economic conditions were in serious decline in this concentrated, predominantly African American community. **See Figure 11.**



The Destruction of Caledonia

While traveling east toward what would become the Battle of Gettysburg, General Jubal Early passed through Caledonia Ironworks. According to Stevens's biographer Hans Trefousse, Early ordered the entire works to be torched and destroyed Saturday, June 26. (Trefousse, 135)

Confederate General A.G Jenkins sent a foraging party to the forge, and the congressman, much against his will and protest, was hurried away to Shippensburg by a byroad. Jenkins took away some horses and mules, but on June 26, Jubal Early arrived, and in spite of Manager John Sweeney's plea that Stevens had been losing money at the forge and would benefit by its destruction while the employees would suffer, the Confederate General, remarking that northerners didn't do business that way, burned the ironworks to the ground, confiscated all movable property, and left the place a shambles. Early, who acted upon his own responsibility, justified his action on the grounds that Union forces had wreaked similar havoc in the South, and in particular had burned the ironworks of John Bell, to say nothing of Steven's known advocacy of "vindictive" measures toward the South. As Stevens wrote to [former law student, not relative] Simon Stevens on July 6, 'I suppose my loss to be about \$75,000. We must all expect to suffer from this wicked war. I have not felt a moment's trouble for my share in it. If, finally, the government shall be re-established over our whole territory; and not a vestige of slavery left, I shall deem it a cheap purchase. (Trefousse, 134)

Stevens never rebuilt the Caledonia Furnace. When asked in 1886 why he had burned the Caledonia Works in spite of General Lee's orders to the contrary, Early stated that the destruction was in retaliation for similar depredations by Union soldiers in the South, and for Stevens' political speeches in Congress:

"Mr. Stevens had exhibited a most vindictive spirit toward the people of the South, as he continued to do to the day of his death. This burning was simply in retaliation for various deeds of barbarity perpetrated by Federal troops in some of the Southern States, as was the subsequent burning of Chambersburg in 1864." (Hoke, page 171, quoting Early in a letter, dated May 7, 1886, to historian J. Fraise Richard).

S4a. Type(s) of Underground Railroad Association (select all that apply)

- ☒ Station ☒ Assoc. w/ prominent person ☐ Rebellion site ☐ Legal challenge
- ☐ Escape ☐ Rescue ☐ Kidnapping ☐ Maroon community
- ☐ Destination ☐ Church w/active congregation ☐ Cemetery ☒ Transportation route
- ☐ Military site ☐ Commemorative site/monument
- ☐ Other (describe):

S5. Provide a history of the site since its time of significance to the Underground Railroad, including physical changes, changes in ownership or use of the building(s) and site.

According to information on the web site of the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the site's owner and manager, because of its proximity to what became known as the Gettysburg Campaign, and in part due to Stevens's Abolitionist views, the furnace was destroyed in June



1863 by Confederate forces. Pastures in the present-day park were used as field hospitals for the wounded taken from the Gettysburg Battlefield. Today they are playfields for visiting children,

The iron furnace was never re-built after its war-time destruction and the property changed hands numerous times after Stevens' death. In 1902, the land was sold to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Chambersburg and Gettysburg Trolley Company leased the park and built a trolley through what is now the day-use area. The company built various amusements in the park.

In 1927, the Pennsylvania Alpine Club, a statewide civic group dedicated to conservation projects and outdoor recreation, reconstructed the stack of the old furnace as a reduced scale monument. The reconstructed stack and nearby blacksmith shop are the only visible reminders of the early iron works. **See Figures 7 and 8**

The Alpine Club plaque reads:

**Caledonia Furnace
Erected 1837 by
Thaddeus Stevens
The Great Commoner
Father of the Pennsylvania Common School System
The first to advocate education
For the mountaineer children
Early exponent of anti-slavery
Born April 4-1792 Died August 11-1868
The entire works destroyed by the Confederate
Troops under General Jubal A. Early
Tuesday, June 26, 1863

Erected by the Pennsylvania Alpine Club
In conjunction with the
Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters
1927**

In 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built a camp in Scotland, PA, and worked building roads and recreational facilities in and around the site of the iron furnace.

S6. Describe current educational programs, tours, markers, signs, brochures, site bulletins, or plaques at the site. Include text and photographs of markers.

The furnace stack memorial is the location of a roadside historical marker installed by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission on August 25, 1947.

Name: Caledonia Furnace

Marker Location: Junction US 30 and PA 233, Caledonia State Park, East of Fayetteville

Marker Text

**Erected in 1837 by Thaddeus Stevens and James D. Paxton.
Stevens' anti-slavery stand led to its destruction by Gen. Jubal Early, June 26, 1863,
on his way to York during the early Gettysburg campaign.**



The site also includes three interpretive markers on iron making and iron workers and a plaque describing the commemorative efforts of the Pennsylvania Alpine Club. **See S9 below.**

The Thaddeus Stevens Society, a private, not for profit organization, staffs the Thaddeus Stevens Blacksmith Shop, located immediately to the west of the reconstructed furnace stack, across PA Route 233/Pine Grove Road. Stevens Society members explain the site's history and conduct informal tours.

S7. Identify historical sources of information. Include a bibliography.

Books and other publications:

Beers, D. G. "Atlas of Franklin County, Pennsylvania: From Actual Surveys". Philadelphia: Pomeroy & Beers, 1868.

Bordewich, Fergus Digging into History Smithsonian Magazine, February, 2005.

Caba, G. Craig Episodes of Gettysburg and the Underground Railroad as Witnessed and Recorded by Professor J. Howard Wert - Gettysburg, PA. Edited by G. Craig Caba, Caba Antiques, 1998.

Foltz, Wesley R. Thaddeus Stevens & Caledonia Ironworks Shippensburg University, Pennsylvania History; Dr. John Bloom, December 12, 2006.

Hoch, Bradley R. Thaddeus Stevens in Gettysburg: The Making of an Abolitionist Gettysburg, PA: Adams County Historical Society, 2005.

Hoke, Jacob The Great Invasion of 1863, or, General Lee in Pennsylvania Gettysburg, PA: W. J. Shuey, 1887; reprint edition, Stan Clark Military Books, 1992.

Switala, William The Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2001.

Trefousse, Hans L. Thaddeus Stevens: Nineteenth-Century Egalitarian. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: North Carolina University Press, 1997.

Walker, Joseph E. Hopewell Village, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1966

Public Records:

Census of the United States, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 1850.

Census of the United States, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 1860.

Cole, George, testimony 1848, "Court Records of Mary Oliver at al., vs.. Daniel Kaufman." November Court of 1847, Cumberland County, Papers No. 32, 33, 34, 35, in File Box Nov. 1847, Jan. 1848, indexed in Appearance Docket Book No. 23, 1846-1847, Office of the Prothonotary, Cumberland County Courthouse, Carlisle, PA.

Misc.

History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, Illustrated Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co, 1887.



Newspapers:

The Daily Record and Blue Ridge Zephyr, Waynesboro, PA: The Waynesboro Record Co. *Mr. Wertz Adds to Local History – Well-known Quincy Resident Writes of “Underground Railroad” and His Experiences as One of Its Captains – Paper Read Before the Carlisle Historical Society.* February 25, 1911. Page 1

The Public Opinion, Chambersburg, PA: *Some History of Black Gap; Was In Underground Railroad,* November 3, 1921. Page 5.

The Philadelphia Times, *Thaddeus Stevens as Ironmaster*, by Mira L. Dock, Sunday Special Supplement, July 14, 1895.

Internet:

<http://www.afrolumens.org> [This website is no longer functional, but content was copied before the site was taken down and included here as an appendix]

This site detailed and put in context data from the 1850 and 1860 U.S. Census about the predominantly African American residents in their settlement known as “Africa.” See Appendix for content from this former website.

<http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/stateparks/parks/caledonia.aspx>

<http://paironworks.rootsweb.ancestry.com/fracaledonia.html>

Pennsylvania Iron Furnace Source Book: A Tribute to the Iron Masters and Iron Workers that built and keep in-blast the old Stone Blast Furnaces of Pennsylvania. A Virtual Museum of Pennsylvania Iron Furnaces & Iron Works, by the 19th Century Society of Pennsylvania, Editors **Raymond A. and Ryan P. Washlaski**. Updated November 3, 2002

This website includes references as follows:

Iron Masters Association - Documents Relating to the Manufacture of Iron in Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA: Convention of Pennsylvania Iron Masters Association, 1850.

Rogers, Henry Darwin Geology of Pennsylvania. Vol. I & Vol. II. A Government Survey, in two volumes. Philadelphia, PA: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1858

Detail: Describes the iron ore banks used by Caledonia Furnace & the Caledonia Works. Analyses of the iron ores used at Caledonia Furnace, Franklin Co. (Rogers, 1858,1:268; 2:721,728)]

Lesley, J. P. The Iron Manufacturer's Guide to the Furnaces, Forges and Rolling Mills of the United States New York, New York: American Iron Association/John Wiley, 1859.

Location & data for



1) Caledonia water power Forge, Conecocheague Creek, 15 mi. west of Gettysburg, in Franklin County, owner Thaddeus Stevens' heirs, manager Henry Sloat, built in 1830, in-blast ca.1855, and

2) Caledonia hot-blast charcoal furnace, Conecocheague Creek, South Mountain, 10 mi. east of Chambersburg, Franklin County. Owner Thaddeus Stevens' heirs, manager Henry Sloat, built 1837, in-blast 1855. (Lesley,1855:44, 170)

Pennsylvania 2nd Geological Survey –

Adams, Franklin, Cumberland County Maps. South Mountain Sheets A1, A2, B1, B2. Report of Progress D5. Harrisburg, PA: Pennsylvania Geological Survey.

Detailed survey map of Caledonia Furnace, Franklin County. Lehman, 1874: Sh. B1.

McCauley, I. H. Historical Sketch of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Prepared for the Centennial Celebration, Held at Chambersburg, PA, July 4, 1876. Second Ed. Enlarged. Harrisburg, PA: Patriot Publishing Co.1878.

American Iron & Steel Association –

1878 Directory to the Iron and Steel Works of the United States. Philadelphia, PA: The American Iron and Steel Association. [Lists Thaddeus Stevens Estate's Caledonia Furnace, Franklin Co., 1 stack, built 1837, recently abandoned.(Amer. Iron & Steel Assoc.,1878:n.p.)]

S8. Describe any other local, state, or federal historic designation, records, signage, or plaques the site has.

As described elsewhere in this application, the site is within a state park and is therefore owned and maintained by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as part of its state parks system. The specific site of the iron furnace is designated as an historic resource by way of a Commonwealth of Pennsylvania historical marker, shown above. The commemorative plaque on the reconstructed iron furnace stack indicates the contributions of the PA Alpine Club in 1927.

In addition, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania installed three interpretive markers during the early 1990s at the base of the re-constructed furnace stack. **See Figure 11.** These photo/illustration and text markers describe the ingredients used in making iron, a schematic of iron-making at charcoal furnaces and the roles of owners, managers and shop workers.

S9. Is the site open to the public, and under what conditions?

The 1,125-acre Caledonia State Park is located in Adams and Franklin counties, midway between Chambersburg and Gettysburg on US 30. Caledonia is in the northernmost section of the Blue Ridge Mountains known locally as South Mountain. Blue Mountain, the easternmost ridge of the Allegheny Mountains, is to the west and northwest of the park across a large low, rolling, fertile valley known as the Great Valley.

There are approximately 10 miles of trails through and near Caledonia State Park, including the Appalachian Trail. The trails pass through forests and historic areas.



The park also appeals to both multi-day users. A total of 184 tent and trailer sites are available in two campgrounds. The camping season opens the second Friday in April and ends after deer season in December. The campground has flush toilets, hot showers and a sanitary dump station.

The scenic watercourse along PA Route 233 was once the millrace that operated the furnace waterwheel.

A seasonal naturalist offers campfire programs, guided hikes and environmental education programs in the summer months. The Thaddeus Stevens Blacksmith Shop is a historical center that is open to the public and contains historical interpretive materials such as maps, photographs and artifacts about the iron works and related industrial activities.

The Appalachian National Scenic Trail, which extends 2,000 miles from Springer Mountain in northern Georgia to Mount Katahdin in central Maine, traverses the central portion of Caledonia State Park in the vicinity of the furnace site.

S10. Describe the nature and objectives of any partnerships that have contributed to the documentation, preservation, commemoration, or interpretation of the site.

The individual and combined roles of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and the Thaddeus Stevens Society are described above.

Franklin County and the Franklin County Visitors Bureau, along with the Greater Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce are engaged in implementing a tourism marketing plan to highlight the county's heritage, especially those resources that embody Civil War and Underground Railroad-era heritage. Caledonia Furnace plays prominently in that marketing plan. The site is featured in motor coach and driving tours sponsored by the County and Chamber of Commerce.

Pennsylvania's Department of Community and Economic Development's Office of Tourism has included Franklin County and Caledonia Furnace in its *Quest for Freedom* brochure and website that features Civil War and Underground Railroad-era heritage in the region of Southeastern PA, and which is a Program of the NPS Network to Freedom.

S11. Additional data,

Please see Appendix A, attached



APPENDIX A

With application of Thaddeus Stevens's Caledonia Iron Furnace to The National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program

The following was compiled by George F. Nagle, editor of the former web site *Afro-lumens*, based on the 1850 and 1860 U.S. Census, and in part on research and documentation compiled by G. Craig Caba in his 1998 publication, *Episodes of Gettysburg and the Underground Railroad*.

1850 Census

George Roemer, 52, M(ale), B(lack), Farmer, \$100 in real estate, born in Maryland, cannot read or write.

Julianna Roemer, 39, F(emale), B(lack), born in Pennsylvania.

Newman Roemer, 5, M, B, born in Pennsylvania, attended school within the year.

Emily P. Roemer, 4, F, B, born in Pennsylvania

Ann A. Roemer, 3, F, B, born in Pennsylvania

Female (?) Roemer, nine months, M, B, born in Pennsylvania

Jacob Barns, 40, M(ale), B(lack), Laborer, \$15 in real estate, born in Pennsylvania.

Margaret Barns, 31, F(emale), B(lack), born in Pennsylvania.

George Barns, 8, M, B, born in Pennsylvania, attended school within the year.

Martha Barns, 4, F, B, born in Pennsylvania.

July Brown, 44, F(emale), B(lack), born in Pennsylvania, cannot read and write

William Roan, 35, M(ale), B(lack), Barber, born in Pennsylvania.

Rosannah Brown, 22, F, B, born in Pennsylvania.

David Brown, 14, M, B, born in Pennsylvania, attended school within the year.

Columbus P. Brown, nine months, M, B, born in Pennsylvania.

William Brown, 25, M(ale), B(lack), Laborer, \$20 in real estate, born in Pennsylvania, cannot read and write.

Hannah Brown, 21, F(emale), B(lack), born in Pennsylvania.

William Brown, 8, M, B, born in Pennsylvania, attended school within the year.

Theophilus Brown, 6, M, B, born in Pennsylvania, attended school within the year.

Tirpine Brown, 5, M, B, born in Pennsylvania.

William Brown, three months, M, B, born in Pennsylvania.

Cloe Barns, 60, F(emale), B(lack), \$20 in real estate, born in Maryland, cannot read and write.

Catherine A. Dodson, 8, F, B, born in Pennsylvania

William Brown, 60, M(ale), B(lack), Laborer, \$100 in real estate, born in East Indies, cannot read and write.

Rachel Brown, 50, F(emale), B(lack), born in Maryland.

Esamiah Brown, 15, F, B, born in Pennsylvania, attended school within the year.

Andrew Richardson, 40, M(ale), B(lack), born in Pennsylvania, cannot read and write.

Mary Richardson, 30, F(emale), B(lack), born in Pennsylvania, cannot read and write.

Elias Hall, 40, M(ale), B(lack), Teacher, born in Pennsylvania.

Nancy Hall, 25, F(emale), B(lack), born in Pennsylvania.

John P. Hall, 6, M, B, born in Pennsylvania, attended school within the year.

Harriett J. Hall, 3, F, B, born in Pennsylvania, attended school within the year.

Sophia Hall, 1, F, B, born in Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX A

With application of Thaddeus Stevens's Caledonia Iron Furnace to The National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program

Peter Dryden, 30, M(ale), B(lack), Laborer, born in Pennsylvania.
Elizabeth Dryden, 20, F(emale), B(lack), born in Pennsylvania, cannot read and write.
Lydia Dryden, 5, F, B, born in Pennsylvania.
Mary Dryden, 2, F, B, born in Pennsylvania.
George Dryden, four months, M, B, born in Pennsylvania.

George Dryden, 77, M(ale), B(lack), Laborer, \$30 in real estate, born Maryland, cannot read, write
Abbie Dryden, 60, F(emale), B(lack), born in Maryland, cannot read and write.

John Potts, 30, M(ale), (White), Laborer, born in Pennsylvania, cannot read and write.
Mary Potts, 28, F(emale), (White), born in Pennsylvania.
Susannah Potts, 9, F, W, born in Pennsylvania, attended school within the year.
Jacob Potts, 5, M, W, born in Pennsylvania.
Elizabeth Potts, 7, F, W, born in Pennsylvania.
John Potts, 1, M, W, born in Pennsylvania.

Peter Souls, 52, M(ale), B(lack), Laborer, born in Maryland, cannot read and write.
Melinda Souls, 49, F(emale), B(lack), born in Maryland, cannot read and write.
John Souls, 19, M, B, Laborer, born in Maryland.

John Roemer, 19, M(ale), B(lack), Laborer, born in Maryland.
Lydia Roemer, 40, F(emale), B(lack), \$100, in real estate, born in Maryland.

Benjamin Barnett, 85, M(ale), B(lack), Gent(leman), born in Maryland.
Nancy Barnett, 60, F(emale), B(lack), Gent(lewoman), born in Maryland.
Thomas Wills, 16, M, B, Laborer, born in Maryland, attended school within the year.

Ab(raham) Stevenson, 44, M(ale), B(lack), Laborer, born in Maryland.
Mary A. Stevenson, 27, F(emale), B(lack), born in Maryland.
Mary J. Stevenson, 8, F, B, born in Maryland, attended school within the year.
Joseph Stevenson, 6, M, B, born in Maryland, attended school within the year.
William Stevenson, 4, M, B, born in Maryland.
Sarah Stevenson, 1, F, B, born in Maryland.

Dave Ely, 70, M(ale), (White), Laborer, \$100 in real estate, born in Maryland.
Matilda Ely, 50, F(emale), (White), born in Maryland.
John Ely, 16, M, W, Laborer, born in Maryland.
Catherine Ely, 18, F, W, born in Maryland.
Elizabeth Carter, 24, F, W, born in Maryland.
John Carter, 4, M, W, born in Maryland, attended school within the year.

John Jordon, 35, M(ale), B(lack), Laborer, born in Maryland.
Sarah Jordon, 33, F(emale), B(lack), born in Maryland.
Christiana Jordon, 4, F, B, born in Maryland.
Washington Jordon, 9, M, B, born in Maryland.
Mary Patterson, 70, F, B, born in Maryland.

Juliana Williams, 50, F(emale), B(lack), born in Maryland.

James Bradley, 35, M(ale), B(lack), Laborer, born in Maryland.
Elizabeth Bradley, 25, F(emale), B(lack), born in Maryland, attended school within the year.
William Carter, 8, M, White, born in Maryland.

APPENDIX A

With application of Thaddeus Stevens's Caledonia Iron Furnace to The National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program

African American Residents and Families of Africa, 1860

--**Head of household in bold**, age, sex, race, occupation, value of real estate, value of personal estate, place of birth, other data. All families are listed in the order in which they appear in the census records.

Family	Notes
Jno. Jordan , 55, M, M, Day Laborer, \$0, \$30, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Sarah Jordan, 55, F, M, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Wash. Jordan, 21, M, M, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Christine Jordan, 23, F, M, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Mary Jordan, 10, F, M, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Jno. Jordan, 2, M, M, Pennsylvania.	In the 1850 census, all family members reported Maryland as a place of birth. In 1860, Pennsylvania is given as place of birth. Some family members seem to have jumped 20 years in age, instead of 10, indicating recording errors.
Elias Hall , 45, M, M, Teacher C.S., \$100, \$50, Pennsylvania. Nancy Hall, 42, F, M, Pennsylvania. Soph Hall, 11, F, M, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Wm Hall, 8, M, M, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Richd Hall, 6, M, M, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Abigale Hall, 5, F, M, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Elias Hall, 2, M, M, Pennsylvania. Lenanda Hall, four months, Pennsylvania.	Children John and Harriet, from the 1850 census, are no longer with the family, but five other children are listed in 1860. Elias' occupation includes the initials "C.S." which may stand for "Colored School." The family has acquired real estate, valued at \$100, since the 1850 census.
Jno. A. Reomer , 35, M, M, Day Laborer, \$100, \$50, Pennsylvania. Sarah J. Reomer, 30, F, M, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Sml. Reomer, 5, M, M, Pennsylvania. John Reomer, 3, M, M, Pennsylvania. Rach. Reomer, 2, F, M, Pennsylvania.	It is not clear if this is the same John Roemer enumerated in the 1850 census as a 19-year-old laborer. It may be the same person, married with a young family.
Sml McDonald , 60, M, M, Day Laborer, \$200, \$50, Pennsylvania. Eliz. McDonald, 60, F, M, Pennsylvania. Marth Key, 22, F, M, Pennsylvania. Marth L. Key, 4, F, M, Pennsylvania. James H. Key, 1, M, M, Pennsylvania.	This family does not appear in this community in the 1850 census.
Pet. Soule , 62, M, B, Day Laborer, \$0, \$30, Maryland, cannot read and write. Eliz. Soule, 36, F, M, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write.	Peter Souls family has completely changed in 1860, possibly indicating a remarriage. Also, Peter Dryden is living with this family now, the rest of

APPENDIX A

With application of Thaddeus Stevens's Caledonia Iron Furnace to The National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program

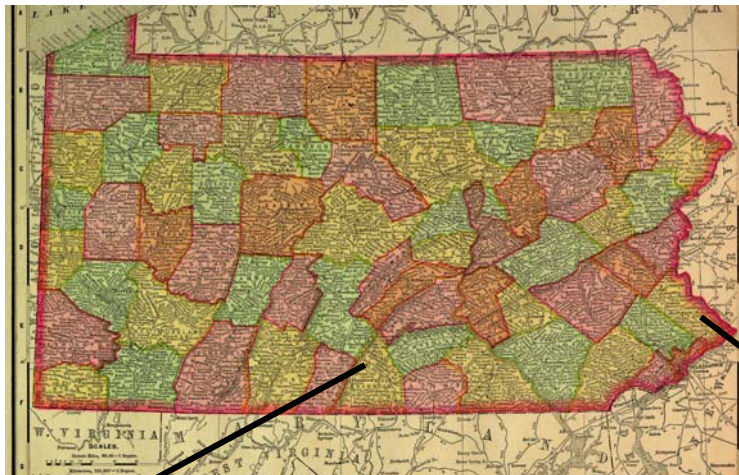
<p>Mary Soule, 12, F, M, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Jer. Soule, 4, M, M, Pennsylvania. Pet. Draden, 35, M, B, Day Laborer, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write.</p>	<p>his family no longer with him.</p>
<p>Geo. Reomer, 55, M, B, Farmer, \$200, \$100, Maryland, cannot read and write. Julia Reomer, 49, F, B, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Newman Reomer, 15, M, B, Day Laborer, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Emily J. Reomer, 14, F, B, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Ann E. Reomer, 10, F, B, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year.</p>	<p>George Roemer is enumerated as being only 3 years older than in 1850, but other family members are about right. The infant Female (spelling) from 1850 no longer is living with this family. George Roemer is the only African American resident of this community to report his occupation as farmer instead of a laborer (presumably at the iron works).</p>
<p>Jac. Reagans, 55, M, B, Day Laborer, \$50, \$30, Pennsylvania. Marg. Reagans, 35, F, B, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Geo. Reagans, 14, M, B, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Marth Reagans, 12, F, B, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Stephen Reagans, 10, M, B, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Julia Reagans, 8, F, B, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Hannah Reagans, 6, F, B, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Cath. Reagans, 4, F, B, Pennsylvania.</p>	<p>This large family does not appear in the 1850 census in this community.</p>
<p>Wm. Brown, 30, M, B, Day Laborer, \$70, \$25, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Mary Brown, 22, F, B, Pennsylvania. Jno Brown, 16, M, B, Day Laborer, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Turpin Brown, 13, M, B, Pennsylvania, attended school within the year. Geo. Brown, 1, M, B, Pennsylvania.</p>	<p>Possibly the younger William Brown family that appears in the 1850 census, with a few different children.</p>
<p>Marshal Hunter, 25, M, B, Day Laborer, \$70, \$25, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Eliza Hunter, 20, F, M, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Henry Hunter, 5, M, M, Pennsylvania. Ferdelia Hunter, 3, F, M, Pennsylvania. Geo. Hunter, eight months, M, M, Pennsylvania.</p>	<p>This family does not appear in the 1850 census in this community.</p>
<p>Rach Brown, 50, F, M, Maryland, cannot read and write. Mary Brown, 36, F, M, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Wm Draden, 3, M, M, Pennsylvania.</p>	<p>Possibly the same Rachel Brown enumerated living with the elderly William Brown in 1850, although the age does not match.</p>

APPENDIX A

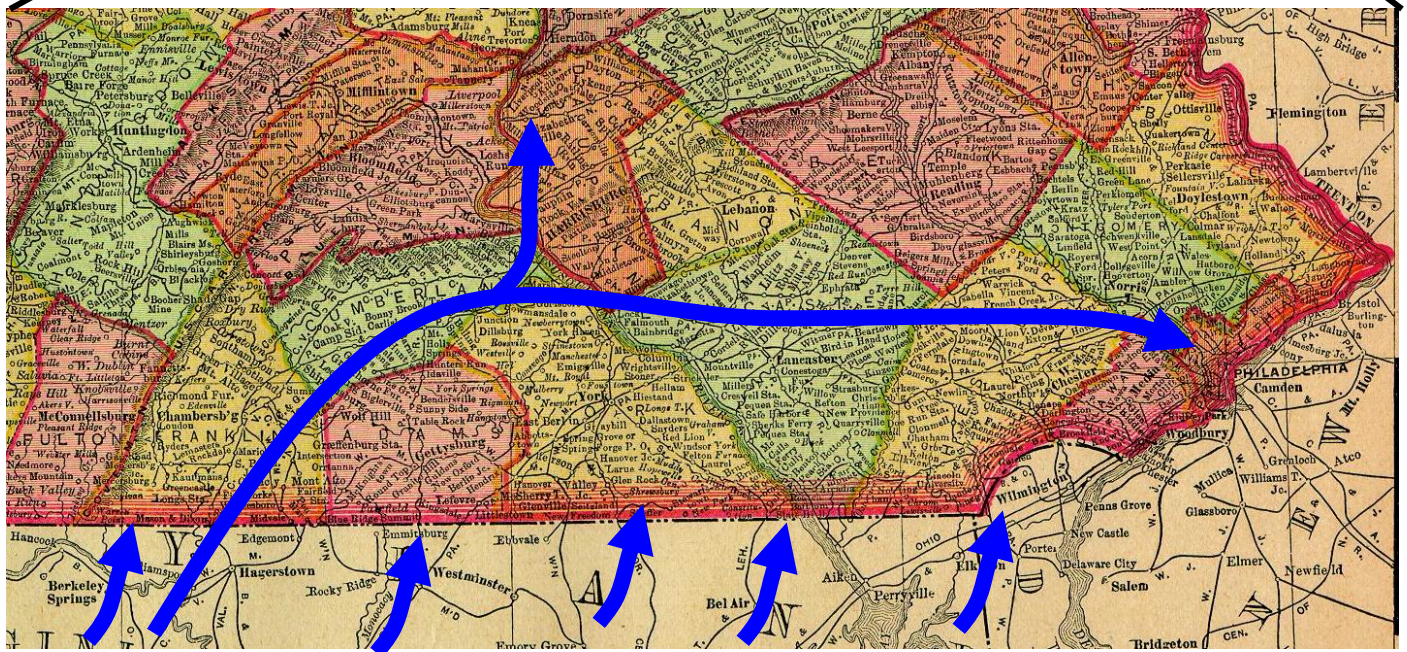
With application of Thaddeus Stevens's Caledonia Iron Furnace to The National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program

Wm. Brown , 70, M, B, Day Laborer, \$300, \$30, Battavia, cannot read and write.	In 1850 William Brown listed his place of birth as the East Indies. Batavia is the old name for the city of Jakarta, capital of Indonesia. Click here for a short history of the slave trade in Batavia.
Wm. Loney , 40, M, M, \$0, \$5, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Sarah Loney, 38, F, M, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write.	This family does not appear in the 1850 census in this community.
Mary Barnes , 40, F, B, \$0, \$20, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Cath. Barnes, 16, F, B, Pennsylvania. Rebec. Barnes, 14, F, B, Pennsylvania. Mary Barnes, 45, F, B, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write. Bert Lane, 23, M, B, Pennsylvania, cannot read and write.	This family does not have any obvious connections to the residents named Barnes that appeared in the 1850 census in this community.
Total families: 15 African American families, 5 white families (not listed here). Source: 1860 Census, Green Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, pages 272 - 274..	Three of the families indicated as white (by default of not being marked as "mulatto" or "black") have the same surnames as other African American families in this community: Draden and Brown. It is possible these are African American families that the census taker neglected to properly identify.

Figure 1



Rand McNally &
Co.
"11 X 14 Map"
Pennsylvania,
1895



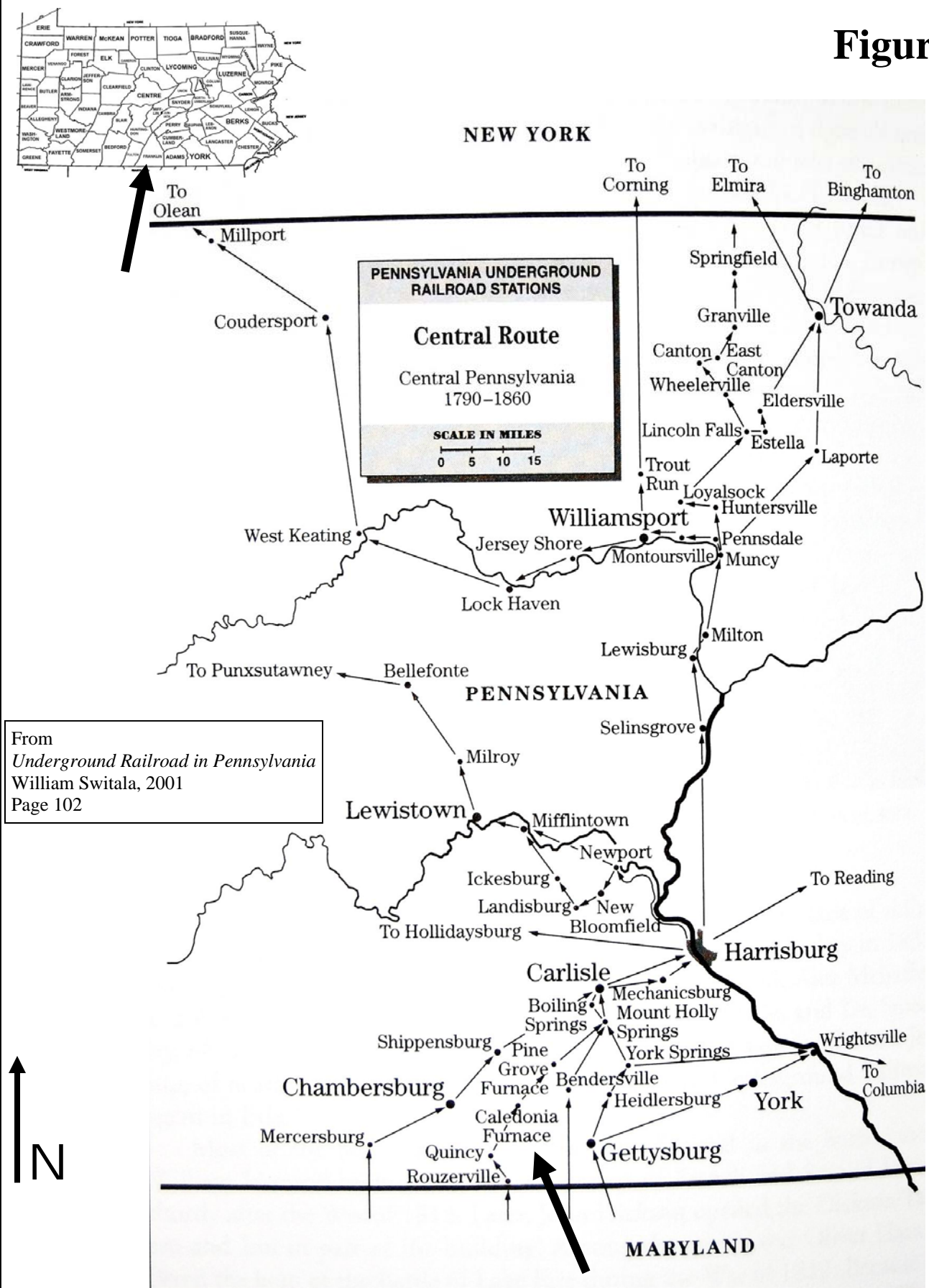
Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, York, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery counties, Philadelphia
Approximate paths described by Switala (and others) as the Central and Southeastern Corridors of the UGRR

↑
N

Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument/Caledonia State Park Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania

Application to National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program—July, 2008
Prepared by Randolph J. Harris, 314 West Chestnut Street, Lancaster, PA 17603 rmkharris314@verizon.net

Figure 2



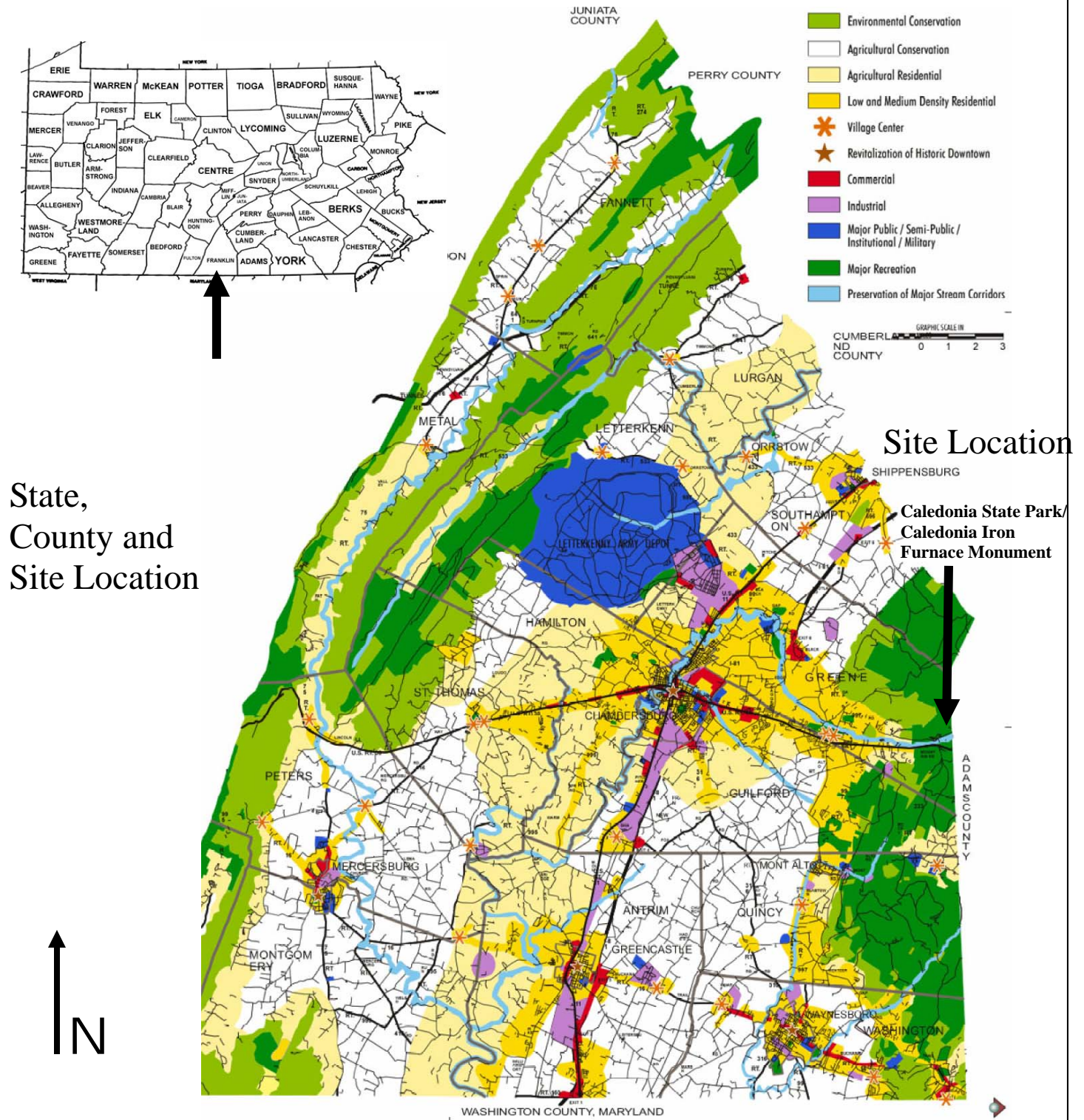
Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument/Caledonia State Park

Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania

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THE CALEDONIA FURNACE

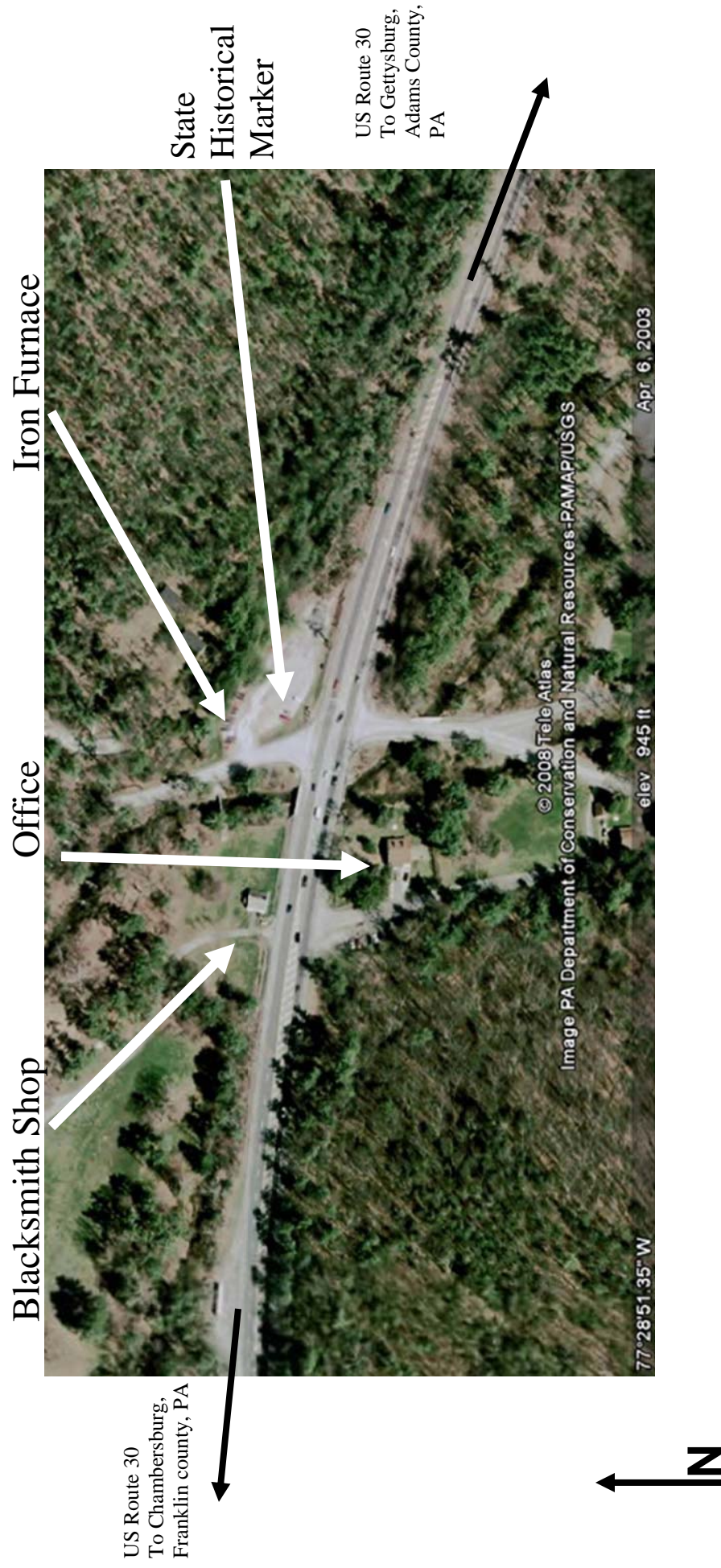
Figure 3



Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument/Caledonia State Park Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania

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Figure 4



Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument/Caledonia State Park

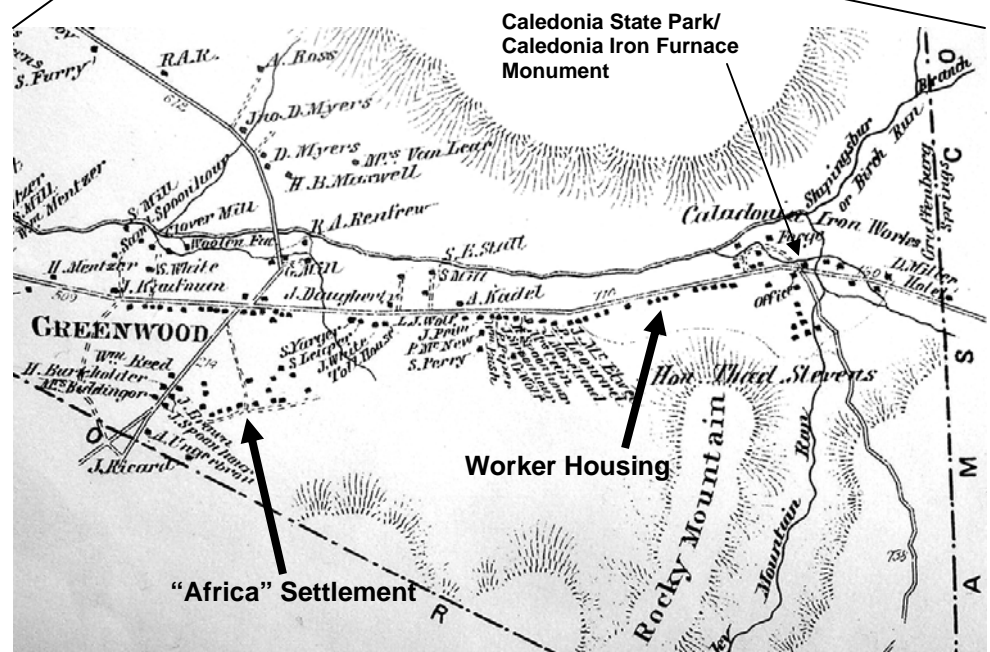
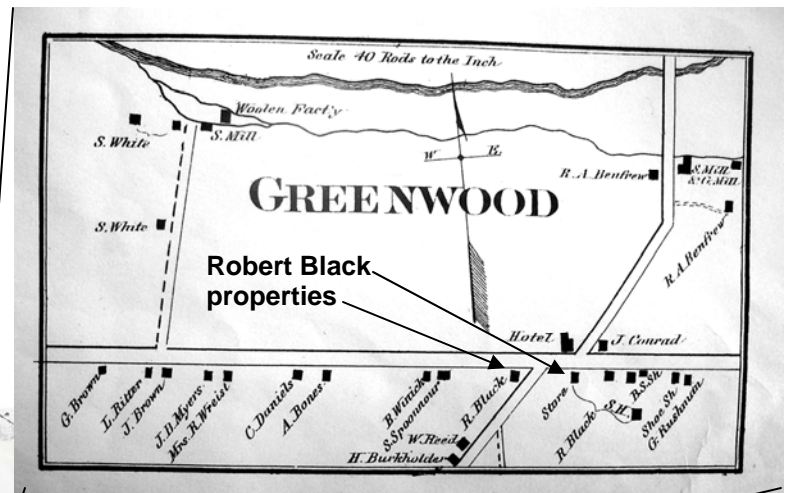
Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania

Application to National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program—July, 2008

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Figure 5

A historical map of Greene County, North Carolina, showing towns, roads, and the Pamlico River. An arrow points to a location in the upper left. An inset map shows a larger area with names like S. White, G. Brown, L. Rizer, and J. Brown.



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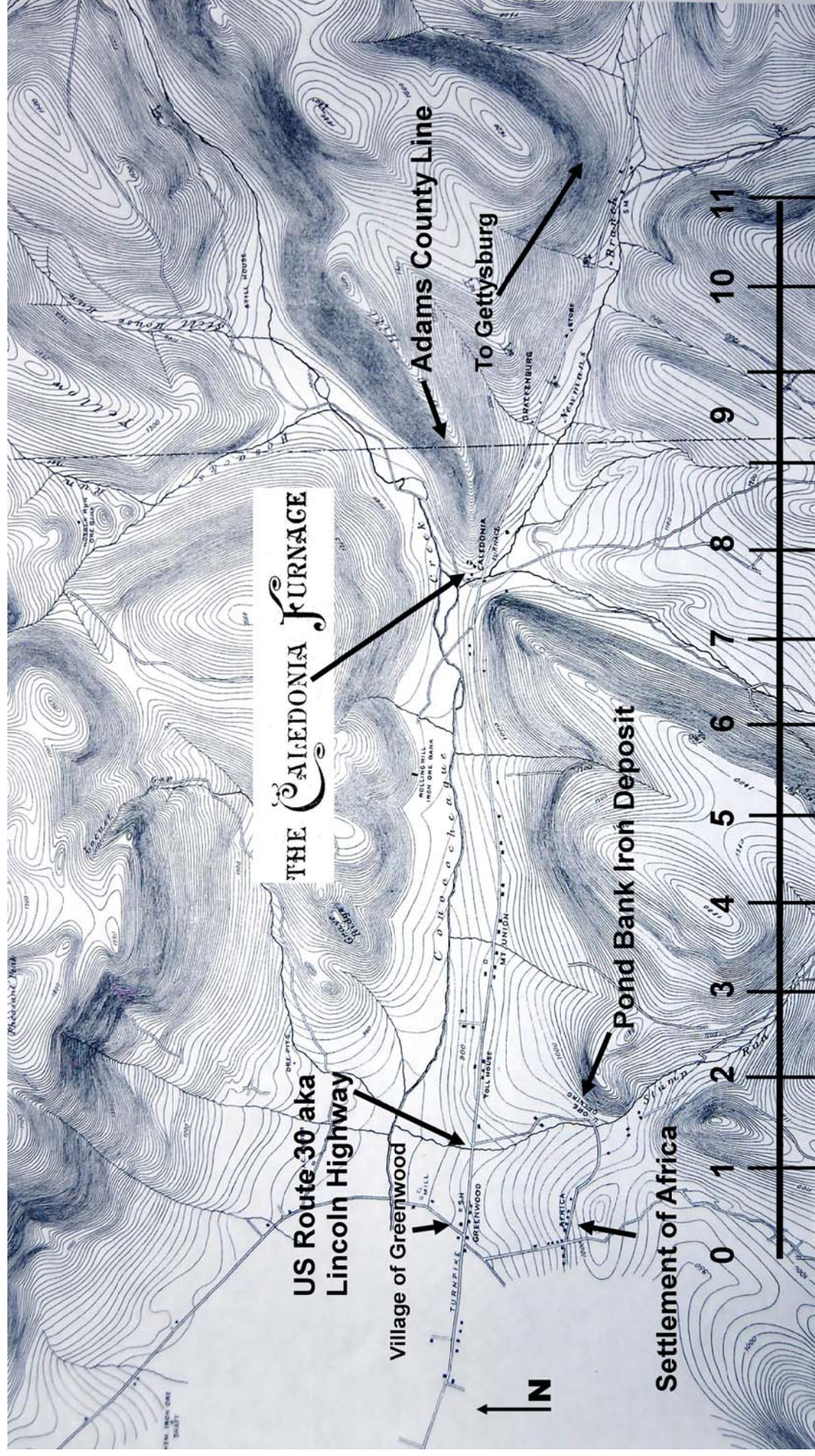
Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument/Caledonia State Park

Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania

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Figure 6

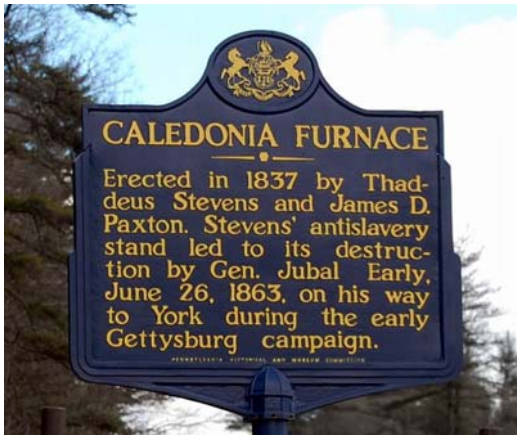


One Inch Equals 1600 Feet: Distance from 'Africa' to Caledonia Furnace : approx 2.4 miles

Base map: Pennsylvania 2nd Geological Survey – Adams, Franklin, Cumberland County Maps. South Mountain B1. Report of Progress D5. Harrisburg, PA: Pennsylvania Geological Survey. Survey map of Caledonia Furnace, Franklin County. Lehman, 1874: Sheet B1.

Not to scale

Figure 7

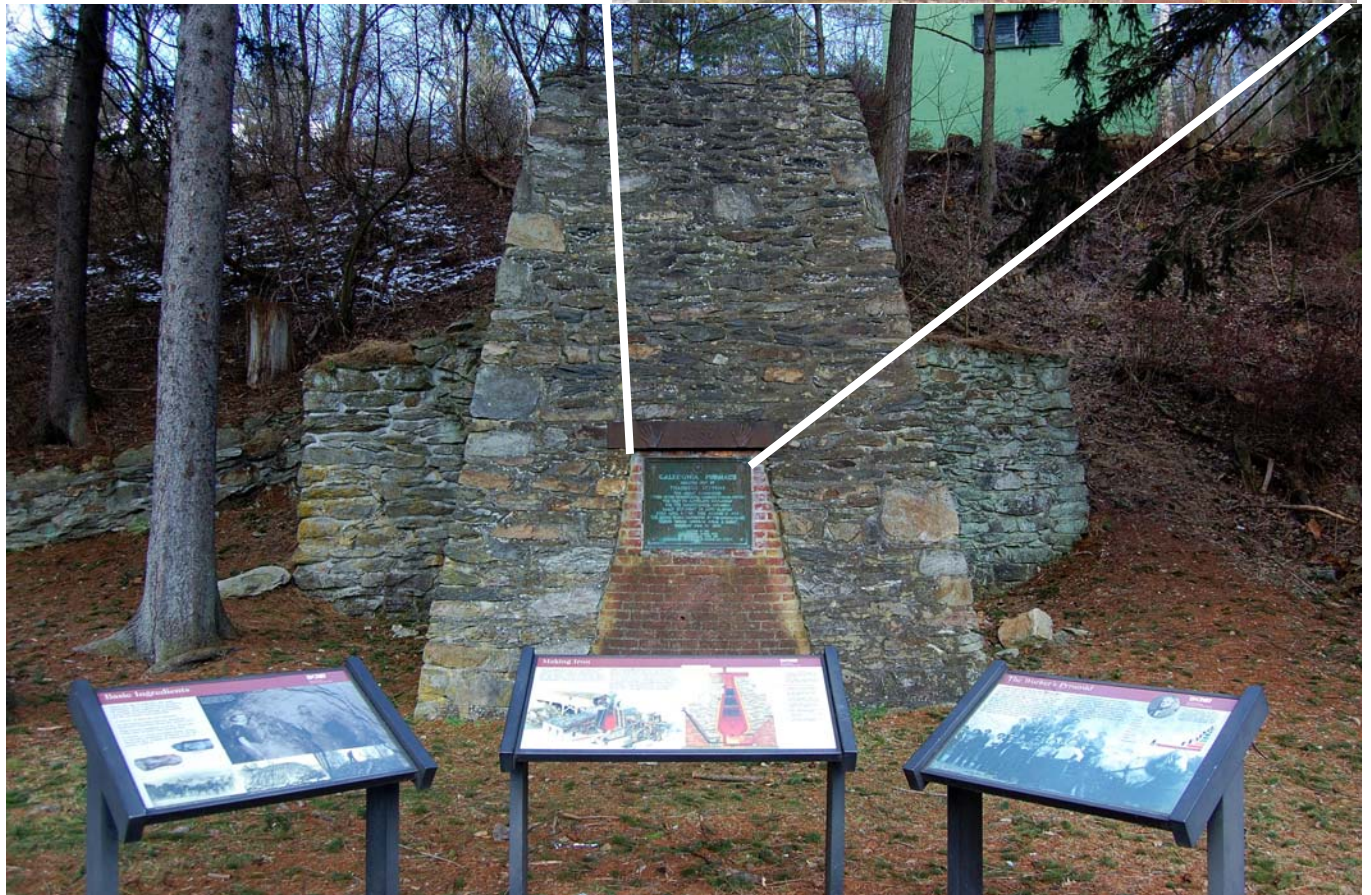


Historical Marker

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1947
(Above)

**Caledonia Furnace plaque & iron lintel
with hand prints**

Pennsylvania Alpine Club, 1927
(Right)



Reconstructed furnace stack as Caledonia Iron Works Monument, with interpretive plaques in foreground, describing 19th century charcoal-fired ironmaking and the roles of managers and workers at these sites.

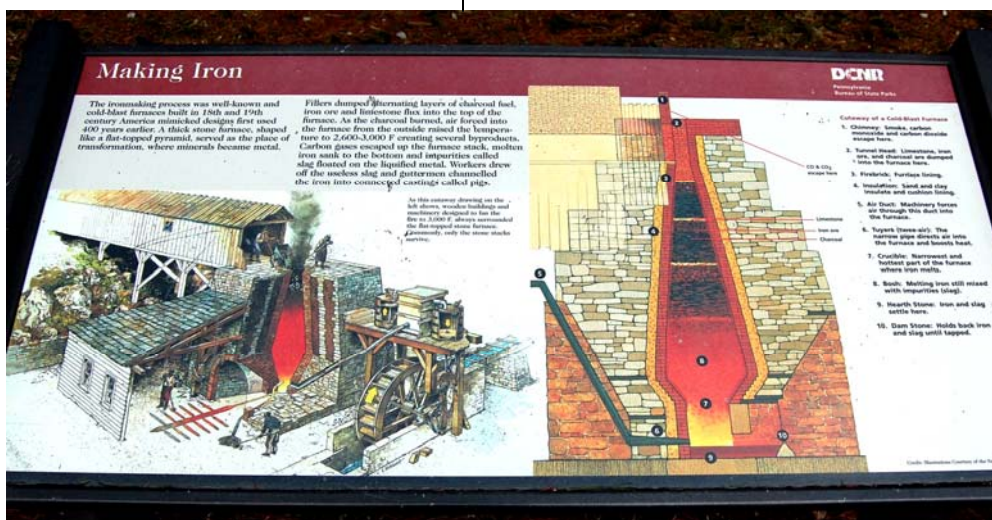
**Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument/Caledonia State Park
Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania**

Application to National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program—July, 2008
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Figure 8



Interpretive plaques at Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument, Caledonia State Park, Franklin County, PA. Installed 1990s by PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.



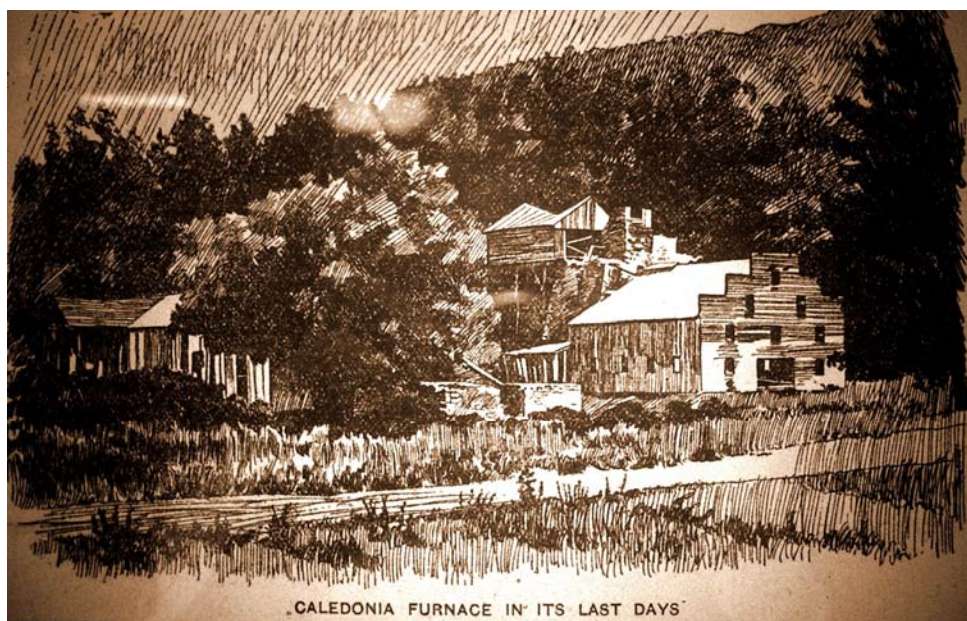
**Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument/Caledonia State Park
Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania**

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Figure 9



Thaddeus Stevens's Blacksmith Shop, owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania/ Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Caledonia State Park, Franklin County, PA. Front façade/ south elevation. View northwest. Located on the north side of U.S. Route 30. Opened to visitors and often staffed by volunteers from the Thaddeus Stevens Society, Gettysburg, PA.



Blacksmith Shop, same perspective as contemporary view above, with roadway in front and with furnace ruins at rear, indicating that the extant monument is in a historically accurate location. From The Philadelphia Times, *Thaddeus Stevens as Ironmaster*, by Mira L. Dock, Sunday Special Supplement, July 14, 1895.

**Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument/Caledonia State Park
Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania**

Application to National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program—July, 2008
Prepared by Randolph J. Harris, 314 West Chestnut Street, Lancaster, PA 17603 rmkharris314@verizon.net

Village of Brownsville, formerly known as “Africa”

Figure 10

Greene Township, Franklin County, PA

Station on Underground Railroad c. 1837 through early 1860s

Residents mined iron ore nearby in support of Thaddeus Stevens’s Caledonia Iron Furnace

Photography courtesy of Wesley Foltz, Environmental Interpretive Technician, Caledonia State Park,
PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, July 10, 2008



Brownsville Church of God, an active congregation that includes a cemetery with grave shown below at right



Two homes at Brownsville that retain some historic integrity. Others extant are 20th century dwellings.



Grave of Civil War veteran, likely Peter Draden, Co. C 22nd USCT; enumerated in 1860 Census as a 35-year-old, illiterate, Black day laborer, native of PA. Located on private dwelling lot in Village of Brownsville.



Grave of Civil War veteran John A. Brown, b. 1/16/1844. d. 12/6/1926. Served in Co. C–32nd Regiment, USCT; enumerated in 1860 census as 16 year-old, Black day laborer, native of PA. Brownsville Church of God Cemetery

**Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument/Caledonia State Park
Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania**

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VALLEY SPIRIT AND TIMES, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1864.

At a meeting of the citizens of Green Township, held at Plough's School House, on Wednesday the 3d inst., it was

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting notify the authorities of -----castle borough that in the future, this township expects them to look after the interests of the colored families of Africa located in the southern end of this township, in educating their children and supplying their other wants, as the philanthropical bounty of fifty dollars wont see the colored friends out.

JACOB GLASS, Prest.
Jacob Bollinger, Sec'y

At left is a community resolution concerning the need for educational and other support for children of "Africa," a settlement of predominantly Black families in Green Township, Franklin County, PA. Many of the men of these families worked at nearby Caledonia Iron Furnace until its destruction by Confederate troops on June 26, 1863.

Published at Chambersburg, PA—February 10, 1864
(No Title)

Page 5-Column 3

Summary: At a meeting at Plough's School on Wednesday, February 3, a group of Green Township citizens wrote to the township authorities to inform them that they are responsible for the education of "the colored families of Africa, located at the southern end of the township."
(Names in announcement: Jacob Glass, Jacob Bollinger)

Excerpt: "... the officers of this meeting notify the authorities of -----castle borough that in the future, this township expects them to look after the interests of the colored families of Africa located in the southern end of this township..."

Full Text of Article:

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Resolved, That the officers of this meeting notify the authorities of -----castle borough that in the future, this township expects them to look after the interests of the colored families of Africa located in the southern end of this township, in educating their children and supplying their other wants, as the philanthropical [sic] bounty of fifty dollars wont see the colored friends out.

Jacob Glass, Prest.
Jacob Bollinger, Sec'y.

Transcription and excerpt above from: *Valley of the Shadow*

<http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/>

Summary & interpretation: This notice was sent specifically to what can only be deduced as "the authorities of Green-castle Borough..." The name is partially obscured in the microfilmed page. Greencastle is a separate municipality in the southwestern area of Franklin County. The signers, acting on behalf of Greene Township as "president and secretary," seem to be expressing their displeasure with a donation to their efforts of \$50 from Greencastle Borough. This notice may have been part of a community appeal to residents and municipalities beyond Greene Township to support this predominantly Black community. Social and financial conditions in the settlement would have been depressed in the wake of the destruction seven months prior of the main employer in the area: Caledonia Furnace. Census records from Heritage Quest.com show that neither signer of this notice lived in the community in 1860. The same source shows both living in Greene Township, Franklin County by 1870.

Jacob Glass, 51, white, was born in Pennsylvania and lived with his wife Sarah, 52, and their seven children, ages 25 through 4 years. The family seems to have been well established, with real estate valued at \$5,960 and personal asset value of \$1,624.
Jacob Bollinger, 63, white, born in Pennsylvania was enumerated as a boarder in a rooming house or hotel, owned by husband and wife William and Margaret Kynir (hard to read this exact spelling).
1870 US Census—Series M593, Roll 1345, Page 199.

By Randolph Harris

Caledonia Iron Furnace Monument/Caledonia State Park Greene Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania

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