NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

HA-1746

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Darlington Historic District

and or common

2. Location

street & number Main Street, Shuresville Road, Quaker Lane Richmond Avenue, Trappe Church Road — N/A not for publication

city, town Darlington — N/A vicinity of — First Congressional District

state Maryland **code** 24 **county** Harford **code** 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
_X_ district	___ public	_X_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	_X_ commercial	_X_ park
___ structure	_X_ both	___ work in progress	_X_ educational	_X_ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	_X_ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	_X_ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	_X_ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple public and private (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of **state**

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Harford County Courthouse

street & number South Main Street

city, town Bel Air **state** Maryland 21014

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites INventory — **has this property been determined eligible?** ___ yes _X_ no

date various years — ___ federal _X_ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis **state** Maryland 21401

Mr. Thomas H. Carr
1027 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Joseph Charles Coale
Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Ronald Paterno
1021 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Cecelia N. Earle
Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Dr. Victor R. Cohen
Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Wilbur L. Armstrong
2101 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

The Harford County Public
Library System
Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

The Harford County Dept. of
Parks & Recreation
Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD. 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Andrew A. Powell, Jr.
1024 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas D. Watson
Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Kirk D. Wimer
1201 Anderson Avenue
Darlington, MD 21034

Vestry
Grace Memorial Church
Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Deer Creek Monthly Meeting of
the Religious Society of
Friends
Main Street
Darlington, MD. 21034

Board of Education of
Harford County
Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Charles E. Hanson
Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Emma B. Thomas
2300 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. William Van Reeves
2201 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

See Continuation Sheet No. 4.2

Mr. & Mrs. James E. Read
2114 Swartz Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Beatrice Scarborough
Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Gregory Smith
2119 Swartz Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Danny Ragan
1114 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Robert G. Ellis
2204 School Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Edward L. Chatham
9 Jourdan Avenue
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Stella M. Hopkins
Mason's Lane
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Marjorie Reeder
1206 Anderson Avenue
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Richard L. Briggs
Old Quaker Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. William G. Carroll
2135 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Walter,Jr.
2123 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. James E. Emerson
2120 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Lloyd Scarborough
1122 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Homer Hanson
2105 Swartz Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Ernest C. Nelson
1012 Main Street
DArlington. MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Donald Dallam
2300 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD. 21034

See Continuation Sheet No. 4.3

Mr. & Mrs. Norman Knight
1201 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Robert M. Knight
1149 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Edward Slusher
Old Quaker Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm Phillips
Stafford Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Leith R. Herrman
2025 Trappe Church Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Spicer
2218 Old Quaker Road
Darlington, MD 21034

The Darlington Pharmacy, Inc.
Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. John R. Conlisk
2127 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Harvey P. Jourdan
Stafford Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Trustees of Darlington Cemetery
Stafford Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Kelly III
2224 Old Quaker Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Earl W. Stoker
2207 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Panela A. Mundis
3311 Jourdan Avenue
Darlington, MF 21034

Mr. Eugene Burchette
2200 Old Quaker Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. John R. Low III
2105Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Ruben Ellicott
1030 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

See Continuation Sheet No. 4.4

Mr. & Mrs. Samule G. Pearthree
1010 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Diane Andrews
2107 Swartz Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. James B. Hanna
2106 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Livio Cillo
1034 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

The Equitable Trust Co., NA
Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Anna R. Kelly
3310 Jourdan Avenue
Darlington MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Charles S. Brown
2233 Old Quaker Lane
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Donald Reeves
3308 Jourdan Avenue
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Dante U. Monakil
2100 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Charles F. Bowman
3305 Jourdan Avenue
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. James W. Copeland
2103 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Nelson Carr
2228 Old Quaker Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Walter B. Jourdan
Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mrs. Laura Bradford
2206 Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Charles P. Grady
Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Dr. Olga Gatewood
918 Darlington Road
Darlington, MD 21034

See Continuation Sheet No. 4.5

Mr. & Mrs. George Reeves
2205 School Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Gerald Scarborough
2215 School Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Garman Eastridge
2222 Old Quaker Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Elwood Stark
1011 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Robert Joseph Kelly, Jr.
3302 Jourdan Avenue
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Dennis C. Scott
3303 Jourdan Avenue
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Charles E. Bradford, Jr.
1026 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Vestry, Darlington Methodist
Church
Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Lilly May Williams
Route 1
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Gerald E. Cook, Jr.
1222 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Mary Ann Wippel
1145 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Ezekial McCurry
1208 Anderson Avenue
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Riley
Route 1
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Margaret R. Grubb
Castleton Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Edna C. Burkins
1200 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

The C&P Telephone Company
Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

See Continuation Sheet No. 4.6

Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Voss
1112 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Sarah Standiford
1209 Anderson Avenue
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Robert A. Dare
1110 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. David E. Price
1140 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Tommy McCurry
Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Thelma Dorney
1208 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Frank Garrett
Kirk Avenue
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. William W. Thompson
1218 Main Street
Darlington, MD

Mr. Edwin T. McNutt, Jr.
Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Bruce E. Bruder
1206 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Jill Sostrin
1102 Main Street
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Edward Chatham
2211 School Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. David Weppner
Swartz Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. Gary L. Browning
9 Jourdan Avenue
Darlington, MD 21034

Mr. & Mrs. Paul Higbee
Shuresville Road
Darlington, MD 21034

Ms. Stella Hopkins
Mason's Lane
Darlington, MD 21034

7. Description

HA-1746

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 1

Deer Creek Friends Meeting House

Number of Resources

Contributing	Noncontributing	
82	21	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
82	21	Total

Original and historic functions and uses:

X agriculture	___ museum
X commercial	___ park
X educational	X residential
___ entertainment	X religious
___ government	___ scientific
___ industrial	___ transportation
___ military	___ other:

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The triangular-shaped village of Darlington covers approximately 250 acres in an idyllic setting among the forests and fields and rolling hills of northeastern Harford County, Maryland. The apex of the triangle is the point where State Route 161 (variously known in the village as Main Street and/or Trappe Church Road) meets U.S. Route 1; the base is a broad sweep of open land taking in the Darlington Cemetary, Shuresville and Old Quaker roads, and the fields about two superb c. 1880 estates placed where Old Quaker Road meets Trappe Church Road (Route 161). Of the approximately 100 major structures in the village ("major" because almost every residence has one or two ancillary outbuildings such as barns/garages, meathouses, chicken houses, etc.), one, the Deer Creek Friends Meeting House, is already listed in the National Register while another seven are probably register-eligible on their own (three by virtue of great age, four because they are the work of prominent architects). A further sixty-nine contribute to the generally vernacular character of the district. These 100 or so village small-scale structures--which span approximately a century from c. 1820 to 1936--display a wide variety of construction techniques and use, and include four churches, a dozen shops and stores, the already-mentioned outbuildings, a lodge hall, a grammar school, a superb cemetary sanctuary, and three working farms. Generally speaking, the oldest structures in Darlington, whatever the use, are built squarely on their lots, flush with the sidewalks while

those which date from after about 1850 are placed in a more irregular manner and enjoy front and side gardens; the former approach may be seen at the buildings which hug the eastern side of Main Street (Nos. 1101-1111) as well as at 2101 and 2102 Shuresville Road and the Deer Dreek Meeting House; the latter treatment is best exemplified at the village's southwest corner where the grounds around two c. 1880 high-style estates (already mentioned) and the shady churchyard of Grace Episcopal Church (1876) blend together to form a wonderfully picturesque arc. Streets throughout the village are generally tree lined--even in the commercial area--and are often set off by slate sidewalks and iron or picket fences; these combine with the clapboard, stone, and shigle buildings, more often than not embellished by porches and bay windows, to capture the flavor of c. 1900 small town Maryland as sharply as if in a shapshot.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The village of Darlington enjoys an idyllic setting nestled among the rolling hills of northeastern Harford County along State Route 161 and three County routes (Old Quaker Road, Shuresville Road, and Castleton Road) about 1/4 mile south of U. S. Route 1 and one mile north of historic Deer Creek. The approximately 100 major structures in the village are primarily vernacular in style and residential in use, yet there are a half dozen high-style structures, including a superb Gothic Revival church. Approached differently, of the 43 structures shown on the 1878 Martinet Map of Darlington, 39 (90%) are still standing, nearly all with unaltered exteriors. This remarkable group of survivors displays a wide variety of construction techniques (at least one log house, post-and-beam and various lighter framing types, and several stone structures) and uses (four churches, a dozen commercial buildings, a veriety of outbuildings, a lodge hall, a school, a cemetery sanctuary, and three working farms). Moreover, nearly without exception, post-1878 architecture in Darlington has followed traditional vernacular lines (and has often been placed off the main roads) resulting in a series of shady streetscapes (sometimes complemented by slate sidewalks) essentially unchanged in appearance and use since the turn of the 20th century. Darlington's role historically has been the market and service center for a rich agricultural community; this role is as valid today as at any time in the community's 160-year history. The richness of the community and the prosperity of the farmers is evinced in the area's fine architecture: three National Register-listed houses (Rigbie House, Gray Gables,

See Continuation Sheet 7.2

Wildfell) are less than one mile north of the Village, and the Silver Houses National Register District is about 1 1/2 miles to the south, just across historic Deer Creek.

NOTE: In the following inventory of structures, arranged by street number, places in Darlington already listed in the Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory are accompanied by their identifying HA (Harford) number; reference is also made, where relevant, to the the 1878 Martinet Map of Harford County, to the 1858 Jennings & Herrick Map of the Village, and to structures included in the Historic American Buildings Survey.

SHURESVILLE ROAD - From the Y intersection of Shuresville Road and Md. Route 161,(also called Main Street) and moving southerly along the south side of the road:

2101 Shuresville Road (HA-80), before 1858, possibly c. 1820; c.1900

Two-story frame vernacular structure, 7 bays wide, two deep; original (southern) three bay center hall section was doubled in size c. 1900, for use as a store. There is a massive brick interior chimney in southern section. To the rear is a mid 19th century, two-story gable roof meathouse/dairy of stone and frame construction. There is a building shown at this location on the 1858 Jennings & Merrick Map of Darlington, labelled simply "P.O."; the 1878 map labels the building "J.R. Ely"; Ely was the village postmaster and also ran a store. Early (1813-1829) deeds refer to a tavern, house, and a stable on the site.

2103 Shuresville Road (HA-22) c. 1880

Two-story frame house with interior end chimney and enclosed 1-story porch. Notable feature is catslide roof rear. A c. 1880 board- and-batten barn is also on the grounds. Not on 1878 map but c. 1900, was home of Dr. Windolph, veterinarian. Levi and Harry James (brothers) bought the house after Windolph died and it remained in the James family until 1961. An earlier house on this lot was built by Dr. John Sappington, c. 1825.

2105 Shuresville Road (HA-1619), second quarter 19th Century

Two-story frame gable roof house with L plan. One story porch with ornate brackets, and floor to ceiling 2/2 windows on ground floor. Sold to Philip Silver in 1853 for $805 "for the use of his wife, Alice Silver." Mrs. Silver was shown living here in 1878. Later owned by the Selfe family.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.3

2107 Shuresville Road (HA-68), c. 1877

Two- story, frame, three bay wide, I frame house with rear block, slate gable roof, 6/6 windows. John Andrews bought this half-lot in 1876 for $600 and presumably built the house that year or the next, for he was shown as living here on the 1878 map. Small frame barn to the rear of lot.

2109 Shuresville Road (HA-70), c. 1870

Two-story frame gable roof house, three bays wide with center hall plan, interior end chimneys, center bay porch. Ann Miller paid $900 for the lot (and house?) in 1866. She died in 1888 with the home standing, for she was shown as living here in 1878. Thomas Harkins had bought the lot in 1863 for $475 from the Trustees of the Darlington Methodist Church, who, in turn, had bought it for $650 in 1851 "for use as a Parsonage House".[1]

2111 Shuresville Road (HA-23), c. 1845

Two-story rubble-stone gable roof residence, three bays x two with frame ell to sw. Large interior end chimney (east); side hall plan. Samuel Ramsay bought the lot for $250 in 1841; he was living here in 1878; his widow sold the house and lot in 1887. A deed for the house next door (HA-71), dated January 12, 1846, refers to this lot as "now occupied by Dr. Ramsay".[2]

2113 Shuresville Road (HA-71), c. 1850; c. 1880

Two-story gable roof frame house, 5 bays wide with two-story kitchen ell. Two periods of construction (c. 1850; c. 1880) are suggested by asymmetrically located entrance in west bay, and off center interior chimney; 6/6 windows, 1-story porch with sawn brackets, and elaborate sawn curvilinear balusters. Three board-and-batten, one-story outbuildings to rear of lot. Patrick Dinan paid $250 for the lot in 1846, and was shown living here in 1878. After his widow died in 1887, the place was sold and described as "where Lucinda Dinan resided".[3]

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[1]Harford County Land Records: Deed HDG 37/56, dated February 13, 1851.

[2]Deed HDG 31/397, dated January 12, 1846.

[3]Deed ALJ 59/377, dated September 13, 1887

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.4

2115 Shuresville Road (Darlington Academy) (HA-72), 1891 (altered in 1912, 1921, and 1936)

Story and a half, frame, gambrel roof structure, with gable end facing road. Still retains three gabled dormers on northwest and southeast sides; four 12/12 windows in the northwest gable end. Entrance hood on southeast elevation still retains sawn brackets. The academy shown on the 1878 map was built in 1836; current structure was built as a school in 1891 thanks to a gift from businessman D. C. Wharton Smith. (See HA-323, Winstone, below.) It was remodeled in 1912 and 1921 and has housed the Darlington Masonic Lodge since 1936.

2117 Shuresville Road (HA-1687); 3rd quarter 19th century

Two-story gable roof frame house with two-story kitchen ell, three bays wide x two deep. One story wraparound porch on northeast and southeast elevations. One story swell on southeast, 6/6 windows, decorative cut at ends of rakeboards, brackets simulating roof purlins at gable ends.

Darlington Elementary School, 1936

Designed by John B. Hamme & Sons of York, Pennsylvania, this one-story brick, flat-roof building stands four-square on the 8-acre lot, set back about 50 yards from Shuresville Road. The pamphlet, "Know Your Darlington", notes that "the residents of Darlington have always displayed a keen interest in better education".[4] The first Darlington Academy was established in 1836. [5]By the 1930s the old "frame building had become inadequate"[5] and the Darlington Civic Association, Fred C. Jones, President, acquired a large 8-acre lot in the center of the triangle formed by Shuresville Road and Old Quaker Road, and Main Street. "The new school is equipped with an auditorium, library, kitchen and athletic facilities."[6] Hamme designed a brick-with-concrete-trim structure that is, in basic form, representative of period school buildings throughout the area; the school is set apart from the ordinary, however, by wonderful

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[4]"Know Your Darlington", undated pamphlet printed by the Darlington Lions Club, on file at the Harford County Library, Bel Air, p.7.

[5]"Know Your Darlington", p. 8.

[6]"Know Your Darlington", p. 8.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.5

Art Deco touches such as the main frieze, in which DARLINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL is spelled out in recessed moderne lettering, and in the main entrance with its restrained zig-zag metal railings and concrete bas-relief over-door enriched by globes and other astral objects chosen to symbolize knowledge.

2123 Shuresville Road (HA-73), 1843

Two-story, 3-bay gable roof stone house with attached 1-story stone leanto at southeast gable, slate roof. Center hall plan, additional entrance into leanto on northeast elevation. Stonework is coursed rubble with obvious quoins and massive granite lintels for all openings. Aquilla Massey (who owned much of this tract in the early 19th century) carved out a 1/3-acre lot and sold it to Michael Whiteford for $150 on March 10, 1843. On November 18, 1843, Whiteford sold it for $700, suggesting the house was built that year. William Wynde, an Englishborn tailor, bought the place in 1878.

2127 Shuresville Road (HA-74), c. 1860

Two-story gable roof frame house, three bays wide x two deep, with attached 1 story leanto at southwest, on fieldstone foundation. Plain eaves, roof overhangs gable ends slightly. Off- center interior 18" square brick chimney. NOTE: The "James Nelson" listed as living here on the 1878 Martinet Map was actually the Baltimore architect J[ames] Crawford Neilson. He lived at Priest Ford near Darlington and had bought this lot for $600 in 1858 "for the use and benefit of his son, Charles Neilson".[7] Rental property (one assumes), it stayed in the family until 1905.

2125 Shuresville Road (HA-1686), c. 1870

Two-story, frame, cross gable house, 5 bays wide x two deep, with kitchen ell, and one-story front porch. One interior end chimney. First story windows are floor-ceiling 6/6; center bay entrance has 6-light transom and sidelights. Round arch window in cross gable; fish scale shingles in patterned slate roof; large frame barn on back of lot. Property (44,550 sq. ft.) sold to Joshua Gorrell in 1866 for $300. Gorrell "and his son, the late [1950] Edward Gorrell, were both skilled mechanics and they conducted Gorrell's Shop at the eastern edge of the village. Many of the farm wagons they built are still in use....The late

[7]Deed WG 10/259, dated November 11, 1858.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.6

Mr. Joshua Gorrell was once presented a cane at the old Darlington Town Hall by his friends."[8] Gorrell actually was a blacksmith: "Joshua Gorrell and his son, Ned, with their two-story building, where they did everything from shoeing horses to making beautiful farm wagons".[9] The shop was across the road (See HA-83, 2130 Shuresville Road, below).

2129 Shuresville Road (HA-75), c. 1855 (altered);
Two-story frame house, three bays wide with attached two-story shop. One story porch at se. Brick chimney with corbelled cap. Otto Monsees bought this small corner lot in 1857 from James Baldwin. The metes and bounds description begins "at the corner east of the house on the edge of the road leading from Darlington to Stafford...."[10] Baldwin had bought the unimproved lot in 1850. Monsees (also sp. Monsey) was a German shoemaker.

2201 Shuresville Road, c. 1920.
Small 1½-story stucco cottage.

NOW, BACK AT THE Y INTERSECTION, MOVING SOUTHERLY ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF THE ROAD:

2102 Shuresville Road (HA-81), very early 19th century
Two-story, coursed rubble stone building, 5 bays wide by two deep with gable roof and two pedimented dormers. One interior end chimney with brick cap, centrally located entrance in northwest gable end, and entrance in southeastern bay, both sheltered by hipped roof porticoes. 6/6 windows contain much bubble glass. Story and a half frame ell on high stone foundation at northeast. Also on grounds is 1-1/2-story stone outbuilding (doubled in size by frame section at southwest) and one-story, frame barn.

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[8]Fred C. Jones, The Village of Darlington, (privately printed, 1947), pp. 30 - 31.

[9]Harry Webb Farrington, Kilts to Togs, (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1930), pp. 121-122.

[10]Deed ALJ 9/305, dated December 21, 1857.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.7

While this large stone building is not indicated on the 1858 map, this is probably an oversight. An interior examination revealed reused lumber (from an unknown source) in the basement. Hewn material from a post and beam structure was cut up into regularly sized floor joists, and then whitewashed. Numerous mortises with cut-off tenons still in place were observed. The attic has vertical, mechanically sawn rafters, half lapped and pegged at the ridge, with lapped and pegged collar beams. Each truss is numbered, but the numbers do not run consecutively, suggesting reconstruction. There are large floorboards in the attic, up to 16" wide attached to sawn joists. The lathing is riven, attached with cut nails. In plan, the north section of this building apparently housed a business, separate from the living quarters and kitchen ell to the south.

It had been the property of the prominent landowner Thomas Stump, who died in 1859. His estate inventory (dated 2/23/59) includes three slaves, several lots of metalware, and this house with the following rooms: "Dining Room, Room over the Dining Room, Middle Room, Room over Middle Room, Hall, Parlor, Parlor Chamber, Garrett, and Porch Room". Stump's widow, Ann, sold the property (including then 180 acres) in 1864 for $9,010. The Whitelock family acquired the building and a much-reduced 11-acre lot ("the same lot where stands the stone house dwelling") in 1877 and owned it until 1913. One Whitelock brother died in 1881 and his estate sale noted the Whitelocks "were partners carrying on a mercantile business at Darlington...under the name F. M. Whitelock & Co".

2106 Shuresville Road, c. 1970
One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, gable roof, frame ranch home. Non-contributing.

Darlington Pharmacy, c. 1975
One-story brick commercial structure; front largely given over to plate glass windows. Non-contributing.

Darlington United Methodist Church (HA-24), 1852
One-story frame church, three bays long by three wide on stone foundation (with vent slits). Gable roof is covered with slate. NW & southeast walls have three 12/12 windows with louvered shutters, southwest facade has centrally placed 3-level stepped bell tower flanked by 8/8 windows to light gallery, and 12/12 windows. SW gable end is pedimented, and finished with flush board siding. Balance of structure sheathed in 5" bevel siding. Access to interior through entrance in bell tower is via

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.8

large cut granite steps and landing; modern addition to SE, built to replace 1832 log church; attractive cast iron fence with decorative finials across front of lot.

2120 Shuresville Road (HA-69); 3rd quarter 19th century

Two-story frame "I" house with ell, and slate gable roof. Sheathed in bevel siding. Two interior brick chimneys. Center entrance has single 3-light transom with later center bay porch; 6/6 windows throughout; four outbuildings, including an elaborate one-story, board-and-batten gable-roofed poultry house on rear of lot. Acre and a half lot (and house?) bought by Dr. William Stump Forwood in 1877 for $2500. Dr. Forwood (M.D., University of Pennsylavnia, 1854) was a prominent amateur historian, prolific writer, and first president (1885-1892) of the Historical Society of Harford County. The house stayed in the family until 1951. Fields to rear of the building are continuously farmed.

2130 Shuresville Road (HA-84); 3rd quarter 19th century

Two-story frame structure with H-plan, including a 4-bay center section with perpendicular two-story gable roof end blocks, each three bays wide. Stone foundation, one-story porch covers northern half only, plain trim, slate roofs, no chimneys visible. Blacksmith and artisan, Joshua Gorrell (see HA-1636, above) bought this 3/4 acre lot for $300 in 1866. "Blacksmith and Wheel-Wright Shops" are shown on this site in 1878 and it is known that Gorrell's shop was across the road from his house, which this building is. It stayed in the Gorrell family until 1926. It has been remodeled several times and is now an apartment building.

2116 Shuresville road (HA-1688); c. 1875

This residence is set back from the road about 1/5 mile, and faces southeast. It is a two-story frame, cross gable structure set on a high cut stone foundation, 5 bays wide with a two-story attached leanto at the northeast end. There are two gabled dormers, a slate roof, and interior end chimneys with corbelled caps. The one-story porch has ornate sawn brackets; the overhang of the roof is also bracketed. There is a large, three-bay, two-story board-and-batten barn on the premises. Dr. Sappington, a popular physician, bought this 52-acre farm in 1870 for $3560, and his house - this house - is shown on the 1878 Martinet Map. Sappington died in 1905 and his heirs sold the place in 1908. Fields to rear of the building are continuously farmed.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.9

2202 Shuresville Road, c. 1950
Three-bay, aluminum-sided, gable-roofed, one-story ranch house. Non-contributing.

2204 Shuresville Road, c. 1955, Presbyterian Manse
Four-bay (with garage, brick, gable-roofed, one-story ranch house. Manse for Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church. Non-contributing.

2206 Shuresville Road, c. 1945
One-story, stuccoed, neo-Spanish villa. Non-contributing.

2300 Shuresville Road, c. 1970
Stone, four-bay split-level house. Non-contributing.

Darlington Cemetery and Sanctuary (HA-82); 1881; 1885
Dr. William Stump Forwood (see HA-69 above) wrote the official "Report of the Secretary of Darlington Cemetery Company to the Annual Meeting of Stockholders" on January four, 1886, 5 years after the Cemetery was founded and 1 year after the Sanctuary was built. Dr. Forwood noted:

> The most prominent object that adorns the Cemetery, and shows to the eye for miles around, in almost every direction, is the Sanctuary, completed in the past autumn. It is a beautiful building: it is a work of art, and an ornament to the grounds, which will stand as a monument to the good taste and skill of the Architect and the supervisor, Mr. D. F. Shure, the President of the Board to whom belongs all the honor for the conception and execution of the designs of the Sanctuary. It will bear inspection in every detail, "from turret to foundation stone"; for, to every part of the work, the masonry, the carpenter work, plastering, painting, &c., -- the closest and most scrupulous personal attention was constantly given by our President. Considering the location of the building, its necessarily restricted size to the circumscribed space allotted to it, we believe that the Sanctuary will afford full satisfaction to a large majority of those who are interested in the cemetery.[11]

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[11] W. Stump Forwood, "Report of the Secretary of Darlington Cemetary Company to the Annual Meeting of Stockholders", January
(Footnote Continued)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.10

The "Darlington Cemetery Company of Harford County" was established on November 18, 1881. A stock company was formed with 50 shares at a par value of $10 each, and a committee was organized to select a suitable site. This they found on a grassy knoll overlooking the village, across a still-farmed meadow. (The meadow has always been associated with Village activities; from 1870-1905, for example, it was owned by Dr. Sappington, see HA-1688 above.) They bought the 3-acre tract for $750 on March 5, 1883. From the beginning, the cemetery has been open to all regardless of race, creed, or color, and has played (and continues to play) a key role in the life of the community. The original iron gateway (constructed by W. Gorrell, blacksmith, see HA-1686, above), hangs from locally quarried granite posts and is still in place on Shuresville Road.

According to the Company's minutes, which were recorded in great detail (hand-written in a still-used folio book), lengthy and often animated discussions were conducted about the business of the cemetery, always, however, with a spirit of good faith and great regard for the future. Hours of planning and work went into the problems of fencing, planting trees and shrubbery, road building (of granulated flint and oyster shells), hitching posts, seeding, mowing, marking off and selling lots, and erection of the Sanctuary.

Regarding the Sanctuary, the record books show that it was originally conceived as having its present octagonal in shape. Polygonal forms were popular in the Darlington area for, in addition to this building, there are two large polygonal structures nearby: the octagonal Wildfell, just north of the Village (HA-2; National Register) and the hexagonal Prospect School (HA-532 and recorded by HABS) just to the south near the Silver Houses Historic District. Architect James Wollon has written that "a possible inspiration for the Sanctuary's octagonal shape was the octagonal Chapel of Baltimore's Greenmount Cemetery, its focal point. Greenmount was the most prominent cemetery in the region and it may well have inspired this comparable feature at the Darlington Cemetery. Consciously or unconsciously, the Sanctuary may have followed the typically octagonal shape of English cathedral chapter houses, structures erected in medieval

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(Footnote Continued)
4, 1886; pamphlet in files of the Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.11

times - mostly in the thirteenth century - as the meeting places of the Chapters, the governing bodies of the Cathedrals."[12]

In any event, the Sanctuary is a most decorative, frame, octagonal structure with a steep octagonal conical roof topped by a terra cotta chimney pot. Entrances are on two opposite sides, the other 6 sides have 1 large window each, all of similar design and detail, with decorative wood lintels.

OLD QUAKER ROAD

Proceeding due west from the intersection of this road and Shuresville Road, toward the 3-road intersection with Main Street (Route 161) and Trappe Church Road:

2233 Old Quaker Road, c. 1960
One-story, gable-roofed, brick ranch house. Non-contributing.

2231 Old Quaker Road, c. 1960
One-story, gable-roofed, brick ranch house. Non-contributing.

Orthodox Friends Meeting House (HA-1689); 1877
Two-story cut granite building covered by hipped roof with patterned slate roof (fish scale and rectangular shaped shingles). Fenestration is regular with pairs of 6/6 windows. North elevation has cross gable. Roof overhangs walls approximately 24", soffit of three", tongue-and-grove boards. On east and west wall are two-story gable roof stairway towers. There is a large brick chimney with a corbelled cap, somewhat suggestive of the Queen Anne style. The northwest corner has a datestone at first floor level, with 1877 inscribed in it. Pleasant, one-story, multi-gabled frame school house to rear; elongated 2/2 windows on all four sides.

This was the Orthodox Quaker Meeting house, organized here in 1828. The original orthodox building was constructed in 1829

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[12]James Thomas Wollon, Jr., AIA, "100th Anniversary of the Darlington Cemetary Company"; pamphlet in files of the Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.12

on a half-acre lot donated by Ephraim Hopkins, Sr.. In 1877, the meeting had 58 members and had outgrown the old building and a new meeting house was proposed. Dr. Carey Thomas of Baltimore headed the building committee; J. Crawford Neilson donated his services as architect. The Port Deposit granite structure measures 48'x27'; the cornerstone was laid June 9, 1877.

2211 Old Quaker Road, c. 1900
Two-story, frame, three-bay, cross-gable house, two bays wide; center hall plan; two interior chimneys towards center of house.

2214 Old Quaker road, c. 1900
Small-scale, one-story frame, two-bay, gable-roofed cottage.

2218 Old Quaker Road, C. 1955
Three-bay, one-story, brick ranch house. Non-contributing.

2220 Old Quaker Road, c. 1955
Three-bay, one-story, brick ranch house. Non-contributing.

2222 Old Quaker Road, c. 1950
Three-bay, one-story, frame cottage. Non-contributing.

2224 Old Quaker Road, c. 1955
Five-bay, one-story, brick ranch house. Non-contributing.

2228 Old Quaker Road, c. 1920
One-story, three-bay, stuccoed cottage.

TRAPPE CHURCH ROAD (Route 161)

Westacre, 2035 Trappe Church Road (HA-322); c. 1886
D. C. Wharton Smith (see HA-323, below) hired Walter Cope, FAIA (1860-1902) to design this excellent shingle-style house as a country seat for Smith's son, Courtauld W. Smith of Philadelphia. Westacre, located on the south edge of the Village, is one of about 10 structures in and around Darlington by Cope, most of which were designed as country seats for Philadelphians, many for the same (Smith) family, of which Cope was a relative. The first story of Westacre is laid in gray and beige Port Deposit granite rubble, roughly dressed; the second story is sheathed in wood shingles, terminated above the stone by a slight kick supported by a crown molding. The roof is slate, quarried at Cardiff in northern Harford County.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.13

The house is designed to be picturesque, with a studied assymetry, sheltered under sweeping hipped roofs pierced by tall, decorative brick chimneys. Viewed from the road, the house extends at an obtuse angle behind a semi-octagonal stair tower.

Westacre was also designed to take advantage of sweeping views of the Deer Creek Valley: on the garden front, broad one-story porches, with stone parapet walls to window-sill height, afford long views of the creek. The south end of the porch extends around the south end of the house in a broad semicircle.

The interior of this mansion is characterized by original, naturally finished paneling, stairwork, ceilings, chimney pieces, and other details, rendered in chestnut, pine, walnut, oak, and other native woods, in the mode of McKim, Mead & White's finest work. Principle rooms are large, and many have wide openings between them, designed for spatial effect, entertaining, and air.

Original outbuildings, undoubtedly designed by Cope also, include a shingled stable with a polygonal tower and cupola, a shingled ice house (with a cupola) and a shingled pump house.

Large specimen trees stand on the grounds of this country seat, and the grounds are laid out in the manner of the best informal landscape design of the period.

D. C. Wharton Smith bought this unimproved 10-acre tract for $500 on May 26, 1887[13] (deed ALJ59/18) and shortly thereafter commissioned Cope. Smith sold the tract outright to his son, Courtauld Wharton Smith, and daughter-in-law, Lena, ("land and residence property") for $1 on July 3, 1899.[14] The younger Smith sold it out of the family in 1905.[15]

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[13]Deed ALJ 59/18, dated May 26, 1887.

[14]Deed ALJ 96/309, dated July 3, 1899.

[15]See also "West Acre" in Mary C. Dean et al, 300 Years of Art and Architecture in Maryland, (College Park: 1984), p. 188.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.14

Winstone; 2100 Trappe Church Road (HA-323); 1885 (dated drawings)

Located right across Trappe Church Road from Westacre (see above), Winstone is another excellent Darlington house from the Philadelphia firm of Cope and Stewardson. This house (and its attendant outbuildings) serve to make a fine southern visual terminus for the Village.

The house is a perfect Queen Anne structure in its irregular massing and variety of window treatments, decorative trim, and exterior wall coverings. The main elevation faces south to enjoy a panoramic view of the Deer Creek Valley. A porte-cochere with stone arches dominates the facade; a polygonal bay-windowed dormer projects from the pitched roof of the porte-cochere. A projecting bay window on the ground floor is topped by a balustraded porch on the second floor. At the third floor level, two large projecting dormers jut out over the lower floors, supported in part by a large carved stone bracket at the southwest corner. The dormers have shingled faces and paired windows. Each dormer has different carved wood trim.

The west elevation has a screened porch extending across the entire facade and around the corner of the house onto the north elevation. An exterior stone and brick chimney is enclosed by the porch; French doors flank the chimney. Single windows are on the second floor and paired windows with paneled and balustraded trim are on the top floor.

The north (rear) elevation has the greatest variety of window styles and arrangement. The first floor has a bay window projecting onto the porch. A polygonal dormer similar to that on the south elevation projects from the roof on the third floor level. A second shed type dormer appears to be original, but the windows are probably modern replacements. At the northeast corner of the house is a one-story shingled wing containing the kitchen and service areas.

The east elevation has still more window styles on two gabled projections. A second exterior chimney rises from one projection. A third chimney is located near the center of the house.

Winstone's unified --by Queen Anne standards-- architectural design is enhanced by the repetition of some ornamental details on both the interior and exterior. A stylized sunburst motif of terra cotta tiles set into the brick chimneys is echoed in the carved floor frames of the first floor rooms. Moreover, the interior woodwork throughout the house shows a high level of

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.15

craftsmanship. The dining room has a high paneled waistcoat with a plate rail; the ceiling has an overlay wood grid of Jacobean-style strapwork. The living room ceiling also has strapwork surrounding a plain central panel. The main stair hall gives access to all the first floor rooms and has a large fireplace with a field of fleur-de-lys on the surround. The stair rises to a spacious landing; bookshelves along the wall lead to a reading nook backed by a series of casement windows.

The current (1986) owner of the house has the original working plans and detail sheets dated 1885. These sheets show that there have been few alterations.

Other buildings on this architecturally cogent estate include a stone guesthouse, of rectangular plan relieved by a variety of window treatments, including an elaborate oriel. North of the guesthouse is a square, shingled tower (which once supported a windmill); to the south is a shingled stable which has stone foundations and a turret echoing (in general terms) the gazebo porch of the guesthouse.

Daniel Clarke Wharton Smith, prominent Philadelphia businessman and doctor, built Winstone on land he bought in 1885. Smith originally used the estate as a summer residence but he later lived here year-round. He was obviously fond of the village, for he chose to be buried in the Darlington Cemetery (HA-83, above). (See also Significance.)

MAIN STREET (ROUTE 161)

Proceeding northeast along both sides of the road from the intersection of Trappe Church and Old Quaker Roads:

Grace Memorial Episcopal Church (HA-78); 1876

Darlington's only "published" building, this small early English Gothic Revival church was featured in the American Architect and Building News of August 24, 1876 (engraving, with plan, attached). The church's architect was Theophilus Parsons Chandler, Jr., FAIA (1845-1928), of Philadelphia.

Grace Church's buttressed stone walls are of Deer Creek greenish-gray soapstone, exposed inside as well as out. Carefully dressed and laid in a random rectangular ashlar pattern. The steep gabled roof is covered in slate from Cardiff in Harford County, each piece cut in a fish-scale shape. The structure is

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.16

without clerestorey and side aisles. The nave is 5 bays in length, the chancel, to the east, one long bay. A buttressed bell-cote tops the west gable. The principle entrance is through a south porch, in the English medieval tradition, located one bay east of the western-most bay. A semi-octagonal apsidal baptistry is located in the same bay on the north side, opposite the south porch. A small sacristy, with a hipped roof, broken by a 2-lancet window and door gables extends from the south side of the chancel. A tall, triple lancet window (the center lancet being taller than the flanking lancets) extends above the low eave line in a parapeted gable or dormer, almost suggestive of a transept. East and west gables terminate the nave and chancel roofs, with stone copings or parapets. All stone gables are topped by ornamental stone crosses.

In the early English manner, most windows are single, tall, narrow lancets. Three lancets, a taller one flanked by shorter ones, are above the altar in the east end, as well as in the tall south window previously described. The west window of the nave is a tall wide opening with plate tracery describing two lancets and a roundel. A single lancet is high in the east gable of the nave above the peak of the chancel roof. Opposite the tall south windows are a pair of lancets of the same dimension as the typical single lancet nave window, further emphasizing this bay.

All glazing is set directly in the stone wall, without frames; except for the chancel windows (replaced by Willet of Philadelphia in 1964), all original glass survives. It is said to be of English origin and consists of diamond or square panes in very soft colors, stenciled in several ornamental Christian-symbol patterns, with brightly-colored stained glass borders and symbolic patterns in the heads. A few memorial windows have representations of Christ, the Blessed Virgin Mary and other Saints in panels, with the typical quarrels above and/or below. The tall south windows are, by far, the most striking: a heroic St. Paul is in the center lancet; surrounding glass, and glass of the flanking lancets are more exuberant versions and shapes of the typical quarrels.

A shaft of green marble, also quarried at Cardiff, Harford County, supports tracery at the baptistry arch. Its delicately carved cap is highly foliated. The font is of white marble.

Arch-braced roof trusses, suggestive of simplified, unadorned hammer-beam trusses, spring from the stone walls on

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.17

carved stone brackets supported by angelic heads or foliated carving.

The altar, pulpit, and other chancel furniture, are typical late 19th century designs, rendered in local black walnut. The lectern is brass. Ornamental wrought iron posts and scrolls support the walnut communion rail; wrought iron candle sconces of similar design are mounted on the chancel walls, which, unlike the nave rails, are sheathed in vertical, quarter-sawn, beaded, tongue and groove oak paneling. The east wall has an ornamental stenciled wainscot, now much faded and subdued in color.

All original pews survive, simply rendered in locally-cut oak. A modern wainscot of oak random-width flooring replaced one of material similar to the chancel paneling, c. 1960. (A 1910 article on the church in the Harford Democrat noted "There is no plaster about the structure at all...the chancel and the walls to the right of three feet being wainscoated in oak.")[16] Upper nave walls are of soapstone, like the exterior walls.

Merchant/philanthropist, D. C. Wharton Smith (see Winstone, HA-323, above), gave funds for the church and hired the architect; the structure was built as a memorial to Smith's father, Milton Smith, "who moved to Harford in 1850 and died in November, 1851".[17]

Grace Church Rectory (HA-78); 1885

The frame Rectory rests in a grove of oak trees about 50 yards to the north of Grace Church. Like Winstone and Westacre (see above), the Rectory was designed by Philadelphia architects, Cope& Stewardson. In fact, it was the firm's first commission (see Significance). Cruciform in plan and 2-1/2 stories in height, has many "advanced" features, such as an innovative, centrally placed hot-air furnace, running water fed from a tank in the 3rd floor and pumped by a hydraulic ram, hot water heated by the kitchen coal and wood stove, and gas lights. Woodwork is machine-made and is precise in execution and lavish in

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[16] The Harford Democrat, February 11, 1910, on file at the Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air.

[17] The Harford Democrat, February 11, 1910.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.18

ornamentation. The building is sheathed in horizontal weatherboards and is topped by a slate gable roof.

1011 Main Street (HA-77); c. 1866
Known (locally) as the Christopher Wilson House, this is a 2-1/2-story frame cross-gable structure, 5 bays wide, facing south directly toward Westacre, across a shady lawn and through a split rail fence and hedgerow. The 5-bay front has a one-story porch across it and a gable window in the attic. First story 4/6 windows are floor length; the double front doors have a 3-light transom and 3-light sidelights. There are two telescoping additions to the southwest and there is a 2-level stone smokehouse on the spacious grounds.

The house was built by John F. McJilton in 1866. He retired to his native Darlington after serving as President of the Baltimore City Council under Major Thomas Swann, and surveyor of the Port of Baltimore under Lincoln. His widow sold the place (still with 21 acres) to prosperous Darlington merchant Christopher Wilson in 1880; the house was sold out of the family in 1915.

1021 Main Street, c. 1910
Two-story, clapboard, cross-gable house; two-story, board-and-batten garage on lot.

1010 Main Street, c. 1910
Small-scale, frame, one-story three-bay shotgun cottage.

1012 Main Street, c. 1920
Clipped-gable, 1½ story frame cottage; three bays wide.

1014 Main Street, c. 1920
Small, 1½-story interpretation of American-four-square. Several modern (non-contributing) outbuildings to rear.

1002 Main Street, c. 1975
One-story, yellow-brick ranch house with aluminum house-trailer to rear of lot. Non-contributing.

1024 Main Street, c. 1890
Large, 2½ story, multi-gabled Victorian house; one-story decorative porch across main facade; recently painted "period" shades of brown.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.19

1026 Main Street, c. 1910
Frame, American-four-square, 2½ stories tall; decorative elliptical window in front attic dormer.

1028 Main Street, c. 1950
Three-bay, one-story, frame ranch house. Non-contributing.

1030 Main Street, c. 1950
Three-bay (with garage), one-story, frame ranch house. Non-contributing.

1027 Main Street, c. 1910
Frame, 1½-story, gable-roofed bungalow.

1034 Main Street (HA-21) (HABS MD.13-DARL-1); c. 1810 (?)
Known as the Dr. Kirk House (for the father and son physicians who lived and practiced medicine here from the late 1890s until 1968) this is one of the oldest structures in the Village, indeed in this part of the County. It is a large, two 1/2 story, 5 bay stone house, three bays deep, with a two-story, 4-bay rear wing at right angles to the main house. Flush end chimneys of brick rise at each gable end. The gable roof is covered with slate. The stone walls are of a warm mixture of beige and gray, geologically related to Port Deposit granite, quarried locally; the slate was quarried at Cardiff in northern Harford County.

The center bay of the main house is the principle entrance. Typical windows have Port Deposit granite lintels, 6/6 sash, and shutter hardware.

A small porch shades the principle entrance and a shed roofed porch of early, possibly original, date extends across the right (north) end, sheltering a secondary entrance, as though intended for office use. A recessed bay in the north wall of the rear ell wing provides an interesting second story gallery looking into the courtyard formed by the house and a detached two- story stone meathouse. There is also a large stone and frame barn.

Much original interior work remains, and is, like the exterior, "typical of early 19th century traditional

See Continuation Sheet No. 20

architecture, with only a suggestion of the style changes of the early Republic".[18]

This house is located at the principle street intersection of Darlington and is surrounded by ample lawns and specimen trees including three massive hollies.

The home is called "Post Office and Western Union Telegraph Office" on the 1878 Martinet Map. It also appears on the 1858 map of the Village. Reference to a stone dwelling house on this lot appears in deeds as far back as 1812; in 1878 W. H. H. Whiteford bought the property; he was listed as the Village's undertaker and telegraph operator in the 1896 Maryland State Gazette.[19]

RICHMOND AVENUE / SCHOOL STREET

2204 School Street, C. 1960
One-story, aluminum-siding sheathed ranch house. Non-contributing.

2205 School Street, c. 1910
Frame cottage, 1½ stories tall, with gable roof.

2215 School Street, c. 1980
One-story, brick ranch house. Non-contributing.

2213 School Street. Under construction.
Work in progress on one-story brick ranch house. Non-contributing.

2211 School Street, c. 1980
One-story brick ranch house. Non-contributing.

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[18] James Thomas Wollon, Jr., AIA, report on the Dr. Kirk House; Harford County Department of Planning and Zoning, Bel Air.

[19] 1896 Maryland State Gazette, pp. 485-486.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.21

MAIN STREET (also known as Route 161) - Proceeding northerly along the east side of the street, from its intersection with Shuresville Road:

1101 Main Street, 3rd Quarter 19th Century
Altered two-story frame building with a gable end plan, two bays wide x three bays deep on rubblestone foundation; 2/2 sash; centrally located fieldstone chimney.

1103 Main Street; Mid-19th century
Same configuration as 1101, only three bays wide at gable end. Isaac Ely bought two lots here in 1824 & 1846; the latter deed refers to "house and tenement thereon" and the price for the property was the then-high sum of $1000. (The earlier deed was from John W. Crawford, ancestor of architect J. Crawford Neilson.) Issac Ely, shopkeeper, died in 1849 (see significance) and his estate inventory shows him to have been a purveyor of every describable sort of merchandise from whips to whiskey to "1 doz. spelling books", from cloth ("76 yds. fancy cassimere") to "5 Base fiddle strings". His son, Joseph R. Ely, took over the property (he is shown as owning the place on the 1878 Martinet Map) and ran the business until he came into financial difficulty in 1892. (See also HA-80, above.)

1105 Main Street (HA-1690); 3rd quarter 19th century
Little altered since c. 1900, this is a tall two-story frame gable end plan building, four bays deep. Characterized by a two-story gallery with scrolls and bracketed eaves. One-story storefront windows have slender colonette type muntins, and flank a central doorway. Building has been extended to south by a one-story, frame, 2-bay shop addition with a false front, and elaborate Italianate cornice; this shop's windows flanking a center entrance also have colonettes between panes of glass, and wooden panels beneath, and are surmounted by a multi-panel stained glass window in the Queen Anne style. The entire complex is sheathed in German siding.

1107 Main Street; c. 1875 (alteredc. 1925)
A modern rockface concrete surface covers a frame, two-story building that appears on site in 1878 as Blacksmith Shop; it is still recalled as "The Blacksmith Shop" by natives.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.22

1111 Main Street; c. 1880; c. 1900
Two-story frame building with hipped metal roof, built in two stages. Earlier portion is three bays to south (three bays x four bays deep), regular fenestration with 6/6 windows. One story porch with turned porch posts, and sawtooth gable end finish. Building has exposed rafter ends, asymmetrically located interior chimney, and evidence of large roof lantern or widow's walk.

United States Post Office, c. 1970
One-story, three-bay brick box. Non-contributing.

Darlington Fire Company, c. 1970
Deep, four-bay, one-story ashlar and brick structure. Non-contributing.

1125 Main Street (HA-1693); c. 1865
Two-story frame house with cross gable plan, front gable contains a Palladian window, and is flanked by gabled dormers. Ell also contains dormers. One- story hipped roof porch at west elevation. Three small outbuildings and large, early 20th century gambrel roof barn with German siding are on grounds. Annie Wilson and Sarah Jane Ferguson bought the 11½-acre tract in 1860 for $500; Mrs. Wilson bought out Miss Ferguson's half-interest for $1000 in 1868, and is shown living here on the 1878 map; she sold the house and 11 acres in 1898 for $2475. Fields and orchards behind this house (as well as behind 1149 Main Street) add to visual character of village and have long been associated with important apple-growing business.

1139 Main Street (HA-1694); before 1852
Two-story frame "I" house with ell and slate roof. Entrance is off-center; fenestration is asymmetrical; 18" interior end brick chimney. One-story hipped roof porch has sawn brackets. Most distinguishing feature is sawn gable end decoration attached to rakeboards. Title easily traced and deeds often mention house: Joseph R. Hopkins is shown here in the 1878 map; an 1891 deed (after Hopkins died) refers to "land where Joseph Hopkins then resided"; Hopking bought the house in 1864 but was already living there for the deed notes "where the said Joseph R. Hopkins now resides"; Hopkins bought the place from Thomas Prigg, whose wife had inherited it from her father, William Ely, in 1852: "being House and Lott in the Village of Darlington".

1143 Main Street (HA-67); before 1850
Two-story frame cross gable with kitchen ell. Slate covered roof, and one-story hipped roof porch shelters a central

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.23

entrance. No chimneys show on main block. Shown on 1858 and 1878 maps ("C.W. Hopkins") of Darlington. Charles W. Hopkins bought this house and two acres in 1855 ("a certain home and lot in the Village of Darlington on the road from the Meeting House")[20] from Augustus Boyd. Boyd's deed (1853) from Caleb Emley, has the identical description as does Emley's in 1850 ("a certain house and lot in the Village of Darlington on the road from the Friends Meeting House").

1145 Main Street (HA-19); c. 1790 (?); c. 1870

One-and-one-half-story log building with two periods of construction, clad in shingles, with catslide roof at rear and one central gabled dormer in front. Five bays wide with entrances in north bay and off-center south bay; all sheltered by 1-story shed roof porch; two rooms per floor in main section; each has own corner staircase. Small stable to rear, with hewn mortise and tenon lumber, said to be salvaged from older barn. Shown on 1878 map as "wheelwright shop". H. C. Whiteford bought the building and lot in 1875 for the high figure of $2000, and the description marks it "bordering the land of C. W. Hopkins" (see HA-67). Locally said to be both the oldest home in town and an early stagecoach stop; served as dentist office in early 20th century.

1149 Main Street (HA-1696); late 19th century

Two-story frame cross gable house, with floor to ceiling 2/2 windows in first floor front, and Italinate (round arch) entrance doors. One-story shed roof porch has notable wood decoration. Not on 1878 map.

1201 Main Street (HA-1697); late 19th century

Two-story frame cross gable house, three bays wide with side hall plan. Constructed in 2-3 stages. Round arch 2/2 window in cross gable; one-story porch with turned wooden posts and sawn wood brackets. Not on 1878 map.

1203 Main Street (HA-67); c.1900

One-story frame shotgun house. Side hall entrance, and centrally located chimney. First floor windows are floor to ceiling 2/2, and there is a one-story shed roof porch with turned posts and sawn wooden brackets. The west elevation contains two

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[20]Deed ALJ 6/248, dated April 24, 1855.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.24

round arch windows in the gable end -- picturesque elements on a relatively plain house.

Corner of Main Street (MD 161) and Castleton Road (HA-20); C.1860

Large, two-story, frame, gable roof, L-plan house with double gallery in intersection of L, oriented southerly toward street. There is an interior end chimney in the south gable end. One-story, board-and-batten barn/garage towards east edge of lot. The northern part of Darlington was part of a 100-acre tract called "White Hall", owned by the Worthington and Ely families until acquired by the Masseys. James Massey owned the tract in 1878 and his family began subdividing the farm in the late 19th century, continuously diminishing their holdings until Mary Massey (James's widow) sold this house and 1.175 acres in 1934.

Castleton Road, c. 1880

Two-section, frame, mini "telescope house". Both sections two bays wide with gable roofs. One-story frame barn to north-east of house.

MAIN STREET Proceeding southerly along the west side of the street, from its intersection with Castleton Road:

Deer Creek Friends Meeting House (National Register) (HA-12); 1784, 1888

The Deer Creek Friends Meeting House is a one-story fieldstone structure 6 bays long on the south, four bays on the north, and three bays wide. It has a gable roof covered with slate shingles. The building was constructed in 1784 to replace a building of 1737, and was renovated in 1888. A one-story, frame addition containing kitchen and bathrooms was built on the west end in the mid 20th century.

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

The east end has a double door flanked by two windows; these are identical to the doors and windows on the south facade.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.25

Above the door lintel is a datestone which reads: Founded 1737; Rebuilt 1784; Restored by Hugh J. Jewett 1888.

The north facade has four small 2/2 windows, set high in the wall. They are spaced two in the center and 1 at each end so that on the interior they are situated at opposite ends of the rear wall of the twin rooms.

The interior of the meeting house is divided into two spaces by an original paneled partition. The rooms, the east for men and the west for women, are connected by a double door in the center of the partition. The latch to this door is held in place with rose head nails. The benches on each side are also original to the 1784 structure. There are two risers containing the elders' benches facing the congregation in each room. Most of these benches are fixed.

Also on the property is a 5-stall horse shed which the Meeting House's National Register form dates to the 18th century. The stalls are formed by heavy hand-hewn beams which also support the roof. The rafters are round logs. The walls are sheathed with wide vertical planks, and the shed has a new shingle roof. The open side faces east into the yard in front of the meeting house. A cemetery is located to the north of (behind) the meeting house. The earliest marker is a slate one for Sarah Ely, 1775; burials in the cemetery ended in 1930.

1208 Main Street, c. 1900 (altered)
Two-story, three-bay-by-two, gable roof house with one-story porch across front.

1206 Main Street, c. 1900
Three-bay, two-story, cross-gable, frame house: two interior end chimneys; one-story porch across front of house and decorative picket fence across front of lot.

1148 Main Street, c. 1955
One-story, brick ranch house. Non-contributing.

1146 Main Street, c. 1960
One-story, mock-stone ranch house. Non-contributing.

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, c. 1975
One-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, brick structure. Non-contributing.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.26

1138 Main Street, c. 1950
Two-sectioned, frame Cape Cod house. Non-contributing.

1136 Main Street, c. 1955
Frame and brick, 1½-story ranch house with prominent picture window. Non-contributing.

1134 Main Street, Darlington Library, c. 1920
Two-story, ashlar/concrete, two-bay-by-three, gable-roofed library; two one-story, gable-roofed period cottages on grounds with modern (non-contributing) garage.

1132 Main Street (HA-1595); 2nd quarter 19th century
A 1-1/2-story gable roof log building, three bays wide with an asymmetrical entrance and one-story shed roof porch on the east, a large stone chimney on the north, and an early kitchen lean-to to the west. Altered by large dormers on the east and west. Hall and parlor plan; parlor retains its huge interior stone fireplace which still has its original (?) wrought iron crane. Original hardware on doors; beaded chair rail; single large room on second floor. Samuel Harper (shown as having "a house and shop" here on the 1878 Martinet Map) was a prominent Darlington blacksmith and one may assume the elaborate wrought iron hardware, still in place was made by him. He married in 1833 and died in 1879, leaving his widow, Hannah, as his sole heir. Hannah died in 1881 leaving this property ("the land and houses in the Village of Darlington where I now reside")[21] to their son, William, and daughter, Sarah. The buildings -- i.e., the house and the shop -- passed out of the Harper family in 1924 and 1929, respectively.

1130 Main Street (HA-1586); mid 19th century; c. 1900
A two-story gable roof residence, with an L-plan, three bays wide by two deep. There is a one-story shed roof porch on the east, sheltering a center entrance. Chimneys rise from the rear of the kitchen wing at the west, and on the north elevation. Interior examination has shown this to be a post-and-beam structure with at least two periods of construction. Much original trim (baseboards, chairrails, etc.) ranges in time from mid 19th century to early 20th century. The kitchen still has the

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[21]Harford County probate records, Will WSR 10/271, probated March 5, 1881.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.27

original cooking fireplace, complete with forged crane. (See also HA-1595.)

1122 Main Street (HA-1691); C. 1870

A two-story frame residence with a gable roof, three bays wide by two deep, sheathed in German siding. The roof rakes are finished with plain brackets, and there is a plain single story porch on a raised base. There is a one-story kitchen lean-to at the west, and a one-story swell was added at the north end. Windows are 6/6 throughout. Indicated on 1878 map as being owned by John Dollman; interestingly, Dollman mortgaged the property (valued at $1300) to the locally famous Jacob Tome of Port Deposit in 1894.

1118 Main Street, early 20th Century, "Central Garage"

This wonderful concrete block and stone garage and general store has been owned and operated by the Scarborough family since C. Clinton Scarborough bought three tracts here in 1916, 1921, and 1933. This garage still services the Villager's cars and the store (the south half of the building) still sells a variety of canned and packaged foodstuffs, vegetable plants, and other necessary items.

1114 Main Street (HA-1255), c.1918

An early 20th century home constructed in an essentially 19th century style, this 2½-story structure, with its broad proportions, mansard roof, and shed roof dormers, is strong testimony to the conservative upper-middle class taste in rural Darlington 70-80 years ago. The house was built by J. Fletcher Hopkins on three small tracts he assembled in 1906, 1907, and 1916. The house replaced a c.1880 house that burned. Large frame barn on rear of lot.

1112 Main Street (HA-1253), c. 1883

A. Finney Galbreath bought this 2-acre lot for $278 in 1883 and then built this L-plan cross gable house, enlivening it with numerous ornate Queen Anne features. It has an open plan with a 3-story stair hall. Galbreath taught the Village youth at the Darlington Academy (HA-72. see above) for 42 years. It stayed in the Galbreath family until 1949. Large board-and-batten barn/garage to south side of lot.

1110 Main Street (HA-1256), c. 1884

This frame, 2½-story, cross gable house, with its shingle patterns, projecting bays, colored glass, and asymmetrical massing still maintains much in common stylistically with its

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.28

companion vernacular buildings from the third quarter of the 19th century. George Whitelock bought the unimproved acre lot in 1883 and built the house; his widow sold the property in 1943. Whitelock opened a general store in Darlington in 1876[22] (1896 Maryland State Gazette, pp. 485-6; Jones, p.23). The store is said to have "a full and complete line of dry goods, groceries, etc."[23]

1108 Main Street; c. 1920
This is an early 20th century two-story duplex brick house.

1106-1104 Main Street (HA-85); c.1925
This early 20th century shed roof commercial structure, covered with white stucco, was put up when the nearby Conowingo Dam was built; is originally housed stores and a movie theater. Known locally as the Mick Building.

1102 Main Street; early 20th century
A two-story frame gable roof residence, with an L-plan, three bays wide by two bays deep; later additions.

1100 Main Street; early 20th century
Same as 1102, except only 1 bay deep; an "I" house; south end has interior chimney. Structure has been altered.

Intrusions in Darlington's historic fabric are very few and fairly unobtrusive; they consist of the usual and expected: a fairly new Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company building at 1144 Main Street and a new brick-box post office at 1113 Main Street. In addition, there is another category which must be discussed: noncontributing structures which are not visually offensive and, indeed, which may be valued by another generation. They generally date to the post-World War II era and suggest a vernacular architectural continuum in the Village. These buildings--cited above in the inventory--are clustered along the northern stretch

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[22]1896 Maryland State Gazette, pp. 485-486; see also Jones, Darlington, p. 23.

[23]Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties, (New York: Chapman Publishing Company, 1897), pp. 521-522.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.29

of Main Street near the Deer Creek Friends Meeting House along Shuresville Road as it bends northward from the Village towards the Cemetery, and along Old Quaker Road, directly across from the Orthodox Friends Meeting House.

8. Significance

HA-1746

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	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social	
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ humanitarian	
X 1800–1899	X commerce	___ exploration settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater	
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics government	___ transportation	
		___ invention		___ other (specify)	

Specific dates circa 1800-1936 **Builder Architect** many, see History and Support

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A, C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Darlington Historic District is significant historically for its role as a regional market center in northeastern Harford County, particularly from the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. Architecturally, the district acquires significance from the wealthy commercial, residential, and religious buildings in a variety of period styles and forms. Of particular note are buildings designed by the nationally prominent architects Theophilus P. Chandler, Walter Cope, and John and Emlyn Stewardson which present a sophisticated element to the architectural heritage of the village not commonly found in rural Maryland. Apart from several new houses scattered throughout the district, the Darlington Historic District exhibits a strong sense of historic integrity and continuity.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

The Village's history breaks into four distinct periods. The first was marked by the initial settlement of the region, the founding of the first industries such as saw, and gristmills, and ends c. 1830 with the establishment of Darlington as northeastern Harford County's permanent trading center. In the second phase, Darlington grew from a simple trading post into a real village characterized by a variety of shops and services and churches housed in vernacular structures; the village's economy was still locally oriented and quietly prospered with the

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.1

increasingly rich farmsteads, mills, and fisheries developed in the area. The third phase began about 1880 when Darlington's quiet charm attracted cosmopolitan industralists and merchants who moved to the Village, initially using it as a retreat for weekends or summers, later living there year-around; these affluent, worldly men brought the Village wealth derived from Philadelphia and Baltimore and high-style architecture derived from the same sophisticated sources. This was probably culminated in the 1930s when an account of Darlington was published by the MacMillan Company (Kilts to Togs by Harry Webb Farrington, 1930) and when John B. Hamme of York Pennsylvania came to town and designed the art-deco Darlington Elementary School. The last phase in the Village began then and continues to the present.

I. INITIAL SETTLEMENT (Up to c. 1830)

The land that became the village of Darlington is part of two patents, Phillips' Purchase (2,000 acres for John Phillips in 1683) and Arabia Petrea (4,735 acres for Dr. Charles Carroll in 1721). The former tract was acquired by Thomas Tench, who died in 1708, leaving it to his grandson, Nathan Rigbie. (Rigbie's son, Col. James Rigbie, built the Rigbie House (HA-4)--National Register--less than a mile north of the village.) Settlement was slow but by 1734 enough pioneer Quaker families had drifted into the fertile land north of Deer Creek to warrant the founding of the Deer Creek Friends Meeting and on September 9, 1737, Rigbie sold the Meeting three½ acres (for £28) to build a Meeting House. (The present Meeting House, HA-12, within the Darlington Historic District, is individually listed in the National Register; it dates to 1784.)

But the area remained basically rural, with an economy based on farming, on milling along Deer Creek ("several woolen mills...at least one fulling mill...at least two bone mills...and at least one talc mine")[24]. Still "even as late as 1799, Hardercoeur's map shows the Rigbie, Worthington, Stump, Coale, and Hopkins families as the only settlers....The ridge on which Darlington and Berkley stand was covered with enormous oaks, one

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[24]Remarks by the Rev. George Scriven, "History of Darlington", oral history tape on file at the Harford County Library, Bel Air.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.2

grove blending into the next, with column-like walnuts growing on sunny bottom lands....After 1800 the real settlement began."[25]

The great Susquehanna River courses southerly towards the Bay just two miles east of Darlington and the fishing industry began to boom in that river in the early 19th century: "Between 1820 and 1830...the fishing industry was at its height....An old Darlington resident told me that he counted at one time one hundred and ten wagons blocking the road."[26] In addition, construction of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal began in 1836, and operations were under way by 1839.

The resulting increase in traffic--fishermen, drovers, canal workers, and stevedors--created the need for a local commercial and market center: merchants began to open up shops in the land around the old Friends Meeting House and the village of Darlington slowly became established.

By 1825 "there were several people mentioned as living in Darlington, one of whom was John F. McJilton, who operated a store with drygoods and groceries. He also ran a bi-monthly wagon to Baltimore."[27] (See also HA-77 in the Description.) Although the origin of the name "Darlington" is unclear, it is clear that the 1820s saw a post office with that name established here, for a letter from Otho Scott of March 15, 1828 (on file at the Historical Society of Harford County) partially deals with who should be postmaster "in Darlington." The issue was resolved when McJilton won the appointment. (McJilton, born in Darlington in 1805, had an illustrious career: he moved to Baltimore in 1856 and served as President of the City Council under Mayor Thomas Swann; Lincoln later appointed him Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore. But, as seemed to be the case with most Darlingtonians, his truest affections were for that village

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[25]Remarks by Samuel Mason, Jr., on the "200th Anniversary of the Darlington Community," dated October 20, 1937; typescript of file at the Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air.

[26]Mason remarks.

[27]Scriven tape.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.3

because "in 1866 he returned to his native town and built the residence now [1905] owned by Mr. Christopher Wilson [HA-77]."[28]

In addition, records show "a tailor business in Darlington in 1826 and the Orthodox Friends Meeting House [HA-1689] got started in 1828."[29] The first Orthodox Meeting House was erected in the following year, but the current structure--on the same half-acre lot--dates to 1877 and was built to the specifications of the great Baltimore architect, J. Crawford Neilson; chairman of the building committee was Dr. Carey Thomas, whose importance to late 19th-century Quakerism is hard to over state. Funds for the 1877 meeting house largely came from Thomas King, who lived nearby at his estate, Kenton. King was one of Darlington's two great Victorian benefactors, the other being D.C. Wharton Smith; see Grace Memorial Church, HA-78; 2035 Trappe Church Road, HA-322; 2100 Trappe Church Road, HA-323. Kenton is two miles from the village, but Smith's generosity affected many Darlington endeavors: in addition to supporting the Orthodox Meeting, King contributed heavily to the Darlington Cemetery and to Grace Memorial Episcopal Church; for both of these, see below. In addition, in his will, King left $5,000 to establish 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 Darlington area.

From its earliest days, Darlington seems to have been an amicably heterogeneous hamlet. The early settlers were Episcopalians; there were the two Quaker sects (the Orthodox and the Hicksite); McJilton was a Presbyterian. In addition, there were free blacks in town: several deeds for the now-called Dr. Kirk House (1034 Main Street, HA-21) refer to the "stone dwelling house on said lot" and were executed by Moses Harrison and Cupid Paca (also sp. Peaker), both described as "freemen of color." (See, e.g. HD2/420 dated May 12, 1818; HDX/55 dated September 13, 1813, HD13/33 dated February 8, 1830, and HD13/226 dated May 29, 1830.) This easy-going racial and ethnic and religious tolerance

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[28]A.P. Silver, "History of the Deer Creek Presbyterian Church," Baltimore: 1905; pamphlet on file at the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

[29]Scriven tape.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.4

will continue throughout Darlington's history. Merely note the Darlington Cemetery's 1881 charter which states specifically that the grounds are to be open to all "regardless of race, creed, or color".[30]

Except for the 1784 Deer Creek Friends Meeting House (HA-12), the earliest extant structures in Darlington are three stone buildings at the intersection of Shuresville Road and Main Street (Route 161). These structures were originally of mixed use (commercial and residential) as befits their site: Main Street was (and is) the main thoroughfare between the old meeting house and the farms and mills of Deer Creek, while Shuresville Road connected the embryonic village to the bustling Rock Run Mill, with the wharves at Lapidum on the Susquehanna, and with the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal.

Number 2101 Shuresville Road (HA-80), for instance, dates to the 1820s, when Aquila Massey is recorded as operating a tavern on the site (deed HD 12/226). Massey expanded his interests as the area grew, for subsequent off-conveyances (e.g., HD28/293 dated 1843) refer to the "Tavern, house, lot and stable" here. Massey sold "the tavern stand" and 1/2 acre to Isaac Ely on May 21, 1846, for $1,000 (HDG32/126) and Ely and his descendants prospered in Darlington. Isaac had "learned the wheelwright trade, and this he followed...in Darlington for many years" doubtless in the yard behind this building, beside the extant stone meathouse.[31] His son, Joseph, born in 1832, "for 10 years held a clerkship in a general store and during this time [1850-'60] he held the office of postmaster at Darlington". The 1858 Jennings and Herrick map of Darlington shows 2101 Shuresville Road and calls it "P.O."; the 1878 Martinet Map labels it "J.R. Ely". Other Ely-related structures in Darlington include their store building at 1103 Main Street and 1139 Main Street.

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[30]Clipping in the Thomas King file, Historical Society of Harford County.

[31]Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties, (New York: Chapman Publishing Company, 1897), pp. 317-318.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.4

Ely ran into financial difficulty in the 1890s, and his creditors sold "all those lots or parcels belonging to Joseph R. Ely" for $2060 on April 1, 1892 (WSF74/151), but then "Governor Brown appointed him Justice of the Peace in 1892 and in 1896 he was reappointed, holding the position at the present [1897] time."[32] The old tavern has retained its mixed uses throughout its history: it has always been partly residential while commerce has ranged from a gas station in the 1930s to the antique shop housed here today.

Across the road, 2102 Shuresville Road (HA-81) has had a similar history. Interior framing and other construction techniques (see Description) suggest an early 19th century date. At that time it was owned by Thomas Stump, of the prominent Stump family. His father, John C. Stump, Jr., built and operated Rock Run and Stafford mills, both near Darlington. The senior Stump was "said to have been one of the richest men in Maryland" and died in 1816, leaving "an estate of approximately $250,000."[33] In 1837 Thomas Stump was one of 9 men who met to organize the Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church (National Register, part of the Silver Houses Historic District). After his death, Thomas's Estate Inventory (dated February 23, 1859) included this house, citing the following rooms: Dining Room, Room Over the Dining Room, Middle Room, Room over the Middle Room, Parlor, Parlor Chamber, Garrett, and Porch Room. Furniture descriptions suggest residential use, but a vast amount of metalware (and the plan of the building) suggests that at least part of the structure may have been run as a shop, or at least for storage of goods.

Stump's widow, Ann, sold the property in 1864; in 1877 Robert M. Whitelock acquired the place ("the same lot on which stands the old dwelling house") and it remained in that family until 1913. The 1878 map labels the building "E.M. Whitelock & Co." but this was a typographical error for the mercantile Whitelock was named Franklin. He died in 1881 and his Estate Inventory (dated February 26 of that year) notes that "until the time of his death" he was a partner "carrying on a mercantile

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[32] Portrait and Biographical, p. 318.

[33] C. Milton Wright, Our Harford Heritage, (Bel Air: privately printed, 1967), p. 175.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.6

business at Darlington". It was evidently a general mercantile business for the Inventory includes $902.78 worth of items ranging from "1 lot drugs and patent medicine" to "81 lbs. coffee" to "37 pairs men's shoes" to "291 yds. cotton flannel" and "43 hats". Business may not have been flourishing at that time, for the appraisers noted "111 pairs ladies shoes" that were "damaged by mice", that an unspecified "lot of tinware" was "badly rusted", and simply dismissed "536 yds. calico" as "mostly old style". James Whitlock, a brother, was "one of the valued and highly respected citizens of Darlington". He was "born in 1832...[and] at the age of 17 began learning the milling trade at Rock Run Mill....For 5 years he operated a mill near Lapidum, but with that exception he has principally devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with a well-merited success".[34]

Around the corner stands 1034 Main Street (HA-21), a building of intriguing appearance and history. Architect James Wollon described the house as "typical of early 19th century traditional architecture, with only a suggestion of the style changes of the early Republic".[35] Indeed, references to a stone dwelling house go back as far as 1812 (HDX/55 dated August 13, 1812). That deed and others (see also HD2/420 dated May 12, 1818) are of interest not only for their antiquity but also because they involve Moses Harrison and Cupid Paca (or Peaker), each called a "freeman of color", and these are very early instances of free blacks owning real estate in this part of Maryland. Harrison sold the place (and his deed makes mention also of a "smith shop" on the lot) to Isaac C. Wilson on May 29, 1830 (HD13/226), whose descendants would spread throughout the village (note HA-77 and HA-1693). In 1878, William H. H. Whiteford bought the place and was shown living here on that year's Martinet Map. It then passed to Walter B. Kirk, "member of one of the pioneer Quaker families", who was born in 1868; in 1890 "he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland from which he was graduated in 1893" and in "June of that same year he came to Darlington".[36]

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[34] Portrait and Biographical, p. 266.

[35] "The Dr. Kirk House", typescript on file at Harford County Department of Planning and Zoning, Bel Air.

[36] Portrait and Biographical, pp. 387-388.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.7

His son, Walter W. Kirk, also a doctor, practiced here and his widow sold the house in 1968. Not surprisingly--and despite the important implications the house has on black history--the place is still referred to locally (and by the Historic American Buildings Survey, See HABS Md./13-DARL.-1) as "The Dr. Kirk House".

II. The Hamlet Becomes a Village (c. 1830 - c. 1880)

Early Victorian Darlington continued to enjoy prosperity from the canal and the fisheries, but added to these industries riches from an expanded agricultural economy as the Arabia Petrea and Phillips Purchase tracts became subdivided into the 100-acre and 200-acre farmsteads that characterize the Deer Creek Valley today. And as northeastern Harford County became thoroughly settled, farmers profitted from rich grain harvests. One study has noted that "between 1780 and the Civil War wheat was the main cash crop and many stories are told about the Stump mill at Rock Run. Flour shipments were made by schooner and later by the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal. The canal also brought in limestone and bones which were ground at Stafford and sold to the farmers as fertilizer."[37]

As a result, "mills sprang up throughout the [surrounding] valleys, as local industry developed with agriculture. Grist mills and saw mills, producing flour and lumber, were among the first buildings constructed....Although major industrial or commercial centers never developed along Deer Creek [two miles south of Darlington] 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."[38]

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[37]"Know Your Darlington", undated pamphlet printed by the Darlington Lions Club, on file at the Harford County Library, Bel Air, p. 8.

[38]"Deer Creek: Scenic River", State of Maryland, Department of Natural Resources, 1978, p.3.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.8

All this has a two-fold significance for 19th-century Darlington: First, the village, as the only real market center in the area, enjoyed a generations-long prosperity thanks to this bountiful, grain-based economy and, secondly, larger commercial ties to Baltimore and Philadelphia would have a real effect on the village's architecture as businessmen, industrialists, and capitalists from those cities discovered Darlington, moved there (for summers at first, then year-round), and brought the latest Queen Anne and shingle styles to the otherwise quietly vernacular village.

As agriculture flourished,tradesmen, artisans and professionals were drawn to Darlington. On August 8, 1829, Aquila Massey sold a 3/4 acre lot to Dr. John Sappington for $500. The property adjoined the tavern lot (see above) to the south and on it Dr. Sappington built a house and office; the property is now known as 2103 Shuresville Road (HA-22). After the Civil War, this house and lot passed to the Dr. John Windolph family.

A few doors down, at 2111 Shuresville Road (HA-23) another doctor, S. J. Ramsay, had established himself in the village at least as early as January 12, 1846. Samuel Ramsay had bought the lot on May 8, 1841 (again from the land-owning Aquila Massey; this 1/2-acre brought $250; HD 25/159) and a deed for the adjoining property (HA-71) refers to this lot as being "occupied by Dr. Ramsay". The doctor's stone house remained in his family until 1955.

Tailors were needed in a village, and the need was met when William Wynde, an Englishman and a tailor, bought the stone house 2123 Shuresville Road (HA-73) in 1878. Similarly, villagers could have their shoes made locally after the German-born Otto Monsees bought 2129 Shuresville Road (built about 1855; HD-75) in 1857.

State gazettes and business directories are a great help in determining which--and when--other trades came to the village. In 1866 the Maryland State Business Directory notes blacksmiths, dentists, furniture dealers (Ely), tanners, wheelwrights, county store proprietors, doctors (Ramsay and Sappington), innkeepers, and millers. Interestingly, that year (1866) saw Dr. Sappington's son, John, enter the University of Virginia's medical school. This Dr. Sappington, "the fourth generation, in direct line, that has been connected with the medical

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.9

profession", was born in Darlington in 1847. Upon getting his degree, he returned home and bought a 52-acre farm across Shuresville Road from his father's house. He built a wonderful (if slightly restrained) Victorian house here (shown on the 1878 Martinet Map and still standing; HA-1688). Sappington served a term (1885) as state senator and "for some time he officiated as a vestryman and treasurer of Grace Memorial Episcopal Church" (see HA-78 and below).[39]

The houses of those 1866 blacksmiths have also proven long-lasting and still grace Darlington's street: Joshua Gorrell's at 2125 Shuresville Road (HA-1686), Samuel Harper's house and shop at 1132 and 1130 Main Street (HA-1595; HA-1586), and John Andrew's at 2107 Shuresville Road (HA-68). Andrew's son, Joseph, may epitomize the villagers' entrepreneurial spirit: born here in 1857, he purchased a farm on the edge of town in 1882, operated a canning factory ("turning out about 6000 cases per year"), also "engaged in teaching", and, if that weren't enough, "for some years has acted as agent in Harford County for the firm of Sanders and Staman, piano and organ dealers in Baltimore".[40]

There was a new merchant listed in the 1866 directory: cited as "P.W. Silver", he--Philip W. Silver--was a brother of the well-known Benjamin Silver III (see Silver Houses NR Historic District). Philip Silver "insured in Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Harford County" his house "situated in Darlington (HA-1619) and not entirely finished" for $500 in 1846. Silver later put up "a stable and carriage house having a hay loft and corn house, costing $156.00".[41] Still later (1853), he made arrangements that the house be used "for the benefit of his wife, Alice Silver" (deed ALJ3/437) and it is "Mrs. Silver" who is shown as living at 2105 Shuresville Road on the 1878 map. Silver was, with Thomas Stump (see above), one of the founders of the Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church. After Mrs. Silver's death, the Selfe family bought the house (deed ALJ52/148; May 9,

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[39] Portrait and Biographical, pp. 331-332.

[40] Portrait and Biographical, p. 272.

[41] "Our Silver Heritage", typescript in Historical Society of Harford County, p. 3401.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.10

1885). Henry E. Selfe, "regarded by his friends and neighbors in the village of Darlington as one of the most substantial and industrious of citizens" was born in Havre de Grace in 1861, "here he remained...until 1879, when he came to Darlington, his present [1897] place of residence". Selfe was a blacksmith and "in 1892 he opened a blacksmith and repair shop"; then in 1896 he expanded his operations to become proprietor of a general mercantile store".[42] His brother, William, was born in 1857 and came to Darlington in 1877 where "he learned the trade of a blacksmith with J. S. Gorrell" (see HA-1686). In 1888 he "established a handsome store".[43]

If 2105 Shuresville Road was used "for the benefit" of Mrs. Silver, something similar was happening a few doors down at 2127 Shuresville Road (HA-74). Here on November 11, 1858, the renowned Baltimore architect J. Crawford Neilson bought a lot for $600 "for the use and benefit of Charles Neilson, his son" (deed WG10/259). It is not certain whether Neilson bought a vacant lot and built the comfortable, simple house still standing there or whether the house was already erected in 1858. It is clear, however, that Neilson, who lived at Priest Ford, three miles upstream Deer Creek from Darlington, had faith in the village's future. Neilson, arguably the finest architect then practicing in Baltimore, sensed that real estate in Darlington would be a good and safe investment for his son, and so it must have proven, for 2127 Shuresville Road stayed in the family for almost 50 years, until March 10, 1905.

If Neilson was the most famous professional man to invest in Darlington, he was not the only one to do so. In 1871, the Maryland State Gazette shows several occupations in Darlington including blacksmiths, a register of wills, dentists, carpenters, furniture dealers, tailors, tanners, a painter, wheelwrights, merchants, clergymen, doctors, coopers, innkeepers, shoemakers, butchers, millers (grist), a telegraphist, fertilizer dealers, a "mail contractor" and a baker. It is essentially this village that Simon Martinet mapped in 1878. His map, one of the seminal documents for studying the village, shows 43 structures; 39 of

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[42] Portrait and Biographical, pp. 238-241.

[43] Portrait and Biographical, pp. 526-527.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.11

these remain in basically unaltered condition. (See also Description.)

Some of the structures mapped by Martinet suggest that the villagers were not unmindful of things beyond making money, for an Academy and four churches are mingled in among all those shops.

The Darlington Academy (HA-72, 2115 Shuresville Road) is quite a venerable institution, and a guidebook once noted that "the residents of Darlington have always displayed a keen interest in better education".[44] On March 30, 1836, the Academy's Act of Incorporation was drawn up: "Whereas the citizens of Darlington and its vicinity have recently organized a public school and appointed the following trustees: John Quarles, William Wilson, Henry C. Stump, William Worthington, Samuel Worthington, Christopher Wilson, John Sappington, and Richard I. Jackson...."[45] Village children first attended to their lessons in a small log building (since demolished) until 1841 when the ever-present Aquila Massey donated the half-acre lot on Shuresville Road and a more imposing stone schoolhouse was completed that fall. "Among the first principals of the Darlington Academy was John M. Cooley, who died in 1878 and was succeeded by A. Finney Galbreath, the beloved teacher and long-to-be-remembered principal, who taught in Darlington for more than 40 years."[46] Galbreath was fondly remembered as being "the country schoolmaster for big, strapping farm boys" and for being "the cultured professor, teaching Latin, music, and literature to the sons and daughters of some of the finest families in Maryland".[47] Around 1883 Galbreath built 1112 Main Street (HA-1253), a commodious gabled structure about 400 yards north of the Academy. Then in 1890 Galbreath realized that the village had outgrown the old building and saw to it that "the stone building was condemned and a new frame building was built on the

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[44]"Know Your Darlington", p.7.

[45]"Know your Darlington", pp. 7-8.

[46]"Know Your Darlington", p. 9.

[47]Harry Webb Farrington, Kilts to Togs, (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1930), p. 220.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.12

same site, using most of the stone from the old one for basement foundation". One source says that Galbreath "persuaded the school's best friend, Mr. D. C. Wharton Smith, to substitute the large frame structure [still standing but altered] for the little old schoolhouse".[48] (A good deal more on Smith later.) After public schools became the norm in Maryland, "the present brick structure" was built on land donated "by Mr. Joseph Andrew, the Darlington Land Company, and the Darlington Methodist Church"[49] adjacent to the old Academy building on Shuresville Road. This is the present and very active Darlington Elementary School, a solid structure enlivened by wonderful flashes of Art Deco; it was designed by John B. Hamme & Sons of York, Pennsylvania (see Description)[50]; built in 1936, an even 100 years after the Academy was incorporated, the elementary school conveniently and logically marks the end of the village's historic growth and forms the capstone of its development.

Regarding those churches, the Quaker meeting houses have already been discussed. They were joined in the mid-19th century by structures for Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians. The Darlington United Methodist Church (HA-24) was built in 1852 (to replace an 1832 log structure) on Shuresville Road directly across from the Academy. It still stands, a charming "cream-colored church in the grove of giant oaks".[51] The Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church (HA-165) has been dealt with elsewhere, for it is part of the Silver Houses Historic District. Briefly, however, the elders met in 1837, bought a tract of land at the intersection of Darlington and Glenville roads, and put up a brick building, dedicated on October 13, 1837, by Churchville's Rev. William Finney. The current Gothic structure was dedicated on July 8, 1872, and "is still admired for its beauty and for the quiet rural scene surrounding the churchyard". It is important to mention the church here for "the history of Deer Creek Harmony

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[48] Kilts to Togs, p. 220.

[49] "Know Your Darlington", p.9.

[50] "Know Your Darlington", p.9.

[51] Kilts to Togs, p. 216.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.13

Church is closely associated with the activities of Darlington".[52]

III. The Mature Village (c. 1880 - 1936)

Those meeting houses, the Methodist Church, and the original Presbyterian church were, like most of the houses and stores discussed above, essentially simple structures, the sort of buildings one might expect in this rural, conservative area. While Darlington's steady prosperity guaranteed that these "simple structures" were more substantial than similar buildings in less favored parts of the state, their roots are clearly in the traditions of the past. Significantly, this is true even of the two buildings in town associated with architect J. Crawford Neilson, his rental property at 2127 Shuresville Road (HA-74) and the Orthodox Quaker meeting House (HA-1689) which he designed; Neilson and his partner made up "the largest and most successful architectural firm in Baltimore" and their oeuvre includes one of the finest townhouses in that city (1 West Mount Vernon Place), several superb churches, the Calvert Street (destroyed) and Camden Street railroad stations, and the great Winans house, Alexandrofsky (destroyed);[53] Neilson's Darlington work was, however, simple and restrained.

This state of affairs changed radically "on Easter Day, 1876", when D. C. Wharton Smith "of Philadelphia proposed" to build "a handsome stone church"[54], Grace Memorial Episcopal (HA-78). This church and other Smith-related buildings in the village reflect Darlington's turn-of-the-century prosperity and sophistication. Smith was a leading Philadelphia doctor and

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[52]Wright, Heritage, p. 209.

[53]John Dorsey and James D. Dilts, A Guide to Baltimore Architecture, (Centreville, Md.: Tidewater Publishers, 2nd ed., 1981), pp. 282-283.

[54]The Harford Democrat, February 11, 1910, clipping on file at the Historical Society of Harford County.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.14

businessman whose father, "Milton Smith, moved to Harford County in 1850"[55] and to whose memory Grace Church is dedicated.

Smith hired Philadelphia architect Theophilus P. Chandler, FAIA, to design the church. Chandler (1845-1928) was a Harvard-educated Bostonian who gained advanced training in Paris at the Atelier Vaudremer, not the usual background for Darlington builders up to that point. He moved to Philadelphia in 1870 and opened his practice there. The Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) notes that "during his active years Mr. Chandler planned some commercial buildings and a number of residences, but was better known in the field of church design. His most important ecclesiastical buildings in Philadelphia were the Swedenborgian Church at Chestnut and 22nd Streets and the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church on Broad Street. Elsewhere the First Presbyterian Church at Pittsburgh and St. Thomas' Church in Washington, D.C. were built from his plans". Working with Philadelphia's monied class, he also designed "the John Wannamaker residence at 20th and Walnut Streets"[56] as well as the Winterthur Museum (which became one of America's premier decorative arts museums)[57] near Wilmington, Delaware Chandler was "an early member and Fellow of the American Institute of Architects...was one of the founders of the Philadelphia chapter, [and] also helped organize the School for Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania and served as its first Director".[58]

Chandler's works were, not surprisingly, often written up in the era's professional magazines: the Inland Architect and New Record, for instance, featured his "Residence of L. Z. Leiter, Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C." in its February 1894 issue. Chandler's works also appeared in the series American Buildings,

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[55]The Harford Democrat.

[56]Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co.), pp. 117-118.

[57]Letter from William Morgan to Nancy Miller, February 1, 1972; copy at Harford County Department of Planning and Zoning, Bel Air.

[58]Withey, Deceased, p. 118.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.15

but it was the American Architect and Building News that proved to be his most devoted admirer, publishing several of his projects including his "competitive Design for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York" on October 5, 1889. In the year 1878 alone that magazine featured three of the young man's works (he was only 32): a house at 1437 Walnut Street, Philadelphia (August 10), a cottage at Claymont, Delaware (October 5), and Grace Memorial Church, Darlington (August 24).[59]

Grace Church, the village's first "published" building, has always attracted a good deal of favorable attention, and no wonder: "the architect always felt much pride in his work, especially after learning that the late Bishop Pinckney considered this church the most beautiful in his whole diocese".[60] The church is important not only for its intrinsic beauty but also because it and Smith served as catalysts in bringing high-style architecture to Darlington.

Daniel Clarke Wharton Smith, the Philadelphian who built Grace Church as a memorial to his father ("Originally there were five subscribers to the building...but later Mr. Smith expressed a desire to make the Church a Memorial to his father...and so to bear the entire cost of the building.")[61] in 1885; he first used the village as an on-again, off-again retreat, but he eventually moved to Darlington permanently, dying in the village and being buried in the Darlington Cemetery (HA-82).

Smith was a prime investor in the $3,000,000 Susquehanna Power and Paper Company, "the greatest industry in the county, three miles away [from Darlington] on the river".[62] That company was organized in 1880 by two brothers who learned the milling business from Harry Carter, whose mill was then on the Elk River in Cecil County. Smith saw to it that "stockholders were rounded up, and the mill was begun. The spot selected was...on a flat

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[59] C.F., Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals, Vol three., (New York, G.K. Hall & Co., 1963), p. 608.

[60] Harford Democrat.

[61] Harford Democrat.

[62] Kilts to Togs, p. 268.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.16

piece of land opposite Amos' Island and about a mile above the present dam....The grindstones were attached to the turbines and used an enormous amount of power in grinding the wood. This was bought and shipped from Nova Scotia. The canal ran past the mill with convenient docks for unloading supplies....There was always a strong sulphurous smell at the mill and in front were often large yellow piles of sulphur and barrels of rosin, the latter for sizing the paper....It was a fascinating spot for a boy. The first order for paper was from the `New York American', a pink journal at six cents a pound. This was a very high price and the company made lots of money".[63] In its prime, the mill was "the most important center of trade on the canal. The mill worked continuously three shifts a day for seven days a week and employed at times as many as 300 people".[64] It was certainly a prime source of employment in the Darlington area, serving to tie the village to the river in unbroken fashion from the fishing "industry" discussed above of colonial times to the heavy industries of the late Victorian era. It may also have helped induce its prime stockholder, Smith, to resettle here from Philadelphia.

In any event, Smith "resettled" in Darlington in grand style. On March 25, 1885, he bought a 32-acre tract (deed ALJ53/421) adjacent the Grace Church lot and hired a novice architect named Walter Cope to create a complex of buildings: this is Winstone (HA-323), the very model of a late-Victorian gentleman's seat, arguably one of the finest such creations remaining in this part of Maryland.

Winstone's designer, Walter Cope, FAIA, (1860-1902) was "a native and lifelong citizen of Philadelphia. After an early education at the Friends' School in Germantown, he entered the office of a builder". Then, significantly, he "received a thorough architectural training under T. P. Chandler", the man who designed Grace Church for Smith. In 1883 Cope took classes at Furness's Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and "in 1884 he left for a year of travel and study in Europe and upon his return [in July 1885], he exhibited sketches prepared during his tour

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[63]Samuel Mason, Jr., Historical Sketches of Harford County, Maryland (privately printed, 1955), pp. 73-74.

[64]Wright, Heritage, p. 342.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.17

showing his skilled draftsmanship".[65] Smith's choice of Cope is doubly fascinating: not only is there the Chandler connection but it is remarkable that Smith, a successful, sophisticated businessman (as his middle name, Wharton, underlines) chose a totally inexperienced 25-year-old for this important project.

The main house on the architecturally cogent Winstone estate is a rambling Queen Anne pile. Built to allow Smith vast views of the Deer Creek Valley to the south (as well as more limited but no less attractive vistas of Grace Church to the north) the house's irregular massing and varied wall coverings (stone, brick frame, shingle), decorative trim (inside and out) and window treatments make it a quintessential specimen of its type. (See Description.) Other Cope-designed buildings at Winstone include a stone guest house, a shingled tower (formerly a windmill), and a turreted, shingled stable. These Winstone structures all lend support to the Dictionary of American Biography's assessment of Cope: "there are none of the facile tricks [common in that era]...everything is of the most correct simplicity, distinguished by exquisite proportion and refined detail".[66] The present (1986) owners of Winstone have the original dated drawings and working plans and these show that the estate has remained virtually unchanged during the past century.

Smith's faith in Cope proved well-founded, for the architect (with his partners, the Stewardson brothers, John and Emlyn) went on, after being discovered by Wharton Smith, to "become one of the leading architectural firms in the east".[67] They certainly were prolific, obtaining 692 commissions in only 17 years of practice.[68] Despite this high quantity of work, their quality was high, too, and Cope and Stewardson "were known as

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[65]Withey, Deceased, p. 139.

[66]Dictionay of American Biography, (New York: Charles Scribners & Sons, 1958), p. 422.

[67]Withey, Deceased, p. 139.

[68]Alice Kent Schooler, "In Defense of Attributing Coatesville City Hall to Cope & Stewardson", July 5, 1972, typescript in Harford County Department of Planning and Zoning, Bel Air, p. 1.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.18

perfectionists".[69] They are today best known for their collegiate work and the first such commission came in 1886 (the year after Winstone) for "Radnor Hall at Bryn Mawr College", a building regarded as "the first important example of the American collegiate Gothic style"[70] This "revolutionized college building in America"[71] and was quickly "followed by Pembroke and Denbigh Halls, the Library and Gymnasium", all at Bryn Mawr. It has been pointed out that "in designing these buildings Cope and Stewardson chose the English Gothic style (an innovation in this county), adapting it freely and beautifully to the needs of a modern college".... Moreover, "with that achievement, the firm's reputation...was firmly established".[72] In 1896 Cope and Stewardson secured a series of "epoch-making"[73] commissions at Princeton, including "Blair Hall with its great arched tower (now containing memorial tablets to both Mr. Cope and Mr. Stewardson) and its flanking dormitories"; Cope went on at Princeton to design the Ivy Club (1897), Stafford Little Hall (1899), and the university's gymnasium (1903). Other major collegiate groups of the firm's work may be found at Washington University at St. Louis, where Cope won a competition against such firms as McKim, Meade & White and Carrere & Hastings;[74] at Washington University, Cope designed Brookings, Busch, and Cupples halls and the Ridgely Library. The work in St. Louis is generally considered his finest academic grouping, but he also did major work at Penn (the Law School and the Romanesque Archaeological Museum; he was

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[69] Schooler, "Defense", p. two.

[70] Withey, Deceased, p. 139.

[71] Dictionary of American Biography, New York: Charles Scribners & Sons, 1958), p. 422.

[72] Withey, Deceased, p. 139.

[73] Dictionary of American Biography, (New York: Charles Scribners & Sons, 1958), p. 422.

[74] Buford Pickens, "Cope & Stewardson at St. Louis", typescript at Harford County Department of Planning and Zoning, Bel Air.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.19

made "official architect of the University" in 1900[75]) and at Haverford (Lloyd Hall).

> A member and in 1893 elected a Fellow of the A.I.A., he was later appointed Chairman of a committee whose task was the restoration of Philadelphia's old Congress Hall, resulting in his deep interest in the preservation and restoration of old Colonial landmarks in the city. Mr. Cope served several years as a manager of the Stewardson Travelling Scholarship (founded by his partner) and was one of a small group who recently lectured at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Architecture in its early days; [he] was also largely responsible for the founding of the T-Square Club.[76]

Cope's "versatility at employing other styles" and his "distinctive" mastery of domestic architecture may easily be seen in Darlington: just across the road from Winstone he built Westacre (HA-322) for D.C.W. Smith's son, Courtauld Wharton Smith. If Winstone is a superb example of Queen Anne architecture, Westacre is its companion shingle-style estate. (See also Description.) Cope designed it c.1890, and thus it is still, chronologically speaking, a young man's work. Architecturally, however, there is nothing young about Westacre for the house and its outbuildings show Cope's continued mastery of the open, informal sort of layout then very much in vogue.

Winstone, an "outstanding estate", according to a study made by the University of Maryland[77], serves to mark the southern boundary of Darlington and the assemblage (there are three other shingle style buildings on the place: a stable, an ice house, and a pump house) forms a remarkably complete grouping and remains a

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[75] Dictionary of American Biography, New York: Charles Scribners & Sons, 1958), p. 422.

[76] Withey, Deceased, p. 140. See also Sanrda L. Tatum and Roger W. Moss, Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects 1700-1930, (Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1985), pp. 166-170.

[77] Mary C. Dean, et. al., 350 Years of Art and Architecture in Maryland, (College Park: 1984) p. 188.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.10

testament to the skill of their architect, Cope, and to the sensitivity of his client, D.C. Wharton Smith.

All these Smith-related Cope and Chandler buildings are secure in their acreages, adjoin each other, and form a solid, unbroken, high-style architectural arc around the village's southern and western flanks. Smith himself was a solid fixture in the Darlington community: as has been pointed out, he paid for Grace Church and built the "new" Academy building (and was called "the Academy's best friend"); he was the main stockholder in the area's largest industry, the Susquehanna Power and Paper Company; he mixed freely with the village's less affluent citizens (e.g., "a Lord Chesterfield in dignity, but he always called everyone by their first name, and unless he was in a hurry to get to Philadelphia...he would stop to talk to anyone, especially the children"[78] and "Mr. Smith, his cane and his dog often could be seen walking up to the home of A. F. Galbreath [the teacher at the Darlington Academy] to play chess, a game of which they were both very fond").[79] Smith also contributed heavily to a pair of period projects which may serve to sum up the progressive, late Victorian spirit of turn-of-the-century Darlington: the Darlington Good Road League and the Darlington Cemetery Company. (Smith chose to be buried not in Philadelphia, but in Darlington, at the cemetery, HA-82.)

The Darlington Good Road League, organized about 1900, "was one of the first of its kind in America. Through the united and enthusiastic efforts of the public-spirited citizens such as Mr. D.C.W. Smith [other members of the board were Dr. W. Stump Forwood, 2120 Shuresville Road, HA-69; Philip Silver, 2105 Shuresville Road, HA-1619; F.M. Whitelock, 2101 Shuresville Road, HA-81], 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. The mile of road from Darlington to the top of Griffith's Hill south on Route 161 was

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[78]Farrington, Kilts, p. 220.

[79]Fred C. Jones, The Village of Darlington, (privately printed, 1947), p. 20.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.21

the first road in the county to be macadamized, and was paid for by local subscription".[80]

As for the Darlington Cemetery, "which, paradoxically as it sounds, is one of the liveliest companies in our village",[81] the company was chartered in 1881; in 1883 its incorporators bought a pleasant 3-acre grassy tract adjoining Dr. John Sappington's farm, overlooking the village to the north. From its inception, the cemetery has been open to all "regardless of race, creed, or color" and it continues to play an important role in the village. Physically, its key structures remain in tact, in place: the iron gates paid for by Smith and wrought by blacksmith and cemetery organizer Joshua Gorrell (see 2125 Shuresville Road, HA-1686) still hang from their original, locally-quarried granite posts and the octagonal frame Sanctuary still crowns the hillock and remains, in the words of Dr. W. Stump Forwood, "a beautiful building; it is a work of art, and an ornament to the grounds...a monument to the good taste and skill of the Architect and the Supervisor, Mr. D. F. Shure, the president of the Board".[82]

In 1896 the Maryland State Gazette took note of Darlington on pages 485-486, describing it as "a pleasant village of 500 inhabitants". The range of businesses and tradesmen suggests that the village had fleshed out considerably since 1871 (see above); moreover, most of the individuals listed had houses and shops that still line the village's two main streets and that have been discussed in the Description Section. These include the Grain and Fertilizer Dealer, C.A. Andrew ([2107 Shuresville Road, HA-68]; he is listed also as operating the Canning Factory), his wife, Grace, is A. Finney Galbreath's assistant at the Academy (HA-72; HA-1253). The village tinner is John G. Dollman (1122 Main Street, HA-1691) and the Justice of the Peace is J. R. Ely (1103 Main Street); the miller was Albert N. Gorrell, brother of the hardware merchant E. A. Gorrell and son of the listed blacksmith, J. S. Gorrell (2125 Shuresville Road, HA-1686). The

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[80]"Know Your Darlington", p. 6.

[81]Jones, Darlington, P.5.

[82]William Stump Forwood, "Report to the Secretary of the Darlington Cemetery Association", 1886, typescript in the Historical Society of Harford County.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.22

other blacksmiths were H. E. and W. B. Selfe (2105 Shuresville Road, HA-1619). The dressmaker was Miss E. M. Harper (1130 Main Street, HA-1586) and the doctors included W. B. Kirk (1034 Main Street, HA-21) and John Sappington (HA-1688). Members of the McNutt family served as express agent and ran a general store (1201 Main Street, 1139 Main Street). Other listed shopkeepers were (again) H. E. and W. B. Selfe (2105 Main Street, HA-1619), G. D. Witelock (1110 Main Street, HA-1256), and Wm. Wynde (again, HA-73) was tailor and J. L. Windolph was both veterinary surgeon and "purveyor of paints and oils".

Dr. Windolph, figures prominently in Harry Webb Farrington's Kilts to Togs; the book describes a Darlington in 1900, and that description has remained largely valid into the 1980s (with the important addition of the 1936 Darlington Elementary School). Farrington's book is important as a rare and eloquent contemporary look at a late Victorian heterogenous rural community. Darlington's rich mix of trades, professions, races, nationalities, and religions is remarkable and Farrington's account makes Darlington as nostalgically important as, say Twain's Hannibal, Missouri. Farrington went on to gain no little fame as a hymnist: his "I Know Not How That Bethl'hem's Babe" is, for example, still included in both the Episcopalian[83] and Presbyterian hymnals.

Fred C. Jones noted in his 1947 The Village of Darlington that "the village is like any other village, however, in that it is experiencing changes all the time and so the people who live here now are different from those who lived here some years ago".[84] True, but the physical character of Darlington has, largely, managed to avoid "experiencing changes". As noted in the Description (see above), some newish, post-World War II ranch houses have been built there, but they are generally grouped in clusters, off the main streets, hidden by shrubbery and fences. Because of this, and because so much of the early fabric of Darlington has remained, walking down Main Street or Shuresville Road treats the pedestrian to the same streetscapes Farrington saw in 1900 and described in 1930. Or, for that matter, to stand at Winstone and to look northerly toward Grace Church and rectory

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[83] Hymnal for the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, #330.

[84] Jones, Darlington, p. 7.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.23

or easterly toward Westacre and the Orthodox Meeting House, one will be greeted by the same scenes and vistas that led D. C. Wharton Smith to settle here 100 years ago.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification: The boundaries as delineated on the enclosed sketch map and boundary map consists primarily of property lines and roads. The boundaries are drawn to encircle the historic portions of the village, both buildings and open land to the east which historically has been considered a part of the village proper. The line was drawn to exclude specifically a concentration of non-contributing buildings, mostly mid-twentieth century houses, along the west and north sides. The factors used in determining the boundaries also included sight lines such as from the cemetery which though somewhat distant from the center of the village has always been considered a part of the village scape.

9. Major Bibliographical References

HA-1746

See Continuation Sheets No. 9.1 and 9.2.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 250 acres

Quadrangle name Conowingo Dam, MD-PA. **Quadrangle scale** 1:24:000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	396480	4389360
B	18	397950	4388210
C	18	396550	4387220
D	18	396460	4387580
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 10.1

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Christopher Weeks
organization	Harford County Department of Planning & Zoning
date	1986
street & number	220 South Main Street
telephone	(301) 838-6000, ext. 207
city or town	Bel Air
state	Maryland 21014

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 8-10-87

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER **date**

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

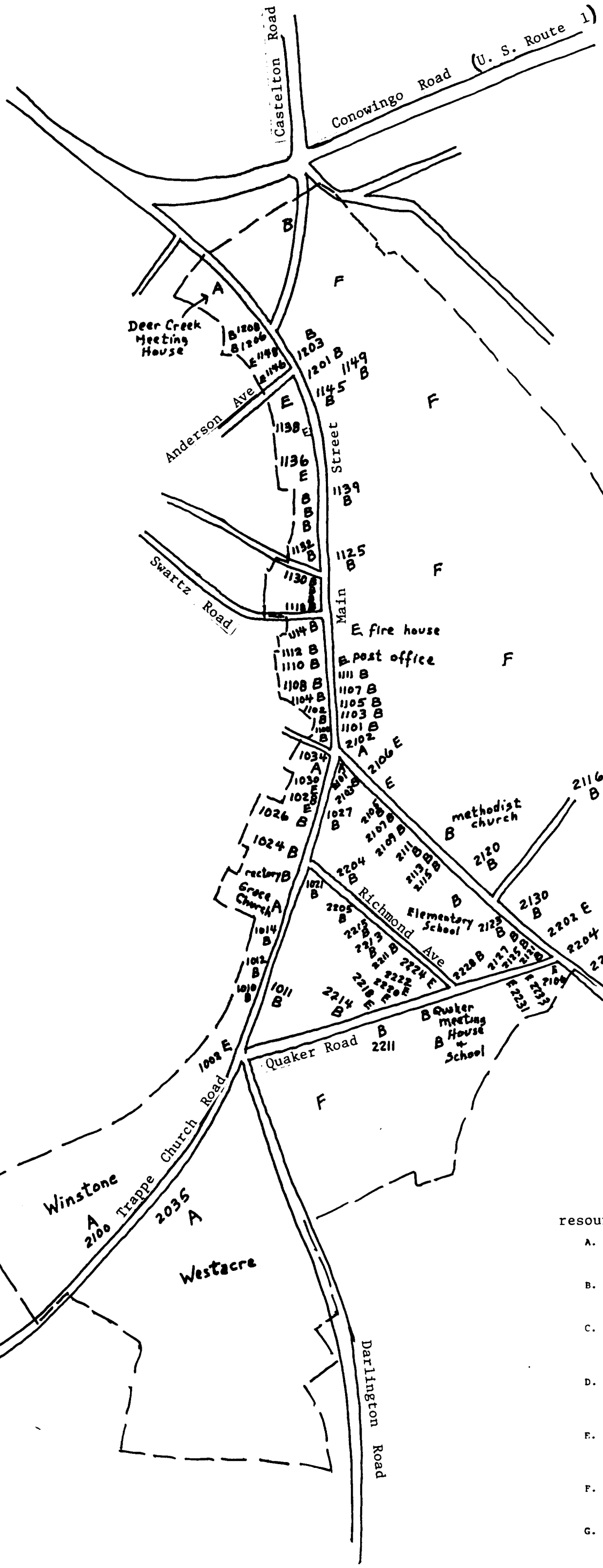
DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Harford County
Maryland

sketch and boundary map, 1986

letter indicates existence of a resource and its contributive value

numbers indicate property or house numbers



resource codes:

A. A contributing reaource with an exceptionally high level of integrity and hiatoric and/or architectural aignificance to the nomination.

B. A contributing resource with a high level of integrity and historic and/or architectural significance to the nomination.

C. A contributing resource with a low level of integrity whose contribution could be enhanced by sympathetic rehabilitation or restoration or by research documenting historic aignificance unknown at the time of nomination.

D. A reaource that doea not contribute to the aignificance of the nomination but may be eligible for listing in the National Regiater within another historical and/or cultural context.

E. A resource that does not contribute to the significance of the nomination and is not eligible for listing in the National Register, due to recent construction or irretrievable loss of integrity.

F. A contributing open-apace of historic or scenic significance to the nomination such as a park, town aquare, agricultural fields, meadows, pastures, etc.

G. A non-contributing open-apace which is of no significance to the nomination and ia not eligible for listing in the National Regiater, such aa a parking lot, etc.

NA-1746

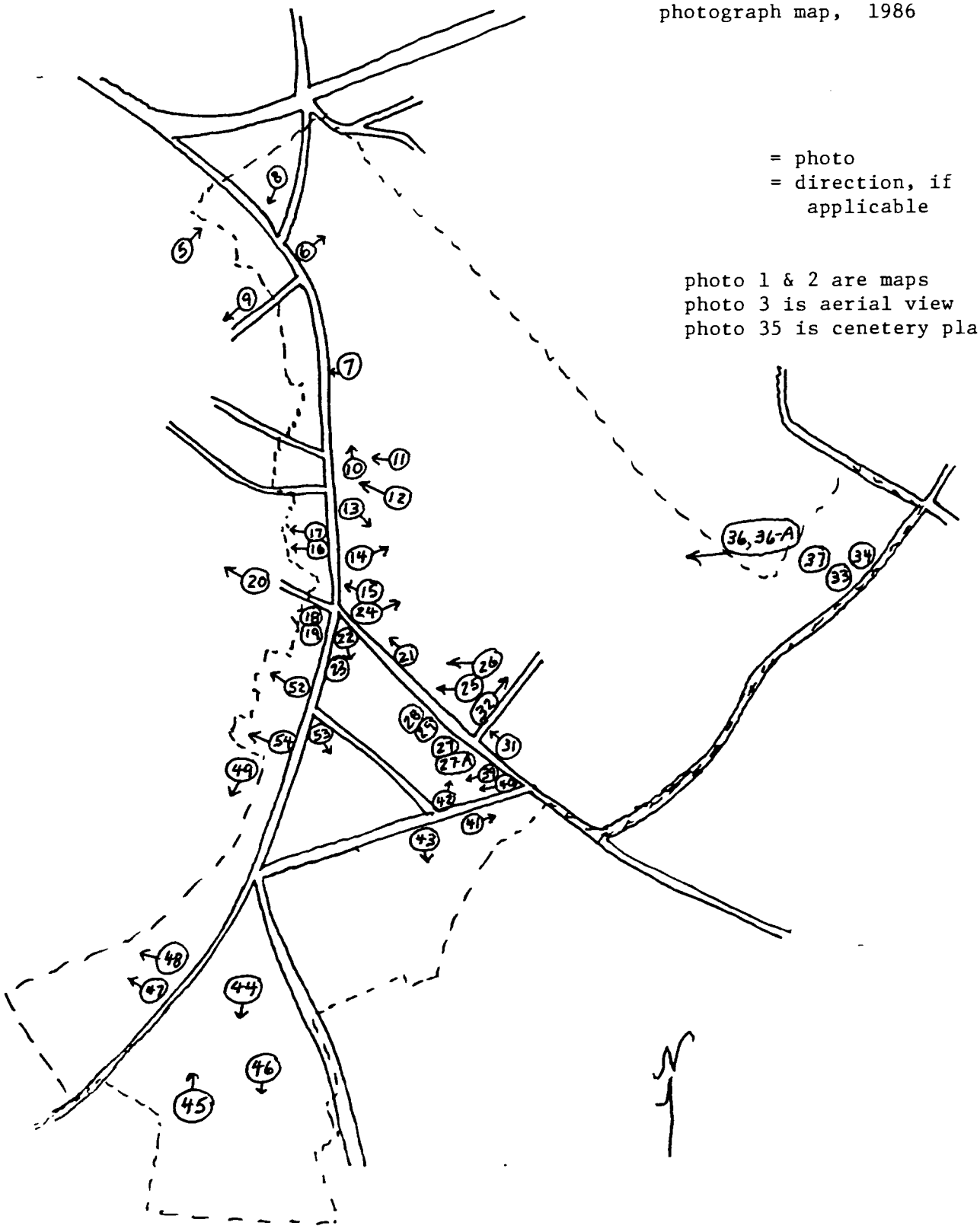
DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Harford County, Maryland

photograph map, 1986

= photo
= direction, if applicable

photo 1 & 2 are maps
photo 3 is aerial view
photo 35 is cenetery plat



NA-1746

Darlington Historic District
Harford County,,Md
Detail from 1858 Jennings& Herrick
Map

D/55

67

DARLINGTON 1980

HA-1746

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
Detail from 1878 Martinet Map

2/55

68

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
1980 aerial
neg. loc.:Harford Co. Dept.
Planning and Zoning, Bel Air

3/55

MD.

otograph

1

4

MA-1796

Darlington Historic District

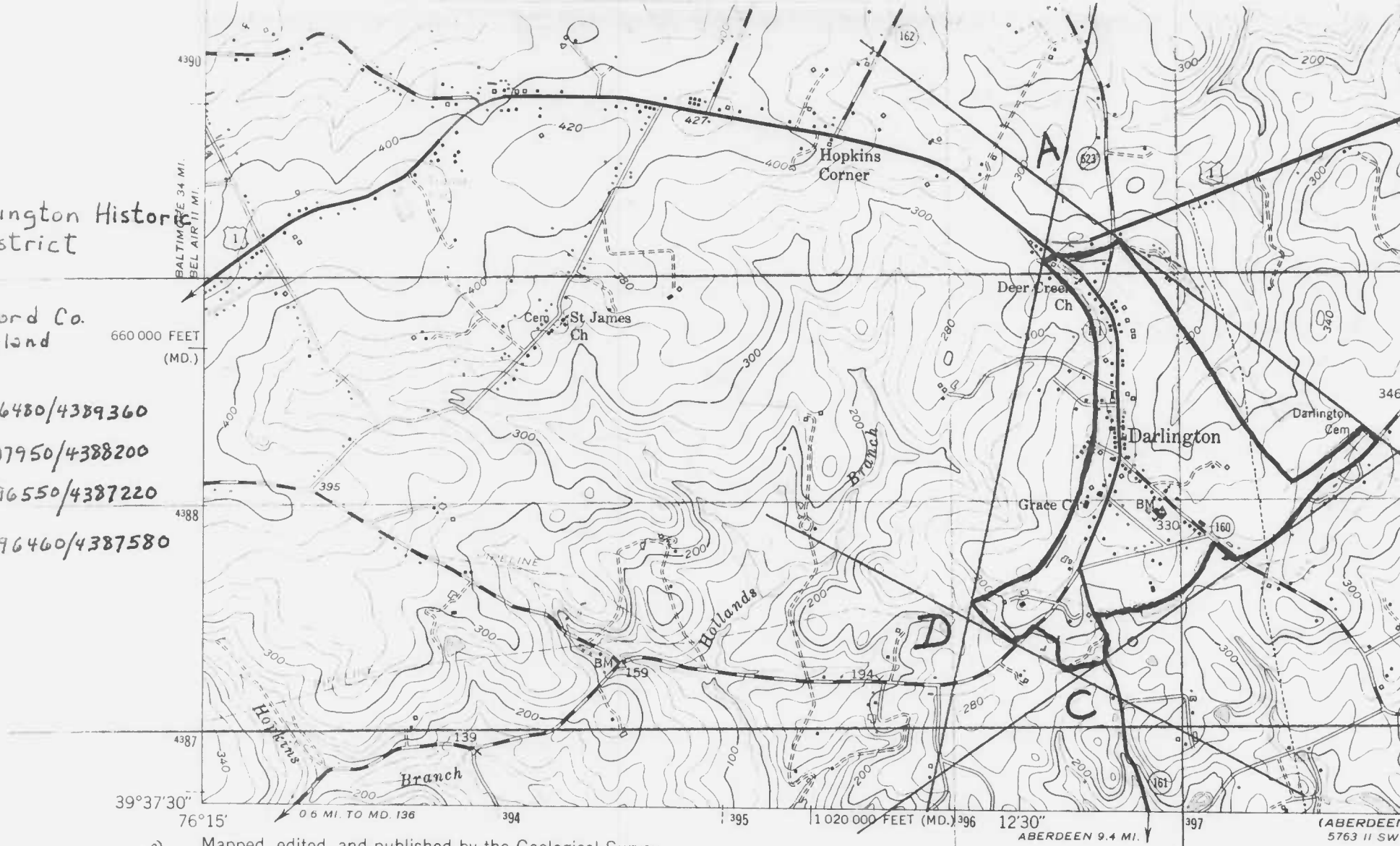
Harford Co.
Maryland

A 18/396480/4389360

B 18/397950/4388200

C 18/396550/4387220

D 18/396460/4387580



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

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

(BEL AIR)
5763 III SE

MN
GN
8½°
151 MILS
0°46'
14 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

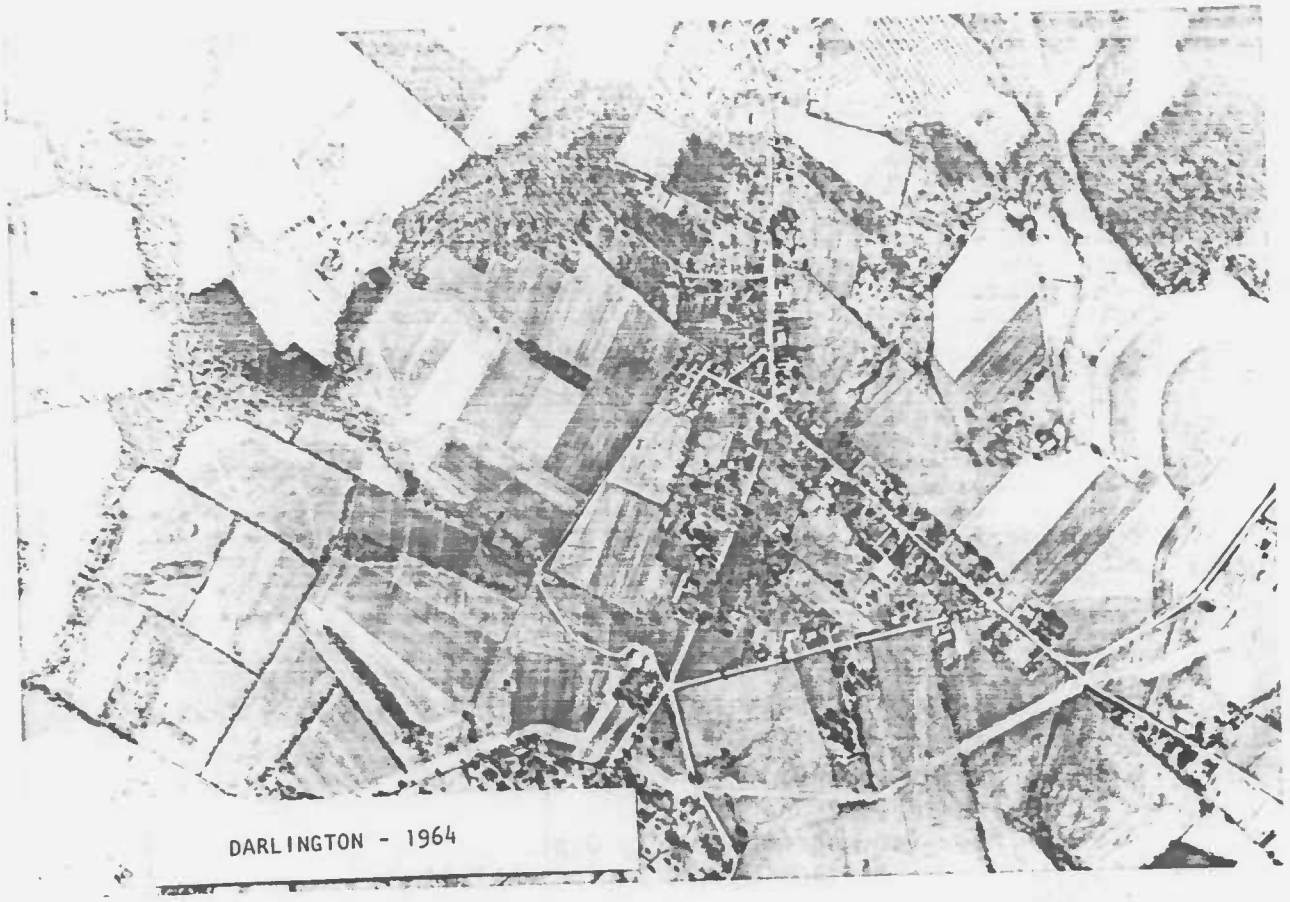
SCAL

1000 0 1000 2000

CONTOUR I
NATIONAL GEODETIC

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NA
FOR S BY U. S. GEOLOGICA
A FOLDER DES ING TOPOGRAPHIC MA

HA-1746



DARLINGTON - 1964

HA-1746

9

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford COunty, Md.
1964 aerial
neg. loc.:Harford County Dept.
Planning and Zoning, Bel Air

3/55

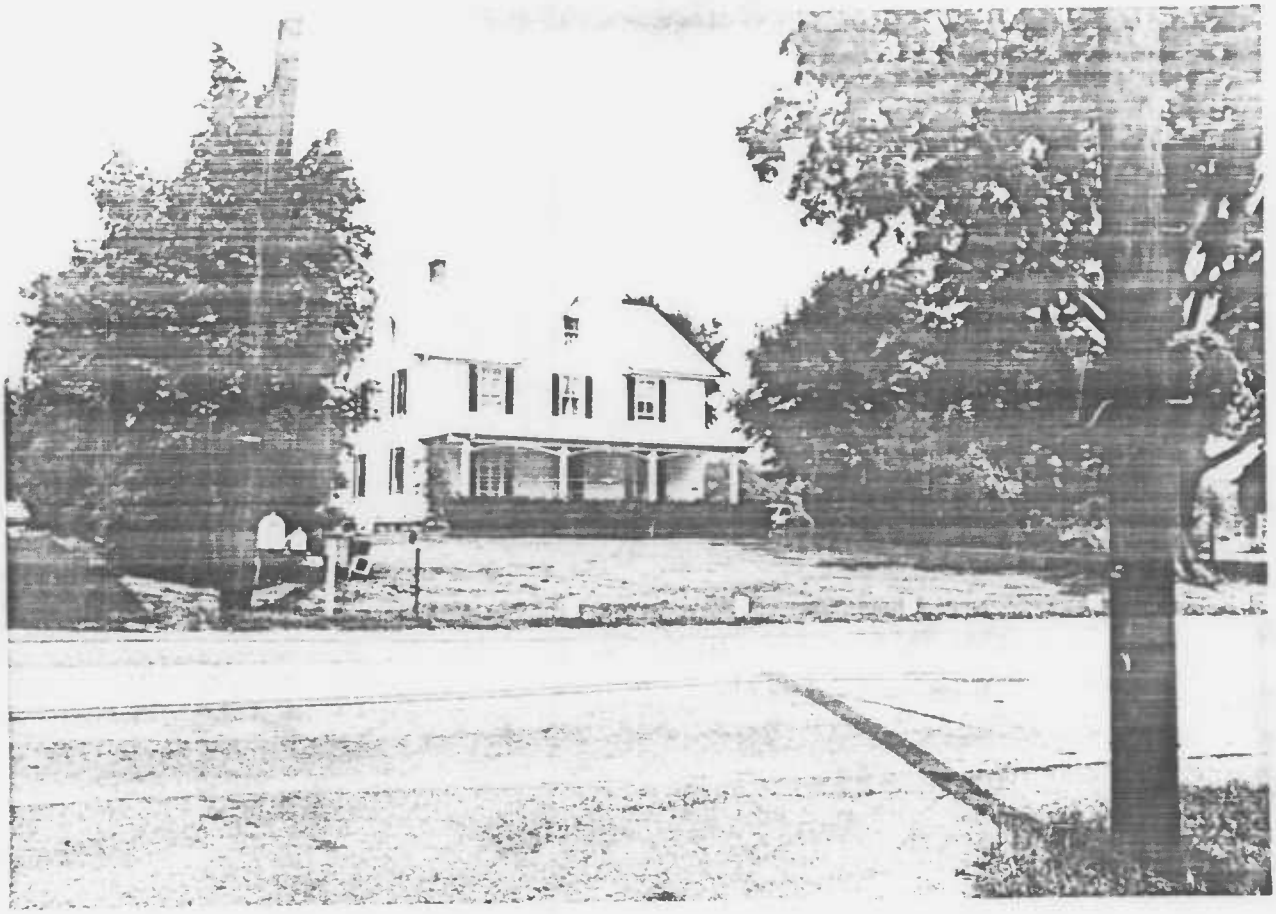
Darlington Historic District
Harford Co. MD.
photo: C. Weeks
Harford Co. Dept. Planning & Zoning
Bel Air

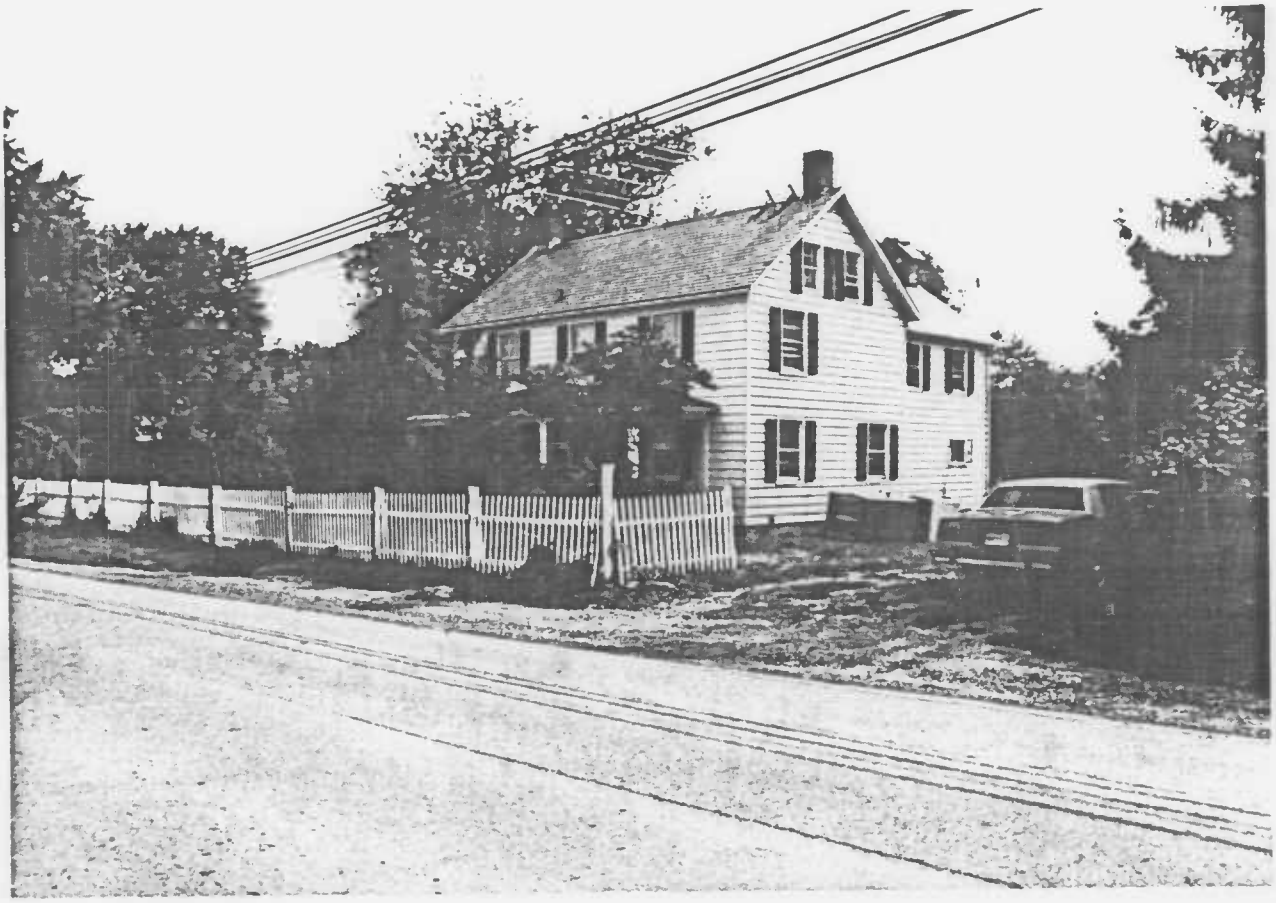
July 1986

5/55

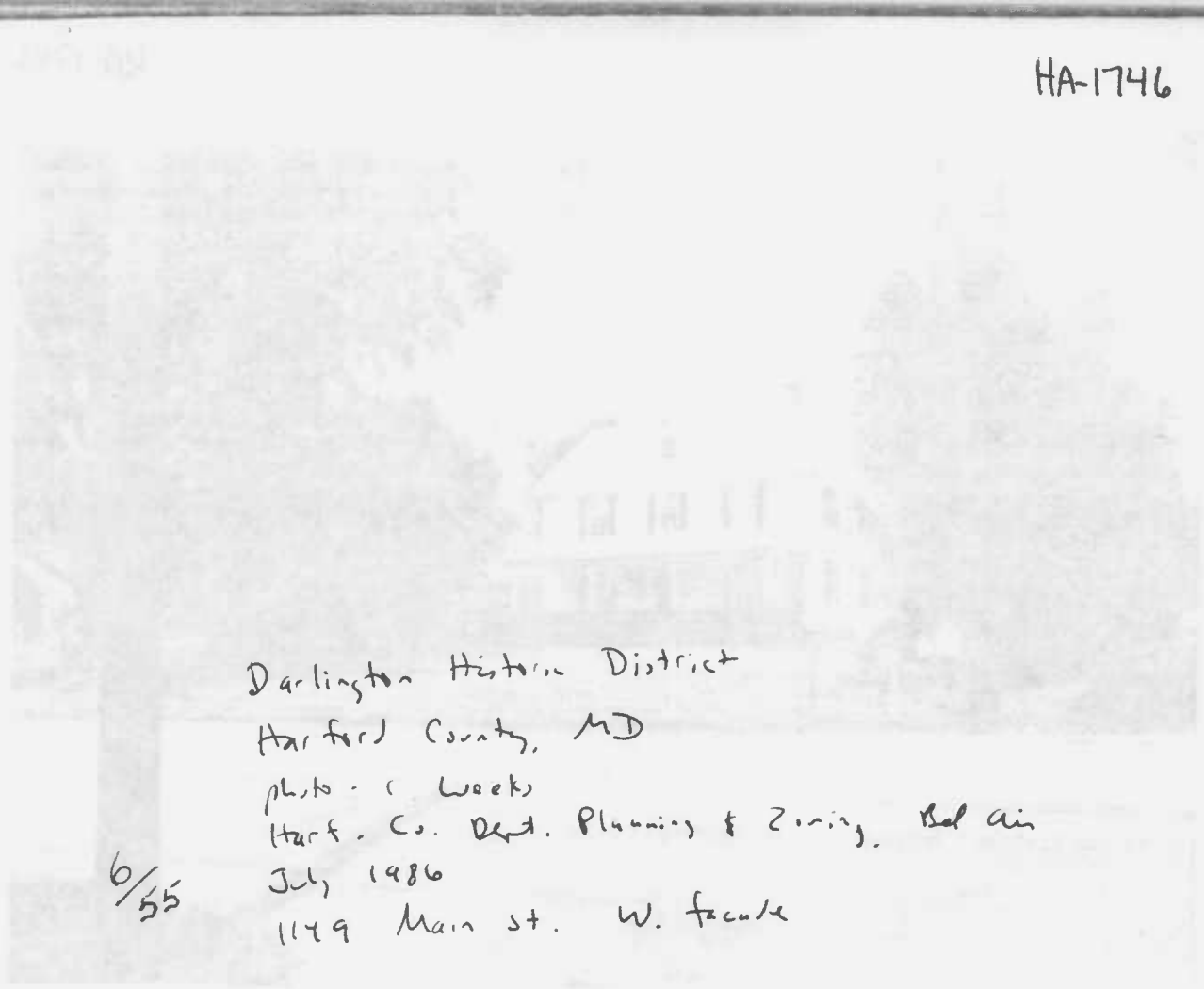
Deer Creek Friends Mtg. House (NR)
S. facade

HA-1746



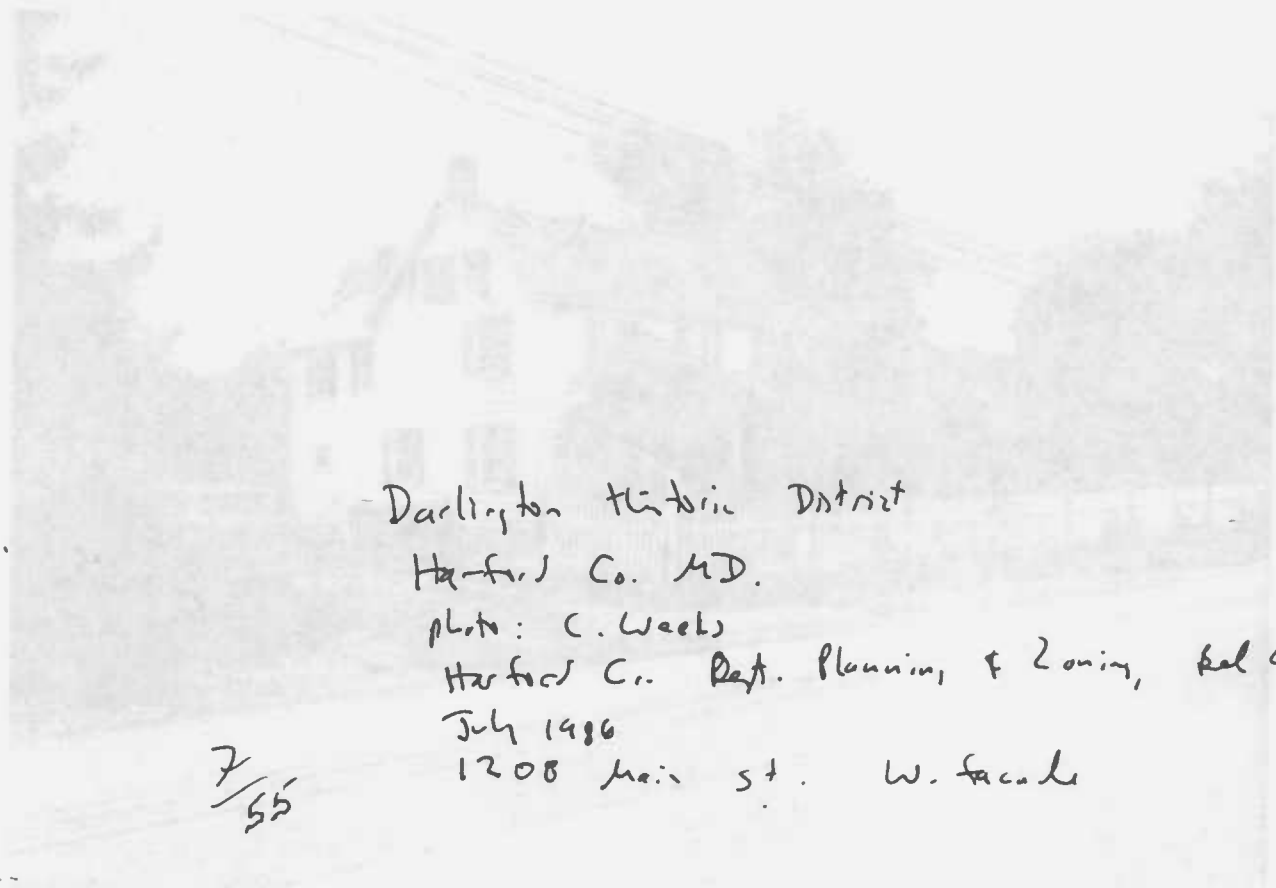


HA-1746



Darlington Historic District
Harford County, MD
photo: C. Weeks
Hart. Co. Dept. Planning & Zoning, Bel Air
July 1986
1149 Main st. W. facade

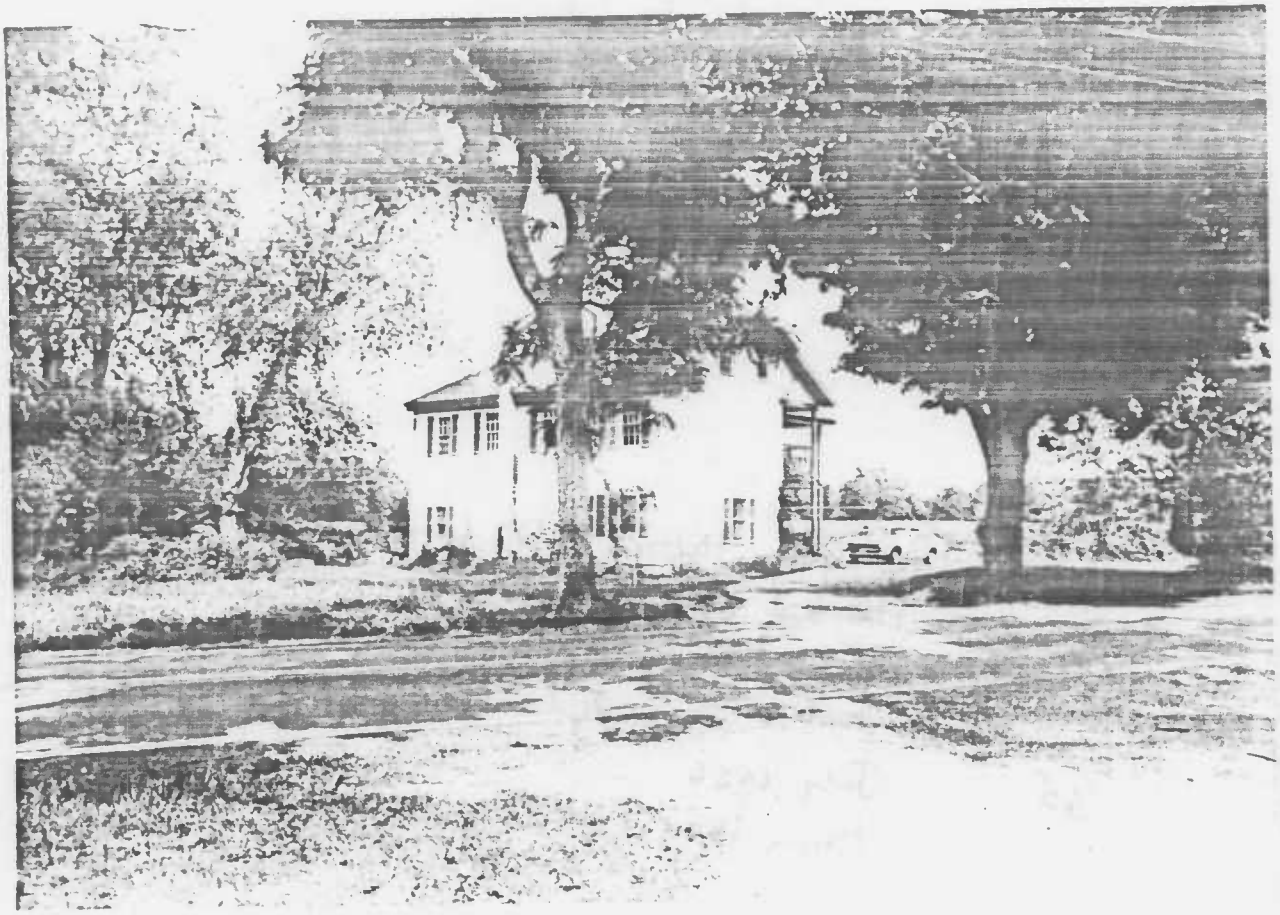
6/55

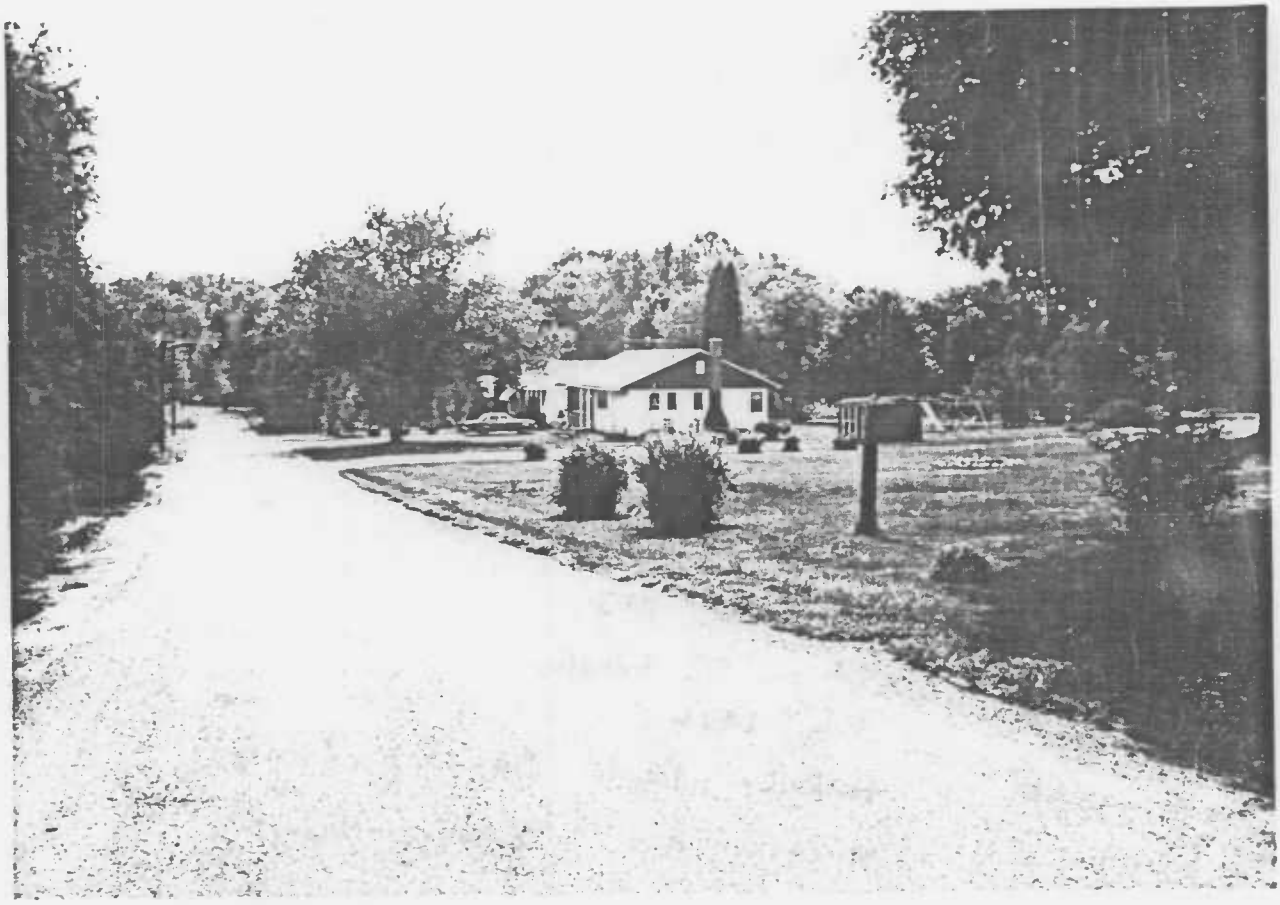


Darlington Historic District
Ha-ford Co. MD.
photo: C. Weeks
Harford Co. Dept. Planning & Zoning, Bel Air
July 1986
1208 Main st. W. facade

7/55

HA-1746





HA-1746

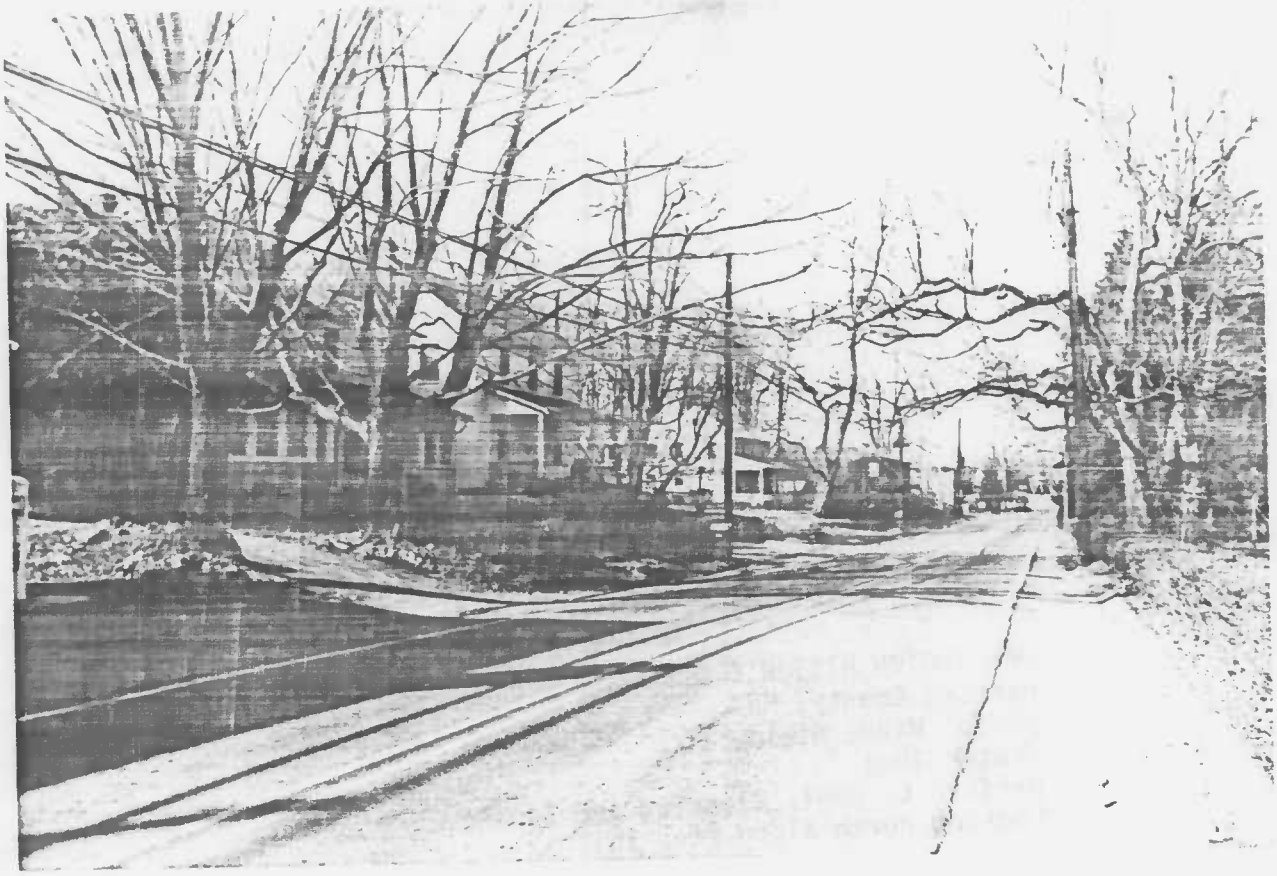
8/55

Darlington Historic District
Harford Co. MD.
photo: C. Weeks
Harford Co. Dept. Planning & Zoning, Bel Air
July 1986
Massey House (HA-20) N. facade

9/55

Darlington Histori. District
Harford Co. MD.
photo: C. Weeks
July 1986
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning & Zoning
Anderson Ave. looking West

HA-1746

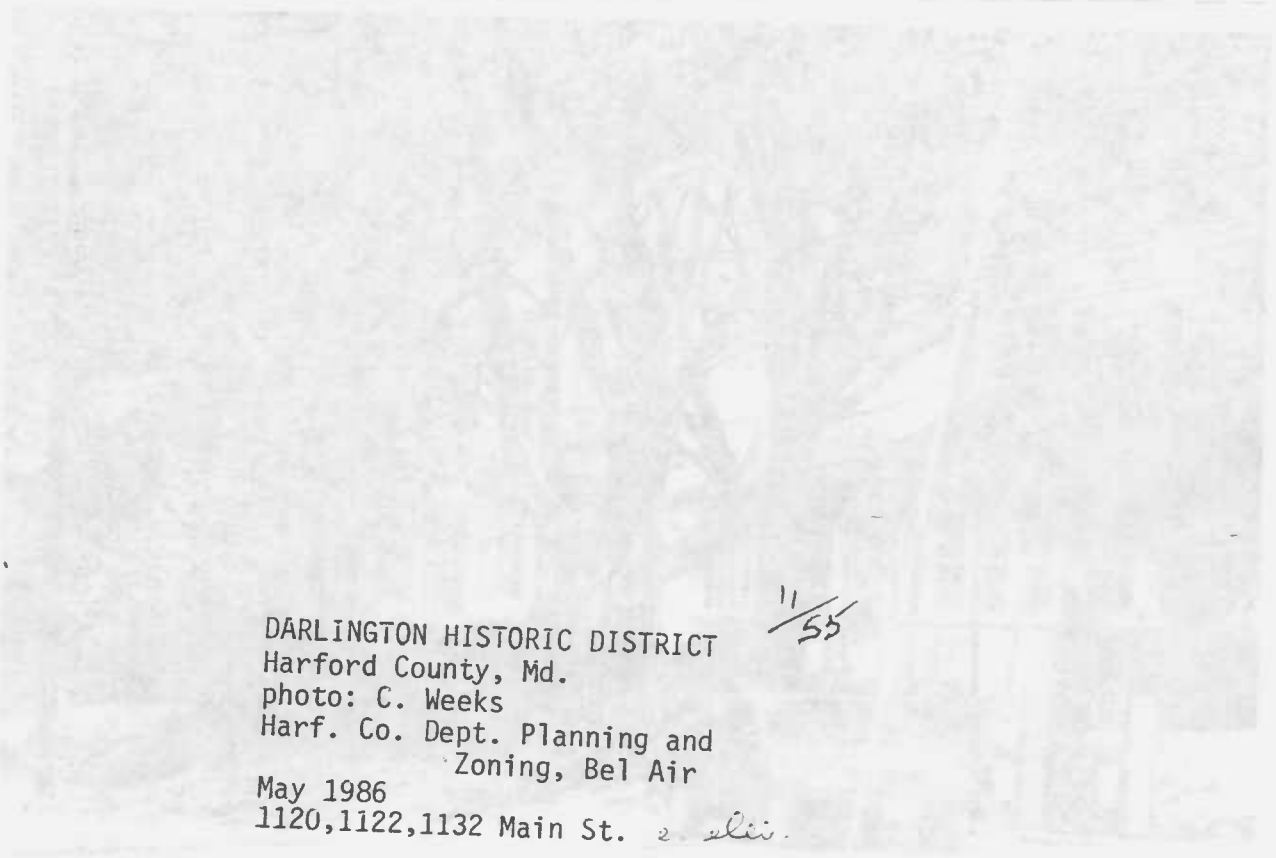


HA-1746

10/55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: Wayne Nield, II
Winter 1981
Harford C. Dept. Planning and Zoning
Looking north along rte. 161

10

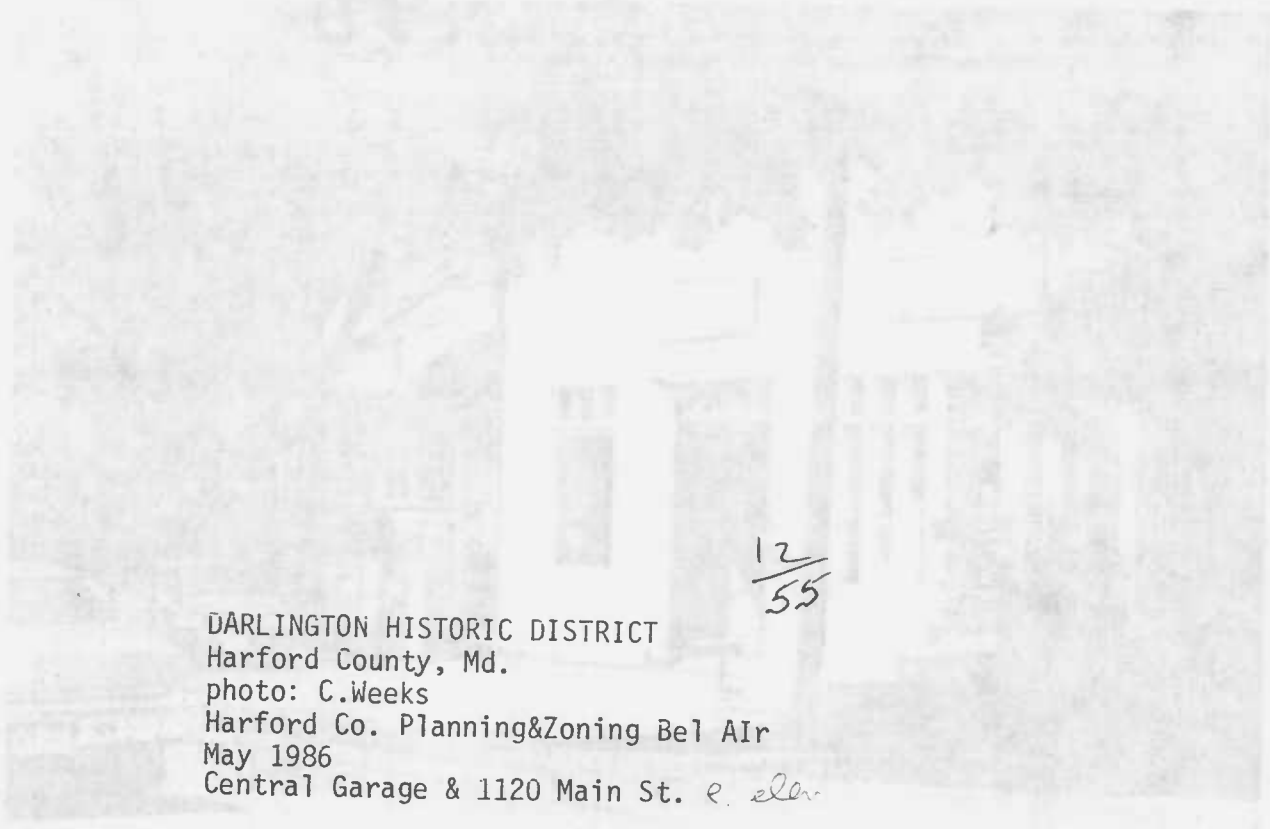


11/55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning and
Zoning, Bel Air
May 1986
1120,1122,1132 Main St. 2 slides

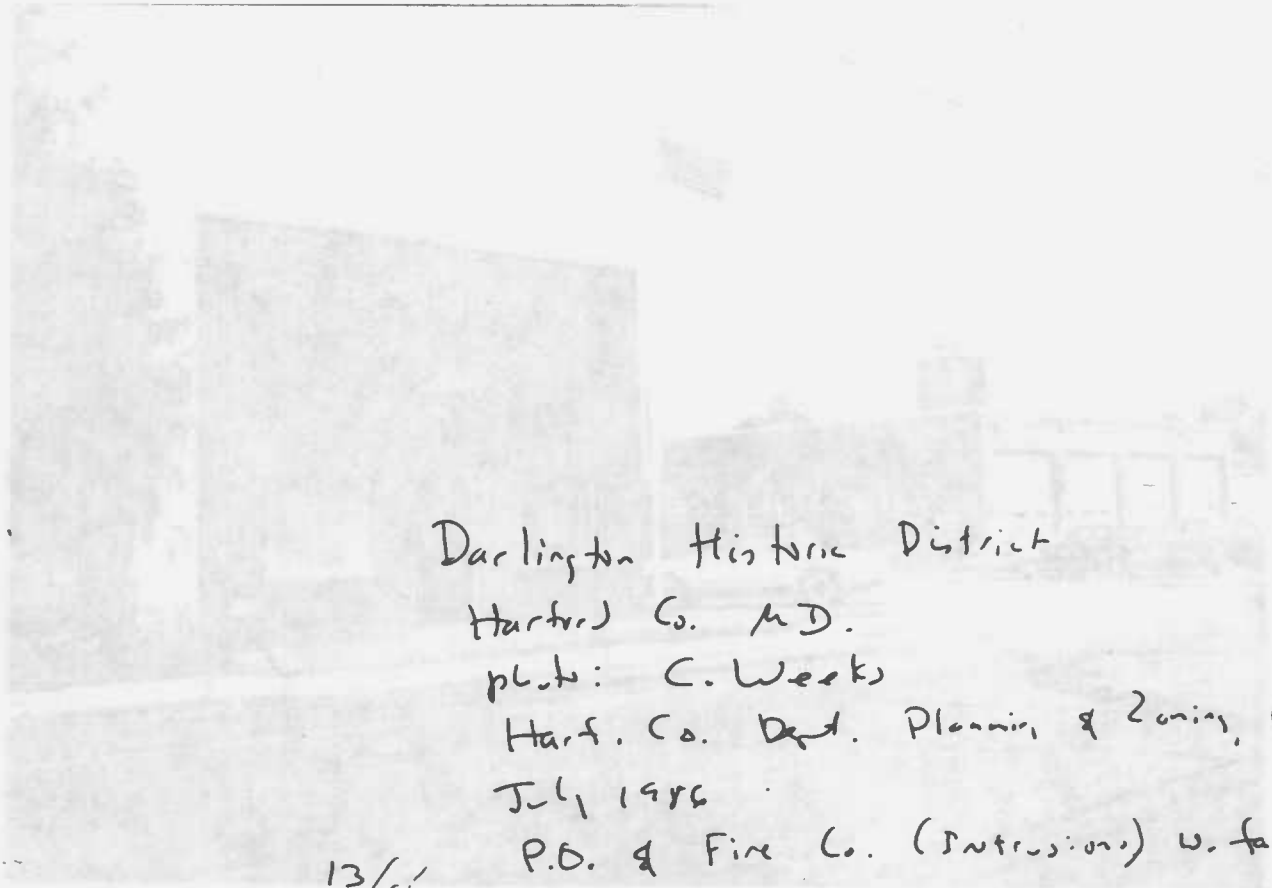
HA-1746

HA-1746



12/55

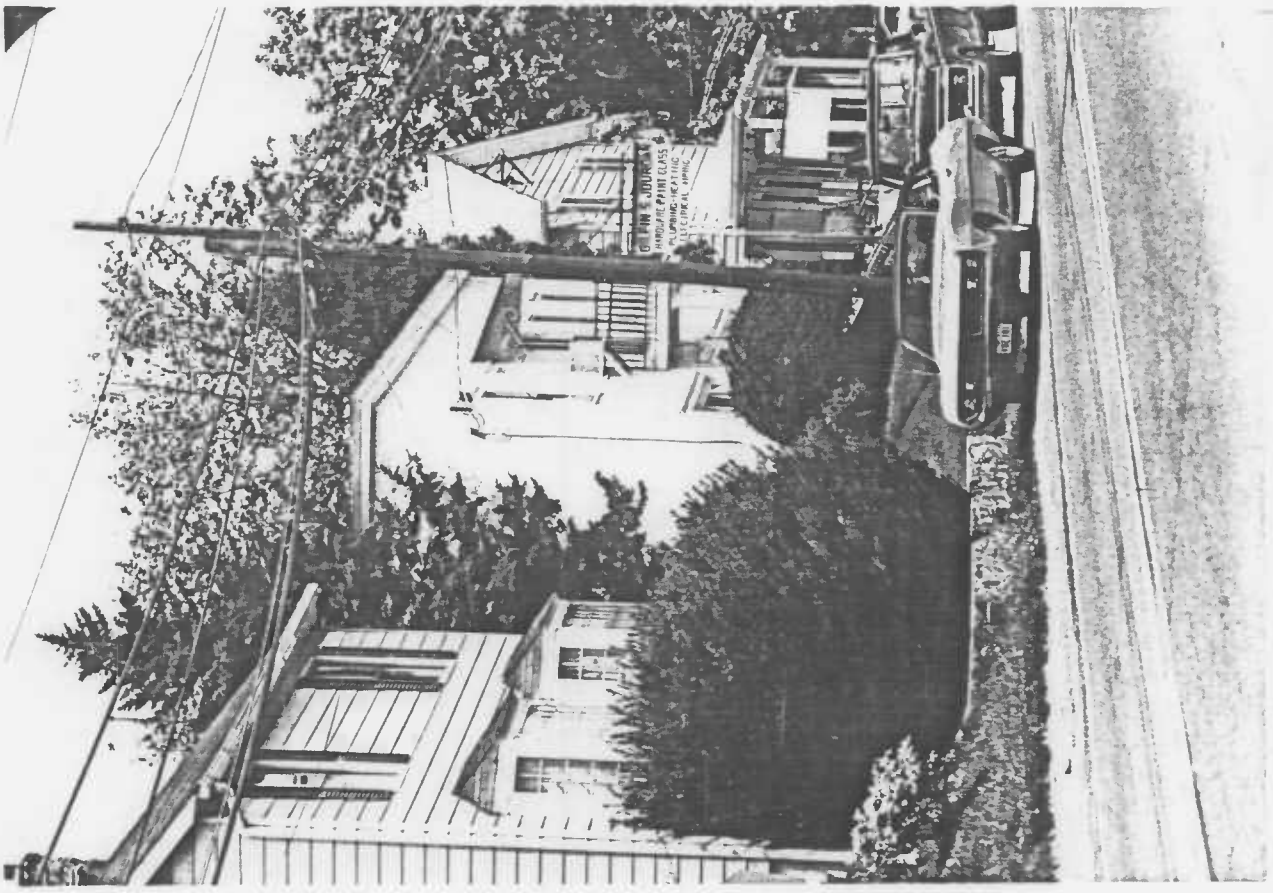
DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: C.Weeks
Harford Co. Planning&Zoning Bel AIr
May 1986
Central Garage & 1120 Main St. e. elev.



Darlington Historic District
Harford Co. MD.
photo: C. Weeks
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning & Zoning, Rel Ci
July 1986
P.O. & Fire Co. (Intersection) W. facade

13/55

HA-1746



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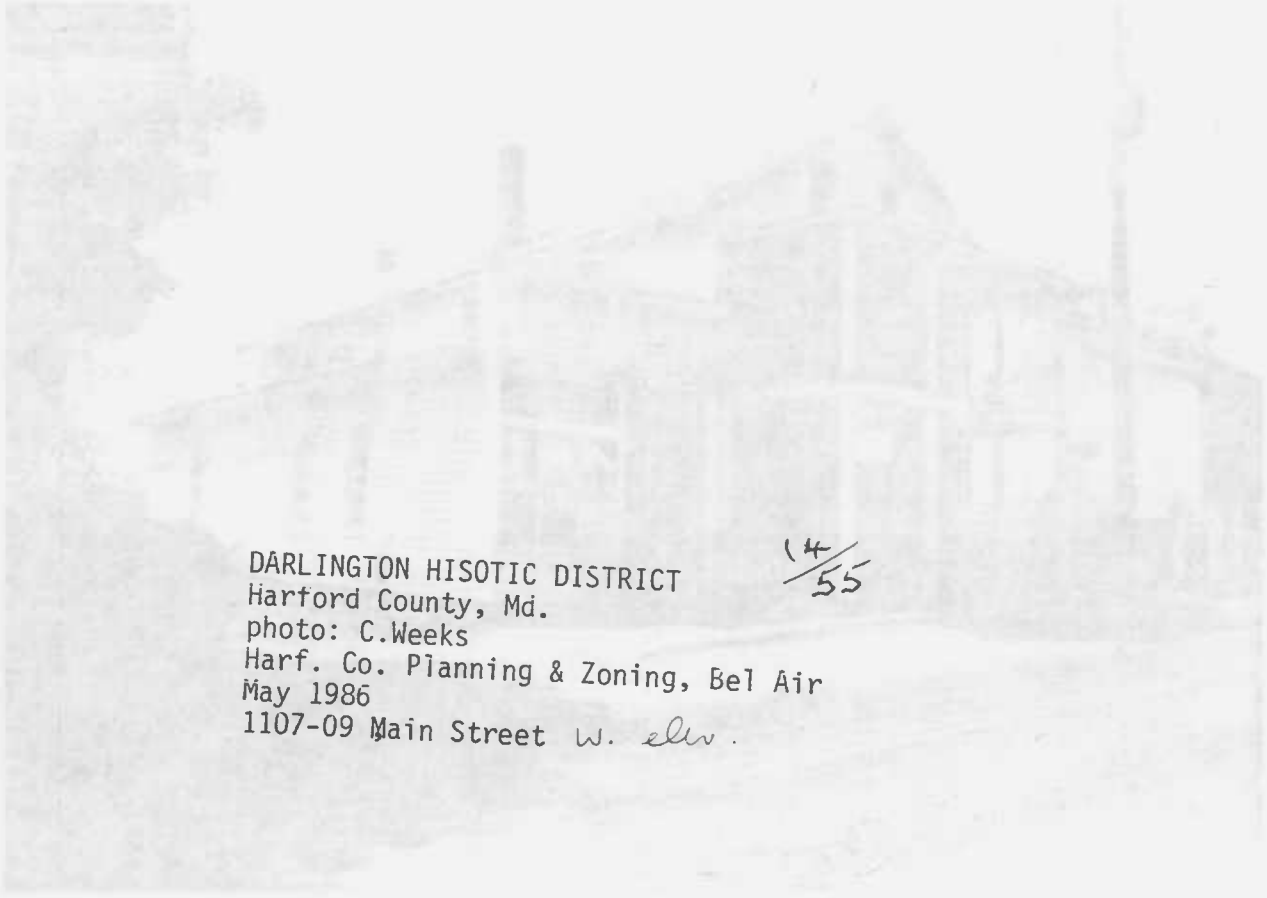


DARLINGTON HISOTIC DISTRICT 14/55
Harford County, Md.
photo: C.Weeks
Harf. Co. Planning & Zoning, Bel Air
May 1986
1107-09 Main Street W. elev.

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT 15/55
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
Harf. Co. Planning &Zoning, Bel Air
May 1986
1102,1104,1106,1108 Main St. e. elev.

AA-1746

HA-1746

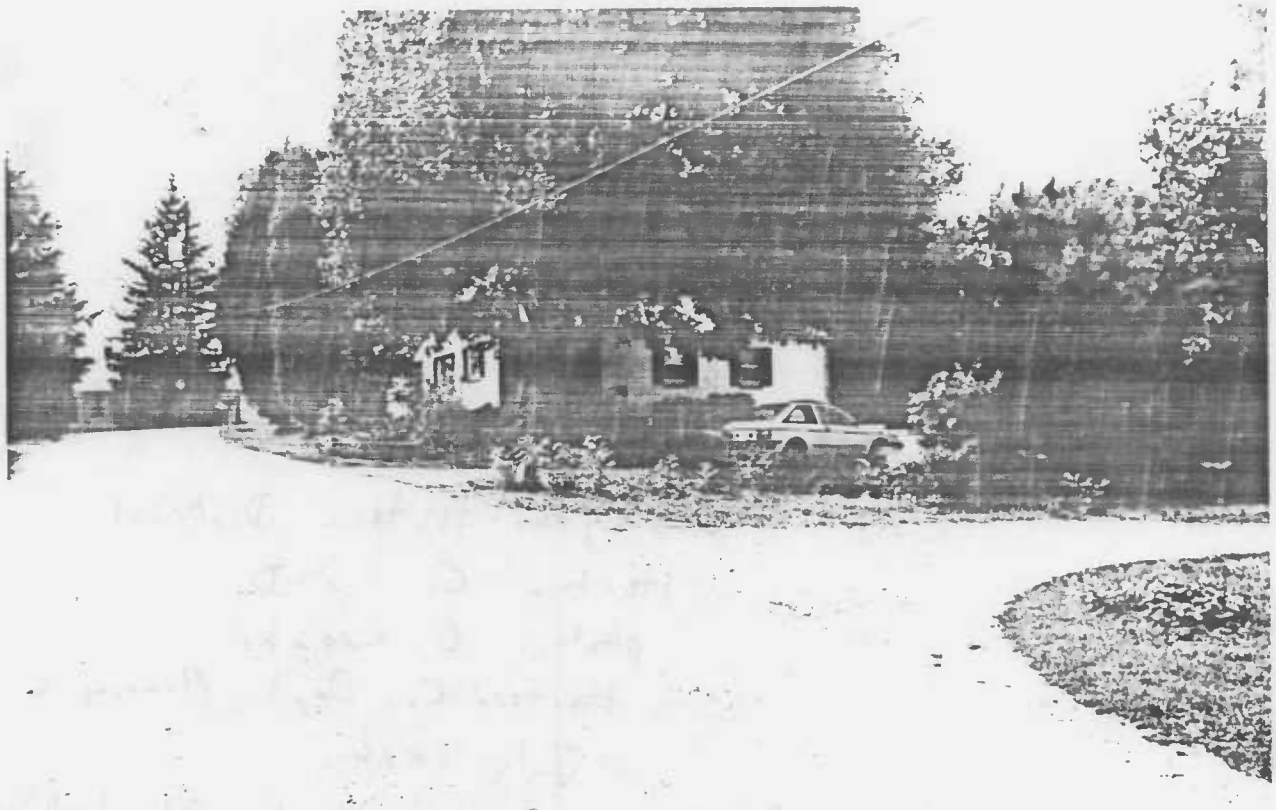
16/55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: C.Weeks
Harf. Co. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
May 1986
1112 Main St. e

17/55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harfodod County, Md.
photo:C.Weeks
Harf.CO. Planning&Zoning
May 1986
1110 Main St. e

HA-1746



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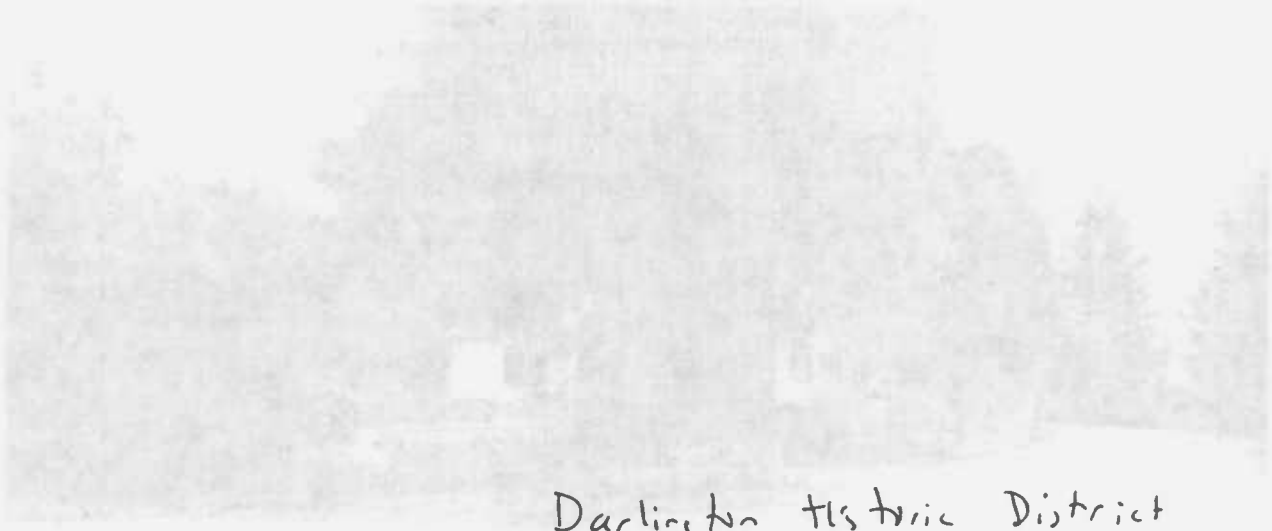


Darlington Historic District
Harford Co. MD.
photo: C. Weeks
Harford Co. Dept. Planning & Zoning
July 1986
20/55 panorama: Kirk Rd., looking West
(non contributing)

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT 21/55
Harford County, Md.
photo:C. Weeks
Harf.CO. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
March 1986
Inters. Main St. & Shuresville Rd.:
1034 Main St., 2101 Shuresville
Rd. &2102 Shuresville Rd.
looking E.

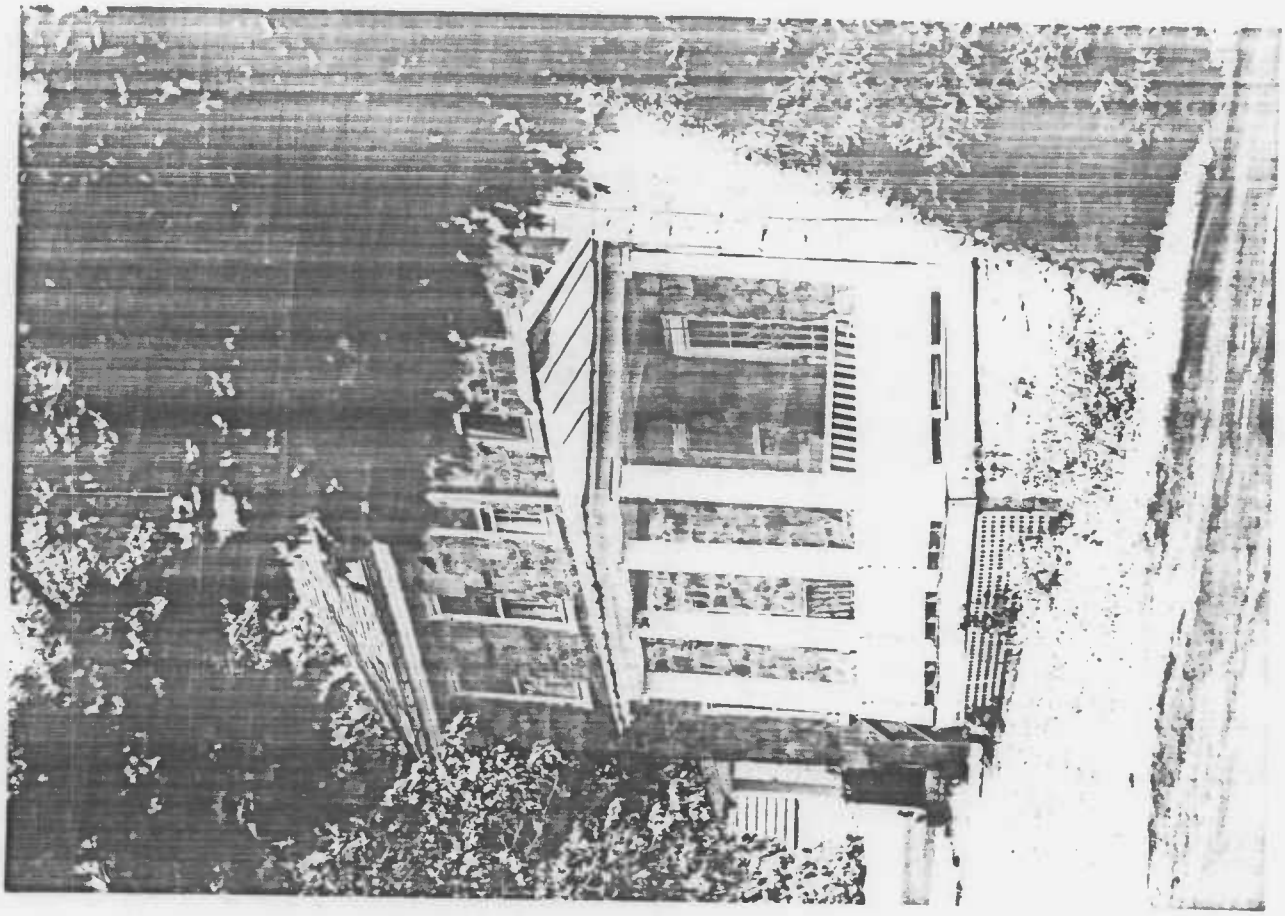
HA-1746

HA-1746

DARLINGOTN HISTORIC DISTRICT 22/55
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning Bel Air
May 1986
2101 Shuresville Rd. e elev

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT 23/55
Harford County, Md.
photo:C. Weeks
Harf.Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Iar
May 1986
Outbuilding; 2101 Shuresville Rd. s elev.

HA-1746



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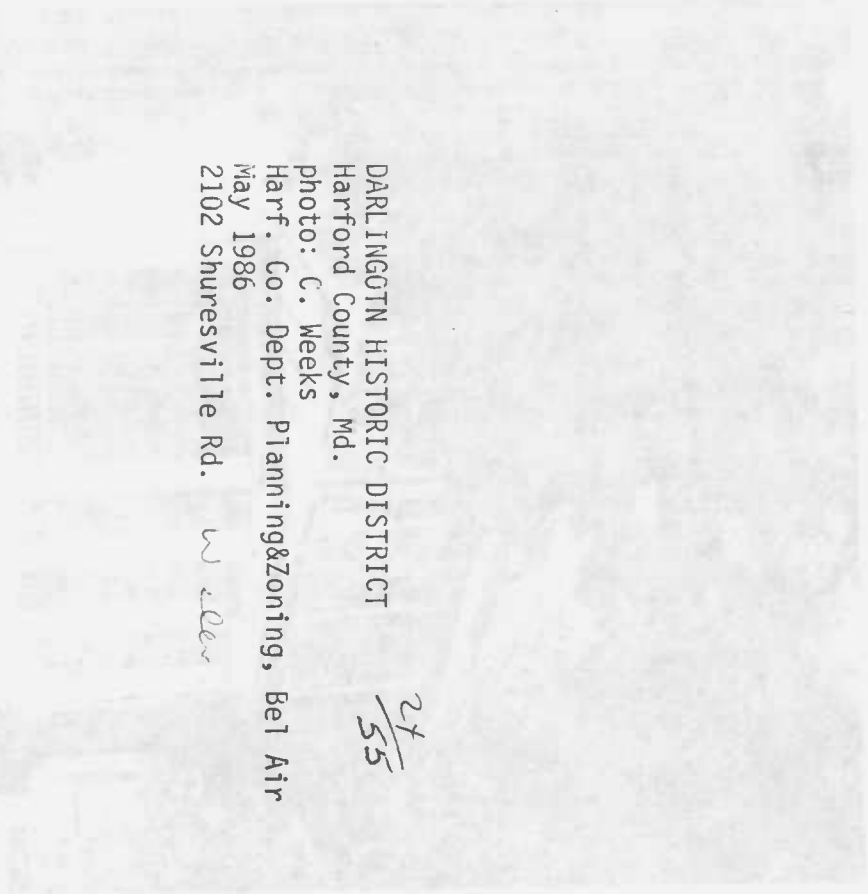
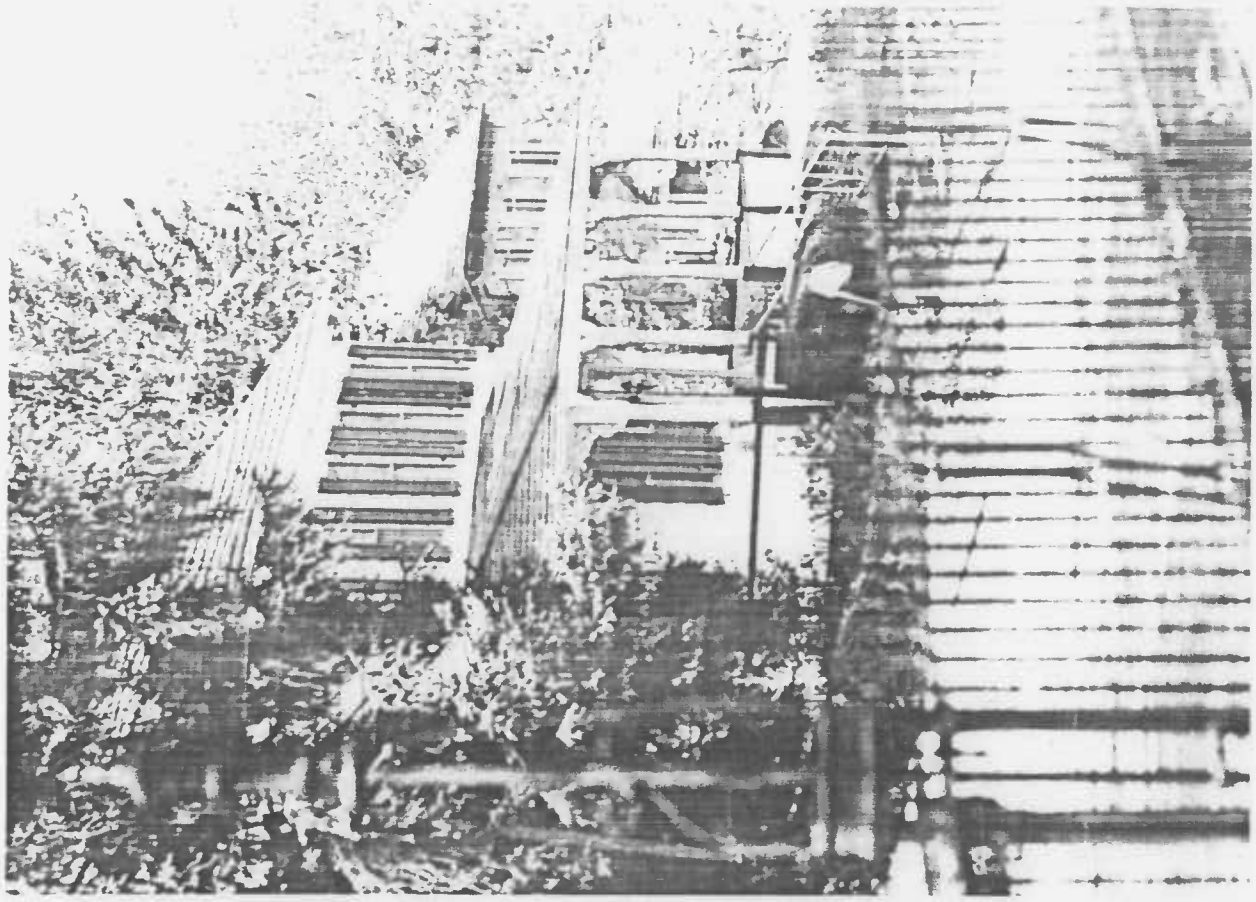
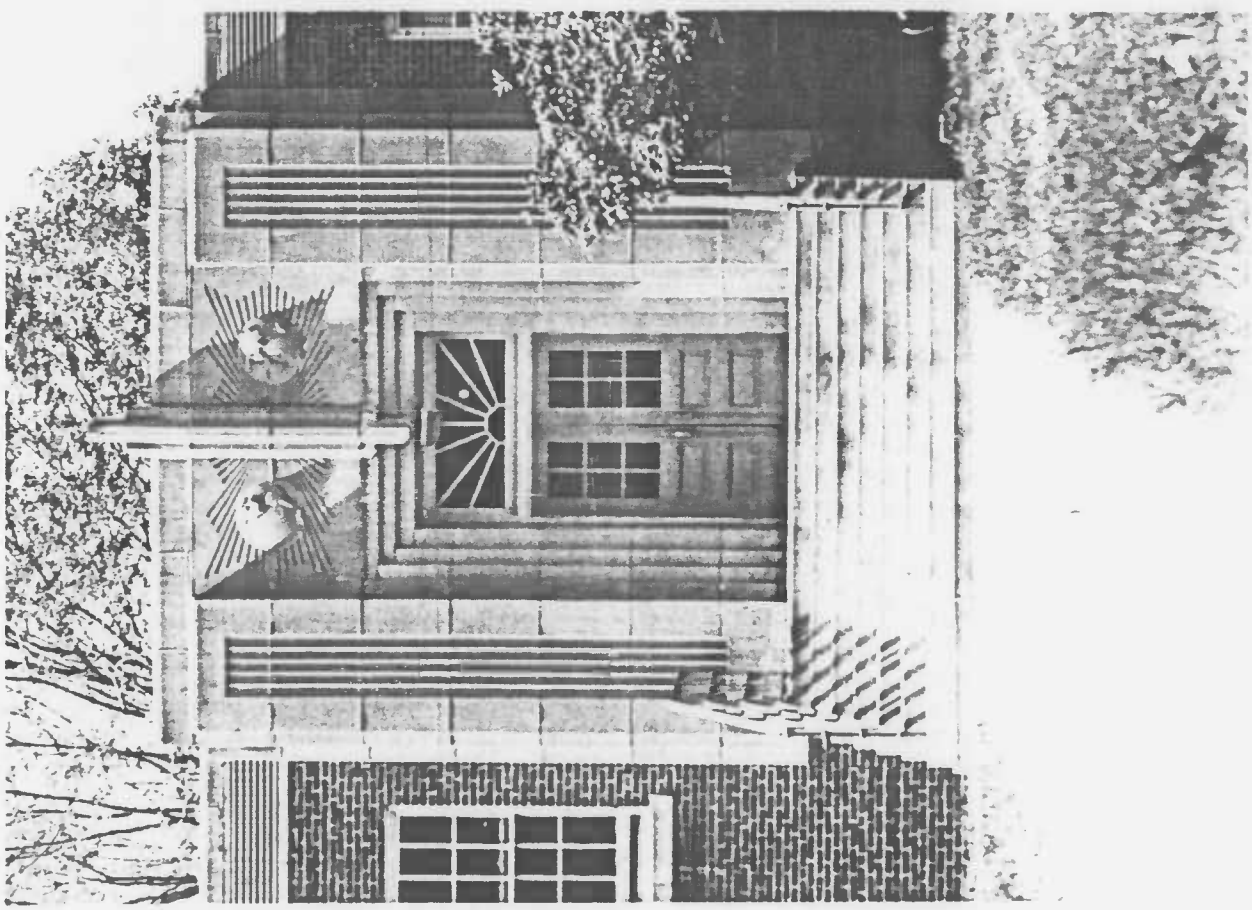


DARLINGTN HISTORIC DISTRICT 24/55
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
May 1986
2102 Shuresville Rd. w elev

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT 25/55
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
May 1986
2107, 2109, 2111 Shuresville Rd. e elev.

HA-1746





HA-1746

26/55

DARLINGOTN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford Co. Md.
May 1986
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning& Zoning, Bel Air
2111, 2113 Suresville,Rd. e elev.

photo: C.Weeks

27/55

DARLINGTON HSITORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
photo: C. Weeks
May 1986
Darlingotn Elementary School(detail)
e elev.

HA-1746

HA-1746

Darlington Historic Dist.
Harford County, Md.
photo: Michael Day
Dec. 1986
neg. loc.: Harford Co.
Planning Dept. Bel Air
Darlington Elementary
School, se elev.

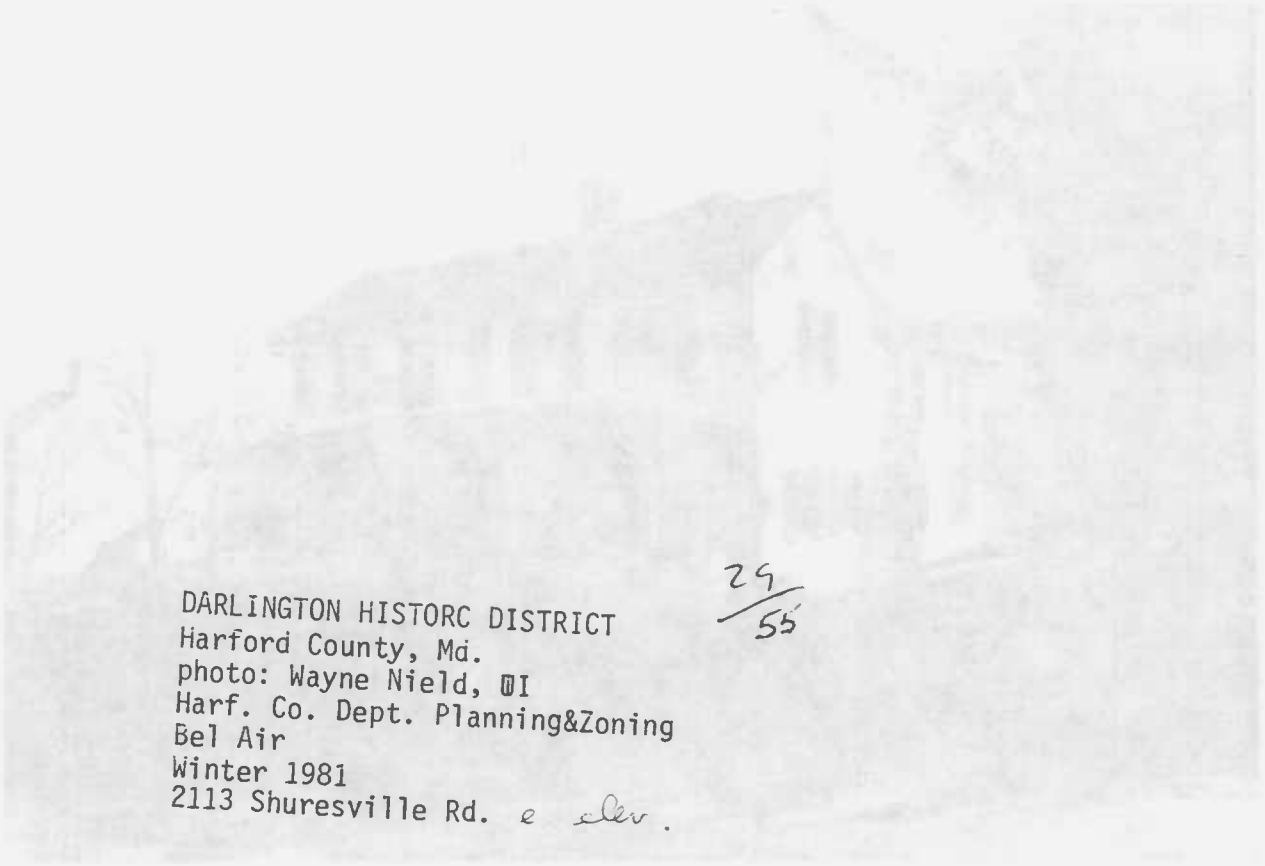
all nhd 27 27-A/55

28/55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
Max Winter 1981
photo: Wayne Nield, II
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
2111 Shuresville Rd. e elev

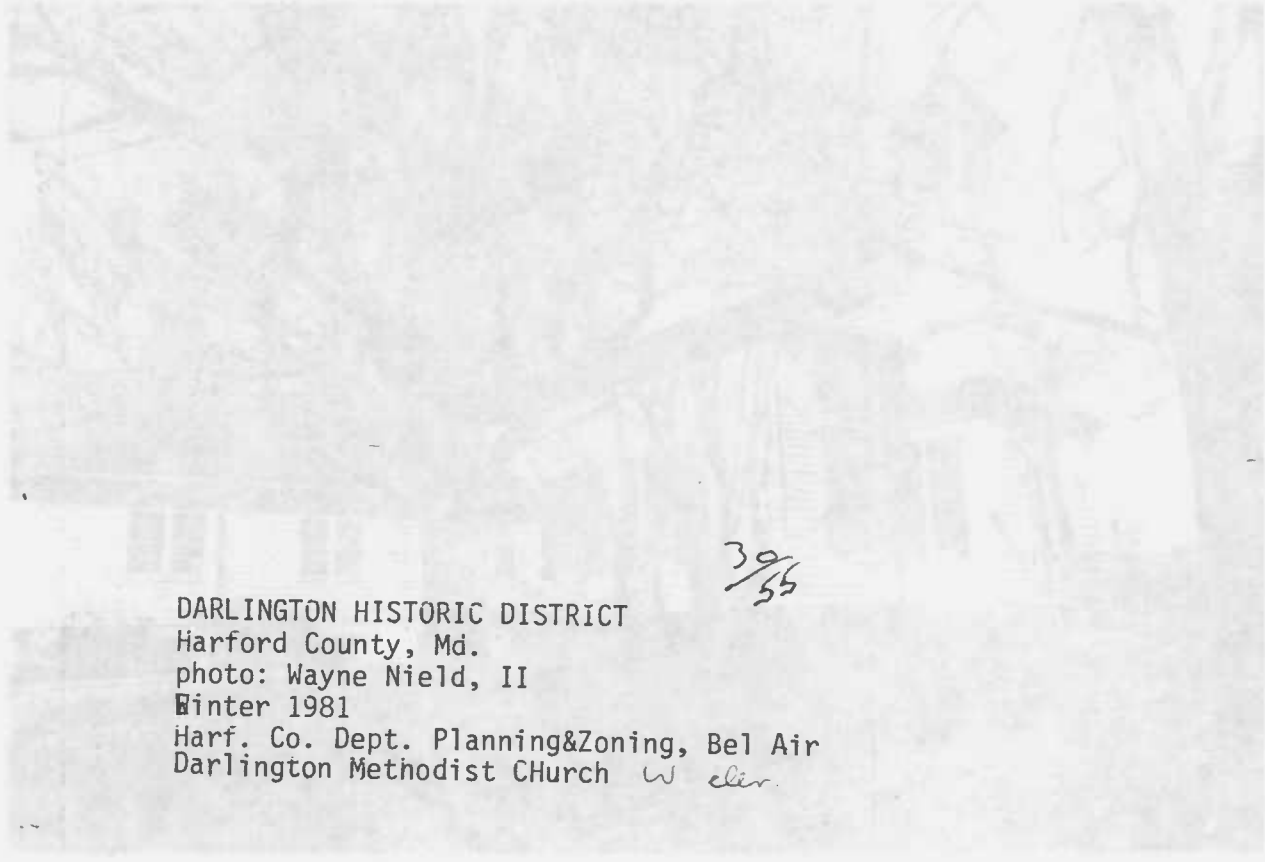
HA-1746

HA-1746



29/55

DARLINGTON HISTORC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: Wayne Nield, II
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning
Bel Air
Winter 1981
2113 Shuresville Rd. e elev.



39/55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: Wayne Nield, II
Winter 1981
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
Darlington Methodist CHurch W elev.

NN-1746

HA-1746

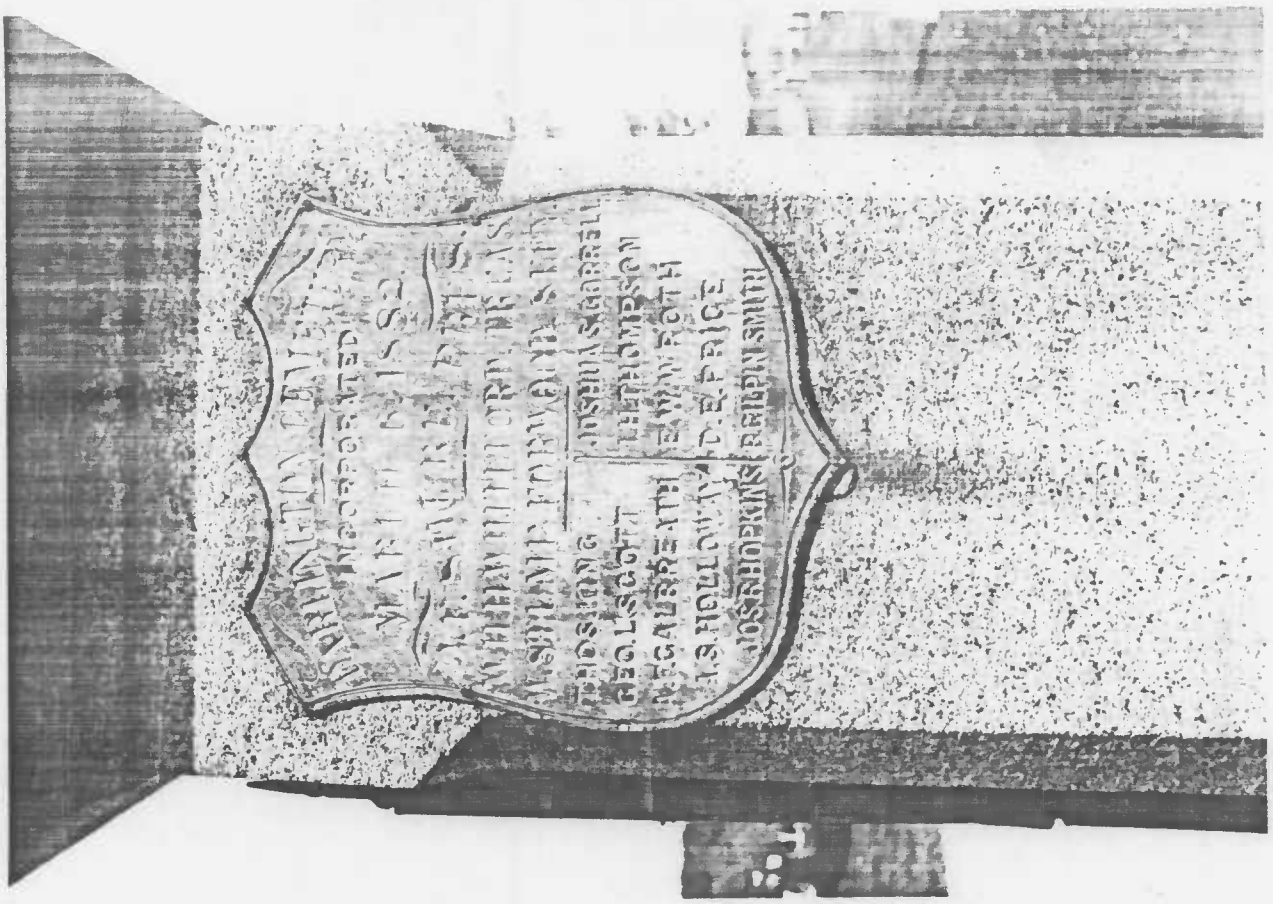
DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
Harf.CO. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
March 1986
2120 Shuresville Rd. and Darlington Methodis
Church

31/55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
May 1986
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
2116 Shuresville Rd. from 2120
Shuresville Road.

32/55

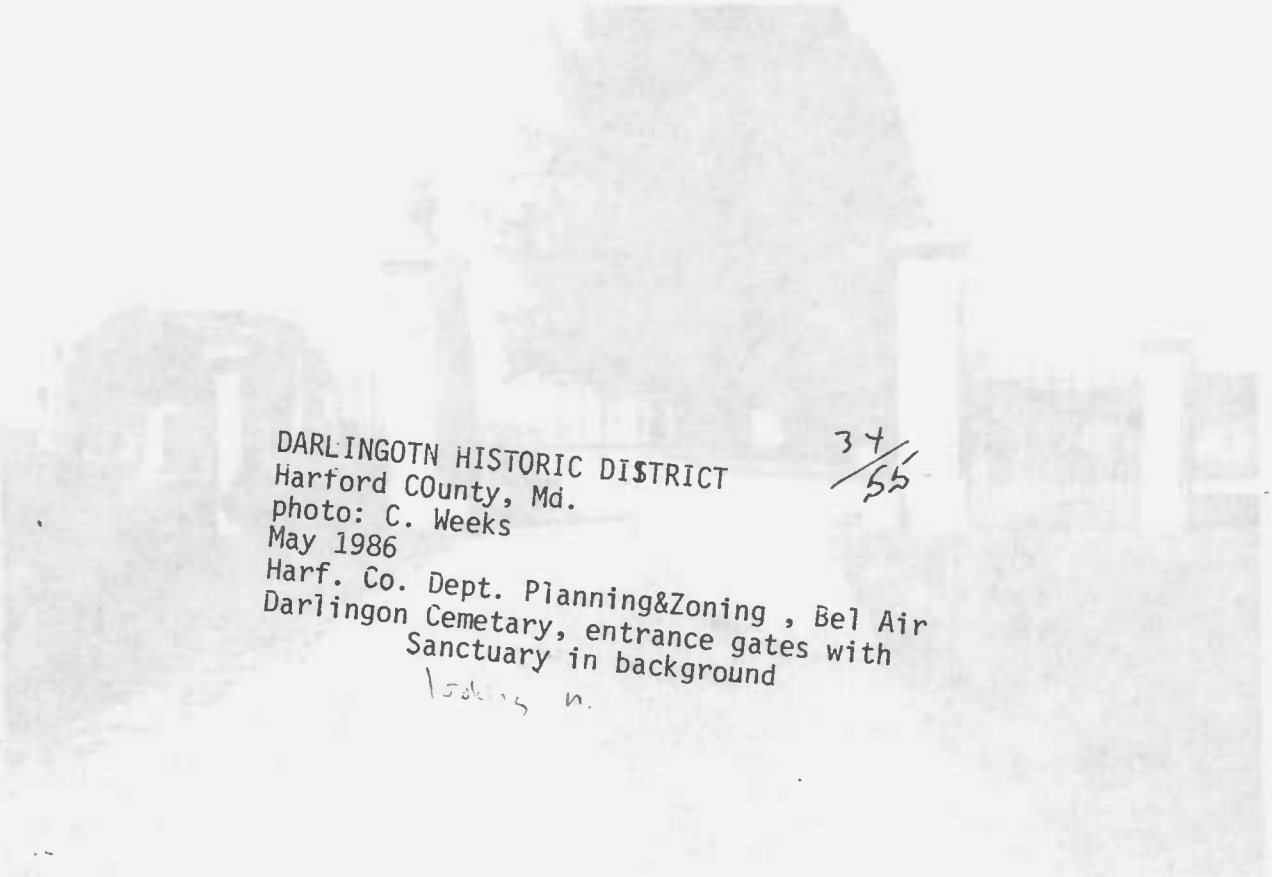
HA-1746


INCORPORATED
THOS. LONG
GEO. L. SCOTT
M. CAURREATH
I. S. HOLLOWAY
JOS. R. HOPKINS
JOSHUA S. GORRELL
H. THOMPSON
E. W. WROTH
D. E. PRICE
R. RILPIN SMITH

HA-1746

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
May 1986
Darlington Cemetary, detail of entrance gate

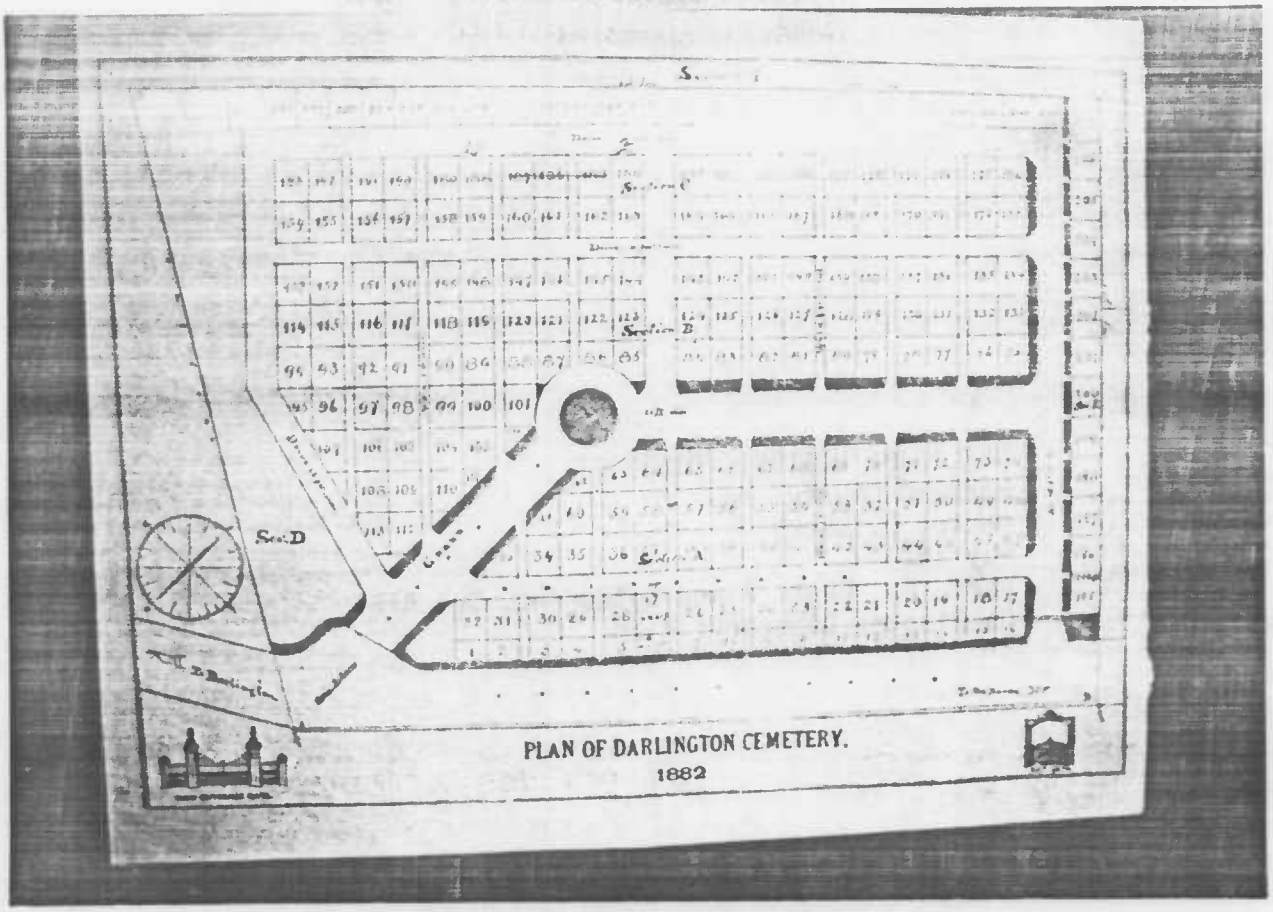
33/55



DARLINGOTN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford COunty, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
May 1986
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning , Bel Air
Darlingon Cemetary, entrance gates with Sanctuary in background

34/55

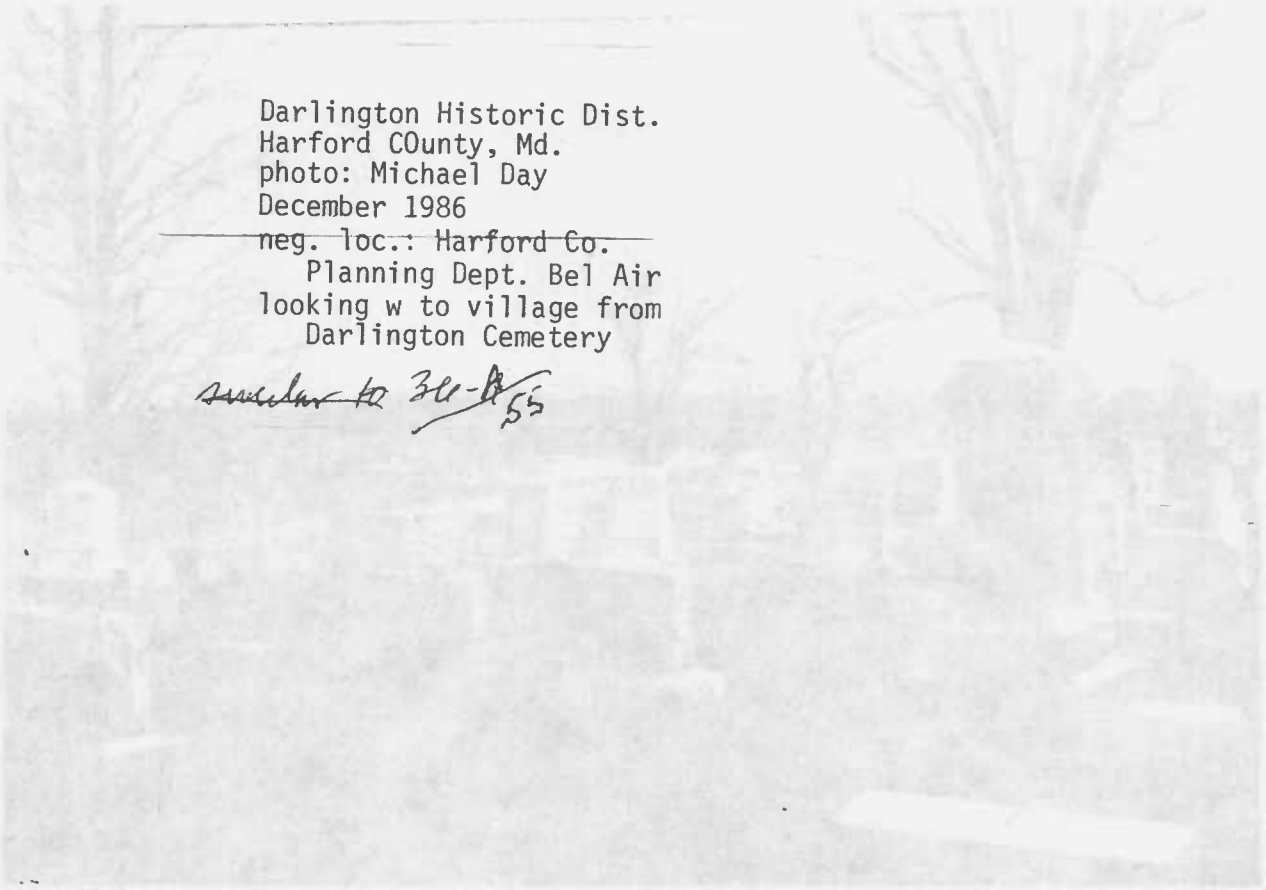
HA-1746



HA-1746

35/55

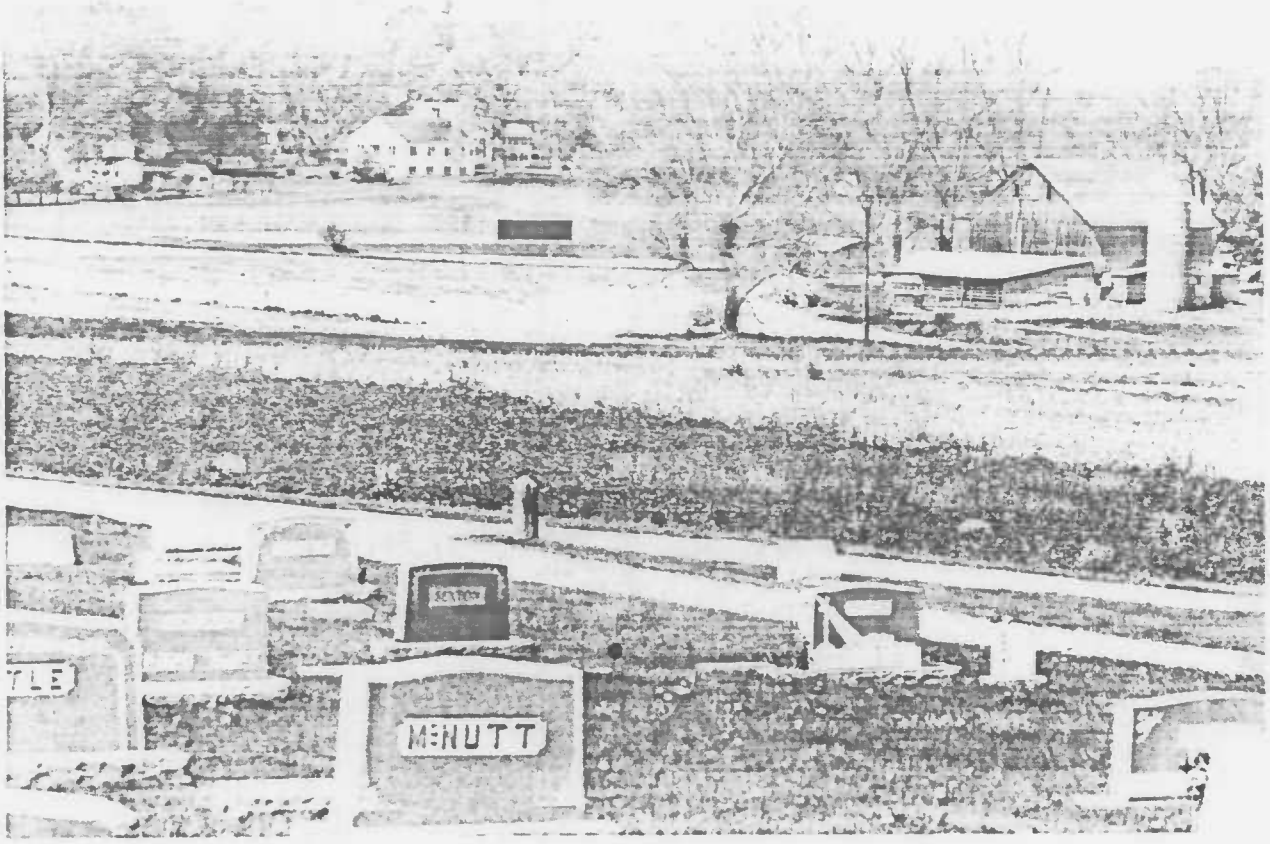
DARLINGON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
May 1986
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
Darlington Cemetary: Plan

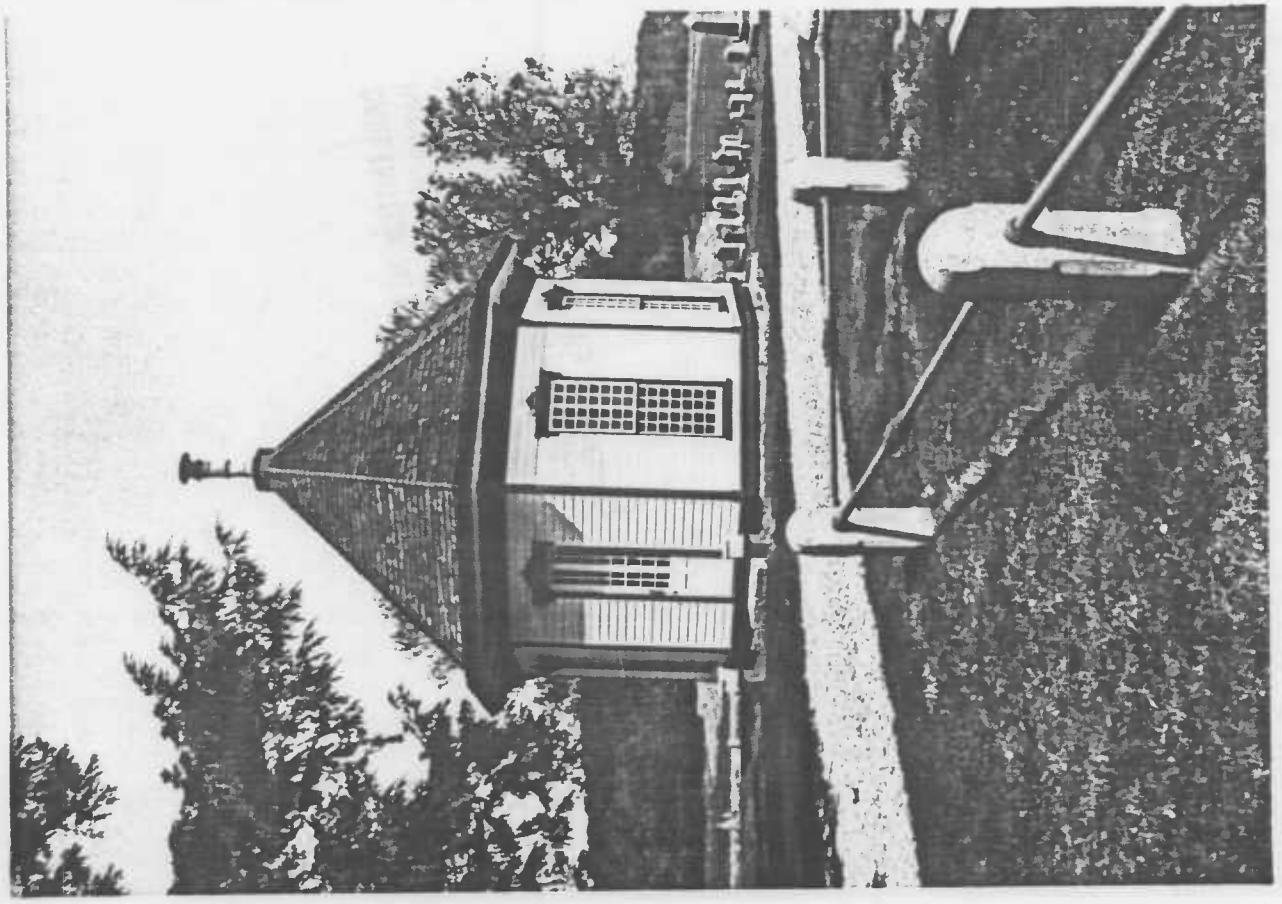


Darlington Historic Dist.
Harford COunty, Md.
photo: Michael Day
December 1986
~~neg. loc.: Harford Co.~~
Planning Dept. Bel Air
looking w to village from
Darlington Cemetery

similar to 36-B/55

HA-1746





HA-1746

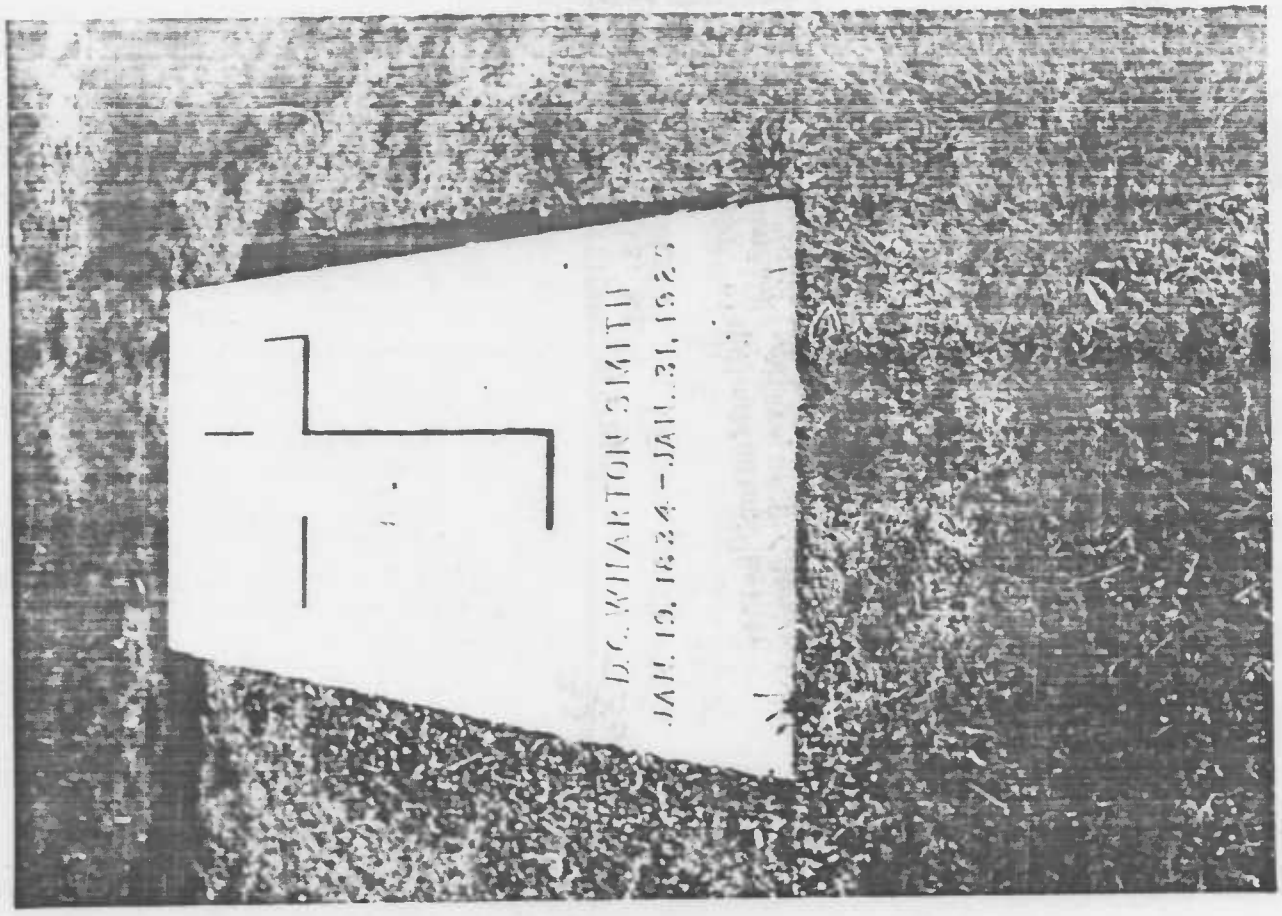
36/55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford COunty, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
May 1986
Harf. Co. Dept. Planining&Zoning, Bel Air
Darlingon Methodist Church, 2120 Shuresville Rd, & 2116 Shuresville Road from Darlinton Cemetary
looking W

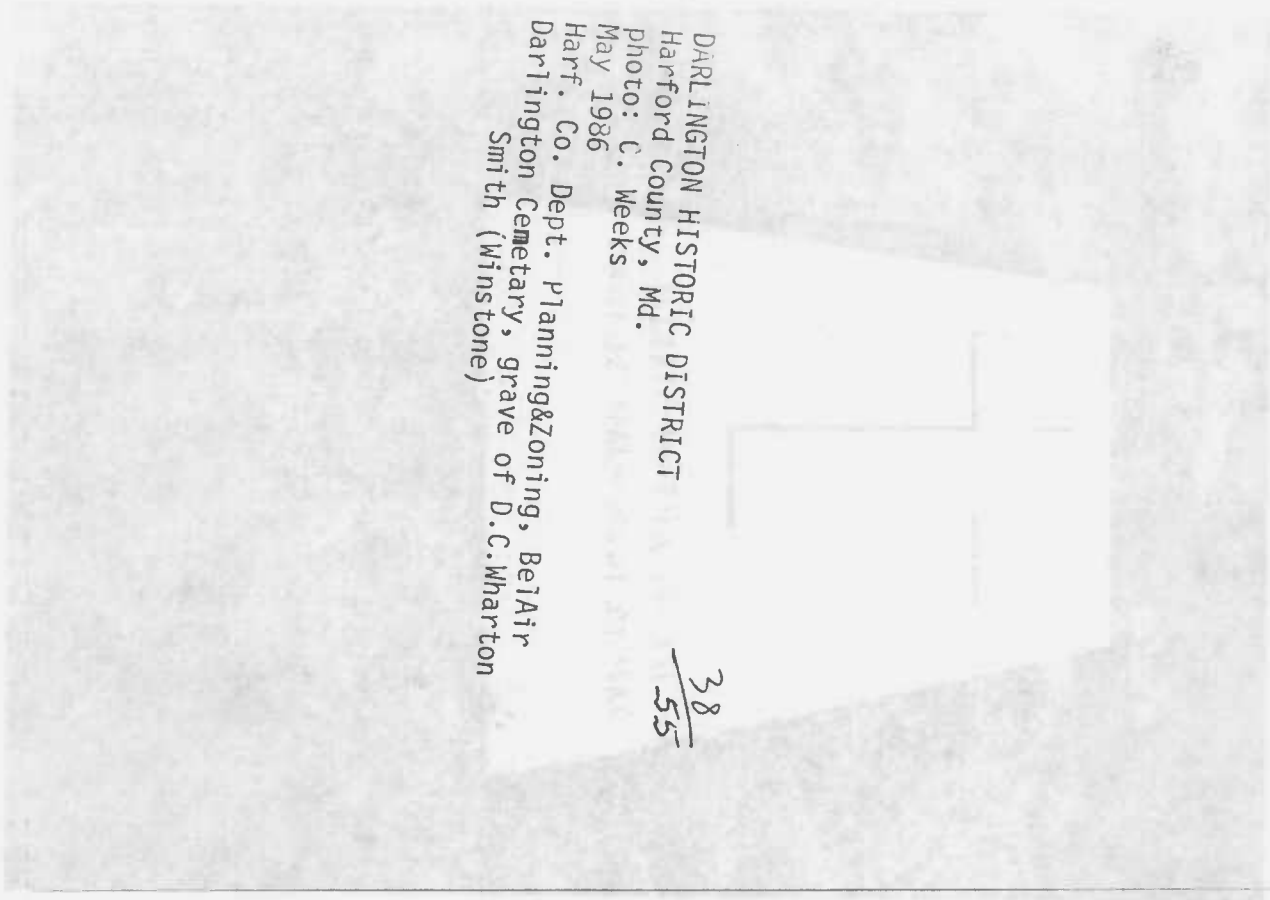
DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
May 1986
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
Darlington Cemetary Sanctuary S' elev.

37/55

HA-1746

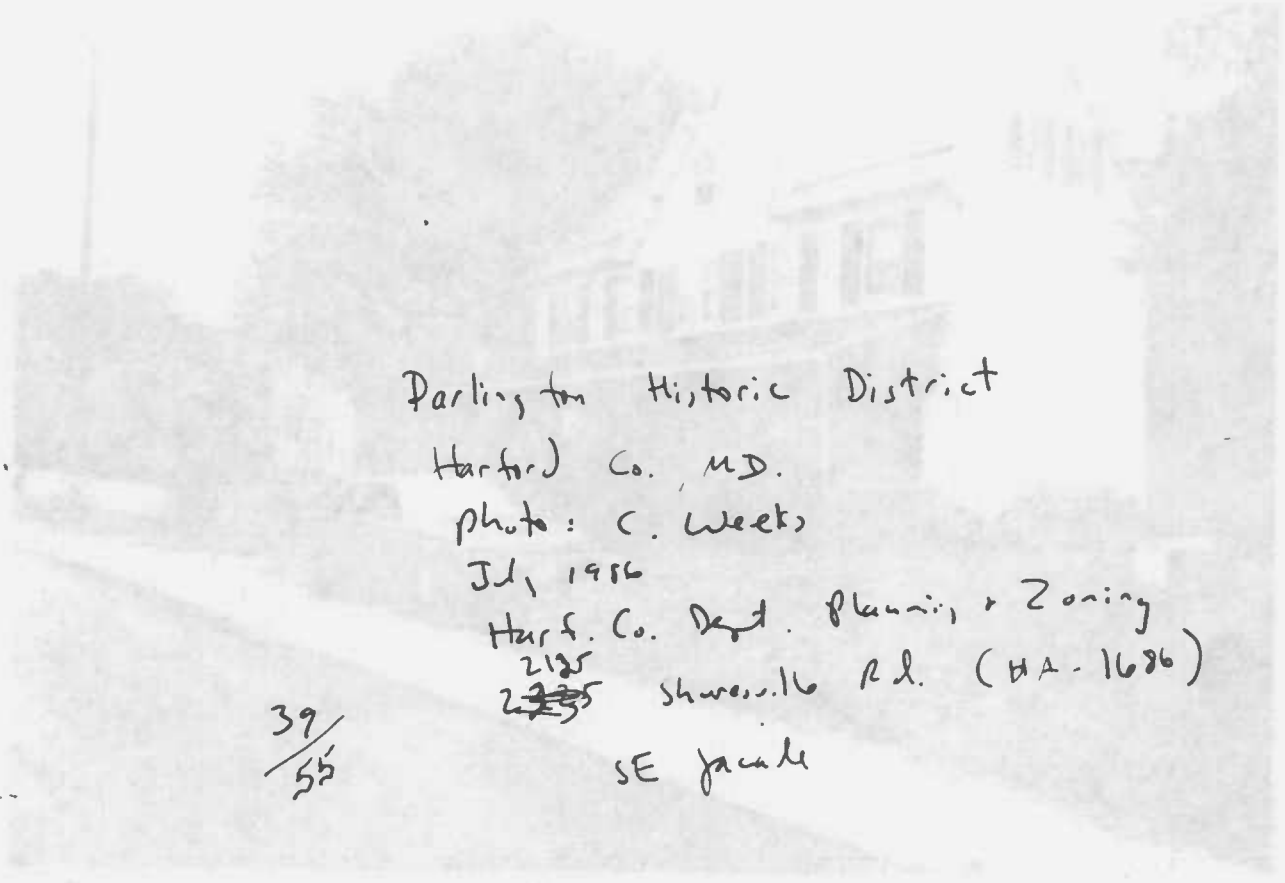


HA-1746



DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
May 1986
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
Darlington Cemetary, grave of D.C.Wharton Smith (Winstone)

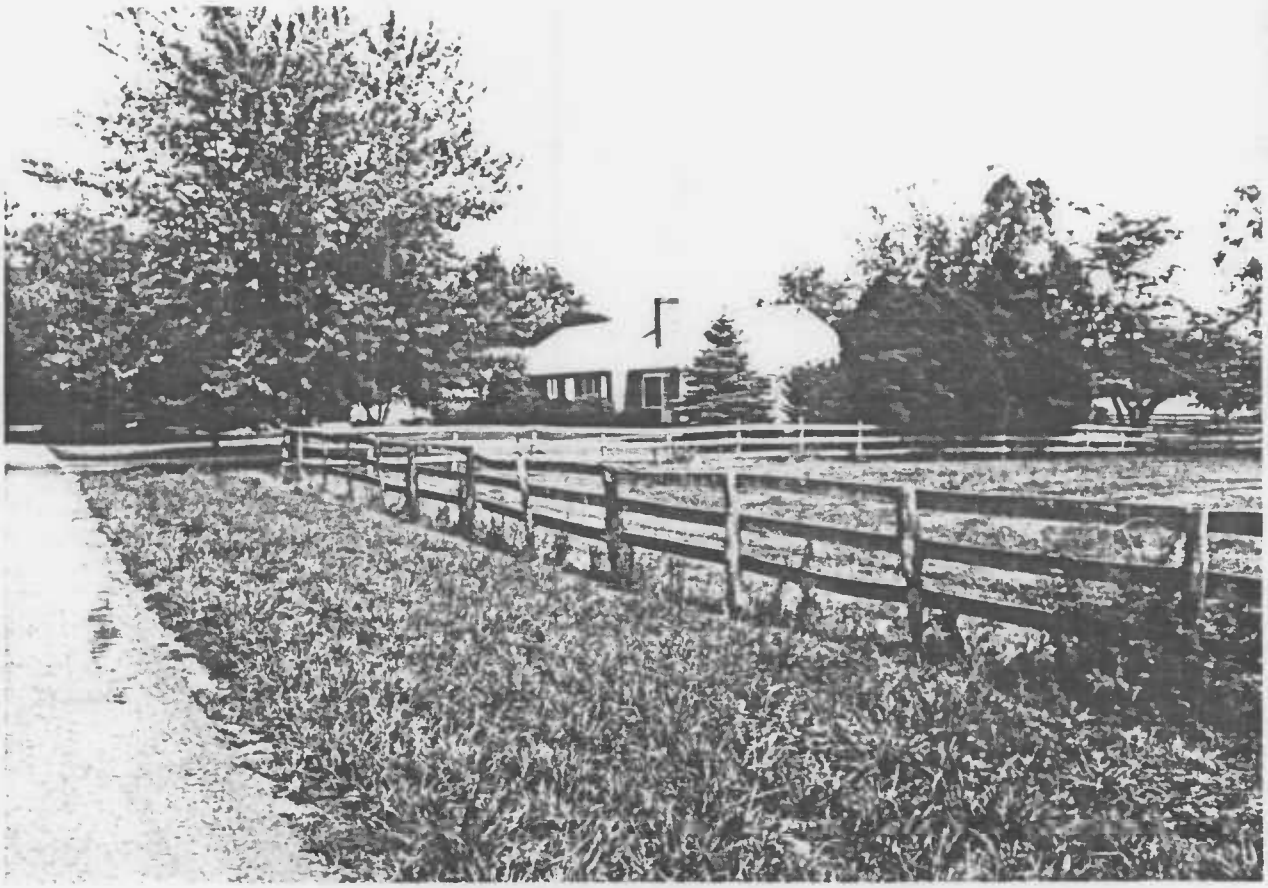
38/55



Darlington Historic District
Harford Co., MD.
photo: C. Weeks
July 1986
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning + Zoning
2135
~~2135~~ Shures.16 Rd. (HA-1686)
SE facade

39/55

HA-1746



HA-1746

Darlington Historic District
Harford Co. MD.
photo: C. Weeks
July 1986
Hard. Co. Dept. Planning & Zoning
2129 Shuresville Rd.
HA-75
SE facade

40/55

Darlington Historic District
Harford Co. MD.
photo: C. Weeks
July, 1986
Hard. Co. Dept. Planning & Zoning
Old Quaker Rd. looking E
(non-contributing structure)

41/55

HA-1746

HA-1746

Darlington Historic District
Harford Co. MD.
photo: C. Weeks
July 1986
Harford Co. Dept. Planning & Zoning
Old Quaker Rd. looking W.
(non-contributing structure)

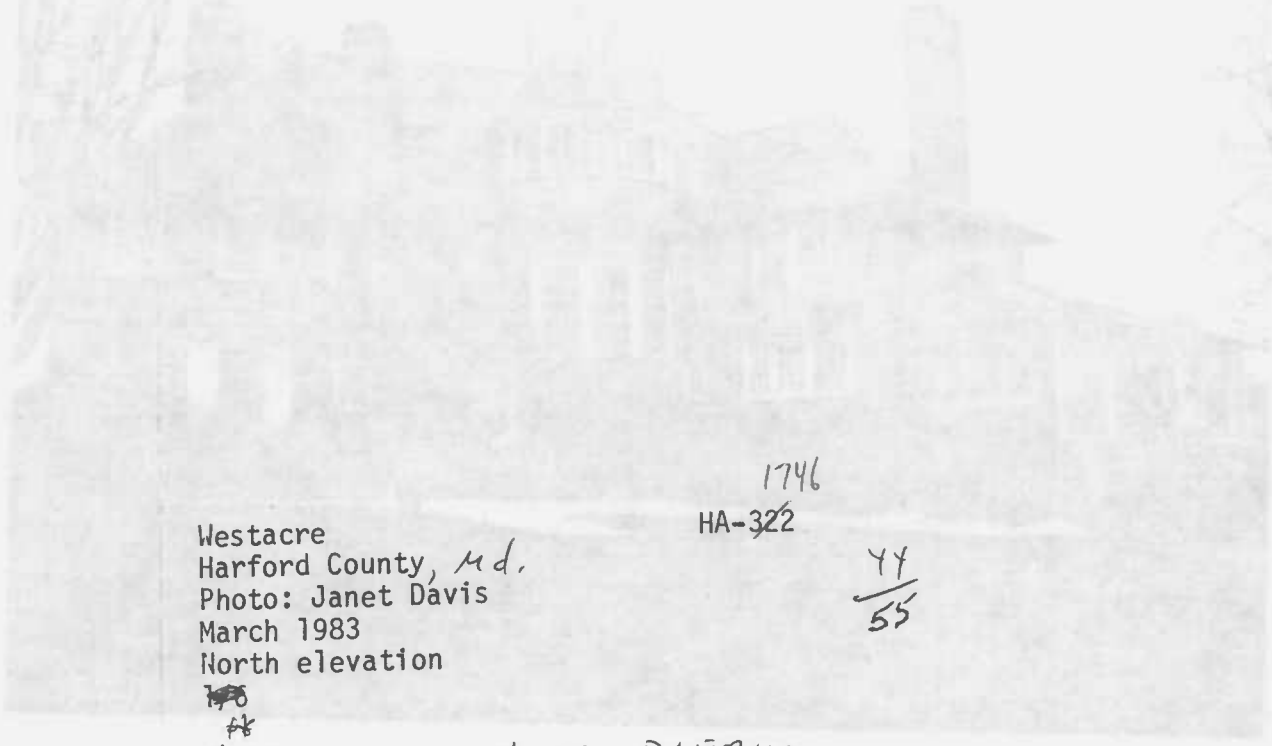
42/55

Darlington Historic District
Harford Co. MD.
photo: C. Weeks
July 1986
Harford Co. Dept. Planning & Zoning
Orthodox Friends Mtg. House
HA-1689
N. facade

43/55

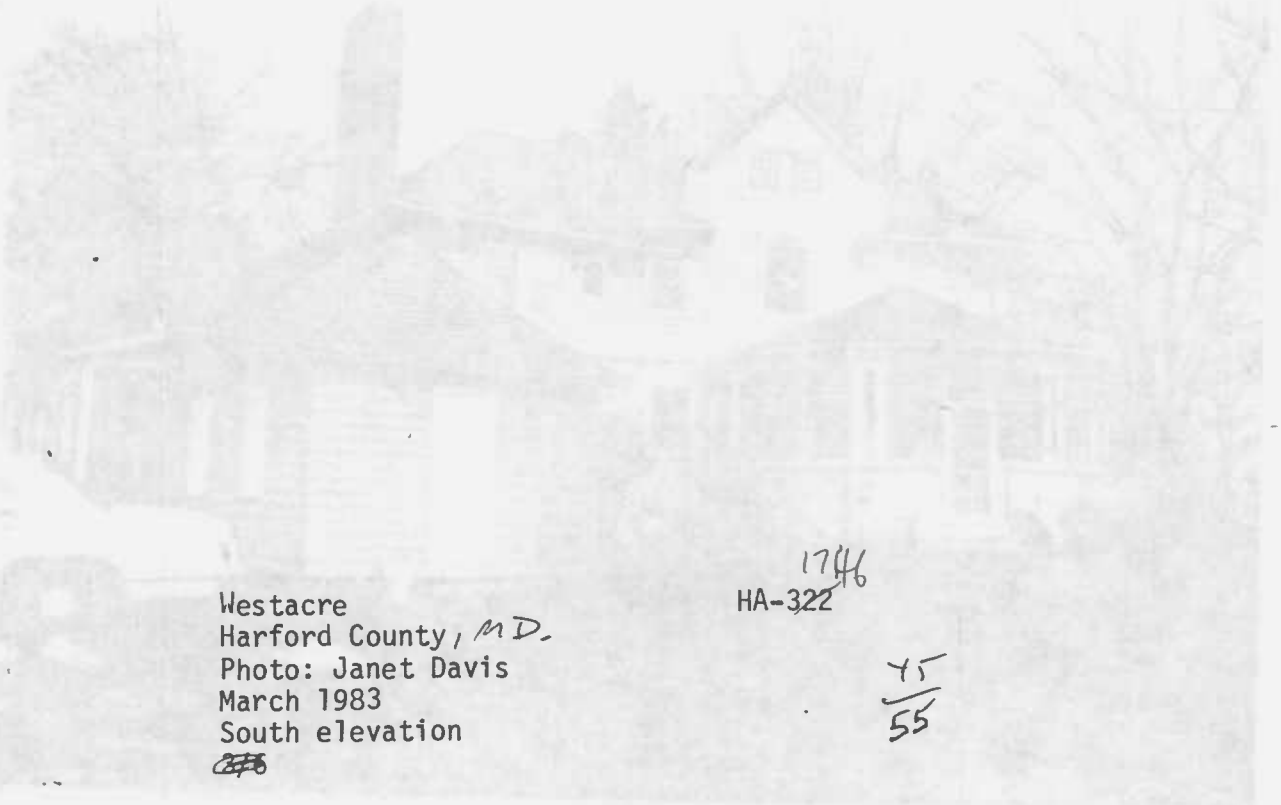
HA-1746

HA-1746



1746
HA-~~322~~
Westacre
Harford County, Md.
Photo: Janet Davis
March 1983
North elevation
~~1746~~
44
55

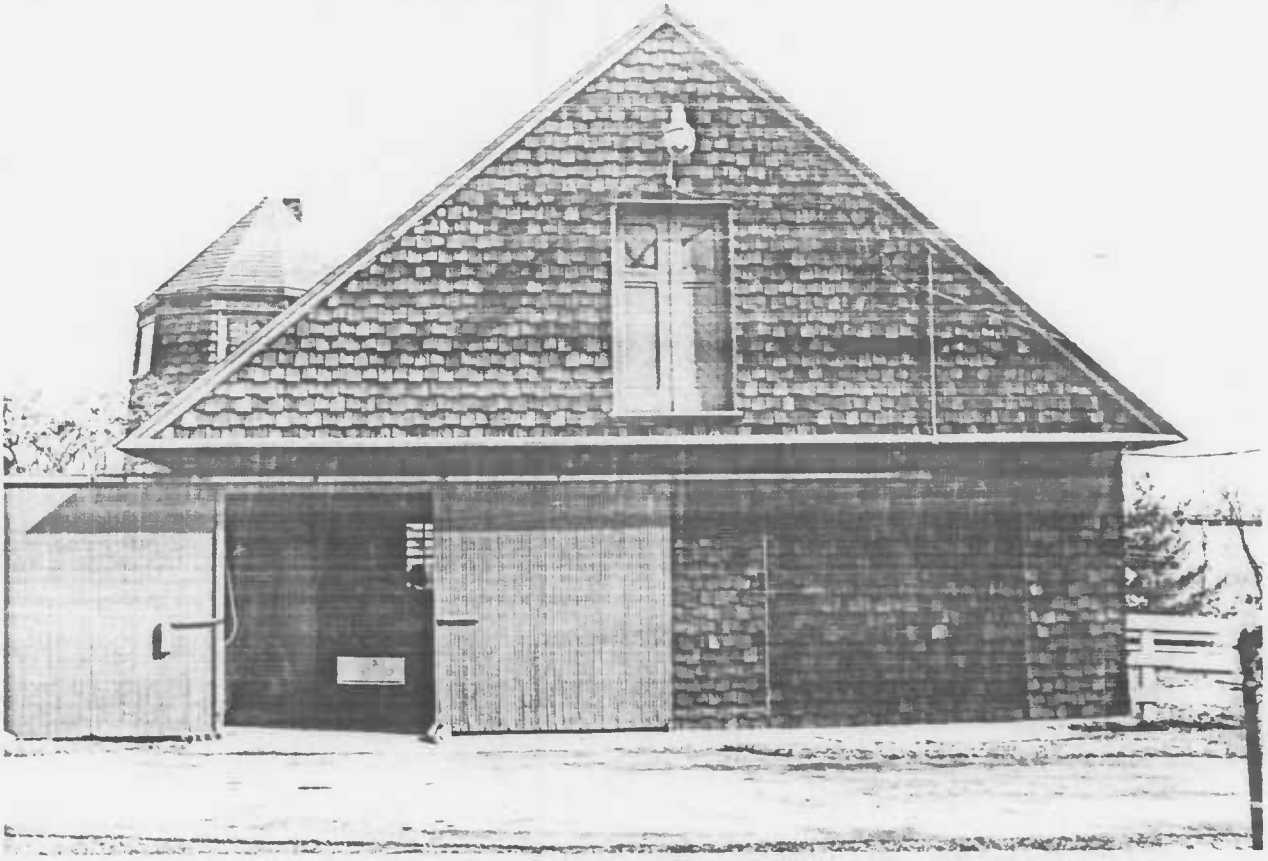
DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT



1746
Westacre
Harford County, MD.
Photo: Janet Davis
March 1983
South elevation
~~1746~~
HA-~~322~~ 1746
45
55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

HA-1746



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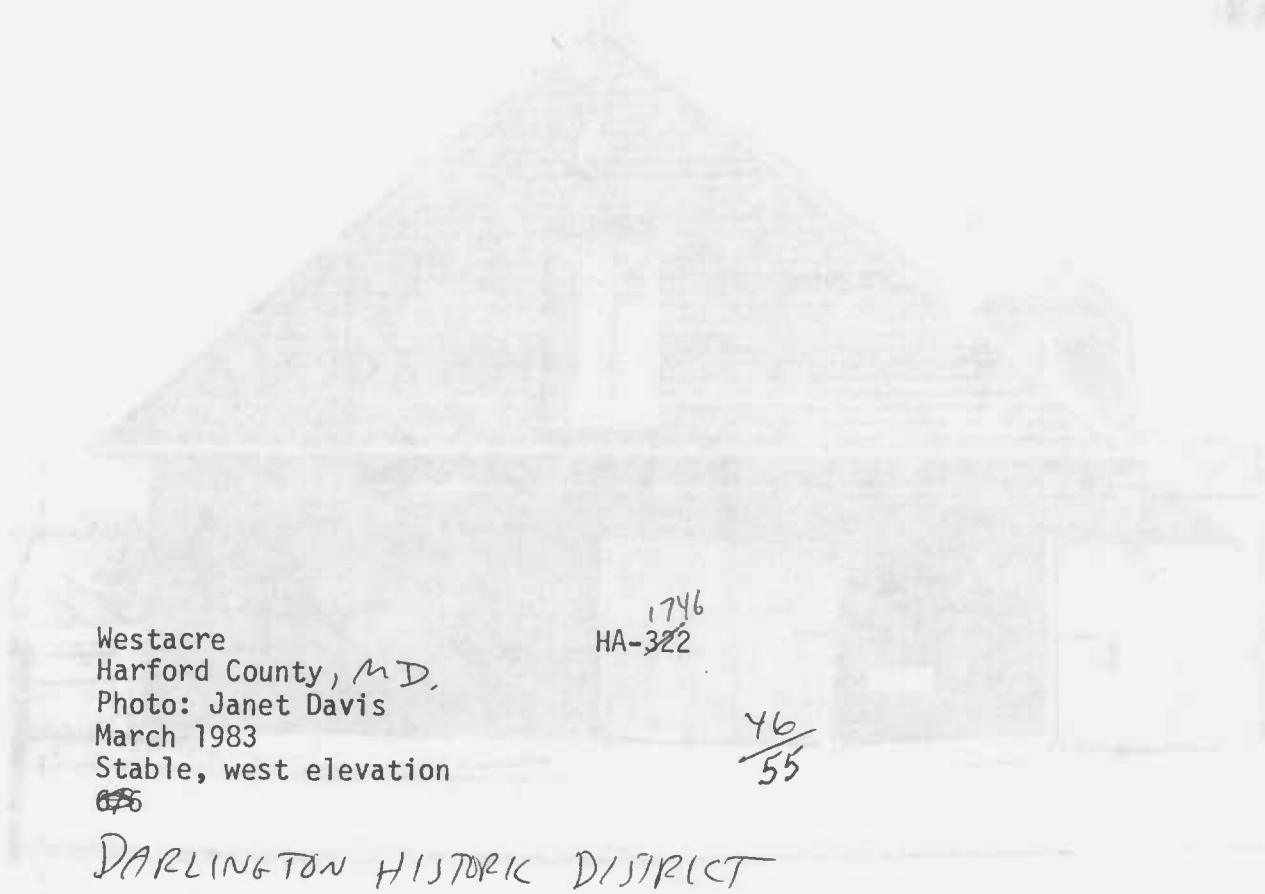
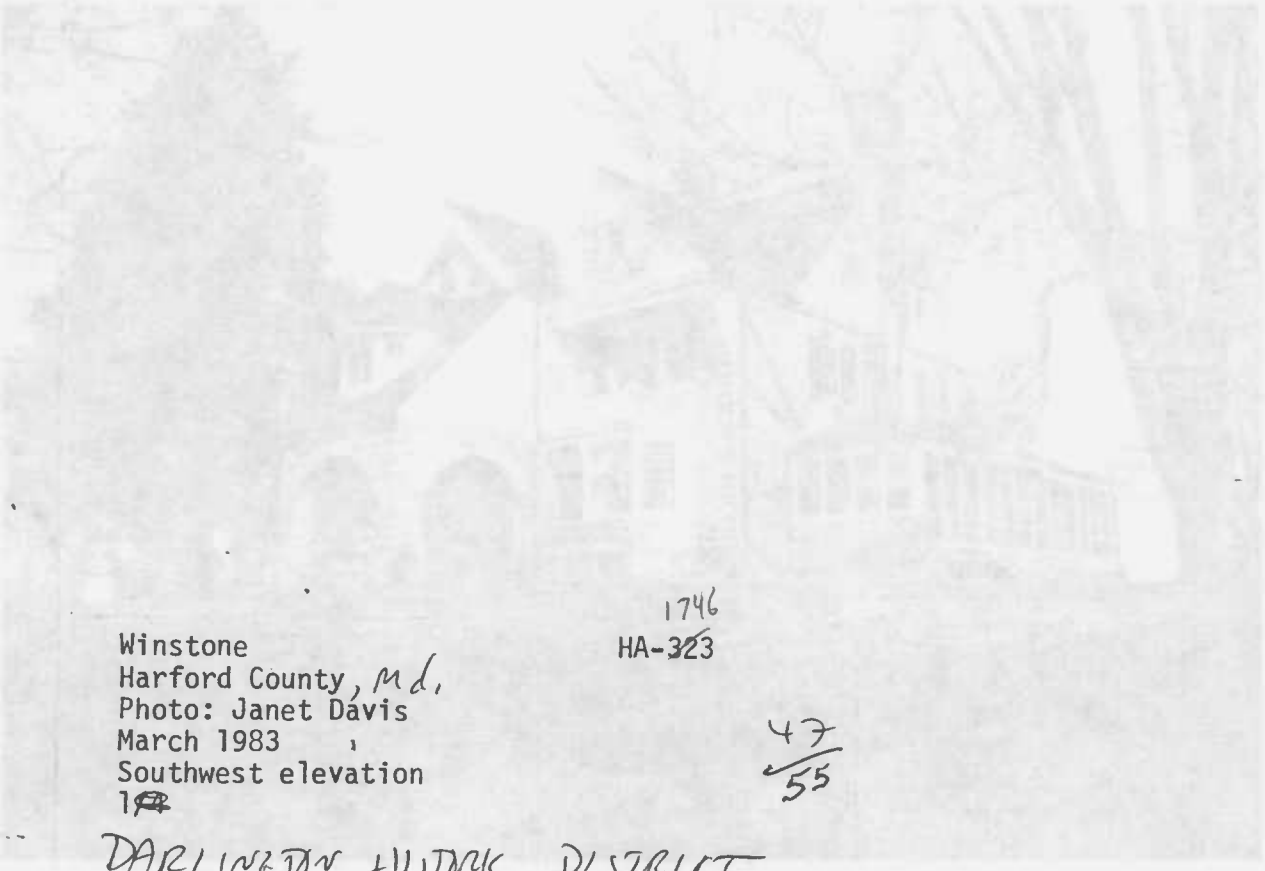


Westacre
Harford County, MD.
Photo: Janet Davis
March 1983
Stable, west elevation
~~6~~

1746
HA-~~322~~

46/55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT



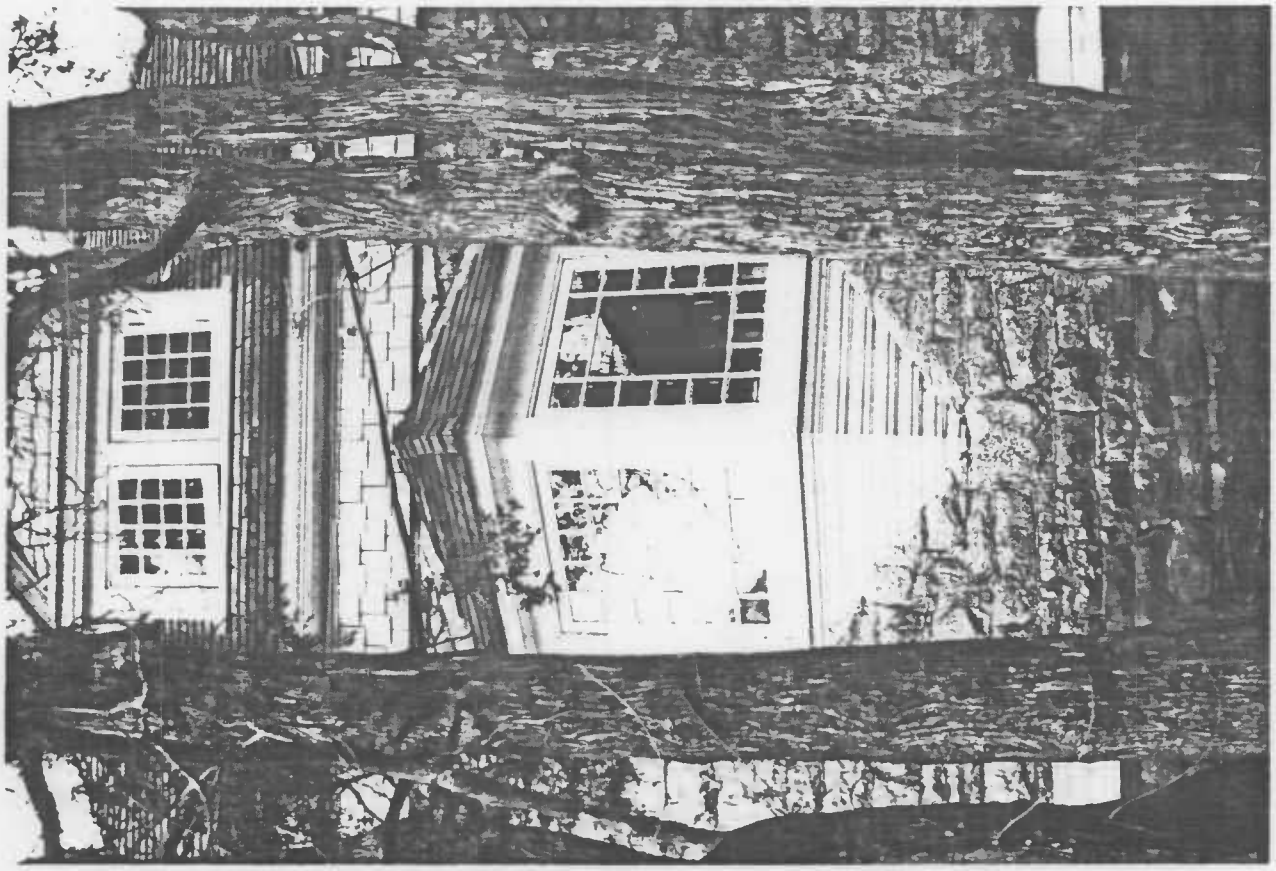
Winstone
Harford County, md.
Photo: Janet Davis
March 1983
Southwest elevation
~~1~~

1746
HA-~~323~~

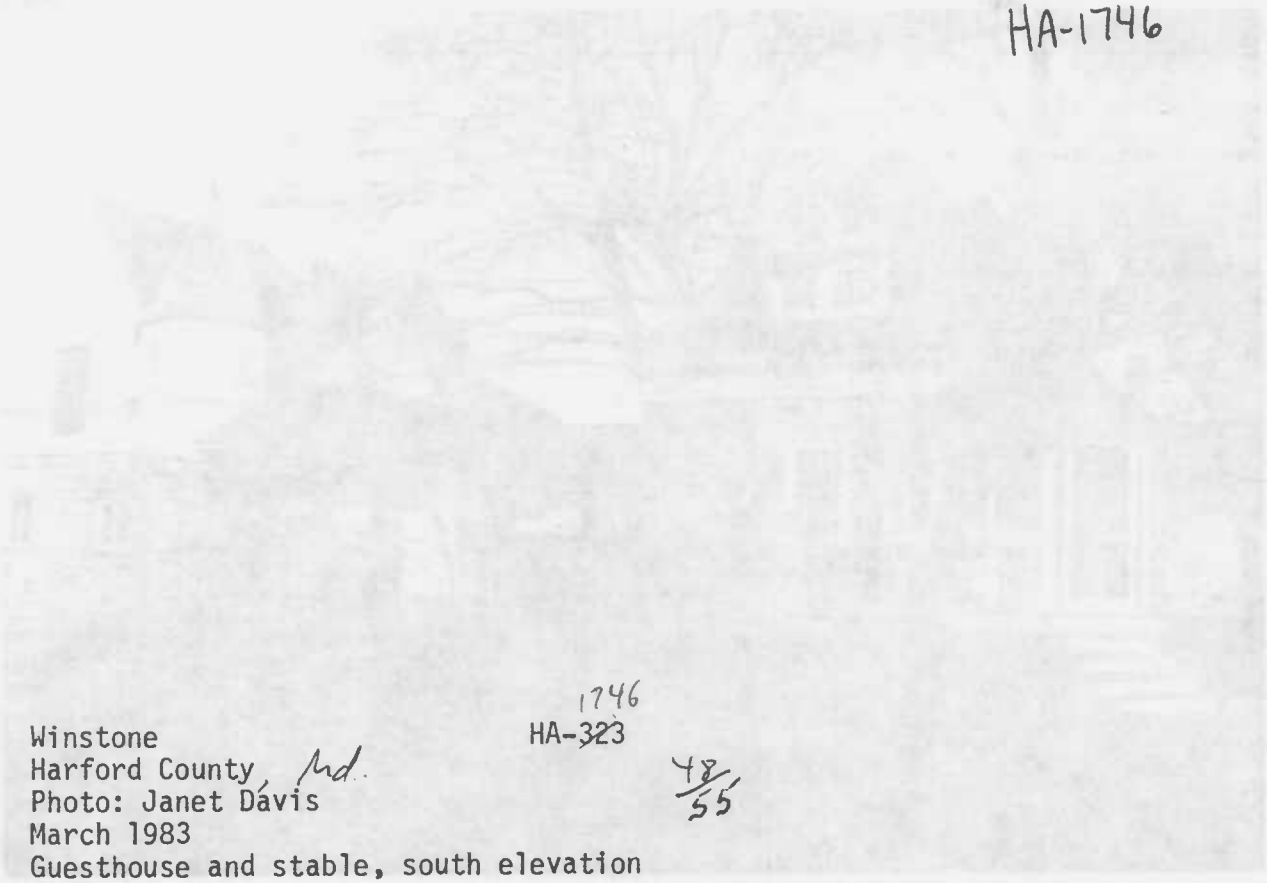
47/55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

HA-1746



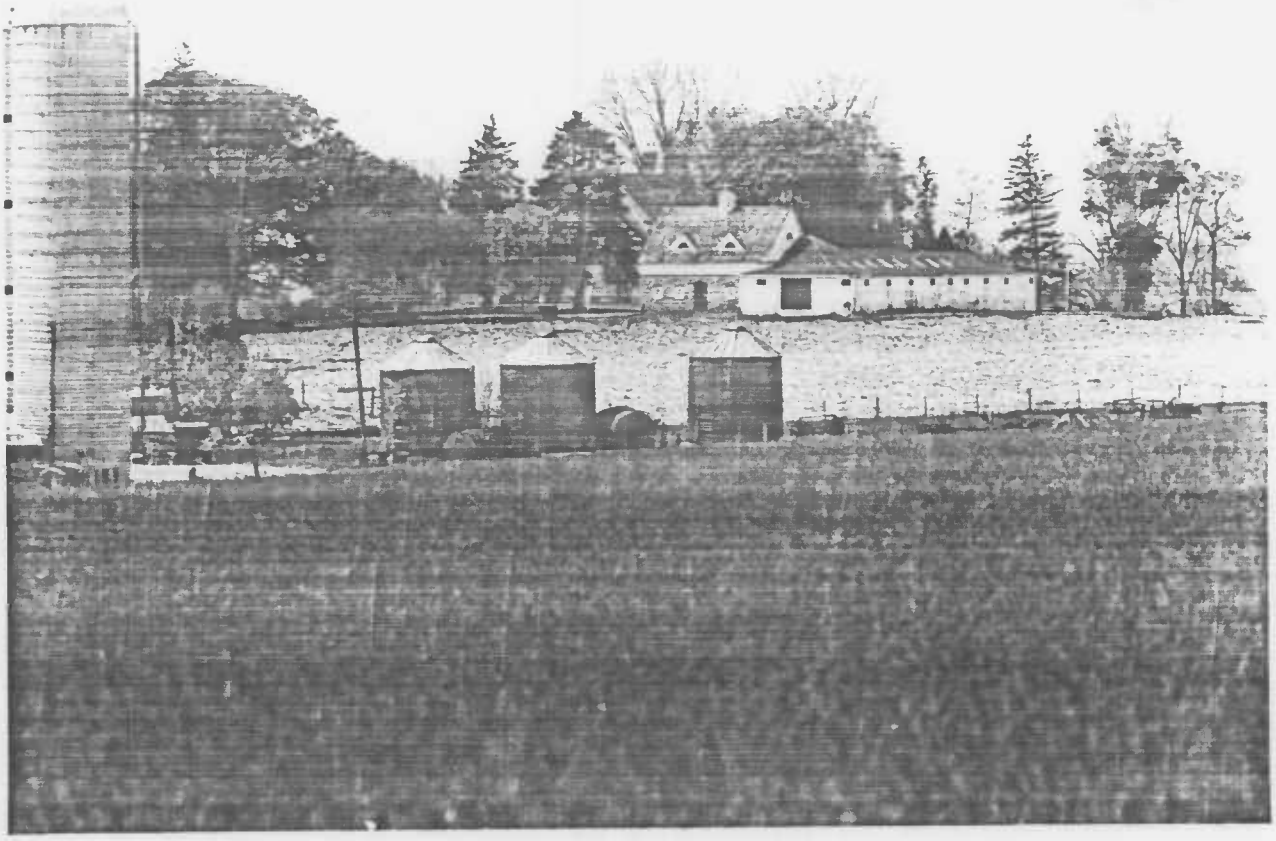
HA-1746



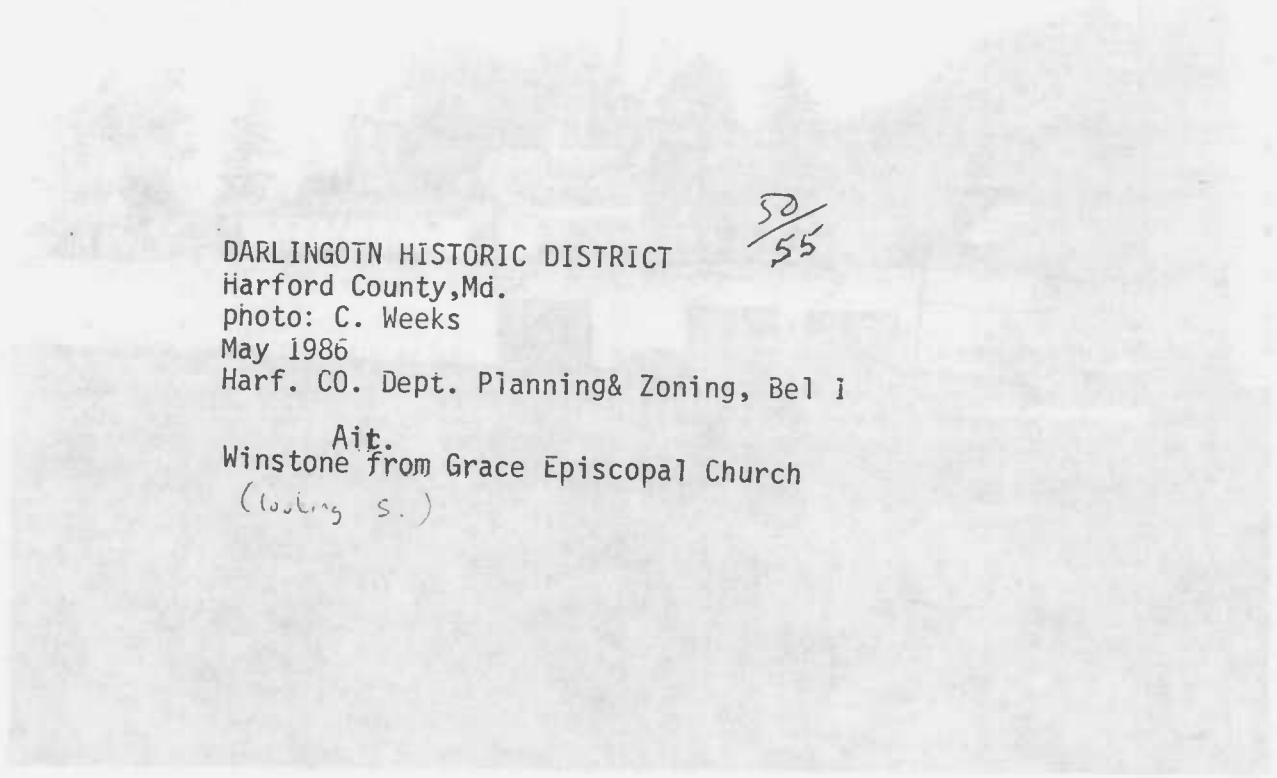
1746
HA-323
Winstone
Harford County, Md.
Photo: Janet Davis
March 1983
Guesthouse and stable, south elevation
3~~4~~
48/55
DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Winstone
Harford County, Md.
Photo: Janet Davis
March 1983
Oriel window, guesthouse
4~~5~~
1746
HA-323
49/55
DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

HA-1746

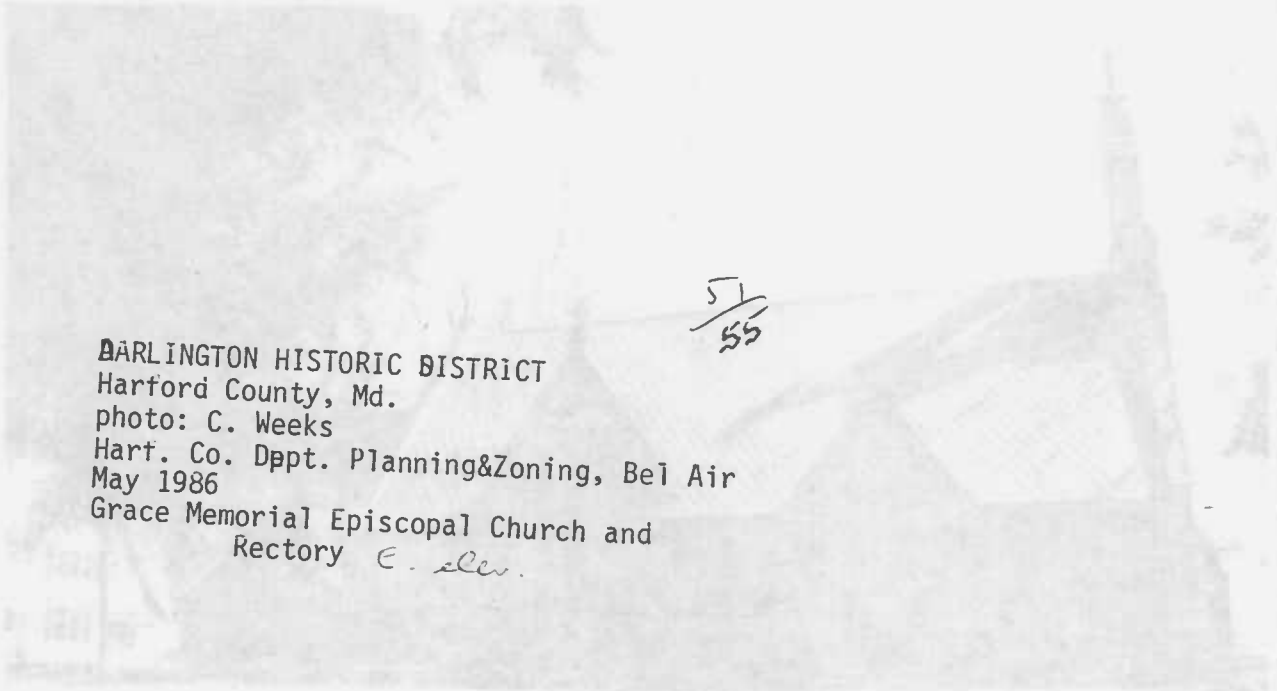


HA-1746



50/55

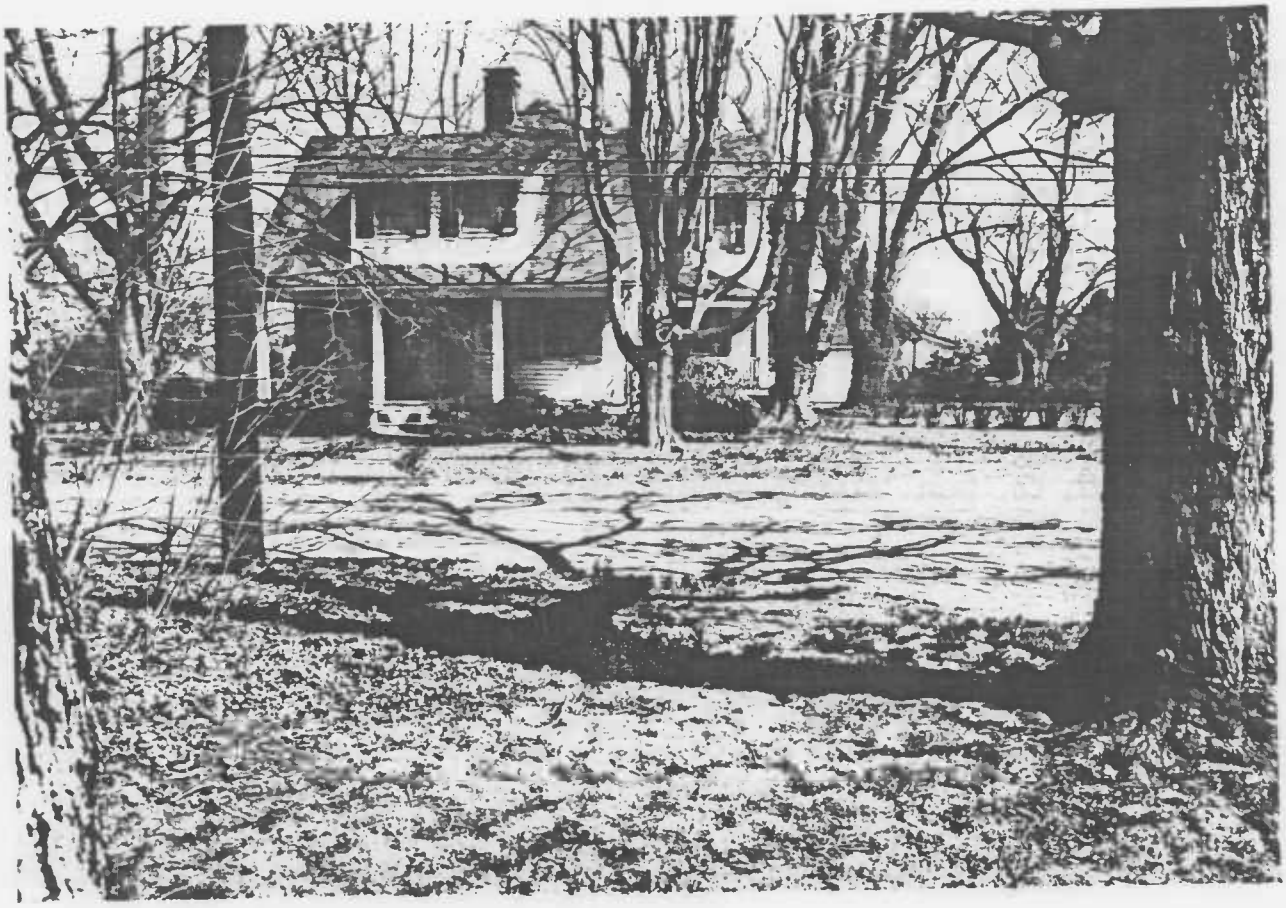
DARLINGOTN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County,Md.
photo: C. Weeks
May 1986
Harf. CO. Dept. Planning& Zoning, Bel Air.
Winstone from Grace Episcopal Church
(looking S.)



51/55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
Hart. Co. Dppt. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
May 1986
Grace Memorial Episcopal Church and
Rectory E. elev.

NA-1746



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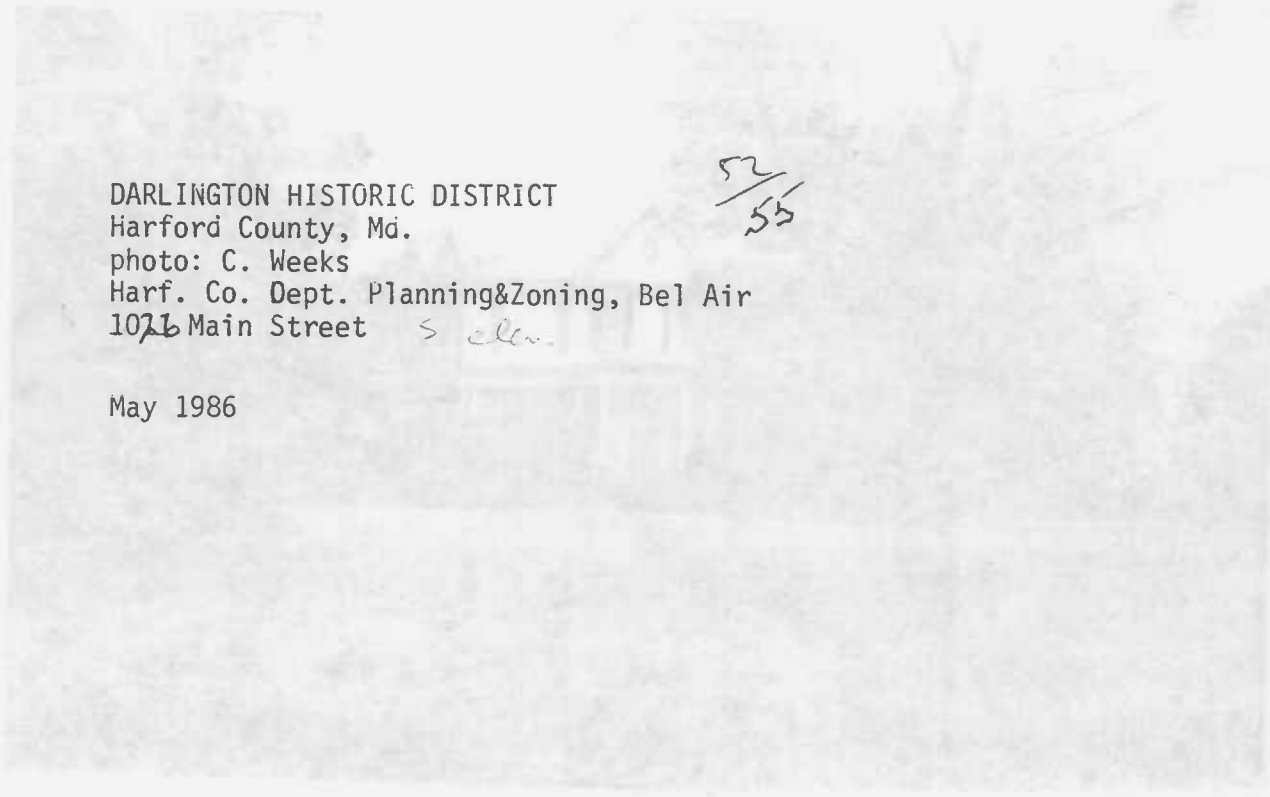


DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
1021 Main Street S elev.

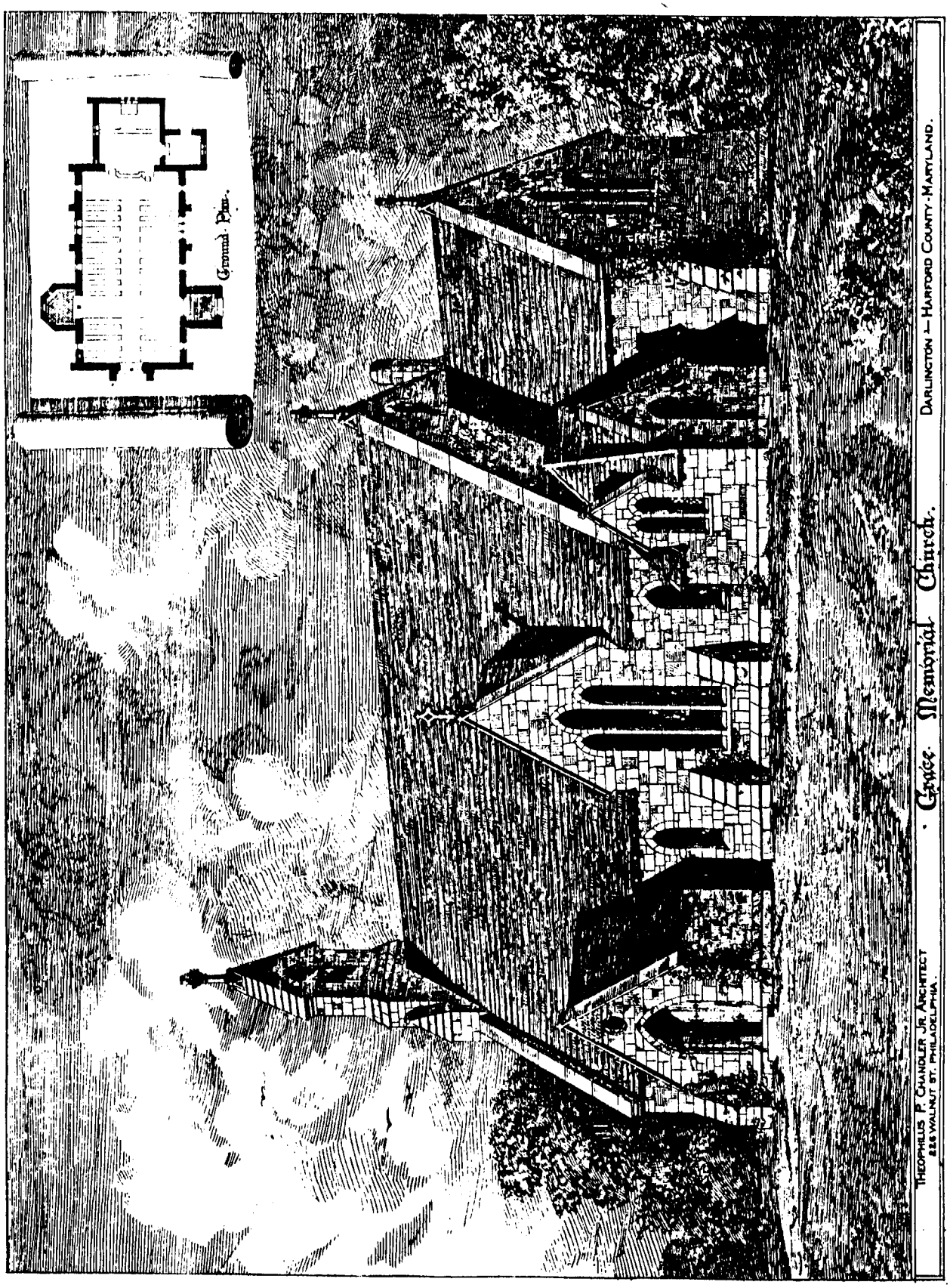
May 1986

52/55

DARLINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harford County, Md.
photo: C. Weeks
May 1986
Harf. Co. Dept. Planning&Zoning, Bel Air
1021 Main Street W elev.

53/54

HA-1746
Darlington (H.D.)



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