

Timeline	Catoctin Iron Furnace and Region	National Events	World Events
1600s	Western Maryland “virtually vacant” of white settlers	British and French settlements established in North America 1619: First enslaved individuals brought to English North America (Virginia)	Scientific method developed; Galileo proves planets revolve around sun; Newton studies gravity; microscope invented; Russian famine
1720s	1727: Chesapeake planter, Benjamin Tasker, acquired patent for 7000 acres west of the Monocacy, called “Tasker’s Chance”; Chesapeake gentry grew interested in the region with its investment opportunities	1720: Principio Company in Cecil County became the American colony’s first iron furnace	“Age of Enlightenment” in Europe; focus on reason and science 1723: Slavery abolished in Russia; household slaves converted to serfs
1730s	Germans, especially from the Palatine region of the Rhine, began migrating in large numbers to Pennsylvania; some moved on along the Monocacy/“Great Wagon” Road	Maryland government waived fees for anyone who would settle land in the western holdings of the colony; war broke out between Maryland and Pennsylvania	First religious “Great Awakening” in Great Britain and North America
1740s	1744: Benjamin Tasker’s son-in-law, Daniel Dulany, hired Thomas Cresap to conduct a survey of western Maryland; Dulany subdivided “Tasker’s Chance,” and actively sought to attract Germans to holdings in the area	Time of great religious enthusiasm in the colony, the “Great Awakening”	1740-41: Famine in Ireland kills 10% of population 1742: First water-powered cotton mill begins operation in England
1750s	Moravians arrived in Catoctin area, built church in Graceham	Conflicts between the British colonies and the French, sparking international Seven-Year’s War 1754-63: French and Indian War (part of Seven Years’ War)	1750: Peak of the “Little Ice Age” 1754-63: Seven Years’ War involving all the great powers of Europe
1760s	James Johnson formed partnership with Launcelot Jacques, built furnace known as “Fort Frederick Iron Mill” that was not successful 1760: Land grant proprietors - Charles Carroll, John Vertrees, James Johnson. 1764: Hampton Furnace constructed near Emmitsburg. Iron is hauled from Catoctin ore pit	1765: Stamp Act introduced into American colonies by British Parliament 1767: Benjamin Franklin creates the first bifocal lenses; establishment of Mason-Dixon Line	Industrial Revolution begins in England; James Watt works on perfecting the steam engine 1763: End of Seven Years’ War

<p>1770s</p>	<p>1774: James Johnson & Company 1776: Catoclin receives an order for bombshells from the Continental Congress Enslaved ironworkers at Hampton Furnace are sold to Catoclin Furnace Moravian diaries document the enslaved workforce at Catoclin</p>	<p>1775-83: American Revolutionary War 1776: Declaration of Independence justifies revolution against King George III</p>	<p>Captain James Cook claims all of eastern Australia for England and maps the Australian coast</p>
<p>1780s</p>	<p>1787: Johnson brothers rebuilt original furnace, moving it roughly ¾ of a mile up Little Hunting Creek to its present site; also added another furnace at the mouth of the Monocacy; Catoclin Iron Furnace helped with launching of James Rumsey’s steam ship on Potomac. 1783: Heinrich Frolich (Henry Fraley) deserted the Hessian army on May 14, 1783 and settled in Catoclin Furnace. His descendants still live in the village, making them a semiquincentennial family.</p>	<p>1783: Treaty of Paris signed, recognizing the U.S. as an independent nation 1787: United States Constitution written and submitted for ratification 1789: George Washington elected first President of the U.S.</p>	<p>1787: Formerly enslaved individuals from London establish Freetown in present-day Sierra Leone 1789: French Revolution begins with the storming of the Bastille</p>
<p>1790s</p>	<p>1793: The Johnson brothers divided up their jointly-held enterprises; Catoclin furnace, previously under the supervision of James, now shifted to Thomas and Baker Johnson</p>	<p>1792: New York Stock Exchange founded 1793: Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin, paving the way for increased production of cotton and a sharp increase in the demand for enslaved labor to harvest cotton 1793: Largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills 5,000 in Philadelphia</p>	<p>Movement to abolish slavery begins to grow in England 1793: Former king and queen of France are guillotined 1799: Rosetta Stone found during Napoleon’s Egyptian campaign; Napoleon becomes First Consul of France</p>
<p>1800s</p>	<p>1802: Baker Johnson acquired his brother’s half-share of the furnace, becoming sole owner 1805: Johnson leased furnace to Benjamin Blackford of NJ, who operated the furnace for almost a decade</p>	<p>1803: Louisiana Purchase: U.S. almost doubles in size, beginning American westward expansion to the Pacific 1804-1806: Lewis and Clark Expedition increased geographic and scientific knowledge and improved relations with Native American tribes 1808: End of slave importation in the US. The internal slave trade forced</p>	<p>1804: End of Haitian Revolution, with the island emerging as the independent Republic of Haiti; Napoleon crowns himself emperor of France 1807: Britain abolishes slave trade</p>

		African Americans from the border states and Chesapeake into the new cotton belt, which ultimately stretched from upcountry Georgia to eastern Texas. More than half of the Americans who moved to the Southwest after 1815 were enslaved African Americans.	
1810s	1811: Thomas and Willoughby Mayberry purchase furnace after Baker Johnson's death; they go bankrupt in 1819. The enslaved at Catoctin are divided amongst Baker's widow and children	1812-1815: War of 1812 was disruptive but ultimately led to economic boom in areas less affected by the war 1819: Panic of 1819 was the most severe economic downturn in the history of the young country; essentially decimated iron production for a time, until the railroad revolution led to a demand for iron	1812: Great Britain experiences widespread economic distress; worst year of Luddite rioting 1814: Napoleon abdicates and exiled to Elba 1815: Largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, creating "volcanic winter" 1817: First cholera pandemic starts in India, spreading throughout Asia and making its way to European territories in the following years
1820s	1820: Colonel John McPherson, Jr. and John Brien (who already owned an iron furnace in Antietam) purchased Catoctin Furnace at auction. The majority of the skilled ironworkers at Catoctin are enslaved Africans	1823: Monroe Doctrine urged non-imperialism and non-intervention, a break between the New World and European powers	1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society 1821: Mexican War of Independence ends, with Mexico gaining independence from Spain 1825: First time a locomotive steam railway is used for public use (in England)
1830s	1838: Riot between Catoctin furnace workers and residents of Mechanicstown, reported in <i>Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser</i> 1834: John Brien dies and the enslaved workforce at Catoctin Furnace transfers to his son John McPherson Brien. The enslaved and free African American workforce is comprising of at least 271 skilled ironworkers	1830: U.S. Congress passes Indian Removal Act; by 1838 46,000 Native Americans forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears 1831: Southampton Rebellion led by Nat Turner; insurrectionists captured and tried, with many executed 1837: Panic of 1837, economy collapses 1839: Amistad Trial and its outcome escalated abolitionist and missionary movements	1831-36: Darwin's journey on board the HMS Beagle 1833: Slavery Abolition Act bans slavery throughout the British Empire, reimbursing owners

	<p>1839: Furnace District #31 school opens at the intersection of Hessong Bridge Road and Blacks Mill Road.</p>		
1840s	<p>1841: Robert Gilmor continues to lend John McPherson Brien significant funds to operate Catoctin and Antietam Iron Furnaces</p> <p>1843: Peregrine Fitzhugh (connected by marriage to Brien and McPherson families) purchased Catoctin Furnace</p> <p>1845: Advertisement in the Baltimore <i>Sun</i> sought laborers and pattern-makers for Catoctin Furnace, likely to replace the enslaved workers who were moved to Antietam. Many Irish and German families move to Catoctin and work as miners</p>	<p>1844: First publicly funded telegraph line, between Baltimore and Washington, sends demonstration message</p> <p>1848: Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed, with the U.S. taking possession of California and New Mexico from Mexico; first women's right convention in Seneca Falls</p>	<p>1842: Hong Kong becomes part of the British colonial empire</p> <p>1845-49: Great Famine of Ireland, leads to Irish diaspora</p> <p>1848: <i>Communist Manifesto</i> published</p>
1850s	<p>1855: Fire destroyed another business owned by Fitzhugh; began period of financial collapse for him</p> <p>1856: Fitzhugh takes on partner, Jacob B. Kunkel</p> <p>1859: Jacob M. and John B. Kunkel purchase furnace. The Kunkels hired European immigrants to work in the mines and the furnace operation.</p>	<p>Tensions between northern and southern states</p> <p>1852: Frederick Douglass delivers speech in Rochester, NY</p> <p>1859: John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry arsenal</p>	<p>1850: End of "Little Ice Age"</p> <p>1858: British Crown takes control of India; makes India a colony in 1862</p> <p>1859: Charles Darwin's <i>On the Origin of Species</i> published, proposing evolutionary biology and natural selection</p>
1860s	<p>1862: Union troops massed in Frederick City marched through Lewistown, Catoctin Furnace, Mechanicstown, Emmitsburg, etc.; some soldiers passed through the area again on their return from Gettysburg</p>	<p>1861: American Civil War begins</p> <p>1863: President Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation</p> <p>1865: End of the Civil war--Thirteenth Amendment ratified, abolishing slavery. Reconstruction begins; First Black Codes are enacted in Mississippi and South Carolina</p> <p>Mississippi's law required Black people to have written evidence of employment for the coming year each January; if they left before the end of the contract, they would be forced to</p>	<p>1860: Florence Nightingale establishes the Nightingale Training School for nurses, teaching her healthcare reforms and turning it into an honorable vocation</p> <p>1866: First successful transatlantic telegraph cable</p> <p>1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States</p>

		forfeit earlier wages and were subject to arrest. 1869: Transcontinental railroad completed, linking the Atlantic and Pacific states	
1870s		1872: Yellowstone becomes the first National Park 1877: Great Railroad Strike may have been world's first nationwide labor strike; Thomas Edison invents phonograph 1878: Edison tests first light bulb	1871-1914: Second Industrial Revolution/Technological Revolution 1873: Panic of 1873 triggers the "Long Depression" Millions die in India and China due to famine
1880s	1885: Catoctin Iron Co. 1887: Catoctin Mountain Iron Company	1882: Chinese Exclusion Act prohibited further immigration to the U.S. by Chinese laborers. First major act of Congress to restrict immigration based on race and nationality 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty	1886: Karl Benz sells first commercial automobile; Coca-Cola is developed
1890s	1892: (Idle) Receivers 1899: Blue Steel Mountain Iron & Steel Company	1890: Massacre at Wounded Knee marked the end of the Indian Wars in the west when over 200 Native American men, women, and children were gunned down by the U.S. Army	1893: New Zealand gives women the right to vote 1895-98: Cuban War for Independence 1899: Hague Convention formulated laws of war
1900s	1905: J.E. Thropp 1906: F.W. Fraley General Merchandise Store opens beside Harriet Chapel	1906: Pure Food and Drug Act enacted, laying the foundation for the FDA 1908: Ford Company invents the Model T	1901: First Nobel prizes awarded 1905: Einstein's formulation of special relativity
1910s	1912: (Idle) 1914: Stave mill known as Hickory Run Manufacturing Company opens at Catoctin	1912: Sinking of Titanic 1913: Ford Motor Company introduces first moving assembly line	1912: Republic of China established WWI (1914-1918)
1920s	1923: E.A. Nicodemus Lancelot Jacques and Mr. Hauver 1923: Residents of Catoctin Furnace can purchase dwellings for the first time. Prices ranged from \$250 - \$450	1920-1935: Prohibition 1924: Immigration Act significantly restricts immigration from Asia, the Middle East, and Southern Europe to U.S. 1925: First televisual image	1920: League of Nations - international peacekeeping organization – founded following World War I 1925: <i>Mein Kampf</i> published

		1927: Charles Lindbergh performs first nonstop flight from NYC to Paris 1929-33: Great Depression	
1930s	1937: National Park Service	1935: President Franklin D. Roosevelt establishes the Works Progress Administration (WPA), providing 3.4 million men and women with jobs	1931: Chinese Soviet Republic proclaimed by Mao Zedong 1933: Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany
1940s		WWII (1939-1945) 1942: Manhattan Project begins 1947: President Truman establishes the Truman Doctrine of containment of Communism	WWII (1939-1945) 1946: First images of Earth taken from space 1947: India gains independence from Britain, becoming the world's largest democracy 1949: North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) created a military alliance for defending all members from outside attack. Members included ten European nations, the U.S. and Canada
1950s	1954: Department of Forests and Parks, Cunningham Falls State Park	1954: Brown vs. Board of Education rules that segregation of schools is inherently unequal and unconstitutional 1955-75: Vietnam War	1952: Development of first effective polio vaccine 1955-75: Vietnam War 1957: Soviet Union launches Sputnik satellites into orbit around the earth 1959: Fidel Castro overthrows Fulgencio Batista, making Cuba a Communist totalitarian state
1960s		1960: First televised debates between presidential candidates 1963: Martin Luther King, Jr. delivers "I Have a Dream" speech; assassination of President John F. Kennedy 1964: Civil Rights Act abolishes segregation in the U.S. 1965: Assassination of Malcolm X 1968: Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy 1969: Stonewall Riots in NYC	1962: Cuban Missile Crisis nearly causes nuclear war 1966: The Troubles begin in Northern Ireland 1966-76: Cultural Revolution in China 1969: Moon landing
1970s	1972: Catoctin Furnace Historical Society founded	1973: U.S. Supreme court decides Roe vs. Wade	1974: Discovery of "Lucy" in Tanzania

1979: Excavation of slave cemetery in
advance of Route 15 construction

1977: introduction of first mass-
produced personal computers
1978: Development of artificial insulin

2010s

Catoctin Furnace Historical Society
begins reanalysis of the slave cemetery