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

Easement

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: Berkley School (preferred)
other names/site number: Hosanna School — HA-210

2. Location

street & number: Castleton Road, State Route 623 — [ ] not for publication
city, town: Darlington — [X] vicinity
state: Maryland — code: MD — county: Harford — code: 025 — zip code: 21034

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[X] private	[X] building(s)	1	0 buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district		sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site		structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure		objects
	[ ] object	1	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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 — Date: 6-6-88

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Education/School	Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls weatherboard
shingle
roof metal
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Berkley School is located 20 yards to the east of Castleton Road in northeast Harford County, Maryland. Built in 1868 and rectangular in plan, the one-story, three-bay (originally four) by one frame building rests on an uncoursed rubblestone foundation and is covered by a low-pitched gable roof. The metal roof runs east-west; the entrance door is in the west gable end; windows are 6/6 sash; the original weather board siding is still in place covered in unpainted weathered oak shingles (in place by c. 1880). Inside there is one large room equipped for teaching; walls and ceiling have simple tongue-and-groove paneling and a slate blackboard spans the east wall, above the teacher's dais. A small entrance vestibule leads to the class room, a closet/storage area, and, in the northeast corner, remains of the corner stair that led to the second story church room. A hurricane destroyed the second story in the 20th century[1] but left the ground floor schoolroom intact. An old photograph shows that except for the second story and filling in one window on the south facade, the structure is virtually as it was built.

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[1]Conversation with Ms. Christine Tolbert, Trustee, Hosanna Church, Harford Co., MD, January 1988.

[X] See continuation sheet for General Description

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Located in rural northeastern Harford County, Maryland, the Berkley School property is bordered on the west by Castleton Road, State Route 623 on the north by the Hosanna Church and by the private lane leading to the Rigbie House (HA-4), and on the south and east by rolling pasture land. An open spring, towards the front of the lot, feeds a tiny brook that flows southeasterly across the property. The school is about one mile north of U.S. Highway 1 and the village of Darlington and about 300 yards south of the crossroads hamlet of Berkley.

The school, built in 1868, is a simple one-story frame structure measuring roughly 24' by 36' on an uncoursed rubblestone foundation. The gabble roof is covered in rolled metal, the walls' original German siding is in place beneath weathered oak shingles (the shingles were in place by c. 1880). The building when built was four bays long; today the three regularly placed six-over-six windows (one on the south side has been filled in) punctuate the north and south walls. The single, six-panel door, centrally placed in the west gable end and unchanged since c. 1880, faces Castleton Road and is topped by a three-light transom, also in place by c. 1880.

Inside a small entrance vestibule and a similar-scale closet/storage area are placed across the front, with a single main teaching room behind. The building was original two stories tall and the remains of a closeted winder stair are located in the northwest corner. A hurricane destroyed the second story (used by the Hosanna Church and as a lodge hall) in the 20th century, but it left the ground story -- the important school room --unscathed. In fact, a c. 1880 photograph shows that it caused relatively little damage to the schoolroom as far as setting, workmanship, feeling, and association go. Except for closing up one window on the south facade, the window and door treatment has remained unchanged since construction; the school was already sheathed in shingles at the time of the hurricane; the rebuilt roof seems to be the same in pitch and orientation. On the inside, similarly, the school room retained its tongue-and-groove paneling on the walls and ceiling and random-width unpainted oak flooring. The Teacher's dais spans the east wall of the room with a slate chalkboard behind. Abandoned, late 19th century pews (these are not original) from the Hosanna Church next door provide seating in the northern half of the room; a kerosene stove heats the building and is placed in the southern part of the space. The old photograph shows that a stove was in the same spot when the building was built.

8. Statement of Significance

HA-210

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Education

Period of Significance
1868-1945

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Berkley School is one of four structures erected in Harford County in the years immediately following the Civil War for the purpose of educating freed slaves. Of the four structures, two were built by a public source, the Federal agency commonly called the Freedmens' Bureau, the McComas Institute and the Green Spring School;, and two were built by private sources, Berkley School and Anderson Institute in Havre de Grace. Only McComas Institute, listed in the National Register in 1980, and Berkley School still stand.[1] The Berkley School was built by five black men acting as Trustees in 1868 largely because efforts of the Freedmens' Bureau proved ineffective in this part of Maryland and stands as a rare, early instance of black-begun and black-run educational efforts in the former slave-owning areas of the nation. The men originally put up a two-story building. The second story was for the just-established Hosanna Church and was also used for meetings by various black fraternal orders and lodges. A hurricane destroyed the second story in the twentieth century. It is important to note that the schoolroom was the main focus of the enterprise here (the original deed to the Trustees noted that the land was being sold "for the purpose of a School House Lot")[2] and the schoolroom appears to look much as it did when first opened in 1868. Both church building and school house are certified Harford County Landmarks. Certainly the Berkley School remains as architect and historian James Wollon wrote in 1983, "an irreplaceable heritage from those first years following the Civil War."[3] Berkley School was used as a school for blacks until 1945 when the school ceased operation.

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[1]See also Nomination to National Register of Historic Places for McComas Institute.

[2]Deed WHD 19/383, dated January 8, 1868, from Joseph Peaco and wife to the Trustees.

[3]In: Harford Historical Bulletin, Winter 1983.

☒ See continuation sheet for Historic Context and Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Historic/Prehistoric Theme(s):

Social/Education/Cultural

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Agricultural/Industrial Transition	AD 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance	AD 1870-1930
Modern	AD 1930-present

Resource type: rural school

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/2

On January 8, 1868, Joseph Peaco (also spelled Paca and Peaker) and his wife, Sarah, sold ¼ acre of land to five other black men (including his brother-in-law, Alexander Berry) acting as Trustees "for the purpose of a School House Lot"[5]. The school they put up, Berkley, still stands as the first school in Harford County and one of the few in any part of the slave-owning South, built and controlled by blacks for the purpose of educating blacks. The ground floor (still intact) was the school room; the second story served the Hosanna Church. Generally throughout the South, educating former slaves came under the aegis of the Freedman's Bureau, an organization established by the Federal Government in 1864 to serve the needs of free and newly-freed blacks, providing them with food, clothing, medical care, and education. It also provided protection and transportation for teachers. That last point isn't irrelevant, for teachers of blacks (generally women) were under constant harassment. One teacher, walking home from school in the Harford County city of Havre de Grace, was "struck, knocked down, and kicked from the sidewalk"; she sued her assailant, but the jury only saw fit to award her "damages of one cent"[6].

In the end, the Bureau did not provide a satisfactory solution, at least in Maryland. General Lew Wallace, head of the Bureau, toured the state in 1864 and wrote to Secretary of War Stanton "it is impossible to convey to you...any idea of the hundreds of abuses that have come to my knowledge.... I do not think that any one can visit these counties as I have done without seeing the importance of stopping the wholesale perversion of what is designed to be a humane law"[7].

Disgusted, some blacks in Harford County, Maryland, took matters into their own hands, largely through the efforts of the prominent black Paca-Peaker family. On October 26, 1867, Joseph Peaker and other trustees of the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church sold a lot on Stokes Street in Havre de Grace to the Anderson Institute "for the purpose of a School for the colored people of Havre de Grace"[8].

That building has been destroyed, but the building Peaker and others put up at Berkley still stands as a lasting monument to black self-improvement and enterprise.

The Paca-Peaker family traces its local origins at least as far back as 1816 when one Cupid Paca paid $50 for a lot in Darlington, a village roughly

[5]Deed WHD 19/383.

[6]Barbara Jeanne Fields, Slavery and Freedom on the Middle Road, (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985), p.36.

[7]Quoted in William A. Low, "The Freedmen's Bureau and Education in Maryland", Maryland Historical Magazine, Winter 1952, p. 30.

[8]Deed WHD 17/252.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/3

one mile south of the eventual site of the Berkley School[9]. In 1822, Paca bought a 50-acre tract north of Darlington, part of a farm called Phillips Purchase[10]. He lived on the country lot, and sold the lot in town in 1833[11] for $53; a gain of 6% in 17 years is not a great return, but it is still a profit. Paca's purchaser was Isaac C. Wilson and the property was described as "adjoining the lot of Benjamin Silver"; the Wilson and Silver families were among the County's leading Quakers, so it is clear that Cupid was mixing freely with the area's white elite. (In fact, the mixing may have been a little too free: in 1831 William Worthington--yet another prominent County surname--gave Paca the princely sum of $500 "conditioned that the said Cupid Paca's daughter Charlotte should depart the State of Maryland immediately never to return"[12].)

Worthington, however, seems to have been a great friend to the black population. He lived on the shore of the Susquehanna, just under a mile from Paca's Phillips Purchase lot and apparently was involved with the Underground Railroad. In the 20th century, local historian Samuel Mason, whose "own grandfather was twice arrested for helping slaves", wrote that "in our part of Harford County, one of the [escape] routes across the [Susquehanna] River was at Worthington's Landing....William Worthington lived in the house...recently torn down". When fugitive slaves arrived at his house and landing, Worthington "would order a sheep killed and cooked for the escaping slaves...and after dark a boat would be available at the landing to take them across the river"[13]. It can't be proven, but it certainly seems likely that Paca, an enterprising man and near-neighbor, would have been a part of such operations.

Paca spent the rest of his life dabbling in real estate and farming. In his old age, he began to think about the future of his children: on March 20, 1844, he sold 5 of his Phillips Purchase acres to his son, Robert, for $117[14]; 10 days later he sold another 6 acres to his daughter, Ann, and her husband, Alexander Berry[15]. Cupid died in the summer of 1847 and he left a Last Will and Testament[16], a doubly remarkable document. It's remarkable first that a Harford County black man would have left a will of any sort in

[9]Deed HD 2/204.

[10]Deed HD 5/438.

[11]Deed HD 13/33.

[12]Deed HD 18/154.

[13]Samuel Mason, Historical Sketches of Harford County, Maryland, (Darlington: 1955), pp 116-119.

[14]Deed HD 29/322.

[15]Deed HD 29/320.

[16]Will Book 6/144.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/4

the 1840s (wills among whites were rare enough); nor was Paca satisfied with a simple will--his has 13 separate bequests and a variety of labryinthian conditions.

Basically, he left his son, Joseph, the "homestead property" with the proviso that an infant grandson could live there until he reached 20 years of age. he left another son, Cupid, Jr., "the woods lot upon which he has lately erected a dwelling house"; the lot bordered the Berrys' lot; son Jacob got an adjacent tract and a daughter, Margaret Scott (wife of Samuel), another. The Berrys and son Robert were relieved of the mortgages he held on their 5- and 6-acre parcels and there were a variety of cash bequests. The old man evidently attached special importance to certain bits of personal property and it is interesting to try and follow his thinking: son Joseph was left a yoke of oxen, "1 young heifer", and "the farm utensils", as well as "two-thirds of the wood" on Cupid Jr.'s property; he also got "1 Bureau and a walnut table".

A walnut table is certainly a genteel touch and Paca's Estate Inventory[17] reveals that he had acquired several other refined items including "1/2 doz. Breakfast plates", a variety of other specialized dishes, "4 large Silver Spoons", a coffee mill, a pair of brass andirons, and an umbrella--in all, personal property valued at $109. The total estate, including livestock was reckoned to be work $527.32. That sum would have been a respectable figure for a white Harford County farmer in those days; that a black man amassed so much capital when and where he did is nothing short of extraordinary.

It is extraordinary because Paca, while technically free, had to cope with restrictions--written and "customary"--of mind-boggling complexity. Barbara Jeanne Fields, in her book Slavery and Freedom on the Middle Road notes that in the 1830s, '40s, and '50s, "Black people had to content themselves, by and large, with a menial position in the developing landscape of rural Maryland. Few obtained land of their own at all"[18].

Even the few who did buy themselves some land had no reason to feel secure for "there were evidently doubts as to whether real estate could be legally held by blacks"[19]. In 1851 the General Assembly passed a bill stating that "no freeman should be deprived of life, liberty, or property" but felt it necessary to add "this should not be construed to prevent the legislature from passing such laws as it might deem fit for the government and disposition of the free colored population"[20].

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[17] Inventory 1/151 #2412.

[18] Fields, Slavery, p. 175.

[19] Fields, Slavery, p. 194.

[20] Jeffrey R. Brackett, The Negro in Maryland (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1889), p. 187.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/5

"Free" didn't mean what it means today. Simply put, the area's white population then viewed free blacks with near-open hostility and fear. Jeffery Brackett's pioneering (1889) work on The Negro in Maryland notes, for example, that "in 1807 the legislature passed a bill stating that 'no free black coming in...could stay over two weeks'," [21] and resident free blacks couldn't stay out of the state longer than two weeks without forfeiting their freedom. Laws controlled even the most minute acts of "free" blacks: as far back as 1805, after a "petition from the residents of Harford County", the State legislature passed a law "allowing a free black man to keep one dog only" [22].

Paca may have wanted to become a prosperous farmer, but he faced severe regulations as to what he could sell and how. In 1831 the legislature made it illegal to "purchase from any colored person any bacon, pork, beef, mutton, corn, tobacco, rye, or oats" unless the black man could produce "a permit...from a justice or from three responsible persons in his neighborhood that he was believed to have acquired the goods honestly" [23].

These--and other--similar controls apparently weren't enough, for in 1836 "petitions were presented in the House of Delegates from sundry residents in Baltimore and Harford counties...for more stringent laws" [24].

Reading material was curtailed, too, and in February 1860 a free black man was arrested in Harford County "for possessing forbidden literature: the incendiary document in this case was...the New York Tribune" [25].

Brackett's point is that "the plain policy of the State was to free itself of the black population" [26]. The Constitutional Convention of 1850-51 had a committee "appointed to consider all matters relating to free blacks and to report a plan 'looking to the riddance of this State' of free blacks" [27]. A decade later, on the eve of Ft. Sumter, in Annapolis the "House Committee on Colored Population" agreed that "as an inferior class of our population, we owe to them the enactment of such laws as will restrain them from self-destruction", concluding that "nothing short of wiping out the free

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[21] Brackett, Negro, p. 176.

[22] Fields, p. 216.

[23] Fields, Slavery, p. 212.

[24] Brackett, Negro, p. 178.

[25] Fields, Slavery, p. 226.

[26] Brackett, Negro, p. 181.

[27] Brackett, Negro, p. 200.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/6

blacks would meet the emergencies besetting the peculiar condition of Maryland"[28].

In this atmosphere, Cupid Paca's hard work to obtain his half-dozen "breakfast plates" becomes poignant.

His descendants continued to work to improve their lot and that of their kin and neighbors. And they viewed education as the key to full citizenship. It was not an easy struggle.

White citizens in Frederick County, in 1858, had petitioned the legislature to pass a law "to prohibit free blacks from holding schools"[29]. Then in 1864 the Federal Government established the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands (now popularly called the Freedmen's Bureau) to look after the needs of the recently freed slaves.

In 1952 an account of "The Freedmens' Bureau and Education in Maryland", published by the Maryland Historical Society, concluded on the upbeat note that "in some Maryland communities sympathy and support began to take root and grow as it became more and more apparent that Negro schools, churches, court witnesses or voters constituted no threat to the orderly ways of community life"[30]. "Sympathy and support" may have come in Harford, but they came, at best, gradually; so, under the leadership of the Peaker-Paca family, some Harford County blacks took matters into their own hands. They started a school (since torn down) for themselves in the County's largest town, Havre de Grace, in October 1867; a few weeks later in January 1868 they established the school here at Berkley. (The one remaining Freedmen's School in the County, the McComas Institute, dates to this same set of months; it was listed in the National Register in 1980.)

These black schools soon attracted some attention from the County School Board and on August 20, 1868, the Board of Education met, discussed the matter of black schools, and "Resolved that the subject of Negro schools be laid over till next meeting". But the Board postponed discussion until the following April, and then only determined that "the subject of Colored Schools was made the order of the day for Tomorrow at ten o'clock". They continued to drag their collective feet until August 5, 1869, when "the Secretary was directed to ascertain the amount of Tax paid by colored people for schools" and on the 24th it was decided that "the amount of money paid by colored taxpayers for public schools be paid over to the proper authorities when the colored schools shall come under the regulation of the School Board"[31].

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[28] Quoted in Brackett, Negro, p. 248.

[29] Fields, Salvery, p. 30.

[30] Low, "Freedmen's".

[31] All quotations from the Minutes Book, Harford County Board of Education, Bel Air.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/7

Wheels continued to grind slowly. The Freedmen's Bureau was disbanded in 1870, leaving schools such as McComas, adrift. Berkley, with its own Trustees, kept functioning. That March the Harford County Board of Education "reported the sum of $321.65 in all from Colored Taxpayers for Public Schools for the years 1868 and 1869". That September the Board resolved to "distribute among the colored schools" in each district "pro rata, such money as may be paid over...by the Treasurer". The total collected, that $321.65, was divided among all six school districts. District 5, which contained Berkley, got $55.36[32].

On June 12, 1871, the Board "Ordered that the Salary of the Colored Teachers of the Colored Schools be fixed at $70 per term". It is always difficult to establish what sums of money meant 100 years ago. Keeping the sum of $70 in mind, for comparative purposes in 1873 the Secretary of the Board's half-yearly salary was set at $500; in October 1873, the Board authorized $105 for a new privy to be dug at the white school in the country village of Churchville.[33]

Things went along at the Berkley complex as well as they could. The County officially took over operations of the school in 1879. The Peaker family, along with the Presberrys, Priggs, and others, established the Hosanna Church in 1880. In this century a hurricane destroyed the second story of the Berkley building, but the schoolroom was spared, and photographs show that except for losing one story, the building retained its essential integrity and feeling. Robert Peaker died in 1881; in 1887 his widow, Rosa, sold roughly 1 3/4 acres (223 square perches) to the trustees of the Hosanna Cemetery Company[34], beginning the still-important black cemetery behind the church, across a private lane from the school. In 1907 a new set of black trustees acquired title to the school property away from the County, again the deed notes the building was "for the use and occupancy of the colored public school"[35]; the trustees included Hazzard Presberry, John W. Bond, Henry Presberry, and J. Thomas Williams. In 1918, 21 black students attended Berkley, when Kenton Presberry was the teacher. The last records of enrollment date to 1945, and this marks the end of the school's historic significance.

What of the Paca-Peaker family? The 1878 Martinet Map of Harford shows a half-dozen family houses clustered around the school. (None is still standing.) Robert's brother, James, died in 1886, without a will; his real estate ("A dwelling, outbuildings, and apple orchard") passed to his 6 children and 2 grandchildren, who ran into financial trouble and a

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[32] Minutes Book.

[33] Minutes Book.

[34] Deed WHD /156

[35] Deed 122/65.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/8

court-enforced sale split it up in 1896, thus ending family control in the area[36].

In those years, the Berkley School had done the job of educating Cupid Paca's descendants and neighbors. In all of Cupid's legal documents, he had to make an X, "his mark". The following generations were still being called "persons of color", but they were signing their own names.

[36] Equity Case #4974.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Land and Probate Records of Harford County
Minutes of the Board of Education of Harford County
Harford Historical "Bulletin" No. 15, Winter 1983
C. Milton Wright, Our Harfodr Heritage, (Bel Air: 1967)
William A. Low, "The Freedmen's Bureau and Education in Maryland" in Maryland Historical Magazine, Winter 1951
Jeffrey R. Brackett, The Negro in Maryland (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1889)
Barbara Jeanne Fields, Slavery and Freedom on the Middle Road (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985)

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Specify repository: Harford County Planning & Zoning Department

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 1/4 acre
Conowingo Dam, MD USGS Quad

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	396550	4390300
B			
C			
D			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet No. 10/1

Boundary Justification

Boundary has remained unchanged throughout entire period of significance; it takes in the resource and ensures the historic setting.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

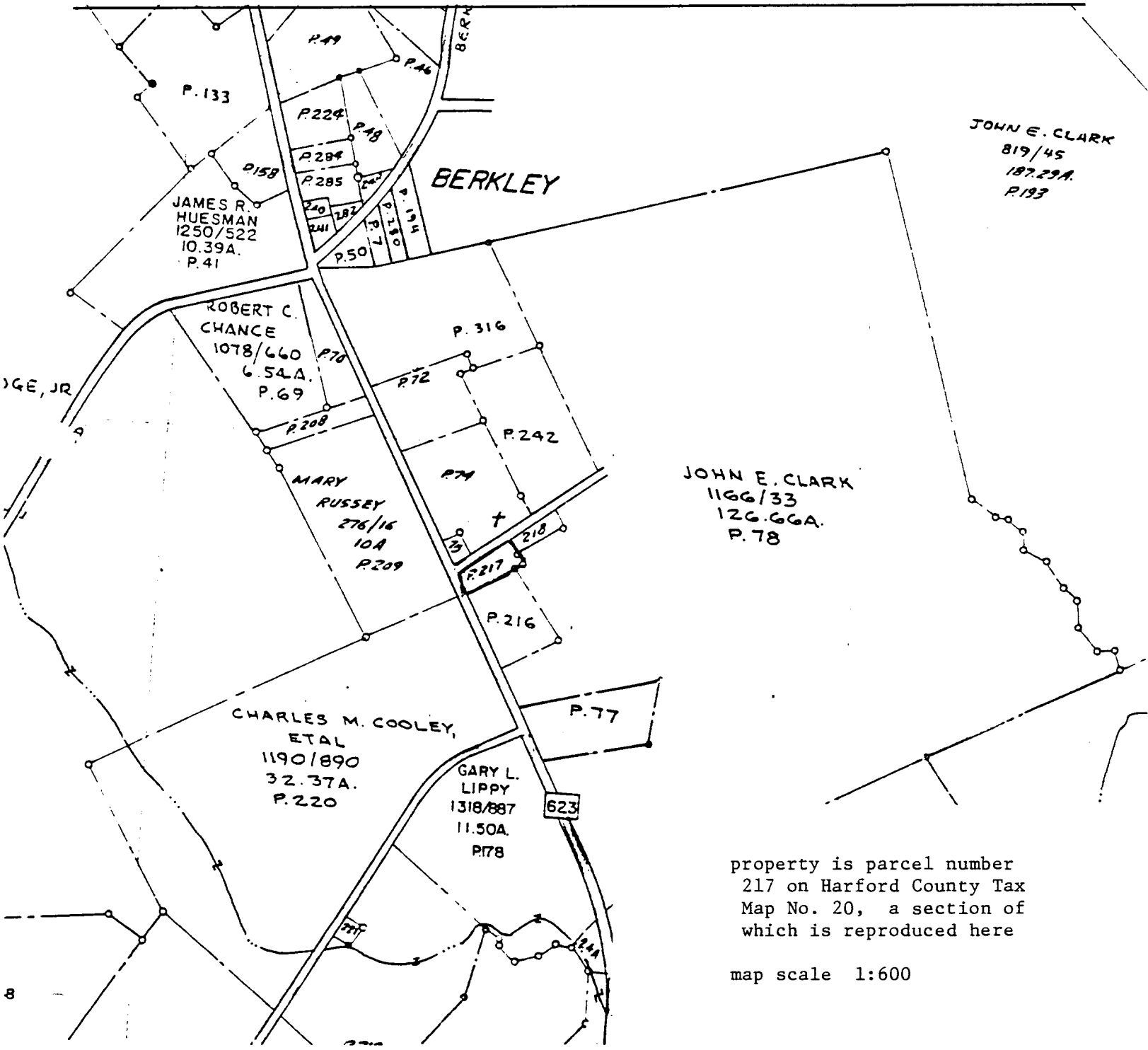
name/title Christopher Weeks
organization Harford County Planning & Zoning Dept. date February 1988
street & number 220 South Main Street telephone 301-879-2000, ext. 207
city or town Bel Air, state Maryland zip code 21014

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

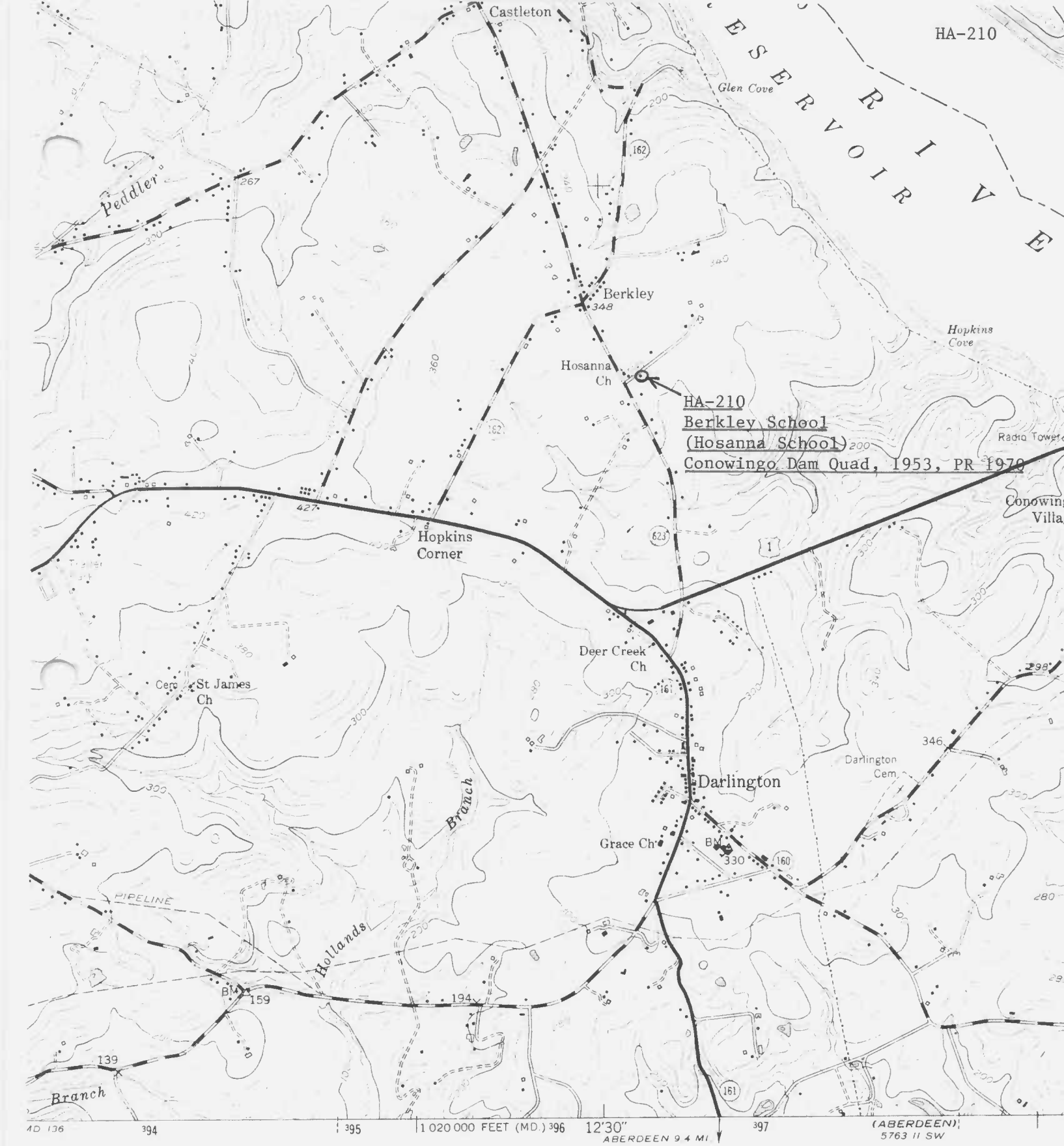
Berkley School HA-210
Harford County
Maryland

Section number 10 Page 1



property is parcel number 217 on Harford County Tax Map No. 20, a section of which is reproduced here

map scale 1:600



published by the Geological Survey

USC&GS

...mpiled from aerial photographs
...hy by plane-table surveys 1939 and 1940

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...l on Maryland coordinate system,
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Transverse Mercator grid ticks,

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151 MILS
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14 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEE
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACC

HA-210

Berkley School
Castleton Road
Darlington, MD 21034

This one story, frame building is covered with wood shingles. The building is three bays long. This structure was built by the Freedmen's Bureau which was established by act of Congress in 1865 to provide education for the Negro population.

Easement HA 210

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1302104502

CONTINUATION SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Freedman's Building

AND/OR HISTORIC: Hosanna School

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: West side of Castleton Road just south of lane to Regbie House, 0.2 mi south of New Cove Road

CITY OR TOWN: Berkley

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland		Harford	

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District ☐	Building ☑	Public ☐	Public Acquisition:	Occupied ☐	Yes:
Site ☐	Structure ☐	Private ☐	In Process ☑	Unoccupied ☐	Restricted ☑
Object ☐		Both ☐	Being Considered ☐	Preservation work in progress ☐	Unrestricted ☐
					No: ☐

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Agricultural	☐	Government	☐	Park	☐	Transportation ☐	Comments ☐
Commercial	☐	Industrial	☐	Private Residence	☐	Other *(Specify)* ☐	
Educational	☐	Military	☐	Religious	☐	Boy Scouts Headquarters	
Entertainment	☐	Museum	☐	Scientific	☐		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: Trustees of Hosanna Chapel

STREET AND NUMBER: Castleton Road

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Darlington	MD	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

STREET AND NUMBER: HARFORD COUNTY COURTHOUSE 40 S. MAIN ST.

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
BEL AIR	MARYLAND	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local ☐

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: COUNTY: FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER DATE

HA-210

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One) Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Foir ☐ Deterioroted ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed ☐	
INTEGRITY	(Check One) Altered ☐ Unoltered ☐	(Check One) Moved ☐ Originol Site ☐

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*if known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This frame building is shingled over clapboard. It has no chimney ~~[illegible]~~ On stone foundations, windows are scanty and unevenly placed, 3 on each side, none in the end walls. ~~[illegible]~~ The tin roof ridgeline runs east-west, the entrance is in the west wall.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HA-210

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Pre-Columbian ☐	16th Century ☐	18th Century ☐	20th Century ☐
15th Century ☐	17th Century ☐	19th Century ☑	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal ☐	Education ☑	Political ☐	Urban Planning ☐
Prehistoric ☐	Engineering ☐	Religion/Philosophy ☐	Other *(Specify)* ☐
Historic ☐	Industry ☐	Science ☐	history.
Agriculture ☐	Invention ☐	Sculpture ☐	
Art ☐	Landscape Architecture ☐	Social/Humanitarian ☑	
Commerce ☐	Literature ☐	Theater ☐	
Communications ☐	Military ☐	Transportation ☐	
Conservation ☐	Music ☐		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)*

Built as a Freedmen's Bureau School in 1867 this stood as the negro school in eastern Harford County for almost ninety years. Recently presided over by Mr. Prosberry, principal. Now a scout headquarters.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HA-210

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Wagner, C. Milton Our Harford Heritage p. 245-6

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES OEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE					
CORNER	LATITUOE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUOE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

LIST ALL STATES ANO COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME ANO TITLE: JEAN S. EWING

ORGANIZATION: MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST — DATE:

STREET AND NUMBER: 50 STATE CIRCLE

CITY OR TOWN: ANNAPOLIS — STATE: MARYLAND — CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

_____

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Easement

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HA-210
MHT # [illegible]

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Berkley School

AND/OR COMMON
Hosanna School

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Castleton Road

CITY, TOWN
Darlington — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
first

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Harford County

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Trustees of Hosanna Church; Rev. David B. Offutt, Pastor Telephone #: 457-4740

STREET & NUMBER
Castleton Road

CITY, TOWN
Darlington — VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
MD 21034

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Liber #: 122 198
Folio #: 65 357

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Harford County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
40 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN
Bel Air

STATE
Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

NA-210

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	_ORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD	_RUINS	_ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a one story, frame building covered with wood shingles. The gable front roof is covered with tin. The building is three bays long, each window being six lights over six, and is built onto low, rubblestone foundations. The entrance is in the west gable end. A three light transom is over the moulded panel door. A dilapidated sign next to the door reads "Boy Scout troop No. 965 meets here sponsored by Hosanna A.M.E. Church".

Inside this building consists of one large room. Walls are covered with beaded board. Pews or thick benches line three of the walls. A slate board is on the east wall. A space heater is near the south wall.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

HA-310

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Freedmen's Bureau, established March 3, 1865, by Act of Congress, was the source of funds needed to build this school house. The Freedmen's Bureau's principal aim was the education of Negroes and operated between 1865 and 1876.

Three such schools were erected in Harford County in 1867. This one at Berkley was the first. C. Milton Wright mentions that it was originally a two story building and was used jointly as a lodge, church and school.

School Commissioners took over support of this school late in 1879 and in 1880. The HOSANNA A.M.E. Church was built next door by the Negro Community.

This school house is not being used now and could very easily fall into disrepair. The building should be recognized as an important part of Black History and be preserved.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

HA-210

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Harford Directory, 1953

Wright, C. Milton; Our Harford Heritage, French Bray Press, Baltimore, 1967.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This lot is bounded on the west by Castleton Road, on the North by a private lane, and on the east by the lands of John Clark, owner of the Rigbie House.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Susan M. Deeney, Field Historian

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Historic District Commission — 838-6000 ext. 207

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

45 South Main Street

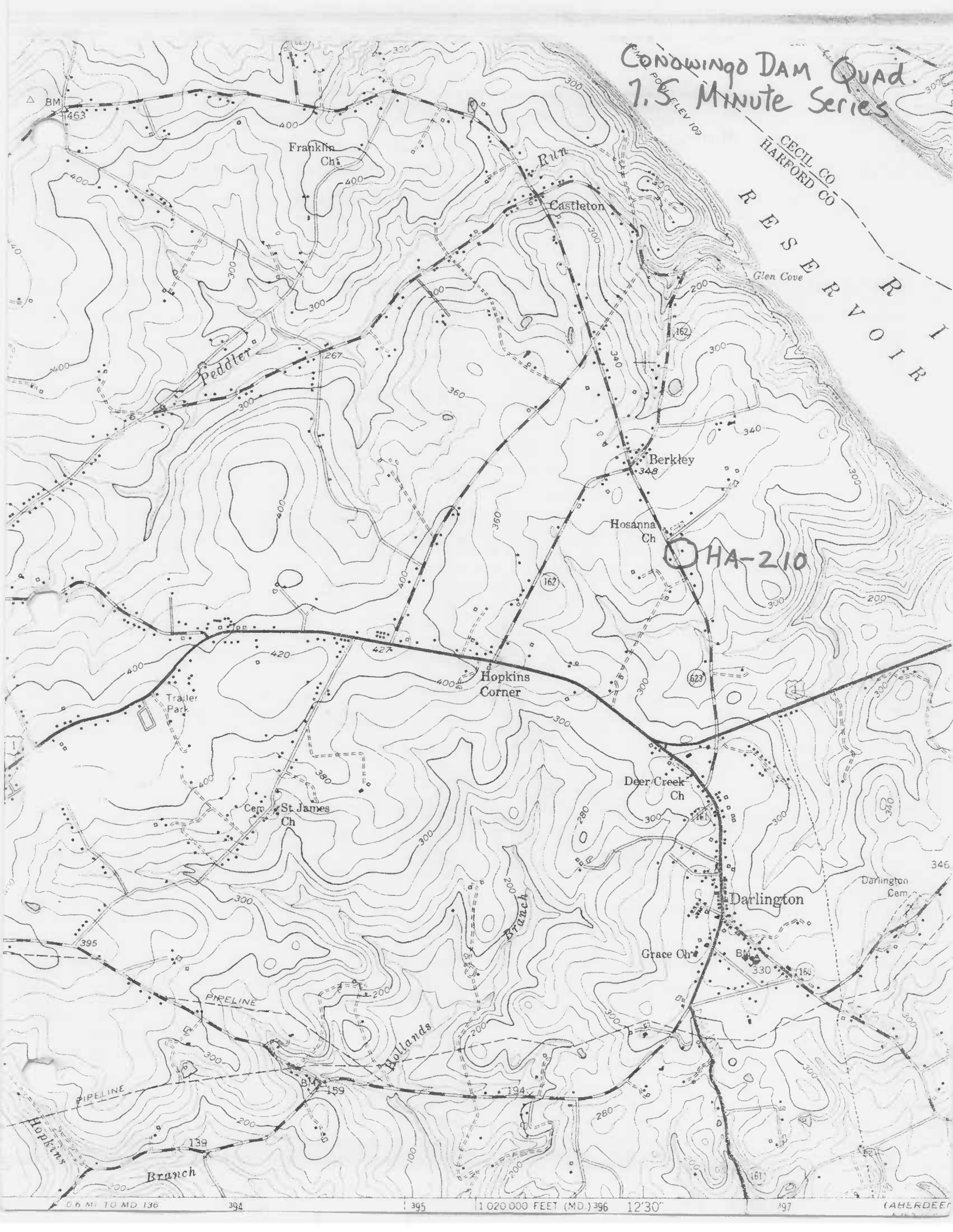
CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Bel Air — Maryland 21014

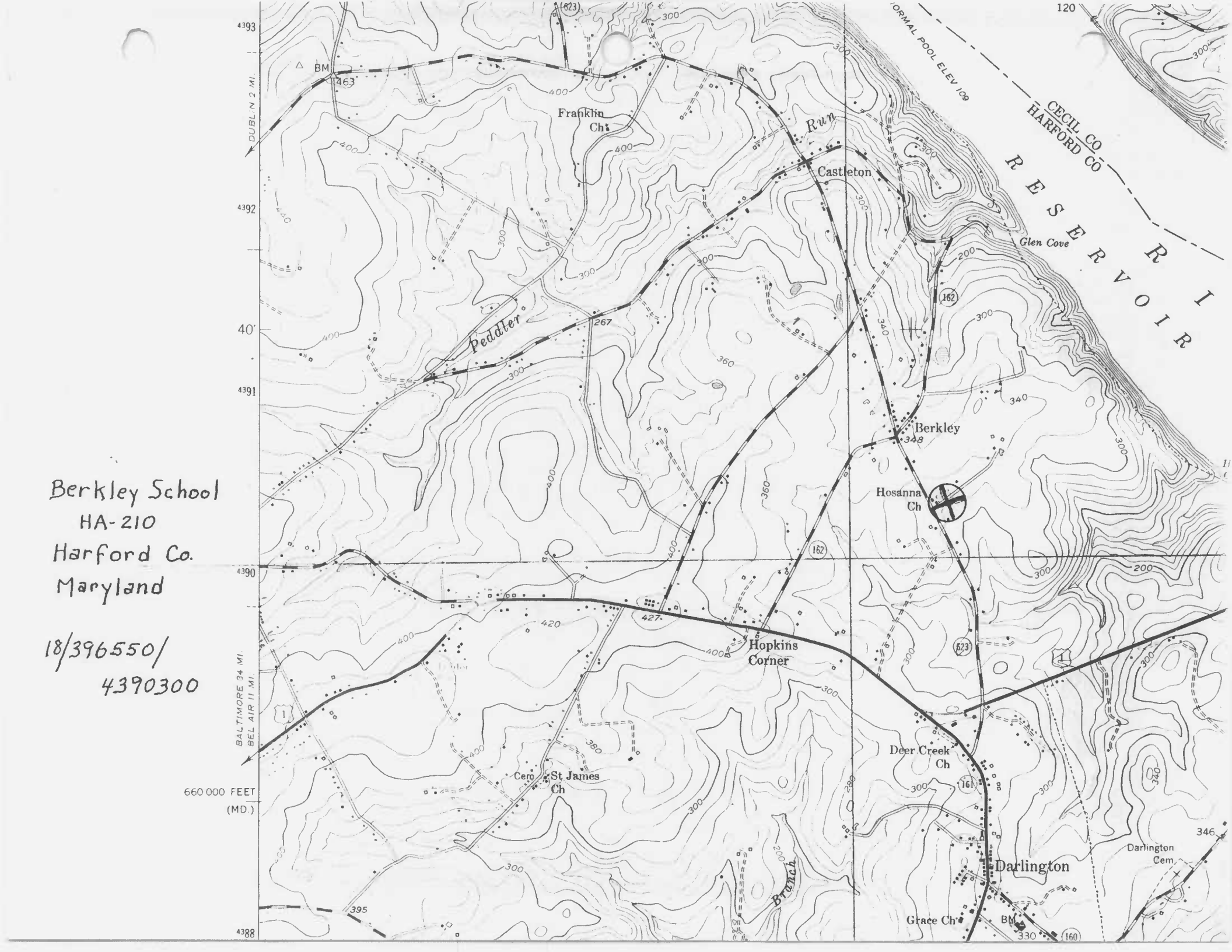
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

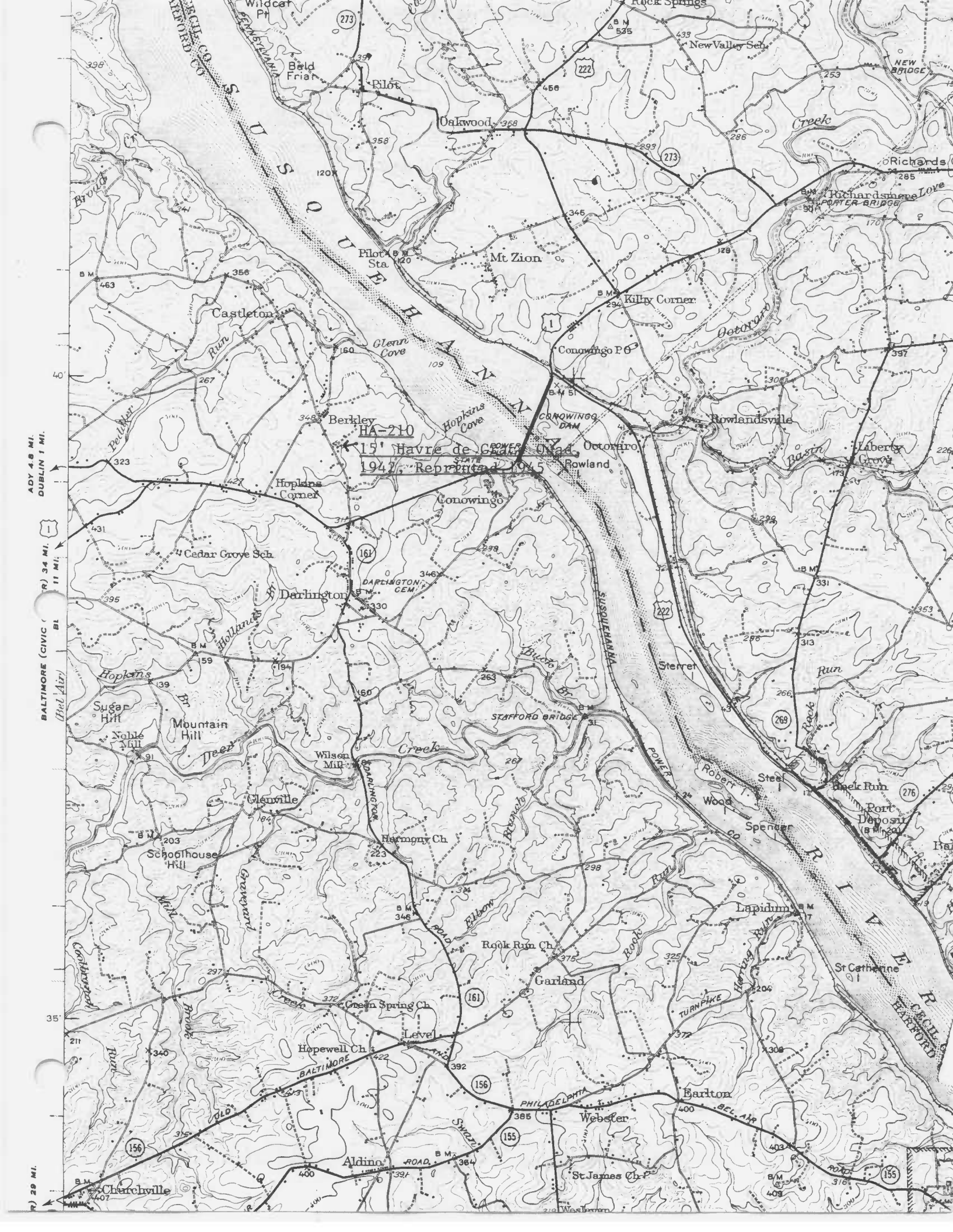
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



Conowingo Dam Quad.
7.5 Minute Series
HA-210
CECIL CO
HARFORD CO
RESERVOIR
Glen Cove
Franklin Ch
Castleton
Run
Peddler
Berkley
Hosanna Ch
Hopkins Corner
Trailer Park
Deer Creek Ch
St James Ch
Cem
Darlington
Darlington Cem
Grace Ch
Branch
Hollands
PIPELINE
Hopkins
Branch
0.6 MI TO MD 136
1 020 000 FEET (MD.)
12'30"
(ABERDEEN



Berkley School
HA-210
Harford Co.
Maryland
18/396550/
4390300
DUBLIN 2 MI.
BALTIMORE 34 MI.
BEL AIR 11 MI.
660 000 FEET
(MD.)
4393
4392
4391
4390
4388
40'
BM
463
Franklin
Ch
Peddler
Run
Castleton
Glen Cove
RESERVOIR
CECIL CO
HARFORD CO
NORMAL POOL ELEV 109
Berkley
348
Hosanna
Ch
Hopkins
Corner
Deer Creek
Ch
Cem
St James
Ch
Branch
Darlington
Grace Ch
BM
330
Darlington
Cem
346
120
267
427
395


HA-210
15' Havre de Grace Quad.
1942, Reprinted 1945
SUSQUEHANNA
RIVER
Rock Springs
New Valley Sch
Wildcat Pt
Bald Friar
Pilot
Oakwood
Richards
Richardsmere
Mt Zion
Pilot Sta
Killy Corner
Castleton
Glenn Cove
Conowingo P O
Berkley
Hopkins Cove
CONOWINGO DAM
Octoraro
Rowlandsville
Rowland
Liberty Grove
Hopkins Corner
Conowingo
Cedar Grove Sch
Darlington
DARLINGTON CEM
Sterret
Sugar Hill
Mountain Hill
Noble Mill
Deer Creek
Wilson Mill
STAFFORD BRIDGE
Glenville
Harmony Ch
Schoolhouse Hill
Rock Run Ch
Garland
Green Spring Ch
Level
Hopewell Ch
Lapidum
St Catherine
Earlton
Webster
Aldino
St James Ch
Churchville
Port Deposit
Steel
Wood
Spencer
Robert
BALTIMORE (CIVIC CENTER) 34 MI.
ADY 4.8 MI.
DUBLIN 1 MI.
(Bel Air) 11 MI.
29 MI.
CECIL CO
HARFORD CO
PENNSYLVANIA
SUSQUEHANNA POWER CO
OLD BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA ROAD
BEL AIR ROAD
TURNPIKE
STATE POWER
NEW BRIDGE
PORTER BRIDGE
DARLINGTON
Hollands Br
Hopkins Br
Buck Br
Rock Run
Elbow Branch
Swan Creek
Mill Creek
Coolbrook Run
Peddler Run
Broad Cr
Octoraro Creek
Basin Run
Herring Run
Love Creek
40'
35'

HA-210
Berkley School
Harford Co, MD
C. Works
2/88
Harford Co Planning Dept
N facade

HA-210

Berkley School

Harford Co MD

C. Weeks

2/88

Harford Co Planning Dept

interior of vestibule (stairs to former 7th floor)

HA-210

Barkley School

Harford Co. MD

C weeks

7/86

Harford Co. Planning Dept

interior of main room

HA-210
Berkley School
Harford Co. MD
C Works
2/88
Harford Co. Planning Dept
W. Grade

HA-210

Berkley School

Harford Co., MD

c Weeks

2/88

Harford Co Planning Dept

drea sht

HA-210

Parkley School

Harford Co MD.

C. Weeks

2/88

Harford Co Planning Dept

NW facade

HA-210

Berkley School
Castleton Road
Darlington, MD 21034
Susan M. Deeney
May, 1977
Northwest