Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DATE ENTERED

APR 2 3 1980

#### **TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS** 1 NAME HISTORIC Deer Creek Friends Meeting House AND/OR COMMON MD 161 **2 LOCATION** One guarter mile south of U.S. Route 1 STREET & NUMBER in Darlington -NOT FOR PUBLICATION CITY, TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Darlington First VICINITY OF COUNTY CODE CODE STATE Maryland 24 Harford 025 **3 CLASSIFICATION** CATEGORY **OWNERSHIP STATUS PRESENT USE** \_\_DISTRICT XOCCUPIED \_\_AGRICULTURE .....MUSEUM X BUILDING(S) X\_PRIVATE \_\_\_COMMERCIAL \_\_\_PARK \_\_\_STF

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS

STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	<b>X</b> RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

## **4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Mr. Cheste	r P. Holloway, Jr., Clerk	
STREET & NUMBER Troyer Roa		
CITY.TOWN White Hall	VICINITY OF	STATE Maryland
LOCATION O	F LEGAL DESCRIPTION	N
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,ETC.	Clerk of the Circuit Cou	irt
STREET & NUMBER	40 South Main Street	
CITY, TOWN	Bel Air	STATE Maryland
REPRESENTA	TION IN EXISTING SU	IRVEYS
ŤĬŤLE		
DATE		
DEPOSITORY FOR		FEDERALSTATECOUNTYLOCAL
SURVEY RECORDS		
CITY, TOWN		STATE

RECEIVED FEB 2 0 1980

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CO	NDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
LEXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	<b>X</b> ORIGINAL SITE	
GOOD	RUINS	XALTERED	MOVED DATE	
FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Deer Creek Friends Meeting house is located on the west side of Maryland Route 161, south of its intersection with U.S. Route 1 in Darlington, Harford County, Maryland. It is a one-story fieldstone structure six bays long on the south, four bays on the north, and three bays wide. It has a gable roof covered with slate shingles. The building was constructed in 1784 to replace a building of 1737 and renovated in 1888. A one-story, frame addition containing kitchen and bathrooms was built on the west end several years ago.

The six bays of the south facade contain 6/6 sash windows at each end, double doors in the next bays in, and two 6/6 windows in the center. The windows have paneled shutters and a stone lintel above wooden surrounds. Each leaf of the double doors has two panels, and the knobs and escutcheons are of raised pattern cast metal and were installed in 1888. A stone step leads up to the stone sill of each door; these also have stone lintels.

The east end has a double door flanked by two windows; these are identical to the doors and windows on the south facade. Above the door lintel is a datestone which reads: Founded 1737; Rebuilt 1784; Restored by Hugh J. Jewett 1888.

The north facade has four small 2/2, double-hung sash windows. Set high in the wall as on the inside the raised elders! benches are below them. They are spaced two in the center and one at each end so that on the interior they are situated at opposite ends of the rear wall of each room.

Two Victorian period chimneys rise from the lower corners of the south slope of the roof. The west one services a fireplace added in 1888; the east one is decorative.

The west end is covered by the 20th century frame addition, but a double door and flanking windows identical to those at the east end are still visible inside. The addition is a one bay long by three bays deep structure with gable roof lower than the house. It is also not as deep as the house, but has a shed-roofed porch across the south that brings it to the full depth of the meeting house. It is a compatible addition that does not affect the structure of the meeting house and is screened by shrubs and trees.

The interior of the meeting house is divided into two spaces by an original paneled partition. The paneling is divided into three horizontal rooms; the middle one slides down to open the rooms to each other. The rooms, the east for men and the west for women, are also connected by a double door in the center of the partition. The latch to this door is held in place with rose head nails.

The benches on each side are also original to the 1784 structure. There are two risers containing the elders benches facing the congregation in each room. Most of these benches are fixed. There are ten benches in each room, with an aisle down the center, these are not fixed. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Deer Creek Friends Meeting house Harford County CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Most other features of the interior date from the 1888 renovation. The ceiling is of narrow boards, as are the window reveals. Narrow board wainscoting was also installed, and the pine floor dates from this time. The window and door trim and the doors inside are varnished. (The partition is painted and the benches left untouched. The 1888 fireplace is a corner one in the southwest corner of the women's side. The mantel has a "Tudor" or four-centered arched fascia, simple shelf, and plain pilasters.

Also on the property is a five-stall horse shed. The stalls are formed by heavy hand heav beams which also support the roof. The rafters are round logs. The walls are sheathed with wide vertical planks, and the shed has a new shingle roof. The open side faces east into the yard in front of the meeting house. The shed appears to date from the same time as the house.

A cemetery is located to the north of (behind) the meeting house. The earliest marker in it is a slate one reading Sarah Ely 1775. Burials in the cemetery ended in 1930. It probably dates from the meeting house before this one, which was located across the road, as Sarah Ely's death predates the current structure, and early Friends did not mark their graves.



SPECIFIC DAT	<sup>ES</sup> 1784, 1 <b>8</b> 88	BUILDER/ARCH		
_1 <b>9</b> 00-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
X1800-1899		EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
X1700-1799	ART		MUSIC	THEATER
_1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
_1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
PREHISTOHIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X_RELIGION
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### SIGNIFICANCE

The Deer Creek Friends Meeting house is a typical structure of its type in form, with an interesting combination of late 18th century and Victorian details. The house is similar to the West Nottingham and Colora meeting houses across the Susquehanna River in Cecil County. All three are of similar size and shape, with two entrance doors in the main similar size and shape, with two entrance doors in the main facade and the interior space divided in half by sliding partitions. The two meeting houses in Cecil County are noted for their lack of alteration. Deer Creek is different in **that** many changes in detail were made to its interior in 1888 by a member of the Meeting who was able to afford the work. These changes were and are controversial, as they basically added stylish features to a plain building reflective of the simplicity of the Quaker faith. This is the only meeting house in Maryland that has such later style-conscious alterations.

The Meeting itself is a very old one, the second in Harford County, founded in 1734 and is still an active Meeting today.

The horse shed on the property is a very early one, possibly dating from the construction of the meeting house in 1784. Such sheds at other meeting houses and churches in Maryland have not survived. The graveyard here contains several early Quaker headstones of slate.

#### HISTORY

In 1701 William Penn, in order to secure his boundaries against Lord Baltimore, opened a section of his province "far back in the wilderness" to Friends. The area was called the Nottingham Lots. When the Mason-Dixon line was run in 1764, some Friends on the Lots learned they were in Lord Baltimore's territory. East Nottingham, the parent body of Quakers in that area, was in Cecil County, and was set up by the Western Quarter of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Among the meetings were Bush River and Deer Creek.

The Deer Creek Meeting was founded in 1734 and established in 1737. Nathan Rigbie conveyed three and a half acres, part of Phillip's Purchase, to the trustees of the Meeting. On May 25, 1789, Colonel James Rigbie executed a confirmatory deed of the same lot to Joseph Warner, Hugh Ely, Jacob Baldwin, and Isaiah Baldwin, trustees. (Land Records of Baltimore County HWSIA 1/17 and Land Records of Harford County JLG K/347; Preston, 1901, pp. 193-197.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

		UTN	A NOT VER	RIFIED
	F sames	ACRE	AGE NOT V	ERIFIED
UTM REFERENCES A 1 18 3 9 6 5 18 10 ZONE EASTING C	4 13 18 18 19 16 10 NORTHING	B L L L ZONE EAS	STING	NORTHING
EL		FL L		
GL LL_LL_L	PTION	нЦЦ		
Reference Harfor	d County Deed JLG #	K/347		
LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR PROPERTI	ES OVERLAPPING S	TATE OR COUN	TY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
<b>11</b> FORM PREPARED NAME / TITLE Pamela James Susan M. Deer	<b>BY</b> , National Register ney, Field Historia	Coordinator/ n		
ORGANIZATION Maryland Historic Dist	corical Trust/ crict Commission		DATE /	9/76
STREET & NUMBER State Circ 45 South Main	:le/		телерно (301) 269-24	
CITY OR TOWN	Air		STATE Maryland	21401/21041
12 STATE HISTORIC	<b>PRESER VATION</b> ATED SIGNIFICANCE OF T			
NATIONAL	STATE		LOCAL X	
As the designated State Historic Pr hereby nominate this property for criteria and procedures set forth by STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFF	nclusion in the National Re the National Park Service.		at it has been ev	
	PRESERVATION OFFICE	R	DATE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS				
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL ATTEST: Can and Other Sam	REGISTER		DATE DATE	4-23-80 4-17-80
Conter OF Mastraction Regional Coord	iator		/	

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	Harford County					
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### (SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

After the American Revolution, proponents of two different emphases were circulating their ideas on Quaker beliefs in the Baltimore area: In 1800 Stephen Gellet advocated the fundamental doctrines of the new evangelism in a talk at the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. Elias Hicks journeyed through this same area between 1797 and 1829. He advocated Christian rationalism combined with the Quietist emphasis on the Inner Light. Hicks could not admit that all parts of the Bible were divinely inspired. He insisted tha people could not know the Holy Scriptures unless they first recognized the spirit of God within themselves. A separation occurred in the faith in 1828 through the influence of these visitors from England. More than four-fifths of the Baltimroe Yearly Meeting sided with Hicksite philosophy, including the Deer Creek Meeting.

In 1853 the Yearly Meeting at Lombard Street asked each meeting to list the number of children and their schooling. Deer Creek had 103 children, but had no school under the care of the Meeting. They indicated, however, that several public schools were taught by Friends.

In 1876 the Hicksite Yearly Meeting Committee was reorganized. Friends were urged to reopen closed schools. A census in 1876 showed that Deer Creek Meeting had thirty-eight children. Thirty attended school, seven under Friend teachers.

Susannah J. Jewett, who served as Clerk of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Women Friends in 1808 and from 1813 through 1820, preached in the Deer Creek Friends Meeting house. Her son, Hugh J. Jewett, born July 1, 1817, was a lawyer who spent the greater part of his life near Zanesville, Ohio. He served in the legislature of Ohio and in the U. S. House of Representatives. In 1884 he returned to Harford County, and in 1888 he "restored" the Deer Creek Friends Meeting house. The Victorian details of the building ar the result of his work.

Membership statistics for the Deer Creek Meeting, obtained from Forbush's History (p. 115), show a decline after the Civil War:

Just before the Civil War	1880	1900	<u>1910</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
228	196	180	146	96	99	80

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### MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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