NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name: LOWER DEER CREEK VALLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number: HA-1551

## 2. Location

street & number: Roughly bounded by the Susquehanna River, MD Rt. 543, & Harmony Church & Trappe rds — N/A [ ] not for publication

city, town: Darlington — [X] vicinity

state: Maryland code MD county: Harford code 025 zip code: 21014, 21028, 21034, 21078

## 3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| [X] private | [ ] building(s) | 243 | 111 buildings |
| [X] public-local | [X] district | 32 | 0 sites |
| [ ] public-State | [ ] site | 31 | 0 structures |
| [ ] public-Federal | [ ] structure | 0 | 0 objects |
| | [ ] object | 306 | 111 Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: See Continuation Sheet No. 1

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER — Date: 9/7/93

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

HA 1551

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 93001143 Date Listed: 11/3/93

Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District Harford MD
Property Name: County: State:

_____
Multiple Name

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus 11/3/93
for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

The Period of Significance is amended to start c. 1730 (rather than 1608 as noted in the nomination), the date of the oldest contributing resource in the historic district. This date was recommended by the State office. The nomination form is officially amended to change the Period of Significance.

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DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

CLASSIFICATION:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 142

D.H. Springhouse (HA-44), 1973, 1 resource; Sandy Hook Road

Husband Flint Mill Archaeological Site (HA-1226), 1975, 1 resource; Kalimia, MD vicinity

Deer Creek Friends Meeting House (HA-12), 1980, 1 resource; Darlington Historic District

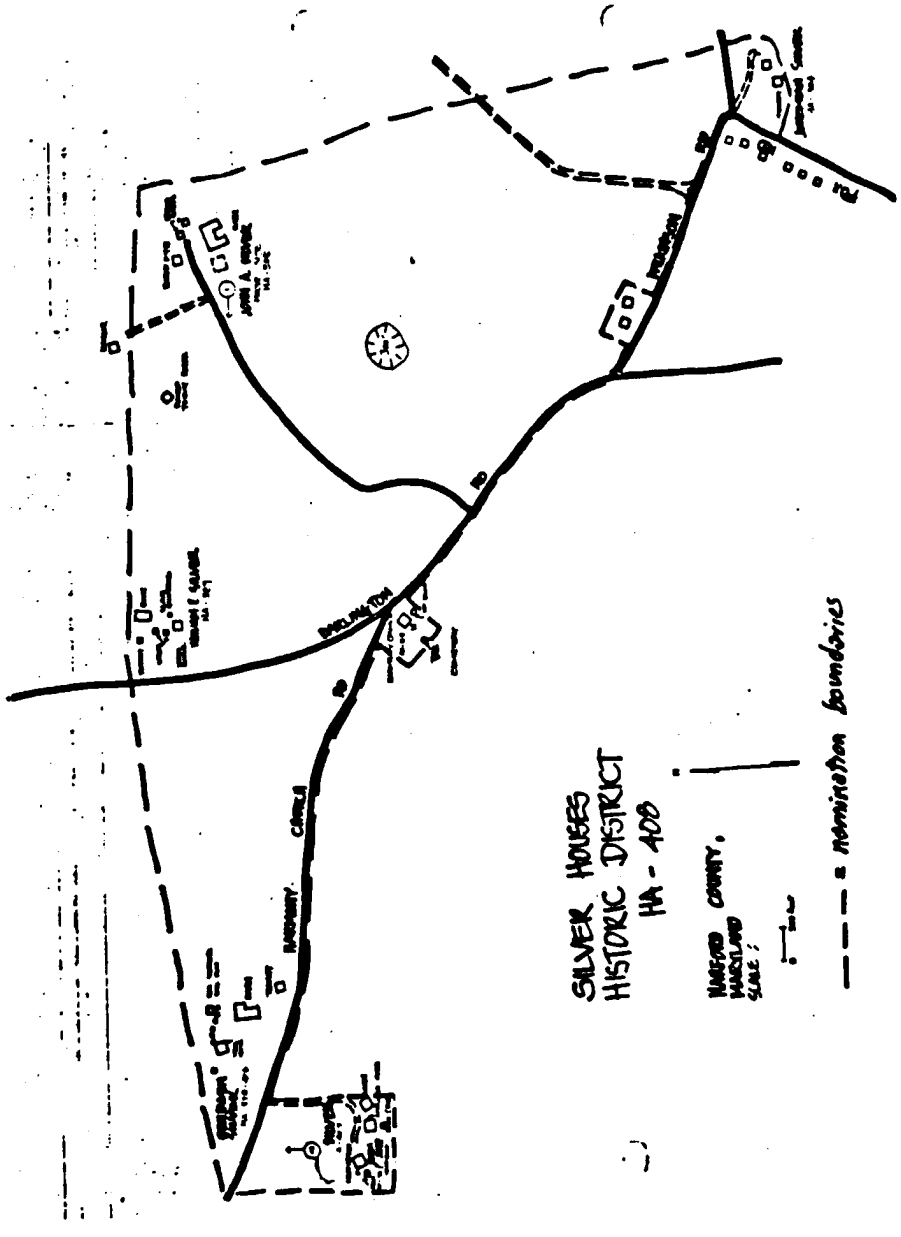
Silver Houses Historic District (HA-408), 1984, 32 resources; Harmony Church, Darlington, and Wilkenson roads, south of Darlington, MD

Gray Gables (HA-310), 1986, 3 resources; 4528 Conowingo Road, north of Darlington, MD

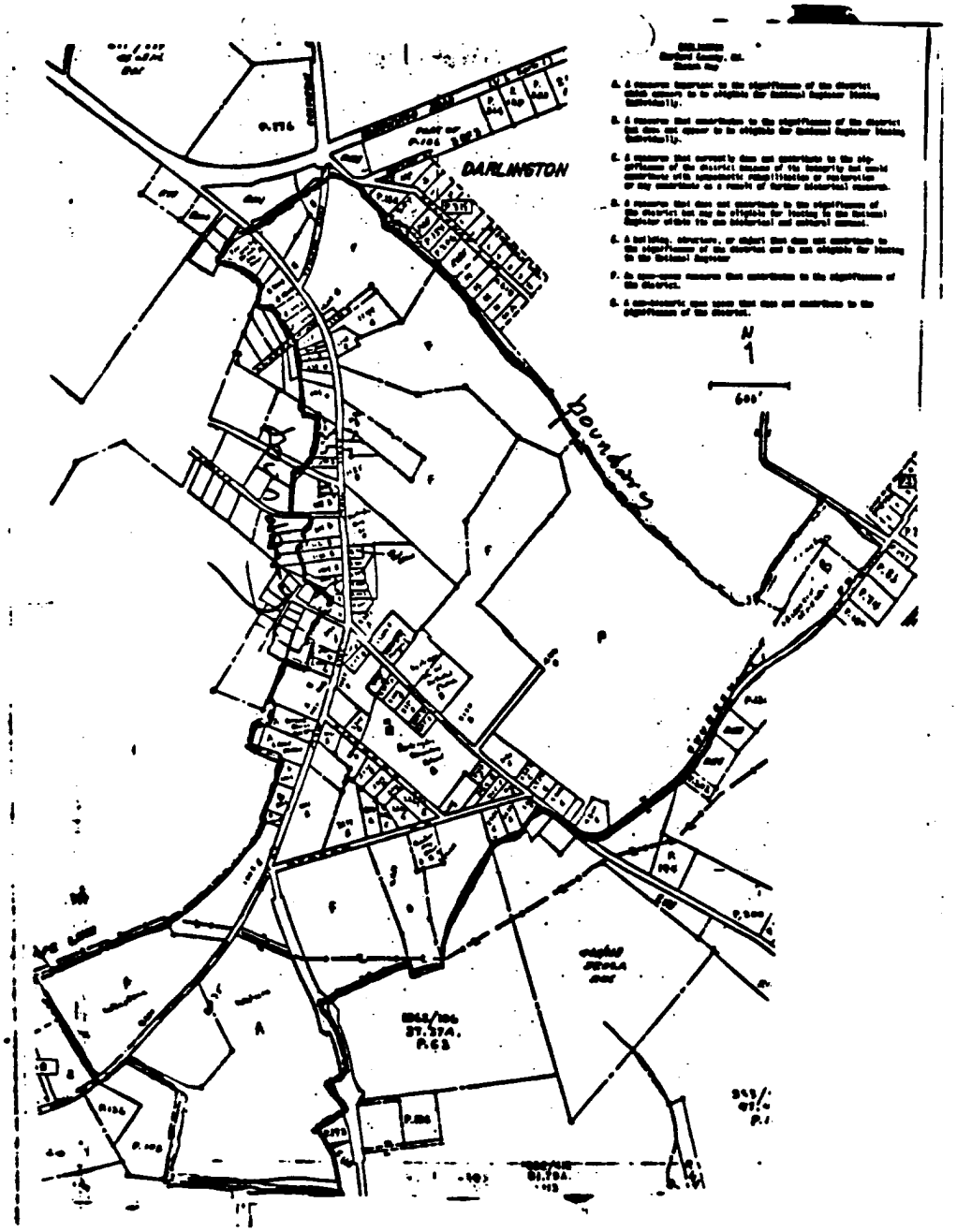
Darlington Historic District (HA-1746), 1987, 82 resources

Priest Neale's Mass House and Mill Site (HA-138), 1990, 2 resources; 2616 Cool Spring Road, near Priestford Bridge and U.S. Army Tank Proving Center

See Continuation Sheet No. 2




See Continuation Sheet No. 3




DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
National Register listed 1987

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)
EARLY REPUBLIC
MID-19th CENTURY
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials (enter categories from instructions)
foundation STONE
walls STONE
WOOD
roof SLATE
other METAL

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District comprises approximately ~~12,000~~ 15,278 acres in north central Harford County, Maryland. The area has been recognized as a discreet district, separate and distinct from the rest of the county, at least as long ago as the 1870s when Dr. W. Stump Forwood (first president of the Historical Society of Harford County) ran a series on the valley's architecture, "Homes on Deer Creek," in the Bel Air weekly newspaper, The AEgis. The district, overwhelmingly rural in nature, is centered around Deer Creek, a state Scenic River as certified in the Annotated Code of Maryland. The district's northern and southern boundaries parallel the creek at a distance of approximately one mile, with the exact distance determined by such factors as historic property lines, views, use patterns, presence of intrusions, etc. The western boundary is marked by the Walters Mill complex near Ady Road (State Route 543) and the highly important 18th-century house Deer Park; the eastern by the Susquehanna River. Several lesser streams feed the creek, most notably (on the north bank and moving from west to east) Hopkins Branch, Holland's Branch, and Buck Branch and (on the south side of the creek) St. Omer's Branch, Thomas Run, Tobacco Run, Coolbranch Run, Mill Brook, Graveyard Branch, Elbow Branch, and Rock Run; there are many more streams which are smaller yet and are unnamed. Most of the land is forested in native hardwoods such as white and red oak, tulip poplar, maples, black walnut, and sycamores, and in native conifers such as red cedar; substantial sections were cleared in the 18th century for large and prosperous grain farms; corn and wheat are still important crops but farming has been diversified to include cattle and--in the 20th century--horse-breeding. The entire district lies in the hilly Piedmont section of the state, just north of the Fall Line. The rolling terrain--slopes of 25% are not uncommon and several 300-foot high hills soar up directly from the creek's sea-level banks--has meant that the creek and its tributaries flow with a power surprising for such small bodies of water. It was this water power that lured settlers to the valley in the first half of the 18th century, and the Lower Deer Creek was lined with grist mills, saw mills, iron forges and furnaces, tanneries and tanbark mills, and flint mills by the close

[X] See continuation sheet No. 7
For GENERAL DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY: (Continued)

of the century. Farms appeared among these industrial sites (farmer and industrialist were often identical) in nearly unbroken fashion and virtually every piece of property in the district contains a structure or site which contributes to the valley's significance. These structures' rate of survival is quite high and the valley boasts the densest concentration of sites listed in the Maryland Historical Trust's Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties in the county (barring the obviously more densely-settled incorporated towns). Two gauges may suggest this high survival rate: the 1858 Jennings & Herrick map of Harford County shows approximately 98 sites in the district (sites ranging from whole farm complexes to churches to individual homes of professional men to the "Deer Creek Iron Works") and of the 98 shown in 1856 90 are standing (sometimes in altered form) today; similarly, Dr. Forwood described 37 farmsteads and churches in his 1879-80 newspaper series; of these 37 36 are intact and in use in 1992. The district is underlain in thick beds of gneiss and granite; several quarries are known to have been in operation by the time of the Revolution and the stone taken from the quarries quickly became the main building material in the valley: houses, mills, schoolhouses, and churches (the primary buildings in the district) were all constructed in these native stones as were many dependencies including springhouses, stables, tenant houses, meathouses, ice houses, and barns. The district's contributing standing structures date from the mid 18th century to the 1940s; they are mostly built in vernacular styles by anonymous craftsmen but the steady prosperity and generally high level of sophistication of the district's residents has resulted in a superior level of workmanship and a notable attention to detail. In addition, the names of one highly skilled artisan (English-born, emigree stone mason David Hopkins, fl. c.1790-1820) and several distinguished 19th- and 20th-century architects (e.g., J. Crawford Neilson of Baltimore and Harford County and Theopholis Chandler, FAIA, Walter Cope, FAIA, and the firm Mellor & Meigs of Philadelphia) secured and executed many important commissions in the Deer Creek Valley. Anglo-American activity has been continuous and economically successful in the district resulting in a virtual catalog of domestic building styles, from simple 1740s structures to full-blown Queen Anne piles to colonial (largely vernacular)

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY: (Continued)

revival country retreats. Since colonial times the valley has attracted a sizeable Quaker population who, in turn, made the area a haven for free blacks; the district contains a sizeable free black community at Kalmia, the site of a documented stop on the Underground Railroad, and several other sites important to black history. Of the industrial complexes, four mills (Rock Run, Wilson's, Noble's, and Walter's) and one mill village (Cookville) still stand; Walter's Mill, a 1900 replacement of a pre-1775 mill, still functions commercially and Rock Run, c.1795, is maintained for tourists but the sites of a dozen vanished complexes are documented and they are all high in archaeological potential. (The site of the 1770s Columbia Mill was a celebrated ruin as long ago as the 1870s.) Four parks lie wholly or partially in the district (Deer Creek Park [county], Palmer State Park, Camp Ramblewood [private], and the 1,000-acre Susquehanna State Park); the district takes in the ancient crossroads hamlets of Lapidum and Glenville as well as the market town of Darlington; all three communities are and have always been intimately connected to the valley. A few inter-colony roads were laid out through the district in the mid 18th century and many modern interstate roads follow the paths of these ancient thoroughfares (e.g., Maryland Routes 136, 161, and 543); the first secondary roads quickly followed to link mills and churches and villages: some of these eponymous routes are Trappe Church Road, Noble's Mill Road, Harmony Church Road, Glenville Road, and Stafford Road. Harford County is about to enact a Scenic Roads recognition program and most of the roads under study for designation are in whole or in part within the Lower Deer Creek Valley. Resources in the district already listed in the National Register include two historic districts (Darlington and the Silver Houses Historic District), two individual structures (Priest Neale's Mass House and the D.H. Springhouse), and one archaeological site (the Husband Flint Mill). The district is remarkably free of intrusions. Such noncontributing buildings as do exist are generally clustered in discreet locations, e.g., around the intersection of Deths Ford, Glenville, and Harmony Church roads; in two subdivisions near Darlington Road; and in the community of Kalmia (which also contains some important contributing resources). These noncontributing resources are so-classed either because they post-date the District's period of

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY: (Continued)

significance or because of alterations, they no longer exhibit sufficient integrity of historical character. See General Description. The largest single intrusion is the U.S. Army's 111-acre tank testing ground, established in the 1940s and bordered by the creek, Priestford Road (State Route 136), and Harmony Church Road. District boundaries were drawn specifically to exclude the Conowingo Dam and nearby Conowingo Village; these important mid-20th-century industrial sites, which may be eligible for Register listing on their own, are in concept, ownership, and use associated with Philadelphia, not with the Deer Creek Valley. Deer Creek was one of the original 7 bodies of water designated a "Scenic and Wild River" by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources in 1979; the program recognizes and protects "the rivers of Maryland or portions of them and their related adjacent land areas [which] possess outstanding scenic, geologic,ecologic, historic, recreational, agricultural, fish, wildlife, cultural, and other similar values," according to Section 8-401 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

**8. Statement of Significance** HA-1551

**Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:**
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

**plicable National Register Criteria** ☒A ☐B ☒C ☒D

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)** ☒A ☐B ☐C ☒D ☐E ☐F ☐G

**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)**
Architecture
Industry
Exploration/Settlement

**Period of Significance**
1730 ~~c 1608~~-c.1940
amended 11/3/93

**Significant Dates**
N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**
N/A

**Significant Person**
N/A

**Architect/Builder**
See Continuation Sheet No. 71

**State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.**

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District represents a 250-year evolution of all aspects of rural development--residential, agricultural, industrial, religious. The district is beautifully preserved as a discreet entity, easily distinguished from those sections of Harford County which abut it. The hundreds of inventoried sites in the district have historical, architectural, and familial links with each other that span several generations; these links are suggested by the number of cross-references seen in Section 7, Description. The valley contains approximately 350 separate sites (many with more than one significant structure) included in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties and probably represents the greatest and best-preserved concentration of significant sites in Harford County. The district as a district has been much studied for generations, at least as far back as August 14, 1858, when the Harford County weekly The AEgis praised "that romantic and classical portion of our county through which courses the magnificent Deer Creek, whose banks are adorned by...specimens of the most tasty architecture." Then in 1879-80 Dr. W. Stump Forwood, first president of the Historical Society of Harford County, wrote a series of pieces for The AEgis called "Homes on Deer Creek;" of the 37 structures Dr. Forwood described a remarkable 36 are still standing, in virtually unchanged condition. In 1979 the Maryland Department of Natural Resources declared the lower Deer Creek valley a "Wild and Scenic River" because of its "outstanding scenic...historic...[, and] cultural...values."

☒ See continuation sheet No. 72
For HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

HA-1551

[X] See continuation sheet No. 204

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [X] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # See Section 7, Description
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
- [ ] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [X] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository:

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 15,210 acres

USGS Quads: Aberdeen, MD; Bel Air, MD; Conowingo Dam, MD; Delta, MD-PA

UTM References

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 18 | 390170 | 4390500 |
| B | 18 | 404170 | 4381690 |
| C | 18 | 386500 | 4380720 |
| D | 18 | 384950 | 4388270 |

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet No. 205

Boundary Justification

[X] See continuation sheet No. 205

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christopher Weeks, Preservation Planner
organization Department of Planning and Zoning date May 1, 1992
street & number 220 S. Main Street telephone (410)838-6000
city or town Bel Air state Maryland zip code 21014

*U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District covers approximately 12,000 acres in north central Harford County, Maryland. The District, centered around the east-flowing Deer Creek, lies entirely within the hilly Piedmont region of the state. The Valley is listed by Maryland statute as a "Scenic and Wild River" and perhaps the state Department of Natural Resources has come up with the most successful pithy description of the district:

"Deer Creek flows easterly across northern Maryland to its mouth on the Susquehanna River. It is one of many small, swift streams to cut valleys and drain the hillside of the area known as the Piedmont Plateau....Farming was the impetus for settlement along Deer Creek and its tributaries. Both colonists migrating north from Baltimore and German settlers from Pennsylvania were attracted to the fertile Piedmont, where wheat and other grains thrived in the valleys, and the hillsides supported livestock....Mills sprang up throughout the valleys, as local industry developed along with agriculture. Grist mills and saw mills, producing flour and lumber, were among the first buildings constructed in every settlement....The first local roads frequently paralleled a stream, linking mills and improving the transport of raw materials and manufactured goods. After 1750, as trade and travel increased in the Deer Creek watershed, picturesque covered bridges were a common feature of the landscape.

"Although major industrial or commercial centers never developed along Deer Creek, the rural farms and mills responded to the growing demands of the nearby trade centers, Baltimore and Philadelphia, with a steady export of wheat, flour, and lumber. On Deer Creek during the 19th Century, the iron furnaces and flint industry were spurred on by the demands of the Civil War and railroad construction.

"Rapid nationwide industrialization of the 1900's...brought almost no changes to the Deer Creek valley.....Today the Deer Creek valley remains apart from the great transportation corridors...and no incorporated towns exist along the creek. The landscape of Deer Creek, characterized by pastures, scattered farms and mill artifacts, retains much of the historical evidence of a

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

longstanding way of life...and farming--the traditional land use--is still actively pursued....Because change has occurred so slowly over the last 200 years, the simple beauty of Deer Creek has been preserved."[1]

Now follows a listing of representative individual resources by type and with address; within each type resources are discussed in their approximate chronological order; Historical American Buildings Survey cataloging information and Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties numbers (e.g., HA-200) are given; numbers preceding each entry (e.g., I-1) are keyed to the attached district resource sketch map.

**I. FARMSTEADS AND HOUSES**

I-1 Hopkins-Hall House; c.1730, with additions; 1839 Trappe Church Road; HA-329. One contributing building. Three-part frame house; oldest section 1½-story, two-bay unit with steeply sloping gable roof, in all closely resembling nearby c.1740s Rigbie House (HA-4, National Register) and contemporary Worthington House (I-2, below). Exposed beaded beams; large, end-wall fieldstone fireplace with apparently original mantel beam; appears in 1798 tax list under "Samuel Hopkins of Joseph." Built overlooking Hopkins Branch of Deer Creek on 1,000-acre tract Bachelor's Good Luck (patented 1703; see Lansdowne, I-70 and Woodlawn, I-21) by members of locally prominent Hopkins family and remained in family until 1873; lower 1½-story, two-bay frame kitchen wing to north (with end-wall chimney) and overall plan essentially in place by 1839 when Samuel Hopkins died based on rooms cited in estate inventory; small-scale modern addition to rear.

I-2 Worthington House; c.1740; Shure's Landing Road; HA-1776; site. One contributing site. Two-part frame house with kitchen; larger, three-bay section 1½ stories tall beneath steeply sloping gable roof; smaller-scale 1½-story, two-bay wing; still-smaller, 1½-story detached kitchen. Probably built by Quaker Charles Worthington (died 1774) on tract Worthington's Dividend on Susquehanna River; inherited by son John (married Priscilla Wilson, 1769; wedding certificate exists) who died 1803; cited in 1798 tax list; after 1803 property split with house to John's son William,

See Continuation Sheet No. 9

land to sons Samuel and Charles, and $1,000 cash legacy "to educate my son Thomas...sutable [sic] to practice Physick" (see I-9). William, who married Hannah Coale, a sister of the builder of Wakefield (I-31), is documented to have been very involved with the Underground Railroad at this site (see Historic Context); William died 1852 and house at Worthington's Landing sold to Shure family; an 1897 county history notes that D.F. Shure lived "at the old Worthington Landing...[for] the last fifty years of his life...[and] established what is now known as Shure's Landing." His son, E. Savage Shure (born 1861) was "a wide awake and progressive [farmer]...owning a good place of one hundred and fifty acres on the Susquehanna River."[2] House and farm left the Shure family when condemned by Philadelphia Electric Company for Conowingo Dam in 1927; house destroyed but c.1800 primitive painting of house in possession of Worthington descendant. Foundations of house visible; many pottery pieces, knife handles, etc., present at or near surface.

I-3 Deer Park; c.1740; c.1770; c.1950; Ady Road; HA-90. One contributing building, one contributing site. Large-scale, two-story, frame house built by prominent Roman Catholic Wheeler family; main section probably contains original house to east built by Benjamin Wheeler (died 1741) who arrived in Deer Creek valley from Charles County, where family immigrated c.1650: two-unequal-sized-room plan with back-to-back corner fireplaces; larger room (parlor, approximately 17′ by 19′) contains elaborate neoclassical woodwork (floor-to-ceiling fluted pilasters, modillioned cornice, round-arched cupboard with keystone, fireplace with fasciated trim and dog-ear overmantel) probably added when house was expanded by Ignatius Loyola Wheeler II (grandson of Benjamin, born in house in 1744); smaller room has more restrained trim; through hall added to west, probably by I. Wheeler II; hall, with wainscotting and modillioned cornice, has open string stair with turned, pegged newel post, turned balusters, molded panelling on underside, and ornamental step-ends; two squared rooms to west with end-wall fireplaces (woodwork in these two rooms destroyed in c.1900 fire). Ignatius Wheeler II served as colonel in Revolution, benefitted financially from confiscated Tory property (doubled size of farm), played leading role in establishing St. Ignatius Church in Harford County (oldest church in Archdiocese of Baltimore), and served in post-war Maryland legislature; Catholic services said to have been

See Continuation Sheet No. 10

held in parlor before U.S. Constitution established religious freedom. Wheeler died 1793 with L4,988.19.0 personal property and L6,900 debts due estate; dimensions of houses cited under widow, nee Henrietta Maria Neale, in 1798 tax rolls (with 3,277 acres and 17 slaves) match extant structure; one-story frame kitchen wing to west matches kitchen in 1798 tax rolls. House sold out of family 1823. Ten frame and two stone outbuildings cited in 1798 (gone but including 25' by 43' tobacco house, rare in county at so late a date) suggest great archaeological potential.

I-4 Bull-Barrow House; Thomas Run Road near Kalmia Road; c.1740; HABS MD 13-BELA.V. 4-1, 4-2; HA-50. One contributing building. Three-part frame house. Northernmost one-room unit ½ stories tall; squared log framing with ends dove-tailed together; clapboard sheathing; large cooking fireplace has corner stair east. Frame section immediately to south somewhat larger scale; plaster walls; one-room plan; wainscotting. Southernmost section the most elaborate but still small-scale: ceiling cornice, chair rail, etc.; fireplace wall boasts fielded panels which form a regular yet complex pattern; enclosed winder stair and small closet to east of hearth with large closet to west--all identical to arrangement present in county houses documented to 1740s. Two flat-roofed dormers pierce roof of southern section. House abandoned shortly after photographed by HABS (June 1936) and now in ruinous condition. John Bull died 1782 (L598 personal property) leaving land "where my dwelling house now stands" to son Richard Bull; property passed to William Bull who was assessed in 1798 (Spesutia Upper Hundred) for 130 acres with a frame dwelling "33 x 15, 1 story" as well as a "Kitchen 18 x 15;" dimensions match those of extant structure; several other dependencies listed (now vanished). William Bull died 1848 leaving property to 5 unmarried daughters; "Bull" house shown on this site on 1858 county map; house left family in 1908 equity case.

I-5 Cox-Davis-Barnes House; 1000 Glenville Road; c.1760 (?); HA-147. Two contributing buildings. Two-story, three-bay, rubblestone, gable roof bank house measuring 18 feet by 24 feet; set into hill so south (main) facade has fully exposed ground story and north doesn't; central entrance with flanking pilasters, probably added early 19th century; regular fenestration; two-story porch (possibly added with pilasters) fully spans facade; one room

See Continuation Sheet No. 11

deep; small, 1½-story concrete block addition to west. Rubblestone 1½-story, 15' x 19' detached kitchen to northeast; interior brick chimney; foundations of another dependency adjacent kitchen to north; large fireplace on north wall with enclosed winder stairs adjacent to west. Probably begun by William Cox who took out a writ of ad quod damnum on the stream that flows just west of house and still known as Mill Brook; "Cox's Mill Run" used to settle boundary disputes in 1770s.[3] Cox died 1782 leaving house and mill to son William, Jr., who died in 1833 after a long illness; Cox assessed for two-story stone house of roughly right dimensions in 1798 and 1814 tax lists; property sold in 1835 to settle estate and newspaper ads refer to mill, subsidiary stone structures and "conveniently situated the GRIST MILL, a comfortable STONE DWELLING HOUSE with a STONE KITCHEN in good repair."[4] The purchaser was George C. Davis, cited with mill here in 1850 census and shown living here on 1858 county map. Sold to Mrs. Frederick Vogel of Westwood Manor in 1927 for use as guest house; owned by Nancy Webster Barnes, noted horticulturalist, 1961 to 1973.

I-6 Preacher House; 3031 Lochary Road; c.1773; HA-46. One contributing building. Two-story, three-bay gable-roofed rubblestone house; small but obvious quoins; brick jack arches at windows; interior end chimneys; 8/8 (replacement?) windows; modern two-bay frame addition to west. Original section and five other houses built, according to oral history program which interviewed long-time area residents, by free black stonemason named Rumsey (first name unknown).

I-7 Mount Friendship; Cooley Mill Road; c.1776; 1821; HA-8. Two contributing buildings. Exceptionally sophisticated two-story coursed stone, five-bay dwelling with hipped roof and symmetrical massing; prominent stone quoins; stone keystoned window arches; two-story stone detached kitchen to east and another dependency to west. Built by Samuel Thomas, wealthy Quaker; thoroughly described (including ceiling heights--"1st story 12 feet, 2nd 11 feet") in 1798 tax list. Fire destroyed second story in early 19th century; present gable roof added (and second story lowered) in 1821 (datestone) by Amanda Jarrett, Thomas's granddaughter. Floorplan reworked at that time to present center stairhall configuration and kitchen connection probably added at that time. House essentially untouched since 1820s.

See Continuation Sheet No. 12

I-8 Botts-Worthington House; Quaker Bottom Road; c.1780 (?); HA-584. One contributing building. Three-bay, 1½-story, gable-roofed, abandoned stone house with small frame addition to west. Three-room plan similar to original plan at Land of Promise (I-86): single large room runs depth of house filling two bays with small, twin rooms to side; large room has panelling on fireplace (west) wall (covered over); twin rooms have corner fireplaces with original simple mantels. House ("30′ x 25′, stone") appears in 1798 tax list.

I-9 Dr. Thomas Worthington House (Muller-Thymly); 3510 Harmony Church Road; 18th century core; c.1820; later additions; HA-294. One contributing building, one noncontributing building. Original section probably two-story, two-bay frame dwelling; massive bark-covered black walnut beams in cellar; two-room plan; original (?) chestnut and oak flooring; fireplace on west wall in front (south) room with dentiled mantel similar to one seen at nearby Deerfield/Wakefield (I-31); beaded ceiling beams; locally unique beaded pilasters on walls; present dining room to north with chair rails. Stair in front room altered (original stair probably enclosed; present stair open with massive turned oak newel post, pine steps, scroll step ends) after Dr. Thomas C. Worthington purchased property (27½ acres of Green Spring) in 1818; Worthington son of John Worthington who died in 1803 leaving $1,000 "to educate my son Thomas...sutable [sic] to practice Physick;" Thomas's brother William (died 1859) noted abolitionist and active in Underground Railroad (see I-2). Many Worthington additions including two-story, two-bay, gable-roofed library to east (with molded cornice and chair rails and fireplace on east wall with original pilastered mantel) and two-story, two-bay parlor wing (with gable roof built perpendicular to original section's roof) to west; two-tier porch off parlor's west facade and one-story octagonal bay window off parlor's south facade probably date to Worthington era. Post-Worthington additions to north. Worthington purchased land from Robert Cresswell, described in deed as "wheelwright;" "Robert Criswell [sic]" who was assessed in 1798 tax list for a building (not described) valued at $85 and for 192 acres with total assessment of $635.62. Worthington also farmed substantial acreage in area; took out $1200-mortgage on property in 1836 (to pay for improvements?); died 1855 (but house still called "Dr. Worthington" on 1858 county map). According to Silver family

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diary, in June 1861 "William Reasin of Baltimore has just moved into Dr. Worthington's old mansion at Glenville." Reasin was an Aberdeen-born architect who practiced in Baltimore and Harford County; architect of nearby Silver Houses (see I-52 to I-55); work on Worthington house unclear. "Land where Dr. Worthington resided" (27½ acres matching 1818 deed) sold by heirs 1863. Modern freestanding garage to rear of house.

I-10 Smith Ferry House; Dr. Virdin House; Lapidum and Stafford Roads; c.1790 or earlier; HA-378. One contributing building. Three-bay, two-story, gable-roofed fieldstone house; notable quoins; 19th-century tin roof. Three-bay, two-story frame addition perpendicular to south. Purchased by Dr. William Virdin in 1866 and he and his descendants lived here until 1930s; according to A.P. Silver in 1888, Thomas Smith "built part of the large stone house now occupied by Dr. W.W. Virdin and lived there at the time of his death in 1791."[5] Smith operated Lapidum ferry during Revolutionary era, when Lapidum was known as Smith's Ferry. Dr. Virdin "was one of the most highly respected physicians of the county;" born in Baltimore in 1829 he was educated at Princeton and Yale before obtaining his MD from the University of Maryland in 1858; he volunteered and served as a surgeon (with the rank of major) in the Confederate army; upon moving to Lapidum he opened practice and "organized...the Harford County Medical Society....He was a member of the State Medical Faculty and of the first Pan-American Medical Society that met in Washington, D.C." He suffered a stroke in 1896 and died in 1897.[6] (See Historic Context.)

I-11 Stephenson-Archer House; Wilkinson Road; c.1790; HA-207. One contributing building. Five-bay, 1½-story, gable-roofed frame house; high stone cellar exposed to south (giving entrance to original kitchen). Vertical plank siding; two-tier porch spans south facade; massive, stepped exterior stone chimneys on gable (east and west) ends. The Rev. William B. Stephenson bought 162 acres here from John Stump of Stafford (I-20) in 1790; house possible mentioned in 1798 tax list (Stephenson listed with dwelling but no dimensions or building material); Stephenson actively involved in area agriculture: organized Farmer's Society of Harford County (1804), started plaster mill to produce lime for fertilizer; presided over Rock Run Academy from 1813 to 1821. Stephenson sold house to Dr. John Archer of Rock Run (I-28) whose

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wife, Ann (daughter of Stump of Stafford), used it as summer house.

I-12 Maiden's Bower; Cool Spring Road; c.1793; c.1830; HA-136. Four contributing buildings. Two-story, three-bay, thirty-foot-square stuccoed stone house with detached, 1½-story stone kitchen; main roof originally hipped; three-bay, one-story porches on west (entrance) and east facades possibly original (east porch screened between posts); two interior brick chimneys towards center of house; some chair rails remain; some windows retain original panelled wood insets. House built by Angus Greme, French officer in Lafayette's army who marched through property en route to Yorktown in 1781; Greme bought 800+ acres here beginning in 1793; house appears ("2 story, stone, 30 x 30") in 1798 tax rolls. Greme died 1800 and is buried at Trap Church (see III-10)--tombstone reads, in part, "Captain in the French Army Under Lafayette;" two-story, two-bay stuccoed stone extension added and hipped roof altered to present gable configuration shortly after Stevenson Archer (son of Dr. John Archer of Medical Hall, National Register and brother-in-law of Ann Stump Archer of Rock Run, I-28) bought property in 1820s. Period outbuildings include stone springhouse, two frame barns.

I-13 Rock Run Miller's House; Rock Run Road; c.1794; HA-197. One contributing building. Two-story, three-bay, two-part, gable-roof coursed rubblestone house; substantial quoins; restrained stone window lintels; simple wooden surrounds for centrally placed main door and all windows. One-story, gable-roofed frame wing to west. Built as quarters for miller of nearby Rock Run Mill; mill built by John Stump of Stafford c.1794 (see I-20; I-28) to replace earlier (c.1760) mill.

I-14 Westwood Tenant House; 1108 Glenville Road; 1796; c.1870; HA-668. One contributing building. Two-story, two-bay, gable-roofed rubblestone house; brick interior gable end chimney to west fed by large cooking fireplace; datestone W R C 1796 on gable end possibly refers to William Cox, who owned mill nearby; also possibly refers to William Coale, another area land-owner and brother of builder of Westwood Manor. Later owned by Davis and Roberts families, who also acquired Cox's mill. Two-bay, two-story

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frame addition to east; two-part house part of Coales' and Vogels' Westwood Manor in early 20th century.

I-15 Parker Hall Lee House; Cool Spring Farm; 2505 Cool Spring Road; late 18th century; c.1850; HA-137. Two contributing buildings, two noncontributing buildings. Two 2½-story stuccoed stone houses built adjacent each other; both three bays wide, two rooms deep, with slate-covered gable roofs, sidehall plans; two-tier wooden porch built early 19th century on southern facade of southern section and present masonry porch is a replacement. Two-story, frame, late-19th century tenant house to south. This farm and adjacent Jericho owned by Revolutionary War soldier Parker Hall Lee and remained in Lee family until 1913; two modern tenant houses at western edge of property.

I-16 Eightrupp; 445 Quaker Bottom Road; late 18th century; HA-579. Four contributing buildings. Two-story, three-bay stuccoed stone bank house; two-tier frame porch spans entire main (south) facade; central entrance recessed with beaded door jambs and stone sill; flanking 6/6 windows have molded and pegged wooden enframements; one-room plan; ground-story room has wainscotting and panelled window insets; massive fireplace in center of east wall; corner stair to northeast; elaborate mantel on fireplace on second story. Two-story, two-bay stone kitchen to southeast; beaded, vertical-boarded door with original (?) strap hinges in west bay. Small-scale, modern frame section connects two stone sections. Several period outbuildings: frame corncrib (early 19th century with hand-hewn members mortised and tenoned and pegged together) east of house, board-and-batten bank barn to southeast; stone spring house to west. Possibly built by Perkins family (fl. c.1700 to 1772) when they owned Eightrupp tract, ran Lapidum ferry (II-4, IV-1), and built (c.1750) gristmill on nearby Herring Run. (See Historic Context.) Later owned by Stump family and, from 1877 to 1905, by Lapidum historian A.P. Silver; frame connector probably added by Benjamin H. Silver (or grandson Benjamin S. Silver) who owned property from 1905 to 1946.

I-17 Friendship; 600 Craigs Corner Road; late 18th century; c.1866; HA-279. Three contributing buildings, one contributing structure. Two-part house begun by John Cooley (1755-1809) and wife (nee Sarah Anne Gilbert, 1760-1832) who are buried on property

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in cemetery east of house. Original fieldstone, 1½-story section with "piazza" formed by continuous slope of gable roof. Cited in 1798 tax list with "good stone-walled cellar;" sidehall to west with two rooms (each with corner fireplace) to east; closed string stair in northeast room with fully raised panels enclosing a closet. Trim (hardware, doors, mantels, plastered walls) seemingly original. Cooleys' son Daniel purchased Mount Friendship which became (incorrectly) known as the "Cooley homeplace."[7] Two-story similarly-scaled frame wing added after Stephen B. Hanna purchased property in 1865. Outbuildings (all seem to be 19th century) include large frame hay loft/corn crib/ wagon shed, rubblestone spring house with diamond-patterned brick ventilators, and frame board-and-batten tool shed with decorative bargeboard trim. (See also I-36.)

I-18 Lochary Farm; 1424 Thomas Run Road; late 18th century; c.1865; c.1930; HA-52. Two contributing buildings. Two-story, three-bay frame farmhouse of large Leigh of Leighton tract; in 18th century investment property of Robert Morris family of Philadelphia; in 19th century investment property of Presbury, Archer, and Lee families (see I-11, I-15, I-22, I-28) of Harford County; smaller acreage and house purchased by John Lochary in 1865 and two bays added to west at that time; property remained in family until 1961; small one-story wing added c.1930 by local architect Alex Shaw. Large stone and frame bank barn southwest of house; exposed ground story of stone part has three arched openings.

I-19 James Stephenson House; 633 Craigs Corner Road; c.1797; HA-570. Four contributing buildings. Two-story, three-bay, frame house on fieldstone foundation; seemingly original window frames; interior has pegged flooring and simple chair rails and baseboards. Hall and parlor plan; elaborate mantel on fireplace on west wall flanked by built-in cupboards. Two two-story frame sections added towards east in 19th century yielding telescope form. James Stephenson (brother of William of Rock Run Church, III-5) bought land in 1797 and probably began house shortly thereafter. Stephenson died 1838. Outbuildings include stone c.1800 meathouse (with notable quoins) east of house, vertical-sheathed early 19th-century frame corn crib west of house, and c.1910 frame barn.

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I-20 Stafford; c.1799; c.1900; Stafford Road; HA-200. One contributing building. Built by extremely rich John Stump III (1752-1816) on land he inherited from his father, John Stump II (1728-1797); not present in 1798 tax list but clearly present in 1814 list: "John Stump, Dwelling House, stone, 45′ by 28.′" Five-bay, two-story, gable-roofed granite house with early 19th century kitchen wing to west; interior gable-end chimneys. Quality of stonework exceptionally high: regularly-sized ashlar masonry with apex mortar joints on main (south) facade, other facades more informally treated; cantilevered entrance hood over front door; molded windowsills. Center stairhall plan with two rooms to each side; abundance of original woodwork; open string stair with paneled underside, scroll stepends, clustered newel post, turned balusters, shadow rail, and exuberantly profiled handrail; room has chairrail and dentiled cornice. Window casings for all first-floor windows (including stair landing) paneled and original; windows and doors have full architrave surrounds. Chairrails continue in front rooms; original built-in cupboard in northeast room. Restrained Greek Revival mantels in front rooms c.1825 replacements added by Stump's widow, Cassandra. Around 1800 Stump built entire village at Stafford including mills (grist, saw, flint), iron furnace, stores, post office, etc. Stump died in 1816 with personal property worth $27,640 (father had L219 in 1797), real estate, cash, and securities worth $233,000, and "debts due the estate" of $109,000. (See also II-6, II-8.) John Stump III married Cassandra Wilson (born 1762); their eight children include the owners of Oakington, Indian Spring Farm (I-80), Rock Run (I-28), and Priestford (I-81, which passed to Stump's daughter Hannah, and then to her son-in-law, the renowned architect J. Crawford Neilson; see Historic Context). Cassandra Wilson Stump lived on at house until her death in 1846 (which saw her with, among things, thirty-six pounds of silver [with another 157 ounces at her Baltimore City house]); Stafford then passed to the Stumps' bachelor son, Herman (1798-1881). Writing in 1879 Dr. W. Stump Forwood noted "three-fourths of a century ago this was the headquarters of wealth, refinement, and of the best society; as well as a point where an immense amount of business...was transacted. During many years past...Stafford went very low...to the utter abandonment of all kinds of business."[8] House and farm sold out of Stump family in 1896. Minor remodelling (two stained-glass windows in parlor and first-story bathroom) c.1900. Second-story rooms have simple

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chairrail and window frames believed original; enclosed stair to c.1900 roof observatory. In cellar, hardware (including ironwork in original kitchen fireplace), brick floor, and fully-plastered ceiling all believed to be original. Erroneous datestone ("1779") probably dates to c.1900. Stafford village washed away in 1904 flood. House and garden restored in 1940s.

I-21 Woodlawn; c.1800; early 20th century; 3214 Harmony Church Road; HA-286. Two contributing buildings. Four-bay, two-story Flemish bond brick, gable roofed house with L shaped plan; 6/6 windows; double doors with transom on main (south) facade leading to through stair hall; parlor to west with chair rail and simple mantel; stair has shadow rail, plain step-end trim, and simple federal era balusters; small room and dining room (which share common chimney), and kitchen in five-bay, two-story, common bond brick L. Built on Bachelor's Good Luck tract, part of extensive holdings of Husband-Jewett family, prominent early Deer Creek industrialists and farmers (see I-29, II-16). Similar in massing and detail to Perry Point House in Cecil County, built c.1770 by John Stump II and his wife, nee Hannah Husband; also similar to Rock Run House (I-28) built by John Carter, business partner of John Stump of Stafford, son of John and Hannah Husband Stump, and later acquired by Stump. In early 20th century extensive stables to north built by Hugh J. Jewett, descendant of Husbands, whose main house was Lansdowne immediately to east (I-70); much used as base by Elkridge-Harford Hunt in 1920s and '30s; left Husband-Jewett family in 1940s. Superb federal-era brick house in essentially unchanged condition.

I-22 Jericho; Priestford Road; c.1800; HA-907, 908, 909. Two contributing buildings, one contributing site. Two-story, three-bay, pedimented front stone house; central entrance with two interior end chimneys on opposite facade; notable quoins and window lintels; dentiled wood cornice. Unusual plan: front third of depth contains entrance stairhall and small side room; two-thirds contains matching reception rooms; panelled window enframements; proto-Greek Revival mantels in reception rooms; abandoned but still sound structurally. Abandoned but deteriorated two-story gable-roof stone building to west, possibly earlier house or (according to 1814 tax list) slaves' quarters; walled family graveyard to southwest. Built by Revolutionary War lieutenant Parker Hall Lee

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(1759-1829, son of Samuel Lee and Mary Hall Parker; see I-15) on land acquired by family c.1720; P.H. Lee buried in graveyard and farm remained in ownership of his descendants for most of 19th century.

I-23 Fourteen Shillings; 4125 Harmony Church Road; c.1800; c.1836; c.1930; HA-566. Three contributing buildings. Two-story, three-bay square log house; acquired by Cooley family (Cooley Mill shown nearby on 1858 county map on Rock Run at Cooley Mill Road) 1836 who added two-story, three-bay frame section to north; left Cooley family in 1860s; floorplan altered c.1930. One-story, gable-roofed stone smoke house to southeast with two-story, rubblestone, gable-roofed springhouse/ice house beyond.

I-24 Stump-Holloway House; 1247 Stafford Road; c.1800; HABS MD. 13 DARL. V. 2-1; HA-176. Three contributing buildings, one contributing structure, one contributing site. Built "in or about the year 1800" for William Stump (died 1831 and first-cousin of John Stump III, I-20) by David Hopkins, "a celebrated stonemason of his day" (see I-34, I-48).[9] Five-bay, two-story, gable-roofed granite house almost identical to original configuration of Stafford. Masonry praised as long ago as 1879: Hopkins "took unusual pains...he selected the corners and frontings with extreme care and arranged the stone in front so that each row, whether wide or narrow, was continued exactly the same width entirely across from corner to corner, giving it a very handsome appearance, competing in that respect with the dressed granite fronts of the present day."[10] Molded window enframements and cornice original. Center hall plan with two rooms to each side; rich cornices in all rooms; open string stair with squared balusters and simple handrail. One-story, three-bay stone house with two-room plan to east believed to have been slaves' quarters; abandoned and ruined two-bay, two-story stone house 50 feet southeast of main house--believed to be original home of builder's father, Henry Stump I (1731-1814), who moved to Deer Creek Valley in 1747.[11] Frame bank barn to west of house; board-and-batten wagon shed between house and barn. All outbuildings contribute to significance. William Stump "was a practical farmer of great energy and industry. He owned several fine properties in the county...[and] was also possessor of a large body of land in Ohio."[12] His wife was Duckett Cooper. William and Duckett's children include Rachel (1805-1830)

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who was the mother of Dr. William Stump Forwood, historian and physician, and Thomas Cooper (1794-1858) who built the Stump-Bliss House (I-36) on Harmony Church and Noble's Mill roads. Stump-Holloway House continuously owned by direct descendants of builder.

I-25 Ruff's Chance; 2330 Thomas Run Road; c.1800; HA-134. Two contributing buildings. Substantial five-bay, Flemish bond brick house built on land patented by Richard Ruff in 1684 and continuously owned by his direct descendents. Farm (with land attached to Leighton, see I-87) takes in Thomas Run watershed and resulting in remarkably open, unspoiled vistas. Stone springhouse probably dates to late 18th century.

I-26 Munnikhuysen House; 1014 Thomas Run Road; early 19th century; HA-54. One contributing building. Two-part stone and frame house on large, picturesque farm. Stone section two stories tall three bays wide; north gable end has two blind windows on both main stories--unusual refinement for Harford County. Cross-gable clapboard (with log framing) section to south. Owned by Munnikhuysen family--prominent local farmers--from c.1800 to 1964; diary of Mittie Munnikhuysen (1850s) invaluable source of local information, see, e.g., Thomas Run Church, III-6; now owned by family associated with Leighton (I-86); Leighton and Munnikhuysen House combine with Ruff's Chance (I-25) to combine superb picturesque landscape taking in most of Thomas Run (a main tributary of Deer Creek).

I-27 Preston Stone House; 2802 Forge Hill Road; early 19th century; HA-47. One contributing building. Simple two-story, two-bay gable-roofed rubblestone house with one-story frame addition to rear (north); brick jack arch over window on ground story main facade; quions; door (beneath one-bay, one-story porch) and second-story windows have simple wooden enframements. One-room plan in main section. Stylistically related to nearby Preacher House (I-6) believed to have been built by free black stone mason named Rumsey (also to E.F. Bussey House, HA-978, outside boundaries of Historic District); 1878 county map indicates "Jane Preston, co'ld" living here; essential part of free black community of Kalmia which grew up in part to provide workers' housing for nearby Deer Creek Iron Works and (later) Husband Flint Mill (see II-16).

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I-28 Carter-Archer House and Outbuildings (Rock Run Mansion); Rock Run Road; 1804; HABS 13 LAP 1-1,2,3; HABS 13 LAP 2-1,2; HABS 13 LAP 2A-1; HABS 13 LAP 2B-1,2; HA-192, 193, 194. Four contributing building. Superb two-story, L-plan gable-roofed stone house built by John and Rebecca (Harlan) Carter (datestone "J R C 1804"), well-known Quakers and Stump of Stafford's partners in nearby Rock Run Mill. Main section five bays long, one room deep with center hall plan; faces north, away from mill. Service wing six bays long with series of inter-connected rooms. Substantial amount of surviving original material including walls, roof, wooden window enframements, box cornice on exterior and mantels, floors, plastered walls, doors, stair (with shadow rail and reeded squared balusters), beaded chair rail, hardware, etc., on interior. Period outbuildings include two-story fieldstone carriage house/barn with brick ventilators (east of house), one-story, hip-roof stone privy near carriage house, and two-story, two-bay, gable-roofed stone springhouse farther east near mill; all outbuildings rubblestone with evident quoins. Carter died 1805; estate inventory shows remarkably modest standard of living (given his wealth) with (for example) far more pewter than silver. Bought by Stump of Stafford (I-20) in 1808 after Carter's death and left to daughter Ann Stump Archer on Stump's death (1816); stayed in Archer family until 1904; restored (with mill complex) under leadership of Gilman Paul of Land of Promise (I-87).

I-29 Gravity Flow; 3226 Harmony Church Road; c.1804; HA-287. One contributing building. Two-story, two-bay rubblestone gable-roofed structure possibly built as tannery by Husband family (see II-16); interior gable end brick chimneys; altered interior. Two small frame extensions (c.1945 and c.1960) to north. Tenant house to Husband-Jewett mansion Lansdowne in mid and late 19th century (see I-70); sold by Husband-Jewett heirs in 1945; converted to two apartments; restored to single family use c.1960.

I-30 St. Omer's Farm; 2706 Sandy Hook Road; c.1805 (with earlier wing?); HA-965. One contributing building. Five-bay, two-story, gable roofed stone house with two-story, two-bay, gable roof stone service wing to rear (north). Main facade coursed rubblestone (other facades uncoursed) with quoins and window lintels; three-bay one-story frame porch added later in 19th century; interior gable end brick chimneys; 6/6 windows with molded

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frames. Double main entrance doors lead to through center stair hall: turned balusters, delicately rounded rail. Simple wooden cornice in all ground floor rooms; east room fireplace mantel has colonettes and built-in mirror. Land owned by Wheeler family of Deer Park (I-3) from c.1727 until 1803; historian of St. Ignatius Church suggests Wheelers operated "mass house" in older house (said to be rear wing here) along lines of Priest Neale's Mass House (III-1) but evidence lacking. Name of farm used at least as long ago as 1850s; taken (as is the name of the stream which passes through property) from school in St. Omer's, France, where many English and colonial Maryland Jesuits received training.

I-31 Wakefield (Deerfield); Deths Ford Road; 1807; c.1856; HABS MD. 13 GLENV. 1-1; HA-289. Three contributing buildings, one contributing structure, one contributing site. Handsome five-bay, two-story gable roof stone house; large interior end stone chimneys; quoins; flat stone arches over windows with stone keystones; 6/6 windows; pegged window and door frames; molded entrance door on south facade with one-bay hood; elliptical datestone on west gable end inscribed "I R C 1807" for Isaac (born c.1765) and Rebecca Cox Coale who built the house in 1807. (One of their grandsons, Samuel Chase Coale, built the nearby Waffle Hill Farm, I-40; Isaac's sister Hannah married the noted Abolitionist William Worthington, I-2.) Older house purportedly forms lower 1½-story stone wing to east. Farm bought by William T. Easter in 1856; in 1880 W. Stump Forwood noted "the valuable property which belongs to Mr. Wm. T. Easter, who married a daughter of the late Benjamin Silver, Sr....The property is improved by a stone dwelling...in a very good state of repair. It is a large and commodious building, and Mr. Easter has improved it very much since it came into his possession....Indeed, the dwelling has been so rejuvenated in appearance as to be scarcely recognizable to those who knew it [earlier]."[13] Gilman Paul (see I-87) owned farm briefly in 1930s. Outbuildings include 1½-story, three-bay stone guest house and one-story stone shed to northeast, and traces of millrace and mill to north; also notable frame bank barn whose pine siding has bored holes where the boards were pegged together before being "arked" down the Susquehanna from central Pennsylvania to Port Deposit.

I-32 Dr. Kirk House; 1034 Main Street Darlington; c.1810; HA-

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21; HABS MD, 13--DARL, 1-1, 1-2; National Register. Two contributing buildings. Two-story five-bay coursed stone house with two-story, stone, rear service ell; superior masonry suggests Stafford (I-20) and Stump-Holloway House (I-24); detached original two-story stone meathouse to rear; named for two generations of physicians who lived and practiced here from 1890s to 1968; deeds refer to stone house on this site as early as 1810; owners in 1820s and '30s include Moses Harrington and Cupid Paca, described in documents as "free men of color."

I-33 Spittlecraft; 3023 Ady Road; 1811; HA-17. One contributing building. Substantial three- bay, 2½-story, double-pile, gable roof, common bond brick house; entrance (pegged door, traceried transom) leads to through side stairhall; 6/6 windows; both rooms have fireplaces with simple wooden mantels. Built by John Forwood who had built (with his brother Samuel) a mill (II-20) across road from house c.1780; John sold interest in mill to Samuel in 1790 but kept 900 acres of farmland; ran stagecoach line between Baltimore and Chester County, Pennsylvania and served as president of Conowingo Bridge Company; elected to House of Delegates from 1806 til 1820. Added two-bay section from continuous roofline and five-bay front before death in 1835. House precisely dated from letters and other material in county historical society archives. Farm sold out of family in 1841. (See also I-38, I-66.) Purchased by Charles Walter in 1916; he and his descendants have run Walter's Mill (II-20) since early 20th century.

I-34 D.H. Springhouse; Sandy Hook Road; 1816; HA-44; National Register; Harford County Landmark. One contributing building. David Hopkins, an English-born stonemason (see I-24) built and signed this amusing eccentricity for farmer William Smithson (see I-48). Two-story, coursed-ashlar stone walls embellished with Ionic pilasters, an arched entrance, shell-bedecked lintels, and a pyramidal, ball-topped finial. The ground story (with the spring) was to shelter dairy products and other perishables; the second story was a school for area children.

I-35 Henry Harlan House; 1145 Stafford Road; c.1819; HA-180. Three contributing buildings. Two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular granite house with low one-story, three-bay stone kitchen wing to east; massive quoins; windows and doors replaced

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c.1900. Small, two-story, gable-roofed stone shop just north of house; cantilevered entrance hood shelters door to second-story early 19th-century school room. Massive stone bank barn 50 yards west of house with datestone reading "1819" in south gable end; late-19th century frame extension to north. House and outbuildings built by Jeremiah Harlan, a Quaker who moved to Deer Creek from Chester County, Pennsylvania in "the last quarter of the eighteenth century;"[14] 1798 tax list shows "16 x 44 1-story wood house" owned by John Stump III (I-20) and "occupied by Jeremiah Harlin [sic];" Harlan married Esther Stump, daughter of Henry Stump and sister of William Stump (I-24) in 1800; Harlan paid brother-in-law Reuben Stump (II-2) $4,000 for 181 acres here in 1812; in 1879 Stump descendant remarked that Jeremiah Harlan's "buildings are comfortable" and closely resemble those built by his in-laws and "ancestors, showing his regard for the old style."[15] Jeremiah Harlan known to have "built a stone schoolhouse in his yard" and to have employed Dr. Samuel Guile "a graduate of Harvard College" at a time "when college graduates were not as commonly met with as now [1897];"[16] attendees known to have included Jeremiah's son David Harlan (I-44) and future circuit court judge John Price (I-38; I-74), a cousin of the Stumps and Harlans. Farm run by son Henry S. Harlan (father of Maryland's Chief Judge Henry D. Harlan, 1858-1943) who married "Hettie F. Turner of Newport, Rhode Island" whose brother "Daniel Turner was for many years consul to Japan."[17] House stayed in Harlan family until 1899. Splendid site overlooking Susquehanna praised in 1879 ("A beautifully located home" that is "immediately above, on the river"[18]) and 1897 ("the old homestead...is most picturesquely situated high on the steep...precipitous hills [which are] covered with a dark olive cloak of cedar trees." From "the house one may catch a glimpse of the bay far off shining in the sun."[19])

I-36 Stump-Bliss House; Harmony Church and Noble's Mill Roads; c.1820; HA-156. Five contributing buildings. Many sectioned stone and frame dwelling; oldest section 2½-stories, fieldstone; begun by Thomas Cooper Stump (1794-1858) a son of William and Duckett Stump of the Stump-Holloway House (I-24). T.C. Stump acquired land along Deer Creek in 1820s and is shown living here on 1835 map of Deer Creek Valley; T.C. Stump died 1858 with personal property (exclusive of slaves) worth $2,259.89; inventory made on room-by-room basis and following rooms cited: Dining Room, Room Over Dining

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Room, Middle Room, Bed Room Over Middle Room, Hall, Parlor, Parlor Chamber, Garrett, and Porch Room. Stump and his wife (Ann Kelly) had at least three children, Mary, William Henry, and John K; in 1863 Mary (who had married her cousin Frederick Stump of Cecil County) sold their interest in the place to William H. for $5,000; William H. died in 1865, leaving the farm (known as Ever Green) to his mother for her life, then to his brother-in-law Frederick. (He also left $500 "to my faithful servant America Bond.") Ann Kelly Stump died in 1868 and in 1883 Frederick sold the farm (182 acres) to William J. Hopkins for $12,193.75. In the 20th century the farm was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, who maintained a nationally-famous racing stable here; Mr. Bliss also served a stint as Master of the Elkridge-Harford Hunt (see Historic Context). Fieldstone 19th century springhouse to south of dwelling; three mid-20th century stables to north built by Blisses.

I-37 Todd-Stephenson-Cooley House; 4223 Rock Run Road; c.1830; HA-569. Three contributing buildings. Substantial two-part, two-story, three-bay gable roof granite house; main (south) facade of main section coursed rubblestone with stone quoins and window lintels and sills; windows 6/6 with molded wooden frames; entrance (with transom and sidelights) in east bay; sidehall/double parlor plan; kitchen wing (to west and slightly set back) entirely rubblestone; each section has original (?) one-story porch with simple wooden posts. Outbuildings include one-story rubblestone tool house to south and large T-plan frame barn to southwest. Part of large land-holdings of Quaker Samuel Thomas, builder of Mount Friendship (I-7); sold to Thomas's granddaughter Amanda Jarrett in 1829 shortly after she rebuilt Mount Friendship; sold to Cooley family, builders of Friendship (I-17), in various deeds ending in 1835; owned by Cooleys until 1890 and still called "the Cooley Mill Farm" as late as 1915. Fine late federal house beautifully sited on wooded knoll with views of Rock Run valley to south and east.

I-38 Forwood-Lee House; 3073 Sandy Hook Road; c.1835 with earlier wing; HA-605. Two contributing buildings. Two-part house built by physician Dr. Parker Forwood. John Forwood of the Spittlecraft (I-33) died in 1835 leaving son Parker 300 acres here "on which he now lives;" it is thought that the pre-1835 house is the two-story, two-bay log structure that forms the southern section of the present building and is the oldest documented log

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structure in the county; stone foundations; shed porch with squared posts spans entrance (east) facade and is thought to be original. Upon inheriting the land, Dr. Forwood built four-bay, two-story section to north; first-floor has two doors and two windows typical of southern Pennsylvania houses; slate-covered gable roof which sweeps out beyond wall to create two-story gallery. Surviving outbuildings include two-story, hipped roof, coursed-stone springhouse with cantilevered entrance somewhat similar to Harlan schoolhouse (III-4) and Stump-Holloway House (I-24); spring room below grade; ground story believed to have been slaves' quarters. Forwood, according to the 1897 Portrait and Biographical Record of the county, was "one of the leading physicians of his day [with]...a large and profitable practice;" deeds to other properties in 1840s and '50s constantly refer to "road to Dr. Forwood's." Dr. Forwood died 1866 and acreage subdivided; Dr. Forwood's daughter Mary married Andrew Dunnigan (see I-66); Dr. Forwood's brother Samuel married Rachel Cooper Stump (daughter of William and Duckett Stump, see I-24) whose children include historian/physician Dr. W. Stump Forwood (1830-1882); house and 105 acres sold to Josiah Lee in 1872, whose family held title until 1909.

I-39 Price-Garono House; 3201 Deths Ford Road; c.1840; HA-325. Three contributing buildings. Early picturesque, double-pile stone cottage; identical long facades; center-hall plan; five bays wide with central entrance beneath three-bay, shed-roofed porch; porches have thick dentiled cornices, ornamental balusters, chamfered posts, etc.; center attic gable with quatrefoil window; wide eaves with thick cornices; notable stone lintels at windows; interior end brick chimneys. One-story frame addition to east connected to formerly free-standing frame outbuilding, possibly dairy. Extant outbuildings include large frame barn with board-and-batten siding and board-and-batten springhouse with stone foundations. House built by John H. Price after he bought 121 acres of tract El Britton here from Robert Parker in 1837; Price married Mary Parker in 1838; house referred to in 1847 deed to neighboring property and appears on 1858 county map. Price (born 1808 near Stafford, I-20) was a great-grandson of Henry Stump I (died 1814; see II-4) and son of Rachel Smith Price (1786-1873, I-65); admitted to bar in 1829 and appointed circuit court judge in 1855. House foreshadows better-known Silver houses on Harmony Church Road (I-52 to I-56);

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well-known in 19th-century, e.g., described in 1879 as "one of the most beautiful homes" in the Deer Creek valley with "decidedly first-class" farm buildings.[20] John H. and Mary Price's son David build frame Price-Archer House (I-74); Price died 1892; house sold out of family in 1918.

I-40 Waffle Hill Farm (Sayre-Coale House); 3332 Cool Branch Road; c.1840; HA-145. One contributing building. Two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed stuccoed stone house with small, two-story addition to west; matching interior end chimneys on east facade; one-story, three-bay porch spans entire entrance facade of original section; windows 6/6; entrance at west bay with four-panel door, transom leads to side stairhall with double parlors (separated by eight-panel doors) to east; most original trim (mantels, simple cornices, window casings) intact. House probably built by Samuel Chase Coale (c.1818-1889, a grandson of Isaac and Rebecca Coale of Wakefield, I-31) before 1856 (house known to have been standing then) and after 1832 when his father, Skipwith Coale of Westwood Manor (see I-81), died with this land apparently unimproved. Skipwith Coale married Eliza Chase, a daughter of Signer and Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase; this house unusually urbane (for area) in plan and detail. Isaac Coale (1823-1904) bought interest of insolvent brother, Samuel, in 1858 and moved here from Baltimore; he farmed the land and also took part in civic affairs, becoming a judge of the county orphan's court; his descendants owned farm until 1960.

I-41 Thomas Smith II House; 4054 Wilkinson Road; c.1840; HA-383. Three contributing buildings. Three-bay, two-story, gable-roofed frame house on high stone cellar (exposed to south); 6/6 windows, box cornice; two-bay, three-story frame wing added c.1950. Notable outbuildings include one-story, gable-roofed rubblestone (substantial quoins) spring house to west and large frame barn (hand-hewn framing pegged together) farther to west. House probably built after Thomas Smith II bought 160 acres here from his father, Nathaniel, in 1838; Nathaniel was co-heir to several tracts of land owned by Thomas Smith I (died 1791) prominent Revolutionary era ferryman at Lapidum (see II-4; IV-1). House stayed in Smith family until 1940s.

I-42 George Cook House; 3069 Harmony Church Road; 1842; HA-

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161. One contributing building. Two-story, two-bay gable-roofed rubblestone house; one-bay frame wing to west enlarged to two stories in 1950s when gambrel-roofed frame section added farther to west. This area of Harmony Church Road bought by Elisha Cook, Quaker industrialist, in 1816; Cook and his descendants launched a variety of enterprises (woolen mill, tanbark mill, etc.) here in what became known as Cookville (see II-12 to II-14); "in 1842 Elisha built a small stone house near the public road, where he settled his son, George P. Cook, as a storekeeper and who kept store on the ground floor for forty years."[21]

I-43 William F. Bayless House; Harmony Church Road; 1844 (gardens c.1936); HA-409. Three contributing buildings, one contributing site. Substantial two-story, gable-roofed stone house with stone and frame wings; main section rubblestone with three-bay original entrance elevation facing south and four-bay current entrance elevation (gable end) facing west; 6/6 windows; datestone "1844" in east gable. Two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed rubblestone wing to north, possibly older house; small two-story frame wing to east. Stone ruins of stone house 40 yards to southeast; frame bank barn with board-and-batten siding, small cupola, and stone foundation 50 yards west of main house. Bayless family extensive landowners in area by 1770; Zepheniah Bayless co-founder of original Harmony Presbyterian Church 1837 (see III-9) and church's 1972 history notes that Zepheniah's sons William and Samuel were "born at the homestead near the church" in 1814 and 1810 respectively; William F. Bayless is shown as living here on the 1858 county map; his brother Samuel was minister at Harmony church from 1865 to 1873 and thus oversaw erection of extant church. Farm bought by Anna Merven Carrere in 1936; Carrere, a daughter of New York architect John Carrere, was a professional landscape architect who laid out formal, terraced gardens around house with stone walls and steps. Since 1984 substantial new horse training operations installed by William Boniface (who bought farm then), trainer of 1983 Preakness winner Deputed Testamony.

I-44 Stump-Harlan House; 862 Craig's Corner Road; c.1845 (replacement of c.1795 house); HA-204. Two contributing buildings. John Stump of Stafford (I-20) sold 222 acres here to his uncle, Henry Stump I (born 1731), in 1793; Henry Stump first of family to settle in Deer Creek valley, c.1747. House appears in 1798 tax

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list. Henry Stump left "whole tract whereon I now reside...together with the dwelling" to son Reuben; according to 1880 account, Reuben Stump "dwelt here in peace and content" until he died in 1841, "without children [and] the property came into the hands of his nephew David Harlan of Churchville,"[22] son of Jeremiah and Esther Stump Harlan (I-28). "The old mansion...burned...not long after the death of...Reuben Stump [and] the new stone building was erected upon the foundations of the old one" by Dr. Harlan, who used the farm as rental property. Two-story, five-bay-by-two, coursed-stone gable-roof house with prominent stone quoins, window sills and lintels; original one-story stone kitchen wing to south; center hall plan. Original outbuildings include one-story stone meat house west of main building. On Dr. Harlan's death in 1893, farm passed to son W. Beatty Harlan who sold it out of family in 1920. Near house to southwest is Stump-Harlan-Archer Cemetery (II-2) probably established by John Stump of Stafford whose grave (1816) is oldest in plot.

I-45 Amos Hughes House; Webster-Lapidum Road; 1849; HA-587. One contributing building. Massive two-story, cross-gable, rubblestone dwelling; main (south) section four bays wide with two doors; interior gable end brick chimneys; stone coursed on entrance facade; granite quoins; rear wing two stories tall and three bays long. Datestone "June 26th 1849" in west gable end. Amos Hughes bought 100 acres of land here from his father, John, in 1848 and "A. Hughes" is shown living here on 1858 county map; Hughes died in 1892 and estate inventory cites four bedrooms as well as "parlor," and "dining room & kitchen." Amos H. Hughes II (son of builder) died 1921 and property sold out of family in 1928.

I-46 Archer-Hawkins House; 2626 Thomas Run Road; c.1850; c.1866; HA-51. One contributing building. Two-part, two-story rubblestone house exemplifying area's larger-scale vernacular dwellings. Original unit three bays wide with central entrance, interior gable end brick chimneys, 6/6 windows; brick jack arches over windows and doors. Invites comparison with nearby houses (e.g., I-6) and churches (see II-6). Perhaps stonemason was the same. Stevenson Archer (1786-1848), U.S. Congressman and federal judge, acquired Medical Hall (National Register) property of father (Dr. John Archer, 1741-1810) and in 1846 carved out small piece (57½ acres) at northern edge of tract which he sold to his sister-

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in-law Mary Archer, wife of Dr. Robert H. Archer (1775-1857) and daughter of John and Hannah Husband Stump of Perry Point in Cecil County[23] (and sister of John Stump of Stafford, I-20); "Mrs. Archer" is probably shown living here on the 1858 county map (map somewhat imprecise). Mrs. Archer may have acted to avoid husband's creditors since after a distinguished medical and political career (see Significance) Robert H. Archer lost "nearly all his property in his old age, [and was] compelled...to practice his profession even after he had become an octogenarian."[24] Mary Archer died 1864 leaving house to unmarried daughter, Hannah, (there were seven children) who sold the same 57½ acres, elegantly entitled Glendower Farm, to William Hawkins for $9,000 in 1866. Hawkins credited with adding two-bay rubblestone section to north keeping roofline the same; repeated use of brick arches over windows; door jamb at entrance to this section inscribed with indecipherable initials and date "1866."

I-47 Gaughen House Site and Corn Crib; Stafford Road; mid 19th century; HA-198. One contributing structure, one contributing site. Two-story, three-bay gable-roofed stone house probably somewhat similar to Archer-Hawkins House (I-46); bought and destroyed--along with hay barn, storage shed, and stable--by Department of Natural Resources in 1973. Corncrib survived: frame with hand-hewn members mortised and tenoned and pegged together; central passage, wide enough to hold a wagon filled with corn, flanked by open slat storage racks.

I-48 Smithson-Webster House; 2950 Sandy Hook Road; c.1850 (replacement of c.1819 house); HA-870. Three contributing buildings, one contributing structure. Two-story, three-bay, cross-gable frame house with center entrance; interior gable end chimneys; elaborate frame porch across entire entrance (east) facade with modillion cornice and carved brackets; simpler two-tier porch on rear wing. One-story, three-bay frame period tenant house 40 yards to northeast; German siding; now used for hay storage. Large frame and stone barn to south. House and outbuildings built by Henry Webster who purchased farm in 1850 to settle estate of William Smithson, who died in 1836 owning 244 acres here but owing Bel Air lawyer Otho Scott considerable sums of money; Smithson, nephew and namesake of signer of Bush Declaration, had hired stonemason David Hopkins to build celebrated stone D.H. Springhouse

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(see I-34) on farm; Hopkins (who had worked for Stumps, see I-28) probably built a house for Smithson which Webster destroyed: stone mounting block 20 feet from porch inscribed "1819 D H;" there are two stone steps leading up to present front porch; topmost step has scrolled ends.

I-49 Joshua Husband House; Old Forge Hill Road; c.1850; HA-45. One contributing building. Two-story frame house built by Joshua Husband, Sr. (1807-1896), who established Husband Flint Mill nearby (National Register, II-16; see also Historic Context). Three bays wide with sidehall plan; one-story shed-roofed porch; stone foundations; two-story wing to southwest. House appears on 1858 and 1878 county maps. House and mill sold to Joshua Husband, Jr., in 1883, who died in 1890 leaving property to sister, Hannah, who defaulted on mortgage and lost house and mill in 1932.

I-50 Isaac C. Wilson House; 3137 Deths Ford Road; c.1850; HA-327. Three contributing buildings. In 1844 Isaac Wilson bought 165 "decidedly hilly"[25] acres here out of the crumbling Stump empire, then embroiled in various equity cases, and built this structure. Two-story, two-section, L-plan, gable-roofed frame house; main elevation five bays with center door; one-story shed-roofed porch with Tuscan columns spans all five bays. Period outbuildings include two-level stone meathouse and large frame barn, both south and east of main house. Historian in 1879 observed that the "very handsome frame house" was built "a few years ago" in "a high and commanding position, showing to great advantage for may miles in different directions."[26] Maiden daughter, Laura Wilson, sold property in 1913.

I-51 Wilson-Hopkins House; 1951 Trappe Church Road; c.1851; HA-328. One contributing building. Two-story, three-sectioned, gable-roofed frame house; stone foundations; front section three bays wide with two-story, one-bay addition to east dating to c.1880 and keeping same roofline; front section has center hall plan with one room to each side; three-bay, two-story rear wing, possibly older house, to north. Land (324 acres) sold in 1869 in one of the many Stump-related equity cases; bought by Joseph Edge but deed notes farm was "occupied by William W. Wilson," (probably a son of William Wilson and Rachel Smith Price Wilson, herself a Stump descendent, see I-65, II-2) who is shown living on this site on the

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1858 county map. A descendent, Jane P. Edge, married Johns Hopkins, a nephew of Baltimore's great benefactor, and their descendants still own the farm. House, wrote one historian in 1879, "is so situated in a valley as not to show to advantage at any distance. He [Joseph Edge] is doubtless more comfortable in winter, however, than some of his neighbors who occupy more elevated positions."[27] (See also I-71.)

I-52 John A. Silver House (Vignon) Site; Darlington Road; c.1845; c.1870; National Register; HA-385. Two contributing buildings, one contributing site. The earliest house in the Silver Houses National Register Historic District, Vignon was built by John Archer Silver (1820-1878)[28] to mark first marriage; 10-room stone house; tract takes in site of original (1770) Silver family land purchase in area. House doubled and made much grander (walnut panelling in all rooms, tapestries, suits of armor, etc.) on occasion of second marriage in 1869. House burned 1902 but stone steps to former root cellar survive; probable archaeological potential at both c.1770 site and c.1845 site (see Significance); extant period outbuildings include huge board-and-batten bank barn and deteriorated two-story, three-bay, board-and-batten hipped-roof tenant house.

I-53 Jeremiah Silver House (Lebanon); 337 Fox Road; 1853; National Register; HA-384. One contributing building, one contributing structure. Large 2½-story, five-bay gable roofed stone house with smaller-scale three-bay, two-story stone service wing perpendicular to rear (west). Large, Tuscan-columned, three-bay, one-story porch at entrance; thick modillion cornice, varied dormer treatments, terra-cotta chimney pots; coursed stone on main facade, not on others; quoins and stone lintels. Built by Jeremiah Silver (1826-1897), brother of John, Benjamin, Silas, and James. Diary reveals quarrying stone began January 1853 and stonemasons finished that October; house built to design of architect William Reasin, Harford native with practice in Baltimore (see I-9); first documented architect for house design in county. Two-story frame 19th-century corn house on property; several other 19th-century outbuildings gone.

I-54 Benjamin Silver III House; 3646 Harmony Church Road; 1856; National Register; HA-398. Seven contributing buildings, two

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contributing structures. Substantial 2½-story, five-bay gable-roofed stone house with stone service ell to rear (north); one-story, three-bay Tuscan-columned porch at entrance similar to one at Jeremiah Silver House (I-53); interior gable-end brick chimneys; brick-arched, semi-circular windows at gable ends for attic. Built by Benjamin Silver III (1810-1894); family history credits Silver with design of house; he possibly used Calvert Vaux's Villas and Cottages, which he is known to have owned (see Historic Context). Extremely important collection of period outbuildings (all somewhat Vaux-influenced) includes frame bank barn, frame hipped-roof servants' quarters, granite dairy, granite smokehouse, frame ice house, frame corn crib, pair of frame carriage houses, and calf pen and yard.

I-55 William F. Silver House; 521 Darlington Road; c.1857; National Register; HA-389. Four contributing buildings and two contributings structures. Italianate 2½-story hipped-roof stone house with small-scale two-story gable-roofed stone service wing to rear (north). Built by William Finney Silver (1820-1889), first-cousin of Silas, Benjamin, Jeremiah, John, and James. Outbuildings include one-story gable-roofed stone cottage (thought to be servants' housing) to northeast, large frame board-and-batten bank barn to north, two-bay, two one-story wagon sheds with vertical siding, and two-story frame (German siding) gable-roof tenant house to north.

I-56 Silas B. Silver House (Silverton); 3643 Harmony Church Road; 1858; National Register; HA-407. Large yet compactly designed 2½-story gable roof stone house; single block without service wing novel design for area and time in house of this ambition; wide bracketed cornice, arched dormer windows. Built by Dr. Silas Silver (1815-1883) brother of John, James, Jeremiah, and Benjamin; Silas had medical degree but own illnesses didn't allow him to practice extensively and instead spent time farming and consulting; also served as first post master in Glenville (see Significance). Diary reveals house designed by same architect Jeremiah had used, William Reasin (I-9; I-69); design dated 1858, work began that year and completed in 1859.

I-57 Spencer-Pugh House; Stafford Road; c.1857; HA-381. Two contributing buildings. Frame 2½-story, three-bay, cross gable

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house; one-story porches on main (east) and south facades; elaborate, one-story octagonal parlor bay window on south facade. Two-story, gable-roofed, rubblestone springhouse to rear; quoins; probably antedates present house. Property owned by members of the Spencer family, notable fishermen based in Lapidum, from 1810 until early 20th century; house may have had commercial use for 1888 history of Lapidum notes that a store "was started in 1857 in...Spencer's new house."[29]

I-58 Tucker-Flannery House; Stafford Road; 1858; c.1936; HA-183. Three contributing buildings. Large, many-sectioned stone house built "exactly on the brow of a steep hill which overlooks the [Susquehanna] river and the lower end of Deer Creek" yielding "one of the finest water views of the many that are in the neighborhood," according to an 1879 account.[30] Land belonged to William Stump (I-24), passed by will then to Henry C. Stump and then to Samuel C. Stump, who built original house c.1830; Stump died here in 1854 leaving property to widow, Hannah, who then left it to her nephew Ellis J. Tucker,[31] who "erected a very comfortable stone dwelling on the site of the old one." Datestone "EJT 1858." Tucker house 2½-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, double-pile stone structure with two-story service wing to rear (north). Tucker, who drew a biographer's praise in 1897 ("among the energetic and prosperous farmers of Harford County, none is more deserving of mention"[32]), sold the farm in 1905. Purchased in 1931 by New York advertising executive B. Vaughn Flannery (additional land purchased in 1932 and 1940) who made substantial yet sympathetic additions: enlarged main facade ground story windows, added columns to main front and added oriel window to east (with datestone "1936"); built several levels of stone terraces; two-story, gable-roofed, three-bay stone studio added as free-standing structure to northeast. Small-scale, stone tenant (servants'?) cottage southwest of house; built c.1940. Large frame bank barn west of house dating to mid 19th century with mortise and tenon framing and Roman numeral joinery guides, a stone foundation and board-and-batten siding.

I-59 Gleeson House; 2215 Allibone Road; c.1860; HA-43. Two contributing buildings. Two-sectioned frame house; one-story, gable-roofed rear (south) wing log structure with one-room plan and massive exterior rubblestone chimney at south gable end; one-story shed-roofed porch to west added late 19th century. Main unit two

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stories tall, three bays wide; one-story porch spans main facade and has squared posts with inset panels; sidehall plan. One-story, rubblestone springhouse to north. "P. Gleeson" shown living here on 1878 county map. House possibly built by worker at nearby flint mill (see II-16).

I-60 Seaman-Smith House; 718 Craig's Corner Road; 1860; HA-205. One contributing building. Two-story, two-bay, gable-roofed fieldstone house; gray granite quoins; many original details (6/6 windows, panelled doors, etc); two small-scale frame additions to west. Land entered Smith family in 1813; house built in 1860 by Charles Corman Smith, a grandson of Thomas Smith (died 1791, see I-10; IV-1), prominent ferry captain at Lapidum.

I-61 Quaker Bottom Farm; Webster-Lapidum Road; c.1868; HA-585. Two contributing buildings. Two-sectioned, gable roofed frame farmhouse; main section four bays wide and 2½ stories tall; one-story porch with turned posts and delicate brackets spans entrance (north) facade; two round-arched dormers light attic. Rear section three bays deep. Large, vertical-sided frame barn to north. House and barn built shortly after Stillwell family bought land in 1868; Isaac Stillwell shown living here on 1878 county map; John Macklem bought farm from Stillwell in 1881 and lived here while operating the Rock Run Mill (II-8), which he did until his death in the 1920s.

I-62 Samuel C.S. Holloway House; 1161 Stafford Road; c.1865; HA-1076. Three contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure. Duckett Cooper Stump (1775-1869) bought 140 acres of unimproved land here in 1813; the land bordered the farm owned by Ducket Stump's husband, William (I-28); this farm eventually passed to Mary Stump, wife of Frederick Stump, whose 1865 will left it to Samuel Cooper Stump Holloway, who probably built this two-story, three-bay, L-plan frame house shortly thereafter. House has locally unique concave profile chimneys and projecting second-story center room; one-story porch spans entire main facade reached from within either by door or by flanking triple-sash windows; interesting square-paned, triangular-shaped stained glass windows flank chimney in rear wing attic. Large, three-part frame barn with "1880" inscribed in floor; pegged beams; similar vintage outbuildings include milk house and tool shed, both one-story and

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frame. Property still in Holloway family.

I-63 William Hopkins House; East Noble's Mill Road; c.1865; HA-332. One contributing buildings. Five-bay, cross-gable, frame house with center attic gable (with round-arched window), center entrance (with transom and sidelights), interior end brick chimneys, and five-bay, one-story porch; wide eaves on main section with minuscule modillions; windows 6/6 with narrow, beaded trim. Built on patent Bachelor's Good Luck (see also I-1, I-26, I-70) by William Hopkins of Joseph after he purchased 78 acres here in May of 1865 from Henry C. Stump; land was going to be sold to Gerrard Gover (see II-15; I- 68) then owner of adjacent Noble's (then Gover's) Mill but he went bankrupt c.1860. Samuel Hopkins, father of Joseph, died 1839 with vast acreage on north bank of Deer Creek. House and land sold out of Hopkins family in 1890.

I-64 Silvermount (James Silver House); 937 Priestford Road; 1870; HA-339. Three contributing buildings, one contributing site. Large and exuberant 2½-story frame dwelling with contemporaneous two-story service wing; irregularly massed main section robust mix of Queen Anne, stick, and late Gothic Revival styles; double-door main entrance on L-massed south facade; positioned to take advantage of immense panoramic views of Deer Creek Valley; facade enlivened by one-story bracketed porch, one-story polygonal bay window, gabled attic dormer, modillioned cornice, etc. Two-story wings to east (originally servants' quarters and kitchen) and (with two-story polygonal bay) west. Varied fenestration; original weatherboarding in place but covered with asbestos siding. Interior somewhat altered (service wing now separate, rental apartment) but much original fabric remains including marble mantels, elaborate plasterwork (including ceiling medallions and cornices), oak staircase, etc. Several agricultural outbuildings to east of house including frame garage (carriage house) with tongue-and-groove siding and board-and-batten bank barn (with hand-hewn interior timbers and mortise-and-tenon joinery) contemporary with house. Foundations of earlier house northeast of barn, possibly home of G.W. Hopkins (shown living near here on 1858 county map) or William Hopkins (shown on 1878 map); Hopkins family owned much land immediately to east (see I-1, I-63). Dr. Silas Silver, as quoted by Benjamin Stump Silver, noted that house here built by James Silver (1812-1876 and brother of Silas, Jeremiah,

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Benjamin III (see I-52 to I-56) "in the year 1870, 6 years before his death...upon an elevated part of his farm;" the "fine mansion" was begun "on 8 June 1870" and the family "moved in 16 December 1870;" it "beautifully overlooks the Valley of Deer Creek."[33] Silver bought land (175 acres) in 1847; earlier house built soon after and shown on 1858 county map; reason for larger (new?) house not known. Vast acreage here originally owned by John Stump of Stafford; on his death in 1816 he bequeathed it to daughter Hannah Cassandra (1796-1858) who married James W. Williams in 1817; Williams sold northern part of wife's inheritance to Silver and kept southern part, which passed to daughter Rosa and her husband, architect J. Crawford Neilson (see I-81). Architect of Silvermount unknown but architect there must have been: James's brother Benjamin known to have owned copy of Vaux's Villas and Cottages; Neilson another possibility. Silvermount originally sported even more decorative sawn woodwork, which closely resembled woodwork at "new" house at Indian Spring Farm across Priestford Road (I-80); design source for both unknown--Vaux's book? Neilson's pen?; Silvermount woodwork removed but still stored on barn on property.

I-65 E.M. Allen House; 725 Darlington Road; c.1870; HA-319. 1 contributing building. Three-sectioned, two-story, coursed stone house with rhythmically-dormered, slate-covered roofs. Intentionally irregular, picturesque arrangement of doors and windows; dormers faced in board-and-batten; scroll-saw trim on dormers and porches; main entrance on five-bay west facade of central section; pilastered surround with metope frieze (original, one-story fluted Doric porch removed in 20th century); present (1992) owner believes that 1½-story north section original house with dairy or springhouse extension; two frame tenant houses believed to date to c.1870; modern concrete block garage and two modern barns. Land owned by Rachel Smith (born 1786), a granddaughter of Henry Stump I (1731-1814; see I-28, I-44); Smith married David Price in 1803 and their son John (born 1808) built handsome stone house to west (I-39) while John's son David built handsome frame house to east (I-74), both on land of Rachel (i.e., Stump); Price died 1810 and widow married William Wilson (1787-1840) in 1822. In 1866 Rachel Wilson sold 128 acres here to her daughter, Sallie, and son-in-law Edward M. Allen "for the sole and separate use of...Sallie Allen." The "old mansion" of Mrs. Price-Wilson burned shortly thereafter and "on its ruins was built the

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present handsome, modernized structure by Mr. Allen."[34] Allen read law with his brother-in-law Judge John Price and, with son E.A. Allen, Jr., invested heavily in Deer Creek Valley industries (bone dust, grist mills, lumber mills, etc.) while another brother-in-law, David E. Wilson, owned and operated Wilson's Mill (II-2). House and farm sold out of the Allen family in 1932. Deeds as far back to 1840s reserve the Wilsons and Allens the right to quarry stone along the creek; doubtless this property's quarry (II-9) furnished stone for Allen house, and for Wilson's mill, miller's house, and tenant house; presumably it did so for other nearby buildings as well but documentation lacking.

I-66 John Dunnigan House; 1229 Boyd Road; c.1870; HA-331. Three contributing buildings. Frame 2½-story, three-bay, cross-gable farmhouse with elaborate period decorative sawn trim--chamfered porch posts, scroll brackets, etc.--and "elastic" shell--polygonal bay windows, pedimented attic gables, rounded attic windows. Outbuildings include frame wagon shed and frame bank barn with hand-hewn structural beams, mortise-and-tenon joinery, and louvered cupolas both south of house; abandoned, three-bay, two-story frame tenant house west of barn. Highly picturesque 150-acre rolling farmstead assembled by John Dunnigan (?-1904) beginning in 1860; Dunnigan born in Ireland and trained as stone mason; came to Deer Creek Valley with father, John, and four brothers; one brother, Andrew, married Mary Forwood, daughter of Dr. Parker Forwood, and inherited nearby Forwood farm (I-38; see also I-33) on the doctor's death in 1866; sold some Forwood land to brother John; other land from original Deer Park tract (I-3). Account of Dunnigan written in 1897 notes "there are many of foreign birth who have come to this country with the hope of bettering their financial condition...[and] have succeeded in securing a good home and comfortable competence as the reward for their industry, perseverance, and economy. In Mr. Dunnigan we find a worthy representative of this class....He is the owner of a good farm...under a high state of cultivation."[35] Farm sold to son James Dunnigan in 1890 who sold it out of the family in 1939.

I-67 Smith Farm Barn; 1331 Deer Creek Church Road; c.1870; HA-976. One contributing building, one non-contributing building. Vertical-sided frame barn with central Gothic-arched cupola on roof and Gothic-arched window on northwest gable end. Early twentieth-

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century silo at northwest corner. Interior posts and beams of barn hand-hewn and mortised and tenoned together. Land originally part of Spittlecraft farm and mill property (see I-33); purchased by John S. Smith 1846 and stayed in Smith family until 20th century; "James S. Smith" shown as owning farm on 1878 county map. Original house on farm extensively altered.

I-68 Noble's Mill Miller's House; Noble's Mill Road; c.1870 (earlier wing); HA-337. One contributing building. Two-story, cross-gable frame house; carpenter Gothic trim on main (south) facade. Older rear section may date to era of Gerrard and Cassandra Gover, who built nearby mill in 1854, employing Benjamin Noble as miller (see II-15; Gover family had operated mill on this site since c.1790); "Gover's Mill" and house shown on 1858 county map; in 1869 the Govers ran into financial troubles and sold the mill (and this property) to Benjamin Noble who built the main section of the house.

I-69 Reasin-Silver House; 1826 Glenville Road; c.1875; HA-1591. Two contributing buildings. Frame, 2½-story, cross-gable house; three-bay main (north) facade with attic gable; original porch removed; 6/6 windows; south end of cross gable elaborately decorated with octagonal bay window on ground floor (recessed panels, cornice) and pedimented double-window on second floor; one-story porches along east and west facades; much original interior trim survives as does original rambling, asymmetrical plan; large post-and-beam barn to west. House built by Glenville inventor and blacksmith J. Frank Reasin "within the last four or five years," according to 1880 newspaper account. Reasin was a brother of architect William Reasin who designed at least two of the nearby Silver houses (I-53, I-56) and who lived for a while at the nearby Dr. Worthington House (I-9); house much praised by its contemporaries as "a most beautiful frame dwelling, in the most approved modern cottage style. It has a number of ornamental porticos and handsome bay-windows, resembling some of the most tasteful and picturesque villas often seen in the suburbs of the large cities."[36]

I-70 Lansdowne (Kenton); 3300 Harmony Church Road; 1770, c.1876, c.1886; HA-288. Two contributing buildings, one contributing site. Sprawling house built in at least three

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sections. Begun by members of the Husband-Jewett family on 1,000-acre tract Bachelor's Good Luck; original house fieldstone, 1½ stories tall, with gable roof; datestone "I H M H 1770" (for John Husband and wife, Mary Husband) in place; house forms rear (west) wing of present building. House and farm sold 1843 to Thomas King; on his death his son Thomas acquired tract from siblings in 1876 and hired Baltimore City architect (and Deer Creek Valley resident, see I-81; III-10) J. Crawford Neilson to remodel old house and add huge new extension to east; Neilson's sketches and notes in Maryland Historical Society; added extra story to old house and recrafted windows, giving them rounded tops and brick arches ("in the old English style")[37]; added 2½-story stone wing to east with larger 2½-story Queen Anne stone, frame, and shingle wing still farther to east; large wing described in 1880 as having a "beautiful porch" 46 feet long and 10 feet deep, French doors, diamond-paned windows, elaborate attic dormers, rear walled-in service court, etc. Elaborately landscaped grounds with specimen trees, cast iron ornaments, fountains, etc. King--Deer Creek Valley's leading philanthropist--died a bachelor in 1886 and estate repurchased by original owners, specifically by railroad magnate Hugh Judge Jewett (owner of rail lines in Ohio, president of Erie, etc.) who commissioned Walter Cope of Philadelphia to add yet another 2½-story, frame, Queen Anne extension to east: this one's rambling roofline generally perpendicular to rambling roofline of Neilson wing; many porches and balconies; elaborate brick chimneys; bravura interiors. "Bones" of landscape intact as are a few stone and iron urns; c.1890 two-story frame coachman's house (Cope designed) stands to northeast of house; two-story, vertical-sided barn with datestone ("1846") to east. This (or Winstone, I-78) first of many Cope commissions in Valley leading to series of important endeavors in area by Philadelphia architects lasting to 1930s and Mellor & Meigs's work at Wilson's Mill (I-89; II-2). See also I-21; I-29.

I-71 Meadow Farm; Conowingo Road; c.1877 remodelling of earlier dwellings; HA-280. One contributing building. Rambling, many-sectioned frame house; oldest section 2-story, 3-bay central unit; 2-room plan; probably built by Massey family, in-laws of the Rigbies (Rigbie House, National Register) in late 18th century; c.1830 addition of large, late federal style 2½-story, 3-bay unit; sidehall/ double parlor plan according to farmer/historian Samuel

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Mason.[38] Tract (216 acres) bought by Edward M. Allen and wife, Sallie Wilson Allen (see I-65), in 1876 and sold to Miss Hanna Evans of Philadelphia in 1879; either Allen or Evans remodelled house; left by Evans to relative Edith Silver in 1940 and still owned by Silver family.

I-72 Fairland; Charles Y. Thomas House; 3160 Deths Ford Road; c.1878; HA-326. One contributing structure. Two-story, three-bay, cross-gable frame farmhouse; main section faces south towards Deer Creek with bracketed, one-story porch on south and west elevations; central entrance door (with transom and sidelights) and center hall plan with one room to each side. Original clapboard present but covered in aluminum siding. Built by Charles Y. Thomas; 1879 newspaper account notes that Joseph Edge (I-51) "recently...divided" his farm and sold part "to his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Y. Thomas, formerly of Baltimore...[who] has erected within the past year a very pretty frame dwelling on a very high point which can be seen from afar."[39] Edge originally acquired land through his marriage with a Hopkins (see I-63). Thomas was a dairy farmer and carpenter and is credited with house's ornamental woodwork.

I-73 Isaac Coale House; 2001 Glenville Road; c.1878; HA-396. Three contributing buildings, one contributing structure. Two-story, three-bay gable-roof stone house with rear (east) service wing; quoins; regular 2/2 windows; interior stone chimneys at gable ends; small-scale two-story frame addition (20th century) to north. One-story stone springhouse to east contemporary with main dwelling; early 20th-century bank barn and period corn crib to east. An 1880 account notes "within the last two or three years Mr. [John W.] Coale [see I-85] has divided a portion of his farm...and gave it to his son Isaac, upon the event of the latter's marriage. Mr. Isaac Coale has built a very neat and pretty stone house upon his portion of the farm."[40]

I-74 Price-Archer House; 2239 Price Road; c.1880; HA-316. Three contributing buildings, two contributing structures, four noncontributing buildings. Three-bay, two-story cross-gable frame house facing south with views toward Deer Creek; main facade has central axis of entrance and sidelights, double window on second story, and attic window within gable; double interior brick

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chimneys near center of house; 4 modern farm buildings to west; 19th-century outbuildings--frame and stone barn, two-story frame tenant house; 19th-century drystone wall parallels driveway and thought to be unique in county; foundations of earlier house near creek. Land owned by Judge John Price who sold tract to son David in 1880; David Price well-known for growing and canning tomatoes and corn on this farm. See I-20, I-39; II-2, II-6.

I-75 McCann House; 3247 Forge Hill Road; c.1880; HA-317. Three contributing buildings, two contributing structures. Two-story, three-bay, cross-gable frame house on tone foundations; original clapboard in place but covered with aluminum siding. Extraordinary arts-and-crafts wooden trim including porches on west and east, decorative slate trim in roof, and overscale entrance hood with exaggerated brackets. Late 19th century outbuildings: two-story frame smokehouse, frame barn, two sheds all with vertical siding. Owned by McCanns from c.1870 to 1926; area still labeled McCann's Crossroads on state highway maps. Donald Symington of Indian Spring Farm (I-80) purchased this and Silvermount (I-64) as rental property in 1926.

I-76 Famous-Jackson House; 3213 Ady Road; c.1880; HA-903. One contributing building. Two-story, three-bay rubblestone house in ruinous condition; slate-covered gable roof; interior gable-end stone chimney to south and exterior brick added chimney to north; two-room plan; ground floor main room (to south) with large cooking fireplace; secondary room presumably heated by added stove which fed the brick chimney. House (?) and 29 acres bought by William Jackson in 1886 for $279.35 plus assumption of $710 mortgage; Jackson, a black man, well-known as mule-driver at Husband's Flint Mill (II-16) on Deer Creek; walked to mill and back (about six miles round trip) every day until mill closed c.1920; Jackson sold house in 1930 and place probably abandoned shortly thereafter.

I-77 Golden Vein Farm; 325 Lapidum Road; late 19th century; HA-588. One contributing building. Substantial, five-bay, 2½-story, cross-gable frame house; central entrance (with sidelights and transom) on main (south) facade with attic gable (with round-arched window and fishscale shingles); fishscale shingles on east and west attic gable ends; three-bay one-story porch on south facade with delicate brackets and other sawn trim similar to that

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seen at Quaker Bottom Farm (I-61). Rear wing said to be older. Evan T. Hughes shown living here on 1878 county map.

I-78 Winstone; 2100 Trappe Church Road, Darlington; 1885; HA-323; National Register. Three contributing buildings, one contributing structure. Textbook example of Queen Anne style estate; designed by Walter Cope, FAIA, for Philadelphia financier D.C. Wharton Smith; seminal work in that it was perhaps the first of a dozen similar Cope creations (for similar clientele) in the Darlington area (see, e.g., I-70; I-79). Stone and frame 2½-story main house; exteriors and interiors intact. Shingled windmill; stone and frame guest house; shingle and stone stable. Greenhouse, known to have existed c.1890, missing but rest of estate intact. Original dated drawings remain at house. See also Historic Context.

I-79 Westacre; 2035 Trappe Church Road, Darlington; c.1887; HA-322; National Register. Two contributing buildings, two contributing structures. Superior Queen Anne/shingle style estate designed by Walter Cope, FAIA, for Courtauld W. Smith, son of D.C. Wharton Smith (I-78); built on tract adjacent father's house; both places serve to create southern flank of Darlington while simultaneously linking village and Deer Creek two miles to south by having entrance facing village (to north) but with houses clearly sited (and equipped with porches, etc.) to take advantage of views to south towards creek. Frame, 2½-story asymmetrical house with intact interiors; original outbuildings include stable, ice house, and pump house, all shingled.

I-80 Indian Spring Farm; c.1926 remodelling of older (c.1820, c.1862) buildings; Priestford Road; HA-342. Five contributing buildings, two contributing structures, one contributing site (garden). John Stump of Stafford (I-20) bought up confiscated lands (roughly 800 acres) of Josiah Lee here in 1805 and had the various tracts (Planter's Paradise, Mountain, and Rich Point) resurveyed in 1811 and repatented in 1812 as Stump's Prospect[41]; Stump assessed in 1814 for 1,015 acres of Stump's Prospect "where William Stump and Joseph Parker live" with two stone barns (50' by 30' and 60' by 32') and "old frame dwelling 30 x 20" all worth $35,525. Stump of Stafford died in 1816 leaving son William "the farm whereon he lives together with all the personal property

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thereon;" this plus promise to pay all "his store accounts and other debts" would be "in full my son William's share of my estate." William Stump died 1821 leaving brother John Wilson Stump of Oakington 700 acres of Stump's Prospect "whereon I now reside...comprising the entire farm devised to me by my father John Stump of Stafford;" William Stump's original building two-story, five-bay, double-pile coursed rubblestone building at end of mile-long driveway; sited halfway up sweep of broad hill to take advantage of panoramic vistas of Deer Creek to south and west; center hall plan; William Stump's inventory refers to "parlour," "passage," "stair carpet with brass rods," etc. Property deteriorated and series of equity cases embroiled family in 1840s and '50s; 1857 equity case resulted in newspaper ad for "Stump's Prospect of Deer Creek...The improvements consist of a MANSION HOUSE of modern style of stone with Ice House and other necessary out-buildings, Tenant-house with outbuildings, large stone barn, granary &C somewhat out of repair." (Christopher Wilson, II-2, testified in court that the "buildings were in very dilapidated condition" and "totally out of repair.") In 1862 John Wilson Stump's son, Herman, as trustee, sold 548 acres of Stump's Prospect to Thomas Symington, an industrialist from Baltimore City for $27,400. Symington remodelled old Stump house adding two-story stone wing to north and 1½-story stone service wing to east; resulting rambling house remembered by a granddaughter as "Grandfather Symington's farm 'Indian Spring'....The farm, consisting of about fifteen hundred acres [sic] is beautifully situated among the rolling hills...watered by historic Deer Creek, a wide and beautiful stream....The queer old stone house, with its rambling passages and unrelated rooms, has always been a romantic and exciting rendezvous for the members of our unusually large family;"[42] Thomas Symington also built five-bay, 2½-story stone house (elaborate plaster ceiling medallions, marble mantels, intricately sawn wood exterior trim, porches, etc.) to east, nearer Priestford Road; architect of new house unknown but possibly J. Crawford Neilson, who lived directly across Priestford Road. Rebuilt or renovated two barns, meat house, and stables, and invested heavily in Deer Creek industries (bone mill, flint mill, etc; see II-6). Symington died 1875 and estate inventory reveals 12-room house (with several halls and porches) and several outbuildings including Gardener's House and Wash House; elaborate gardens with specimen trees. Heirs had difficulty settling estate

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and "549 acres Indian Spring Farm" with "Stone Manor House that has all the modern improvements including hot and cold water, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, etc., etc. The house situated in the centre of a beautiful lawn containing 50 varieties of evergreen and shade trees" advertised in Baltimore Sun; also included were "a second and comparatively new Stone Dwelling...two good frame tenant houses, Barns, Stables, and Granaries....Fine Orchards and fruit of every description." Finally sold to Symington's daughter Caroline and her husband, Johns Hopkins Janney, in 1878; sold to her sister Mary Dawson in 1897; left family in early 20th century; in 1926 purchased by Donald Symington, a grandson of Thomas Symington. Donald Symington restored and modernized buildings and added one-story ballroom wing to north of house; also bought adjoining farms including 287 acres of Silvermount (I-64, also site of architect J.C. Neilson's house, see I-81) across Priestford Road and several hundred acres of Cool Branch Farm on south bank of Deer Creek. Created internationally-known dairy; imported Jersey cattle; built elaborate, 10-silo barn between main house and stone tenant house; converted tenant house into workers' housing.[43] Donald Symington's wife (nee Elsie Jenkins) wrote best-selling 1941 book By Light of Sun ("the story of the growth of the mind and soul of a gardener")[44] based on life at Indian Spring. Donald Symington died 1944; farm sold 1946; main house and fields well-maintained; dairy complex and other outbuildings deteriorating.

I-81 J.C. Neilson House (Priestford Farm); Priestford Road; continuous alterations throughout 19th century; HA-340. One contributing site, one noncontributing building. Large farm left to Hannah Stump by her father John Stump of Stafford (see 1-20) in 1817; she married James Williams and in 1840 their daughter Rosa married premier Baltimore architect J. Crawford Neilson (born 1816 and see Historic Context). Neilsons bought farm in 1846 and commenced 50-year-long series of additions and remodelings to house, grounds, and outbuildings; work detailed in Neilson's Priestford Notebook on file at Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore. For example in September 1858 he wrote "began enlarging and altering dwelling;" "added wing to dining room and chamber" in 1860; "Tenant's house moved and enlarged" in 1849; "flowerhouse" built 1862 and replaced with "plant house" in 1884. Cut series of "vista axes" through woods from house to take advantage of hilltop views; planted stands of exotic evergreens and hardwoods, laid out

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meandering paths, etc. Neilson died 1900; Rosa Neilson died 1906; children sold property 1910[45]. House destroyed in c.1950 and replaced; Neilson's landscaping remains.

I-82 Westwood Manor; Glenville Road; 1818, c.1920, c.1930; HA-675. One contributing building, one contributing site (garden). Stone house begun to mark marriage of Deer Creek Valley native Skipwith Coale (see I-31, I-40, I-85) and Elizabeth Chase, daughter of Signer and Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase; Coale had received MD degree from University of Maryland medical school in 1816; house would remain in Coale family until 1920s. Little left of early house. In 1920s owners (Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Coale) added pair of three-story stone wings before selling farm to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vogel in 1927; he died shortly thereafter but she set about "to reshape the old house to suit herself."[46] She added porches and porticos, a two-story service wing, panelled heretofore plaster walls, and embellished the windows and doors with elaborate cornices. Formal garden laid out by Mrs. Vogel with 5,000 boxwood, 100 species of blooming perennials, pavilions, etc.

I-83 Wilson's Mill House; 702 Darlington Road; essentially 1930s (remodelling of c.1856 house); HA-10. Four contributing buildings, three contributing structures, one contributing site (garden). Two-story, three-bay coursed stone house built as residence of miller for Wilson's Mill. (Wilsons lived across Darlington Road, see I-65.) Notable quoins and lintels; two-room plan. Probably built shortly after Rachel Wilson sold property to her son David Wilson in 1856. (Mrs. Wilson had bought "50-acre Mill Lot" from her uncle Reuben Stump in 1821.) Property passed to David Wilson's son D. Gilpin Wilson in 1903 who sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stokes of Philadelphia in 1931. Stokeses rearranged ground-floor plan, added stone service wing to rear (north) and built new barn, garage, chicken house, storage shed, and walls following local idiom and using native stone; assemblage tied together by means of a sophisticated (though seemingly simple) system of courtyards and service roads in a manner worthy of Lutyens's best vernacular-era work. Mrs. Stokes redesigned gardens at same time in similar understated way using native plant material, e.g., dogwood, laurel, fruit trees, wildflowers; rebuilt old and crumbling dam and mill race; converted mill to private hydroelectric generator. Stokes children gave perpetual

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preservation easement to buildings and acreage to Maryland Historical Trust in 1976.

I-84 Windmill Hill; 1530 Glenville Road; c.1870, c.1938, c.1950. Three contributing buildings, one contributing structure, two noncontributing structures. Main dwelling 2½-story, rubblestone, gable-roofed bank house five bays wide and one bay deep; center hall plan; 6/6 windows with beaded lintels and granite sills; corbel-capped interior end brick chimneys at gables. Several farm buildings date to late 19th century; those still standing and mentioned in 1898 equity case include "barn nearly new, granary, smoke house, ...worth $2000 - 2500;" all frame. Land with farm described as being "of good quality about 15 to 20 acres of woodland and the balance under cultivation" and it was the quality of the land that, in the 20th century, drew notable members of the national equestrian community to the farm. In 1937 farm purchased by James and Mildred Whitall who added greenhouse, new kitchen, servants' apartment, modernized barns and fences, etc.; farm sold to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jay in 1950 who turned the greenhouse into a study and added an informal "living wing" to south; two new sheds for horses.

I-85 John W. Coale House; 2000 Glenville Road; c.1804; 1937; HA-397. One contributing building, one contributing site. Two-story, two-bay, gable-roofed stone house; interior brick chimney on west gable end. Built by John Coale in 1804 "upon an elevated and beautiful spot"[47] on land family had owned since mid 18th century. (John W. Coale's parents, Isaac and Rachel, built the nearby Wakefield [I-31] in 1807; a nephew, Samuel Chase Coale, would build Waffle Hill Farm [I-40] c.1840; a son, Isaac, would build what is now 2001 Glenville Road [I-73] in the 1870s.) Ruins of stone chimney stack to rear of present house said to be remains of original Coale log dwelling. Two frame sections added to east in 1937 by present owner, Edward C. Wilson, Jr., and designed by Baltimore architect Lawrence Ewald, AIA; elaborate yet informal gardens (incorporates ruin; specimen trees also notable) laid out at same time.

I-86 Leighton; Thomas Run Road; c.1800, 1817,1939,1954; HA-133. Two contributing buildings, one contributing structure. Large four-sectioned stone house; oldest section said to be one-

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story log structure built by James Cain and cited in 1798 tax roll; three bays deep covered in rubblestone; corner stair. Expanded in 1817 (datestone) by 2½-story three-bay gable-roofed stone unit to northwest; long, five-bay, two-story extension and two-story three-bay perpendicular wing added 1939 by Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Sayre III in "vernacular revival" style seen at Wilson's Mill; later modifications by current (1992) owners, Mr. and Mrs. William McGuirk (see I-26) in keeping with earlier work. Tract name goes back to Col. Thomas White, lawyer and favorite of various lords Baltimore, who received patent in 1753. Rubblestone and log gable-roofed spring house to south near Thomas Run seems to be early 19th century; octagonal brick "privy" in courtyard behind house probably dates to Sayre era as does much of the elaborate "revival" garden (boxwood, azaleas, etc.).

I-87 Land of Promise; Quaker Bottom Road; mid 18th century, c.1954; HABS MD. 13 LAP.v. 1-1, 1-2. Two contributing buildings, one contributing site. Coursed-stone, three-bay, 1½-story gable-roofed house with three-room plan; house and farm (on bluff overlooking Susquehanna and Rock Run complex) purchased by John Stump of Stafford and cited in 1814 tax list (along with note "one half of this land rendered unfit for cultivation by rocks and steep hills"). Bought in 20th century by J. Gilman D'Arcy Paul, diplomat, connoisseur, historian, and bon vivant, who restored ruined house and brought back neglected farmland and outbuildings; Laurence Hall Fowler of Baltimore, architect for Paul.[48] Built one-story stone library, laid out informal gardens, etc. Now (1992) used as Steppingstone Museum, museum of craftsmen tools, folk art, farm life, etc. (See Historic Context.)

I-88 Roscrea; c.1880s; 4514 Conowingo Road (U.S. Route 1); HA-311. One contributing building. Elaborate 2½-story Queen Anne dressed stone house designed by Walter Cope, Philadelphia architect, for J.C. Smith, owner of an important mill outside of this district. Damaged by fire in 1984.

I-89 Gray Gables; c.1880s; 4528 Conowingo Road (U.S. Route 1); HA-310. Three contributing buildings. A shingle-sided Queen Anne style frame house, 2½ stories high with steeply pitched multiple roofs, a large entrance porch, half timbering in the facade and gable, projecting bays, and an asymmetrical floor plan which

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includes a large entrance hall with built-in bookcases, symmetrical molding which retains an early if not original finish, and elaborate mantel pieces in the hall and dining room. The house is sited on the north side of the road some distance back and reached by a drive that loops to the east of the house. Included on the property and contributing to its character are an 1880s 2½-story frame barn and an early twentieth-century 2-story frame garage.

## II. INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL SITES AND STRUCTURES

II-1 Cumberland Forge; Deer Creek; c.1750; HA-178. One contributing site. Archaeological site with virtually nothing remaining above ground. Forge established by Nathan Rigbie (Rigbie House, National Register), John Hall (Griffith-Wright House, National Register), and Jacob Giles when "'Captain John Hall and Co. in Ironworks' took out a writ of ad quod damnum for 100 acres on Deer reek to build a forge mill, May 10, 1749." Forge "built on the north bank of Deer Creek one-half mile above Elbow Branch."[49] (Giles and Hall had established the Bush River Iron Works closer to the Chesapeake Bay in 1746.) Giles bought out his partners in 1756 and in 1775 he leased 40 acres "with the Forge Mill on Deer Creek called Cumberland Forge, together with the corn mill, saw mill, coal house, stables, dwelling houses, smith and shop," thirteen numerated slaves, and "the schooner called the Chatham, Burthen about eighty tons" to his son Jacob, Jr., and William Smith; the lease was for 7 years; annual rent was "300 pounds current passing money of Maryland or Pennsylvania."[50] Giles, Sr., died 1784 and estate fell into disarray (see Significance); entire Cumberland complex (taking in 40 acres) bought by John Stump of Stafford (I-20; II-6) 1794 for "L1200 specie;"[51] Stump leased it to Richard Templin of Chester County, Pa.; forge "was still going in 1809 but presumably burned down between 1810 and 1814 when there is a description of 'part of Rigbie's Hope on which the Cumberland Forge formerly stood';"[52] forge not mentioned in Stump's thorough 1816 Last Will and Testament.

II-2 Wilson's Mill; 702 Darlington Road; mid 18th century, c.1931; HA-11. One contributing building, 2 contributing sites. (Counted in I-82.) Two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed rubblestone mill with undershot wheel; virtually intact exterior; interior

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slightly remodeled in 1930s to adapt for generating hydro-electricity; dam roughly 1000 feet upstream (to west) with millrace leading from dam to mill thence emptying through a tailrace back into the creek (race nonfunctioning). Probably built by Nathan Rigbie (died 1783) who had inherited the property from his father, Nathaniel (1695-1752); on Nathan Rigbie's death (estate inventory shows much grain and many barrels and casks) all his property passed to his daughters and grandson, Nathan Rigbie Sheridan; Daniel Sheridan sold the mill and 50 acres in 1802 and mill, millrace, and mill dam all mentioned in deed; sold to Reuben Stump (died 1841, a son of Henry Stump, see I-58) in 1812 who sold it in 1821 to Rachel Stump Price Wilson (see I-65); remained in Wilson family until 1931; architects Mellor & Meigs remodeled into superb country retreat for Francis Stokes family; preservation easement to Maryland Historical Trust given on land and structures in 1976.

II-3 Priest Neale's Mill; north bank Deer Creek; established c.1750; National Register; HA-138. One contributing site. Mill begun by Bennett Neale, S.J., to support his missionary activities (see II-1). Neale's Account Book, on file at the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, contains several milling references throughout the 1750s and '60s. Mill thought to "have been the first mill in the region, since the nearby Noble's Mill [see II-15] dates to 1854 and Wilson's Mill [see II-2], of about the same era (1740-1760) was a long haul away."[53] Mill abandoned at the time of the Revolution; traces visible into 20th century; location of removed millstones known. Archaeological potential high.

II-4 Lapidum Warehouses and Mill; Lapidum and Stafford Roads; c.1760, c.1772, c.1858; HA-376, 377, 378. One contributing site. Mill built on the north side Herring Run near Perkins-Smith ferry landing "about 1760 by Reuben Perkins. In 1770, he sold it to Nathaniel Giles, proprietor of Columbia Forge [II-5], who purchased it to end competition with his mill at Rock Run" (see II-8).[54] The Giles family "owned the river front from Herring run to the mouth of Deer Creek."[55] N. Giles is thought to have torn down the mill at that time; nothing existing above grade. Nathaniel Giles's father, Jacob, "built a large warehouse above the mouth of Herring Run about 1772....This warehouse received supplies by water for the Cumberland Forge...and served as a storage place for wheat for Lapidum, Rock Run, and Stafford Mills."[56] Giles's warehouse, built

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near tobacco warehouse known to have been standing by 1730s and leased in 1737 to Nathaniel Rigbie,[57] bought by Stump of Stafford in 1794 (when he bought Cumberland Forge) who used it "as a shipping point for his large flouring mills at Stafford and Rock Run."[58] Warehouse burned by British in 1813 (a diversion from their sack of Havre de Grace), and "never rebuilt;"[59] new warehouse built 1858 (and shown on 1858 county map); gradually fell into disuse and had been torn down by c.1890. Nothing exits above grade.

II-5 Columbia Mill; Deer Creek; before 1776; no Historic Trust number. One contributing site. Ruined and collapsing stone walls of two or three structures; largest roughly 60 by 36 feet with a few wood-framed openings still extant; evidence of chimney flue on inside wall; other, smaller ruins to north. Well-known ruin; labeled "Old Mill" on 1858 and 1878 county maps; ruin romanticized later in 19th century as "a monumental object of interest...illustrative of the temporary character and the comparative futility of man's works,...a ruins, genuine ruins, such as are rare in our new country....The ruins that we refer to, and which lends an additional charm to this romantic Deer Creek road, are those of the Columbia Mill."[60] 7½-acre site bought by John Rodgers (Susquehanna River ferry captain and proprietor of Rodgers Tavern in Perryville, Cecil County National Register) and partner, Arthur McCann, in 1776; site contained "a water grist mill, saw mill, Dwelling House and outhouses erected thereon;"[61] partners possibly rebuilt mill "and had one pair of stones in operation by October 1778 and the entire works largely completed for merchant work by March 1779."[62] Partners fell into dispute with "will not be responsible for debts" notices placed in newspapers by 1780; acquired by William Smith of Baltimore 1791; advertised as "a stone structure 60 x 36, lately rebuilt" in the Maryland Journal of June 4, 1794; sold to John Stump of Stafford 1797, sold to Elizabeth Wilcocks 1804 who sold "McCann's and Rodgers' Mill" in 1809 for $550; in 1835 architect J. Crawford Neilson, then mapping right-of-way for possible Deer Creek line for Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad, noted in his notebook that the mill was "old" and labeled the "Columbia Mill" on the map he prepared for the railroad.[63] Clearly in ruinous condition by 1879: "Time's ravages has destroyed the roof, and all of the wood-work. The grim walls, with their great openings for doors and windows...stand in their deep and

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abandoned solitude.

II-6 Stafford Industrial Complex (Furnace, Grist Mill, Warehouse, Saw Mill); Deer Creek at Stafford Road; mid-to-late 18th century; HA-199. One contributing structure, one contributing site. Furnace: thirty-foot tall, rubblestone cylindrical shaft with cone-shaped brick flue at top; all on square rubblestone base; opening at the junction of the brick and rubblestone on the southeast and at the base on the northern side. Other: approximately ten-foot stretch of rubblestone wall approximately ten feet high located 100 yards to west of furnace stack. Nothing else above grade. "The first of seven furnaces on lower Deer Creek was called Rock Forge and was built by George Rock at Stafford about 1749;"[64] Rock "took out a writ of ad quod damnum for 100 acres to build a forge mill on Deer Creek September 23, 1748...at the present Stafford;"[65] acquired by John Stump of Stafford (I-20) who rebuilt forge and added grist mill (c.1780), saw mill, furnace, flint mill, and warehouse; 1798 tax list includes for Stump "storehouse (28x30) stone, grist mill (32 x 44) stone, saw mill [no dimensions] wood....Blacksmith house with shed (16 x 28), Cumberland Forge (30 x 40), Slatting Mill (26 x 40)" as well as several dwelling houses, agricultural outbuildings, stables, etc., valued at $23,649.36; writing in 1879, Dr. W. Stump Forwood noted that "three-fourths of a century ago this was the headquarters of wealth...as well as a point where an immense amount of business, in milling and store-keeping, was transacted."[66] On Stump's death in 1816, "the Mills and all the real property at Stafford" (with an approximate value of $30,000) was left by will to his bachelor son Herman (1798-1881) during whose tenure, complained Stump Forwood in 1879, "Stafford went very low--falling from the position of one of the most active business centers...to the utter abandonment of all kinds of business, except the cultivation of the soil."[67] Stump of Stafford described his "Very Commodious Merchant Mill, Nearly Equal to any in the State" in 1781 letter to Maryland Governor Lee;[68] shown on 1795 map of Maryland; offered for sale in Baltimore American November 19, 1841 ("large..mill of granite with cast iron machinery"); trustees John H. Price (I-38) and Henry W. Archer, "Committee for Priscilla Stump," offered mill for rent in May 8, 1858 AEgis; abandoned or converted to other use in late 19th century; Stafford Soapstone Mill established 1880 by Thomas Symington of Indian Spring Farm (I-80) then acquired by Joshua C.

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and B. Gilpin Smith; abandoned c.1920; Stafford Flint Mill and Bone Mill established c.1850 by E. M. Allen (see I-65) possibly using Stump mill; operations stopped c.1920.

II-7 Silver Family Quarry; Darlington Road; established c.1770; National Register. One contributing site. Stone quarry on 200-acre tract purchased by Gershom Silver (1725-1775) in 1770; Silver left son Benjamin farm with quarry 1818; Benjamin described "excellent stone quarry" in Last Will and Testament: "each of my sons shall have free access to the same for the purpose of building houses or Barns;" quarry passed to Benjamin II (died 1847) and thence to John A. Silver (died 1878). Stone from quarry used for all Silver houses according to family diaries (see I-52 to I-56) as well as Harmony Church (III-9) and Prospect School (III-7).

II-8 Rock Run Mill; Rock Run Road; 1794; HABS MD 13 LAP 1-1, 1-2. One contributing building. Imposing three-story stone structure; gable roof; three bays long; door on west facade and all windows given stone keystoned lintels; wheel, dominating south facade, has plaque reading "Fritz Water Wheel Company, Hanover, Pa." Built by John Stump of Stafford (I-20) to replace c.1760 mill; later shared with John Carter (I-28); operated by Stump-Archer family until 1904; closed 1954; restored as part of Susquehanna State Park 1960s (see I-87).

II-9 Wilson Family Quarry; Glenville Road; established early 19th century. One contributing site. Quarry on north shore of Deer Creek on property now (1992) part of Isaac Coale (I-72) house but originally part of Wilson's Mill (II-2) tract. right "to quarry" reserved in 1900 deed from E.M. Allen (I-65) and right "for obtaining stone for building or for any other uses" reserved in 1841 deed from Allen's mother, Rachel Wilson. Stone undoubtedly used to build family structures--see II-2; I-39, I-82.

II-10 Stump-Whitelock House and Store; 2102 Shuresville Road; c.1810, c.1880. National Register. One contributing building. Large five-bay two-story gable-roof structure at crucial intersection in Darlington on roads to Stafford (I-20) and Wilson's Mill (II-2); coursed rubblestone with massive quoins and lintels; large interior end chimneys; structural evidence in cellar and attic suggests early construction and later remodelling. In early

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19th century was property of Thomas Stump (died 1858), a son of Henry Stump (died 1814) and Rachel Perkins of Lapidum (I-16); Thomas one of nine men to organize Harmony Presbyterian Church (II-9); enormous amount of metalware and dry goods in estate inventory suggests he kept shop here and most early buildings in Darlington are known to have been of mixed use; building described in room-by-room manner indicating two-story, eight-room structure plus "Garrett;" Whitelock family acquired place ("the same lot on which stands the old dwelling house") in 1877 and remodelled it; their store is shown on this site on the 1878 county map; 1897 biography of George Whitelock ("one of the prosperous general merchants of Darlington") notes "he opened a general store in Darlington, where he carries a full and complete line of goods;"[69] estate inventory shows goods as varied as "drugs and patent medicine," "81 lbs coffee," and "111 pairs ladies shoes damaged by mice."

II-11 Massey-Ely Tavern and Store; 2101 Shuresville Road; c.1820 (or earlier); National Register; HA-80. Two contributing buildings. Two-part, two-story frame structure that has always been of mixed use (currently [1991] house and antique shop) at important intersection of roads to Lapidum (IV-1), Rock Run (II-8), and Stafford (II-6; I-20); six bays long on main (northeast) facade with one-story partly enclosed porch; extension to south; much log construction found in 20th century renovations; one-story stone and frame meathouse to rear (west). Often said to be oldest building in Darlington, perhaps store owned by Nathan Rigbie; deeds suggest Aquila Massey ran tavern here in early 19th century, later expanding to "Tavern, house...and stable;" Massey sold the "Tavern lot" to Isaac Ely in 1846 for $1,000 and Ely and his descendants ran a general store and post office here until c.1900; Isaac's son Joseph postmaster of Darlington and "P.O." shown here on 1858 county map.

II-12 Cookville Store; Harmony Church Road; c.1842; HA-161. One contributing building. Two-story gable-roofed stone structure. "In 1842 Elisha [Cook] built a small stone house near the public road where he settled his son, George P. Cook, as a storekeeper and who kept store on the ground floor for forty years."[70] (See I-42.)

II-13 Cookville Tanbark Mill; Harmony Church Road; 1842; HA-158. One contributing building. Two-story, three-bay-long

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partially stuccoed rubblestone structure; two bays wide; slate covered gable roof; interior end brick chimney at west gable; large, sliding wood-plank door on ground story of north (creek) facade. Built by Elisha Cook (see Historic Context), a Pennsylvania Quaker who settled here in 1816, to replace his spinning and weaving mill. Black oak bark was ground here to a powder used to tan hides at the nearby tannery.

II-14 Cookville Tannery; Harmony Church Road; 1842; HA-159. One contributing building. Two-story, four-bay rubblestone structure with slate-covered gable roof; interior gable end brick chimneys; stone archway on west served as entrance for water used in tanning operation; one-bay, two-story frame addition to east. Built by Elisha Cook (or son George) after family wool-oriented enterprises failed. Two Cook houses, a school, and a store completed the self-sufficient, family-owned village.

II-15 Noble's Mill; Noble's Mill Road; 1854; HA-336. One contributing building. Massive 3½-story frame structure on coursed stone foundation; five bays long and three wide beneath slate-covered gable roof; doors for hauling barrels etc. on east gable end; double row of attic dormers on south (creek) facade (two dormers in first row, one in second). Built by Gerard Gover to replace 18th century mill on same site; Gover's Mill shown on 1858 county map; Gover hired Benjamin Noble (see I-68) as miller and Noble bought mill outright in 1869; succeeded by son William S. Noble in 1894; mill continuously modernized during 19th century and most machinery still in place. Production ceased c.1950; now being adapted as residence.

II-16 Husband Flint Mill Archaeological Site; Deer Creek near Kalmia; c.1800, c.1866; National Register; HA-1226. One contributing site. Flint milling complex established by Joshua Husband, Sr. (1764-1837), husband of Margaret Jewett (see I-70). National Register form notes, in part, that the "site is the best preserved example of the extinct flint industry in Maryland. Before dismantlement in the 1920s, the mill was one of the best equipped mills in the state of Maryland....The wood, cement, and stone foundations supporting the equipment, bins, and tanks have survived in fair condition. The office and kilns are in a good state of preservation. The quarry pits in close proximity to the

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site provides a unique opportunity to view the entire flint milling process from the extraction of the raw material to the shipment of the finished product."[71] Mill sold to Joshua, Jr. (1807-1896), and then to Joshua III in 1866; Joshua III died in 1883 (predeceasing his father) and left mill to his sister, Hannah, who continued operations until c.1920; mill lost in mortgage foreclosure 1932.

II-17 Lapidum Store; Stafford Road; c.1857; HA-381. For description see Spencer-Pugh House (I-57); counted under same. A.P. Silver notes in his 1888 history "Lapidum" that "a store was started in 1857 in...Spencer's new house." Several earlier stores known to have existed in Lapidum including one run in 1770s by youthful John Stump of Stafford (born 1752) who "kept in stock rum, groceries, crockeryware, &c, but no dry goods."[72]

II-18 Glenville Store and Post Office; Glenville and Harmony Church Roads; c.1875; HA-295. One contributing building. Frame 2½-story gable roof structure with entrance in two-bay gable (east) facade behind one-story porch; three bays deep; original scroll-sawn bargeboard trim in place at all eaves except to north where two-story addition covers old wall. One of two of Glenville's "stores of general merchandise" mentioned in 1879-80 newspaper series;[73] built by Dr. Silas B. Silver (see I-56), who served as postmaster of Glenville; his will, probated in 1883, left "the Glenville property" consisting of "a lot of ground with a store house" to his nephew Benjamin, son of his brother Benjamin (see I-54). (The three-acre store lot was then appraised at $900.) Young Benjamin died c.1891 and the "store lot" was sold to David Silver who sold it to Harry Silver; Harry Silver sold "the store property" (consisting of three acres) out of the family in 1980 for $1550; continued in use as store until 1936 but deeds as late as 1954 refer describe this property as the "lot on which the store house stands."[74]

II-19 Foard's Blacksmith Shop; Steppingstone Museum (Land of Promise property, I-89); c.1882; HA-312. One contributing building. Moved from village of Level to Steppingstone Museum in 1983; 1½-story frame shop with gable roof; board-and-batten siding; roughly 24' by 40'. Two stone forges roughly 4' by 4' and waist high; hollowed out to burn coal and served by brick flues. Established in village of Level c.1882 by Edson Foard and

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maintained by son William (born 1885) until 1970s; moved to Steppingstone Museum to save it; since restored.

II-20 Walter's Mill; Walter's Mill Road at Ady Road; c.1900 replacement; HA-16. One contributing building. Two-story, five-bay gable-roofed frame structure on rubblestone and concrete block foundations; walls have vertical siding. Mill still functioning under label "Deer Creek's Best." "The iron wheel [in the cellar], which has a diameter of between sixteen and twenty feet, is located near the western wall, and a pegged frame supports the water sluice from the old mill pond....Also in the cellars are hoppers, scales and the gears and belts that turned the grindstones when the mill was water-powered. The first floor contains more chutes and hoppers, with the interior walls being mortised joints. More modern blowers, dryers and separators have been [installed]. An old grain inspector, with magnets to remove metal, is still intact. The top floor has silk screen sifters and storage bins. The beams are hand cut and pegged."[75] Mill on this site established by brothers John and Samuel Forwood prior to 1775 (see I-33); purchased by Charles S. Walter in 1911 and still maintained by Walter family.

II-21 Klondike Flint Mill Site; 3100 Block Scarboro Road; c.1902; HA-869. One contributing site. Ruins of short-lived early 20th century flint mill; stone wall 8′ to 12′ tall and 40′ long with furnace niches; built into hillside; overgrown and virtually inaccessible. Land (245 acres) purchased in 1902 by the American Pottery Supply Company of Baltimore, Joseph C. Gittings, president. The goal was to produce fine, powdered flint for use in pottery; title transferred to American Pottery Company of Delaware in 1906; company in receivership by 1907. Included in 1928 Maryland Geological Survey (12:155) as "Klondike" but source of name unknown.

## III. PUBLIC AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

III-1 Priest Neale's Mass House; 2618 Cool Spring Road; c.1743; National Register; HA-138. One contributing building. 1½-story stuccoed stone structure three bays wide and two deep beneath a gable roof. Unique plan consisting of unusually large central

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room, twin cells to west, and long room to east. Begun by John Digges, S.J., as the Mission of St. Joseph on Paradise Plantation; Digges held Roman Catholic services in the large central room and, based here, circuit rode to celebrate Mass in Catholic homes throughout central Maryland and southern Pennsylvania. (Public celebration of Mass illegal in 18th-century Maryland.) Operations continued under Bennett Neale, S.J., from Digges's death in 1746 until 1773. To generate income, Neale established a mill nearby on Deer Creek (see II-3). "Mass House" active until religious freedom, guaranteed in the Bill of Rights, rendered it obsolete. Some remodelling (addition to rear; original hipped roof changed to present gable) but much original material remains. See also Historic Context.

III-2 Stump Family Cemetery; Craig's Corner Road; graves dating to late 18th century; HA-204. One contributing site. Walled-in cemetery of about one acre containing the graves of roughly 100 members of the Stump-Harlan-Forwood family; most stones 19th century and include John Stump of Stafford (died 1816; see I-20), Dr. W. Stump Forwood (1882), Ann Stump Archer and Dr. John Archer Jr. of Rock Run (1867 and 1830; II-8), Rachel Wilson (1873; I-65), John Wilson Stump of Oakington (1862), and others "who," wrote Dr. Forwood in 1880, "in life wielded much influence and power--active business men who could find no time, in life, for rest."[76]

III-3 Deer Creek Friends Meeting House; Main Street Darlington; 1784, 1888; National Register; Harford County Landmark; HA-12. One contributing building, one contributing structure, one contributing site. One-story, six-bay fieldstone gable-roofed structure. South (entrance) facade has door-window rhythm of window-door-window-window-door-window; doors are double with hardware dating to 1888; windows are 6/6 with stone lintels and wooden sills; double door on east (road) end with stone lintel incised "Founded 1737; Rebuilt 1784; Restored by Hugh J. Jewett 1888." (Jewett was a nationally-prominent railroad magnate whose mother, Susanna Judge Jewett, had conducted services here c.1820 and who himself was expanding his ancestral home, Lansdowne, in the 1880s, see I-70.) Two-room interior (for separation of sexes) original to 18th century. Also on property are 18th-century 5-stall frame horse shed and cemetery with stones dating from 1775 to

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1930.

III-4 Harlan School; 1145 Stafford Road (with Henry Harlan House, I-43); c.1819; HA-180. One contributing building. 1½-story fieldstone structure; prominent quoins; slate-shingled gable roof with cantilevered overhang to shelter door to upper level (reached by single flight of wooden steps); central brick chimney. Ground story thought to have been shop or office; upper level was a private school maintained by Harlan family. Built by Jeremiah Harlan, who moved to Valley from Chester County, Pennsylvania, in late 18th century and who married Esther Stump (daughter of Henry and Rachel Perkins Stump, see I-57) in 1800; Jeremiah hired tutors who instructed his own children (e.g., Dr. David Harlan) and the children of his Stump in-laws (e.g., Judge John Price, I-39).

III-5 Rock Run Methodist Episcopal Church; Rock Run Road; 1843; HA-565. One contributing building. Simple rectangular-plan granite structure with slate-covered gable roof; three bays deep; entrance through west gable end. Tall double-hung 12/12 sash windows originally had clear glass; stone lintels and sills; glass replaced with colored panes in early 20th century. Virtually identical to other period Methodist churches in area at same time such as Thomas Run (see III-6). Small-scale additions to rear (east). Existence of church attributable to William Stephenson, local landowner and planter and early convert to Methodism; Stephenson organized congregation 1785 and gave land for first church in 1813; new church necessary by 1840s and land donated by James Stephenson. Masonry attributed to Joshua W. Stephens (initials in gable end datestone) who is also credited with constructing Prospect School (III-7) and the Todd-Stephenson House (I-37).

III-6 Thomas Run Methodist Church (Watters Meetinghouse); Thomas Run Road; c.1840-50; National Register; Harford County Landmark; HA-49. One contributing building, one contributing site. Simple restrained Greek revival rubblestone structure built to replace 18th century log meetinghouse. Three bays deep and windows retain their original clear 12/12 paning; entrance on east gable end; virtually unchanged interior includes gallery, benches, coal-oil chandelier, etc. Spectacular hilltop setting contains ancient cemetery; site commented on as early as 1850s: "I...have one of the

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loveliest views of the valley of Thomas Run. As far as the eye can reach is seen a beautiful range of woodland, and the hills...look almost mountainous....Dear old Watters Meetinghouse...a lovely spot."[77] Surrounding picturesque graveyard contains stones of many members of Forwood (I-33) and Munnikhuysen (I-26) families.

III-7 Prospect School; Darlington Road; c.1850; HABS Md 13 DARL.V. 3-1; HA-532. One contributing building. One-story hexagonal coursed fieldstone structure; built largely by local landowners (notably members of the Silver family, see I-52 to I-56) to replace c.1837 log school. Joshua Stevens, mason (see also III-5); ceramic vent pipe at apex of roof; original plaster walls still present on interior.

III-8 Glenville School; 3502 Glenville Road; c.1870; HA-293. One contributing building. One-story, gable-roof frame structure on rubblestone foundations; five large 6/6 windows on northwest facade; three-bay entrance (southeast) facade with center door beneath one-story porch and flanking 6/6 windows. School ceased functioning as such in early 20th century; interior remodelled for residential use c.1937.

III-9 Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church; Darlington Road; 1871; National Register, Harford County Landmark. One contributing building, one contributing site.Restrained Gothic Revival granite structure; lancet arched windows, bracketed cornice; soaring 91' wooden steeple. Built to replace earlier (c.1837) stone church; John W. Hogg of Baltimore, architect; Carroll & West of Port Deposit, contractors. Building committee consisted of nearby farmers Benjamin Silver III (I-54), William Finney Silver (I-55), and John Archer Silver (I-52), and area blacksmith/inventor James Reasin (I-69), brother of architect William Reasin (1-9). Large cemetery to west and south of church predates present structure: described in 1880--"all of the Silver family worship here and here are laid, in the charming and handsomely ornamental cemetery connected with the church the dust of their dead;" account also praises the great "number of very pretty tombstones that stand here."[78]

III-10 St. George's Chapel of Ease (Trap Church); Trappe Church and Priestford Roads; c.1875; HA-166. One contributing

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building, one contributing site. One-story rubblestone structure with steep gable roofs with flaring eaves; tall lancet arched windows. Designed by Baltimore architect J. Crawford Neilson to replace earlier structure which burned 1869; Neilson lived across road at Priestford Farm (I-81); steps and small porch at main (south) entrance designed by Neilson as memorial to Thomas Symington of Indian Spring Farm, according to Neilson's Priestford Notebook. Abandoned by Episcopal Church 1929; 99-year lease to Trappe Missionary Baptist Church in 1957; subsequent minor modifications. Cemetery dating to 18th century; no longer active but stones include Angus Greme, Frenchman who served under Lafayette and then immigrated to Deer Creek Valley and built Maiden's Bower (I-12).

III-11 Grace Memorial Episcopal Church and Rectory; Darlington Road; 1876; National Register; HA-78, HA-79. Two contributing buildings. Superior late example of ecclesiological Gothic design; Theophilus Parsons Chandler, FAIA, of Philadelphia architect; D.C. Wharton Smith of Winstone (I-78) patron. One-story buttressed stone walls of Deer Creek greenish-gray soapstone; steeply sloping roofs covered in slate from nearby Cardiff quarries; tall, narrow lancet arched windows set directly into stone without framing; engraving of church published in American Architect and Building News of August 24, 1876. Two-story frame rectory (National Register; HA-79) on adjacent lot to north; built 1885 to design of Philadelphia architect Walter Cope (see also I-70); cruciform plan; elaborate woodwork inside and out.

III-12 Darlington Cemetery and Sanctuary; Shuresville Road; 1881, 1885; National Register; HA-82. One contributing building, one contributing site. The Darlington Cemetery Company of Harford County, Inc., incorporated November 18, 1881; three-acre site near village purchased 1883; intentionally picturesque in layout with winding, oyster-shell paved paths and roads, locally crafted iron gates on locally-quarried granite gateposts, careful choice of plant material indicates clear attempt to create garden effect. Octagonal frame sanctuary built in 1885 to design of cemetery board president D.F. Shure (see I-2); highly decorative structure with steep octagonal roof, entrances on two opposite sides with sash windows (with delicate sawn trim) on all other sides; terra cotta chimney pot. Described by Dr. W. S. Forwood in 1886 stockholders'

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report--"the most prominent object [in]...the cemetery, [which] shows to the eye for miles around...completed in the past autumn....A beautiful building...a work of art and an ornament to the grounds."

III-13 Clark's Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church; 2001 Kalmia Road; 1885; HA-48. One contributing building, one contributing site. Simple stuccoed stone structure three bays deep and two wide at gable (south) end. Replacement for earlier structure. Sharply-arched windows have original wooden framing. Small-scale 1970s additions to south and west. Adjacent cemetery contains scores of headstones which are too weathered to read; oldest legible one is "Milky Gover, died 1886 at age 77." Church on this site shown on 1858 and 1878 county maps and labeled "col'd;" established to serve free-black community of Kalmia, largely made up of workers at nearby Deer Creek Iron Works and Husband Flint Mill (II-16).

III-14 Darlington Elementary School; Shuresville Road; National Register; 1936. One contributing building. One-story flat-roofed brick building with concrete Art Deco decoration around main (east) entrance. John B. Hamme, AIA, of York, Pa., architect.

**IV. TRANSPORTATION**

IV-1 Lapidum Wharves; Lapidum-Stafford Road; mid 18th century; HA-376, HA-382. One contributing site. Crossing of Susquehanna established at this site by 1720s; warehouse known to have been built here and shipping industry established by 1737 (see Historic Context). In 19th century stop for steamboats beginning c.1840 with Canton; later vessels include Gosport (service begun c.1845), Cecil (1848), Port Deposit (1850), Gypsy (1854), and Alice (1864).[79] Lapidum and its wharf experienced dramatic decline beginning c.1900 as both "collapsed into inactivity and became the quaint little village of today [1967], catering to fishermen and sportsmen who come to enjoy the river and the quiet of this sylvan retreat."[80] Nothing visible but archaeological potential great. (See also I-10, I-60.)

IV-2 Rock Run Bridge; Susquehanna River at Rock Run; c.1813; HA-195. One contributing site. In 1808 the Rock Run Bridge and

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Banking Company was established to raise funds and construct what would be the first bridge across the Susquehanna in Maryland. Work began in 1813 and the bridge was opened in 1818. It was composed of a series of wooded covered bridges supported by a half-dozen massive granite piers in the river. "Its value as a thoroughfare between North and South was of great importance as it to some extent [replaced]...the slower ferry...at Lapidum."[81] Burned in 1823 but rebuilt by 1828; collapsed in 1854 under weight of herd of cattle being driven across; repaired; carried away for good by massive ice flows in river during winter of 1856; stone piers remain.

IV-3 Rock Run Toll House; Susquehanna River at Rock Run Road; c.1813; HA-196. One contributing building. Two-story, two-bay frame structure on high fieldstone foundation; covered in clapboard; brick chimney in center of wooden-shingle gable roof; beaded rake boards; plain corner boards; box cornice. Vertical-boarded door on heavy original strap hinges in main (east) facade; one-story shed roof porch spans east facade. Built as toll house for adjacent Rock Run Bridge (IV-2); porch has small enclosed extension to north (towards river) to allow toll collector to view (through 6/6 window) bridge traffic while remaining under shelter.

IV-4 Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal; parallel Susquehanna River; c.1836. One contributing site. Plans to construct a canal from Havre de Grace to Pennsylvania to avoid rocks in Susquehanna contemplated as early as 1783; many letters between Jefferson and Latrobe on subject c.1802. Work finally begun 1836 and canal opened 1839. Canal was 45 miles long, 15 to 20 feet wide, and 6 to 12 feet deep. Twenty-nine locks built along route, three of which are in historic district (i.e., Lapidum Lock, Rock Run Lock, and Deer Creek Lock at Stafford). Locks were approximately 150 feet long and 18 feet wide; walls built of carefully-hewn, smoothly-polished granite blocks. New item in Baltimore American (May 16, 1840): "Yesterday four canal boats arrived here in Baltimore from Havre de Grace. Their arrival constituted the coming of a new era in the commerce of our city." Canal much damaged by Johnstown Flood (1889); Pennsylvania portion closed 1890; Maryland portion closed c.1900. Southern terminal of canal and nearby Lock House (HA-112, HA-113) in National Register.

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IV-5 Noble's Mill Bridge; Noble's Mill Road over Deer Creek; 1883; HA-335. One contributing structure. Elegant, 152-foot Pratt Truss iron bridge ordered from catalog of Wrought Iron Bridge Company of Canton, Ohio; minor repairs but essentially intact; ties in beautifully with nearby mill (II-15) and miller's house (I-68) to form cogent, mid-19th-century grouping.

IV-6 Forge Hill Road Bridge; Forge Hill Road over Deer Creek; 1925; no Historic Trust number. One contributing structure. Highly impressive 216-foot long, three-arch, ribbed concrete bridge. Routine wear and tear and repairs; in scale, material, and design exemplary of period bridge construction.

IV-7 Wilson's Mill Bridge; Maryland Route 161 (Darlington Road) over Deer Creek; 1931; HA-1578. One contributing structure. Riveted steel bridge; thought to be unique among bridges within Maryland State Highway Administration structures in being a combination of a Parker Through Truss (180' long) and a pony triangular truss (81'long); trusses rest on concrete piers. Third in sequence of spans near this important industrial site (see II-2) on main road leading to Darlington, historic market center for entire district. Exactly contemporaneous with Mellor & Meigs work for Stokes family at nearby mill (I-83).

**NOTE:** The Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District is remarkably free of intrusions. A few properties contain one or two noncontributing structures (see above). A few major concentrations of noncontributing buildings do exist and are generally clustered along roads in discreet locations: one such cluster is found along Sandy Hook and Trappe Roads but district boundaries were able to be drawn so as to exclude these structures. Other clusters cannot be excluded by boundary lines: e.g., around the intersection of Deths Ford, Glenville, and Harmony Church Roads (surrounded by contributing acreages of Lansdowne [I-70], Windmill Hill [I-84], Deerfield [I-31], and Reasin-Silver House ([I-69]; in two subdivisions near Darlington Road (one built around important Prospect School [III-7]) and in the community of Kalmia (which also contains Preacher House [I-6], Preston Stone House [I-27], and Clark's Chapel [III-13], all highly important contributing resources). These noncontributing resources are

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so-classed either because they post-date the District's period of significance or because of alterations,they no longer exhibit sufficient integrity of historical character. See General Description; see District map for precise locations.

**NOTE:** The federal government, through the Department of the Army, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, owns a 111-acre tank-testing ground in the heart of the Historic District; it is distinctly noncontributing but must remain in the District because it would be impossible to draw boundaries otherwise.

See Continuation Sheet No. 66

1. Deer Creek Scenic River, (Annapolis, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 1979), pp. iv-4.

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

3. Harford Republican and People's Advocate, February 26, 1835.

4. See "Our Silver Heritage," unpublished typescript in files of Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air, p. 1008.

5. A.P. Silver, "Lapidum," talk given to the Historical Society of Harford County in 1888, manuscript in archives of Historical Society, Bel Air, 8.

6. Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties, (New York: Chapman Publishing Company, 1897), p. 435.

7. Notes on Friendship by James Wollon, AIA, for Historical Society of Harford County House Tour, 1982.

8. Dr. W. Stump Forwood, "Homes on Deer Creek," series in The AEgis; this article in December 19, 1879.

9. Forwood, "Homes," December 19, 1879.

10. Forwood, "Homes," December 19, 1879.

11. See George W. Constable and William Pepper Constable, "The Constables and Allied Families," unpublished manuscript in Library of George W. Constable, Monkton, Maryland.

12. Forwood, "Homes," March 19, 1880.

13. Forwood, "Homes," December 19, 1879.

14. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

15. Portrait and Biographical, p. 133.

See Continuation Sheet No. 67

16. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

17. Portrait and Biographical, p. 133.

18. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

19. Portrait and Biographical, p. 133.

20. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

21. Samuel Mason, Historical Sketches of Harford County, (Darlington: privately printed, 1940), pp. 133-138.

22. Forwood, "Homes," January 9, 1880.

23. Constable, "Constable," p. 66.

24. Constable, "Constable," p. 66.

25. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

26. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

27. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

28. Silver, "Lapidum," pp. 13-14.

29. Silver, "Lapidum," pp. 12-13.

30. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

31. Forwood, "Homes," March 19, 1880.

32. Portrait and Biographical, p. 361.

33. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

34. Portrait and Biographical, p. 361.

35. Portrait and Biographical, p. 361.

See Continuation Sheet No. 68

36. Forwood, "Homes," May 21, 1880.

37. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

38. Mason, Sketches, pp. 133-138.

39. Forwood, "Homes," March 19, 1880.

40. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

41. Neilson, Priestford Notebook.

42. Lelia Symington, "Reminiscences," in Charles J. Symington, Skippin' the Details, (New York" privately printed, 1966), p. 7.

43. Conversation Mrs. Nicholas Penniman III (nee Pattie Symington) and Christopher Weeks May 15, 1990.

44. Elsie Symington, By Light of Sun, (New York: G.P. Putnam's Son, 1941), p. vii.

45. Harford County Deed Book WSF 130, Page 422.

46. Michael P. Chrismer, "Westwood Manor," in the AEgis, August 3, 1961.

47. Forwood, "Homes," March 19, 1880.

48. See Fowler Papers on file at Evergreen House, Baltimore.

49. McGrain, "Molinography."

50. Deed AL 1/317.

51. Deed JLG L/269.

52. McGrain, "Molinography."

53. McGrain, "Molinography."

54. McGrain, "Molinography."

See Continuation Sheet No. 69

55. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 10.

56. Wright, Harford, p. 170.

57. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 5.

58. Wright, Harford, p. 170.

59. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 12.

60. Forwood, "Homes," December 23, 1879.

61. Deed JLG A/404.

62. McGrain, "Molinography."

63. Neilson papers in the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, MS No. 613.

64. Wright, Harford, p. 143.

65. McGrain, "Molinography."

66. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

67. Forwood, "Homes," December 17, 1879.

68. McGrain, "Molinography."

69. Portrait and Biographical, p. 245.

70. Mason, Sketches, p. 100.

71. Wayne E. Clark, "Husband Flint Mill Archaeological Site" National Register nomination; prepared August 1974.

72. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 20.

73. Forwood, "Homes," March 19, 1880.

74. Deed GRG 423/360.

See Continuation Sheet No. 70

75. Paul L. Penrod, Historic Sites Inventory form for Walters Mill; prepared September 1976.

76. Forwood, "Homes," January 9, 1880.

77. Diary of Mittie Munnikhysen, Friday June 25, 1858; transcript in Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air.

78. Forwood, "Homes," January 9, 1880.

79. See Silver, "Lapidum," pp. 8-10.

80. Wright, Harford, p. 350.

81. Wright, Harford, p. 111.

ARCHITECT/BUILDER:

Documented architects and builders in the Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District

Hopkins, David (mason)
Cope, Walter (architect)
Chandler, Theophilus Parsons (architect)
Neilson, J. Crawford (architect)
Carrere, Anna Merven (landscape architect)
Mellor & Meigs (architects)
Fowler, Laurence Hall (architect)
Stevens, Joshua W. (mason)
Wrought Iron Bridge Company of Canton, Ohio
Reasin, William (architect)
Silver III, Benjamin (amateur architect)
Hogg, John W. (architect)

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):
Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period A.D 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):
Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning
Social/Education/Cultural
Economic

Resource Type:

Category: District

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility/mill
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding/barn

Known Design Source:

Calvert Vaux, Villages and Cottages
Cope, Walter
Neilson, J. Crawford
Reasin, William
Mellor & Meigs

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

**I. INITIAL EXPLORATION, c.1608 to c.1740**

The Lower Deer Creek Valley has been long recognized as one of the most picturesque areas in America. Throughout the 19th century writers and historians dipped their pens in purple ink to record "that romantic and classical portion of our county through which courses the magnificent Deer Creek, whose banks are adorned by the most majestic scenery and dotted by specimens of the most tasty architecture;"[1] that was in 1858. In 1879-'80 came the "Homes on Deer Creek" series in the Harford County weekly The AEgis; written by Dr. William Stump Forwood, first president of the Historical Society of Harford County and scion of two notable Valley families (Stump and Forwood), the series begins with the statement that "few subjects...would be so pleasantly entertaining, as well as instructive, to a large number of readers...as a few brief and accurate historical sketches...of the Homes upon lower Deer Creek" and the comment that "the valley through which Deer Creek flows...has long been famed."[2] Later Dr. Forwood argues that the lower Deer Creek valley sites "greatly exceed the far-famed Wissahickon, above Philadelphia. Our Creek being larger, the hills higher, and the scenery more wild and romantic."[3]

The valley's fame goes much further than Dr. Forwood might have realized, however, for written acknowledgement of the lower Deer Creek's separateness and beauty go back to 1608 and Capt. John Smith, who filled his Journal with his awed observations of "the rocks" that characterize Deer Creek's junction with the Susquehanna and with the creeks that rise "from the mountains" of the Lower Deer Creek Valley.[4] Smith's observations presage those of the compilers of the 1897 Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties who describe the valley's "picturesquely situated" houses on their "precipitous banks...[where] one may see for miles up and down the Susquehanna...[as] the ear catches the subdued roar of the river as it rushes over its rocky beds, which led the Indians to call it the Susquehanna 'rippling over stones.'"[5]

It is almost certain that Smith explored much of the district on his 1608 voyage to the Upper Chesapeake. He wrote that "at the

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end of the bay where it is 6 or 7 myles in breadth, it divides itselfe into 4 branches, the best commeth northwest from the mountains." The "best" branch is without question the Susquehanna; the other three are probably (moving clockwise from the Susquehanna) the North East, the Elk, and the Sassafras. Smith and his crew then sailed up the Susquehanna--or tried to: "though cannows may go a day's journey or two up it, we could not get two miles up with our boats for rockes." So they put ashore, almost certainly at the present hamlet of Lapidum (whose very name suggests "rockes"), and explored on foot and in canoe. "North and by west runneth a creeke a myle and a halfe" from Lapidum "at the head whereof the Ebbe [i.e., ebb of the tide] left us on shore." This is surely Deer Creek, which flows from the north and west and whose mouth meets the Susquehanna exactly a mile and a half from Lapidum. This "small river like a creek" seemed inviting so Smith's band "went up...6 or 7 myle" until they turned back; six or seven miles would place them at the western end of the Historic District, roughly at present day Sandy Hook, that point where the Creek becomes noticeably narrower; here the soil changes from loam to sand and the creek does indeed take a tortuous course to form a hook shape--a logical place to cease 17th-century exploration.

Two hundred and seventy years later Dr. Forwood unknowingly seconded Smith's decision to stop there for Forwood stated that his series on the valley's "Homes" would trace the "valley of Deer Creek from its mouth, at Rock Run, to a point eight...miles above."[6]

One may infer that Smith experienced changes in the Creek's make up; Deer Creek proper begins at least ten miles from where Smith stopped but its upper reaches are distinctly different from the "6 or 7 myle" Smith toured: narrower, shallower, and faster-flowing, it would have been extremely inimical even to a 17th century canoe. This change caused him to stop and head back to the Susquehanna and these changes are noticeable today (20th-century countians who use the Creek for summer recreation canoe along the lower reaches but depend on inner tubes farther inland) and help define the Lower Deer Creek Historic District. These changes are at least partially explained by geology: according to studies prepared by the Maryland Geological Survey the creekbed is composed of alluvial soils, "silt and clayey sands...[which] reflect bedrock

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composition;" the bedrock consists of two broad formations: a band of Port Deposit granite or gneiss commences at the Susquehanna at Lapidum and extends inland to Thomas Run; this then yields to a band of geologically-related quartz gabbro and Baltimore gabbro; both formations dramatically stop at Sandy Hook.

But even though Smith noticed that the unnamed "river like a creek" formed a discreet district, the valley would remain unexplored and unsettled for another century.

As is the case throughout the Chesapeake region, Maryland's and Virginia's first colonists stuck close to the bay's shoreline: in Harford County the earliest known settlements dotted the bay shore itself and the Bush and Gunpowder rivers, two broad tidal streams. The Deer Creek valley--indeed all of upland Harford County--would not be settled until Tidewater lands were entirely taken up. This does not mean that the district was entirely terra incognita for several 17th-century patents take in district acreage, most notably Eightrupp (500 acres for Thomas Griffith, 1665), Elberton (or El Britton, 1,000 acres for Thomas Lytefoot, 1683), Phillips Purchase (2,000 acres to John Phillips, 1683), Land of Promise (2,000 acres for Thomas Taylor, 1684), and Mount Yeo (400 acres to John Yeo, 1684).

There is not a shred of evidence to suggest that any of the patentees had much interest in--or even saw much of--their holdings: John Yeo (sometimes spelled Yeow[7]), for example, was the Anglican rector of St. George's Parish; the church was at Michaelsville, close to the bay (on land now part of the Aberdeen Proving Ground), but the parish boundaries were drawn (according to a 1671 description) to include the Bynum Run valley, then "up Deer Creek to its head; thence...east to the Susquehanna River; down that river to its mouth."[8] Yeo is famous among Maryland historians for his scathing 1676 letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury in which he describes the "deplorable condition" of Maryland: "Here are ten or twelve counties, and in them at least 20,000 souls, and but three Protestant ministers of the Church of England....The Lord's Day is profaned, religion is despised, and all notorious vices are committed, so that it is becoming a Sodom of uncleanness and a pesthouse of iniquity."[9] It's not known if Yeo improved matters.

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St. George's boundaries, incidentally, mark the first known written reference to Deer Creek; the name appears again in the 1684 description for Mount Yeo: "lying...on the west side of the Susquehanna River beginning at a bounded birch, standing at the mouth of a creek called Deer Creek." Yeo presumably patented his 400 acres as a speculative venture.

Griffith, who also patented a 500-acre tract on the Susquehanna's other shore in present Cecil County, gave his Harford tract "the unintelligible name of 'Eightrupp';"[10] he is thought to have actually sailed up the Susquehanna and to have landed at the point where the metes and bounds for his patent begins: a historian noted in 1888 that "the beginning was at the mouth of the run which empties into the canal south...of Lapidum. The upper boundary was about opposite to the head of the lock at Lapidum." But "none of these lines, other than the one along the river were surveyed, as no one...had the temerity to tempt the silent forest by entering it. Griffith obtained his patent on September 26 but later lost it, as he failed to settle on the property."[11] Griffith apparently had had enough of Deer Creek for he moved to the colony's capital, St. Mary's City, where he died in 1666.

Griffith's estate inventory, one of the earliest in Maryland, describes him as being "late of Baltimore County" for Harford was then part of Baltimore County. His real estate consisted of "2 patents on land containing 1000 acres on the Susquehanna River;" his material goods were appraised at 10,023 pounds of tobacco: e.g., "4 old cows and 2 calves" were worth "2,200" and "1 fowling piece, 0600;" he also had "a parcel of books, 0080," which comprised what must have been among the first private libraries in America.[12] The patents' imprecise boundaries--an impreciseness which certainly implies imprecise knowledge of the area--may be best seen in Thomas Taylor's resurvey of Eightrupp: "his agent on checking up the survey, discovered that a large section had been inadvertently located in the River."[13]

Even as late as 1700 one William Lofton owned 250 acres of Eightrupp, "but he did not reside upon it."[14] However, "during the next fifty or sixty years, the country back from the river and up the Deer Creek gradually became settled."[15]

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## II. SETTLEMENT AND CONSOLIDATION, c.1740 to c.1820

Records are sketchy but it seems as if the first people documented to own land in--and live in--the Lower Deer Creek District include Daniel Johnson, a farmer, and William Perkins, a ferryman. While Johnson and Perkins rather quickly pass from the scene--yielding to members of the Stump, Silver, Hopkins, Rigbie, Worthington, Coale, Wilson, and Husband families--their chosen employments will control the economy of the district for a century. It is important to keep in mind that the district roughly forms a T shape; the strokes of the T are made by the Creek itself and the Susquehanna. This meant that the district's residents were able to enjoy diversified income of agriculture and industry: while steady prosperity for the many came from the land (corn, wheat, cattle) great wealth for the few came from the water, and fortunes were made by taming the creek's power for grist mills, iron furnaces, and flint mills and by dipping nets into the Susquehanna and hauling out seemingly incredible catches of herring and shad.

Lapidum, which lies on the patent Eightrupp, is, as John Smith found out in 1608, about at the head of navigation on the Susquehanna. It is also "the first level space, upon the [Susquehanna] river shore, suitable for a landing."[16] It is, thus, a logical place to expect early settlement.

In 1701 William Lofton, mentioned above, sold 68 acres of Eightrupp to Daniel Johnson; the metes and bounds description begins at the beginning of the tract and then goes "up the River to the first run, then running with the said run" goes inland. The run is now known as Herring Run (the inference is obvious) and the acreage took in what became the community of Lapidum. Johnson bought an additional 32 acres the following year. He had settled on Spesutia Island in the Chesapeake in the 1690s "but soon afterwards removed to the Susquehanna and settled upon the above described tract, near the ice houses [at]...Lapidum, where he engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat. He continued to reside here until his death," which occurred c.January 1, 1715, wrote historian A.P. Silver in 1888.[17] Johnson also had several head of livestock, as his estate inventory, on file at the Maryland Hall of Records, shows. In addition to 4,000 pounds of tobacco, 10 barrels of Indian corn, and 30 bushels of wheat,

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Johnson's farm had "4 Horses, 14 Steers, 7 Cows, 4 Calves and 1 Heifer, 9 Sheep, 42 young Hogs, and 27 Shoats." His farming tools included "one branding iron," a "cart and wheels," a "grubbing hoe," 8 other hoes, 2 axes, a gridstone, "1 Hand Mill," and "2 Horse Bells." There is virtually no furniture except for "1 small looking glass, 0.4.0," but he had "3 Old Books" worth 2 shillings; he also owned "½ doz. new pewter dishes, L1.6.0," "10 lbs old pewter, 0.5.0," and "3 sides of leather, 0.15.0;" in all his estate was assessed for L93.16.11½ of personal property.[18]

Johnson left his 100 acres ("where I now live and 2 plow horses called Robin and Buckwheat")[19] to his widow, Frances. Daughter Hannah would go on to lead an interesting life as the wife of frontiersman Thomas Cresap, see below.[20] The widowed Frances Johnson married Edward Harris in 1719[21], who repatented (in his own name) Johnson's acreage, discovering, in the process, that it contained 115--not 100--acres. Harris is thought to have established a ferry crossing on his shoreline property: when he died c.1724, he left the now twice-widowed Frances Johnson Harris "the plantation whereon he dwelt," called Harris' Landing.

At about this time a road was laid out northward from Baltimore to Pennsylvania. (It had to be "straightened and amended" by an act of the state legislature in 1791.[22]) It ran parallel to--and several miles inland from--the 17th century Post Road; south of Bel Air this new roadbed (roughly) forms the roadbed of present day U.S. Route 1; north of Bel Air it sequentially forms Maryland Route 22, Level Road, and Lapidum Road, the last of which dead-ends at the Susquehanna. Travelers on the Post Road were ferried across the Susquehanna at Susquehanna Lower Ferry (established c.1695; the towns on either bank are now Havre de Grace and Perryville); travelers on the "new" inland road would be ferried across at Harris's Ferry or Lapidum.

Ferries across the Susquehanna were much on peoples' minds in the early 18th century; in 1715 the colonial assembly passed an act to control runaway slaves and fleeing debtors, noting "whereas several ill-minded people inhabiting and residing at the Head of the Bay and Susquehanna River [have]...for some small advantage" helped runaways cross the river, it was enacted "that no person shall be allowed to transport any one, not having a pass or

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certificate from two justices over the said Susquehanna river."[23]

In 1727 Frances Harris's son-in-law, Thomas Cresap (born c.1700), and "a carpenter and boat-builder by trade"[24] gained control of the line after successfully petitioning "the worshipful justices of Cecil County" for permission to operate the ferry "from Octoraro Road to Harris' Landing."[25] Shortly thereafter Cresap abandoned boat building and ferry piloting for frontier fighting: by c.1730 he had moved farther north and was embroiled in Lord Baltimore's battles with the Penn family; by 1741 he had moved west to establish the settlement at Oldtown or Cresaptown on the Potomac in Allegheny County. But his ferry line continued; it was officially called Susquehanna Upper Ferry to distinguish it from Susquehanna Lower) in a 1731 petition to the assembly in Annapolis (to improve roads leading to it since "there is nothing but small paths by which to reach it."

A few years later the ferry line passed to William Perkins. Born near the Bay at the well-named Mosquito Creek in 1692[26], Perkins was a son of Richard Perkins, who by 1700 had purchased "about 300 acres of the Northern part of Eightrupp."[27] Richard died in 1705 leaving his estate to his three sons, William, Richard Jr., and Elisha. (Perkins's estate inventory shows goods worth L67.14.6 plus 5,728 pounds of tobacco; his largest single asset was "2 geldings, L8;" he also owned "2 old feather beds, L4" and "1 brass still about 17 gallons, 1.5.0."[28]) The sons had the Eightrupp tract repatented in 1732 and then divided; William received 121 acres near Herring Run. By 1735 William operated the crossing, then called Perkins Ferry; he diversified his interests and is known to have built a stone gristmill near the ferry landing; it is likely that the community's first warehouse (a replacement is known to have been built in 1772) was erected at this time.[29] William "was doubtless proprietor of the ferry in 1735....He continued to operate the ferry in connection with his agricultural pursuits until his death in 1760."[30] Nothing above ground remains of the ferry slip, mill, or warehouse, but their locations are known and archaeological potential seems great. (See Description, I-16; II-4; IV-1.)

County historian and farmer Samuel Mason (whose family would commission architect Walter Cope to design several superb country

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houses in the district in the late 19th century, e.g., I-78) wrote that "Reuben Perkins, his [William's] son, now fell heir to the enterprise, living in a stone house located a short distance above Dr. Virdin's dwelling. The road to this ferry descended the hill by the present [c.1940] lane and leaving it a short distance below the dwelling, following the ravine past the old spring house to the river bank. The name Perkins Ferry gradually gave way to Smith's Ferry as Thomas Smith succeeded Perkins in 1772 and probably lived in the same house....Thomas Smith built part of the late Dr. Virdin's residence and lived there until 1791 when he died."[31]

The Perkins-Smith house is thought to be the house now numbered 445 Quaker Bottom Road and called Eightrupp (I-16); it is a two-story, three-bay stuccoed stone bank house with an abundance of 18th century details including beaded door jambs, molded and pegged 6/6 window enframements, original one-room plan with enclosed winder stair beside massive fireplace, two-story, two-bay detached stone kitchen, etc.; the house was owned from 1877 to 1905 by historian A.P. Silver whose 1888 history of Lapidum is still useful and valid. The stone house built by Thomas Smith also stands; known as the Smith Ferry House it is a two-story, three-bay fieldstone dwelling; the Dr. Virdin referred to was William Virdin, a Harford County physician who purchased the house in 1856 and whose descendants lived in it until the 1930s. (See Description, I-10.)

Smith married Hannah Harris and their descendants would marry into most of the land-owning Deer Creek Valley families, forming a complex genealogical web. This and other similar (and often overlapping) webs are one of the district's many unifying forces. For example the Smiths' son Hugh would marry Mary Stump (died 1845), a daughter of Henry Stump (see below); they had twelve children, one of whom was Rachel Smith (1786-1873), who married twice (David Price who died in 1810, then William Wilson, who died in 1840): structures in the district built by or directly associated with Rachel Smith Price Wilson include Wilson's Mill and allied structures (I-83; II-2), the Judge John H. Price House (I-39), the Price-Archer House (I-74), Stafford (I-20), the Stump Cemetery (III-2), the Stump-Holloway House (I-24), the Isaac Wilson House (I-50), the Stump-Harlan House (I-35), the E.M. Allen House (I-65), Trap Church (III-10), and Indian Spring Farm (I-80). Similar lists

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could be compiled for virtually everyone else mentioned in this section.

Thus by the mid 18th century Perkins's or Smith's Ferry was a thriving little community. (The classically-derived name Lapidum, loosely "Place of Stones," dates to c.1840 and is attributed to Dr. Robert H. Archer, whose family will be discussed below.) The hamlet's ferry slip guaranteed a steady sequence of travelers, its location at the head of navigation made it a logical shipping point (hence its warehouse), and it had its own gristmill. Such a bustling, prosperous place would naturally prove attractive and would draw to it ambitious men and women from miles around.

And it did, most notably when the Stump arrived at the shores of the Susquehanna and Herring Run. The first was Henry Stump (1731-1814), younger son of Johann Stumpf, a native of Prussia who came to Philadelphia c.1720. Stumpf married the Philadelphian Mary Catherine Bakerin in 1726 and the couple migrated south, to Cecil County, Maryland, where they purchased a large tract of land at Stump Point (now Perry Point) near Perryville.[32] Stumpf died in 1747 with a relatively sizeable estate inventory of L903.13.6; this consisted of "household furniture, 71.18.4," "Grain, 95.7.8," two slaves worth together L13, "2 stills, 10," and "Liquor 21.2.6;" his "cash book, Debts, and Bonds" were worth 478.9.6.[33]

The year his father died, Henry Stump is said to have "removed...to the valley of Deer Creek,...where he purchased a farm."[34] This purchase does not appear in any land records but a 1750 purchase made by Henry's brother, John (1728-1797) does: he paid L90 "current money" for 200 acres of Durbin's Chance and Betty's Lot "in Deer Creek Forest;" the metes and bounds description makes it clear that the tracts border the creek.[35] In 1758 John sold the same 200 acres to Henry for L200; but Henry must have already been living in the Deer Creek Valley for in the deed he is described as being "of Baltimore [i.e. Harford] County" whereas brother John is "of Cecil County."[36] Henry made several other small land purchases in and around Lapidum: 150 acres for L25 in 1760, three adjacent parcels in 1771 (9 acres for L27, 22½ for L45, and 1 3/4 for L3), and 30 acres of Eightrupp ("adjacent the west side of the Susquehanna River near the mouth of a small run") from Reuben Perkins in 1772 for L108.[37] (Reuben Perkins, William's

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only son, was Henry Stump's brother-in-law; see below.[38]) Henry Stump also took out several small patents: 25 1/4 acres called Stump's Chance in 1756 and 16 3/4 acres of Addition to Eightrupp in 1773. Stump would continue to acquire land on the hills near Lapidum as well as along both the north and south banks of Deer Creek; his heirs would divide these lands, establish farms, and build several stone houses which are still extant (see below and Description I-16, I-24, I-35, I-44). Coincidentally (perhaps) it was at this time that the first known map with Deer Creek so labeled was published: it appeared in the August 1757 issue of The London Magazine or Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer.

Farming, however, was not Henry Stump's primary interest. Around 1760 he married Rachel Perkins, a daughter of William the ferryman, and moved to Perkins Ferry. Stump established a commercial fishery on the shores of the Susquehanna, "the first fishery of which we have any account in this vicinity," wrote A.P. Silver in 1888. This is seconded by 20th-century historian Samuel Mason: "Henry Stump...[made] the first attempt at fishing here on a large scale;" Mason added "this was exceedingly profitable to him."[39] Henry Stump's fisheries occupied him for the rest of his life: for example in 1796, at the age of 65, he took out a patent for "a small island in the Susquehanna River;" it was small (2 acres) and known as Rocky Island, its only possible use would have been as a fishing base.[40] Henry and Rachel Perkins Stump "lived in a house which stood about seventy-five yards from the river's edge," wrote Silver, implying that the house had been destroyed by 1888; any traces of it are unknown today (1992).[41]

The Susquehanna's teeming fish population had been long-famous before Stump arrived, even though he seems to have been the first to see and take advantage of the commercial possibilities. John Smith, on that epochal 1608 voyage of exploration, wrote of the "abundance of fish lying so thicke with their heads above the water...we attempted to catch them in frying pans...no more variety of small fish had any one of us seene in any place."[42] One would be tempted to dismiss Smith's report as public relations puffery had he not specifically mentioned "small fish," or, presumably, herring: that detail lends at least some verisimilitude to the description. The Susquehannock Indians, who inhabited what is now Harford County before Smith arrived, were evidently keen fishermen

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for in their 1652 treaty with the English, the Susquehannocks specifically reserved the right to fish along the Susquehanna's banks.[43]

Stump, and others who followed him in pursuit of herring and shad, grew rich and, as noted, his descendants used their inheritance to build a series of superb early federal era stone houses. Samuel Mason noted "in that part of Harford County...[near] Darlington...may be seen a number of large substantial stone houses and the observer may wonder as he looks at them, how mere farmers could afford to build such expensive luxurious dwellings. The answer is that they were built years ago on the proceeds of an immense fishing industry at Lapidum and not by farmers in any sense of the word."[44]

Other industries underwrote other stone houses in the Deer Creek Valley. Grist mills and iron furnaces, saw mills and flint mills all appeared in the valley in the mid 18th century, so many industrial sites, in fact, the Deer Creek resembled a mini Rhur. No single individual was more responsible for this industrial growth than Henry Stump's nephew, a man known as John Stump of Stafford. Nor would anyone profit more from the valley's federal-era industries than John Stump of Stafford; in fact some historians think that when he died in 1816 he "was probably the richest, as well as the leading, merchant of Maryland in his day."[45] It's difficult to prove such superlatives, since wealth, in 1816, was based on so many fluctuating variables. It is known, however, that when he died his estate was assessed for $27,640 worth of personal property, and for cash and securities valued (in 1816 figures) at $233,000 (There was also between 3,500 and 5,000 acres of Deer Creek Valley land; figures vary for he co-owned some land with various children, see below.) Collectable debts due the estate (not counting those called "desperate") totaled $109,000. He owned a warehouse in Alexandria as well as three houses and seven other buildings in Baltimore City including an "old brick warehouse" on the east side of Charles Street with a lot "extending to the Tidal Basin."[46]

Stump of Stafford (also called here John Stump III) was born in 1752, oldest of three sons born to Henry Stump's younger brother, John Stump II (1728-1797) and Hannah Husband Stump. Mrs.

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Stump's family, the Husbands, will be discussed below (see I-70, I-21; II-16). Hannah Husband Stump took pride in being a descendent of the 17th-century adventurer and cartographer Augustine Herman and the name Herman will frequently be given as a first name to her descendants: she had, for example, two contemporaneous Herman Stump grandsons, one born in 1794, another in 1798. John Stump II followed Henry to the Deer Creek Valley, but arrived considerably later than his fishing brother, and first appears in the land records in the 1790s. He bought several farms on the north bank of Deer Creek, adjacent to and just west of (that is, away from the Susquehanna) brother Henry's holdings. He died the following year with personal property worth L219; this was to be divided, with the farm and other assets, among his children, John III, Hannah, and Herman. There weren't a lot of assets but what there was varied: English, French, and Spanish currency, "12 Deer Skins," "sundry Carpenter's Tools in a hatbox," and "1 electrical machine, L15;" debts owed to Stump amounted to L7,292. In his will he freed "all my Negroes that are of twenty-one years;" those under twenty-one were "at the disposal of my Executor" but were to be freed upon reaching twenty-one.

By the time his father died, John Stump III was already well-launched on his financial career. His father didn't arrive in Harford County until the 1790s but the son is known to have been running a store in Lapidum by 1774 (see II-4). A century ago A.P. Silver found Stump's day book and quoted several excerpts from it in his 1888 history of Lapidum; the book's present whereabouts are unknown. Silver says that Stump's entries cover the period from June 21, 1774 to July 6, 1776; the store itself "belonged to Joseph and Elizabeth Husband, and was...built by William Husband as a warehouse." William Husband's daughter Hannah married John Stump II and William was, therefore, John III's grandfather; John's relationship to Joseph isn't clear, but, whatever it was, John's appearance in the store as a 20+-year-old clerk is certainly explainable. Stump "kept in stock rum, groceries, crockeryware. &c, but no dry goods appear. He also bought and sold a great deal of wheat and flax seed" shipping it on sloops from the Lapidum wharf. Stump, reports Silver (source unknown) "boarded with his uncle Henry Stump, who lived near by."[47] Stump eventually acquired ownership of the store/warehouse.

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He also acquired ownership of a good deal of real estate. Around 1780 he began buying land along Deer Creek just west of his uncle's holdings. His first appearance in the county land records is a sensational one: on April 19, 1782, he paid "Thomas Harrison of Baltimore Town, Gentleman" the sum of "L38,000 Continental Current Money" for 1,000 acres of the tract Line's Tents and 600 acres of Line's Addition, both tracts sprawl over both banks of Deer Creek, a few hundred yards upstream from the Susquehanna.[48] He also patented a few tracts, such as Stump's Hope (originally Rigbie's Hope, 345½ acres) in 1797 and Stump's Prospect (1,015 acres in 1812). His acreage would eventually extend west, in nearly unbroken fashion, about five miles along the north bank of the creek, to the site of the present Indian Spring Farm (see I-80) and the James Silver and Neilson houses (I-64, I-81), roughly the western extreme of the Historic District; it also spilled over onto the south bank to include the mill and several hundred other acres at Rock Run (I-28; II-8). In 1798 his taxable property in the Deer Creek Lower Hundred alone covered 1,553 acres; he also owned in 1798 approximately 1,500 acres in Spesutia Lower Hundred (near the Bay around Swan Creek) and, jointly with his Uncle Henry, 459 acres in Susquehanna Hundred, which included Lapidum and the newly established town of Havre de Grace. He wasn't finished buying land, however, for around 1810 he purchased the 800-acre, Chesapeake-fronting tract Oakington, about which more later.

Stump saw that those who had harnessed Deer Creek's power were growing rich from grinding grain. He also saw that beginning around 1750 a few men had discovered that the creek is a good source of bog ore or limonite; some of these beds were "several inches in thickness and were sometimes used by the early [18th century] iron workers as a partial source of iron;[49]" he deduced that if he could obtain a monopoly on the valley's mills, forges, and furnaces, he would grow very rich indeed.

In so doing he put himself among the first in Maryland to engage in ironmaking. A report prepared by the Maryland Geological Survey notes that "the first large-scale successful ironmaking operation in the state was Principio Furnace, located in Cecil County, which was founded in 1720."[50] Stump knew well the works at Principio, as will be discussed below.

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Stump bought the iron forge at Stafford (II-6) before 1780; the forge had been established by George Rock, who built what would be "the first of seven furnaces [and forges] on lower Deer Creek...about 1749," after he "took out a writ of ad quod damnum for 100 acres on the creek in 1748," according to Maryland mill authority John McGrain. The forge passed to Stephen Onion, "former manager of Principio Furnace." (Onion immigrated to Maryland from Staffordshire, England, and his native county is thought to be the source of the name "Stafford" in Harford County, Maryland.) In 1750 it was sold to Thomas White, one of colonial Maryland and Pennsylvania's great land-owners (a daughter built the house Sophia's Dairy, National Register; a son was the first bishop of the newly organized, post-revolutionary Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States). White's Stafford papers (1762 to 1778) are in the Historical Society of Philadelphia. In 1779 the forge was described as being "directly below the Smith House [i.e., Stafford, I-20, then owned by Stump descendent Coleman Smith]."[51] Stump rebuilt the old Rock-Onion-White forge and added a grist mill (c.1780), saw mill, furnace, flint mill, and warehouse, all of stone. (These all appear, with a blacksmith shop, under Stump's name in the 1798 tax list when his Stafford property was assessed at $23,649.36).

To consolidate his control in the district, in 1794 Stump purchased the Cumberland Forge property (II-1); this was a forge mill complex established by Nathan Rigbie, John Hall, and Jacob Giles c.1750, after they took out a writ (on May 10, 1749) of ad quod damnum for 100 acres "on the north bank of Deer Creek one-half mile above Elbow Branch" and virtually contiguous to the Stafford lands. Giles (whose home was the estate Mount Pleasant, near Havre de Grace) bought out his partners in 1756; in 1775 he leased the property "the Forge Mill on Deer Creek called Cumberland Forge, together with the corn mill, saw mill, coal house, stables, dwelling houses, smith, and shop," 13 slaves, and "the schooner called the Chatham, Burthen about eighty tons" to a partnership formed by his son Jacob Jr. and William Smith. Annual rent was "300 pounds current passing money of Maryland or Pennsylvania." When Jacob Sr. died in 1784, his estate fell into disarray; in his Last Will and Testament he expressed his anger at the "copartnership of my son Jacob Giles...and William Smith" who had paid "the rents at Cumberland Forge...in continental money...in

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place of paying me in gold;" he also complained about the "extravagant charges they have made." Confusion and bickering dragged on until Stump of Stafford bought the Cumberland property (for "L1200 specie") and meshed the operation into his huge Stafford industrial complex. Stump "obtained its [Cumberland Forge's] pig iron at some other point. It was unloaded at Lapidum and conveyed by ox teams up the hill past Dr. Virdin's dwelling...and then probably down Elbow Branch to the ford at Stafford and up...and down again to the Cumberland Forge."[52]

The strategically important site on the south bank of Deer Creek, where the creek merges with the Susquehanna, had been tapped as a source of wealth by 1760; in that year Nathaniel Giles (a son of Cumberland's Jacob Giles Sr., built a gristmill here on part of the vast Land of Promise tract. (For the house Land of Promise, see I-87.) Stump of Stafford bought the site in 1794 and built the present mill (II-8) and miller's house (I-13) that year. In 1801 he entered into a partnership agreement with John Carter and sold the latter, for L1,500, "half-interest" in "one lot where the mill called Rock Run now stands, including the mill and dam." This wasn't altogether altruistic on Stump's part since, in so doing, he was looking out for his family: Carter had married Rachel Harlan (sister-in-law of Esther Stump Harlan, see I-35) and he himself was a son of John and Hannah Stump Carter. (Hannah, born 1772, and Esther, born 1774, Stump were daughters of Henry Stump, John Stump of Stafford's uncle.[53]) Carter and his wife then built the superb stone Carter-Archer House (I-28; datestone "J R C 1804") overlooking the mill. Stump's mill is a three-story, three-bay stone structure imposing in size and remarkably stylish in detail (note the stone lintels with their keystones, a refinement rare in Harford County's domestic architecture at the time and unprecedented in its industrial buildings). Carter died in 1805; his son, Samuel, sold the property back to Stump in 1808. Stump also established a tanyard at Rock Run and, taking advantage of the site's river frontage, established a shipping company here; according to John McGrain, Stump's "schooners Swallow and Elk traded with the West Indies, shipping out tobacco, wheat, and corn in exchange for molasses, sugar, spice, and rum."[54]

Columbia Mill (II-5) was on the creek between Cumberland and Stafford. The 7½-acre property was bought in 1776 by John Rodgers,

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ferryboat captain and proprietor of Rodgers Tavern in Cecil County, and partner Arthur McCann; their deed mentions "a water grist mill, saw mill, Dwelling House and outhouses." Rodgers and McCann rebuilt the grist mill and had it open for business in March 1779.[55] The partners fell into disagreement, taking out "will not be responsible for debts" notices in the local newspapers in 1780; the site was purchased by William Smith, late of Cumberland Forge, in 1791; advertised in the Maryland Journal of June 4, 1794 as a "stone structure 60 x 36, lately rebuilt," the mill was sold to John Stump of Stafford in 1797.

Thus by the 1790s Stump had put together a contiguous series of industrial complexes, which stretched along, in unbroken fashion, for two miles along Deer Creek. All his property, recall, stretched along the creek for about five miles; much of this other acreage was planted in wheat and corn. He imported some of his pig iron from elsewhere (possibly at family land in Cecil County, near the Principio Iron Works), unloaded it at family-owned docks at Lapidum, hauled it across lands owned by him or by his uncle Henry Stump, and at forges at Stafford, Cumberland, and Columbia, had his blacksmiths fashion it into finished products; at the same time at his furnaces he would take Deer Creek bog iron or limonite and purify it into pig iron, to supplement "imported" ore and to help feed the forges. His gristmill, simultaneously, were grinding grain grown by him (or tenant farmers) on the fields he had cleared on his five miles of Deer Creek Valley land.

Stump, by the 1790s, had grown to be "the richest man, in relative terms, who ever lived in Harford County."[56] In additional to his industrial properties, he built and owned workers' houses, stores, and even a post office at what was the privately-owned village of Stafford, making the place "a point where an immense amount of business, in milling and store-keeping, was transacted."[57] In creating the Stafford village, he was in the mainstream of late-18th-century industrialism in Maryland for "a major feature of all these large scale furnaces was the existence of a 'company town'"[58] It is interesting that at Rock Run (with its mill and docks for sea-going schooners) and at Stafford John Stump created towns to rival--and which eventually surpassed--the earlier industrial and shipping center, Lapidum, a center that had been created by his Uncle Henry Stump and Henry's in-laws, the

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Perkinses; recall, too, that young Stump had learned the rudiments of commerce while clerking in his Uncle henry's Lapidum store.

Lapidum's demise in the 1790s (and Stafford's concurrent rise) may explain why Henry Stump retired from the mercantile and fishing worlds at about that time; in 1793 he bought 222 acres from his nephew Stump of Stafford for "500 pounds current money of Maryland;" the land is adjacent and immediately east of Elbow Branch. This is an extremely hilly site (in several places the land drops down 300 feet in as many yards and in 1879 a writer commented on the romantic nature of the landscape here--"so rough and rugged"[59]); Stump cleared the center of the tract (described as "smiling fields of rich verdure," in 1879) and built a stone dwelling on it (I-44). He also established, on land about 500 yards west of the house, the Stump Cemetery (III-2), one of the oldest and largest private cemeteries in Maryland. (The later history of the house is discussed below.) Henry Stump died in his new stone house in 1814; his estate inventory is missing but an Additional Inventory was made on January 2, 1817, and includes items such as "1 French Clock, $10," "6 silver table spoons, $16," and "1 umbrella, $1." He comes across in his Last Will and Testament as an embittered man; perhaps this bitterness was caused by nephew's eclipse of uncle in influence and affluence.

Up to this point, Stump of Stafford is known to have lived unpretentiously, spending his profits on income-producing structures rather than on fine residences. For example, the 1798 tax list shows him living at Stafford in a "24 x 20, two-story wood house;" there were several more substantial structures at Stafford (e.g., a meat house, a gristmill ["32 x 44"], and a store house ["28 x 30"], all of stone) but these structures were built to make money, not eat it up.

Perhaps in his later years he or his wife mellowed. (He had married Cassandra Wilson in 1779; she was a daughter of Priscilla and Henry Wilson--known as the "Fighting Quaker"--and a granddaughter of William Wilson, died 1753, the noted silversmith in Abingdon; one of William Wilson's grandsons, Dr. Joshua Wilson, built the stone house Woodside, National Register.) By the time federal taxmen came through the county in 1814 the frame house at Stafford had been replaced by a "Dwelling house, stone, 45' by

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28',' measurements which exactly match those of the extant house Stafford (I-20).

At virtually the same time, c.1800, Stump of Stafford's first cousin, William Stump (1764-1831), eldest son of Henry Stump, was building what is now called the Stump-Holloway House (I-24). William had slowly put together a 250-acre farm made up of tracts purchased from his father. The first such transaction occurred on November 17, 1796 when Henry sold William (for L720 "specie") 144 acres of Mount Yeo. (Henry and William are both dismissed as "Yeoman" in the deed while contemporary deeds were referring to Stump of Stafford as "Gentleman.") William's land is adjacent the Stafford property to the north and in that 1796 deed Stump of Stafford reserves the right to take water "through the present Race to his Meadow as Usual, with the privilege of mending the Race and Dam when required."[60] Stump of Stafford was always thinking. (An adjoining tract was acquired by William's sister Mary, died 1845, and her husband Hugh Smith, a son of the Lapidum ferry captain). Known as "a practical farmer, of great energy and industry," William Stump also "several [other] fine properties in the county" as well as "a large body of land in the new State of Ohio, to which State he made two visits on horseback, which at the time was looked upon as a great journey." William Stump and his wife, nee Duckett Cooper, built their new house "fronting the present highway from Darlington to Stafford."[61]

The two Stump houses--Stafford and the Stump-Holloway House--and the contemporary Carter-Archer House at Rock Run are strikingly similar: they are all five-bay, two-story, gable-roofed structures with double hung 6/6 windows, and center hall plans; in addition, all have central entrances sheltered beneath locally rare cantilevered entrance hoods. Thus they are very much products of their era, the federal period. In addition, they exhibit perhaps the finest masonry construction in northeast Maryland. The Stump-Holloway House's stone construction was praised as long ago as 1879 in the county newspaper, The AEgis: the mason "took unusual pains...he selected the corners and frontings with extreme care and arranged the stone in front so that each row, whether wide or narrow, was continued exactly the same width entirely across from corner to corner, giving it a very handsome appearance, competing in that respect with the dressed granite fronts of the present

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day." Similar workmanship may be seen at Stafford and Rock Run, both of which have coursed granite on their main facades and more random stone placement on their sides. Stafford, in addition, boasts apex pointing on the main facades, as does the Stump-Holloway House, a refinement known to exist in Harford County only at the brick Colonel John Streett House (c.1815, National Register). Interior woodwork at all three houses is similarly elegant and--just as importantly--strikingly similar: the main stairs at all three houses have shadow rails, identical scrolled step ends, and (at Stafford and Rock Run) clustered newel posts.

Documentation exists only for the Stump-Holloway House; in 1879 Dr. William Stump Forwood, a grandson of William and Duckett Stump, wrote that his grandparent's place had been built "in or about the year 1800....[by] a celebrated stone mason of his day, by the name of David Hopkins, and Englishman, we believe."[62] Timing, locally unusual construction details, family relationships, and overall excellence would suggest that Hopkins also worked on the other two houses. Hopkins is associated with several other structures throughout the district. He is known to have built the D.H. Springhouse (I-34) in 1816 on Sandy Hook Road at the extreme western end of the Lower Creek Valley Historic District for farmer (and several times a Stump in-law) William Smithson. (It is signed and the D and the H in the springhouse's name represent David Hopkins.) He is also known to have built a stone residence (I-48) for Smithson, c.1819 (the house was destroyed c.1850 but the stone mounting block and front porch steps, scrolled and incised with "1819 D H," still exist).

The small, two-story stone shop and schoolhouse at the Jeremiah Harlan House (III-4) is another likely candidate for Hopkins attribution: its stonework is far superior than one would expect on a purely utilitarian structure (finer indeed than is seen on the unprepossessing main residence, built of stone, on the farm); Harlan is known to have been deeply interested in education; the structure boasts another of the locally rare cantilevered entrance hoods; it is partially signed ("1819"); and in 1800 Harlan had married Esther Stump, daughter of Henry Stump and sister of William Stump, the latter man known to have employed Hopkins c.1800. Finally, the quality of the masonry and many interior details at Wakefield (or Deerfield; I-31) built in 1807 (datestone)

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suggest Hopkins but lack of other evidence makes attribution risky.

The Stumps didn't have the only mills in the district in the 18th century for three other grist mills in the Lower Deer Creek Historic District are documented to that time. The three-bay stone Wilson's Mill (II-2) was built by Nathan Rigbie on land he inherited from his father, Nathaniel (died 1752); it is about 1 3/4 miles up the creek from Stafford; in 1812 Nathan Rigbie's grandson sold the mill and 50 acres to Reuben Stump, a son of Henry; in 1821 Stump sold it to his niece Rachel Smith Price Wilson. Born Rachel Smith, 1786-1873, her mother was Mary Stump, Reuben's sister, and her father was Hugh Smith, son of the Lapidum ferryman, Thomas Smith; her first husband, David Price, died in 1810; her second husband was William Wilson, 1787-1840. She probably then built the stone miller's house and stone mill worker's house; all structures are still standing and remained in the Wilson family until 1931. Noble's Mill (II-15), located about 1 3/4 miles up the creek from Wilson's Mill, was built before the Revolution by the Gover family; the present, replacement mill dates to 1854 and was built by Gerard Gover, whose miller, Benjamin Noble, purchased it in 1869. Finally, about 1 3/4 miles up the creek from Noble's Mill, is the site of Priest Neale's Mill (II-3; National Register). Built by Bennett Neale, S.J., c.1750, to support his Roman Catholic missionary work, the mill was abandoned shortly after the Revolution when the 1st amendment to the Constitution guaranteed freedom of religion and made such missions unnecessary. Priest Neale's Account Book is on file at the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

Priest Neale's mill leads to a discussion of a few important religious and ethnic exceptions to the Historic District's early settlers. Most of the white men and women discussed were Anglo-Saxon in background and Protestant--Quaker, Anglican, Presbyterian--in their faith. (If they were religious at all; the Germanic Stumps, for instance, seem to have been oblivious to spiritual matters.) In 1714 Benjamin Wheeler, a leading member of the colony's Catholic elite, moved to Harford County from Southern Maryland, where his forbears had been prominent landowners since 1650. (John Wheeler, born c.1630, Benjamin's grandfather, was a foreman of the Grand Jury of Charles County and a member of the Maryland Assembly.) In 1714 Wheeler patented a 1,000-acre tract

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called Wheeler's and Clark's Contrivance near modern Hickory in central Harford County; in 1717 he patented another 1,000 acres on the south side of Deer Creek and called the land The Three Sisters; in 1723 he added 235 acres of Benjamin's Camp and 110 acres of "Mayden's [sic] Meadows" to his holdings. He is said to have lived near present day Kalmia--near sites I-4 and I-18--in a house, no longer standing, called Goat Hill; when he died in October 1741, he owned 2,215 acres, which he left to his widow, Elizabeth, for life, and which, on her death, would be divided among their nine children; he left a cash legacy of L5 "unto the clergy that Buries me, being a Roman Catholic."[63] (See also St. Omer's Farm, I-30.)

Ignatius Wheeler, born in 1716 and one of Benjamin's five sons, received an uncertain amount of Harford land when his parents' estate was divided. (It's not clear how much of the Wheeler's and Clark's Contrivance land, for example, Benjamin finally acquired; it is known, however, that he patented four tracts totalling about 700 acres in his own name.) Himself the father of six children, Ignatius Wheeler died in 1786 he willed to his oldest son, Ignatius Loyola Wheeler, "all patent lands on the North side of Deer Creek." (There were also colonial-era Ignatius Wheelers back in Southern Maryland; in Charles County alone one Ignatius Wheeler died in 1699; another in 1769.)

Ignatius Loyola Wheeler was born in 1744 and that event is traditionally said to have taken place in the house Deer Park (I-3), a frame structure that "commands of clear view of the Deer Creek Valley;"[64] H.C. Forman repeated the tradition that Deer Park was I.L. Wheeler's birthplace in his 1931 book, Old Manor Houses of Maryland.[65] If Deer Park does indeed antedate 1744, it is unlikely that the entire house does; it is far likelier that the original Wheeler house consisted of the two rooms that make up the eastern section of the present 46' by 30' frame mansion, i.e., the present parlor and library. These rooms have back-to-back corner fireplaces, and are, possibly, original to before 1744. It would, however, be highly surprising if the extant house, with its center stairhall plan and two rooms to each side, is that early. Instead, it almost assuredly date's to the time of Deer Park's most prominent owner, Ignatius Loyola Wheeler.

Ignatius Loyola Wheeler, according to Edward C. Papenfuse et

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al.'s Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789, served in the lower house of the Maryland legislature from 1782 to 1788. He was busy while in the legislature and assiduously improved his Deer Park estate: in 1783 taxmen assessed him for a net worth of L1,499, made up of 827 acres of Deer Creek Valley land, 33 slaves, and 16 ounces of plate; he bought 916 acres of confiscated Tory lands in the 1785-89 period and had Deer Park resurveyed in 1786 and in 1793. (Both times it was found to contain 1,717 acres.) He patented a further 1,160 acres (which he called Bell Farm) in 1788. When he died at Deer Park in 1793 he was worth L6,953, wealth derived from 47 slaves, 3,020 acres of land, and L9 of plate.[66] It seems highly probably that this man, so clearly eager to add to his inherited acreage, would have added high-style Georgian flourishes to the older house, flourishes which include the magnificent open string stair (with its turned balusters, panelled underside, and scroll step ends), modillion cornices, classically-proportioned wainscotting, and (in the main parlor) built-in arched corner cupboard with pilasters and keystone.

These details (and much other original material such as floors, walls, and hardware) are still present at Deer Park; the house's exterior, however, was remodeled in the post World War II period, a remodelling that deprived the house of its most notable feature, its massive, double exterior end chimneys. Photographed c.1930 by Forman, Deer Park closely resembled, in frame construction, double chimneys, and fenestration, several extant period houses in Charles County such as the so-called Chimney House in Port Tobacco (c.1766), Society Hill, and The Retreat. Deer Park was, however, virtually without precedent in Harford County and its locally unusual appearance may be safely attributed to the Wheelers' Southern Maryland associations.

The Wheelers, as noted, differed from most of the Deer Creek Valley's other early settlers in being Roman Catholic. The family was, in fact, an integral cog in Maryland's closely-knit upper class Catholic aristocracy. A late-19th-century Wheeler descendent, Michael Jenkins of Baltimore, has written that Ignatius Loyola Wheeler's wife, for example, was Henrietta Maria Neale, a daughter of the James Neale who was privy chancellor of the colony in 1747, and a descendent of the James and Henrietta Maria Neale

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who were legendarily close to the Stuart court.[67]

Ignatius Loyola Wheeler played a leading role in Harford County during the era of the American Revolution. He subscribed to the Association of Freemen of Maryland and in 1775 represented the county in the convention in Annapolis convened to create a new post-colonial government. During the war itself he was a lieutenant in the American forces. In 1786, Wheeler was one of a group of Harford County catholics who established St. Ignatius church near Hickory (National Register). Jesuits had owned the Hickory site since 1779 but had to wait until American independence brought religious freedom before they built a place of worship. Of these ecclesiastical pioneers none was more important that Wheeler, a man deemed "largely responsible for it [St. Ignatius's] founding."[68] He hired the construction crew for the new church and purportedly agreed to pay their wages and all other building costs. He died before the church was finished, but he was remembered and honored when the new building was dedicated and christened "in honor of Col. Ignatius Wheeler's patron saint."[69] St. Ignatius church is the oldest Roman Catholic church in the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

The 1798 tax list, compiled after I.L. Wheeler's death, assessed his widow, Henrietta Maria Wheeler, for 3,277 acres of land in Deer Creek Middle Hundred; the land was improved by a two-story frame house whose dimensions (30' by 46') are identical to those of the extant structure. Virtually the only woman cited in the county in the 1798 tax list, Henrietta Wheeler's exalted status was underlined in 1800. That year the county government decided to build a new road from Bel Air, the county seat, across Deer Creek to Peach Bottom, Pennsylvania. The plat for the right-of-way, on file in the county's land records, indicated 10 landmarks, 10 features that were so well known the construction crew couldn't miss them: of these 10, one was "the corner of Deer Park;" another was "Mrs. Wheeler's House." "Deer Park" is labeled on the 1858 Jennings & Herrick map of the county, one of only three houses in the county to be honored by being specifically named. (The others are Sophia's Dairy, which is called "Dairy Farm," and Oakington.)

Many sources maintain that the Wheelers held church services in Deer Park prior to the American Revolution, but this tradition

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lacks firm documentation. The anti-catholic sentiment that could have forced the Wheelers to worship secretly, however, is well documented. Maryland, settled by Catholics in the 1630s, was, a century later caught up in the anti-catholicism rampant throughout the British Empire. William and Mary's 1688 "Glorious Revolution" ushered in a period of fierce anti-Catholic laws; Queen Anne modified most of these promulgations: for instance, instead of banning catholic services altogether, Queen Anne allowed catholics to celebrate the mass but only in services held in private houses. Exceptionally wealthy catholics--such as Maryland's Carroll family--built chapels onto their dwellings; most, however, had to depend on circuit-riding priests who established bases in the countryside from which they would trek from house to house to celebrate mass in the parlors of the faithful.

It is possible that priests did conduct services in Deer Park; if so, the celebrants almost certainly would have come the Wheelers from a 1½-story, stuccoed stone structure called Priest Neale's Mass House, a missionary outpost (the Mission of Saint Joseph of Paradise Plantation) established c.1743 by John Digges, S.J., on a hilltop overlooking Deer Creek, about two miles downstream from Deer Park. (Priest Neale's Mass House is already listed in the National Register.) Digges and Bennett Neale "had been sent to St. Omer's in French Flanders for their preparatory schooling, as was the custom with well-to-do [American] Catholic families."[70] (One of Benjamin Wheeler's Harford County patents was called St. Omer's--100 acres in 1738; for St. Omer's Farm see I-30; a small creek, called Saint Omer's Branch, flows through what was Wheeler land to empty into Deer Creek at Sandy Hook, near Deer Park.) While studying in Europe, Digges met another young Maryland Catholic student, Bennett Neale (born 1709). Neale, like Henrietta Maria Wheeler, was a descendent of James Neale, created Lord of Wollastan Manor (a 2,000-acre tract in Charles County, Maryland) in 1642.

Digges and Neale returned to Maryland in 1742; the former went to the banks of Deer Creek, the latter to the mission at Old Bohemia on the Eastern Shore. Digges died in 1746, willing the Deer Creek property to his friend Neale, who would keep the mission going until he retired in 1773. As mentioned above, to provide an economic base for the mission, Neale built a grist mill; he built it on land he purchased in his own name in 1750--a long, narrow,

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18-acre strip of land on the north bank of Deer Creek. Maryland mill historian John McGrain has concluded that Neale's mill was "the first mill in the region."[71] Traces of the mill and millrace were visible as recently as the 1940s; the "mass house," a uniquely important structure in American architectural and religious history, still stands, largely intact.

Neale and Digges had been educated in France and, according to the National Register, their "mass house" has "a more than passing resemblance to a French farm cottage;" the Wheelers had named a small stream on their property St. Omer's to honor the school in French Flanders where so many colonial-era American Catholics received their education. This all leads to discussion of what may be Deer Creek Valley's most interesting settler, Angus Greme. In the spring of 1781 a contingent of Lafayette's French troops, marching south (eventually arriving at Yorktown) crossed the Susquehanna at Bald Friar. (The larger army crossed at Lapidum, ferried by Thomas Smith [see I-10] and "among the certificates issued for the use of boats, etc.,...are the following 'To Thomas Smith, of Harford, for his flat [boat] 8 days at 3 shillings."[72]) The Bald Friar group camped at the ancient Rigbie House and then marched south to join the bulk of the army which was marching along the Post Road. Two of the officers were "Lieut.-Colonel Jean Joseph Gimat, personal aide to the Marquis, and one Angus Greme, a captain....[W]hen they reached the high hill overlooking Deer Creek, on the north side, these two Frenchmen, who were close friends, became so enamored with the view they beheld as they looked across the valley towards Thomas' Run, that they immediately determined to buy the property and settle there...when the war should be over"[73] and "end their days in happiness."[74]

What's astonishing is that they more or less carried out this romantic, impromptu plan. Greme returned to Harford County and began buying land at the precise spot he and Gimat (correctly de Gimat) had so admired, eventually ending up with 800 acres adjacent and immediately west of Priest Neale's Mass House and immediately across Deer Creek from Stump of Stafford's Stump's Prospect, the modern Indian Spring Farm (I-80).[75] Funds were "furnished by Col. Gimat, who was the wealthy member of the friendly partnership."[76] The house they built, called Maiden's Bower (I-12), is a two-story, stuccoed stone structure originally crowned with a hipped roof

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resembling, in its massing, a vernacular dwelling of rural France: 18th-century hipped roofs are very rare in Harford County (where gables predominate) and in fact only appear on buildings with documented French connections: Maiden's Bower was a somewhat larger version of the hipped-roof "Mass House" and also resembled Bon Air (National Register, built c.1793 by the Frenchman Claude Francois Frederick de la Porte) and what has been described as a "creole cottage" in Havre de Grace built c.1801 by Jean Baptiste Aveilhe, a refugee from revolution-torn Santo Domingo.[77]

Greme took up farming and American citizenship but de Gimat remained a Frenchman and a career soldier; accordingly he was ordered back to Revolutionary France; he was then shipped with "the French army to Santo Domingo and was killed"[78] c.1796. The men had finished their work on the house, however, for it clearly shows up under Greme's name (with 860 acres) in the 1798 tax list as a two-story, 30-foot-square stone house. (The tax assessors couldn't quite grasp Greme, however, and listed him as Angus Graham.) Greme died two years later; he is buried in the graveyard at the nearby Trap Church (III-10); his tombstone reads

ANGUS GREME
Captain in the French Army Under
Lafayette in the American Revolution
DIED JUNE 11th 1800
Aged 50 Years

Greme's estate inventory is unusual for Harford County. Of his assets of $1,192.37, his "wearing apparel" was valued at $50 (a high percentage of net worth) and he had $400 in cash--left over from de Gimat? Most of the rest of his assets consisted of two slaves ($366) and silver ($102). (His assets would have been enlarged considerably if he had collected debts owned him by "two men in Martinique," one for L175, the other for L2,272.) Whatever amite existed between the two soldiers then exploded in Gallic legal battles between Greme's appointed heirs in Maryland and de Gimat's back in Bordeaux; final disposition was not made until 1822 and in that year the Deer Creek chateau and acreage were sold to Harford County attorney and U.S. Congressman Stephenson Archer.

Archer (1786-1848) was a brother of Rock Run's Dr. John Archer

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II (see I-28; II-8) and had inherited his family's Medical Hall (National Register) property, which than bordered Maiden's Bower to the south. After receiving his BA from Princeton (1805) Archer read law in Bel Air and Annapolis; admitted to the Harford County Bar, he was elected to the state legislature in 1809; in 1811 he was elected to Congress; re-elected continuously until 1817 when President Madison appointed him Judge of the new Mississippi Territory but "in less than a year, however, he gave up his position and returned to Maryland. In 1819 he was, for the fourth time, elected to Congress."[79] In 1824 he was appointed Chief Judge of the circuit that then included Baltimore City, Baltimore County, and Harford County; he remained on the bench until 1844, "when he was appointed by Governor Pratt, Chief Justice of the State....he died on the 26th of June 1848...at his home 'Medical Hall'....Some years before his death the degree of LlD was conferred on him by his alma mater."[80] Archer and his heirs altered the hipped roof to its present gable configuration and somewhat enlarged Greme/de Gimat's dwelling, but the original 18th-century neo-French chateau is clearly evident in the extant building; Archer's alterations, completed by the mid 19th century, are in themselves within the district's period of significance and he himself was clearly an important figure in Harford County history.

A few other families must be mentioned to complete the picture of 18th-century Deer Creek. Most of these settlers were drawn to the valley for the same reason the Stumps were--to make money from the creek's industrial potential. Geographically, Benjamin Wheeler approached the Deer Creek Valley in a route that was perpendicular to that taken by the Stumps: the Stumps came from the east, from their base in Cecil County while Wheeler came from the south, suggesting that he sailed up the Bay, landed at the then-flourishing port of Joppa, and headed inland. Wheeler wasn't the only Tidewater Marylander to acquire, in the mid 18th century, lands in the wild Deer Creek Valley. While Wheeler seems to have actually used his upland holdings, other owners seem to have viewed valley acreage as speculative ventures. A listing of the most notable of these absentee owners would include members of the Hall family. The first Halls in Maryland were Roman Catholic and settled in St. Mary's County in the 1630s and '40s but, according to a reliable family history, "some of the later generations became members of the Church of England and removed [themselves] from St.

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Mary's."[81] One of these restless men was John Hall (1658- 1737), a property-owner at the head of the Bush River in Harford's Tidewater by the 1690s. The Halls would confine most of their activities to the Tidewater, and three 18th-century Hall houses, all near the head of the Bush River, are listed in the National Register, i.e., Sophia's Dairy, the Griffith-Wright House [or Cranberry], and Poplar Hill. Hall did indulge in inland speculation, however, and when he died he willed 1,000 acres of his patent Jericho (I-20) to his son Parker Hall (born 1707); the land is on the south bank of Deer Creek near the present path of Cool Spring Road; it would, however, remain unimproved for another generation or two as the Halls remained Tidewater-oriented until after the Revolution. (See also I-15.)

Also in the middle of the 18th century, about the time Henry Stump was buying his first Deer Creek lands, and about the time Frs. Neale and Digges were establishing the Mission of Saint Joseph, members of the Husband family acquired most of the 1,000-acre patent Bachelor's Good Luck; Enoch Spinks was the tract's original patentee, but nothing whatever is known of him; the patent spreads across both banks of Deer Creek and takes in most of the present day tributaries Mill Brook, Graveyard Creek, and Holland's and Hopkins branches. Little known today, in the 18th century the Husbands were among America's industrial elite. They were also powerful enough in the Deer Creek Valley to hold their own against Stump of Stafford for the Bachelor's Good Luck tract of the Husbands formed the only break in Stump's north-bank fiefdom. (The Husbands did, however, release much of the land on the north bank of the creek to members of the Hopkins family and the c.1730 Hopkins-Hall House [I-1] while much-altered may be the oldest structure in the historic district.) William Husband was born on Maryland's Eastern Shore in 1707 and grew rich "in the manufacture of iron and in milling;" his son Herman moved to North Carolina and "became engaged in the manufacture of iron and flint grinding;" another branch prospered thanks to "the manufacture of Husband's magnesia in Philadelphia."[82]

In Harford County, generation after generation of Husbands owned and prospered from Deer Creek Valley industries, the end not coming until the 1920s (see II-16; I-49). Inheriting the Bachelor's Good Luck tract, Joseph and Mary Husband began the stone

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house called Lansdowne (I-70) in 1770 as a datestone attests. Joshua Husband inherited the western section of the property around 1800; he is thought to have been a miller; he is known to have been a tanner for on Christmas Day 1801 he and neighbor John Wilson signed an agreement guaranteeing Husband "full and absolute right" to use "the stream of water which is at this time used at the house and Tanyard of said Husband situated on a tract of land called Bachelor's Good Luck, which stream rises on a tract called Windmill Hill." (For Windmill Hill or the Peter Jay House, see I-84.) The Husband house and tanyard are clearly marked on an 1835 map of the Deer Creek Valley and are located on the site of the c.1800 house; the house, now called Woodlawn (I-21), probably incorporates portions of an early 18th century house in its fabric but its present appearance is virtually entirely a product of the federal era; the superb brick structure resembles, in massing and detail, the contemporary stone Carter house at Rock Run (built by John Stump of Stafford's business partner and later acquired by Stump) as well as the old Stump house at Perry Point (originally Stump Point) in Cecil County. John Stump II (died 1797) had married Hannah Husband and the similarities in design among the three dwellings (as well as the self-evident high quality of their workmanship) may well be a result of these Stump-Husband family connections.

Joshua Husband had married Margaret Jewett and the eastern (and larger) portion of Bachelor's Good Luck passed to her kinsmen. Shortly after the turn of the 19th century, the larger section of the tract with the stone Husband house had been inherited by John Jewett and his wife, nee Susanna Judge. Staunch Quakers, John and Susanna Jewetts' "upright lives and good works have established lasting memorials," according to Walter Preston's 1901 History of Harford County. Preston was particularly impressed by Mrs. Jewett, "a woman of strong mind and a powerful minister" who was Clerk of the Baltimore Yearly Friends Meeting of Women Friends in 1808 and from 1813 to 1820, and who often conducted services at the Deer Creek Friends Meeting House in Darlington.[83]

The Meeting House where Susanna Jewett held forth (III-3; National Register) was built in 1784 to replace an earlier structure. In 1737 Nathan Rigbie sold 3½ acres of his tract Phillips Purchase to "People called Quakers" for L28. The present

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Darlington meetinghouse, a post-Revolutionary replacement, is built of randomly-coursed fieldstone, near the west side of Maryland Route 161; it is one story tall and six bays long beneath a gable roof. The Deer Creek Meeting was originally part of the Nottingham Meeting, but in November 1760 "permission was given for Deer Creek to hold their own Monthly Meeting," according to the Meeting's minutes, preserved at Swarthmore College.[84]

The village of Darlington (listed as a historic district in the National Register) would grow up around the meetinghouse and evolve into the market center for the Deer Creek Valley. Both town and valley would have an early and strong Quaker presence, evinced by settlers attracted to the area and by the amicably heterogeneous nature of life in the district. Several free blacks routinely bought and sold property in Darlington in the early 19th century, when such actions were rare in rural Maryland, a slave state. Minutes for the Deer Creek Friends Meeting show that anti-slavery resolutions were passed here as early as 1765; in 1780 the Meeting's "Committee on Negroes" reported "in the territory of the Deer Creek Meeting 26 families and upwards of 40 single" freed blacks were living; "special meetings for them were arranged and well attended."[85] Towards the western edge of the historic district, freed blacks established the still-flourishing community of Kalmia in the early 19th century. Kalmia was first populated largely by workers for the nearby Husband mills and quarries, and many of the community's c.1800 vernacular stone cottages remain. (Note, e.g., I-6, I-27.)

Some of the Deer Creek Valley's settlers weren't content merely to be hospitable towards blacks; a few got actively involved in the abolition movement, none more so that the Worthington family. The family's association with the district goes back at least as far as Charles Worthington (died 1774), who patented a 354-acre tract called Worthington's Dividend; it was on the banks of the Susquehanna, about two miles east of Darlington and immediately adjacent Henry Stump's lands to the south. (Charles Worthington owned several other tracts, totalling roughly 900 acres, in the immediately area.) Worthington built a two-part frame house (I-2) on his acreage, each part 1½ stories tall beneath steeply sloping gable roofs; a free-standing 1½-story frame kitchen stood just to the north of the house. The house was the subject of

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a c.1800 primitive oil painting, still owned by Worthington descendants.

On Charles's death (when he owned personal property valued at L807.17.3) the 354 acres of Worthington's Dividend--the "dwelling plantation"--was inherited by his son John along with "1 bed and furniture that stands in the Hall Chamber front room that has the fireplace in it." (Charles died owning 13 slaves, which would have embarrassed his descendants. The estate inventory furthers the district's sense of interconnectedness since Worthington's witnesses were William Wilson, William Hopkins, and John Wilson. John Worthington had married Priscilla Wilson in 1769 and the Quaker wedding certificate (much reproduced in state and local histories and among the earliest of Maryland Quaker legal documents) still exists;[86] it begins "Whereas John Worthington, son of Charles Worthington of Deer Creek, & Priscilla Wilson, Daughter of Henry & Priscilla Wilson of little Fawls [sic] Baltimore County," suggesting that the bride was a daughter of the famous "Fighting Quaker," Henry Wilson (born 1721) whose other daughter, Cassandra, married John Stump of Stafford (I-20), further evidence of the Deer Creek Valley's interconnections and interdependence. (In addition, the John Wilson, mentioned above, was a son of Quaker minister Christopher Wilson; John had arrived in the Stafford area around 1760 and went into business with Stump of Stafford under the firm name Wilson & Stump.[87] It is from this Wilson that the milling family--II-2--are descended.) The frame house is cited in the 1798 tax list. The story of Worthington's Dividend after John Worthington's death in 1803, when under William Worthington it was a center for the Underground Railroad, is told below in Section III.

Other 18th century settlers in the district include William Cox, who took out a writ of ad quod damnum on Mill Brook (which flows north to enter Deer Creek just west of the Husbands' Bachelor's Good Luck and just east of Priest Neale's Mass House) in 1760 and who probably built the two-story, rubblestone Cox-Davis-Barnes House at that time (I-5). In 1779 Cox headed up the Meeting's new Committee for Manumitted Slaves; this followed "reports of re-enslavement of freed Negroes....Provisions were made to place freed Negroes under the care of the Deer Creek Meeting."[88]

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The land just north of Cox's mill and extending to Deer Creek (just west of present day Glenville) was taken up by members of the Coale family. The Coales, like the Rigbies and Wheelers, are known to have immigrated to the Deer Creek Valley from southern Maryland. The first of the family in America was named William Coale (1598-1669), a son of a vicar in Essex, England. William settled in Virginia briefly before moving to Calvert County, Maryland. William's son, William (1623-1678) converted to Quakerism "and thereafter traveled in Maryland and Virginia as a great minister of that faith, and was imprisoned in that latter colony for his activities."[89] Three of William II's grandchildren (Skipwith, 1702-1759, William c.1710- c.1784, and Cassandra who married Nathan Rigbie, grantor of land for the meetinghouse) are known to have owned land and lived in Harford County. Skipwith, ancestor of the home-building Coales, first appears in the land records in 1738, but it wasn't for land, it was to record a gift of six slaves presented to Coale by William Holland on the occasion of Coale's marriage to Holland's daughter Margaret. Coale's first recorded land transaction is in 1743, when he bought 100 acres; he bought another 110 acres in 1748. Skipwith died without a will; his estate inventory lists nothing but 3,647 lbs of tobacco in the way of tangible assets. He was owed sperate debts of L51.15.11 from debtors including Herman Husband, Ignatius Wheeler, and Nathan Rigbie; he was owed desperate debts of L79.4.10.

Skipwith Coale's descendants were called "home-building" and they were. Grandson Isaac (born c.1765) married Rachel Cox, a relative of the miller William Cox (I-5) and the couple built Wakefield (also called Deerfield, I-31; datestone inscribed "I R C 1807"), the impressive five-bay stone house near Deer Creek, a masterpiece of construction and style, fully equal to the best of its contemporaries such as the two Stump houses and Rock Run. One of Isaac and Rebecca's sons, John W. Coale, built a three-bay stone house (I-85) on an adjacent Creek-fronting tract; house and owner were described in 1880 as "the valuable farm of our excellent friend John W. Coale....Friend Coale is, we believe, the oldest surviving member of the Deer Creek Friends' Meeting House...His dwelling house is an old-style stone building, very comfortable....It was erected, if we remember correctly, in the year 1804; and,we understand, the property has been in the family for a much longer time."[90] The house was much added to in the 20th

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century by county attorney Edward C. Wilson, Jr., a descendent of the milling Wilsons. Around 1877 John W. Coale divided his farm; wrote Dr. Forwood in 1880, Coale gave "that portion which lies across and is separated from the main body by the public road that leads from Glenville to Wilson's Mills" to son Isaac Coale and "Mr. Isaac Coale has built a very neat and pretty stone house [I-73]...which adds considerably to the improvement of the neighborhood....The stone used in the construction of Mr. Isaac Coales' dwelling came from a very fine quarry nearby, and by their size, shape, and color make a very handsome dwelling."[91] (See II-9 for the quarry.)

Another son, Skipwith Holland Coale, physician and farmer (c.1788-c.1832), acquired parts of two tracts, Westwood and Hartley. He married Eliza Chase, a daughter of Samuel Chase, Signer of the Declaration of Independence and a justice of the Supreme Court, and the two began the stone house called Westwood (I-82). Much enlarged in the 20th century, Westwood is discussed below; the two-story, two-bay rubblestone tenant house (I-14), with its datestone " W R C 1796" is in relatively original condition. The "W" and "C" may stand for William Coale (1738-1814), son of one Skipwith and father of another. Skipwith and Eliza Coale's children include and Samuel Chase Coale (c.1818-1889), who would later build the stuccoed stone Waffle Hill Farm, (I-40), a house that would eventually pass to his brother Isaac Coale (1823-1904), Chief Judge of the Harford County Orphan's Court.

Thus there is a solid phalanx of federal-era stone Coale houses near the present beds of Glenville and Deth's Ford roads; the land around the southernmost Coale house forms the southern boundary of the Historic District; that around the northernmost drops down to Deer Creek.

The Coales were Anglicans who had converted to Quakerism in the 17th century; many Deer Creek Valley settlers remained worshippers in the established church, including the Husbands and at least some of the Jewetts. As discussed above, the Deer Creek Valley was included in the original, 17th-century boundaries of St. George's (Spesutia) parish. The original church was on land near the Bay; about 1718 the vestry selected a site slightly more inland (near the present village of Perryman near the head of the Bush

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River) and built a church there. This site proved adequate for a half-century or so but by c.1760 enough parishioners had moved inland to warrant a chapel of ease, which was established that year at Trap (also spelled Trappe; III-10), on a hillock just north of Deer Creek with panoramic views of the valley. It is sometimes stated that the site, near Priest Neale's Mass House, was chosen so officials of the Established Church could keep an eye on the activities of the Jesuit missionaries. It is not known if the French born soldier Greme of Maiden's Bower was a Catholic or a Huguenot; it is known that he was buried at Trap, where his stone is still visible and legible.

Several other Anglican families also settled in the district in the 18th century, perhaps most notably the Stephensons and Cooleys, who frequently intermarried and who took up land in the large, wedge-shaped area formed by Herring Run (and Lapidum), the Susquehanna (at Rock Run), and the lands of the Stumps and Silvers. Several c.1800 Cooley and Stephenson houses and churches remain, but they represent different economic/settlement forces from those that influenced the Stumps and Wheelers and are covered below, in Section III of the Historic Context.

The Quaker presence of prominent families such as the Worthingtons and Husbands is also probably responsible for the early interest in education seen in the historic district: as mentioned above, Jeremiah Harlan (a Quaker who moved to the Deer Creek Valley from Pennsylvania) built a stone schoolhouse on his property c.1819. Several other schools are known to have existed in the district, funded wholly by Deer Creek Valley residents: in the 1790s the Silver family (see below) established the Green Spring School near Glenville, where (records show) a half-dozen or so black youths routinely learned their lessons alongside the white Silver, Bayless, and Wilson children; around 1800 they were taught by James Wilson, a man described c.1888 by Albert P. Silver simply as "a Quaker." The school ledger includes names such as "Negro Richard Husband," "Negro Benedict Stump," and "Negro Paris Jay," surnames prominent in the Deer Creek Valley c.1800 and c.1992. A few years later (c.1837) members of the Silver family would build (and maintain) the one-room Prospect School (III-7) between Glenville and Rock Run Church.

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The Husbands and Jewetts had close ties to the Quaker State and so, too, did the Forwoods, who settled near the Wheelers at the extreme western edge of the Deer Creek Historic District. The brothers John and Samuel Forwood moved to the Valley from their native Chester County at about the time of the Revolution. They acquired, by patent and purchase, over 1,000 acres of Valley farmland; they also built a mill near the south bank of the creek, the forerunner of the present Walter's Mill (II-20). John sold his share in the mill to Samuel in 1790; he kept 900 acres of land, which provided income while he went on to excel in other endeavors: he ran a stagecoach line from Baltimore to Chester County (locally among the first such commercial ventures) and he was president of the Conowingo Bridge Company. That last post was important for he routed the stage line across the bridge and thus made money from two sources. He served as justice of the peace at various times and was elected to represent Harford County in the Maryland House of Delegates from 1806 to 1820.

In 1811 John Forwood had his slaves fire bricks to build the extant 2½-story, three-bay house (I-33) that still faces the mill across Ady Road. Forwood died in 1835 and his estate inventory makes it clear that the house then is virtually identical to the house today: there was a finished garret, a through stairhall on the ground floor, a second floor with several bedrooms, a well-stocked library, and outbuildings consisting of a wagon house, granary, corn house, and meat house along with a "front" and "back cellar." The house retains a vast amount of original material including its massing, brick cornices and window arches, stair (with pegged rail and balusters), and simple mantels.

While Henry Stump may have been the first in Harford County to grow rich from fish, he was by no means the richest person to do so; that distinction goes to Benjamin Silver II, who revolutionized the industry in the early 19th century by using the Bailey Float. Prior to Silver and the float, the fishing had to be done from the shore; recall Henry Stump's patent of Rocky Island, a two-acre rock pile useful only as a place to fish from. After Silver, however, fishing was done from the river, on large manned rafts (or "floats"). These changes and the subsequent larger hauls, and Silver's architectural legacy, are all discussed in more detail below.

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Benjamin Silver's grandfather, Gershom Silver, was the first of that family to settle in the district. Gershom was probably of Dutch extraction; he is known to have been a communicant in the Dutch Reformed Church of Burlington, New Jersey, the township in which he was born in 1725.[92] Silver married a fellow New Jerseyite, Millicent Archer (thought to be an Anglicization of the Dutch Aerdsjer and in no way connected with the British-descended Harford County Archers, see below), about 1750; the couple moved to the Deer Creek Valley about 1763 and "at about the same time Samuel Bayless [arrived in the Valley] from Staten Island, New York and all settled in the same neighborhood on the south side of Deer Creek. The route probably taken from Burlington to Deer Creek, Maryland, was the same as that which the traffic in those days from New York to Baltimore"[93] used, i.e., the Lapidum--that is Perkins's or Smith's--Ferry.

So the Silvers and Bayless would have seen, first hand, Henry Stump growing rich from his fisheries at the hamlet of Lapidum. It must have been an inviting sight. But the new arrivals couldn't buy land near Lapidum, since Perkins, Stump, and others held it and (presumably) weren't selling; the Stumps also had a lock on the strategically important land where Deer Creek meets the Susquehanna. So Bayless and the Silvers had to go inland. The Stump tract Lyne's Addition, on the south side of the Creek, stopped at the east bank of the stream called Elbow Branch of Deer Creek; the new arrivals crossed the Branch, stopped on its west bank, and bought land there: it was as close to the action of Lapidum as they could get.

It was virginal wilderness. "The neighborhood into which Gershom arrived was covered by a dense forest...Many tracts were described as being in Deer Creek Forest or had names such as Smith's Mistake... [and] Dear Bought and Nothing Got,"[94] names which don't suggest that fortunes were being made there. In February 1762 Samuel Chew, on behalf of Lord Baltimore, divided 800 acres of Mary's Lot, and sold it at 40 shillings per acre; Bayless took 600 acres and Chew kept the rest. It is thought that Gershom Silver worked for Bayless as a tenant farmer, saving his money until he could buy his own farm. (See "Our Silver Heritage," pp. 1002, 1003, as well as the Silver Houses Historic District nomination to the National Register.)

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By 1770 Silver was able to buy the remaining 200 acres of Mary's Lot from Chew; two years later he purchased an additional 100 acres from Bayless and then built a small, one-story stone house (see I-51) near the center of the acreage. (The Silvers' 10th child, all of whom survived into adulthood, was born in Harford County in 1773.) Account books for stores at Lapidum and Rock Run note purchases by Gershom beginning in 1771; typical purchases are "2 lb. brown sugar @ 8c" in April 1771, "1 bolt narrow tape 1.0," "1 Delft Bowl 1.6," and "1 Gallon Rum 5.0" in May 1771, and "2 nutmegs 8." that August. The compilers of "Our Silver Heritage" comment that the Lapidum warehouse, c.1774, "was owned by Joseph and Elizabeth Husband, and was probably the same building, a stone warehouse, which was erected upon the lot owned by William Husband at Smith's Ferry (now Lapidum);" they found the account book for the warehouse and "on the first page appears the following names, 'Henry Stump, Gershom Silver, Samuel Bayless,...and Skipwith Coal [sic].' Gershom Silver's name appears frequently until April 8, 1775."[95]

The reason Silver's name stopped appearing is that he died in 1775 (with personal property valued at L316.19.3). His oldest son, Benjamin (1753-1818), then acquired the farm and in 1798 and 1814 Benjamin was assessed for 300 acres "near Deer Creek" with "one dwelling house, stone, 1 story 28 x 22." (The dimensions are the same in both tax lists; the value changed, however, from $1,236.37 in 1798 to $3,000 in 1814.) The compilers of the very reliable "Our Silver Heritage" note that Benjamin "lived on the farm occupied by his father;" Dr. W. Stump Forwood's 1879-80 series "Homes On Deer Creek" notes that "Benjamin Silver, Sr." lived and died in "the old homestead of the Silver family....an antique cottage in the vale;[96]" Benjamin Silver III (on whom more later) kept a diary and in 1851 he noted that Gershom's house stood until that year when "it blew down during the winter."

The Gershom Silver property would form the nucleus of the immense fiefdom his grandson, Benjamin Silver II (died 1847), would assemble. Benjamin II would amass the family's first real fortune. (N.b., neither the Silvers nor the Stumps used Roman numerals in their names, instead differentiating between generations by the suffix "senior" and "junior;" this led to complications for the modern historian since one generation's "Benjamin Silver Jr." would

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become another generation's "Benjamin Silver Sr.;" thus the numerals.) Henry Stump died in 1814 and Silver assumed control of the Susquehanna fisheries; he also expanded their scope and extended his piscatory endeavors down the river and across the Bay to the Eastern Shore. He also bought several islands in the Susquehanna, which he used as bases. On one island alone c.1810 "Benjamin Silver with forty men and in one season...produced a pack of 1600 barrels of herring."[97]

As noted, technology revolutionized the industry c.1820 "when a man named Asahel Bailey from Havre de Grace invented the 'Float.' Before this all fishing had been dome from shore" but the float "gave scope to much larger seines. Bailey sold his float in 1830 to Benjamin and David Silver and they and their descendants form many years were intimately connected with this work at Lapidum. The floats gradually increased...and the number of fish caught in them was simply incredible." There was one "six hundred barrel haul" from one float "and even so, many escaped."[98]

Silver grew immensely rich. He "possessed a peculiar desire for landed estate....Whenever and wherever he could buy [land] from those around him he did."[99] Staying close to the family homestead, he bought his first Deer Creek Valley farm in 1812 (260 acres) and continued to add to that modest beginning until at his death he owned 1,352 acres stretching from the village of Glenville, incorporating his grandfather Gershom's place, and extending until stopped by the impenetrable Stump family holdings at Elbow Branch. It would be on these acres that his sons Silas, Benjamin III, Jeremiah, and John Archer, and nephew, William Finney Silver, would build their picturesque villas in the 1850s; see below.

The one hole in the Silver fiefdom was the old farm of the Bayless family. Recall that Samuel Bayless purchased 600 acres from Chew in 1770. He sold some land to Gershom Silver but kept several hundred acres for himself; generations of Baylesses would remain on that acreage until John Z. Bayless sold the farm in 1919. Zephenia Bayless acquired Samuel's original holdings in the late 18th century; he was a co-founder of the Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church in 1837 (III-9) which was built at the northeast corner of the Bayless farm on land donated by Benjamin Silver II. According to a history of the church, Zephenia's two

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sons, William F. and Samuel, "were born at the homestead near the church" in 1814 and 1810 respectively. (Samuel entered the clergy and was rector of Harmony Church from 1865 to 1873.) Ruins of a stone house are still present on the property and are located about 40 yards southeast of the large two-story, two-section stone house which William F. (who acquired the farm) built to replace it in 1844 (datestone; I-43).

**III. REORGANIZATION, c.1820 to c.1860**

As discussed in Section II, by the federal era, the Lower Deer Creek Valley had been thoroughly claimed and settled. The T-shaped Valley had--speaking in rough terms--the Worthingtons (1,000 acres) at the northeast corner, then, proceeding along the north bank of the creek from the Susquehanna: 5,000 acres of Stumps (on both sides of the creek but mostly on the north bank), the northern portion of Bachelor's Good Luck (1,000 acres; Husband-Jewett and Hopkins), another 1,000 acres of Stump, then 3,000 acres of the Wheelers' Deer Park. On the south bank one would find Lapidum at the southeast corner (making a mirror image position with the Worthingtons) then more Stumps, then 1,500 acres of Silvers, then 1,000 acres of Coales, then the southern portion of the Husband-Jewett Bachelor's Good Luck, Priest Neale's mission, then tracts belonging to M. Greme, the Halls, and the Forwoods (roughly 1,000 acres each).

This carving up of the valley into fiefdoms is typical of settlement patterns throughout colonial Maryland and Virginia. So, too, is the next major episode in the valley's development, namely the breaking up of these fiefdoms into small, working farms. (For example, recall how the Carter and Fairfax holdings in Virginia--each covering hundreds of thousands of acres--got split up in the 18th century.) This break-up or remapping of the valley resulted in land ownership patterns--farms of 150-200 acres--and uses--agricultural--that have been maintained to the present day. A map of valley property lines made c.1800 would be unrecognizable in 1992; a map of valley property lines made c.1840 would be virtually congruent with a similar map made today.

What's surprising about this--the third phase of the

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district's history--is how quickly the changes came about: it took a generation or more to create the empires; the break-up occurred in little more than a single decade. For example Benjamin Silver died in 1818, Angus Greme died in 1800; William Coale died in 1814; Stump of Stafford died in 1816.

Of these deaths, none would have more effect on the Deer Creek Valley than the 1816 death of John Stump of Stafford. Stump was, recall, the richest man of his time in Harford County and among the very richest in Maryland. He had assembled a multi-faceted Deer Creek empire of industrial sites (mills, furnaces, and forges), farmland (roughly 5,000 valley acres), and commercial property (warehouses, stores, and wharves at Stafford, Rock Run, and Lapidum). It was a tightly-controlled empire, too, with all these properties under the direct command of one man, Stump. And as was pointed out in Section II, Stump was for most of his life primarily interested in capital accumulation; he took his profits and reinvested them in other income-producing ventures, not in elegant houses. It was only around 1800, towards the end of his life, that Stump felt it necessary to build a house (I-20) for himself and his family that was even vaguely commensurate with his fortune; even then, he may have been goaded into doing so because of the actions of his neighbors, business associates, and contemporaries such as milling partner's John Carter's Rock Run house (1804; I-28), first-cousin William Stump's Stump-Holloway House (c.1800; I-24), and more distant cousin Joshua Husband's Woodlawn (c.1800; I-21).

When Stump died, his Last Will and Testament, signed on January 14, 1816, and entered into probate on February 20, 1816, carefully divided this once-monolithic empire into several equal portions (one for each of his seven children), and simultaneously set free locally unprecedented amounts of liquid capital through bequests of cash and securities. These two phenomena--dividing 5,000 acres of land and $300,000 in cash (in 1816 dollars, recall) up into smaller units--resulted in an immense amount of construction throughout the historic district. Just as importantly, this same pattern is repeated, on a somewhat smaller scale, when each of the valley's other fiefdom-owners died--Benjamin Silver II, John Worthington, John Forwood, and Ignatius Wheeler, to say nothing of Stump of Stafford's uncle Henry Stump, who died in 1814. (Henry Stump's estate inventory is considerably

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simpler than his nephews; he had $90 cash on hand, good debts of $4,833.91 [mostly intra-family such as the $2,685 owed him by son Samuel Stump], and personal property worth $267. There was "wearing apparel, $75," a pair of pistols worth $7.50, and an umbrella [!] worth a dollar. The orphans court couldn't believe there was so little, so they had an additional inventory made; conducted by Christopher Wilson [see II-2, II-9] it turned up some extra things, but not much--"1 French clock, $10" and "hides at Tanners, $12.50" for example, for a total additional inventory of $31.25.)

Stump of Stafford made the following bequests, clearly striving for equitable distribution of his real estate: to son William (1781-1821) "the farm whereon he lives" (i.e., the land now known as Indian Spring Farm, I-79) and "his store account and other debts to be settled;" to daughter Ann (1786-1867, wife of Dr. John Archer II) "Rock Run Mill, Tanyard and lands [I-13, I-28], estimated at twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars;" to daughter Priscilla (1787-1863) "Richard Farmer's farm estimated at twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars;" to daughter Mary (1789-1872, wife of John Williams) property in Baltimore City and a mill on Bush River, all "estimated at thirty-two thousand dollars;" to son John Wilson Stump (1792-1862) "Oakington Farm estimated at thirty thousand dollars;" to daughter Hannah (1796-1858) "Parker's Farm [I-81] together with the woodland attached estimated at twenty-six thousand three hundred dollars;" to son Herman (1798-1881) "the Mills and all the real property at Stafford [I-20]...also Stafford Old Forge...and Bruce's Farm, about two hundred acres...estimated at twenty-nine thousand dollars." His widow, Cassandra, was left everything else for life; on her death it was to be evenly divided among the surviving children.

To firm up the various properties' boundaries (which were vague) on January 8, 1817, the children (except for William) executed a series of deeds among themselves to confirm--with acreage--what their father had left each of them; the following day they all signed a deed to their mother confirming that she owned everything else for life.[100] The results are as follows:

William Stump's property--Indian Spring Farm (I-80) directly across the creek from the Greme/de Gimat chateau--had been acquired

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by Stump of Stafford in 1805 when the sheriff of Harford County sold him "confiscated lands of Josiah Lee" (440 acres), land of the defunct Nottingham Forge "adjacent lands of the Roman Chappel [sic]" (no acreage), and parts of three other variously-named tracts (391 acres); he reassembled the whole as Stump's Prospect and in 1814 he was taxed for "1,015 acres of Stump's Prospect where William Stump and Joseph Parker live;" they lived in an "old frame dwelling 30 x 20" and other improvements were two stone barns (50 x 30 and 60 x 32), a log kitchen (20 x 16), two log corn houses (20 x 10), and a "frame store 45 x 26 not finished." None of these buildings is standing. When the senior Stump died, William (and Joseph Parker?) replaced the "old frame dwelling" with the two-story, three-bay L-plan stone residence that forms the nucleus of the present house. William died in 1821 (with personal property valued at $2,454.27 in contrast to his father's $200,000+ worth of personal property just five years earlier) willing the property "comprising the entire farm devised to me by my father" to his brother John Wilson Stump; William Stump had married (his wife's first name was Margaret, last name unknown) but there were no children; Joseph Parker's fate is unknown.

Margaret Stump received as her dower right some acreage at the western edge of the farm bordering "lands of Samuel Forwood" (see I-33). John Wilson Stump lived at Oakington on the Bay; he quickly ran into financial problems of his own resulting in an 1857 equity case in which Christopher Wilson testified that at Stump's Prospect the "buildings are in a very dilapidated condition" and "totally out of repair."[101] According to Baltimore architect J. Crawford Neilson, who would marry one of Stump of Stafford's granddaughters (see I-81) Herman Stump II tried to sell the Deer Creek farm to create a trust fund for his parents, John Wilson and Sarah Stump; he ran a series of ads in Harford County and Baltimore City papers throughout the 1850s for "a private sale" of "Deer Creek Land...called Stump's Prospect of which William Stump died seized." The land "is justly celebrated for its fertility....The improvements consist of a MANSION HOUSE of modern style, built of stone, with Ice House and other necessary out-buildings" as well as other structures "somewhat out of repair." But, wrote Neilson, "no one wanted the land" until "the [Civil] War came and changed all values."[102] The post-1861 history of Stump's Prospect/Indian Spring Farm is discussed in Section IV.

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In 1817 Ann Stump and her husband, Dr. John Archer II (brother of Stevenson Archer, see above), took title to 242 acres at Rock Run and a further 202 acres consisting of "an Island in the Susquehanna at Deer Creek" which lay immediately north of the Rock Run property.[103] The Archers kept Rock Run going profitably and in great style until his death in 1830 and her death in 1867. A descendent, George W. Constable, has written that Dr. Archer, born in 1777, studied "medicine under his celebrated father, Dr. John Archer I of Medical Hall in Harford County [National Register];" the senior Archer is credited with being the first man in America to graduate from an American medical school, when he got his degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1768; the younger Archer got his MD from Penn, too, in 1798. "He practiced his profession successfully during his life, but divided his attention between that and other business interests in which he was extensively engaged" and which befell him when he married Ann Stump in 1802. He then "became connected in business" with his father-in-law at Stafford "and at Rock Run, where they had merchant flour mills, stores, etc., and transacted a large and lucrative business. During the War of 1812...he received from the Governor of Maryland a commission as Surgeon in the army, and served with the Maryland troops while they remained in active service. He was elected President of the Port Deposit Bridge and Banking Company, which prospered during the many years of his presidency...These, with the improvement and management of his landed estate, furnished him such full and agreeable occupation that had had neither time nor inclination for politics" although he did serve as Presidential Elector [for Andrew Jackson] in 1828."

Of the Archers' ten children, three merit particular attention here. Henry W. Archer (born at his grandfather's house, Stafford, in 1813) studied at Yale and read law under his brother-in-law, Circuit Court Judge Albert Constable. "He early attained a high rank in his profession, and had a large and lucrative practice, which constantly increased...as a pleader he had few equals and no superior in the various courts where he practice laid including the Court of Appeals." He was elected to the Maryland General Assembly in 1845 and "the State Constitutional Convention" in 1867 at which "he took an active and prominent part."[104]

Henry Archer did not fight in the Civil War but had two

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brothers who did, General James J. Archer, CSA, (born at Stafford--or Rock Run--in 1817) and Colonel Robert Harris Archer, CSA, (born at Rock Run in 1820). After graduating from Princeton in 1835 James Archer read law under his brother Henry but abandoned the bar in favor of a military career. When the Mexican War broke out he was a captain and "joined the army of General Scott, then on its march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico....He participated in all the battles which resulted in the capture of this city and for his gallantry at Churubusco and Chapultepec was promoted to the rank of major."[105] When the Civil War erupted Major Archer was commanding a fort in California but "his principles and association attached him strongly to the southern side and...he resigned his commission..., handed over his command to Philip H. Sheridan, who was next in rank at the station, crossed the plains by the shortest route to Virginia, and tendered his services to the Confederate States." Given the rank of brigadier general, Archer fought with distinction in virtually every major battle on the Virginia front. In 1863 he marched with Lee into Pennsylvania and was wounded at Gettysburg, captured, and taken to Johnson's Island prison camp. Released in 1864 he "immediately returned to Richmond" and resumed his command. His health, however, had been broken by the horrible conditions in prison and "he was unable to endure the fatigue and exposure of another campaign;" he died in Richmond in October 1864 and was buried in Hollywood Cemetery "in a lot presented by the proprietors." General William McComb, who succeeded him, wrote "In his death, the writer lost one of his warmest friends, Maryland one of her most gallant sons, the brigade the best commander it ever had, and the Confederacy one to the bravest officers in the army--one competent to fill any position in the corps. He could see, decide, and act with as much alacrity as any officer I ever knew."[106]

Robert Harris Archer, named to honor his Harris great-great grandfather, ferryman at Lapidum (see Section I), took over the management of the Rock Run mill after his father died. When war was declared with Mexico, he volunteered for duty and served under his brother James until "he was prostrated by a violent hemorrhage from the lungs." Taken from the field, he returned to Harford County and resumed his milling career at his mother's Rock Run. The 1850 census lists "R.H. Archer" with a "water mill" worth $6,500, two employees, and annual production of 2,000 bbl of flour

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worth $12,000. When the Civil War loomed, Robert Harris Archer enlisted in the Confederate army in time to fight in the first Battle of Manassas. Commissioned a lieutenant colonel, in 1862 "he was appointed Adjutant to his brother, general Archer,...in which position he and his brother fought nearly all the great battles in Virginia." Like his brother, he was captured at Gettysburg and sent to prison at Johnson's Island. Also like his brother prison "seriously impaired his health;" unlike his brother he never resumed his military life and, released in a prisoners' exchange in the fall of 1864, "he returned home, and resided on his farm" until he died there in March 1878.[107]

Dr. W. Stump Forwood, writing of Rock Run in 1879 praised "the handsome and commodious stone dwelling...this widely-known residence"" but complained that management of the mill went down hill after Dr. Archer's death: "Dr Archer died many years ago, perhaps forty-five, and with him the vitality of Rock Run departed. It is true that the large and slowly revolving mill wheel has continued to make its lazy turns, for the supply of food to the neighborhood, but in other respects this fine property remains at a standstill."[108] When Ann Stump Archer died at Rock Run (1867), appraisers noted that the Rock Run house was furnished with elegant furniture such as "2 recess sofas" which may have dated to the Stump-Carter (c.1804) era as well as several chandeliers (type unspecified), 170 ounces of silver, and a very elaborate bed valued at $125. Rock Run stayed in the Archer family until 1904; the mill was kept going until 1954. Through the efforts of Gilman Paul (see I-86), house and mill were acquired by the State of Maryland in 1963 as part of the Susquehanna State Park and are now--with the miller's house, barn, and other outbuildings--open as a museum.

If Dr. Forwood fretted about the late-19th century state of things at Rock Run, he was violently upset at the way his cousin, Herman Stump had allowed the Stafford property to deteriorate. Recall that Stump of Stafford had willed Stafford to son Herman; the subsequent confirmatory deed describes the property as encompassing 487 acres "on the Susquehanna River at the mouth and on both sides of Deer Creek;" the metes and bounds description contains references to his cousin Rueben Stump's land and "fishery" (see I-44) as well as to "the road to Rock Run."[109] Herman Stump, a bachelor, lived at Stafford with his widowed mother until her

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death in 1846. In her will Cassandra Wilson Stump describes herself as "the widow of John Stump of Stafford;" she confirms the bequests made by her late husband (e.g., that son John Wilson Stump would inherit Oakington); she also released daughters Hannah and Mary from their recent mortgages and left "2 silver pitchers and 18 silver goblets to be equally divided among" her children; she may have sensed that many of her children were faring less well economically than she and her husband had so she stated that "in case any of my children should by misfortune or otherwise be deprived of a home,...Herman shall receive them" and give them room and board at Stafford; she also left Herman $2,000 specifically to defray such expenses.

(NOTE: This Herman Stump, son of Stump of Stafford, is not to be confused with his nephew Herman Stump II, a grandson of Stump of Stafford and the 12th and youngest child of John Wilson Mary Biays Stump. Born at his father's house, Oakington, in 1835 Herman Stump II was an attorney who seems to have spent most of his legal career trying to clear up his relatives' financial complications. As has been discussed, he spent a decade unraveling the chaos at his uncle William Stump's farm, Stump's Prospect; he would also be enmeshed for twenty or more years with his parents' problems regarding Oakington. Apparently a confirmed bachelor, in 1903, when he was about 70 and after his mother's death, Stump II married an heiress, Marie de Velasco; her father was purportedly related to a Spanish duke; her half-brother actually was Henry M. Flagler, developer of Florida. The Stumps then lived in grand style in a made-over mansion near the Harford County seat, Bel Air. Before his marriage, Herman Stump II had pursued a remarkably successful life in politics: he represented Harford County in the Maryland State Senate in the '70s and '80s and was elected President of the Senate in 1880; elected to the U.S. Congress in 1888 and '90, he left the Hill in 1892 when President Cleveland appointed him the nation's first Commissioner of Immigration. After his marriage--and doubtless eased by his wife's dowry--he "gradually gave up active pursuits for those of an easy-going gentleman," according to his 1917 obituary. That obituary continues, "Few of Harford's citizens have been identified with the general interest during a longer period than has the late Col. [an honorific] Herman Stump. During a period of four score years he watched the growth of her interests from primitive simplicity to their modern standards, and for over

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a half-century he was an active factor in promoting her prosperity. Identified with the most distinguished blood in colonial Maryland, the Stump family long took a prominent part in her social and industrial life and to the Colonel fell the honor of leaving the impress of his genius upon the legislation of his state and nation."[110] After Herman's death his widow continued to live in the house until she died in 1944; the couple had been childless and Mrs. Stump elected to make her strapping young chauffeur her principle heir because, she wrote in her will, he was "a war veteran." The fate of her 38 itemized pieces of jewelry, including "pearl necklace 101 pearls," 6-carat diamond ring with "8 diamonds in shank," "twenty-three stone diamond, rose diamond, and emerald ring," etc., as well as her 200 itemized pieces of--largely Tiffany--silver is not known.)

Cassandra Stump's estate appraisers listed Stafford's furnishings in a room-by-room manner, and the rooms they describe coincide nicely with the extant house; they also probably coincide with c.1800 Stafford since it seems at least arguable that the widowed Mrs. Stump would have left the place alone. There was a finished, furnished "Garrett" with a fireplace (andirons etc. are cited) as well as beds, chairs, and "30 lbs coffee, $2.40." The second story had four bedrooms (called "SW," "NE," "SE," and "NW") and a "Passage Upstairs;" all were elaborately furnished. (The passage, for instance, was carpeted and had, a desk, a "Secretary, $12.00," and a "Clock, $20.00.") The "Stair Carpet & Rods, $10.00" led one to the "Passage downstairs" and to the three ground-story rooms, "NW" (which was a bedroom), "Parlor" (with what could have been its original c.1800 furniture--gilded mirror, two mahogany card tables, a dozen mahogany chairs), and "Sitting Room" which, despite its name, was a dining room for it contained a sideboard, "tea table," "breakfast table," "12 cane bottom chairs," a "mahogany knife box," a "plate warmer," and several dishes. The cellar had three rooms ("East," "Middle" [with "lot potatoes," "ice cream bucket and freezer," and "3/4 of a Beef"], and "West." One room in the two-story kitchen was a pantry of sorts and held Stafford's dishes (such as "4 doz. gilt edged plates," 13 cut glass decanters of various sizes, and "35 wine glasses"); there were various bits of tinware as well as "36 lbs 6 oz Silver, $438.00." (The silver goblets and bowls mentioned above were listed separately and valued, together, at $1,690.94. Stump of Stafford's

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1816 estate inventory lists 372 ounces of silver, so Mrs. Stump, one infers, was a patron of area silversmiths since she more than doubled the number of ounces of silver at Stafford.) There was also a two-story carriage house, a two-story tenant house, and a two-story "Store" which mostly contained linens and extra beds.

Two days after the inventory was filed, Mrs. Stump's executors discovered more of her belongings and filed "an Additional inventory" mostly to list the "Contents of Crate" which amounted to about $150 worth of glassware and dishes including "52 dinner plates" and "11 Champagn. [sic] glasses." These glasses had been used for Stump of Stafford's estate inventory included "1 case champaign [sic], $20" as well as "3 boxes Claret wine, $36," 15 gallons "French brandy, $30," 18 gallons of "Madeira wine, $90," and a cider mill.

There were seven slaves at Stafford in 1847 with ages ranging from Jacob "25 yrs. 6 mo." to Harriet "8 mo.;" in 1816 Stump of Stafford had stated in his will that "all black servants owned by me or to whom I am in any way entitled shall be manumitted...excepting Simon and his wife Urania and their children who are now with my son William and who are hereby willed to my wife Cassandra." Simon and Urania aren't cited in Cassandra Stump's estate--are the seven slaves who are cited Simon's and Urania's children? or grandchildren? Cassandra Stump also owned at her death a house in Baltimore City, fully furnished and containing an additional "151 ozs. of Silver."

Herman Stump had been left Stafford's furniture "for his life." If he enjoyed the house's splendors he neglected the economic base for these splendors because, as his cousin W. Stump Forwood wrote in 1879, "the fine old Stafford property, well known as the former residence of 'John Stump of Stafford',...now belongs to his son, Mr. Herman Stump, Senior. Three-fourths of a century ago this was the headquarters of wealth, refinement and of the best society; as well as " a place "where an immense amount of business...was transacted." But now, "owing to the change in the tide of men's affairs, Stafford" has fallen "very low--to the utter abandonment of all kinds of business except the cultivation of the soil. It has been said that the first handsome pleasure carriage ever introduced into harford County was owned by John Stump of

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Stafford. At that day a carriage attracted as much curious attention as a balloon does now."[111] (Stump of Stafford's 1816 estate inventory includes "1 new 4 wheel carriage" valued at $900; the only carriage Cassandra Stump owned, at her death thirty years later, was appraised at $75.)

Herman Stump died at Stafford in 1881--not a minute too soon for Dr. Forwood--and left Stafford to a niece, Catherine Smithson, which again ties Stafford to the William Smithson who commissioned mason David Hopkins to build a house (I-48) as well as the D.H. Springhouse (I-34). At her death in 1896 her heirs sold Stafford--reduced to 151 acres of land--to C. Coleman Smith; Smith was distantly related to Stump of Stafford, his grandmother Mary (died 1845) having been a daughter of Henry Stump and, thereby, a first-cousin to Stump of Stafford. To further link the district's properties and history, Mary Stump had married Hugh Smith, whose great-grandfather Thomas Smith was the 18th-century Lapidum ferryman (I-10). (A still-further link: Esther Smith, a granddaughter of Thomas and a daughter of Hugh and Mary, married Christopher Wilson, of Wilson's Mill, passingly referred to above when he disparaged the "much decayed" state of William Stump's Stump's Prospect in the 1850s and much-discussed below.)

C. Coleman Smith remodeled Stafford (adding the present stained glass and porches with Victorian-style sawn trim) and left the house, at his death, to his daughter Goldie Smith. She sold the property in 1946, thus ending Stafford's Stump-family ownership, which had been continuous and unbroken since the time of the American Revolution. The house remains today much as it appeared in Coleman Smith's time, i.e., c.1900, well within the district's period of significance.

To resume the history of Stump of Stafford's land bequests: son John Wilson (who was left the Chesapeake-fronting 700-acre estate Oakington) and daughter Mary (who was left a mill on the tidal Bush River and property in Baltimore City) did little to directly affect the development of the Deer Creek Valley. But daughters Priscilla (1787-1863) and Hannah (1796-1858) did.

Priscilla Stump (1787-1863) inherited from her father, Stump of Stafford, "Richard Farmer's farm." In the confirmatory deed

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from her siblings Priscilla's inheritance was described as being made up of three parcels on the north bank of Deer Creek and containing in aggregate 476 acres; one was part of the Husband family's Bachelor's Good Luck and another was purchased from Gerrard Hopkins. This correctly suggests that "Robert Parker's farm" was on the south side of Trappe Church Road, probably at the intersection with Deth's Ford Road, about a mile south of Darlington. Priscilla Stump never married and, indeed, "Miss P. Stump" is shown as living in a house in this area on the 1858 county map. No trace of her house remains but it was probably near the site of the extant c.1890 Queen Anne-style Smith-Troutman House. Her 472 acres stayed in the family, eventually passing to her cousin Rachel Smith, a daughter of Hugh Smith (mentioned re: Stafford and C. Coleman Smith) and Mary Stump, daughter of Henry Stump. (Priscilla Stump's real estate transactions are highly confusing. Although there is no record of it, she evidently purchased some interest in her father's mill for when she died her Inventory of Real Estate contains "Stafford Mill Property, $9,000" as well as "East Farm, $19,479.37" and "West Farm, $9,647.30." The only pieces of furniture itemized in her estate inventory ["wardrobe, $50," "bureau, $6," and "set of china, $10"] were all described as being "at Stafford." The rest of her personal property--totalling in aggregate $2,729.12--was agricultural such as "22 fat cattle, $1,394" and "100 Bbls new corn, $300.")

Rachel Smith (1786-1873) is one of the pivotal figures in the Deer Creek Valley's history, as important to her generation as her mother's first-cousin John Stump of Stafford was to his. In 1803 she married David Price (born 1770 son of David and Ann Husband Price); of their three children Rachel (1809-1897) married Robert Parker in 1828 and John H. (1808-1892) married Margaret Parker, Robert's sister in 1838. (Their relationship to William Stump's friend, Joseph Parker, discussed above, is unknown.) In this way this branch of Stump heirs assumed control over "Parker's farm" on the south bank of Deer Creek which Stump of Stafford had left to Priscilla's sister, Hannah Stump (of whom more shortly). Extant, significant sites on the Parker farm include the Parker Cemetery; gravestones here, which go back to 1802, include those of the Rev.William Stephenson (1778-1839) and his brother James Stephenson (1767-1838), whose stone houses, church, and school are discussed below (and see I-11, I-19; III-5); the cemetery also contains the

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grave of Mary Cooley (1803- 1839; see I-17, I-37).

Concurrently, Rachel Price was, with her children's help, solidifying her control over Priscilla Stump's inheritance. In 1837 Rachel's son John H. Price paid his father-in-law, Parker, $1,000 for south bank lands; he also that year acquired 121 acres on the north bank of the creek that had belonged to Priscilla Stump. An 1847 deed for an adjacent property refers to this 121-acre farm as "where John H. Price resides." Price's stone house, known as the Price-Garono House (I-39), is essentially unchanged from its mid-19th century appearance. Well known in its day and described in 1879 as "one of the most beautiful homes" in the Deer Creek valley, the house, with its double-pile massing, ornamental porch, attic gables with quatrefoil windows, and notable stone lintels, is a remarkably early example of the picturesque cottage style of building that would be popular throughout America in the 1850s and that would appear most famously in Harford County in the Silver houses (see below).

Price, his sister Rachel, David Harlan, "John Stump of Perry Point and other of David's cousins" had been privately educated in the stone schoolhouse built by his great-uncle (and David's father) Jeremiah Harlan (I-34 and see below). Price went on to Dickinson College and then studied law at the University of Maryland before being admitted to the bar in 1829; his practice flourished and in 1843 he opened a branch office in Havre de Grace, taking out this ad in October of that year in the newspaper The Madisonian: "regular hours on Mondays in the front room in the dwelling house of Mrs. Robert Parker, on left as you enter;" otherwise he could be found "at his home in Darlington."[112]

"Devoting himself diligently to his profession and maintaining a high reputation for integrity," Price was made circuit court judge in 1855 and would remain on the bench until retiring in 1867. "The Hon. J.H. Price" is shown living on the site of the stone house on the 1858 county map. Price acquired several tracts of land in the district, including 160 acres of the patent Parker's Chance, which he purchased for $2,500 from Margaret Stump in 1847. (Margaret was the widow of Rueben Stump, Rachel Price's uncle.) In 1880 Price sold that farm, enlarged to 225 acres, to his son David Price, who built the three-bay, two-story frame house (I-74) still

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extant on Price Road and called the Price-Archer House. (The son's house is interesting as a simplified, frame version of the father's more elaborate stone dwelling.)

Meanwhile, Rachel Price, having outlived her first or Price husband, married William Wilson, her younger, second husband, in January of 1822. The year before she paid her uncle Rueben Stump (see above) $5,000 for the 50-acre "Mill Lot" on Deer Creek and just south of Priscilla Stump's inheritance. The stone mill, clearly cited in the 1798 tax list, may have been built by the Rigbie family and was later owned by the Brinton family. Since the 1820s, however, it has been simply Wilson's Mill (II-2), named to honor Rachel Smith Price Wilson. In 1856 Rachel Wilson sold the same 50 acres (for the same figure, $5,000) to David Wilson, born December 1822 and the eldest of five children she would have by William Wilson. In 1879 Dr. Forwood noted that "our excellent friend, David E. Wilson...owns the 'Old Mill,' which has very satisfactorily supplied the 'staff of life' to several generations.His farm is small but of excellent quality. He devotes his chief attention to the mill and saw mill." (A sawmill here also dates to the 18th century.) The 1880 census cites D.E. Wilson with a grist mill worth $6,000 and with five employees who turn out "250 bbl. flour, 26 tons meal, 9.7. tons feed, and 1 ton hominy per year." The sawmill was valued at $1,000. The mill property--improved by a stone miller's house, worker's house, etc.--passed to D. Gilpin Wilson in 1903, who would continue to own and operate it until the 1930s. The more recent history of the mill--the superb adaptive use of Philadelphia architects Mellor & Meigs--is covered in Section IV.

While Rachel Price Wilson's children where busily engaged in buying and inheriting farms and mills and building houses on ancestral lands that stretched along the north bank of Deer Creek for about a mile and a half, from Deth's Ford Road to the Price-Archer House, she was living in a stone house in the middle of it all, just east of the present Darlington Road, a few hundred yards across the road and to the northeast of Wilson's Mill. The house's configurations are unknown but, based on the inventory compiled when her husband William Wilson died in 1840, it was reasonably large with a garret. Most of the Wilsons' $3,379 worth of personal property consisted of mill goods and farm products (e.g., 4,000

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pounds of pork worth $200) and five slaves worth a total of $1,000, but the house did have a "mahogany Secretary Book Case" and an "old mahogany Side Board & Knife box."

The house was probably stone; Mrs. Wilson, at least, was very concerned about a 32-acre quarry she once owned on the south bank of the creek and at least as far back as 1841 deeds reserve in her the right to get to and from the quarry "for obtaining stone...for building or for any other uses." The quarry was presumably a prime source of building material for the districts many stone houses, mills, and barns (see II-9); Dr. Forwood, for instance, in 1880 noted that the Isaac Coale house now numbered 2001 Glenville Road (I-73) was built of this stone.

In 1866 Rachel Wilson, described by Dr. Forwood as the "excellent, widely-known and well-beloved old lady" sold her house and 128 acres to Edward M. Allen for $13,043.20. The property was to be held in trust for Allen's wife, Sallie (whom he had married in 1852), born Sarah-Elizabeth in 1830, the youngest child of Rachel and William Wilson. Sallie Allen was thus the half-sister of Judge Price (whose farms bordered her property to the east and west) and the full sister of David Wilson, whose Wilson's Mill bordered her farm at its southwest corner. Mrs. Wilson continued to live in the house until she died in 1873. (Mrs. Wilson may have been "well-beloved" but she was nobody's fool: her estate papers reveal that she had been carefully monitoring the debts owed her by her children including "$7,524" still due from the Allens and "$5,035" due from the Prices.) Shortly thereafter, wrote Dr. Forwood in 1879, Rachel Wilson's "old mansion...burned...and on its ruins were built the present handsome modernized structure [I-64] by Mr. and Mrs. Allen."

Edward M. Allen was born in Bel Air and "few cherished...a deeper affection for the place," according to the 1897 Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties. That indispensable book continues: "He was reared in the home of a wealthy aunt, who sent him to the Darlington Academy." He entered business at a young age even though the generous aunt "would have given him a college education had he so desired." In 1881 he was elected to the state senate as a Republican and while in Annapolis "he made a strong fight for low taxes and for the reduction

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of...[salaries] of county officers, which naturally brought him the enmity, or at least the determined opposition of some politicians." He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1890.

Allen was one of the area's leading industrialists and earned Dr. Forwood's praise by attempting to restore Stafford to its earlier mercantile glory: "We take great pleasure in saying that, under the active and skillful management of Mr. E.M. Allen, Stafford, as a business mart, now bids fair to rejoice in its ancient fame."[113] Allen reestablished the Stafford Flint Mill and started the Conowingo Flint Mill, later known as the Indian Rock Flint Company. Business at both was good and Deer Creek flint was sent to New Jersey where it was used in the making of fine china until "a decreasing supply of raw material and increased expense of quarrying" forced their closing in the 1920s. Allen also ran a bone meal operation near the creek, first grinding buffalo horns and then, after buffalo approached extinction, bones from other animals: "Bones as well as horns were ground here and even some of the children in the neighborhood used to collect them and sell them to Mr. Allen. One particular cow's skull elicited the remark that he had paid for it six times already."[114]

Perhaps Allen's longest-lasting contribution to Harford County, however, was his idea of hanging portraits of distinguished countians in the main courtroom in Bel Air. Allen selected the first subjects "assisted by friends but without expense to the county" and then contracted with "a leading artist in Washington" to have them painted. These memorials are thought to be unique to Harford County and having ones portrait hung remains "the highest honor that can be awarded a Harford Countian," as bar president J. Harlan Livezey remarked in 1987 when AEgis publisher John D. Worthington's (I-2) portrait was dedicated.

The Allens' multi-gabled, rambling stone dwelling remains essentially as it was when it was built. The Allens' two sons, J.A. Greme Allen and Edward, Jr., bought the place the year Sallie Allen died, 1896 ("130 acres on both sides of the road from Wilson's Mill to Darlington...with a stone dwelling thereon") and passed it back and forth between themselves until Edward bought out his brother in 1907 for $10,000. Young Allen was ruined by the Great Depression and the farm was sold for the benefit of creditors

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in 1932.

While Rachel Smith Price Wilson and her children were acquiring and improving lands willed to Priscilla Stump, their cousins--the heirs of William and Duckett Stump--were coping with their various inheritances. Recall that William (1764-1831) was a son of Henry Stump (died 1814) and had employed the English stone mason David Hopkins to build the superb stone dwelling known as the Stump-Holloway House (see I-24). On William's death all his property passed to his widow, Duckett; in 1838 she sold "the farm where she resides" (house and 258 acres) to bachelor son Henry C. Stump; according to Dr. Forwood (whose mother, Rachel, was a daughter of William and Duckett) "H.C. Stump, having lived and died a bachelor--always residing with his mother on the old Homestead property...never made nor felt the necessity for making any improvements to the building. He farmed but little; chiefly occupying his attention in grazing cattle, for which stock he had great fondness, and of the qualities of which he was considered one of the best judges of the many who deal in cattle on Deer Creek" and "the aged widow and her bachelor son...lived a quiet and retired life until the angel of death took them away"[115] mother in 1869, son in 1872.

Henry Stump may have lived quietly, but he was clearly quite learned and lived well. His estate inventory shows household goods of $2,340.96; the most valuable single item was his "bookcase and secretary, $30" which held roughly 100 books including unspecified volumes of Pope, Byron, and Locke as well as The Vicar of Wakefield and Dr. Syntax. Dr. Forwood was correct about his kinsman's interest in agriculture, note "5 vols. Agricultural Reports" as well as "112½ Bu wheat, $180," "18 barrels corn, $45," "15 tons hay, $225," and "20 head of fat cattle, $154." Something of a dandy, he owned vests of satin and of velvet, "1 linen coat and pants" and a "cashmere hat." Conservative in his investments, he owned U.S. and Baltimore City bonds (worth about $1,100), had $1,272.79 "cash on hand," $11,523.17 in the Cecil National Bank and "debts due" of $33,213.67. After some confusion, Henry Stump's estate passed to two nephews, Albert and William Holloway (sons of his sister Hester), whose descendants have owned it continuously to this day; thanks to generations of Holloways' care the ancient house has remained virtually unchanged in appearance from when

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David Hopkins built it for William and Duckett Stump c.1800.

Another of William and Duckett's sons, Thomas Cooper Stump (born 1794), acquired a farm of his own, fronting Deer Creek at the intersection of Noble's Mill and Harmony Church roads. He began buying land there in the 1820s, for example his 1822 purchase of 300 acres "on Deer Creek near the Roman Chapel [Priest Neale's Mass House]."[116] He built a three-bay, two-story stone house on his farm and his house forms the core of a much-expanded dwelling (I-36). The house appears on an 1835 map of the Deer Creek Valley and is labeled Thomas Stump. When Thomas Stump died in 1859 his estate appraiser, George Cook (see II-12), made an inventory in a thorough room-by-room manner; there was a kitchen (a small, frame wing still present) and cited rooms are Dining Room, Room Over Dining Room, Middle Room, Room Over Middle Room, Hall, Parlor, Parlor Chamber, Garret, and Porch Room. His goods and chattels were valued at $2,259.89; a little drama then occurred, a drama indicative of the Quaker sensibilities then dominant in the Deer Creek Valley. Stump's inventory had evidently been copied down for Cook by a secretary; below the total of household goods are listed three slaves with a combined value of $255. Cook--in his pen--made cross marks through this and wrote--his handwriting is distinct and different from the rest of the inventory--"I did not place any value on the slaves as above appraised. George T. Cook." Cook's inventory is dated February 24, and the orphan's court had to go out and hire another appraiser (Joseph C. Parker) to appraise the slaves; it was completed on March 9. (The slaves were then deemed to be worth $315.) Two of Thomas Stump's children, Mary and William H., inherited the house. William died in 1865 (leaving "$500 to my faithful servant America Bond," and George Cook willingly witnessed that document) and the farm was sold out of the Stump family in 1883. In the 20th century it achieved national significance as the residence of noted equestrians Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Bliss.

Across Deer Creek, Priscilla's sister and Thomas's cousin Hannah C. Stump (1796-1858) was busy improving her inheritance, described by Stump of Stafford as "Parker's Farm together with the woodlands thereunto attached." In the 1817 confirmatory (and explanatory) deed from her siblings, "Parker's Farm" is described as being made up of three distinct but contiguous parcels all on

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Deer Creek: (1) 100 acres of Bachelor's Good Luck, (2) that portion of Stump's Prospect "which lies east of the Great Road...from the Priest's Ford to the Trap," and (3) part of a tract called Miller's Attempt "between the Trap and Dublin."[117] Totalling about 600 acres, this egg-shaped parcel sits directly across from Priestford Road (State Route 136)--"the Great Road from the Priest's Ford"--and makes a mirror-image of Hannah's brother William Stump's inheritance, Stump's Prospect, modern Indian Spring Farm. The two properties combine to form a truly magnificent site--an open bowl of over 1,000 acres ringed by steep, wooded hills to the north, east, and west and washed by Deer Creek to the south.

In 1817, the year she got final ownership of her part of Stump's Prospect, Hannah Stump married James Williams and in 1825 the couple built a frame house on a hill in the center of her inheritance (I-81). In 1840 their daughter, Rosa, married the young engineer/architect James Crawford Neilson; the newlyweds took title to the Williamses' house and land in 1846 and would live there for the next 60 years.

Neilson, born in Baltimore on October 14, 1816, was brought up in Belgium and England. In 1835 he apprenticed himself as a draftsman and surveyor to the Baltimore & Port Deposit Railroad for whom he made "a survey for a Rail Road to the Susquehanna along the Valley of Deer Creek." The resulting map (and surveyors' notebook) locate every standing structure in what is essentially the Lower Deer Creek historic district, from the Susquehanna and Stafford Mill (I-20; II-2) past Elbow Branch, past the "Bayliss" [sic] (I-43), Wilson (I-83), Worthington (I-9), Doddrell (I-31), Jewett (I-70), Husband (I-21), Thomas Stump (I-37), and John W. [originally William Stump] Stump (I-24) houses to "Jas. W. Williams," his future father-in-law; it also labels the Stafford Mill (II-6), Columbia Mill (II-5), Wilson's Mill (II-2), Gover's Mill (II-15), the industrial community at Cookville (II-11, 12, 13, 14), and the Husbands' "Tanyard" (I-28). Priest Neale's Mass House (III-1) is there, as is the Glenville School (III-8) and the first Deer Creek Harmony Church (III-9). Nothing came of the project but the map is clearly an invaluable document and is annotated, in the future architect's hand, "The Survey was made...in Oct. 1835, and this Map not long after by J.C. Neilson who was in the Party." Clearly the 1835 date of the survey and map cause them to rank them high in

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importance in the history of American railroading.

In 1842 Neilson, then newlywed, joined the B & O, America's first rail line, and drew up maps, sketched profiles of roadbeds for new lines, and "designed a series of prefabricated iron roofs for freight houses, locomotive sheds, and stations which are the earliest known instances of composition iron roofs in this country. He described their construction in a series of articles for an Austrian engineering publication."[118]

In 1848 (two years after he bought the farm of his mother-in-law, nee Hannah Stump) he formed a partnership with the Austrian-born, Prague-trained John R. Niernsee and "during the 1840s and 1850s theirs was the largest and most successful architectural firm in Baltimore," and probably in Maryland.[119] Their contemporary George A. Frederick wrote that "from the late '40s to the late '50s [Neirnsee and Neilson] did the principle and best work in Baltimore."[120] Their better-known commissions include the magnificent depot for the B & O, Camden Station (1851 and the largest train station in the world when it opened) and 1 West Mount Vernon Place (1849-51), gushingly described in a Baltimore Sun story of January 24, 1851, as "one of the most elegant and princely specimens of architectural taste" known; the story was entitled "A Splendid Dwelling." Their Greenmount Cemetery Chapel (1851-56)--"flamboyantly Gothic, with freestanding pinnacles, flying buttresses, and a traceried tower 102 feet high"--Emmanuel Church (c.1850), and Grace and St. Peter's Church (1851) did much to break Baltimore City architecture out of its comfortable (and by then retarditaire) neoclassicism. Neilson worked on all these epochal projects while maintaining his Deer Creek Valley farm as his principle residence. (When he had to remain in the city for a couple of days, he plenty of places to choose from for he owned three houses there; they are described in Rosa Neilson's estate inventory as "1111 McCulloh St. near Hoffman St.," "on Charles St. near Central Avenue," and "in the rear of Camden Street Station.")

Based on his Deer Creek hillock, Neilson secured several Harford County architectural commissions; while less well known than his Baltimore projects, these works are all of great local significance. Moreover, they also show how easily Neilson was able to shift aesthetic gears and to go from "flamboyantly Gothic"

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chapels to simple, "country" designs. In 1850 he wrote Gen. George Cadwalader, then just beginning to assemble the Bayfront farms that would eventually total 7,500 acres, about barn design. Neilson's letter shows that he was sensitive to a variety of un-Gothic issues: "It is necessary to know whether you intend to house all your crops [in the barn] and the number of acres to be provided for, whether the ground permits a basement stable with level access to the 1st floor...and a drive up an inclined plane to a second floor, whether the basement is to adapted to the reception of Cattle alone or mixed animals,...[whether there were to be] any root houses, wagon sheds, tool houses or granaries wanted."[121]

In 1851 the vestry of St. George's Episcopal Church in Perryman asked Neilson to design a new building in the "Norman style" for them; he did and the result (National Register) is one of Harford County's best picturesque creations. In February 1858 he designed a new courthouse (National Register) for Bel Air after the 18th-century one burned; the courthouse's simplified Italianate lines are "a blend of classical details ..., hard to classify but easy to look at," assessed a modern historian.[122] In 1870 he gave the Churchville Presbyterian Church (National Register) a three-story, restrained Italianate belltower and in 1877 he designed a simple, cross-gable stone Quaker meetinghouse (National Register) for Darlington. He also, in 1870, designed a new Trap Church, on a small plot of land adjacent and northwest of his farm; but that commission is discussed in Section IV below because it is a product of forces which gave the historic district its next stage of development.

While he was thus engaged and all throughout the 1840s, '50s, '60s, and '70s, he amused himself remodeling and adding to the old Stump-Williams buildings on the farm. According to notes in his continuously-kept Priestford Notebook (now at the Maryland Historical Society), in September 1858 he "began enlarging and altering dwelling;" in 1860 he "added wing to dining room and chamber" at a cost of $3,500; the notebook is filled with designs for doors, porch trim, fireplace mantels, and molding profiles--even Venetian Gothic bookcases for the new library. Work on the outbuildings was also unceasing: "1849 Tenant's house...moved and enlarged;" "1857 old ice house and dairy...moved and enlarged for servants; ice house enlarged...dairy built;" "1858 "Beech Cottage

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built;""Oct. 1866 finished removing schoolhouse and began shed;" ""1867 finished smoke house and woodshed;" "1868 began to alter barn;" "1869 changed the old corn house into a carriage house...commenced plant house."

That last entry brings up Neilson's other great interest at his Priestford Farm, landscape architecture and botany. He filled his Notebook with pages of agricultural memoranda; he kept close track of past planting successes (so they could be repeated) and failures (so they could be avoided); he describes what types of wheat he planted when, how his "tamata" crops fared, and details his orders for apricot, apple, and peach saplings. He designed and had cut "vista axes" through native forests of oak and ash and he planted a remarkably diverse collection of exotic evergreens to complement the native deciduous hardwoods. He built a "flowerhouse" in 1862 and replaced it with a "plant house" in 1884; it's unclear whether or not that was a heated greenhouse, but it probably was--where else would he have kept the "2 mahogany trees" given him in 1877 by "Mr. Janney" of the neighboring Indian Spring Farm? He organized The Farmers Club of Deer Creek in 1873 (with his son Albert)--he even devised his own insect repellant, something he concocted "from the leaves of Pyrethrum Roseum," a plant, he said, that "when grown in California [is] called 'Bushack'" and whose "flower looks like large single asters." Neilson's landscape efforts are doubly important for they are all that tangibly remains from his time at Priestford. Neilson died in 1900; his house burned c.1950 but the vista axes, evergreens, and other plantings remain.

A farm of 1,000 acres was a bit too large to manage by mid-19th century Harford County standards. Dr. W. Stump Forwood fretted about the overly-large valley farms in his 1879-80 series "Homes on Deer Creek," observing when discussing the Silas Silver house (I-55) that "he owns as many as any one farmer can cultivate to advantage. It is a misfortune, we think, for one man to own as much land as many of our Deer Creek farmers do. With a fewer number of acres they could raise quite as much grain and provender as they do now."[123] Early on the Neilsons decided to divide their holdings and in 1847 they sold Silas's brother James Silver 175 acres of Stump's Prospect for $1,815 cash and a $6,000-mortgage. Silver (1812-1876) was the second son of Benjamin Silver II, who is

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discussed in Section II above. The senior Silver was, with Stump of Stafford and Ignatius Wheeler of Deer Park, the greatest landowner in the Deer Creek Valley; Silver's death in 1847 prompted his children to embark on a spurt of farmstead-creating and building activity that was only locally equaled by the building activity sparked by the death of Stump of Stafford and discussed immediately above.

Recall that when Benjamin Silver II died he owned farms that spread over 1,352 acres on the south bank of Deer Creek roughly between Elbow Branch and the hamlet of Glenville; he also owned personal property assessed at $7,046, mostly made up of livestock--e.g., "10 Head fat cattle, $300"--and equipment related to his extensive and profitable fishing business--e.g., "Float Fishery No. 1, $700" and "Seine and ropes No. 1, $250." He owned 6 slaves valued at $1,015 and secure debts (mostly intra-family) and gilt-edged securities (such as bank stock and Susquehanna Canal bonds) worth roughly $6,300.

Silver was apparently content to live in an architecturally undistinguished, one-story, vernacular-style stone cottage that had been built by either his father (who died in 1818) or grandfather (who died in 1775). In this he parallels Stump of Stafford: no record exists of Stump's original house, described in the 1798 tax list as 24' by 20' and frame in a region of buildings characterized by beautiful native stone. Even the extant stone Stafford (c.1800), while originally clean of line, is more significant for the high quality of its masonry than for any stylishness in its design. Stump's children, however, upon receiving their inheritance, quickly set about erecting dwellings for themselves that were more prepossessing than anything their millionaire industrialist father ever felt was necessary or desirable. (Many of them, as has been discussed, also quickly went bankrupt.)

Again, there are definite parallels with the Silvers. While there is no need to go into the Silver houses of the 1840s and '50s in great detail--the Silver Houses Historic District is already listed in the National Register--a few points are necessary to put the Silver Houses into their Deer Creek context, to show how firmly they (and their builders) fit into the valley milieu.

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The Silver Houses District consists of four substantial houses built between 1853 and 1859 by three of Benjamin II's sons (Benjamin III, born 1810 and built c.1856, I-54; Dr. Silas, born 1815 and built c.1856, I-56; and Jeremiah, born 1826 and built c.1853, I-53) and a nephew (William Finney Silver, born 1820 and built c.1857, I-55). Another son, John Archer Silver (b. 1820), built a house on a farm whose acreage is within the district, but the 20-room house (begun c.1844 and doubled in size c.1870, I-52) is gone, having been destroyed by fire in 1902. It also includes the stone 1870 Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church, built to replace an 1835 structure. The houses and the church, while generally conservative of line, clearly display influences of the mid-19th-century picturesque movement: the Jeremiah, William, and Silas Silver houses are distinctly Italianate in feeling (with deep wooden window hoods, accented verticality, and elaborate roof brackets), Harmony Church is an exquisite example of country Gothic revival, and the outbuildings at the Benjamin Silver farm, which date to the 1850s and '60s, are among the first such structures in Harford County (or in America) to evolve from Calvert Vaux's landmark book, Villas and Cottages; the evolution is clear for Silver is known to have owned a copy of the book; he is also known to have been an amateur architect, and it is documented that he helped his brothers with the design of their houses.

The Silvers carefully sited their houses on hilltops ranging between 250 and 300 feet in elevation and the houses are all generally visible one from the other across open fields and pastures. Little has changed, in fact, since 1879-80 when the houses featured prominently in Dr. William Stump Forwood's series of newspaper articles, "Homes on Deer Creek." His March 19, 1880, column is representative: "Continuing our rambles among some the Homes that occupy and ornament the vale of our beloved Deer Creek, the next property that comes in rotation...is Silverton, the picturesque and beautiful residence of our long-time and much esteemed friend and fellow-craft, Dr. S.B. Silver. 'Silverton' stands like a watch-tower on the hill, the sentinel for the entire...magnificent Deer Creek valley...over the verdant hills and fertile valleys of the noble Deer Creek." In sum, opined Forwood in his January 9, 1880, installment, "taken altogether, perhaps there is no family in Maryland, of like numbers, of which all have such a splendid set of buildings; and nearly all in sight of each

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other--though some of them five or six miles apart."

Significantly, all the houses were built of stone from the family quarry (II-7), a quarry much-discussed in Silver wills as long ago as Benjamin Silver I's will (probated in 1818) which praises the "excellent stone quarry on one part of my plantation" and gives his heirs "free access to the same for the purposes of building of houses or Barns." Thus it seems safe to say that the stone which built the Silver (and other) houses on the south bank of Deer Creek came from the Silvers' quarry just as the Wilsons and Prices built their houses and mills and barns on the north bank of the creek with stone taken from their own quarry, as discussed above.

While Benjamin III, Silas, and Jeremiah all built houses that form a cohesive mini-district within the larger Deer Creek Valley district, two brothers, James and Phillip, chose not to subdivide and build on their father's 1,300 acres. It is interesting that they did, however, choose to remain within the bounds of the historic district. Phillip, as Dr. Forwood noted in his December 23, 1879, column, was "the oldest member of the family;" he "built a large stone" structure "in Darlington...for a village store." Philip Silver's Darlington house is now numbered 2105 Shuresville Road; interestingly and continuing the linkage that dominates the historic district, Dr. Forwood's frame house is across the road at 2120 Shuresville Road and architect J. Crawford built 2127 Shuresville Road c.1860 as rental property, "for the use and benefit of his son, Charles Neilson," according to the property's deed.

It was during this c.1820 to c.1860 period, when the great holdings of the Stumps and Silvers were being broken up into working farms of more manageable size, that Darlington--listed as a district in the National Register--grew into the commercial and market center for the Deer Creek valley; in fact it grew into the area's only real town, attracting doctors, lawyers, and other professional men who sought to earn a living from the district's farmers, fishermen, and millers. Roads were laid out to connect the embryonic community with the flourishing industrial complexes at Stafford, to the bridge across the Susquehanna at Conowingo, and to the Stump-Wilson mill on Deer Creek. Shopkeepers and

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specialized tradesmen such as tailors and tavern-keepers, blacksmiths and undertakers are known to have appeared in the village by the 1820s and '30s.[124] Before he became a farmer, Thomas Stump (I-36), for instance, opened a store in Darlington around 1820 in the large stone structure now numbered 2102 Shuresville Road (II-10); a few years later Phillip Silver opened his own store and built his own house; the house was finished by 1846 (according to his policy with the Harford Mutual Insurance Company) but a few years later he added "a stable and carriage house having a hay loft and corn house costing $156;[125]" in 1853 he made legal arrangements so that the property would be sued "for the benefit of his wife, Alice Silver."[126] Episcopal and Quaker congregations had been present in the village from the 18th century; in the early 19th century they were joined by Methodists (who built a log church near Shuresville Road in 1832 which they replaced with the present handsome frame church in 1852) and Presbyterians (the Silvers established the Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church in the 1830s, see above). The Darlington Academy, at 2115 Shuresville Road, was established in 1836 in a stone structure replaced by the present building in 1891.

But Darlington wasn't the only community in the district for it was during this era that hamlets such as Glenville came into being. Glenville is built on land near the intersection of the ancient Husband, Coale, and Silver tracts. Dr. Silas Silver of Silverton was particularly active in developing the community. He lobbied to have the United States government establish a post office in Glenville and he was appointed first post master ("I took the petition with 26 names on the 1st of October [1854] and had the appointment made at Washington," he wrote in his diary); beginning c.1870 he helped found (and fund) the village school (III-8). In addition he built a general store (II-8), which also held "his" post office and would remain in the Silver family until the mid 20th century. Silas and his brothers were keenly interested in issues such as architectural design; brother Benjamin Silver III actually owned a copy of Calvert Vaux's Villas and Cottages and all the siblings took pains to give their houses and outbuildings stylish touches. Thus one should not be surprised to see that Silas embellished his small, two-bay frame store with such details as sawn scallop trim at the eaves.

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The Silvers and the Stumps weren't the only families in the district to undertake the massive subdivision of ancestral lands. In 1818, when the future doctor Silver was only three years old, Dr. Thomas Worthington bought 27½ acres of the tract Green Spring Forest; the deed mentions such local landmarks as Joshua Husband's meadow (see I-70) and the lands of Isaac Coale (see I-30, I-85). Worthington was a son of the John Worthington who had inherited most of his father Charles's (died 1774) 900-acre tract Worthington's Dividend on the Susquehanna and its c.1740 house (see above and I-2). When John Worthington died he left $1,000 to four children to establish a trust fund which would be used "to educate my son Thomas Worthington sutable [sic] to practice Physick [sic]." This they evidently did for, as discussed above, in 1818 "Dr. Thomas Worthington" (emphasis added) bought 27½ acres of land about a mile and a half east of Cookville in the community of Glenville. It seems likely, based on structural evidence, that there was a small house on the property when Worthington bought it but it is also likely that the bulk of the present multi-sectioned frame structure (now numbered 3510 Harmony Church Road, see I-9) dates to the Worthington era.

Dr. Worthington was highly regarded during his lifetime and his fame endured long after his death in 1855. Dr. William Stump Forwood, in his "Homes on Deer Creek" series (1879-80) noted that "the late Dr. Thomas C. Worthington [was] a practitioner who enjoyed great local celebrity in his day." Forwood adds that Worthington didn't charge enough and "the Doctor made the mistake, as we can see now, of devoting more attention to the practice of his profession than he did to the cultivation of his farm." Worthington "assiduously and laboriously" devoted himself "to the relief of the suffering and to the prolongation of the lives of ungrateful people, many of whom shamelessly took advantage of his generosity and kindness in not paying him he pittance asked for his service." Worthington, like his ancestors, was an active Quaker and was "a speaker in the Orthodox Friends' Meeting" and at his death "he was interred at the old Friends Meeting House Cemetery, Darlington (III-3)."

Dr. Forwood observes that because of his generosity Dr. Worthington was chronically hard-up and "indeed, had it not been for one or two legacies bequeathed him by sympathizing relatives,

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it is difficult to conceive how he could have lived at all!"[127] Dr. Worthington's estate inventory, made in August 1855, suggests his abstemious life: the most valuable item in the house was "medicine case & medicines" worth $10, far more than any furniture (e.g., "1 side board, $5" or "1 walnut dining room table, $3" or "dozen chairs $6") he owned. (He also owned "1 rat trap" worth 38c.) He had one of the most extensive libraries in the Deer Creek Valley, consisting of 72 volumes; this was doubtless partially the result of his profession and partly the result of the importance Quakers in general--and his family in particular--placed on education: the former would explain "16 volumes Medical Books, $2" and "Parr's Medical Dictionary, $2;" the latter entries such as 14 volumes of "The Encyclopedia, $2," 2 volumes "Johnson's Dictionary $2," a "History of England, 25c," and a two-volume "French & English Dictionary, $2." In all his heirs were assessed for $1,972.47 of personal property, the vast majority of which (about $1,600) consisted of farming equipment. He willed his house to his son Joshua and daughter Margaret, who, in September 1863 sold 27½ acres ("where Dr. Worthington lived") to Ann Miller of Philadelphia for $2,400.[128]

Before selling the house, the younger Worthingtons evidently rented it; Silas Silver's diary notes that on June 23, 1861 "William Reasin of Baltimore has just moved into Dr. Worthington's old mansion at Glenville." Reasin was a Harford County-born architect who practiced in Baltimore; most of his work perished in the great 1904 Baltimore fire, but his Engine House No. 6, with its quirkish Venetian Gothic bell tower, still stands at the corner of Gay and Ensor streets to give a suggestion of his style. He also practiced in Harford and is known to have worked on at least two of the Silver houses, namely Silas's in 1856 and Jeremiah's in 1853. William Reasin's brother James Frank Reasin also lived in Glenville; he was a blacksmith, an amateur inventor (he designed and patented a new type of plow), and sometimes post-master for Glenville.

In 1880 Dr. Forwood wrote that "our well and favorable known citizen J[ames] Frank Reasin...within the last four or five years has erected a most beautiful frame dwelling [in Glenville] in the most approved modern cottage style. It has a number of ornamental porticos and handsome bay windows, resembling some of the most

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tasteful and picturesque villas often seen in the suburbs of large cities. It is the most stylish building of the kind we know of in the neighborhood. Mr. Reasin has laid out a very pretty lawn about his house, and has planted a number of evergreen trees, together with shrubbery and flowers."[129] The house (1826 Glenville Road, see I-69) still stands in its picturesque glory. Most of the landscaping has, of course, been altered in the past century, but the property is still marked by several aged evergreens which could be those planted by Reasin. While James Frank Reasin may have been a talented blacksmith, it seems safer to attribute his "most beautiful frame dwelling...the most stylish...in the neighborhood" to his trained-architect brother, William, who had designed the stylish Silver houses twenty years earlier.

In addition to leaving money to educate Thomas in medicine, John Worthington's will (probated in 1803 and witnessed by Christopher Wilson and Rueben Stump) contains specific land bequests to his other eight children with 230 acres "together with my mansion house" going to son Samuel Worthington. But it was Samuel's brother William who would eventually acquire most of the Worthington's Dividend acreage; William would also build wharves and docks in the Susquehanna at a place that came to be called Worthington's Landing. The Worthingtons had long been among the district's most prominent Quakers and over several generations did much to advance several Quaker causes such as education. But it is likely that the family's most prominent role, in the years before the Civil War, was in the field of emancipation. John Worthington's will takes pains to state that he had, during his lifetime, freed any slaves he might have inherited from his father, Charles; William Worthington would play an activist role in the cause of freedom and stands as one of the few individuals in Harford County whose role in the famous Underground Railroad can be securely documented.

Deer Creek valley historian and farmer Samuel Mason noted that "fifty years previous to the Civil War, the Society of Friends ...urged its members to free their slaves, which they largely did," note John Worthington's 1803 will. Continuing, Mason observes that "members of the Society were...indefatigable in aiding the runaway slaves in their dash for freedom in Canada....[I]t was not until the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850 that the situation

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was brought forcibly to the attention of the Nation as a whole." Mason was a Worthington relative whose "own grandfather was twice arrested for helping slaves in Philadelphia;" he wrote that "in our part of Harford County, one of the routes across the [Susquehanna] River was at Worthington's Landing. The road leading down to it may be seen today as it descends the river hill immediately below the Conowingo power house. William Worthington lived in the house recently [written in the 1930s] owned by Edward Shure, since torn down." When escaping slaves would--through their word-of-mouth network--arrive at Worthington's house "one of his men would come to him and whisper, 'Uncle Billy there's people on the hill,' whereupon Uncle Billy would order a sheep killed and cooked for the escaping slaves then hiding in the cornfield, and after dark a boat would be available at the landing to take them across the river."[130]

William Worthington died in 1859 and his heirs sold Worthington's Landing "where the public road from Darlington terminates at the Susquehanna River" to Daniel Shure and it would then pass to the Edward Shure mentioned by Mason. By the time the 1878 Martinet map of the county was made, the Shures had built a store here and had renamed the landing Shuresville and Shuresville Road and Shure's Landing Road are within the historic district. In the early 1920s the Philadelphia Electric Company condemned much of the Worthington-Shure property as part of its Conowingo Dam project; a map made as part of the proceedings shows the old Worthington house on land owned by E.S. Shure; in 1990 a group of Harford County historians visited the site and discovered the foundations of the old house exactly where the Electric Company map indicates they should be.

Sites and structures associated with the Underground Railroad are relatively rare: there were virtually no written records or other documents and historians must rely, largely, on oral traditions. (This lack of written records is understandable since those involved with the railroad were breaking the law and would be subject to fines or imprisonment--or both--if caught.) Thus the site of the Worthington house is of great importance not only to Harford County but to the nation.

In part because of the spirit of toleration associated with

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the Quakers, who figure so largely in the early history of the Deer Creek Valley, the district became a haven for free blacks. Cupid Paca and Moses Harrington, described in deeds as "freemen of color," were buying and selling land in Darlington from 1813 to the 1830s (e.g., I-32);[131] their properties adjoined such area residents as members of the Silver and Wilson families, and no signs of racial unpleasantness have been discovered.

Paca (later spelled Peaker and Peaco) was a relatively rich entrepreneurial black man who eventually gathered enough capital to buy freedom for his wife (who had been born into slavery).[132] Less wealthy--but still free--blacks established the community of Kalmia on the south bank of Deer Creek near the present Route 1 crossing. The community was also near the c.1800 Husband Flint Mill (II-16; the archaeological site is already listed in the National Register) established by Joshua Husband (1764-1837) and "the best preserved example of an extinct flint mill in Maryland," according to its National Register nomination; it was also near the late 18th century Deer Creek Iron Works; doubtless the community provided workers to both institutions. A cluster of five small two-story, rubblestone houses in Kalmia (e.g., I-6, I-27) may, according to oral tradition, be attributed to a free black stonemason with the surname Rumsey (first name unknown). The Kalmia community is still flourishing, as is the Clark's Chapel AME Church (2001 Kalmia Road; III-13), a simple stuccoed stone structure built in 1885 to replace an earlier church. (The 1878 and 1858 county maps note a church here and label it "colored.")

Most of the early residents of the Kalmia houses will probably, unfortunately, always remain somewhat ghostlike due to lack of information about them or their lives. This is not the case with William Jackson, another 19th-century free black laborer. In 1886 Jackson, who worked as a mule-driver at the Husband Flint Mill, paid $279.35 cash (and assumed a $710 mortgage) for a 29-acre tract near Ady Road (near the Wheelers' Deer Park, I-3); the land may have already contained the two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed rubblestone dwelling still present (I-76). Jackson is known to have lived in the stone house and walked to and from the mill each day, a six-mile round trip; he retired c.1920, when the mill was about to close anyway. He sold his two-room stone house in 1930.

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At about the same time that Kalmia was getting underway, Elisha Cook, an enterprising Quaker from Pennsylvania, drifted into the Deer Creek Valley and, in 1816, purchased land on the south side of the creek, on Harmony Church Road and straddling the small, north-flowing stream called Cox's Branch. (A mile to the south, Cox's Branch was the site of William Cox's mill [see I-5] and the Coale houses [see I-40].) The land was at the western edge of the Husband-Jewett family's Bachelor's Good Luck tract; parting with it must have been wrenching for the family for it would require three deeds in the 1820s to straighten out the boundaries. (The deeds variously involve Cook, Joshua Husband [II-16], John Jewett [I-70], Thomas Worthington [I-9], and Joseph Husband [I-21].[133]) Once the property lines were agreed upon, Cook then built himself the substantial, two-story, five-bay stone house (I-42) shown on Neilson's c.1835 map of the Deer Creek Valley. Cook "was a man of energy and after organizing his farm, immediately began building a dam and race, which was to furnish power for a spinning and weaving mill....The ruins of the mill are visible today [1939]....The mill continued in operation until about 1850, when, not being able to compete with modern spinning mills was forced to shut down. In 1842 Elisha built a small stone house near the public road, where he settled his son, George, as a store keeper and who kept store on the ground floor for forty years....George [then] built a tanbark mill across the brook near the road and a dwelling for the operator opposite it....The stone house as mentioned before was used as a store on the ground floor. The second floor was used as a private school, the teacher being George Cook's sister. School was taught by her until 1862 when the store below was given up and the whole building devoted to the use of a public school."[134]

This remarkable place was known as Cookville; every building described above is still intact and unchanged (see II-12, 13, 14) making it, with the village that grew up around the Jerusalem Mill (National Register), Harford County's best-preserved, single-owner industrial community. When Elisha Cook died his estate inventory disclosed roughly $3,500 in personal property. His faith is made clear by the following entries: "17 Volumes of 'The Friend' in five books, $2.50," "13 Volumes of the Friends Library, $3.25," "and "7 Volumes of the Friend (unbound), $1.75." Those 7 volumes might have been called the Friends Review for in his will, Cook instructed that the "volumes of 'The Friends Review' [be] bound and

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distributed amongst my children."

North of Deer Creek from Cookville, James Silver, as discussed above, bought 175 acres from J.C. Neilson in 1847; shortly thereafter he bought more of Mrs. Neilson's patrimony, Stump's Prospect, ending up with a farm "of about 300 acres of prime Deer Creek land," according to the reliable Our Silver Heritage. He built some sort of dwelling on the farm for the 1858 county map clearly has a house labeled "J. Silver" just north of the house marked "J.C. Nelson." (Neilson was often spelled Nelson, which is how it is pronounced, even in legal documents.)

But that house didn't suit him and, according to the family history, "in the year 1870, 6 years before his death, he built upon an elevated part of his farm, overlooking and beautiful for situation, a very fine mansion. He began to build in 8 June 1870. It beautifully overlooks the valley of Deer Creek. He moved in 16 December 1870."[135] Known as Silvermount (I-63), James Silver's dwelling is a 2½-story exuberantly sculpted frame house; its irregularly massed main facade is a robust mix of Queen Anne, stick, and late Gothic Revival styles. Nearby several period outbuildings still give the flavor of a prosperous mid-Victorian farming operation--there is a frame carriage house (now a garage) with tongue-and-groove siding and a board-and-batten bank barn. No architect's name is associated with Silvermount, but it is difficult not to think that neighbor Neilson didn't offer advice; the shell and the interior (which still sports elaborately designed marble mantels, plasterwork, and oak staircases) are simply too sophisticated to think otherwise: their design is too good not to have come from an architect and Neilson was the only high-style architect Harford County knew in the 19th century--to say nothing of the fact that he lived just over the hill.

The division of the Stump and Silver acreages was of a scale unprecedented in the county. But it is important to keep in mind that while William Stump and Rachel Wilson, John H. Price and Rosa Neilson were building new houses on their ancestor Stump of Stafford's land and while Jeremiah, Silas, and Benjamin Silver were building on their father's former farm, similar actions were being taken throughout the entire Deer Creek Historic District in the period c.1820 to c.1860. It would require a 1,000-page document to

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describe all such subdivisions but a few of the more prominent should be mentioned--notably the subdivision of the Forwoods' 900-acre tract, Spittlecraft, and the Wheelers' 3,000+-acre Deer Park.

The milling Forwood brothers, Samuel and John, immigrated to the Deer Creek Valley in the 18th century from their native Pennsylvania (see above). They patented hundreds of acres of land and established a mill on the creek at the site at what is now known as Walters Mill. The brothers parted company c.1800, Samuel taking the mill, John most of the land. When John Forwood died in 1835, he owned approximately 900 prime Deer Creek acres. In his will, signed in 1834 and probated in 1835, he left son John and daughter Julian [sic] "the farm where they and I now live on the south side of Deer Creek" bordering Deer Park (see below) and the farm of William Smithson (see I-48); sons Samuel, Amos, and Jacob received other specified lands.

Forwood's son Samuel married Rachel Cooper Stump, a granddaughter of the Henry Stump who came to the Deer Valley in the 1740s and who died in 1814. Their son was W. Stump Forwood, born on the Forwood farm in 1830; young Stump Forwood received his basic education at the Darlington Academy and then went off to study medicine at the University of Pennsylvania under Dr. Robert Harris Archer, son of Ann Stump Archer and Dr. John Archer of Rock Run (I-28). Dr. W. Stump Forwood helped the organize the Historical Society of Harford County (the oldest county historical society in Maryland) and served as its first president; his accounts of the Deer Creek Valley figure prominently in this narrative. He died at his Darlington home (2120 Shuresville Road) in 1882.

John Forwood left his son Parker Forwood "that farm on the north side of Deer Creek on which he now lives." (Parker also received "12 volumes of Nicholson's Encyclopedia.") Parker Forwood, whose ancestor and namesake Parker Hall patented the 1,000-acre Jericho tract on Deer Creek in the 1720s (see I-15, I-22), was a doctor who had been living in a log house on the north bank of the creek for several years prior to inheriting what would amount to 300 acres of land. Dr. Forwood's house was a two-story, two-bay, gable-roofed log structure; his practice and his house were so well known that many early 19th-century deeds for non-Forwood land in the area refer to "the road to Dr. Forwood's." Upon receiving his

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inheritance, Dr. Forwood built a larger-scale two-story four-bay gable-roofed wing onto the old log house; both sections have one-story shed-roofed porches and both sections are clearly defined in the extant dwelling now numbered 3073 Sandy Hook Road (I-38). The doctor's c.1835 addition is interesting in having a two-door main facade. Such facades are fairly common in Pennsylvania and rare in Harford County; it seems unlikely that the doctor built it as a nod to his ancestors' native Chester County--the family had, by 1835, been in Maryland for 60 years--but the lack of anything similar in the Deer Creek valley suggests that this possibility should not be ruled out. Several outbuildings also remain near the house and almost certainly date to the Forwood era; they include a one-story hipped-roof stone spring house, a frame bank barn with board-and-batten siding, and three frame sheds; there is also a frame garage or carriage house with a gasoline pump of the "visible pump" kind with a glass top, made by the Guarantee Liquid Measure Company of Rochester, Pennsylvania, in 1925.

Dr. Parker Forwood died in 1866, leaving his widow, Margaret, the rather vague instructions to divide the farm leaving "at her option" such acreage "to any or all of my children she may consider the most deserving." A series of equity cases soon ensued and the 300-acre farm was divided: attorney Josiah Lee bought 105 acres and the house; various other parcels went to other buyers, with "Mary Dunnegan" [sic] signing the deeds.

Mary Dunnigan was her real name; born Mary Forwood (her father was Dr. Forwood) she had recently married Andrew Dunnigan and therein lies a uniquely American story. An undeniably aristocratic woman, whose Stump, Hall, and Forwood ancestors played leading roles throughout the colonial and federal eras in Maryland and Pennsylvania, Mary Forwood's husband, Andrew Dunnigan, was born in Ireland and as a youth came to America around 1860 with his stonemason father and four brothers. The 1897 Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties notes that a few "prominent citizens of Harford County" are "of foreign birth, who have come to this country with the hope of bettering their financial condition in this free land of ours." The Dunnigans are "worthy representatives of this class." The family came to Harford County, where the senior Dunnigan died in 1865. Little is known of most of the sons, but Andrew, as noted, married Mary Forwood. His

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brother John married less spectacularly, but his career is better documented. (Nothing is known of Andrew and Mary after c.1870.) John Dunnigan married one Anna Clark and the couple began buying Deer Creek Valley land in the 1860s, assembling, in the end, about 150 acres, some of which he bought from his brother and sister-in-law, Andrew and Mary. Around 1870 John Dunnigan built the idiosyncratic 2½-story frame structure, now numbered 1229 Boyd Road and still known as the John Dunnigan House (I-66). The Dunnigan house, virtually unchanged from c.1870, is particularly well known for its enthusiastically sawn and turned wooden trim. Well-known in its day, the house spawned at least one imitation: the Ady-Laird House (c.1880 at 3340 Ady Road) is a near-duplicate, only with simpler trim. The John Dunnigan House would remain in the family until 1939.

John Dunnigan bought some of his farm from his brother and sister-in-law when the Forwood acreage was subdivided; he bought another 22. 5 acres from Sylvester Macatee, Executor of Elizabeth Brown, when yet another ancient tract, Deer Park, was being broken up. As is discussed above, Ignatius Wheeler II died in 1793 leaving his widow, Henrietta Maria Wheeler, roughly 3,020 acres of land, most of it in the Deer Creek Valley and associated with the old Wheeler homestead, Deer Park. (There was also the substantial Belle Farm, in the northern part of the county near present day Pylesville.) The Wheelers had nine children including Teresa who married Capt. Henry Macatee and Elizabeth who married Samuel Brown.[136] The Browns' daughter, Ann Maria, would marry Ignatius Jenkins of Baltimore and lead a life of economic security. Things were less rosy with her aunts and uncles and parents at Deer Park. Beginning around 1819 the family began to subdivide Deer Park by choice; beginning around 1823 they were forced to do so, the victims of a series of equity cases and sheriff's writs; in that year 500 acres and "the house which Ignatius Wheeler's widow Henrietta had as dower during her life" were sold for $7,195.[137] For a while these writs were served on Bennett Wheeler (one of Henrietta's sons); then they were served on Samuel Brown (who, as noted, had married Elizabeth Wheeler); by the time the Dunnigans came on the scene in the 1860s the Wheeler acreage was being sold by Elizabeth's executor and nephew, Sylvester Macatee, son of Teresa Wheeler Macatee and Henry Macatee. The house Deer Park is still standing (somewhat remodeled on the exterior) and marks, with

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the Forwood/Walters Mill, the western edge of the Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District.

As the vast acreages of the Stumps and Wheelers and Worthingtons were being broken up into manageable farmsteads, two other events changed the make-up of the district. The first was the coming of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal; the second was the entry into the district of new families, men and women who viewed the world less grandly than the Stumps and Silvers and who were content to take up farms of 150 acres, not of 1,500 acres.

The Susquehanna was inimical to colonial-era shipping since it becomes rocky and shallow a few miles inland from the Chesapeake, as is discussed in Section I of the Historic Context. This phenomenon was noticed as early as 1608 by Captain John Smith and as recently as 1976 by the compilers of Maryland: A New Guide to the Old Line State who observed that the river "is full of boulders and rapids."[138] Consequently, visionaries had been planning a canal north from Havre de Grace to Pennsylvania since 1783; indeed. B.H. Latrobe wrote President Jefferson in 1802 of the glorious future that awaited Havre de Grace once the canal was built. A stock company, chartered by both Maryland and Pennsylvania, was formed in 1824 with $1,500,000 capital; construction was finally begun in 1836 and the canal was opened in 1839; "it was on that occasion that the Honorable Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia made his famous speech on internal improvements from the wing wall of the outlet lock at Havre de Grace."[139]

Stretching 45 miles northwards from Havre de Grace, the canal was used to barge lumber, coal, and whiskey from Pennsylvania to Havre de Grace; upon reaching the city, cargo would be transferred to larger craft (which would transport the goods to distant markets) or would remain on the barges to be floated to Baltimore. Along the way, barges would pick up goods produced in the historic district, e.g., grain from Rock Run and Stafford mills, iron from the Stafford forge and furnace, fish from Lapidum, and flint from the Stafford Flint Mill. The canal may have been obsolete when it was built: it tended to serve existing industry rather than causing the growth of new establishments. Construction of the canal did, however, prove beneficial--in a short term manner--to Lapidum; the town also enjoyed a small boom in the 1860s and '70s as two stores

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(II-17), a new wharf, a church, and a Masonic Hall were built. However, virtually none of these establishments remains; the Spencer-Pugh House in Lapidum (I-57), built c.1857 as a store to tap canal-based activity, may be the only survivor. A few farmhouses may have indirectly benefited from the canal, e.g., the 1849 Amos-Hughes House (I-45) and the c.1840 Thomas Smith II House (I-41). The most notable period buildings in the district, undoubtedly the 1850s Silver houses, would have been built with or without the canal and the district's industrial plants (such as Stafford and Rock Run) predated the canal by generations.

The canal's best years seem to have come around 1870; after that point "new railroad lines entering into the region and tapping the sources of trade" caused a gradual decline in traffic. The canal was badly damaged in the Johnstown Flood of 1889, which washed out large sections of the banks; the Pennsylvania section was closed in 1890; the Harford County section around 1900. Three of the canal's granite-lined locks are discernable in the historic district, i.e., those at Lapidum, Rock Run, and "Deer Creek" (or Stafford); see IV-4. The terminal lock and lock house in Havre de Grace are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

What was undoubtedly the other large-scale physical venture in the area--the mile-long bridge over the Susquehanna at Rock Run (which was actually a series of connected wooden covered bridges, see IV-2, IV-3)--was begun in 1813, 11 years before the canal was chartered and over 20 years before it opened. Built by a private corporation (the Rock Run Bridge and Banking Company) the bridge was the first in Maryland to span the Susquehanna; it showed travelers and entrepreneurs alike how antiquated the ferry lines had become and was followed by a similar span upstream at Conowingo (c.1820); the railroad and automobile bridges at Havre de Grace complete the river crossings in Maryland.

The bridges over Deer Creek encompass nearly 200 years of technological changes. There were wooden, covered bridges at Priestford, Wilson's Mill, and Stafford in place by the early 19th century (all three are shown on a c.1835 map of the Deer Creek Valley); all have been replaced.

Prefabricated, mass-produced spans of iron and steel became

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the bridge of choice by the middle of the 19th century and 44 such bridges are known to have been erected in Harford County in that century; seven remain. Two spans of particular interest cross Deer Creek in the historic district, the 152-foot 1883 through truss at Noble's Mill (IV-5, manufactured by the Wrought Iron Bridge Company of Canton, Ohio) and the later span (IV-7) at Wilson's Mill. The Wrought Iron Bridge Company, organized in 1864 and reincorporated in 1871, was among the nation's leading producers of such bridges. Company officials sent copies of their Descriptive Pamphlet of...Bridges throughout America and examples of their work have been documented in 25 states. The bridge at Noble's Mill is among the earliest, most intact, and largest of the company's spans in Maryland. The Wilson's Mill Bridge, while later (1931), is unique among state-owned metal bridges in being a combination of two different truss types. (It is important to point out that the metal bridge at Wilson's Mill is exactly contemporaneous with the highly-regarded improvements made to the mill and miller's house, designed by architects Mellor & Meigs for the Francis Stokes family, see I-83.) Such bridges "represent some of the finest achievements of American engineering and construction technology. The metal truss bridge is uniquely indigenous to America; no other country experimented with the truss concept as we did during the 19th century." From an aesthetic point of view, "the more modest spans maintain a sense of scale with the rural landscape not duplicated in the...girders that replace them."[140]

In the early 20th century, iron yielded to concrete in bridge construction, and the historic district boasts a particularly fine example of that technology: the 1925 concrete bridge (IV-6) which carries Forge Hill Road over Deer Creek. This span is among the earliest and largest concrete-arch bridges in Maryland and visually, when its triple arches are dappled in shadows from the nearby trees, the bridge presents an image worthy of Piranesi.

While most of the land adjacent Deer Creek and the Susquehanna was quickly taken up, a large wedge-shaped area extending inland between Rock Run and Lapidum, taking in approximately 1,000 acres remained unimproved at the turn of the 19th century. This area attracted a new set of settlers. Unlike the Henry Stump and Gershom Silver these men and women were not pioneers entering a vast, uncharted wilderness; they were instead bringing their skills

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and education to an already settled place, which welcomed them. They also would be interested in creating relatively small-scale farms, not immense 1,500-acre fiefdoms.

Take for instance William B. Stephenson, who bought 162 acres from John Stump of Stafford in 1790. (The acreage was part of a 1,600-acre tract called Line's Tents and Line's Addition Stump had purchased in 1783.) Stephenson then built the five-bay, 1½-story frame bankhouse on Wilkinson Road known as the Stephenson-Archer House (I-11). Stephenson built his dwelling into a hill, with a high stone cellar (containing the kitchen) exposed to the south; kitchen and main story are shaded by what is presumably an original two-tier porch while massive, stepped stone chimneys mark the gable (east and west) ends. In 1829 Stephenson sold the house and farm to Dr. John Archer Jr. of Rock Run whose wife, Ann, a daughter of Stump of Stafford, used it as a summer residence; it stayed in the Archer family until Mrs. Archer died in 1871.

Stephenson and his son, William Jr., were early converts to Methodism; revival meetings were held at the farm and in 1813 William Jr., by then an ordained minister, built the stone Rock Run Church on land he donated. The congregation grew in size, making a new church necessary and Stephenson found a new site nearby, at the corner of Rock Run and Craig's Corner roads; this was part of the farm of Stephenson's nephew, James Stephenson, who donated it to the church; the present church (III-5) was built in 1843.

James Stephenson, who is buried in the Parker Cemetery, see above, built the two-story, frame house now numbered 633 Craig's Corner Road (see I-19). He was a prosperous farmer who at the time of his death owned personal property valued at $4,514.16, including 10 slaves and--somewhat surprising for this good Methodist--a 71-gallon copper still worth $25. He had diversified sources of income, too, and followed the Silver family to fish in the Susquehanna, note "seine and rope at lower fishery, $25," "2 seines at upper fishery, $39," and "house and shed at lower fishery, $60."

Essentially unchanged, the Stephensons' four-square Rock Run Church has a clean cut design (a near-replica of the contemporary Thomas Run Methodist Church, see III-6) that is an interesting hold-over from the 18th century: its simple lines, large clear

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windows, and gable roof show no hint of the neogothic churches that were about to sweep across the nation. Stephenson hired local mason Joshua Stevens to build the structure, and Stevens "signed" the building by carving his initials in a stone placed high in the west gable end. Rock Run church has been, since its inception, "an important center of Methodism in east Harford."[141] About 1825 Stephenson established, on his farm, the Rock Run School, presided over by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Stephenson. Lessons were conducted in the one-room frame schoolhouse until about 1850, when the county began a system of public education.[142]

The artisan Stevens, obviously highly skilled, is credited with several other extant area structures including what is called the Todd-Stephenson-Cooley House (4223 Rock Run Road; I-37) as well as the Silver-sponsored hexagonal Prospect School (III-7).[143]

William Stephenson wasn't merely content with improving his neighbors' souls, he set out to improve their pocketbooks as well. In 1804 he was a co-organizer of The Farmers' Society of Harford County, the first such organization in the county and one of the first in America. (Residents of Talbot County, Maryland, often claim that their Agricultural Society, founded in 1805, is "the first Agricultural Society...in the state, and certainly among the first in the United States."[144]) According to A.P. Silver, "it was a joint stock company, of which the Rev. Wm. Stephenson was treasurer....It embraced within its membership many of the most prominent farmers of the community--the Stevensons [sic], Stumps, Hopkins', Wilsons, Silvers, Chews, Worthingtons, and others."[145]

Under Stephenson's leadership, the Farmers' Society built a two-story, stone plaster mill and lime kiln in Lapidum in 1805-06 and used the lime to fertilize their fields. Stephenson's lime kiln is, with David Lee's c.1800 kiln at Jerusalem Mill (National Register), the earliest known instance that Harford County farmers recognized the value of lime as a fertilizer. For that matter Lee and Stephenson were at the vanguard of the movement nationwide, since what is regarded as the first American published work on the subject appeared in 1799, James Anderson's Essay on Quicklime as Cement and Manure (published in Boston). The Farmers' Society bought the Lapidum lot in 1805 (see II-4) and members received a notice on May 15, 1806, that "Your attendance is particularly

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requested...on Monday the 2nd day of June. The mill is now completed."

James Stephenson died in 1838 with goods valued at $4,514.16; his enterprising ecclesiastical brother, William, died in 1840 worth $1,482.60; the minister's greatest single asset was "1 colored boy, George, $250;" most of his other assets consisted of horses and cattle (e.g., "1 grey horse, $60" and "1 yoke oxen, $75"). His brother owned a still; he did not but there were "10 cider barrels, $4." His calling becomes clear by perusing the titles of the 30 or so enumerated books in his library, such as "4 vols. Wesley's Journal, $2," "2 Vol. of Methodist Magazine, $1," and "1 vol. History of the Methodist Church, 50c."

While all this was going on on the east side of Craig's Corner Road, the land on the west side of the road was also being developed. In 1796 John Cooley (1755-1809) and his wife, Sarah (1760-1832), bought a large farm from the heirs of Jacob Giles, the 18th-century industrialist who founded, among other things, the Lapidum Warehouse (II-4) on the Susquehanna and the Cumberland Forge (II-1) on Deer Creek. The Cooleys had married in 1780 and, it is conjectured, rented the stone house on the farm (called Friendship, see I-17) before they purchased it. Many features indeed suggest the 18th century and are apparently original including "the porch or 'piazza'...., with a roof continuous with that of the dwelling itself," plan, doors, enclosed stairs, and plastered walls.[146] The compilers of the 1798 tax list assessed the Cooleys for a one-story stone house with a "good-walled cellar." In 1865 Stephen B. Hanna purchased the farm and added the larger frame wing shortly thereafter; he probably replaced the Cooleys' 18th-century outbuildings with the 19th-century ones (hayloft, tool shed, spring house) present today. John Cooley served as a lieutenant in the American forces during the Revolution; after the war he was appointed a captain in the local militia and, in 1800, an election judge.

In 1835 the Cooleys' son, Daniel, purchased the nearby stone house called Mount Friendship on Cooley Mill Road (I-17) and Friendship became a secondary dwelling for the family. Mount Friendship is, in concept and execution, an altogether more sophisticated structure than the vernacular Friendship. Built by

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wealthy Quaker Samuel Thomas after he assembled a 700-acre farm here in the 1770s (Thomas derived at least some of his wealth from his three-story stone gristmill and his saw mill, both near the Susquehanna) Mount Friendship was, in fact, one of the most advanced and sophisticated dwellings in the area. As architect James Wollon has pointed out, "it was conceived and first built as a mansion: large and symmetrical, probably with a hipped roof, which, together with its original plan, was a mark of sophistication."[147] The carefully cut and matched granite stones of the main facade further evince the builders' aspirations and are only matched locally by the superb (and twenty years' later) Stump-Holloway House (I-24), Stafford (I-20), and Rock Run (I-28). Mount Friendship was substantial enough to impress the compilers of the 1798 tax list, who gave it more than usual attention, noting that it was built of stone, measured 47 feet by 33 feet, and was a full two stories tall: "1st story 12 feet; 2nd 11 ft.;" they also noted a "kitchen 30' x 18', 2 stories, stone." The original plan consisted of a broad center passage with a smaller stairhall perpendicular to it; this, too, was highly advanced for the county, and the only known similar example is the extraordinary Sion Hill near Havre de Grace, a National Historic Landmark begun in the 1780s.

A fire purportedly set by a deranged slave[148] (Thomas, notwithstanding his membership in the Society of Friends owned 29 slaves in 1798) destroyed the second story in the early 19th century; that blaze was on peoples' minds enough so that the 1814 taxmen noted "dwelling house lately burnt." The house's owners, Thomas's granddaughter, Amanda, and her husband, Abraham Jarrett, then rebuilt the structure along its present somewhat more modest lines: the hipped roof was replaced by a gable roof, and the two-story height became 1½ stories; they also reworked the floorplan, transferring the stair to the center hall. The Jarretts put in a datestone ("AJ 1821") to mark their creation, which remains essentially as they built it. Mount Friendship stayed in the Thomas-Jarrett-Cooley family until 1939.

**IV. THE "COUNTRY PLACE ERA," c.1860 to c.1940.**

In their heightened stylishness, the Silver villas of 1850s

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presage the Deer Creek Valley's next stage of development, the "Country Place" era. In this--as it had been in so many previous eras--the historic district was a superb reflector of larger trends, for the "Country Place" certainly characterized building at this time among the affluent not only in Harford County, but throughout America as well.

Before the 1850s such high style buildings as appeared in Harford County were either the work of master craftsmen either known (such as stone mason David Hopkins and his D.H. Springhouse, I-34, and Stump-Holloway House, I-24) or anonymous (such as the four unnamed redemptionists who built Sophia's Dairy, National Register, in the 1760s) or--very rarely--were copied from nationally-circulated patten books (such as actor Junius Brutus Booth's Tudor Hall, National Register, probably inspired by plates 44 and 45 in William Ranlett's The Architect). Deer Creek Valley residents J. Crawford Neilson and William Reasin are the first trained architects known to have designed buildings in Harford County and Reasin's Jeremiah Silver House (1853; I-53) is the first domestic building in the county to come from an architect's pen.

Neilson and Reasin introduced county residents to designed buildings and the concept caught on. For example, in 1868 the French-born chemical-maker Clement Deitrich built the Second Empire chateau Fair Meadows (National Register) near his industrial plant at Harford Furnace; in the 1890s Baltimore physician Dr. Howard Kelly bought a 190-acre tract near Bel Air and built the country retreat Liriodendron (National Register and described, with hit-or-miss accuracy by the local press as being "in the English Renaissance style"[149])--even Stanford White came down from New York (c.1905) to design additions to the Chesapeake-fronting Oakington (which had been begun by the Stumps c.1816).

All these projects may be seen as fitting into larger, national trends perhaps best summarized by historian Fiske Kimball in his classic article "The American Country House," which filled the entire October 1919 issue of the magazine Architectural Record. In the article Kimball noted that since the Civil War there had been a "rapid" and "striking" nationwide "increase in the number of millionaires" and that these men and women caused a "great wave of renewed love of out-of-door life and of nature which swept across

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America in the last years of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth. Predominant in it...is the fondness for out-of-door sports...but besides this has come a fuller enjoyment of gardening and the quieter pleasures of country life."[150] Architect Ernest Flagg also addressed the issue in his 1922 book Small Houses: Their Economic Design and Construction. (As Clive Aslet pointed out in his book The American Country House, "small" for Flagg meant small when compared to the Vanderbilts' Biltmore and all his "small" houses "were likely to have a chauffeur's flat over the garage."[151])

No area of Harford County proved so attractive to Fiske Kimball's "millionaires" (using the term loosely) as the Deer Creek Valley did during the years between the Civil War and the Great Depression. For that matter only a few areas, of comparable size, in Maryland equaled the Deer Creek Valley in providing a rustic haven for the nation's wealthy intelligentsia. (The Green Spring and Worthington valleys in Baltimore County and My Lady's Manor in Baltimore and Harford counties--all three National Register districts--and the Miles River Neck in Talbot County come to mind.) Men and women who had made their fortunes elsewhere--Baltimore, Philadelphia, the midwest, New York--would flock to the quiet, pastoral banks of the lower Deer Creek, buy up farms, remodel the existing houses and mills, and create idyllic retreats in which to enjoy hunting and shooting as well as ornamental horticulture and "the quieter pleasures of country life."

The word "intelligensia" was used: generally speaking those who came to the Deer Creek were well-versed in the latest underplayed trends in period architecture--they didn't line the creek with French chateaux (which some of them, such as the Jenkinses and Symingtons, could have afforded) but instead chose to built and remodel in the neo-vernacular manner advocated (at times) but such geniuses as Lutyens and Voysey in England. Fiske Kimball recognized this trend, this need for buildings to fit into their surroundings and praised architects (and clients) who built houses in "certain favored styles that have the advantage of conformity to...cultural inheritance." Kimball deplored an earlier generation's wholesale and free-handed borrowing ("such isolated experiments as the Pompeian house at Saratoga"), particularly "as Mr. Henry James has said of New York, 'like an ample childless

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mother, consoles herself for her own sterility by an unbridled course of adoption.'"[152]

Instead Kimball was happy to report that among more discerning architects "French work of the Valois, with its strong medieval tinge, has come to seem exotic and is scarce attempted," replaced by "the conscious revival or perpetuation of local traditions of style, materials, and workmanship." There was an even more refined group of architects, architects who studied a geographically small area, mastered its design characteristics, and then built totally within the local idiom. As Alset observes, "one theme emerged to dominate the 1920s country house: regionalism. Architects...could still glide easily from style to style, but now their styles were derived...from anonymous buildings of medium size;" Aslet cites Philip Trammell Shutze in Atlanta, William Lawrence Bottomley in Richmond, and Wallace Neff and George Washington Smith in California as particularly good regionalists.[153] Kimball saw the same trend and approved of it: in America, he wrote, "the Colonial revival" emphasized "the universal rather than the local characteristics of the style, and any strong emphasis on Colonial traditions peculiarly local came first with the group of Philadelphia architects...such as Walter Cope and John Stewardson" and "developed...in late years by Messrs. Mellor and Meigs."[154]

The late 19th century Deer Creek builders were enthusiastically in the foreground of all this: Walter Cope's very first country house commissions in fact, which came to him c.1885 when he was but a youth of 25, were for two houses in the historic district (see Lansdowne, I-70, and Winstone, I-78). Actually Deer Creek projects span the entire Country Place era as defined by Kimball: Walter Cope in essence began his career along the creek in 1885 and one of Mellor & Meigs's last projects, carried out in the early 1930s, was the exquisite remodeling of Wilson's Mill (I-83)--a masterpiece of vernacular revival--for the Philadelphia financier Francis Stokes.

This era coincided with a booming interest in local history: Dr. William Stump Forwood's quotable series "Homes on Deer Creek" dates to 1879-80, A.P. Silver published his still-valid "History of Lapidum" in 1888, and the Rev. T.T. Wysong wrote his "The Rocks of Deer Creek" in 1879. Dr. Forwood (who lived in Darlington, in the

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historic district) was the first president of the Historical Society of Harford. Organized in 1880, it is the oldest county historical society in Maryland and its meetings were regularly attended by all the Deer Creek Valley families: the exhaustive diaries of the Silver family, for instance, are filled with entries such as this from Silas Silver: "25 May We attended in the evening a meeting of the Historical Society in Darlington. Thomas King read an essay on the scenery of Deer Creek. This Society holds its meetings every Tuesday and has been well attended for one or two years." This interest in research and writing has continued well into the 20th century, too, with Samuel Mason's highly-regarded Historical Sketches of Harford County (first edition, 1939, which despite its name includes almost nothing but material on the Deer Creek Valley and Lapidum) and with Elsie Jenkins Symington's By Light of Sun, a 1941 history of her celebrated gardens in the historic district at Indian Spring Farm (I-80).

Mrs. Symington's grandfather-in-law, Thomas Symington, was the first of these industrialists to discover the Deer Creek Valley. His parents, James Symington and Margaret Fife, immigrated to America from their native Scotland shortly after the Revolution; they landed in Philadelphia and were married in the home of financier Robert Morris. (Indeed, "Morris himself gave the bride away."[155]) The couple then moved to the Brandywine Valley, where Thomas was born in 1792, and, in 1803, to the growing city of Baltimore. Thomas Symington entered the marble business around 1820. He bought quarries in Baltimore County and grew very, very rich, understandable in a city where, as descendent Missouri senator Stuart Symington noted, "home after home proudly displays short white marble steps at the front door."[156] Symington also opened marble quarries in Tennessee and Vermont, becoming perhaps the leading source for marble in America; he secured several important contracts and the Baltimore Sun was able to proudly announce on September 14, 1850, that it was Symington marble "of which the National Monument is being constructed at Washington." Symington diversified his holdings by founding chemical and fertilizer companies, all of which were most successful. In 1825 he married Angeline Stuart (born 1802), a daughter of the Colonel William Stuart who assumed command of Fort McHenry during the British attack after he determined that the commanding officer "was too drunk" for duty.[157]

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Mrs. Symington died in 1860. Her husband was crushed. He sold his business interests in Baltimore and in 1862 "retired to a farm he had purchased...near Bel Air."[158] The 548-acre farm was Stump's Prospect and Symington paid the heirs of William Stump $27,000 for it, among the highest prices to be paid for Harford County real estate to that time. The sellers were happy to get it. As has been discussed earlier (see Section III of the Historic Context) William Stump had inherited the tract from his father, Stump of Stafford, in 1816. William died in 1821, near poverty, leaving the farm to his brother John Wilson Stump (who began Oakington on his own inheritance). But by this time John Wilson Stump had "got through all his other property" and he and his wife were "dependent on this last resource and on the energy of their youngest child, Herman," according to architect J.C. Neilson.[159] Herman Stump tried to sell the Deer Creek farm to create a trust fund for his parents to live on, but he couldn't find any buyers, despite his ads in the local and Baltimore City papers extolling the farm "justly celebrated for its fertility...The natural quality of the soil is not excelled by any in the State....The improvements consist of a MANSION HOUSE of modern style, built of stone, with...necessary outbuildings...somewhat out of repair." The farm sat on the market until, wrote Neilson, "the war then came and changed all values." The price of gold skyrocketed and land became much in demand. Enter the Symingtons.

The "MANSION HOUSE" was William Stump's five-bay, two-story gable-roofed stone house; it's hard to get an exact picture of what the house originally looked like, but certain entries in Stump's 1821 estate inventory help and suggest that there was a formal parlor ("parlour carpet, $25"), a center hall ("passage carpet, $8"), and a stair ("stair carpet with brass rods, $3). (Notable furnishings in 1821 included $117 worth of silver and a fine bookcase valued at $50, the costliest piece of furniture in the house.) The house was, recalled one of Symington's granddaughters, "at the upper end of two long and windy lanes...hidden in a grove of very fine old beech, elm, walnut, hickory, and maple trees." Symington kept the old Stump house intact but added a small wing to the north and a service wing to the east; both wings are small in scale and were built of native stone to blend in with what already existed. The resulting "queer old house, with its rambling passages and unrelated rooms, has always been a romantic and

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exciting rendezvous for the members of our unusually large family."[160] He also built barns, stables, and what was called in his estate inventory, a "Gardener's House."

The stone house and farm--now rechristened Indian Spring Farm--revived as did Symington himself. He bought the old flint mill at Stafford which he "planned to sue to produce soapstone"[161] and also built a private cannery for the farm's corn and tomatoes; canning would prove to be the greatest industry ever to come to Harford County. Symington, who died in 1875, was a remarkably earlier canner since "George Baker is said to have initiated the industry here [and] built the first canning house in 1867."[162] The fertile soil was indeed producing now, for Symington's estate inventory noted bumper crops of clover, oats, and red and white wheat (combined value slightly over $1,100), and the pastures and barns were home to 120 head of sheep, 31 "sows and shoats" as well as assorted horses, cattle, mules, ducks, "12½ Doz. Chickens," and "8 Guineas."

Symington also, at age 71, remarried. The bride was "Mary Archer Wilson, age 37, whom he had met at the Episcopal Church near 'Indian Spring', where she was the organist."[163] The wedding took place in 1864. Symington's ventures into canning and milling suggest that he was trying to fit into life in the Deer Creek Valley. His bride certainly would have helped him to do so: born on December 24, 1827, she was a daughter of Rachel Smith Price Wilson, that redoubtable old lady (born 1786) who was a granddaughter of Henry Stump (died 1814 see Section II) and the mother of Judge John Price (see I-39) and David Wilson of Wilson's Mill (see II-2). The young couple would have two children, Mary Wilson Symington (1865-1890, married Dr. John F. Dawson of Charleston, S.C.) and J. Fife Symington (born 1868). Symington would go into the flint mill business in partnership with his new brother-in-law Edward M. Allen, who had married one of Mary Archer Wilson's older sisters, and who lived in the stone house (I-65) near on about two miles down Deer Creek near Wilson's Mill, then run by Mrs. Symington's and Mrs. Allen's brother David Wilson.

Symington's estate inventory, unlike William Stump's, was made in a room-by-room manner so the configuration of his house is clear: the service wing contained a large wash room for the

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inventory lists the largest assortment of wash-day items known then seen in the county ("2 wash tubs, board & clothes horse, ironing board, clothes ringer, clothes boiler, clothes line") as well as a large kitchen with a vast array of specialized equipment (such as ice cream freezers, vegetable dishes, crumb brushes, and finger bowls), pages of silver and linens, and "1 Fly Brush, peacock feathers." Upstairs in the main house were eight bedrooms and a hallway (which itself contained a bureau, a wardrobe, and a "what not"). The "stair carpet" and "24 stair rods" led to the downstairs hall. The ground floor contained two bedrooms, a dining room (called "Room 10"), and a parlor ("Room 11"); the porch (identified as such) had "two marble stands" and a "marble statue."

Thomas Symington's heirs were all left substantial bequests in cash and property but they couldn't settle on who would inherit Indian Spring. So there was an enforced equity sale of the property. The children advertised heavily in the Baltimore Sun and the ads note that the farm had a "Stone Manor House" with "all the modern improvements including hot and cold water, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Etc." There were also two "Frame Tenant Houses" and "a second comparatively new STONE DWELLING, very complete." In 1878 one of Thomas's daughters, Caroline, and her husband, Johns Hopkins Janney, bought Indian Spring for $30,000. Johns Hopkins Janney died c.1895 owing masses of debts to the Tysons and other Baltimore plutocrats; to raise cash his son Thomas Symington Janney sold 549 acres of Indian Spring to John Dawson, husband of Mary Wilson Dawson, daughter of Thomas Symington by his second marriage. In 1897 a neighbor wrote that "'Indian Spring'...has passed into the hands of Mrs. Dawson...for $15,000. It was bought by her father and cost him with new buildings about $45,000 gold. Is now in bad condition and needs extensive repair."[164]

Things continued to deteriorate. The Dawsons, living in South Carolina, decided they had no use for the place and sold it out of the Symington family in 1900; but the buyer, "a lawyer in Baltimore," grew "sick of the purchase" after only a year and conditions quickly worsened.

Then in 1926, "horrified by the sight of their ancestral home,"[165] two of Thomas Symington's grandsons, Donald (born 1882) and Charles (born 1883), bought Indian Spring, determined to bring

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it back. Donald soon bought out his brother and also bought the old frame James Silver house, Silvermount (I-64) and 287 acres. Donald Symington had made a fortune in business ventures in New York and Baltimore and his wife, nee Elsie Jenkins, brought a considerable dowry to their marriage. They would spend their riches lavishly at Indian Spring, adding a library/ball room wing to the rear of grandfather Thomas's addition, sprucing up the kitchen wing and adding a large servants' quarters off of it, and relandscaping the grounds. In all these ventures the Symingtons continued to act in the restrained manner Thomas Symington had 60 years earlier: their new wings and buildings add volume to the old Stump house but do not violate its spirit: in scale, proportion, and material they carefully follow the vernacular path begun by William Stump c.1810.

Mrs. Symington immortalized her gardening efforts at Indian Spring in her 1941 book, By Light of Sun, published by G.P. Putnam's in New York. In the book's "Foreword," Richardson Wright, editor of House & Garden magazine notes that "By Light of Sun....is the story of the growth of the mind and soul of a gardener. In it we follow the spiritual ascendancy of a questioning mind....Rich in experience and mature in wisdom, Mrs. Symington relates the tale of her flowering days so vividly that it surely will bring greater understanding to that increasing number in this country who seek in cultivating their gardens a quickened spirit, dependable peace, and ever widening horizons"--just what Fiske Kimball had described 22 years earlier.

She begins her story in New York City ("the lifeless hum of a spring evening in New York") and states that "to be light-hearted on Forty-second street when in Maryland fruit trees are blooming, requires either a blunted consciousness, or one blinded by an interest which shuts out everything else." The Symingtons bought and moved to Indian Spring and "within a week I was established on four hundred acres of land, whose fertile fields awaited my homelessness; whose old stone house is still making comfortable my release. Set on a wooded hillside, low, sheltering rooflines fade modestly into beauty not yet marred by the impudence of man...hurried crowds and all futility lose importance when one looks out over land which has been farmed intelligently for over two hundred years."

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As for the house, "deep thresholds invite reflection. At the end of the dining-room which was once the entrance hall, a door opens towards the stream. To look out on mirrored water has become comparable to saying grace....Through the library's windows we watch the setting sun...geranium and impatience bloom in my husband's study." She becomes a natural gardener, eschewing formal beds for "how could I accomplish greater loveliness than a carpet of violets spread coolly under dogwood...?"

Donald Symington did, however, add one high-style gardening touch, a ha-ha, which surrounds the main house and keeps the lawn around the dwelling free from his "favorite pets,[166]" his herd of prize-winning Jersey cattle. Actually, he gave the cattle more than a ha-ha, he gave them an exotic, new complex of barns and silos, built between the house and the c.1870 stone house, and easily the most elaborate such creation built in Harford County before or since: with its peaked and conical roofs, it resembles nothing so much as a village in Normandy. The barns and silos are not in the vernacular revival, but they are certainly masterpieces of their kind.

Donald Symington died in 1944 and his widow sold Indian Spring the following year. Although the buildings and gardens have fallen into some neglect (particularly the Jersey cattle complex), the fields and woods--still unbuilt on--are used for agriculture and enough remains of the entire spread to give a clear sense of what Indian Spring was like c.1940 when it stood as one of the best examples in Maryland of the "Country Place" era.

The history of the three-generation Symington ownership of Indian Spring is remarkably complete; one missing detail, however, is the name of an architect. The records (public and family) do not reveal who designed the c.1860s expansion of the house for Thomas Symington, who designed the 1870s secondary stone house (the "second comparatively new STONE HOUSE" mentioned in the 1878 newspaper ad for the farm), or who, two generations later, designed Donald Symington's elaborate cattle barns. Donald Symington's daughter has suggested that her father acted as his own architect[167]; whom Thomas Symington might have employed leads to some interesting speculation.

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It certainly seems reasonable to suggest the name of James Crawford Neilson. As has been discussed earlier, Neilson, perhaps the leading architect in Maryland during the mid 19th century, had been living directly across the public road from Indian Spring Farm since the 1840s. (His mother-in-law, a Stump, had inherited the farm and Neilson bought her interest in the place in 1846.) He is known to have executed several pro bono projects in Harford County (several churches, the Orthodox Quaker Meeting House in Darlington, the county courthouse); he and his partner Neirnsee worked together "for 26 years...and produced scores of city and country residences," according to an article in the Baltimore Sun of October 12, 1954. After the Civil War Neilson spent more and more time at his Deer Creek farm and, as his Priestford Notebook shows, immersed himself in local concerns. He wrote down who paid what for which farm (and usually added who got a good deal and who didn't), when roads were improved, how crops were doing, and so forth. He also became a pillar of the local church, Trap, which had been begun as a chapel of ease c.1760.

The original church, and its c.1800 replacement, crowned a low hill at the northern end of both the Neilson and Symington farms and across the road from James Silver's Silvermount. It was something of a private concern, virtually entirely supported by the three families. (This was the church where Mary Archer Wilson, organist, met and captivated Thomas Symington, as is discussed above.) Thus when the church burned in April 1869 Neilson, like a good neighbor, volunteered to oversee its rebuilding. Indeed, one historian states the entire program was carried out "under the initiative of J.C. Neilson."[168] Neilson devotes several pages in his Notebook to "memoranda of Trap Church," sketching Gothic-arched windows, doors, rooflines, and so forth. He scribbled that the church was "rebuilt 1871-72" and that the "1st service was held in the new church in 1875." His creation, largely intact, is a stone bijou Gothic revival structure, highly suggestive of its role as the private plaything of the Neilsons, Symingtons, and Silvers. The church was so dependent on that generation's largesse that, after Symington and Neilson and Silver died, the church "seemed to struggle for existence and sometime early in the present century services were discontinued and the building was allowed to fall into decay....[until] it was finally purchased and remodeled [slightly] in 1957 by the Trappe Missionary Baptist Society."[169]

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To sense how closely the families worked together, in October of 1875, Neilson wrote, he designed and work began on a "commemorative porch given by Mrs. Col. Symington as a memorial to her husband;" it is a marvelously restrained stone porch, which leads to the main door of the church. Indicative of the patrons' attitudes about such things, the ends of the stonework, where one might expect to find carved crosses or "THS" or similar religious devices, one finds carved S's, for Symington. (Neilson wrote that the stone work was "done in the fall or spring of '76" but it was done "by a stupid mason--all wrong" and had to be relaid.) It would not be stretching credulity to suggest, given their joint 1870s work on the church, that Neilson and the Symingtons collaborated on the Symingtons' new c.1870 stone house: now somewhat deteriorated, old photos of the house show that when built it sported elaborate porch trim, window hoods, and overall massing that suggests the hand of a trained architect. Symington was among Baltimore's leading businessmen and Neilson was without doubt the city's leading architect; they lived across the road from each other and worshipped at the same chapel....A glance at an old photo of James Silver's Silvermount (which also dates to the 1870s) makes it even easier to believe that Neilson had a hand in all that decade's construction in the Priestford area. Silvermount, like the 1870s house at Indian Spring, has been simplified in the 20th century but, and again like Indian Spring, earlier photos reveal a house bristling with up-to-date trim. In fact the porch trim for the two houses is absolutely identical: the same architect clearly designed both and if not the neighboring Neilson, then who?

No such speculation is necessary for what may be Neilson's Harford County masterpiece; thanks to Dr. W. Stump Forwood's irreplaceable 1879-80 newspaper series, "Homes on Deer Creek," it is clear that when, in the Centennial Year of 1876, Thomas King set out to remodel the ancient Husband-Jewett house on the Bachelor's Good Luck tract (which borders Neilson's farm to the east), "the architect, through whose professional talent and good judgement these...improvements have been accomplished, was Mr. J. Crawford Neilson of Priestford, this county. This is his home, but the pursuit of his business requires him to spend...time in the city of Baltimore."[170]

King's father, Baltimore businessman Joseph King, had

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purchased Bachelor's Good Luck and its c.1770 stone house from John and Susannah Jewett in 1843. Joseph King died in 1865, leaving the farm to his two sons, Thomas and Francis; Thomas, who had lived for "protracted periods"[171] in Europe, returned to America in 1875, decided to live in the Deer Creek Valley, bought out his brother's interest in the farm in 1876, and hired his neighbor Neilson to remodel the house.

Dr. Forwood wrote in 1880 that King's European years had left him with an "innate predilection for all that is beautiful in the antique." Thus when Thomas King bought the Deer Creek property from his brother, he made "a firm resolution to preserve as much of the old mansion as possible, instead of dismantling it and erecting a new dwelling as he had previously thought of doing....and determined to renew, with some additions, and restore the old mansion that had been owned by such worthy persons as friends John and Susanna Jewett."

In other words, King and Neilson were determined to follow "the local traditions," as Kimball would write 40 years later. At least they <u>said</u> they would; and doubtless in their eyes they did. Few today would say that their work comes under the heading of restoration.

They tore down "the old kitchen...and built a very handsome addition...in place of it, for kitchen, pantry, and dining room below." The new service wing measures 22' by 30', is built of stone, and is placed 10 feet back of the original house. It was built with a special room "for rough work and also has a winter milk-room adjoining;" an 840-gallon copper boiler and storage tank were built in the attic: "such a large and convenient supply of water is a valuable adjunct to house-keeping and is not sufficiently considered in the erection and location of dwellings generally," wrote Dr. Forwood. West of the kitchen "and extending on a line with" it Neilson built "a high wall, handsomely finished with fine stone and surmounted with a neat iron railing and terminated with a castellated parapet." This elaborate creation "is simply designed to conceal from view, in an artistic manner, the very convenient wood-house." (Neilson generally paid close attention to his buildings' rooflines, note the iron crown that graces his urban masterpiece, 1 West Mount Vernon Place.) Upstairs

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they built two servants' bedrooms and, reached from the master bedroom, "a large and first-class bathroom,...finished in the highest style of bathroom art....The bath-tub is copper and the stop-cocks heavily plated with silver....The casing of the tub is of walnut and maple....The entire apartment is wainscoted with alternate panels of walnut and ash." They rebuilt the windows and doors in the old section, giving them rounded tops set off by red brick trim. "This arching of the windows with red brick was a suggestion, we are informed, of Mr. Neilson, the architect, and as it was referred to as one of the 'old English styles' as a matter of course it at once commended itself to the acceptance of and adoption by the proprietor."

Forwood wrote that Neilson and King preserved "the main building...in its original integrity," but he begrudgingly admitted that "the appearance of it has been greatly changed." Neilson built a huge addition to the east of the old house to contain, on the ground floor, a parlor, dining room, library, and stairhall. He gave the new windows "small, diamond-shaped glass" panes, purportedly similar to those he had admired in Europe; he also built several sets of French doors for his new section, flanking them (and all the windows) with "green venetian shutters." And "dormer windows have been placed in the roof, thus adding to the improved appearance of the house, as well as subserving the more important object of supplying ample light and air to the attic chambers."

The shingled roof of the new section is a highly complex creation with intersecting ridgelines and gutters; it also "projects well over the walls--two feet--for their protection...and gives an appearance unlike any other in the vicinity."

Neilson's Priestford Notebook contains a sketch for what Forwood calls a new and "beautiful porch...forty-six feet in length and ten feet deep" which wraps around the house on two sides of the addition. Forwood observes that the "porches are built in what is called the 'bracket style', that is, without supporting posts or pillars. The novel beauty displayed in the erection of these porches is largely due to the good taste of the architect, Mr. Neilson."

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It is important to stress that there was simply nothing remotely like this house in Harford County at the time. The only house remotely as stylistically complex was the c.1868 Second Empire pile Fair Meadows, but that house was built by a foreigner--a Frenchman; King and, especially, Neilson were firmly rooted in the Deer Creek Valley and both men valued the house's venerable role in the valley's history. As Forwood wrote in 1880, "we now have to speak of Kenton [as King renamed the house] restored, as the renovating repairs and additions made to the ancient churches and castles in old countries is called, when they are wrested from the decaying touches of time, and restored to their original solidity and freshness, and returned to their pristine beauty."

It was very much a local product: the architect lived across the creek and over the hill; "the chief builder," Forwood notes, was "Mr. A.M. Carroll...ably assisted by...Joseph Gorrell:" the firm Carroll & Walsh built, among other local landmarks, the new (1870) Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church (III-9) for the Silver family; Gorrell's kinsman Joshua Gorrell was the leading Darlington blacksmith of the day and supplied, as a public service, wrought iron gates for the Darlington Cemetery c.1883 (III-12). One wonders if blacksmith Gorrell crafted the interior iron "grates" for the central heating; they are, wrote Forwood, of "Japanned iron. The one in the dining room was particularly admired, is very pretty, and of a pattern entirely new."

One also wonders if Gorrell created the numerous iron lawn ornaments that dotted Kenton's gardens. Forwood particularly admired the "life-size and life-like...deer, with its numerous branching antlers" and "in like enduring form, the faithful and 'honest watch dog';" Forwood spent paragraphs praising the "very handsome fountain jet d'eau;" it isn't clear whether the fountain is iron or stone, but Forwood extolled the time spent by "the proprietor, [who] with admirable taste...arranges pots of many-hued blooming flowers" around the base.

King or his landscape architect (and recall that Neilson was deeply interested in landscape design) created "natural" grounds for Kenton. The house, wrote Forwood, "lies sweetly embowered in the bosom of a beautiful vale" and the house is shaded by "many stately forest trees...and many more ornamental varieties....The

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carriage-way leading to the house...and adding to the picturesqueness of the view, winds gracefully down the hill...and meanders through the lawn....[Upon] reaching the house, the roadway winds its serpentine course to the left." The garden has been somewhat simplified in this century but enough remains to see what so impressed Dr. Forwood 110 years ago: the winding driveway is still present, as are a few lawn ornaments, and most of the specimen trees still stand. The house, too, is essentially unchanged from its c.1880 appearance, and gains statewide significance as a rare example of architect Neilson's full-blown country house design.

A true product of his time, King was probably Harford County's best example of a classic Victorian philanthropist. A member of the Deer Creek Orthodox Friends Meeting he was largely responsible ("through personal influence and pecuniary aid," wrote Forwood) for hiring Neilson to design the new stone meetinghouse in Darlington in 1877. King was nonsectarian in his largesse since he gave a magnificent greenstone baptismal font to Darlington's new (1876) Episcopal Church (see below), contributed heavily to the Darlington Cemetery Company, and was a prime force behind the drives to build a public library and a town hall in the village. When he died he left $5,000 in a perpetual fund "the interest to be applied to relief of the deserving poor, especially the sick poor, without regard to creed or color," in the words of King's Last Will and Testament.

Thomas King died a bachelor in 1884; his estate inventory reveals a surprisingly small amount of personal property ($2,221) but there was "cash on hand, $2,330," $48,000+ worth of gilt-edged securities (Baltimore City bonds, railroad and bank stock, and a $13,333 note from the Tyson family's Baltimore Chrome Works); the Harford County farm wasn't appraised but he owned an interest in four Baltimore City warehouses ($115,000). Kenton passed to his brother Joseph, who in 1886 sold the 500-acre estate back to the Jewett family, specifically to Hugh Judge Jewett (1817-1898), whose parents, John and Susanna, had sold it to the Kings 40 years earlier.

Hugh Judge Jewett was, in his way, just as remarkable an individual as King or Neilson. Born in his parents old house

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(before King and Neilson "restored" it) Jewett was privately educated at the Hopewell Academy in Chester County, Pennsylvania, read law, and was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1838. He then left Maryland and trekked west, to Zanesville, Ohio, where he became president of the local bank.

Still restless, he was drawn to railroads. George Howard wrote, in his 1889 history of Baltimore, that "the people of Ohio...could form no conception of the results that awaited their State from the introduction of rails. Mr. Jewett saw in them the agency which would revolutionize the whole economy of things, and his attention was directed to railroad construction, location, and finance."[172] Jewett would spend the rest of his professional life wheeling and dealing in rail lines. In 1855 he was elected a director of the Central Ohio Railroad Company, becoming vice president and general manager in 1856 and president in 1857. During the next dozen years he held the presidency of at least four other lines (often simultaneously) until 1874 when he was elected president of the Erie Railroad; he was voted an annual salary of $40,000 (which the Dictionary of American Biography states was the highest salary paid to any railroad official to that time) if he would give up his other interests and devote himself solely to the Erie for ten years.

The Erie, "the Scarlet Woman of Wall Street," was in a particularly difficult time then. The stock was mostly held by foreign investors who were manufacturing heavy dividends for themselves by steadily borrowing against the company's assets. These investors were "planning a wholesale plunder of the property" but Jewett "discovered their schemes...and promptly exposed them. Then came an open declaration of hostility, and nothing was left undone which would harass him personally and injure the...company."[173] To retaliate, Jewett declared the company bankrupt and arranged that he be made receiver. He then proceeded to reorganize the line, reincorporating it as the New York, Lake Eire & Western, with himself as president. He devoted himself to reform and improvement: he "followed the policy of putting the earnings back into the property rather than distributing them as dividends...[H]e replaced the iron with steel rails, changed the gauge from six feet to standard, completed the double track from New York to Buffalo, improved the terminals, and extended the

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system in order to effect needed connections with the West," according to the DAB. He also found time to dabble in politics: he sat in the Ohio senate from 1853 til 1855 when he resigned to accept the post of U.S. District Attorney for Southern Ohio. Drawn to campaigning, he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1868 and the United State Congress in 1873; he was even mentioned as a Democratic candidate for the White House in 1880, but nothing came of it.

Jewett's policy of reinvestment was doubtless good for the line but it made him unpopular with many stockholders who were looking for a quick return on their investment. These stockholders encouraged "strikes and insubordination" and even hired thugs to make "threats...to his life."[174] Thus when his 10-year term was up, he was voted out of office.

He must have been ready to retire, anyway. In 1886 he moved back to his native Deer Creek Valley, bought the family estate back from the Kings, and took up the life of a gentleman farmer. The expanded house didn't suit him and he decided to make another enlargement. Neilson's Notebook says the purchase price was $14,500. Neilson may have expecting another commission, but Jewett surprised him and instead of going with the local talent, Jewett looked to Philadelphia for an architect. The only other entry regarding the house in Neilson's Priestford Notebook is the rather grumpy "May '87--Mr. Jewett moved into added house, cost about $20,000 on building."

Jewett chose not to give his venerable Priestford neighbor that sizeable commission but instead turned to a man just out of school, Walter Cope of Philadelphia. Cope, born in 1860, was educated at the Germantown Friends School and then studied architecture under the city's leading practitioners, first in the office of Theophilus Chandler (see below ) and then under Frank Furness. Cope then spent fourteen months travelling and sketching in Europe; he returned to Philadelphia in July 1885, "exhibited sketches prepared during his tour,"[175] opened up his architectural practice, and secured Jewett as one of his first clients.

It would grow into a most distinguished practice for cope and his partners, the brothers John and Emlyn Stewardson, are still

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regarded as having made up "one of the leading architectural firms of the east," according to the DAB. Cope & Stewardson (as the firm was known) was perhaps best known for their collegiate work, their first such commission coming in 1886 (the year Jewett returned to Deer Creek): it was to design Radnor Hall at Bryn Mawr College, "the first important example of the American collegiate Gothic style" and it "revolutionized college building in America," according to an article in the April 28, 1991, New York Times, written when Radnor Hall was listed as a National Historic Landmark. Cope & Stewardson followed up that success with more work at Bryn Mawr and with a series of "epoch-making" commissions at Princeton. (Cope is buried at Princeton.) The firm secured similar commissions at Haverford and at Washington University in St. Louis before Cope was made "official architect" of the University of Pennsylvania in 1900 and served on the faculty from 1892 to 1902.[176] Important his collegiate work was, "in domestic architecture his work was equally distinctive,"[177] and he was much interested in the issues of historic preservation and in designing new buildings so they would fit it with older neighbors, issues Fiske Kimball praised in the article quoted above. Cope, elected to FAIA, "was appointed Chairman of a committee whose task was the restoration of Philadelphia's old Congress Hall [Independence Hall], resulting in his deep interest in the preservation and restoration of old Colonial landmarks in the city."[178] As manager "of the John Stewardson Memorial Travel Scholarship," Cope "enabled so many graduate and working architects to travel and study in Europe."[179]

But it all began in the Deer Creek Valley! One reason is that Cope's mother was born Elizabeth Waln Stokes,[180] and the Stokes family (and its in-laws) would be responsible for many country house commissions in the Darlington area from the 1880s until the 1930s. Cope's ties took in most of the Deer Creek Valley for Mrs. William Marbury, one of Hugh Jewett's great-granddaughters, recently remarked that her family and Cope's had been "fast friends for generations."[181]

Cope expanded the Neilson-King house to the east, adding a library, music room, and second parlor on the ground floor with bedrooms above, one bedroom suite complete with rounded balcony. In material and massing Cope's wing continues the same picturesque

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lines begun by Neilson a decade earlier: there is the same use of exposed stone on the ground story, the same decorative shingles on the second, the same rambling, shingled roof. Cope also designed a small, picturesque shingled coachman's house a few hundred yards east of the main dwelling.

Hugh Judge Jewett spent his remaining years in Cope-designed splendor, with forays to New York City and Augusta, Georgia. Jewett and Lansdowne (the estate's new name) grew so famous they were featured in an 1899 article in the New England Magazine as being exemplary of the "several Harford natives [who] have gone thence into larger communities and made their fortunes, and then returned to enjoy their riches among familiar surroundings....Hugh Jewett...was at one time president of a great railroad...[and] was for many years out in the larger world, in which he made much money." But "when the farm on which he had been reared was put up for sale, he purchased it, refitted and rebuilt handsomely, and spent a great part of his later life among the scenes of his youth."[182] A good Quaker (at least in later life) Jewett contributed to many area charities and in 1888 paid to "restore" the Deer Creek Friends Meetinghouse in Darlington, that ancient stone building where his mother had held forth sixty and more years earlier. Actually, Jewett "restored" the meetinghouse much as Neilson and King "restored" the old Jewett house; according to the February 16, 1889, Friends Intelligencer Jewett "requested permission to do as he wished [to the meetinghouse]; he had all the insides...taken out, and now it is all new with the exceptions of the partitions and benches....It is assuredly both beautiful and neat and we do most assuredly appreciate his kindness. Then he had the graveyard cleaned and a fence put around it and the meeting-house. It shows what a kind, generous heart Hugh J. Jewett has."[183] Jewett marked his work at the meetinghouse with a stone plaque inscribed "Founded 1737; Rebuilt 1784; Restored by Hugh J. Jewett 1888." He died in Augusta on March 6, 1898; Lansdowne remained in the Jewett family until 1945.

Cope gave Jewett a perfect place to "enjoy his riches;" in return, his work for Jewett secured for Cope a wonderful series of commissions throughout the lower Deer Creek valley. Suddenly Jewett's fellow plutocrats rushed to win the young man's services; the result is a series of houses, barns, stables, and carriage

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houses that still give great panache to the hills that form the Deer Creek Valley.

The two other major Cope projects in the Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District are covered extensively in the Darlington Historic District nomination to the National Register (q.v.). Still, some discussion of them is necessary here if only to see how the district's late-19th/ early-20th century builders were as thoroughly intertwined as their predecessors had been a century earlier. Late 19th-century Deer Creek became a haven for monied Philadelphians who bought a few rolling acres and hired Cope to design picturesque villas so they could forget the pressures of Broad Street. Most of the houses date to the same decade; most of the owners are related to each other; a few of the builders (as mentioned) were even related to Cope.

In 1885 Daniel Clarke Wharton Smith, Philadelphia doctor and businessman, bought a 32-acre tract on the southwestern edge of Darlington and hired Cope to design a house (and necessary outbuildings) for the property. This would become Winstone (I-78), the very model of a mid-Victorian gentleman's country seat and arguably among the finest such creations remaining in Maryland. Cope sited the new house so Smith could enjoy vast views of the Deer Creek Valley rolling away to the south. As for the house itself, Cope gave Smith a textbook Queen Anne structure, a picturesque mass of verandas, balconies, turrets, and towers executed in stone and frame with terra cotta details. Yet Cope's genius managed to turn what could have been a bizarre hodgepodge into a creation that is ordered and cogent. The same is true for the outbuildings, a stone guest house, a shingled tower (originally a windmill), and a stone and shingle stable. (Remarkably, the estate has remained virtually intact; all that's missing is the greenhouse.) In all, Winstone supports the DAB's verdict on Cope, namely that "there is none of the facile tricks [common to the era]...everything is of the most correct simplicity, distinguished by exquisite proportion and refined detail."

Two years later Smith bought a ten-acre site across the road from Winstone and commissioned Cope to design a villa for Smith's eldest son, Courtauld W. Smith. This is Westacre (I-79), and it proves that Cope was as adept at the shingle style as he was at

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Queen Anne; he gave the younger Smith a magnificent rambling frame dwelling, sited like D.C.W. Smith's house to make maximum use of the Deer Creek Valley views, as well as attendant outbuildings (stable, ice house, pump house). Also in the 1880s the brothers Bernard Gilpin Smith and Joshua C. Smith hired Cope to design (respectively) Red Gate and Rosecrea north of Darlington; Grey Gables (also north of Darlington; National Register) was built at the same time for Horace and Helen Stokes, relatives of Cope; and the Samuel Mason/Hanna Evans family were remodeling Meadow Farm (I-71).

Cope's Darlington-area commissions form a unified body of work. All are characterized by studied asymmetry, sweeping roofs, tall decorative chimneys, and varied wall coverings. Within, the large, open rooms--with their varied panelling, expansive stairways, elaborate chimney pieces, all rendered in native chestnut, pine, walnut, and oak--pull and push on each other dramatically before they finally flow together, resolving all conflicts. No wonder Fiske Kimball singled Cope out for praise in that 1919 article on "The American Country House."

Significantly--and as was seen with Thomas Symington and Hugh Jewett--the houses' builders didn't want to dominate their community, they wanted to fit in. Symington married a Stump, invested in a flint mill, and build a cannery; Jewett restored the ancestral meeting house; D.C.W. Smith and the brothers B. Gilpin and Joshua C. Smith owned the $3,000,000 Susquehanna Power and Paper Company, "the greatest industry in the county, [located] three miles away [from Darlington] on the river."[184] They and their company "made a lot of money" and the company was "the most important center of trade" in northern Harford County, giving employment to 300 men who "worked continuously three shifts a day."[185] Horace Stokes (who, with his wife, Helen, hired Cope to design the house Grey Gables just north of Darlington in the late 1880s) bought the Stafford Flint Mill property from the brothers J.C. and B.G. Smith who had, in turn, purchased it from Thomas Symington (see above); according to Maryland mill historian John McGrain, "Stokes...advertised the Staffordshire Flint and Feldspar Mill, Darlington, in 1887."

Yet these men--and Wharton Smith in particular--seemed to take

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pride in becoming friendly fixtures throughout the Deer Creek Valley. In 1876 Smith hired Philadelphia architect Theophilus Chandler to design Grace Episcopal Church in Darlington (III-11; published in the August 24, 1876, American Architect and Building News) and in 1885 hired Cope to design the frame rectory; for decades he underwrote the Darlington Cemetery Company (founded in 1881) and served as a co-equal member of the board with local blacksmith Joshua Gorrell (who may have had a hand in creating decorative iron work for the Neilson-King Kenton); he paid for a new Darlington Academy (1891), was called "the Academy's best friend,[186]" and hobnobbed with the Academy's teacher, A. Finney Galbreath ("Mr. Smith, his cane and his dog often could be seen walking up to the home of A.F. Galbreath to play chess, a game of which they were both very fond"[187]); he helped fund the Darlington Good Road League in 1900, served on the league's board with Dr. Forwood and Phillip Silver (merchant whose brothers had built the Silver Houses on Harmony Church Road), and "through the enthusiastic efforts of Mr. D.C.W. Smith the streets of Darlington and for one mile in all directions from town were 'piked' with crushed rock to assure all-weather traffic and convenience."[188]

In the late 19th century, Neilson and Cope, and their sponsors King, Jewett, Mason-Evans, and Silver, the numerous Symingtons and the even more numerous Smiths, gave the Lower Deer Creek Valley a series of superb picturesque country houses (and churches). Dotting the hills on both sides of Deer Creek for four miles between Indian Spring Farm and Darlington, these stone and frame and shingle structures are easily the equal to any similar-sized group in America. They also seem to have exhausted their sponsors, for there wouldn't be another major spurt of building in the historic district for another generation.

When the next spurt came, around 1930, it came, as had most of Cope's commissions, from Philadelphia. It can be more localized than that: it came from the Stokes family, specifically from Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stokes, cousins of Walter Cope's and descendants of Horace and Helen Stokes who built Grey Gables in the 1880s and of the Masons and Evanses of Meadow Farm.

In September of 1931 Francis and Lelia Stokes bought 31 acres "on both sides of Deer Creek" from D. Gilpin Wilson, a grandson of

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Rachel Smith Price Wilson, who had inherited the place from his father, David Wilson, c.1903; the property was described as containing 31 acres and was the "farm, Mill Seat, and water rights" as "is known as Wilson's Mill."[189] (The Stokeses added to this with additional purchases in 1935, 1946, and 1967.) They then hired the Philadelphia architects Mellor & Meigs to remodel the mill, miller's house, and outbuildings (I-82).

The Wilson's Mill property has, since the 18th century, been at the heart of the entire Deer Creek Valley: it had been owned by all the key players in the Valley's history (Nathaniel Rigbie, the Stumps, the Prices, Rachel Wilson) and in many ways synthesizes the Valley's history. Mellor & Meigs seemed to be aware of the property's importance, and what they produced for Mr. and Mrs. Stokes is nothing less than a masterpiece. They altered and enlarged the existing c.1856 house, and added a new garage, barn, chicken coop, and storage shed, tying the entire complex together through a sophisticated (though seemingly simple) system of courtyards and stone walls. They also revamped the old gristmill, converting it to hydroelectricity to power the farm. (They arranged to sell any surplus wattage to the Philadelphia Electric Company's new Conowingo Dam.) Significantly, the Stokeses quarried stone from the same quarry the Wilsons and Stumps had used (see II-9) a century earlier.

Mrs. Stokes turned her attention to landscaping the property: she revamped the mill race and planted the grounds with thousands of naturalized bluebells and daffodils (and other informal spring bulbs) and native dogwood and laurel (kalmia); she also combed Harford County looking for (and buying) old boxwood and period photographs show workmen planting five-foot tall box bushes throughout the mill property to create the desired "instant history." She also added stands of holly and hickory and made an orchard of roughly 3,700 apple trees and 2,400 peach trees. It was 1930s landscaping of the Arthur Shurcliffe-Charles Gillette school brought to perfection: this manner of planting (used in restoration projects from Williamsburg to Old Salem) emphasized the simple and the seemingly-natural; as such it fit in perfectly with the manner of building Fiske Kimball advocated.

Recall that, given the hundreds of American architectural

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firms which were designing country houses in the 1920s and '30s, Kimball only mentioned a handful as deserving special recognition: one of the favored few was Mellor & Meigs. The firm had been singled out for national attention as early as March 1916, when the magazine Architectural Record ran a long story on "Examples of the Works of Mellor & Meigs." The piece began by noting "Informal, comfortable, well mannered, interesting, sincere. These five adjectives in related succession might appropriately be used in describing the work, at least the domestic work, of Mellor and Meigs, architects, of Philadelphia, if anyone were asked to epitomize the characteristics of their style." The author explains that the firm's houses are "always decorous and well considered," they "are comfortable and...livable and look the part;" their designs are "well mannered without being devoid of vigor" and evince "the stamp of a sane, balanced individuality...that does not verge upon 'stuntiness.'" [190]The article goes on to cite (and to praise) the architects' new work throughout the Philadelphia Main Line (mostly country houses, barns, and stables) as well as "the Princeton Charter Club...and the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity House at the University of Pennsylvania;" it also cites "as a consistent example of restoration and addition in close conformity with local precedent" both the frame "house of Dr. F.W. Murray at South Ashfield, Massachusetts" and the firm's remodeling of "the garden house at Andalusia" for the Biddles. In sum, the article concludes by noting that "in their solicitude for honest craftsmanship, the honest use of materials and the proper furnishing of their interiors, Mellor and Meigs have set their faces in the right direction and taken a step forward in the progress of American architecture."[191]

Every subsequent discussion of the firm has emphasized the same points: concern for local traditions, exquisite handling of native materials, and a desire to "fit in;" as Clive Aslet phrased it in 1990, "their work is distinguished by the use of local materials, particularly the attractive local limestone....What unites them is an eye for proportions, a feeling for picturesque composition, and a sympathy for the materials with which they worked."[192] Critic Charles Keefe featured six of Mellor & Meigs's works in his landmark 1922 book, The American House. (There are more Mellor & Meigs projects in Keefe's book than there are examples of any other firm's work, an impressive statement since

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firms--and solo practitioners--cited include John Russell Pope, McKim, Meade & White, William Lawrence Bottomley, Delano & Aldrich, Reginald Johnson, and George Washington Smith.)

In 1923 novelist Owen Wister helped put together A Monograph of the work of Mellor, Meigs, & Howe (George Howe, perhaps better known as a modernist, was at times a partner); contributors include architect Paul Cret, FAIA, and critic Matlack Price. Wister knew the work first-hand for one of the houses praised in the 1916 piece was "that designed for Caspar Wister Morris, Esq....[i.e. Wister's cousin, where] the general aspect is one of unpretentious dignity and simplicity."[193] Wister, in his "Preface," frets about the ugly, commercial state of building in the 1920s, but reassures himself that "those who are concerned lest our inhabited world lose any beauty that can be saved, feel grateful to people like Messrs. Mellor, Meigs, and Howe. These architects are prophets because an artistic truth in commercial times," namely to pay attention to the inherent qualities of materials and to follow the idiom of the country where a building is to be built. (Architect Meigs, in a brief article in the Monograph, observes that "one of the most malignant diseases to which designers are subject is the transplanting of architectural elements from their original surroundings to new and far different ones."[194]) Mellor & Meigs (and Howe) did pay attention to local traditions and by doing so, Wister wrote, "no one has shown better...how [to]...keep the expiring spark of beauty alive and clothe our domestic moments with some form of grace."

Mellor and Meigs were fully matured and in their prime when the Stokeses hired them and all the architects' admirable qualities mentioned above are fully present at their Deer Creek project. To ensure the preservation of this masterpiece, on their parents' deaths, the Stokes children gave a perpetual easement on the property to the Maryland Historical Trust in 1976.

But Philadelphians weren't the only ones, between the world wars, to find the Lower Deer Creek Valley appealing, to flock to it, and to restore the district's ancient structures. Many new settlers came from Baltimore. For example, Johns Hopkins (a nephew and namesake of the Baltimore merchant and benefactor) married Jane Edge; in 1869 Jane Edge's ancestor Joseph P. Edge purchased the

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243-acre farm that was the subject of an equity case involving Ann Stump Archer and Herman Stump; the farm contained a two-story, three-bay frame house (see I-72) built about that time; Dr. Forwood noted in 1879 that "Mr. Joseph Edge...has a good farm and a comfortable dwelling, but the latter is so situated in a valley as not to show to advantage at any distance. He is doubtless more comfortable in winter, however, than some of his neighbors who occupy more elevated positions." The house and farm remain the property of the Hopkinses' direct descendants.

In 1927 Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vogel, who had "lived and traveled in Great Britain for twelve years...[and were] fascinated by London and the countryside of old England"[195] bought the 500-acre Westwood Manor (I-82) property on Glenville Road; included was the stone house, begun a century earlier by Dr. Skipwith Coale and his wife, a daughter of Signer and Justice Samuel Chase, and discussed above. Little was left of the ancient Chase-Coale house because a descendant, William Freeman Coale, had added "two three-story wings to the main structure" in 1920-22.[196] Mr. Vogel died in 1927, but Mrs. Vogel set out "to reshape the old pillared house to suit herself," according to a 1960s newspaper article. Actually, her work to the house was minimal: she added some interior panelling "and cut through the eastern wing to make an enclosed glass sitting room,... [which] opens onto a patio, also made by the energetic homeowner."

Instead she concentrated her efforts on designing and planting new gardens. She put in 100 separate species of flowering perennials and "a half dozen types of evergreens;" she also planted "5,000 English boxwoods from Maryland's Eastern Shore;" in sum "its sprawling gardens and distinctive atmosphere have made Westwood Manor a favorite on the Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage."[197] House and garden are still well maintained.

Perhaps the historic district's keenest gardener, however, was Anna Merven Carrere. A daughter of the distinguished New York Beaux-Arts architect John Carrere, Anna Carrere was a trained professional landscape architect in the manner of Beatrix Farrand. Carrere maintained a large practice with Rose Greeley in Washington, D.C., until she decided to retire. In 1936 she bought the old Bayless farm on Harmony Church Road (see I-43), declaring

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"I'd rather loose money on farming in Harford County than on the New York Stock Exchange."[198] Carrere inherited some of her father's inherent classicism and laid out new, formal terraced gardens around the old informal house; much of her planting has disappeared but the stone walls, steps, and terraces all remain.

Sophisticated and traveled as the Vogels and Carrere were, few people in America were as sophisticated and traveled as career diplomat J. Gilman D'Arcy Paul, a man who played a crucial role in the development of the Deer Creek Valley in the '30s and '40s, and who did much to save it in the '60s and '70s. Paul came to Harford County after a brilliant career with the U.S. State Department: he was a member of the American legation at the Versailles peace conference in 1918-19, figured prominently in the arms limitation conference held in Washington in 1921-22, and accepted ambassadorial postings in Rio, Paris, and The Hague.

More or less retired by the time of the New Deal, Paul moved to Harford in 1936 and oversaw (with Alexis Shriver of Olney) the beginnings of Maryland's Historic American Buildings Survey. He also purchased Deerfield (or Wakefield; I-31) an 1806 Coale house described above. He planned its restoration (it had grown additions in the late 19th century) and turned down the Metropolitan Museum of Art when curators asked to buy the house's main stair.[199] He even built himself a small guest house near the main dwelling but then, for unknown reasons, he sold the 116-acre farm in 1937 to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Proctor. Proctor, a Boston engineer and New Dealer (he had planned that quintessential project the TVA), and his wife were looking for "an escape" and felt that Deerfield was perfect and they continued Paul's careful restoration.

After World War II, Paul bought the ancient Stump of Stafford property Land of Promise (I-87), a rambling, hilly tract that spreads out along the Susquehanna from Rock Run to Lapidum. The land was unimproved when Stump bought it in the 1790s but by the time of the 1814 tax assessment it had "1 dwelling house stone 40 x 18, 2 stories." These dimensions line up nicely with the two-section stone house Paul bought. He also found a magnificent site of exceptional beauty: the house sits on the crest of a hill which then plunges down 300 feet to the river, falling with a 30% slope.

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This drop has been commented on since the time of Stump of Stafford, for the 1814 assessors appraised the farmland at a low rate since "one half of this land [is] rendered unfit for cultivation by rocks and steep hills;" in Paul's day it was an asset and he relandscaped his new residence to take advantage of the views. He could look to the north and see Pennsylvania; he could turn to the south and see the head of the bay enframed by Cecil County's Turkey Point and the Elk River. Paul also added informal clumps of rhododendron and azalea to heighten the informality of his designs.

Paul enlarged the old house working with Baltimore architect Laurence Hall Fowler.[200] Fowler, born in Catonsville in 1876, was arguably the leading architect of his time in Baltimore. His public commissions include the War Memorial in Baltimore (1921), the Maryland Hall of Records in Annapolis (1933), and several projects for the Johns Hopkins University, the Hannah Moore Academy, and St. Timothy's School. But he is best known for his domestic designs and "between 1906 and 1941 he designed in Baltimore and its surroundings about 60 houses and 10 cottages, of which most are still standing."[201] These 70 projects were mostly in the Green Spring Valley north of Baltimore and in the in-town suburbs of Roland Park and Guilford. With surnames such as Garrett, Griswold, Jenkins, Cochran, Symington, Black, Deford, Constable, Bruce, and Abell, Fowler's client list reads like a veritable Who's Who of the city's social/financial elite. These men and women favored traditional, conservative design and Fowler gave it to them; in so doing he shaped the way two generations of Baltimoreans felt about architecture. One of Fowler's early works even drew praise from the often-iconoclastic H.L. Mencken; writing in the November 28, 1911 Evening Sun Mencken gave "a paragraph of praise for...the new building at 314 North Charles Street. In a street filled with houses of abominable ugliness the facade of this one immediately arrests the eye. It has color, it has character, it has distinction--and buildings of distinction are almost as rare in Baltimore as Prominent Baltimoreans of sense."

Fowler had worked for Paul in the 1920s at the latter's residence, 16 Blythwood Road, so he was the logical choice for the Harford County venture. Paul and Fowler built a detached library and added a new kitchen to the main body of the house, but Fowler

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designed it so it would form a telegraph house, a clear bow to Maryland traditions.

Based in Harford, Gilman Paul devoted the end of his life to a series of pro bono activities: he served as President of the Board of Trustees of the Baltimore Museum of Art, a member of the Board of the Peabody Institute, and a Vice President of the Maryland Historical Society. During the 1960s, he was instrumental in coaxing the State of Maryland into purchasing about 3,000 acres at the confluence of Deer Creek and the Susquehanna (including the Rock Run property, most of Lapidum, and much of Stafford) to preserve it. At his death, he arranged that his Land of Promise be turned over to Harford County as the home of the Steppingstone Museum, a treasure trove of local crafts and tools.

Paul could claim the world as a home; the Stokeses were firmly from Philadelphia; Anna Carrere was from New York by way of Washington D.C. Many of Carrere's fellow New Yorkers followed her and sought havens in the Deer Creek Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jay purchased Windmill Hill in 1946 (see I-84), just north of Westwood Manor, and their farm is still famous for its horse-breeding operations. (Mr. Jay, as noted, came to Harford from New York; he bears a striking resemblance to his direct ancestor, Chief Justice John Jay.) Jane Dewey, a daughter of educator and librarian John Dewey, bought the old William Finney Silver house (see I-55) and brought it back to life.

Many of these men and women were attracted to Harford County because of its reputation as a sportsman's paradise. For centuries the international set (Gen. George Cadwalader, Gen. Winfield Scott, Daniel Webster, J.P. Morgan) had flocked to the county's bayfront to shoot ducks and geese. By the 1920s the bayfront was largely gone (taken for the army as proving grounds for cannon and chemical gases) but the inland reaches of the county were still pure. As Harvey Ladew, perhaps the most famous of these transplants, wrote after he discovered Harford County in 1929, "What a natural wonderful country I found in Harford!" Ladew was a horseman and valued the county's "many nice farmers who sympathized with fox-hunting;" he also valued "the fields...[which] were fenced with some post and rails, and...there were still many snake fences to be seen. There was not a strand of wire anywhere."[202]

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Ladew helped establish the Elkridge-Harford Hunt Club in its present quarters on My Lady's Manor (National Register historic district). The club represents the union of two older organizations, the Harford Hunt (which had been based on The Manor) and the Elkridge Hunt, perhaps the oldest such institution in America and which had been born in Baltimore but which had, during the 19th and early 20th centuries, been forced by urban pressures to move farther and farther out: to Mondawmin (the Alexander Brown estate), then to the Dulaney Valley, and then (after 1934) to the combined Elkridge-Harford.

Before the merger, most of Harford County (and all the Lower Deer Creek Valley) had been part of the Elkridge's territory. In the 1920s, members of the Elkridge Hunt, having determined that "the country immediately around Bel Air was not particularly good hunting country," investigated the Deer Creek Valley. They liked what they found: "[It] was ideal for fox hunting. It was somewhat more hilly than the home country and at that time was devoted largely to dairy farming....A large number of farms such as Cool Spring [I-15], and Indian Spring farms [I-72] of the Symington family,...the Jewett farm [I-70], Mrs. Vogel's Westwood Manor farm [I-83],...and the Silver farm made a contiguous area of land owned by farmers friendly to hunting."[203] Many of the old farms in the area were, by c.1930, owned "largely [by] residents of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and elsewhere who came to harford County to hunt....[T] he country hunted was considered as fine as any in the U.S.A."[204]

The first hunt was held on October 22, 1927, and "it soon became the custom to rent the Jewett farm and quarter the hounds and horses there for the August and early September cubbing season each year. A small kennel was built there and 30 box stalls." (A great-granddaughter of Hugh Judge Jewett, Mrs. William Marbury, recalled that her father, who had inherited Lansdowne, hoped that hunting would be a regular occurrence in the Deer Creek Valley and had the new stables and kennels built at Woodlawn [I-21] with that end in mind.[205]) They divided the Valley into thirds and riders would meet at the "Jewett farm from which the Thomas Run country would be hunted, Harmony Church for hunting the Harmony Church country, [and] Priestford Bridge for the country west of Deer Creek."

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Everything went beautifully, note this account of one meet: "Last Thursday was one of those beautiful, crisp fall days that make your blood tingle....The [early morning] mist in the valley makes the surrounding countryside look as if it was dotted by a million lakes....We started from the Jewett farm, at quarter to six, and after a short hack we drew the Silver covert. A fox broke out and carried the hounds at a fair pace down Deer Creek valley to Elbow run, where he went to ground. Almost at once they found a second fox close to the den and this bold customer carried the pack over...lovely open country, with quite a number of large stone walls....[A]fter an almost continuous run of two hours and forty minutes we were then at Lapidum on the bank of the Susquehanna river, opposite Port Deposit, an all agreed it was the run of the season....The ride back to the kennels on the dirt road [i.e., Rock Run and Harmony Church roads back to the Jewetts' Lansdowne] that runs through the fishing village of Rock Run along the bank of the Susquehanna and beside Deer creek was most enjoyable. This is one of our few typical old Maryland roads that are left, with its overgrown bushes and wide-spreading trees."[206]

Such gatherings drew national attention and were "even reported in the Wall Street Journal," the club's official history notes in somewhat surprised tones. The Journal's reporter covered a hunt that met on November 21, 1931: an unidentified farm grew "filled with the elements of the hunting Field--hounds, horses, motor vans, cars, and foot people out to see the meet. Hounds moved off at 10 o'clock....Hounds ran their fox an hour and twenty minutes [but] there was no thought of calling it a day. We moved off down a highway three miles to Harmony Church, where hounds were put into a 50-acre woodland covert." They found a fox and "hounds ran him in view for about three quarters of a mile....The rousing spectacle of the pink-coated huntsman and his whips taking hounds across as beautiful grassland country as a horse ever put foot to, cheered the flagging spirits" of the reporter, who concluded "I had often heard of this style [of riding]...as being the origin of Maryland timber racing. No one ever went anywhere with more determination."[207]

But the country's economic crisis eventually put an end to hunting along Deer Creek and "by January 1932 the depression began to show;" in 1934 the Harford Hunt and the Elkridge Hunt merged.

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"The two packs of hounds were combined and the Masters were authorized to dispose of any surplus hounds." (The Master of the Harford Hunt was Harvey Ladew.) The club settled into its present quarters on My Lady's Manor (adjacent Ladew's Pleasant Valley Farm) and the Treasurer of the new, merged hunt, Alexander Brown Griswold, decided it was necessary to economize and "the lease on the Jewett farm...was terminated and that place, sad to say, was never again used as a base for hunting."[208]

Even though the Elkridge-Harford Hunt never met again in the Deer Creek Valley, valley residents would continue to figure largely in the club's workings: Cornelius Bliss, for instance, who restored and enlarged the Thomas Stump farm (I-36) across Noble's Mill Road from Woodlawn, served a stint as Master of the new organization. Just as significantly, the historic district continued to lure horsemen and -women to its banks, as, indeed, did Harford County. Anne Heighe, "the First Lady of Maryland Racing" and the first woman to serve on the board of the Maryland Horsebreeders Association, whose horses "influenced breeding throughout the State," according to the Baltimore Evening Sun, established world-renowned stables at the old Hays-Heighe House near Churchville (National Register) just as the Peter Jays and the Blisses were doing the same. She and other Harford horse fanciers are credited with bringing New Yorkers such as Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and Larry MacPhail to Baltimore and Harford counties in the 1940s.[209]

But not all of the Deer Creek Valley's horse-fanciers rode to the hounds; some expressed their appreciation for fine horseflesh in other ways. Note, for example, B. Vaughn Flannery, who, with his wife, Elizabeth, bought what's known as the Ellis Tucker House (I-58) in 1931. (They bought the house and 105 acres that August, adding acreage to their holdings in 1932 [97 acres] and 1940 [8 acres].[210])

The Tucker house is a 2½-story stone structure with spectacular views. As far back as 1879 Dr. W. Stump Forwood expressed his appreciation of the "comfortable stone dwelling...exactly on the brow of the steep hill which overlooks the [Susquehanna] river and the lower end of Deer Creek. The view extends to Port Deposit and Havre de Grace, and away beyond, down

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the Bay, which, taken in connection with the Creek...forms one of the finest water views of the many that are in the neighborhood."[211] The land, a smallish tract of 137 acres, belonged to John Stump of Stafford; on his death in 1816 it passed to his son William, then living on what became Indian Spring Farm. William died in 1833 and the land (presumably unimproved) passed to his cousin Henry C. Stump, who sold it to Samuel C. Stump in 1835. Samuel Stump married Hannah Carter (see Carter-Archer House at Rock Run); they built a house on the property and farmed the land which, according to Dr. Forwood, "though quite rolling is noted for its productiveness." Samuel Stump died in 1854 with personal property worth $2,352.81, "debts received" of 1,041.34, and Tidewater Canal stock worth 2,262.47; all his property passed to his widow, who herself died in 1872. (Mrs. Stump had kept what was now called "Tidewater priority bonds due January 1, 1894" and had added $100 worth of Baltimore City bonds and "1 share Conowingo Bridge stock, $10" to her portfolio.) In Hannah Carter Stump's Last Will and Testament she left "all that farm on which I reside, the same and all the lands described in a deed from Henry C. Stump to Samuel C. Stump" to her nephew Ellis J. Tucker.

Mrs. Stump and her nephew Tucker may have actually built the present house: in her Will she twice referred to "my new house" and the extant structure has a datestone in the west gable end inscribed EJT 1858. Dr. Forwood described Tucker as being "equally efficient and successful as a practical farmer as the former proprietor," an assessment seconded by the compilers of the 1897 Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties who praised Tucker as an "efficient and successful farmer," opining that "among the energetic and prosperous farmers of Harford County, none is more deserving of mention that the subject of this sketch whose fine farm of 137 acres is pleasantly situated on the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Deer Creek."[212]

After a complex series of transactions, the Stump-Tucker farm was, as noted, acquired by Vaughn Flannery in 1931. One Harford County historian wrote in 1970 that "Mr. Flannery, advertising executive in New York, was one of the generation of property owners who moved into the eastern section of the county from Philadelphia and New York" between the world wars; Flannery had semi-retired by 1931 but he "went to New York weekly on special assignments. His

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raising of horses on the farm had some success in the world of racing, but not as great as his own success at illustrating horses for such owners as Calumet Farms in the late 1940s."[213]

The Flannerys made several changes to the 1850s house to adapt it to their 1930s needs: they enlarged the body of the main structure and added a columned porch to take advantage of those views; they also added a small, stone studio to the rear in which Flannery finished off his various commissions. In doing so, however, they took great care to keep their alterations close to the old house in spirit and in scale; the result is an exemplary instance of adaptive use and modernization. The stonework is particularly splendid; the mason was Deer Creek Valley resident Lloyd Weaver (then living in Cookville, I-42), a noted artisan and a celebrated primitive landscape painter. After Flannery's death, his widow sold the farm (now totalling 261 acres) in 1963.

Even though many residents in the historic district have continued to lead the sort of "Country Hose era" life developed locally by Thomas Symington, J. Crawford Neilson, and Hugh Judge Jewett, for most residents the Depression and World War II brought an end to it all. Thus the historic district's Period of Significance may be send to end c.1941. In this, of course, the Deer Creek Valley is reflective of larger, national trends. Some more personal, local events mark the end of the era here however: Donald Symington of Indian Spring died in 1944 and his widow sold the place in 1946, thus ending 80 years of Symington ownership. Hugh Judge Jewett, Jr., died at his grandfather's Lansdowne in 1926; the estate passed to his widow, Anne, owner during all those hunting meets in the 1930s; she sold it to their children in 1938; the children had all married and moved away and the house stood vacant until they eventually sold the place in 1945, thus ending 250 years of Husband-Jewett ownership of the patent Bachelor's Good Luck.

Concurrently the Jewetts' cousins were running into difficulties at their ancestral industrial complex known as Husband's Flint Mill (II-16; National Register). Established by Joshua Husband (1764-1837) and his wife (nee Margaret Jewett) on the site of the Deer Creek Iron Works, the mill was a booming site throughout the 19th century under the ownership of Joshua Husband,

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Jr. (1807-1896). The younger Husband sold the plant in 1866 to Joshua Husband III. The younger Husband died in 1883, predeceasing his father, and left the mill to his sister, Hannah Husband. She continued operations "until about 1920" but the last years were rather grim: "the eighteen or twenty head of mules used at the plant were housed in the barn of Miss Husband...but were burnt to death...one night;" one mill worker was locally known as "a vagrant...he had been bled...at a hospital...and rather enjoyed the sensation...and made a habit of climbing the hill behind the kilns and bleeding himself....[O]ne day the man failed to make an appearance [at the mill]...and was discovered having by accident or design bled himself to death."[214] With the mill abandoned Hannah Husband lost her source of income; she took out a mortgage on the property but defaulted in 1932 and "86 acres, formerly 100...devised to Hannah Husband by the Last Will and Testament of her brother Joshua" were sold at a sheriff's sale.[215] Local historian and Darlington-area farmer Samuel Mason visited the site in the 1930s and described what he saw: "a dozen worn out 'Chasers' may be seen taking their ease in the bushes today; a broken dam, crumbling kilns and prostrate timbers are all that is left of a once thriving industry."[216] (Even so, the U.S. Department of the Interior believes that "the Husband Flint Mill site is the best preserved example of the extinct flint industry in Maryland."[217])

The Stump-Wilson-Allen family's 150-year tenure at their stone house near Wilson's Mill (see I-64) was also brought to an end by the Depression: after the deaths of Edward and Sallie Wilson Allen, their son, Edward Allen, Jr., bought the 130 acres that sprawled along "the road from Wilson's Mill to Darlington...with a stone dwelling thereon" in 1907; Allen continued farming the property until 1932 when an equity suit was entered against him (to collect a debt he had owed only since 1931) and the farm (valued at $7,320) and house (valued at an even $10,000) were sold at auction that October.

That is too depressing a note to end on; the current residents of the Lower Deer Creek Valley value their irreplaceable district just as highly as any previous generation had. For Stump of Stafford and other 18th-century industrialists, the valley was a means to get rich; by the 1850s, however, this commercial side of the historic district was being complemented by the residents'

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publicly-stated appreciation of the valley's natural beauty: note, e.g., the 1858 article in The AEgis extolling "that romantic and classical portion of our country which courses the magnificent Deer Creek, whose banks are lined with the most majestic scenery and dotted by specimens of the most tasty architecture."[218] Twenty years later Dr. W. Stump Forwood would publish his "Homes on Deer Creek" series, which may be the first time in Maryland that a local newspaper was convinced to focus on the historic architecture of a particular limited area. Forwood began his series by noting "we can imagine but few subjects, Mr. Editor, that would be so pleasantly entertaining, as well as instructive, to a large number of the readers of The AEgis and Intelligencer, as a few brief and accurate historical sketches of The Homes on Deer Creek....We propose...to make a few running remarks regarding the principal farms...along the valley of Deer Creek from its mouth, at Rock Run, to a point eight or ten miles above;" he adds that the valley's architecture, its history, its fertility, "and...the salubriousness of its climate" are equal "to any [such district] in the world."[219]

In the 1930s historic district resident Gilman Paul (see I-87) saw to it that the valley's architecture figured prominently in the beginning stages of the Historic American Buildings Survey in Maryland; Paul later, almost single-handedly, convinced the State of Maryland to purchased several thousand acres at the confluence of Deer Creek and the Susquehanna for preservation as the Susquehanna State Park. The present generation of residents has displayed the same concern for the valley's preservation: they lobbied to have the creek declared an official State Scenic River in 1979; dozens of valley landowners have donated preservation easements of one sort or another--county and state agricultural easements, historic easements to the State Historic Preservation Office, easements to the Maryland Environmental Trust, etc.--covering 1,000 acres of land; in 1991 valley citizens helped organize the Harford Land Trust, a nonprofit group whose members "protect land directly by acquiring it [and] by establishing conversation easements" on the land. The Trust's board of directors come from throughout Harford County; it is interesting to note that of the eight directors, three own farms which contribute to the significance of the Deer Creek Valley, i.e., John Hegeman's Maiden's Bower, I-12; Peter A. Jay's Cox House, I-5 (in addition there is his father's Windmill Hill, I-84); and Dr. and Mrs. Sidney

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Kreider's Thomas Stump House, I-36.

And the valley has continued to attract truly world class residents. For instance in 1983 William Boniface bought the 1844 Bayless House (I-43) and farm on Harmony Church Road (which had been owned by noted landscape architect Anna Merven Carrere in the 1930s and '40s). Boniface is a Harford County native, whose father had been racing editor of the Baltimore Sunpapers; the younger Boniface had trained the 1983 Preakness winner, Deputed Testamony, at the family farm, Bonita Farm, farther south, near Aberdeen; that part of the county was developing too quickly for him and he transferred his training and breeding operations to the more congenial landscape of the Deer Creek Valley. "We're growing," Boniface's wife, Joan, told a local paper; "there'll be a lot of things to do," she said of the work involved in moving their then "15 full time workers and more than 40 horses" to the new Deer Creek location, but "we're all enthusiastic about it. The place is very beautiful."[220]

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1. "Pic Nic at Darlington," in The AEgis and Intelligencer, August 14, 1858.

2. Dr. W. Stump Forwood, "Homes on Deer Creek" series in The AEgis and Intelligencer; this installment December 19, 1879.

3. Forwood, "Homes," December 23, 1879.

4. Quoted in Walter Preston, History of Harford County, (Baltimore: Sun Book Office, 1901), pp. 18-19.

5. Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties, (New York: Chapman Publishing Company, 1897), p. 133.

6. Forwood, "Homes," December 19, 1879.

7. See Our Silver Heritage, unpublished manuscript in the Library of the Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air, p. 1002.

8. Quoted in C. Milton Wright, Our Harford Heritage, (Bel Air, privately printed, 1967), pp. 193-194.

9. Quoted in Silver, "Heritage," p. 1002.

10. A.P. Silver, "Lapidum," talk given to the Historical Society of Harford County in 1888; manuscript in the Society's Library, Bel Air, p. 2.

11. Mason, Sketches, p. 20.

12. Thomas Griffith Estate Inventory, book 2 page 37; made August 7, 1666; Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis.

13. Samuel Mason, Historical Sketches of Harford County, (Darlington, privately printed, 1940), p. 21.

14. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 3.

15. Mason, Sketches, p. 21.

16. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 2.

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17. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 3.

18. Estate 14/212.

19. Johnson Last Will and Testament, 14/212, Hall of Records; probated January 15, 1715.

20. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 3.

21. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 4.

22. Wright, Harford, p. 104.

23. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 5.

24. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 6.

25. Wright, Harford, p. 118.

26. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 7.

27. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 6.

28. Richard Perkins Estate Inventory, Hall of Records.

29. John McGrain, "Molinography of Harford County," unpublished manuscript in Harford County Planning and Zoning Department, Bel Air.

30. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 7.

31. Mason, Sketches, pp. 88-89.

32. See George W. and William Pepper Constable, "The Constable and Allied Families," unpublished manuscript in Library of George W. Constable, Monkton, Maryland, p. 73.

33. John Stump Estate Inventory, 35/538, Hall of Records.

34. Constable, "Constable," p. 74.

See Continuation Sheet No. 193

35. Deed TR D/16, Maryland Hall of Records.

36. Deed B G/514.

37. Deeds B H/258, AL C/588, AL D/744, AL D/747, and AL E/1.

38. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 7.

39. Mason, Sketches, p. 76.

40. Patent IC #K/674.

41. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 15.

42. Quoted in Wright, Harford, p. 159.

43. See Mason, Sketches, pp. 76-77, and Wright, Harford, p. 159.

44. Mason, Sketches, p. 76,

45. See Constable, "Constable," p. 75 and Preston, History, pp. 217-218.

46. Material in the Orphan's Court of Harford County, Bel Air.

47. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 21.

48. Deed JLG E/26.

49. Mason, "Sketches," p. 51.

50. Silas D. Hurry, "Archaeological Data Recovered at...Harford Furnace," report prepared by the Maryland Geological Survey for the State Highway Administration, 1990, at page 11.

51. McGrain, "Molinography."

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53. See A.P. Silver and G. W. Archer, Stump of Maryland, (privately printed, 1891), pp. 16, 17.

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54. McGrain, "Molinography."

55. McGrain, "Molinography."

56. Wright, Harford, p. 175.

57. Forwood, "Homes," December 19, 1879.

58. Hurry, "Archaeological," p. 11.

59. Forwood, "Homes," December 23, 1879.

60. Deed JLG N/141.

61. Forwood, "Homes," December 19, 1879.

62. Forwood, "Homes," December 19, 1879.

63. Will 22/436, Hall of Records.

64. Sherrilyn Rowan, "Prosperous Hero," manuscript in the Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air.

65. See Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for Deer Park, HA-90.

66. Edward C. Papenfuse et al., A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789, Volume 2, (Baltimore: the Johns Hopkins University Press, 1985), p. 881.

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69. Wright,Harford, p. 224.

70. John McGrain, "Priest Neale, His Mass House and His Successors" in Maryland Historical Magazine, September 1967, p. 263.

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71. McGrain, "Molinography;" see also Priest Neale's Mass House nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

72. Silver, "Lapidum," p. 8.

73. Charles D. Holland, "Some Landmarks of History in Harford COunty," manuscript in collection of the Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air, p. 10.

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75. For example, 465 acres on February 29, 1796, from William Paca, deed JLG M/434.

76. Holland, "Landmarks," p. 10.

77. Marion Morton, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form for Aveilhe House, HA-788.

78. Wright, Harford, p. 365.

79. See Constable, "Constable," p. 68.

80. Constable, "Constable," p. 68; see also Wright, Harford, pp. 403-404.

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82. Portrait and Biographical Record, pp. 252-253.

83. Preston, Harford, p. 150.

84. "Deer Creek Friend's Meeting" in the Friends Historical Society, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

85. Friends Library Swarthmore.

86. For example, see Preston, Harford, pp. 273-274.

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87. Portrait and Biographical Record, p. 352.

88. Harford Historical "Bulletin," Spring 1989, p. 43.

89. J. Harlan Livezey, "The Coale Family of Deer Creek," in Harford Historical Bulletin, Summer 1987, p. 53.

90. Forwood, "Homes," March 19, 1880.

91. Forwood, "Homes," March 19, 1880.

92. Silver, "Heritage," p. 1001.

93. Silver, "Silver," p. 1001.

94. Silver, "Heritage," p. 1002.

95. Silver, "Heritage," p. 1003.

96. Forwood, "Homes," December 23, 1879.

97. Mason, Sketches, p. 77.

98. Mason, Sketches, p. 77.

99. Silver, "Our Silver Heritage," p. 3006.

100. The last deed is HD Z/373.

101. Equity case #1269.

102. Neilson, Priestford notebook, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

103. Deed HD Z/381.

104. Constable, "Constable," p. 71.

105. Constable, "Constable," p. 71.

106. Quoted in Constable, "Constable," p. 71.

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107. For all, Constable, "Constable," p. 72.

108. Forwood, "Homes," December 19, 1879.

109. Deed HD Z/399.

110. Stump obituary from the AEgis, April 12, 1917.

111. Forwood, "Homes," December 19, 1879.

112. The Madisonian, October 17, 1843.

113. Forwood, "Homes," December 19, 1879.

114. Mason, Sketches, p.

115. Forwood, "Homes," December 19, 1879.

116. Deed HD 6/399.

117. Deed HD Z/395.

118. John Dorsey and James D. Dilts, A Guide to Baltimore Architecture, (Cambridge, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1981), p. 282.

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124. See Darlington Historic District nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1986, number 8.2, 8.3.

125. Our Silver Heritage, p. 3401.

126. Deed ALJ 3/437.

127. For all, Forwood, "Homes," March 19, 1880.

128. Deed WG 14/313.

129. Forwood, "Homes," March 19, 1880.

130. Mason, Sketches, p. 118.

131. Most notably the stone house called the Dr. Kirk House (HA-21) on Main Street in Darlington; see deeds HD X/55, HD 2/420, HD 13/33, and HD 13/226.

132. See Hosanna School nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

133. See deeds HD 4/437, HD 4/447, and HD 7/273.

134. Mason, Sketches, pp. 100-102.

135. "Our Silver Heritage," p. 3501.

136. Preston, Harford, p. 225.

137. Deeds HD 6/398 and HD 7/49.

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140. Eric DeLony, "Bridge Replacement," in 11593, (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, October 1977).

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See Continuation Sheet No. 200

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163. Symington, Skippin', p. 8.

164. Neilson, Priestford.

165. Conversation between Mrs. Nicholas Penniman III (nee Pattie Symington) and Christopher Weeks, April 1991. Mrs. Penniman is a daughter of Donald Symington and a great-granddaughter of Thomas Symington.

166. Conversation: Penniman and Weeks.

167. Conversation: Penniman and Weeks.

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171. Forwood, "Homes," May 21, 1880.

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197. Chrismer, "Westwood Manor."

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries are delineated on the attached Resource Sketch and Photograph Map. The boundaries consist primarily of the indicated property and curb lines. Creation of this map utilized Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation maps for Harford County, numbers 26, 27, 28, 36, 37, and 42.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries as drawn encompass the historic sites in the Lower Deer Creek Valley and its tributaries; boundaries have been drawn to take into account visual, familial, and usage ties over several generations. The vast number of links among the properties may be inferred from the enormous number of cross references throughout the text. The district as a discrete entity has been recognized in print at least as long ago as 1858; this was underlined in Dr. W. Stump Forwood's series "Homes on Deer Creek" for the Bel Air newspaper The AEgis in 1879-80. Boundaries are drawn to the south to include the ancient community of Lapidum, whose ties to the Creek are discussed in the Historic Context; to the north and south boundaries are drawn to include those farms whose owners played important roles to the development of the district and the drainage areas of the many streams which feed the Creek (e.g., Thomas Run). See also the **NOTES** at the end of Section 7, Description.

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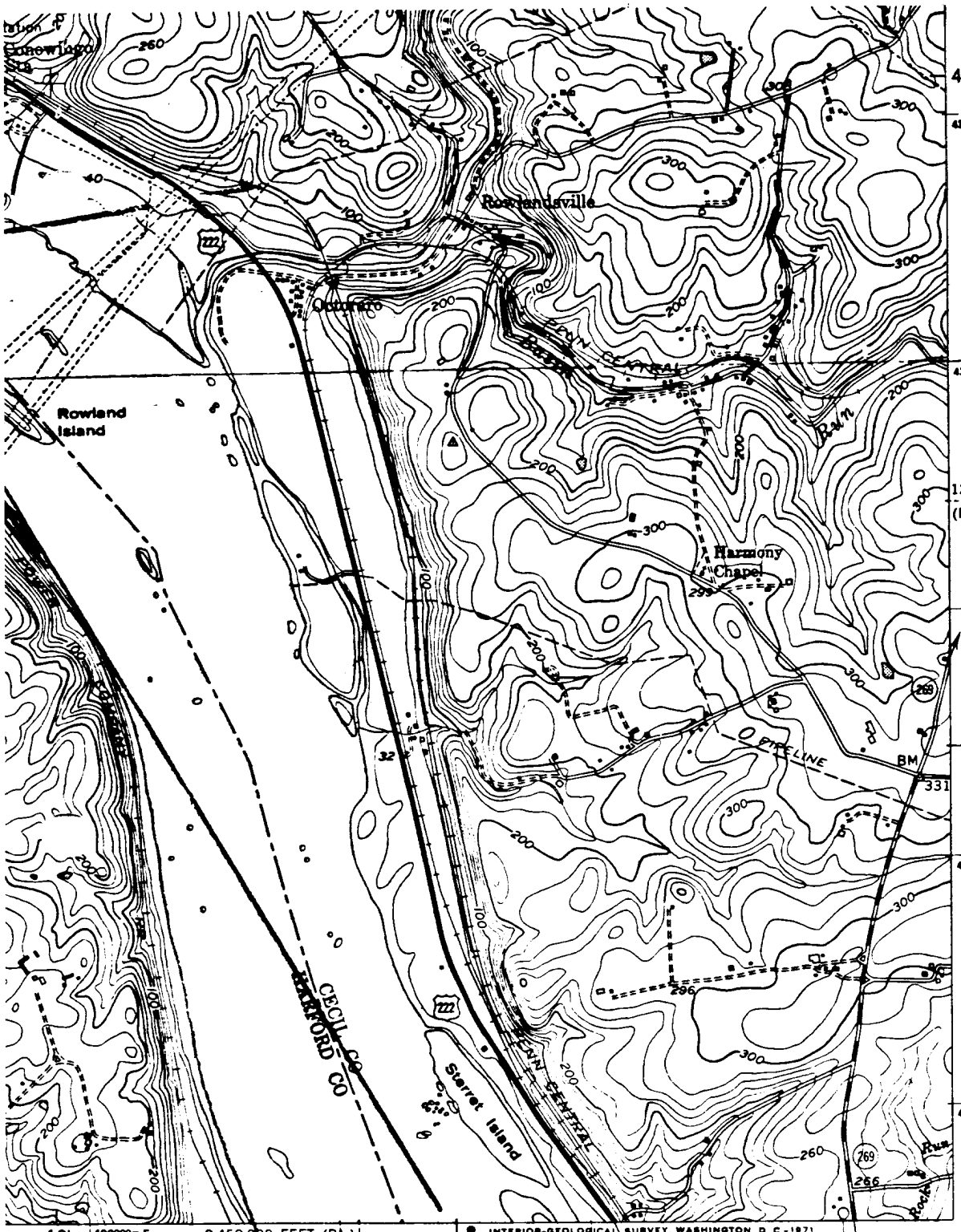



Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District

HA 1551

Harford Co.
Maryland

A 18/399170/4390500

MAP 1

4 1
3 2

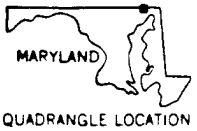
1 MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — 4 LANE 6 LANE — Light-duty

Medium-duty — 4 LANE 6 LANE — Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route  State Route




QUADRANGLE LOCATION

# CONOWINGO DAM, MD.—PA.

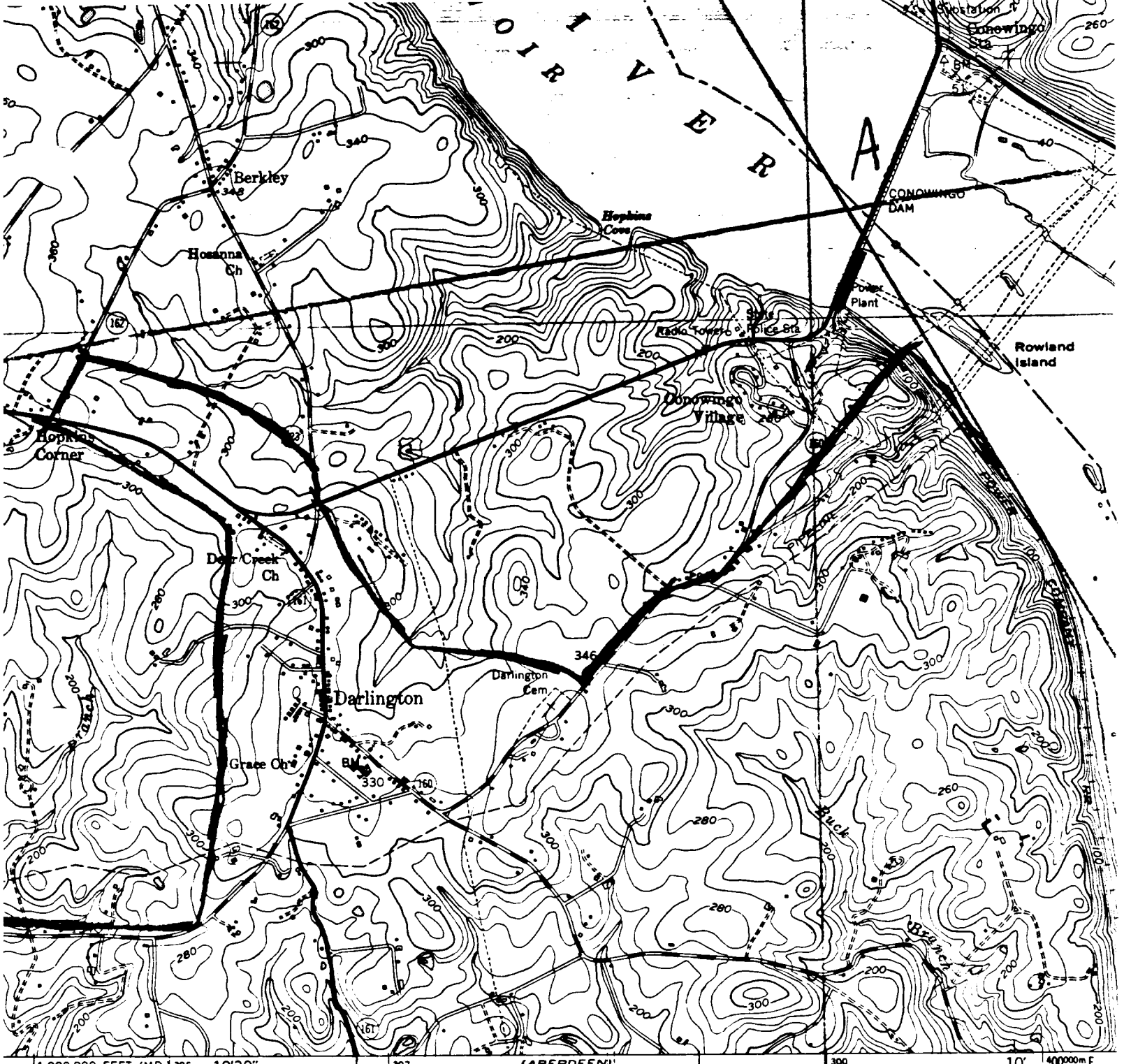
NW/4 HAVRE DE GRACE 15' QUADRANGLE

N3937.5—W7607.5/7.5

1953

PHOTOREVISED 1970

AMS 5763 II NW—SERIES V833




SCALE 1:24000

1 MILE

7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

MN
GN
8½°
151 MILS
0°46'
14 MILS

GRID A 970 MAGNETIC NORTH
LINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

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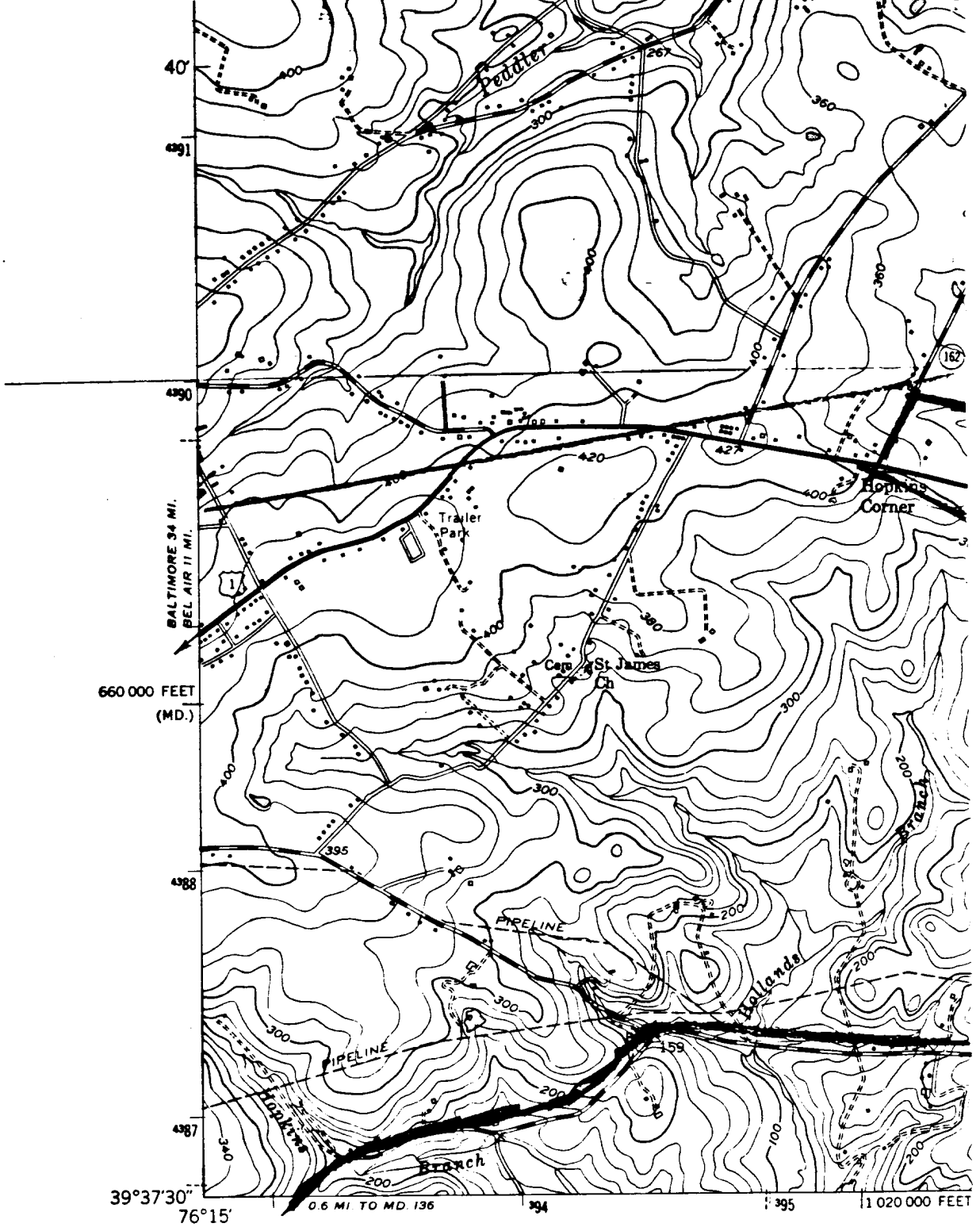


(BEL AIR) 5763 III SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

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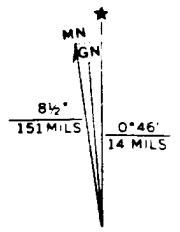
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1952. Topography by plane-table surveys 1939 and 1940
Revised 1953

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Maryland coordinate system, and Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1970. This information not field checked

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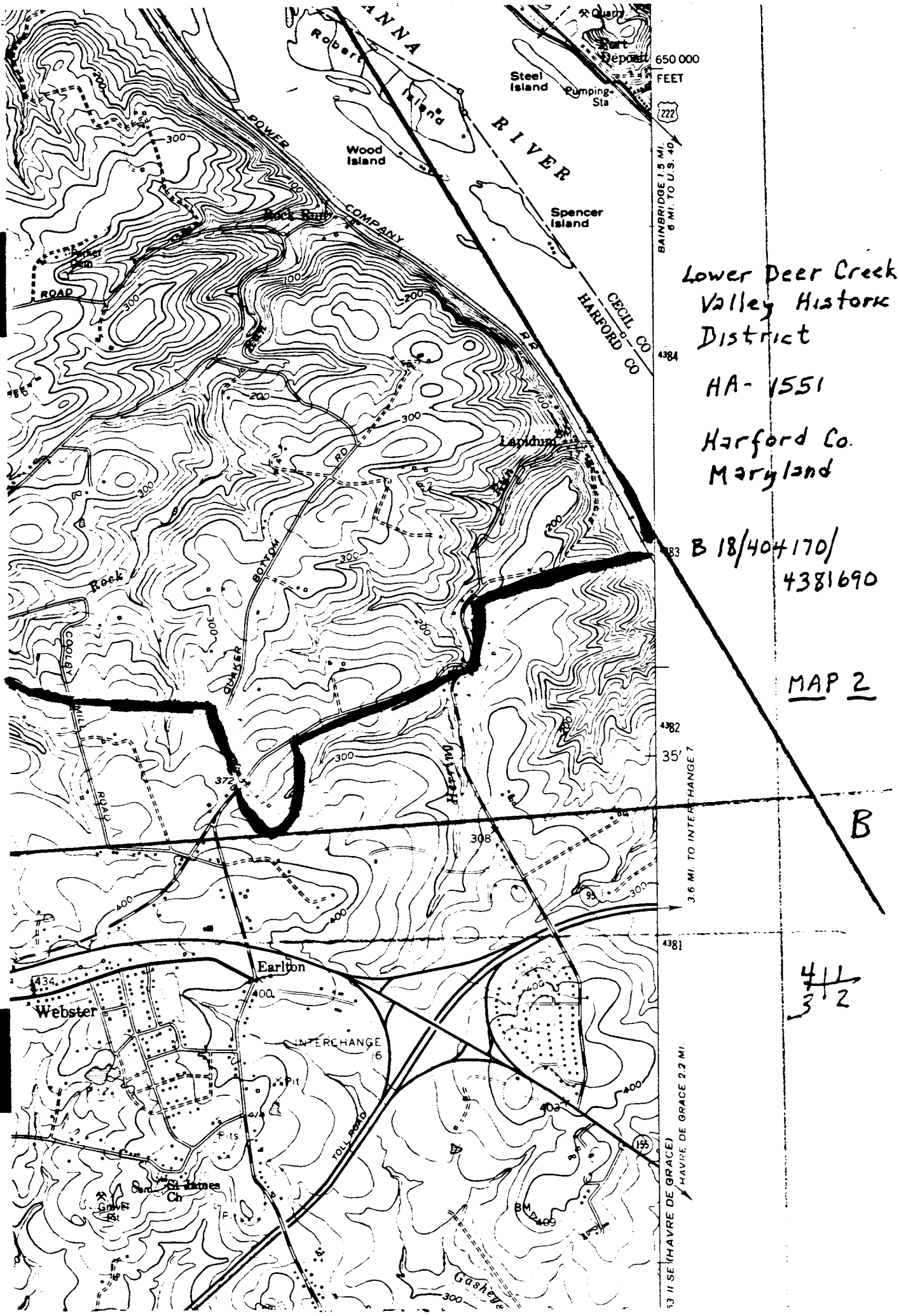



Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District

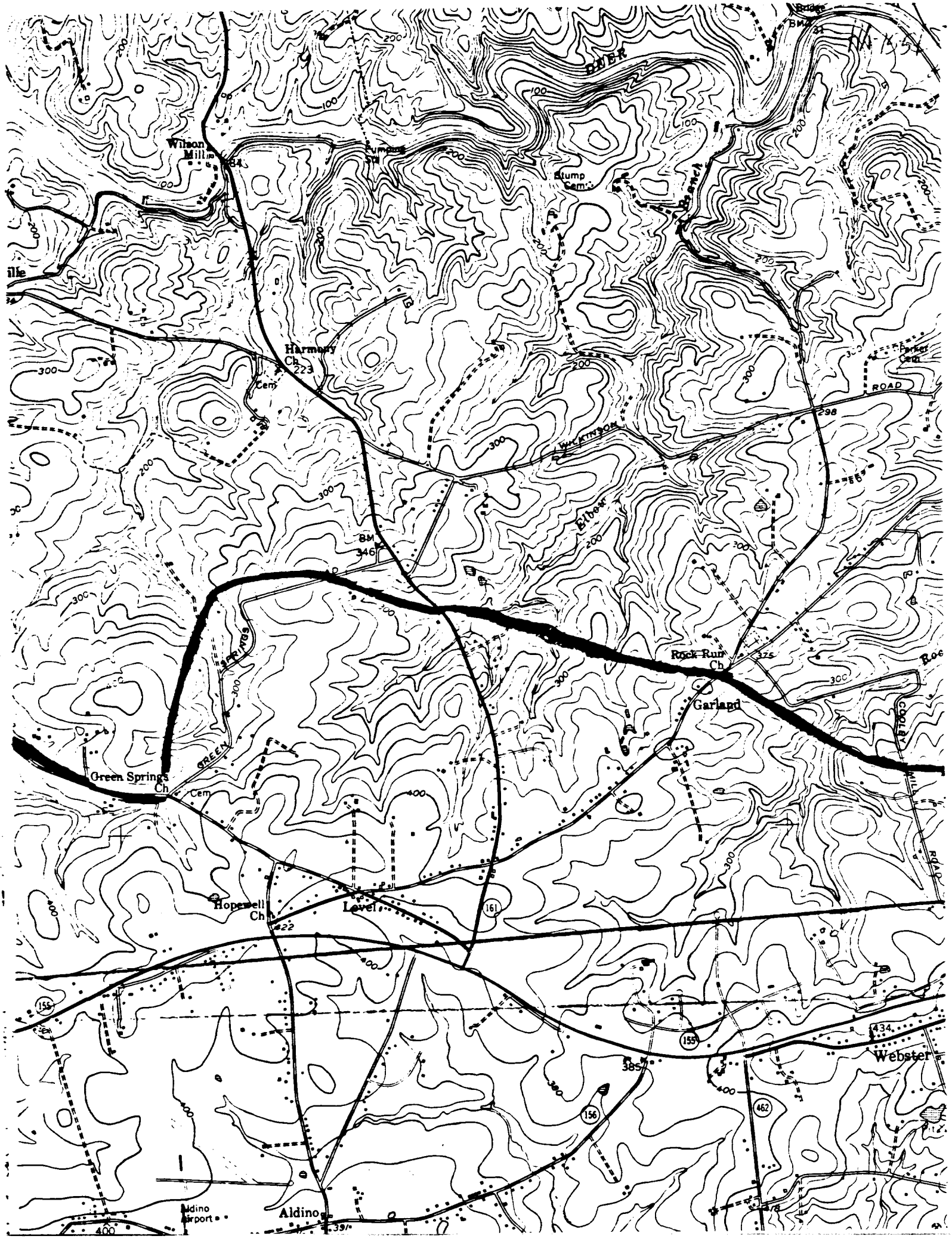
HA-1551

Harford Co. Maryland

B 18/404170/4381690

MAP 2

4 1
3 2



Wilson Mill
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Stump Cem
Parker Cem
ROAD
WILKINSON
Elbow
BM 346
Rock Run Ch
Garland
Green Springs Ch
Cem
GREEN
SPRINGS
Hopewell Ch
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Webster
Aldino
Aldino Airport

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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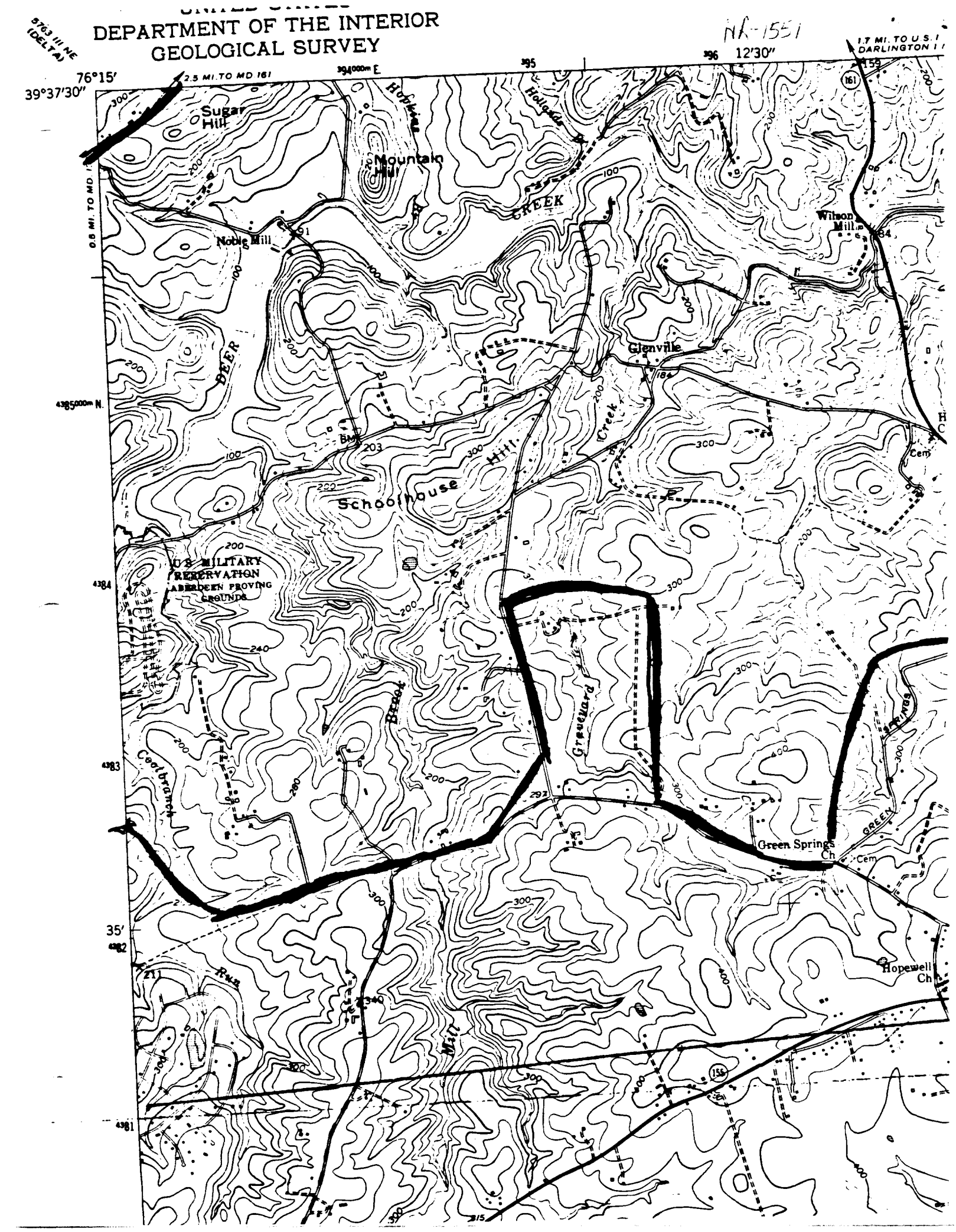

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MARYLAND—HARFORD CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

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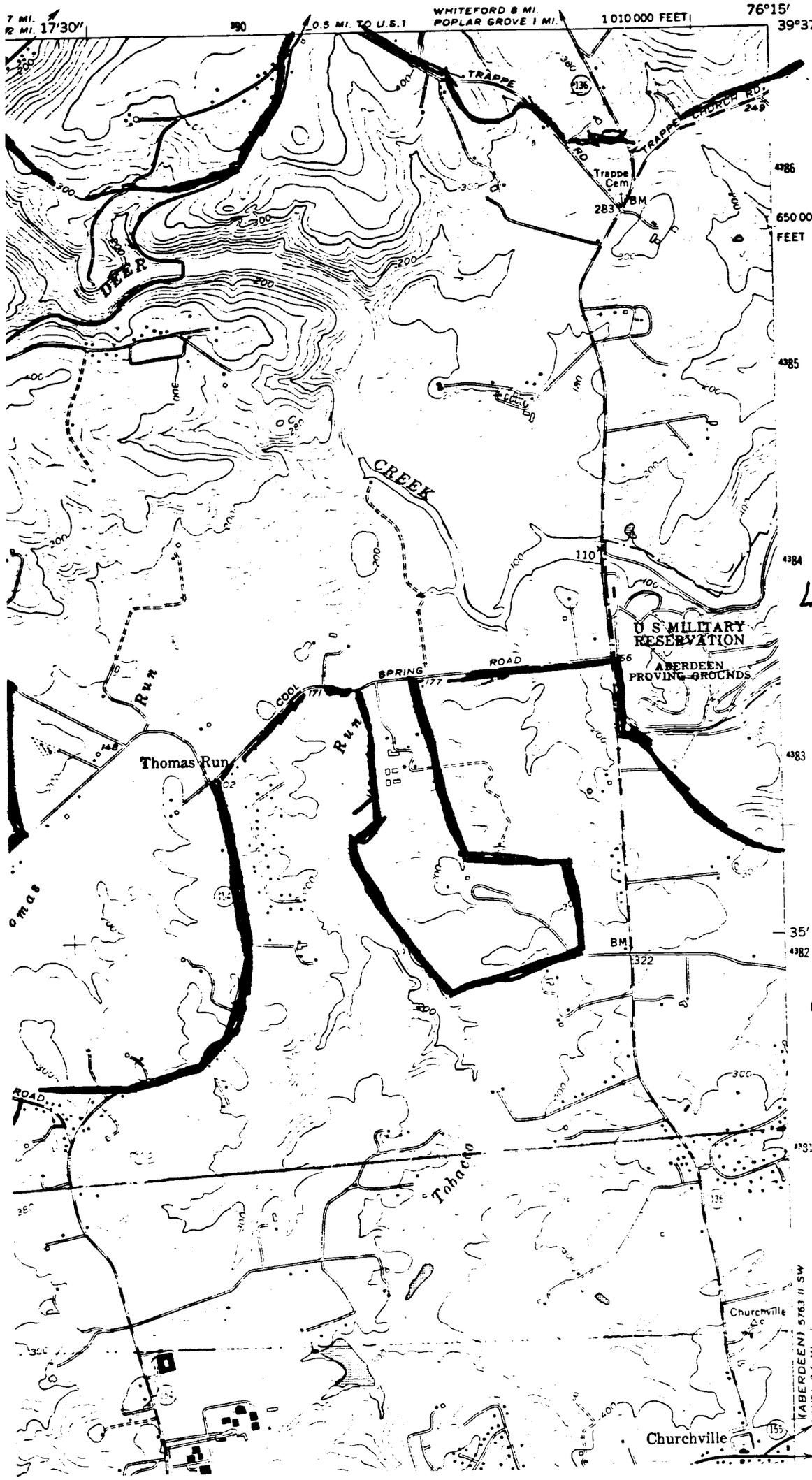
(CONOWINGO DAM)



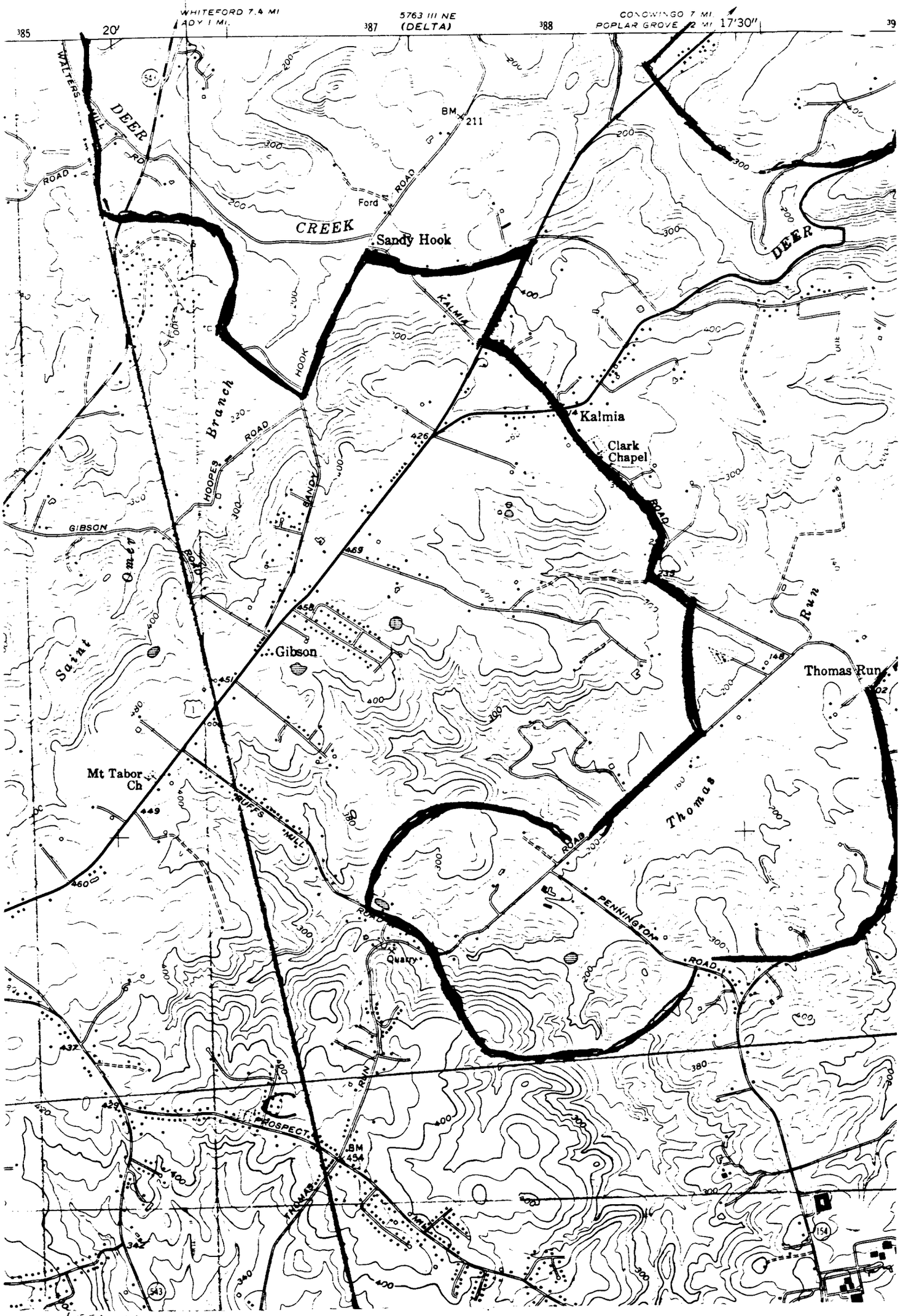

Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District

HA-1551

Harford Co
Maryland

C 18/386500/
4380720

MAP 3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ADY 1 MI.
5763 III NE
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CONOWINGO 7 MI.
POPLAR GROVE 2 MI.
17'30"
20'
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387
388
DEER
CREEK
Sandy Hook
Ford
BM 211
KALMIA
HOOK
Branch
HOOPES
ROAD
SANDY
GIBSON
Kalmia
Clark Chapel
Saint Omer
Gibson
Mt Tabor Ch
BUFFS MILL
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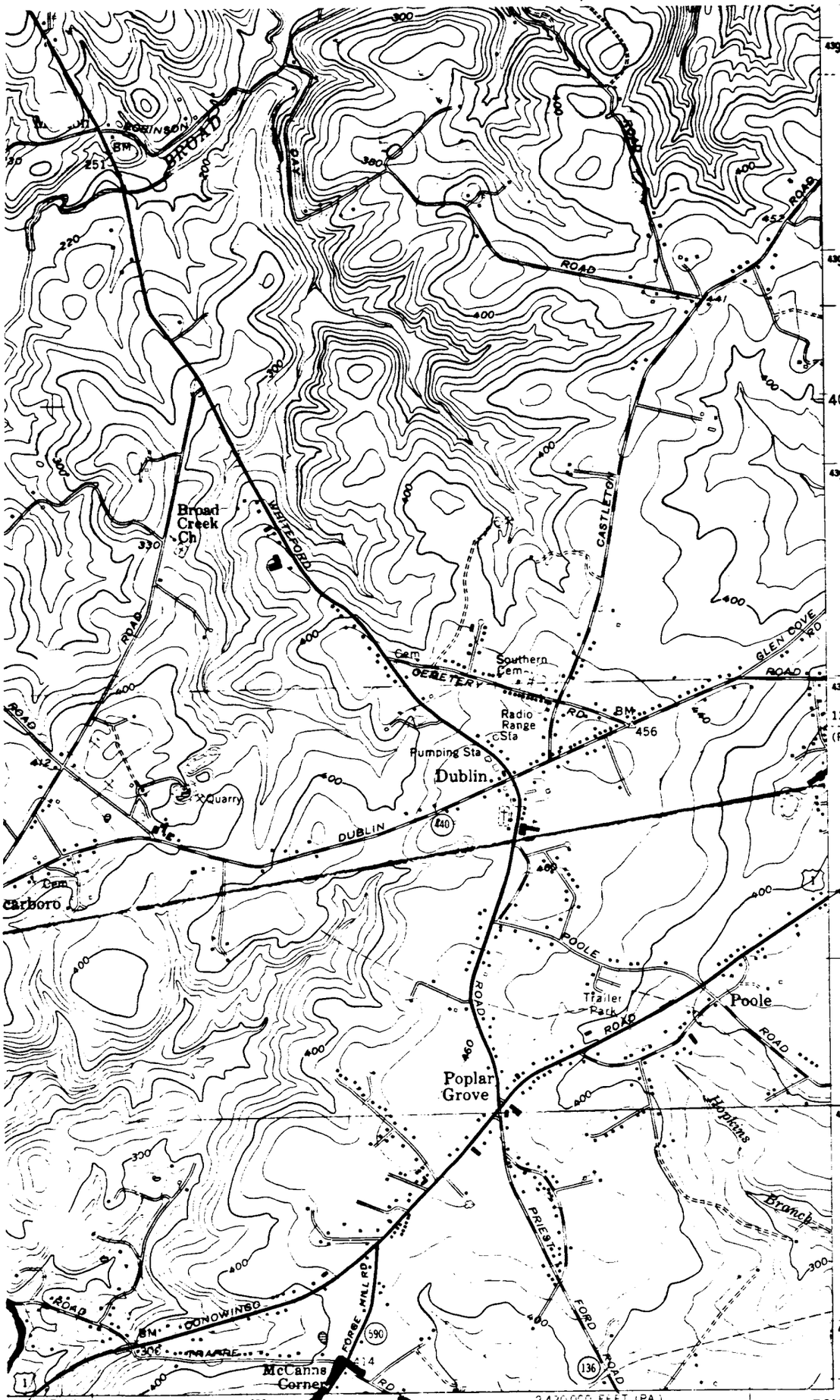
543




Lower Deer Creek Valley Historic District

HA-1551

Harford Co. Maryland

D 18/384950/ 4388270

MAP 4

4 1 / 3 2

(ABERDEEN) 5763 II SW

1 MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — Light-duty

Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt

U S Route — State Route

MARYLAND

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

DELTA, MD.—PA.

N3937.5—W7615/7.5

1956
PHOTOREVISED 1974
AMS 5763 III NE—SERIES V

HA-1551

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETRE

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MN
GN
9°
160 MILS
0°50'
15 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
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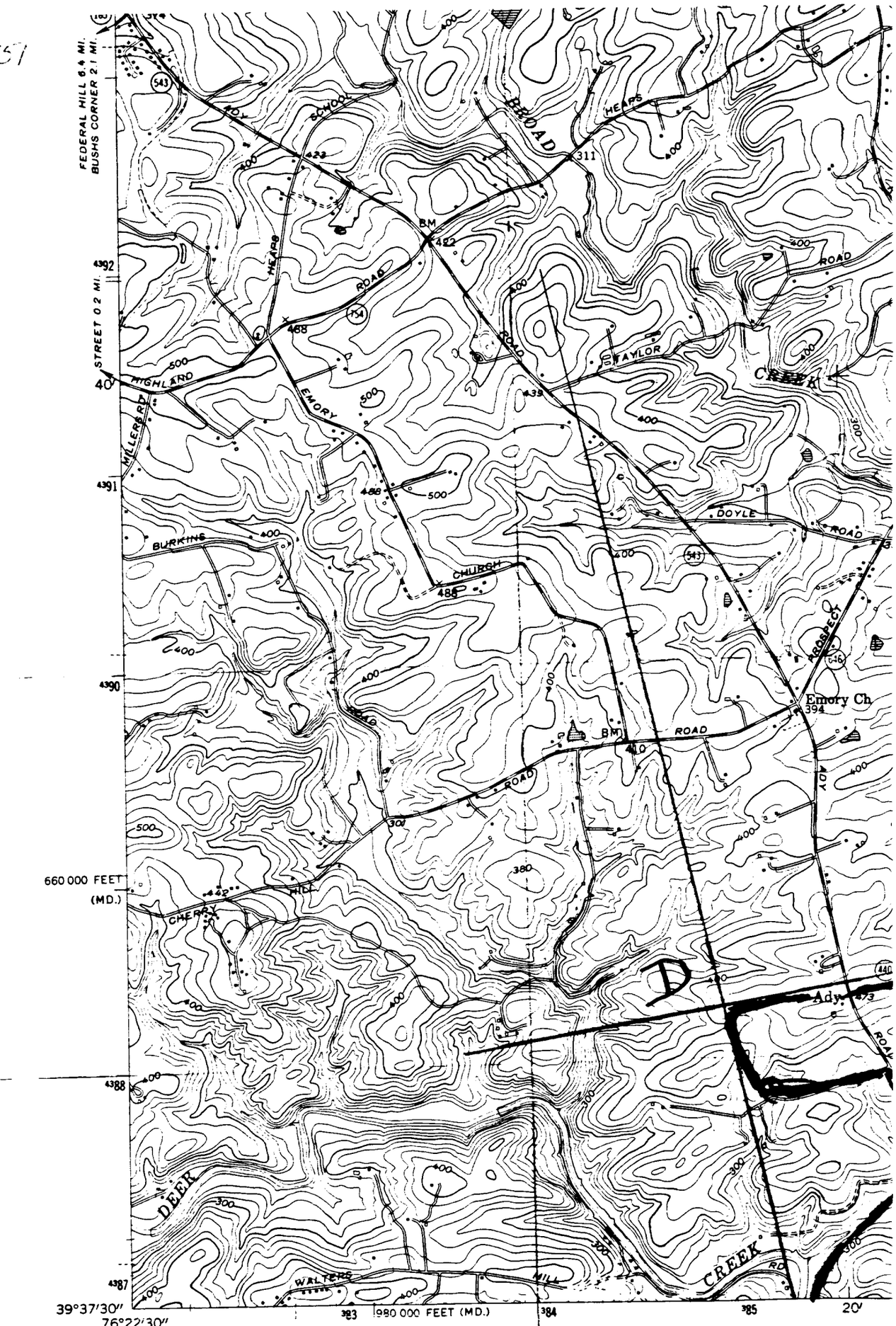


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Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1954. Field check 1956

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Maryland coordinate system and Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone

1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1974. This information not field checked

(JARRETTSVILLE)
5763 III SW

MN
GN
9°
160 MILS
0°50'
15 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORT
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

26

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

Harford Co MD

E. Beale 4/92

Harford Co. Planning Dept

Deer Park

1/10Y

SOUTH
NORTH
MARYLAND
543
MARYLAND
543

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

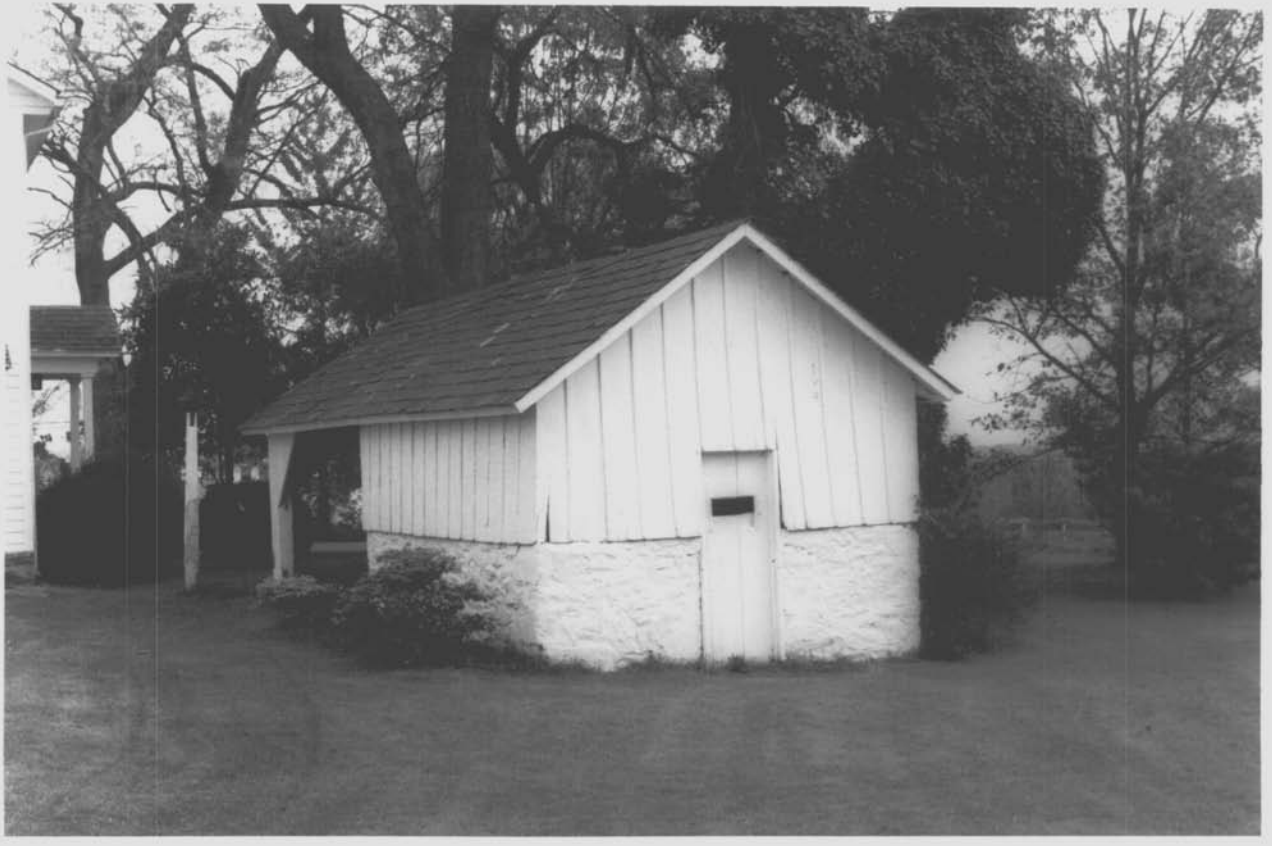
Harford Co MD

c 4 weeks 4/82

Harford Co. Planning Dept.

Deer Park looking W.

2/104



HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Harford Co. MD

E. Beale, 4/92

Harford Co. Planning Dept.

Deer Park out building

3/93V

Lower Deer Creek valley MD

Harford Co. MD HA-1551

E Beale 4/92

Harford Co. Planning Dept.

Wilson Mill

#104

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

Harford Co MD

& Beale sheet

Harford Co Planning Dept.

Wilson's Mill Miller's House

sheet

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Harford Co MD

C. Creek, 1912

Harford Co Planning Dept

Rock Run Tall House & Bridge Pier (ruins)

6/104

HA-1551

Lower
Deer Creek Valley HD

Hanford Co MD

C Weeks 5/92

Hanford Co Planning Dept

Looking N. up the Susquehanna from Lapidum

7/104

Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

NA-1551

Harford Co MD

C Works 5/92

Harford Co Planning Dept.

Lapidum Quarry Works (site)

8/94

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Harford Co. MD

C. Weeks 4/92

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Staff)

9/93

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& Beale 5/92

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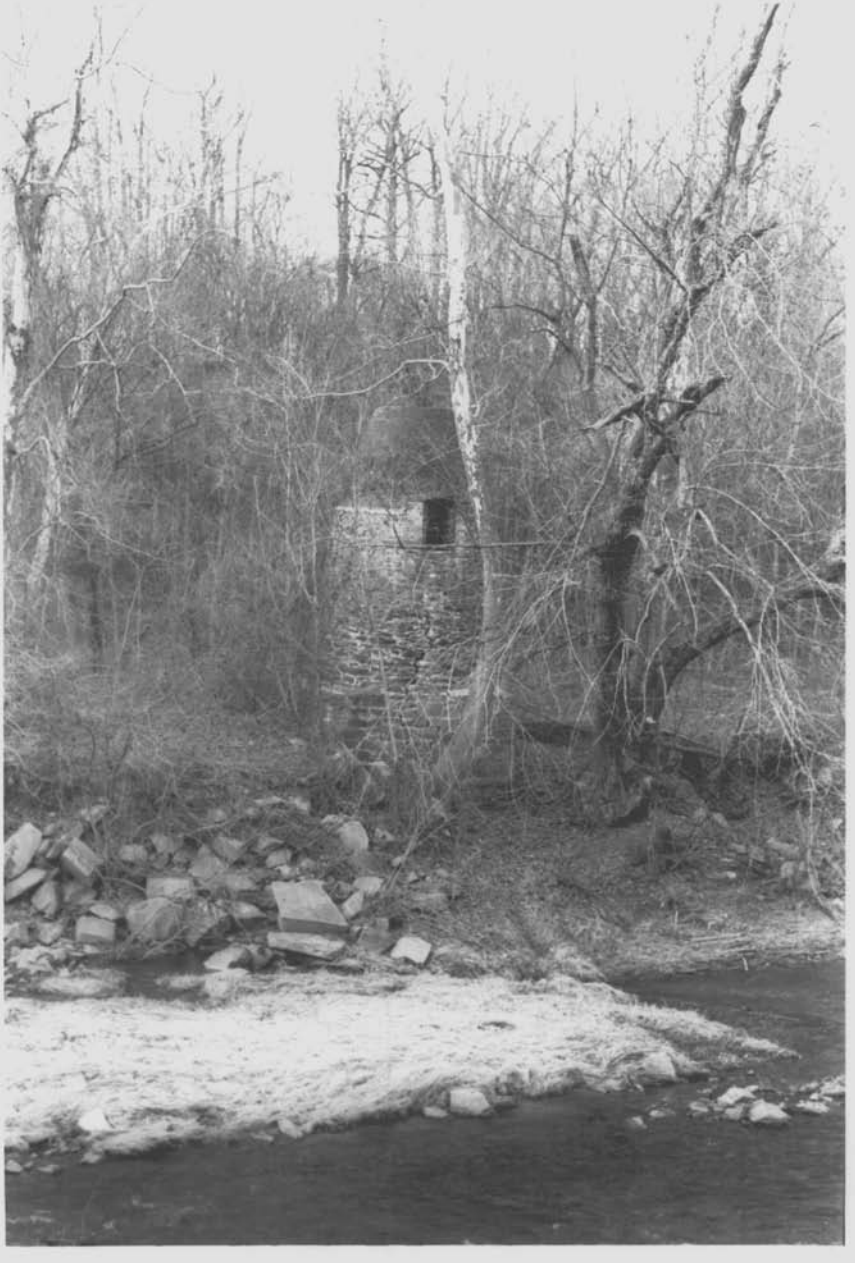
Stafford

16/134



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E Beale Wlaz

Harford Co. Planning Dept.

Stafford Industrial Ruins

11/04

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

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Harford Co., MD

C Weeks

5/92

Harford Co. Planning Dept

Stamper Holloway House of Farm

12/94

Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

HA-1551

Harford Co. MD

E Beale [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

13/104

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

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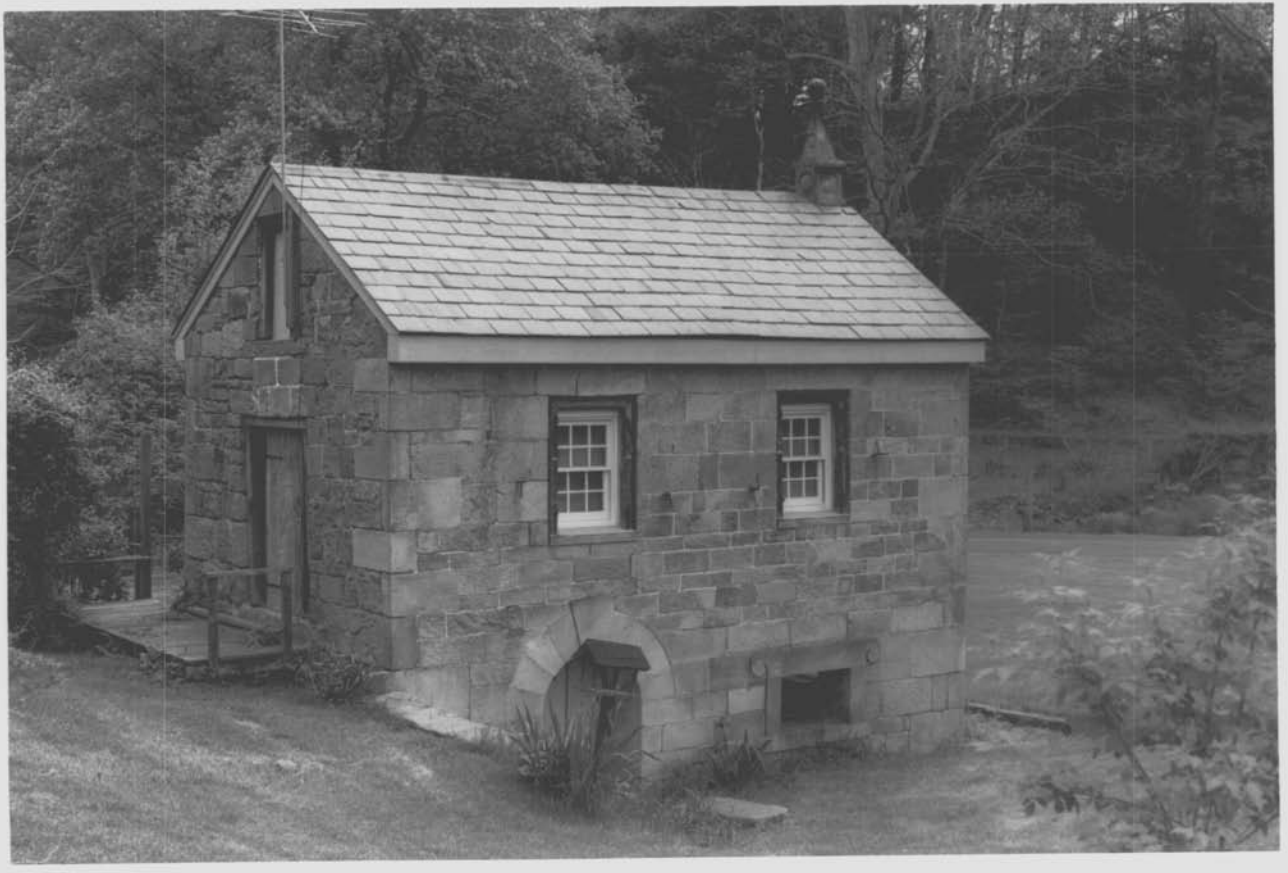
Stump-Hollowing House (older house)

14/19V



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E Beale 5/92

Harford Co. Planning Dept.

Rock Run Mill

17/54

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

HA-1551

Harford Co MD

E Beale [illegible]

Harford Co [illegible]

Rock [illegible]

18/[illegible]

HA-1551

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley FD

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E Beale Sta

Harford Co. Planning Dept

Rock Run Park

20/30

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

HA-1551

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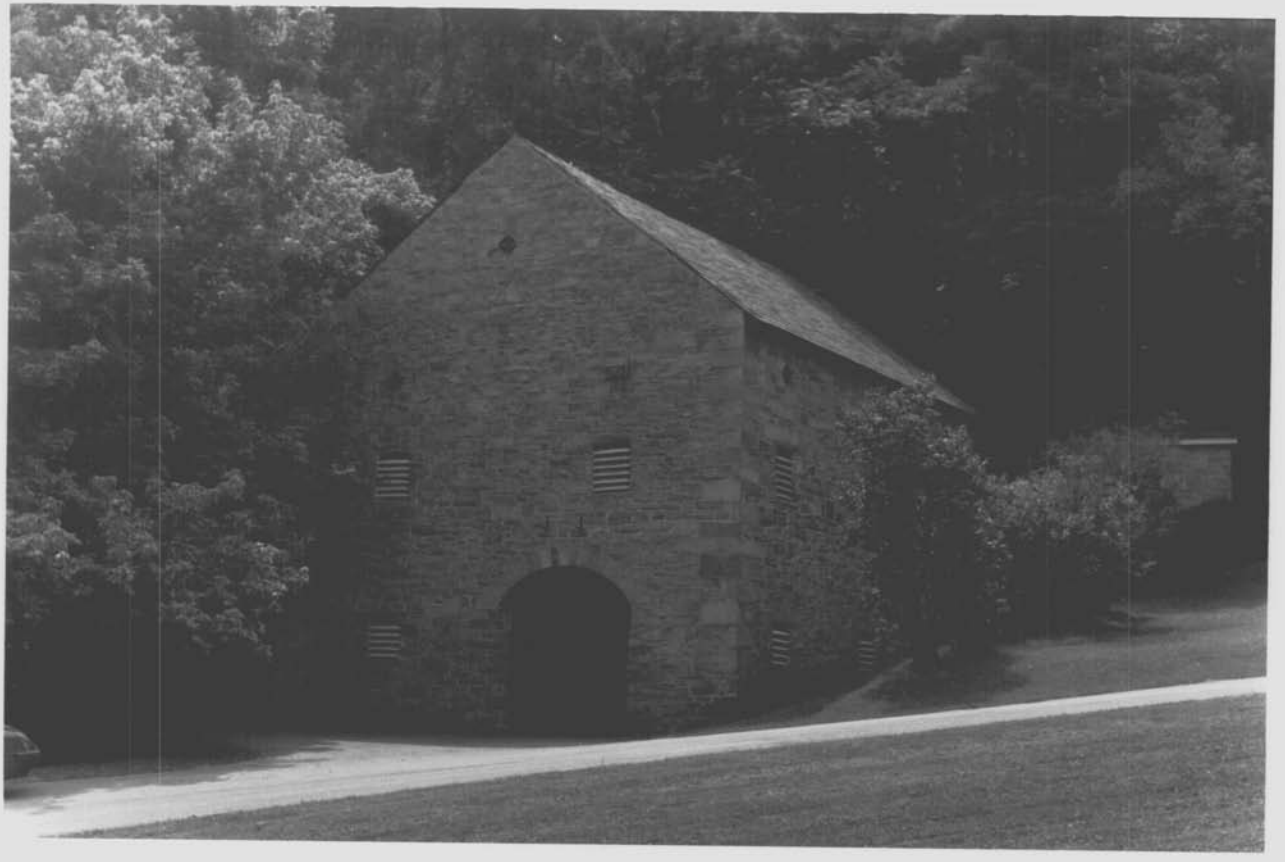
E Beale 4/92

Hartford Co. Planning Dept.

Rock Run House Detestone

21/104



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Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

Harford Co MD

E Not Beale 5/6L

Harford Co Planning Dept.

Rock Run Barn

22/10Y

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek valley MD

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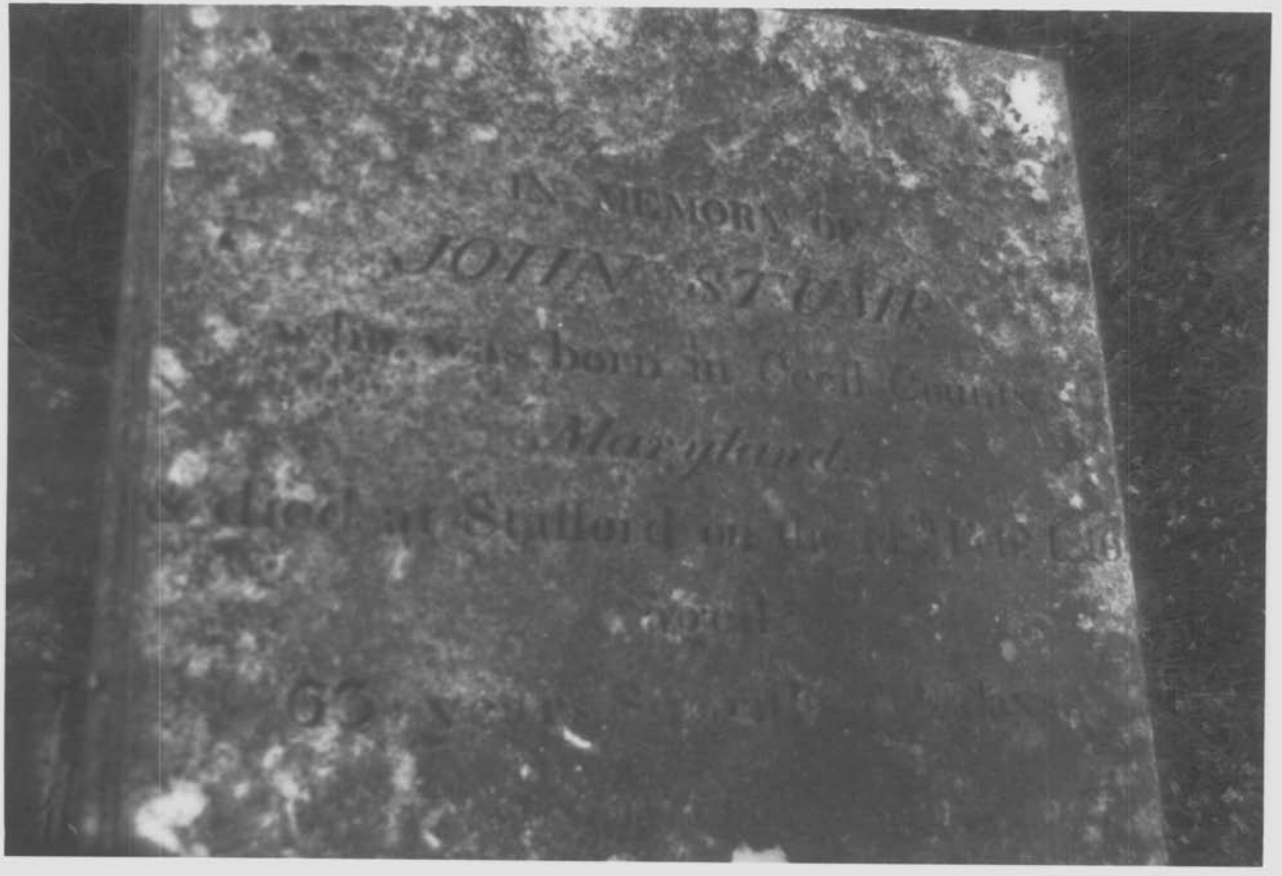
C Cook, 5/92

Harford Co Planning Dept.

Stump Cemetery

23/96


IN MEMORY OF
JOHN STONE
Maryland

NA-1551

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C Weeks 5/92

Harford Co Planning Dept

Stump Cemetery or Stump of Stafford's Stone (1816)

24/104

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Harford Co. MD HA-1551

E Beale 4/92

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Stump Cemetery

25/104

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

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E Beale 4/92

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Stump Cemetery

26/104

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Stump Cemetery - graves of

Ann Stump Archer (d. 1867)

& her husband

Dr. John Archer II (d. 1830)

Stump - Harlan House in distance

27/104

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

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Harford Co. MD

E Beale 5/92

Harford Co Planning Dept

Henry Harlan Schoolhouse

30/104

Lower Deer Creek Valley [illegible] NA-1551

Hartford Co MD

E Bentle [illegible]

Hartford Co Planning Dept

James Stephenson Home

31/104

NA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley MID

Hanford Co MID

Beale [illegible]

Hanford Co Planning Dept.

James Stephenson [illegible]

32/14

NA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

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E Beale s/92

Harford Co. Planning Dept

Maidens Bower

33/104

RGARET SMITHSON.
Died
June 30th 1858.
Aged
76 Years
IN MEMORY OF
ELIHU HALL WELLS
Born
Sept. 28. 1817.
Died
Nov.r 1. 1878.

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley, MD

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Traps Church Cemetery (grave of Aquila Grimes of Maidens Bower)

(d. 1800)

34/104

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C Weeks 4/92

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View from Marden's Bower to Indian Spring Farm

35/104

HA-1551

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Harford Co MD

C. Weeks, 4/92

Harford Co Planning Dept.

Maiden's Bower -- District boundary

36/104

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C. Weeks 4/92

Harford Co Planning Dept

Walter; Mill Rd.; Spittlecraft

3-7 [illegible]

NA-1551

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Deerfield / Wakefield

38/104

AA-1551

HA-1551

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Woodlawn -- house (L) + 1950s stables (R)

4/ 94

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Σ Beale 5/92

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Mount Friendship

42/104

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Mount Friendship Outbuilding

43/104

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E. Beale 5/92

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Mount Friendship - Vista

Valley

NA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD HA-1551

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E Beale 4/92

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Friendship

45/104

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

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Stumps Harlan House

46/104

NA-1551

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c. weeks 4/92

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Kalmia

4/1/92

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E. Beale 4/92

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Dr. Thomas Worthington House

48/104

NA-1551

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E Beale 4/92

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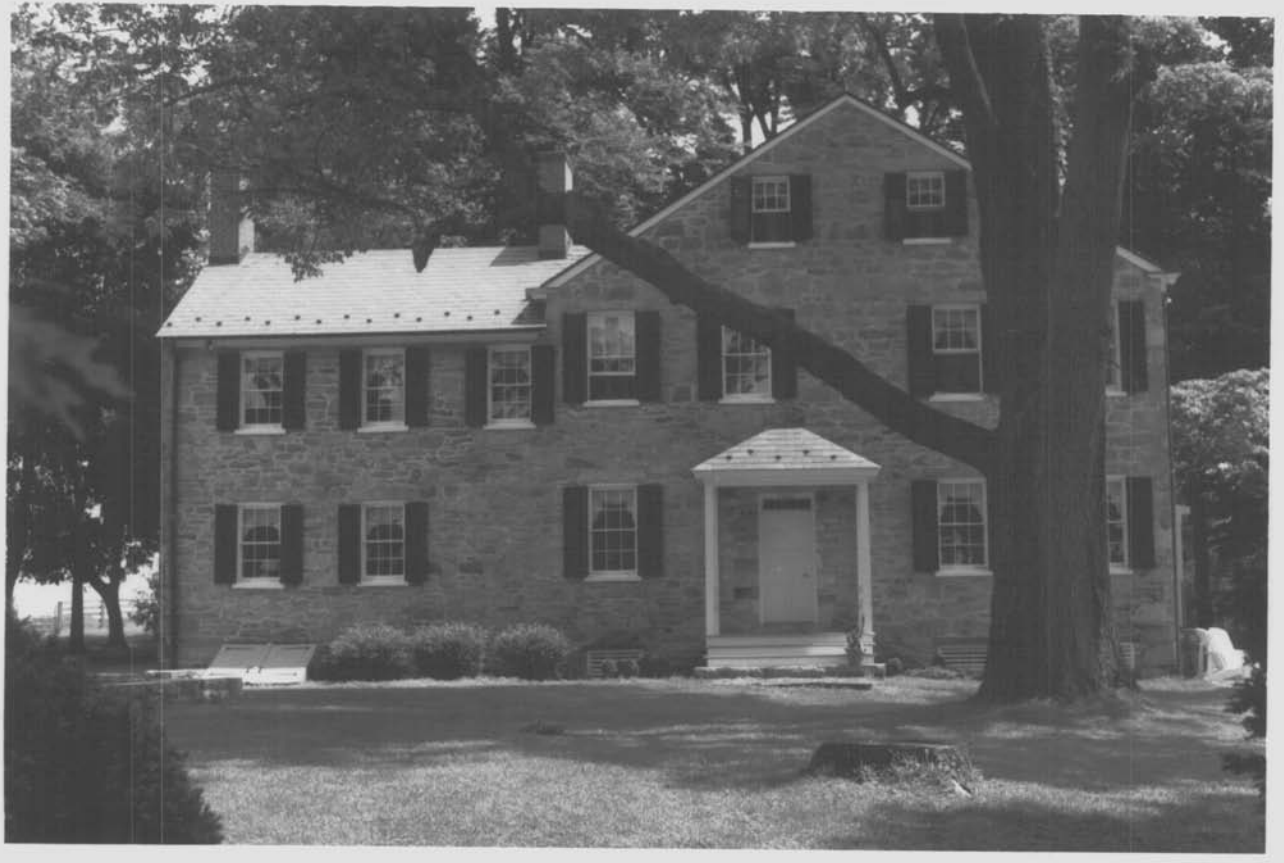
Prospect School

49/134



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Baltimore Avenue

50/'04

JOHN Z. BAYLESS

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C works 5/92

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Bayless graves at Rock Harmony Church with Bayless stone in background

5/104

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E Beale 5/92

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Graffle Hill Farm

52/104

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

HA-1551

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C. Weeks slag

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Stumpe Bloss Farm & Cooksville

53/JV

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Harford Co MD

C Weeks 5/92

Harford Co. Planning Dept.

Cookville & Harmony Church Rd (looking E)

54/'94

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley ED
Harford Co. MD
S. Beale 5/42
Harford Co Planning Dept.
Cookville

55/104

HA-1551

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Harford Co. MD

C. Weeks 4/92

Harford Co. Planning Dept.

Walters Meeting House - Thomas Run

[illegible]

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Harford Co MD

C. Weeks 4/82

Harford Co. Planning Dept.

Walters Mfg. House +

Thomas Run Valley

5x7 sc

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Hanford Co. MD

C. Weeks 4/92

Hanford Co. Planning Dept.

Watters Meeting House .. Dr. Forwood grave

59/[illegible]

NA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Harford Co MD

C. Weeks 4/92

Harford Co. Planning Dept.

Looking N. from Sandy Hook Rd. near

St [illegible] Omer's Farm

[illegible]

NR-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Harford Co. MD

C. Weeks, 5/92

Harford Co. Planning Dept.

Valley looking W. from Rte 1 at Kalmia

6/92

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Hanford Co. HD

E [illegible]

Hanford [illegible]

St Omer's Farm

62/104

HA-1551

63/104

NA-1551

64/104

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

NR-1551

Harford Co. MD

C Weeks Flat

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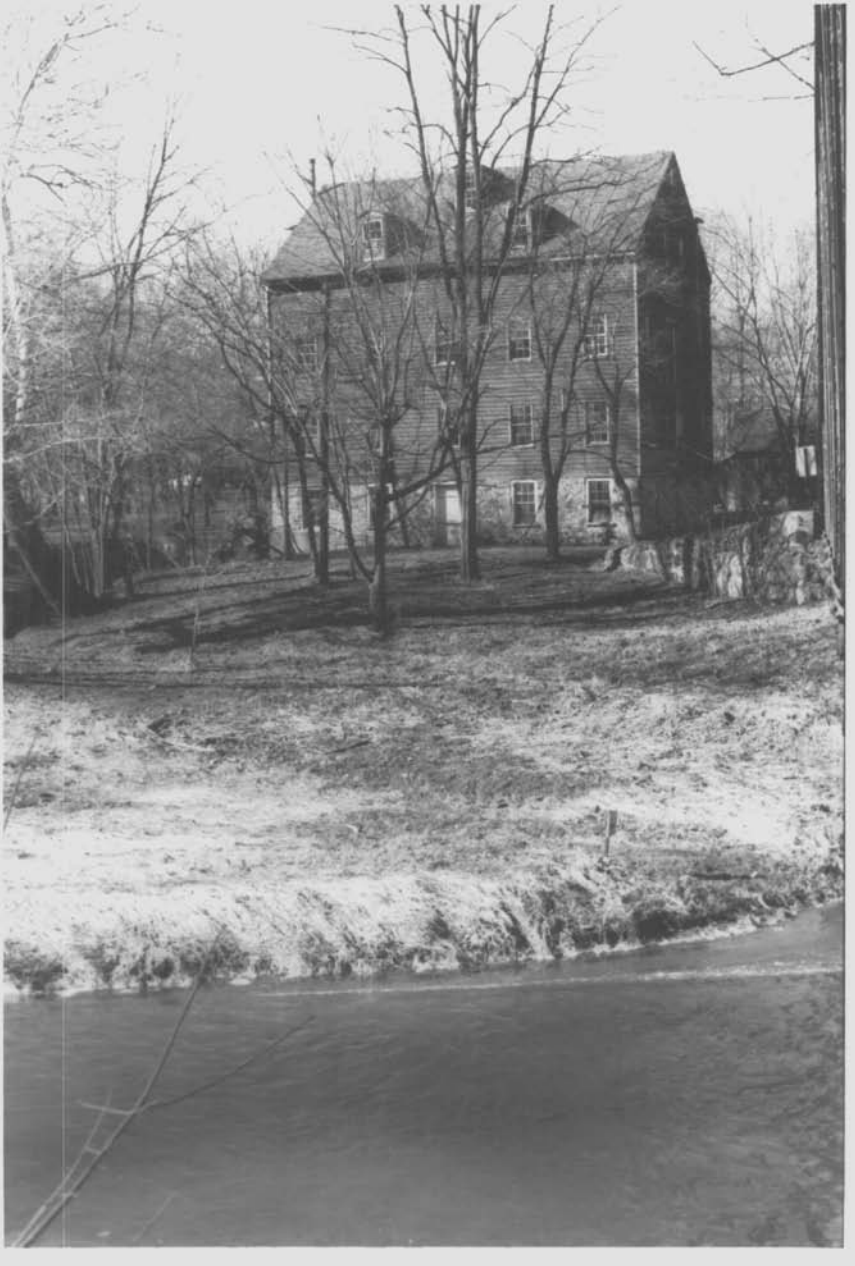
South from Trappe Church Rd

65/104



NA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

Harford Co. MD

[illegible]

HA-1551

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

68/154

JOHN A. SILVER

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

HA-1551

Harford Co MD

C. Weeks 5/92

Harford Co Planning Dept.

Silver graves -- Deer Ck. Harmony Church

69/134

JANE ADELINE
WILLIAM SILVER
J. A. A.

NR-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley #1 D

Harford Co. MD

c. work: 5/92

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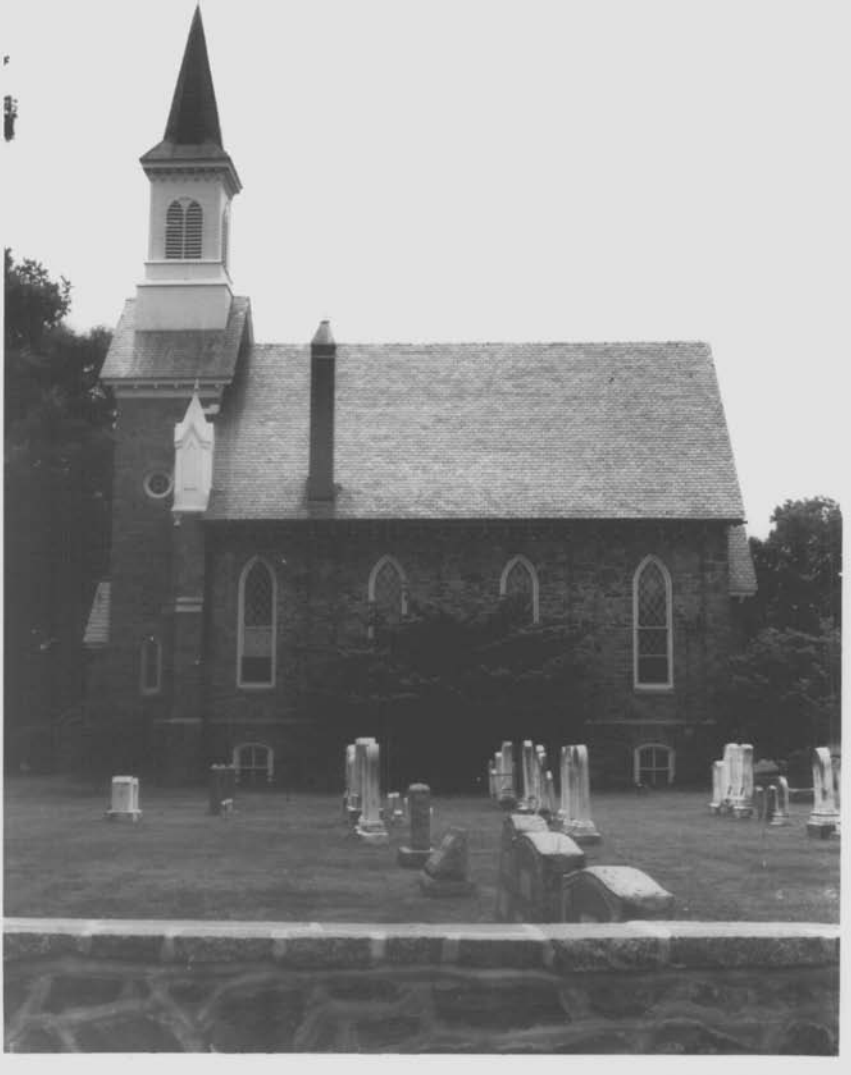
Trap Church Cemetery

78/104



Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

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E. Beale 4/92

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Deer Creek Harmony Church

7/10/92

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Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Harford Co. MD

C. Lunenko 5/92

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Glenn Lewis store and Dr Worthington House (near)

72/100

Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

NA-1551

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C. Weeks 5/92

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Lansdowne -- landscaping for Harvey CL Rd.

7/3/94

HA-1551

Lower Dam [illegible]

Harold [illegible]

E Brook [illegible]

[illegible]

Lawrence

74/104

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley ~D

Hartford Co. ~D

E Beale 4/82

Hartford Co Planning Dept.

Meadow Farm

75/104

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

Harford Co. MD

& Brake 4/82

Harford Co. Planning Dept.

Meadow Farm

76/104

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

Harford Co MD

HA-1551

S Beale Sl 42

Harford Co Planning Dept.

Darlington Cemetery

77/104

3

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

HA-1551

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C Weeks, 5/92

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Neilson Hse, Silvermount, Tudor Spring

78/104

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C. Weeks 5/92

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Nelson House - arboretum

79/104

Lower Deer Creek valley MD

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C. Works 5/92

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Trap Check

80/154

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E Beale 5/42

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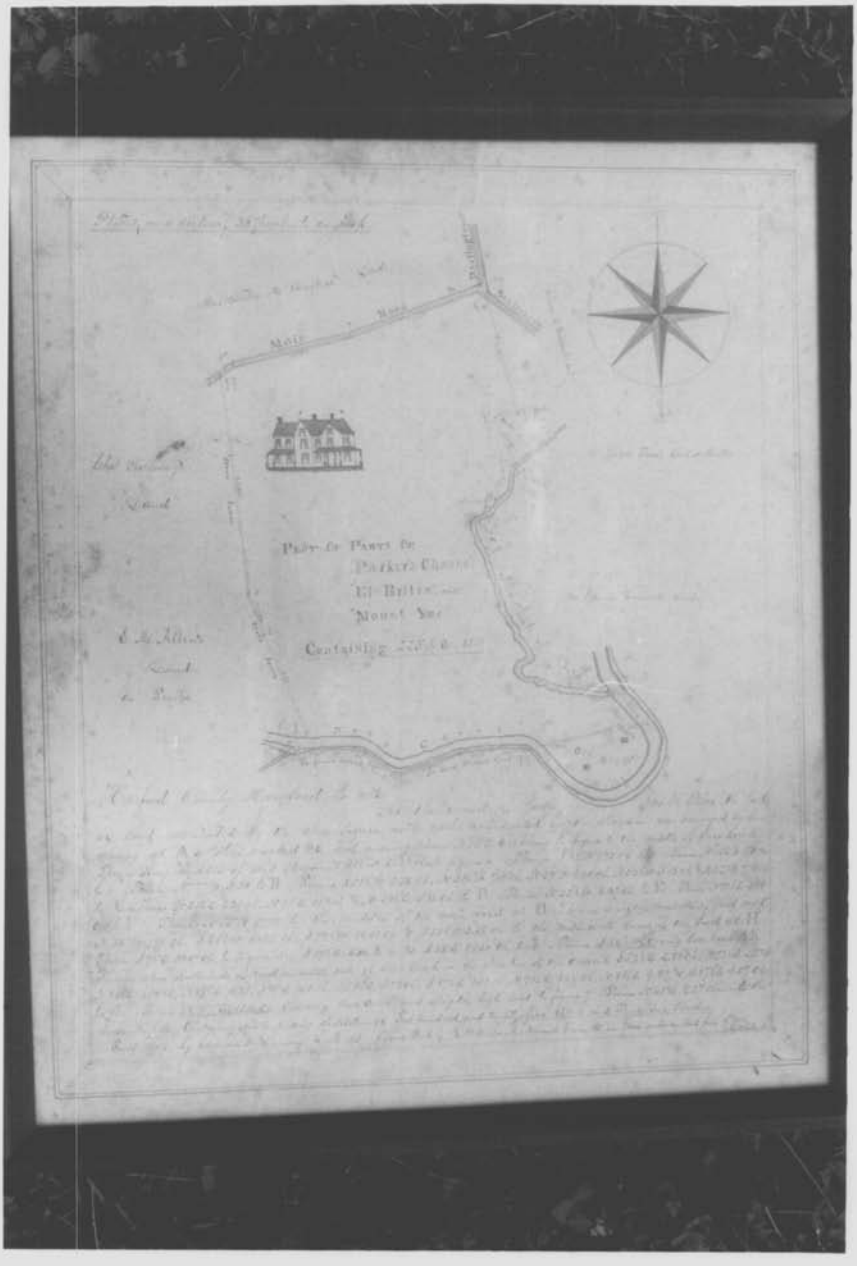
Prince Archer House

81/104



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Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

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Σ Beale 5/42

Harford Co. Planning Dept

Bush Archer House Original Plat

82/104

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E. Beale 4/92

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Mc Cann House

83/104

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Mc Comm House

84/134

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E. Beale 4/92

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Dunnigan House

85/104

Lower Deer Creek Valley HD HA-1551

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West acre

86/104

NA-1551

Lower Deer Creek valley HD

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E. Beale 4/92

Harford Co. Planning Dept.

w. 1 acre

87/104

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E. Beale 4/92

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Westacre - out building

88/104

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Lower Deer Creek Valley HD

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Westacre - barn

80/104

HA-1551

WEIGHT
LIMIT
3
TONS

Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

HX-1551

1989

HA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

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C. Weeks 5/92

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Clarks Chapel ME Church

Kalmia

92/104

NA-1551

Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

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C. Circles 5/92

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Indian Springs Farm

93/134

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E. Beale 4/82

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Indian Spring Farm

Gulley

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E. Beale 4/92

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Indian Spring Farm

95/134

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Indian Springs, Maidens Manor

90/104

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C. Weeks 4/92

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Walter's Mill

97/104

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C. Weeks 4/92

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Forge Hill Road Bridge -- Kalmia

98/104

Lower Deer Creek Valley MD

Harford Co. MD

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E. Beale 4/92

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Wilson's Mill Bridge

99/154

HA-1551

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Harford Co. MD

E. Book 4/61

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Wilson's Mill House

103/104

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E Beale 5/92

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Wilson Mill Bridge

101/104

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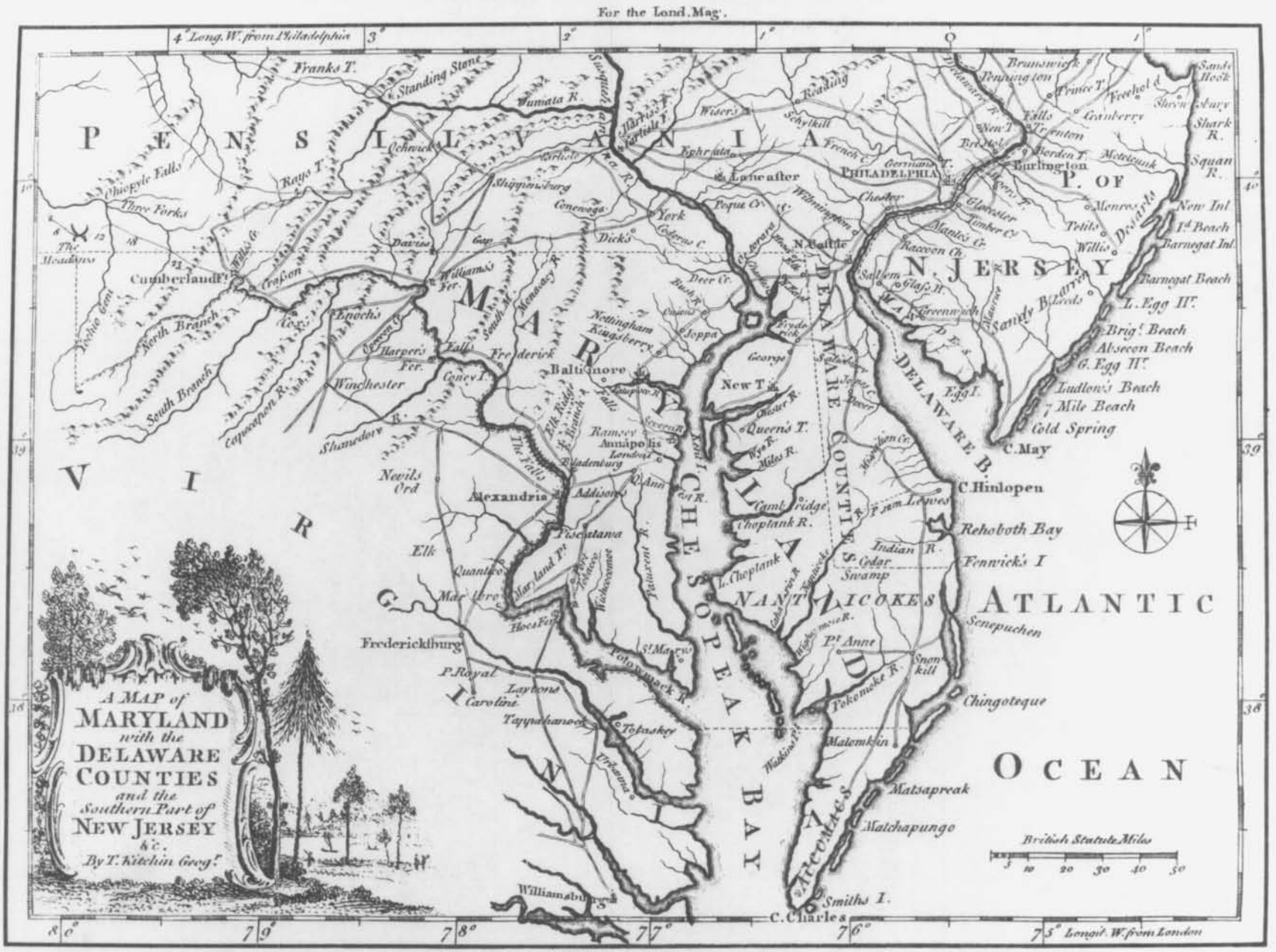
Coalmans Fashion House

103/104

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Creek shown 1757

104/24