HA-609

Little Falls Meeting House

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the "vertical files" at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Last Updated: 02-18-2004

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HA-609

AND

HA-610

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

HA-609,610

34

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Little Falls Meeting House & Fallston Friends School House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
East side of Old Fallston Road at Reckford Road

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Fallston

__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
First

STATE
Maryland

CODE
24

COUNTY
Harford

CODE
025

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Little Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends, Inc. c/o Alice Remsberg

STREET & NUMBER
2130 Fallston Road

CITY, TOWN
Fallston

__ VICINITY OF

STATE
Maryland 21047

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Clerk of the Circuit Court

STREET & NUMBER
40 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN
Bel Air

STATE
Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Little Falls Friends Meeting House is located on the east side of Old Fallston Road (Maryland Route 152) at its junction with Reckford Road in Fallston, Harford County, Maryland.

Constructed in 1843, it is a sprawling one-story stone structure with shallow-pitched gable roof and a shed-roofed porch across the west and south facades. The walls are of random-coursed fieldstone laid with large granite quoins and brick jack arches over the windows.

The west (main) facade is five bays across with two double doors filling the central bay. This entrance is flanked on either side by two 12/12, double-hung sash windows with three-panel shutters. Each leaf of the doors has four panels, three horizontal ones above a vertical. There is a four-light transom above each set of doors. The porch has square, chamfered posts resting on a concrete floor. The porch roof and the main roof are sheathed with slate shingles.

The south end is wide, but contains only two bays, a 12/12 window on the west and a double door with transom on the east. This facade has been stuccoed but two datestones in the gable remain visible. The larger stone reads 1843, while the smaller stone above reads 1773. The latter was saved from the earlier meeting house, which was taken down when this one was built. The shed-roofed porch continues around the south end and at the east end of it is a privy with a four-panel door opening onto the porch. This frame structure, covered with clapboards, is now used for storage. Steps lead from the porch to the ground in front of the door; below this east end of the porch and privy, a small basement has been carved out for the modern furnace.

The east facade, overlooking the cemetery, has two windows centered in the end wall.

The north end has a window to the west and door to the east identical to those on the south end. A datestone of 1843 is located in the gable. There is a frame privy to the east of the door and an entrance porch sheltering both the door to this and the door to the meeting house. This privy has clapboards on the north and west sides, but vertical board siding on the east. It has a batten door and appears later than the privy on the south end.

A brick stove chimney rises from the gable peak at each end of the building. A modern brick furnace fence stands to the east of the original chimney at the south end; it was constructed flush with the wall without disturbing the stonework or stucco. Each of these 12/12 sash windows has a good; they are the only windows without shutters. This facade is also stuccoed. A small, modern frame shed has been built against the south end of this wall.

The interior of the meeting house is divided into two spaces by two pulley-operated, counter-balanced horizontal board partitions. The bottom half of the partition slides down into horizontal board wainscoting while the upper panel slides up through the ceiling into the attic. The south room was for the men, the north for women.

The ceiling is probably a later alteration and is composed of narrow unpainted boards. The original wide board floors remain but are concealed by a wall-to-wall floor covering.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Each side of the meeting house has a series of benches on graduated risers facing the front (east). At the front of the rooms facing west, are three shorter benches on two risers which were for the elders.

The benches are original. In the east corner of the south room is a corner cupboard built for the storage of books. Although not built in, it has been here a long while and is filled with old books. Narrow strips of wood are nailed several inches apart on either side of the cupboard, allowing the shelf height to be adjusted. The bookcase is about seven feet tall and has two five-panel doors.

Behind the meeting house is a cemetery which dates from the earlier structure on this site. The first graves here are unmarked as was the custom among Quakers at that time, The earliest marker is that of William Amos, founder of Little Falls Meeting. Amos was buried at his farm, but his body and slate marker were later moved to the cemetery. The inscription reads: Wm. Amos d. 1759. A later memorial stone is inscribed William Amos of England. A cast-iron fence surrounds the graveyard, containing about an acre and a half.

To the south of the meeting house is a one-story frame structure with gable roof built in three sections. The easternmost addition was put on during the renovation of the building in 1975 (James T. Wollon, Jr., Architect). The central section was added after 1898, and the original was built in the 1850s as a school.

The mid-19th century school building consists of one large room with three bays on the south facade and two on the north and west. The east wall was taken out when the 1898 addition was made. This section is covered with clapboards and rests on a rough stone foundation. Batten shutters have been restored to the structure based on an old shutter found under the building. Windows have 6/6 sash. The entrance on the south now consists of one batten door sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with rough log posts on a concrete base. There was originally another door immediately to the right of the present one; this was apparently removed when the first addition was made as the opening is covered with the same boarding found used on that section. An exterior chimney of brick on a concrete foundation is situated between the two earlier parts on the south facade. A metal stove pipe extends from the top of the brick stack which is broad with stepped bricks at the roofline and a plain narrower stack above and below.

The post-1898 portion is a one-bay structure sheathed with German siding and sitting on a concrete block foundation. The 6/6 windows here also have new batten shutters. The 1975 addition contains a kitchen and two bathrooms and is slightly wider than the earlier sections. It sits on a concrete block foundation and is covered with clapboards. Its smaller windows have matching batten shutters.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The interior of the 1850s and post-1898 sections are one open space with two chamfered posts and a foot-high plaster wall at the ceiling marking the former outside east wall of the earlier section. The floor of the addition was at platform level until it was lowered in the recent renovation. The woodwork in both sections is very plain, though different in form. The most interesting thing about the interior is the gently arched ceiling. The story goes that the teacher in the 1850s insisted on a vaulted ceiling so he could teach astronomy. This vaulted ceiling was extended into the post-1898 section when it was built.

Stored in the school building is a wood stove that was used in the meeting house. It is a cast-iron pot-bellied stove. Molded into the iron is the following: "Champion N° 132, The Wehrle Co., Makers, Newark, Ohio."

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
_PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X RELIGION
_1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
_1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
_1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
_1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1843 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE

Little Falls Friends Meeting house is a fine example of the Quaker architecture of the area comprised of southeastern Pennsylvania, northern Maryland, and northern Virginia. It is the largest one-story meeting house to survive in Maryland and retains all its original details (except perhaps the ceiling). It has the characteristic features of the Friends' meeting houses, including two entrance doors and a sliding partition dividing the interior into the men's and women's sides.

Little Falls Meeting had a school connected with it from circa 1749 until the early 20th century. At one time this Meeting ran as many as three Quaker schools simultaneously. The school building survives here as a reminder of this Meeting's continuing interest education.

The Little Falls Meeting itself dates from the mid-18th century. It was founded by William Amos, a Harford County man who determined his own religious beliefs and, when he found they coincided with those of the Quakers, began the Meeting here. Amos is buried in the graveyard here.

HISTORY

Quakerism flourished in Virginia and Maryland between1655 and 1775, when many Friends moved from Pennsylvania. Friends settled on the Western Run of Gunpowder River before 1675 and formed a monthly meeting in 1739. Friends met at Patapsco Forest on the Little Falls of Gunpowder River in Harford County in 1747. A handwritten account, "The Yearly, Quarterly, and Particular Meetings of the People Called Quakers in the Several Provinces of America", written in 1762, shows the Little Falls Meeting to be under the care of the Gunpowder Monthly Meeting.

The Little Falls Meeting appears to have been in operation long before the Monthly Meeting here was formed in 1815. In his History of Harford County, Preston writes:

> William Amos, a resident, large land owner and officer in the militia of that county, was walking on his premises one Sabbath morning, when his meditations and their effect upon his mind were of that character that he called worship. Here he afterwards resorted from a sense of conviction and found satisfaction in the continuing of the practice. Finally, being joined by several of his neighbors, upon comparing notes and making inquiries, they found their views on religious matters coincided with Friends, and going twenty miles to the meeting at Gunpowder, in Baltimore County and their case being

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

favorably considered by that body, they were taken into membership. (p.195).

In 1749 Thomas Bond conveyed part of "Bond's Forest" to be laid out near the road, including a house now built intended for a Meeting House for people called Quakers, to worship God in, and also a school house already built. The first meeting house on this site at Fallston was a small log cabin, which was used until 1773 when a stone building was erected. The present house was built in 1843 and incorporates the datestone of the 1777 house along with its own.

In a survey conducted by the Yearly Meeting at Lombard Street in 1853, the Little Falls Meeting is shown to have had 53 Quaker children and three schools, all of which were taught by Friends. In 1871 Little Falls is listed as one school of three in the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting. (Forbush: 1972; p. 54).

Little Falls is a Hicksite Meeting, being a part of those Quakers greatly influenced by the preaching of Elias Hicks, who journeyed through this area between 1797 and 1829. He advocated Christian rationalism combined with the Quietist emphasis on the Inner Light. Elias Hicks could not admit that all parts of the Bible were divinely inspired. He insisted that people could not know the holy scriptures unless they first recognized the spirit of God in themselves.

The Hicksites were in a position to attract individuals who could not accept the fundamentalist view of the Bible, but Bliss Forbush states that :

> a weakness of the Hicksites was their heterogeneous nature. Many members had no settled convictions concerning Quakerism. Most were birthright members and, out of habit, conformed to the customs of the Quietist period. They were united in desiring to maintain these customs, recoiled from what seemed to them to be the intolerence of all orthodoxy and held to the doctrine of the Inner Light. They more slowly moved away from their Quietist ways, enlarged their previous religious and philanthropic activities, but being less agressive, did not grow in numbers until the modern time. (p.69).

Membership of this meeting through the years is as follows:

JUST BEFORE CIVIL WAR	1880	1900	1910	1950	1960	1970
325	205	152	115	70	58	57

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Forbush, Bliss. A History of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends. Sandy Spring, Maryland: Baltimore yearly meeting of Friends, 1972.

Preston, Walter W. History of Harford County. Baltimore: Press of the Sun Book Office, 1901.

Rose, Harold Wickliffe, The Colonial Houses of Worship in America. 1963.

Werline, Albert Warwick. Problems of Church and State in Maryland. 1948.

Wright, C. Milton. Our Harford Heritage. By the Author, 1967.

Pamphlet, "Little Falls Friends' Meeting". Available at the meeting house, Fallston, Maryland.

The Aegis, 8/19/76. p. B1.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3.374 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Jarrettsville QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	379100	4374020	B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See boundary of Little Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends, Inc. property on enclosed plat map #27-61 (Deed GRG 586/572).

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Pamela James, National Register Coordinator/
Susan M. Deeney, Field Historian

ORGANIZATION Maryland Historical Trust/
Historic District Commission

DATE Sept. 1978/September 1976

STREET & NUMBER 21 State Circle/
45 S. Main Street

TELEPHONE (301) 269-2438/838-6000 ext. 207

CITY OR TOWN Annapolis/
Bel Air

STATE Maryland 21401/21014

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

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 [signature] 2-6-80

TITLE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

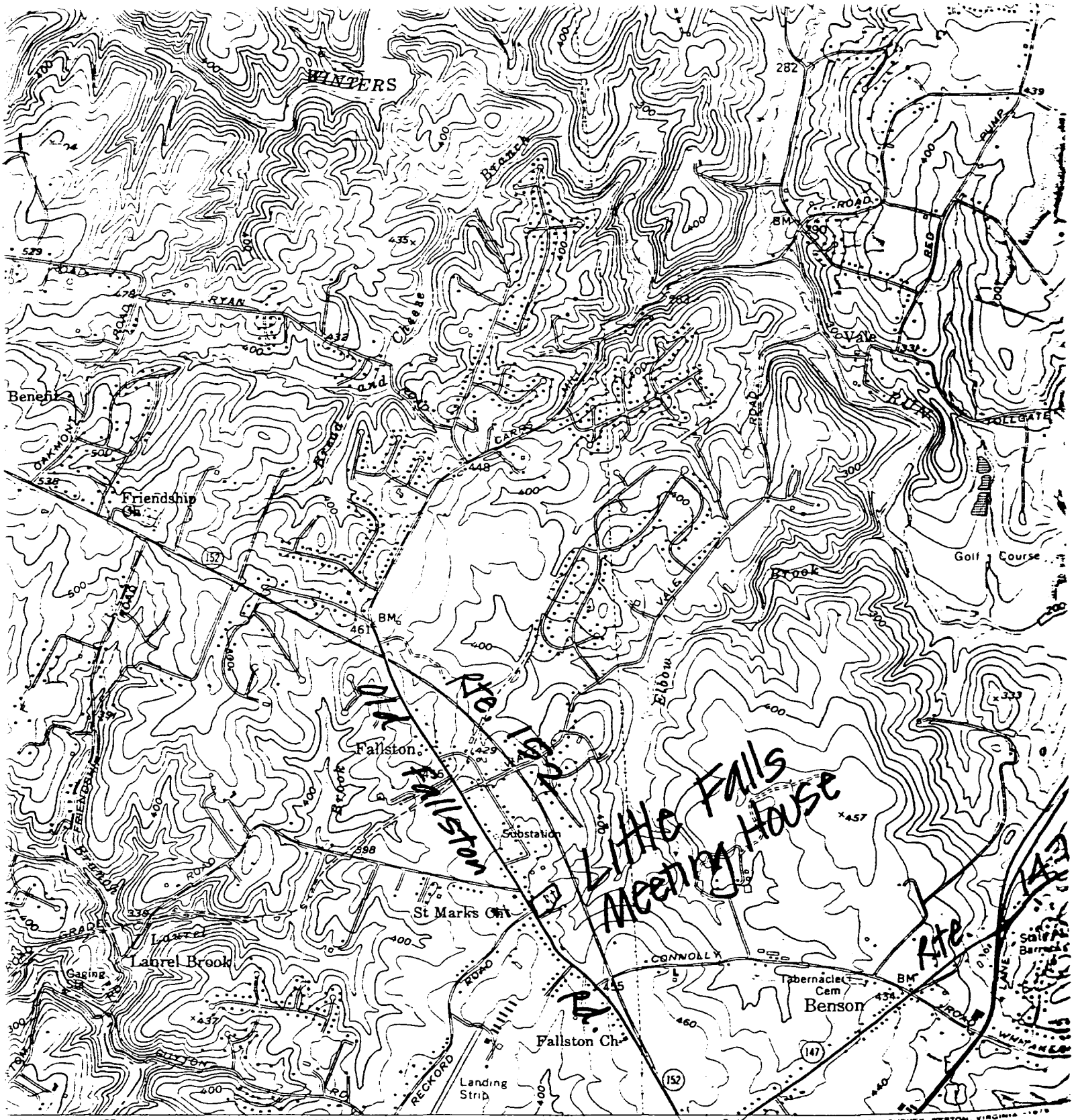
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION



1 MILE

4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — Light-duty

Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route — State Route

Jarrettsville Quad

Half.

20 FEET

DATUM OF 1929

MARYLAND

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

JARRETTSVILLE

N3930—W7622.5/7

HA - 609

610

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

1306094210
1306104402

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Little Falls Meeting House & Fallston Friends School House

AND/OR COMMON
Little Falls Friends Meeting House

2 LOCATION

c/o Herbert Hoopes
Forest Hill, Maryland

STREET & NUMBER
RD # 1 Old Fallston Road

CITY, TOWN
Fallston

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
First

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Harford

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Little Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends, Inc Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER
RD # 1, Old Fallston Road

CITY, TOWN
Fallston

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
Maryland 21047

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Clerk of Circuit Court

Liber #: 586
Folio #: 566

STREET & NUMBER
40 S. Main Street

CITY, TOWN
Bel Air

STATE
Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	x __UNALTERED	x __ORIGINAL SITE
x GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a one story, stone masonry building, 5 bays by 2. The center bay consists of double doors separated by a post. Each door leads into a separate room which is used for women's meetings and men's meetings. The roof is of slate and has narrow, plain eaves. There is a chimney at each inside gable end. These are of brick and are flush inside. Two new brick flues at either end rise outside the walls. A one story porch extends around the south and west sides, and it is paved with stone and brick. Windows are 12 lights over 12 and have shutters with moulded panels.

Inside, the meeting house is panelled and the customary meeting house partition consi consists of two panelled sections counter balanced between two posts. The panels divide so that the upper panel slides up into an area between the ceiling and the roof, the lower panel drops down into a space below floor level, opening the area up into one room.

Fallston Friends School House HA - 610

This little frame school house is covered with hand split boards measuring approximately 4 feet long. The overlap is uneven and measures approximately 4 inches. The rectangular building faces south. It has a low pitched, slate covered roof, which is gable flank. The building is one story, and 3 bays by 2. An addition to the north is the same height and width but is 2 bays by 1. An exterior brick chimney rises out of the south wall. This accomodates a Stove inside. Windows are 6 lights over 6. There is a Shed roofed entrance porch over the south door way.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of this building lies in its antiquity as an organized Quaker meeting, and architecturally, as an excellent example of typical Quaker architecture of Pennsylvania and northeastern Maryland. It is in its original condition save for the addition of utilities.

Quakerism flourished in Virginia and Maryland between 1655 and 1775, when many Friends moved from Pennsylvania. Friends settled on the Western Run of Gunpowder River before 1675 and became a Monthly Meeting in 1739. Friends met at Patapsco Forest on the Little Falls of Gunpowder River in Harford County in 1747. Little Falls Monthly Meeting was formed in 1815. A handwritten account, "The Yearly, Quarterly, and Particular Meetings of the People Called Quakers in the Several Provinces of America", written in 1762, shows the Little Falls Meeting to be under the care of the Gunpowder Monthly Meeting.

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Little Falls is a Hicksite Meeting, being a part of those Quakers greatly influenced by the preaching of Elias Hicks who journeyed through this area between 1797 and 1829. He advocated Christian rationalism combined with the Quietist emphasis on the Inner Light Elias Hicks could not admit that all parts of the Bible were divinely inspired. He insisted that people could not know the holy scriptures unless they first reconized the the spirit of God in themselves.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

The Aegis, 8/19/76, p. B 1

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Forbush, Bliss; A History of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, 1972, Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, Sandy Spring, Maryland.

Preston, Walter W.; History of Harford County, 1901, Press of the Sun Book Office, Balt. pp. 193 - 197

Rose, Harold Wickcliffe; The Colonial Houses of Worship in America, 1963. p. 185.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 300 ft. x 450 feet

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Susan M. Deeney, Field Historian

ORGANIZATION
Historic District Commission

DATE
9/3/76

STREET & NUMBER
45 S. Main Street

TELEPHONE
838-6000 ~~ext 207~~

CITY OR TOWN
Bel Air

STATE
Maryland

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

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

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

Bliss Forbush states that "a weakness of the Hicksites was their heterogeneous nature. Many members had no settled convictions concerning Quakerism. Most were birthright members and, out of habit, conformed to the customs of the Quietist period. They were united in desiring to maintain these customs, recoiled from what seemed to them to be the intolerence of all orthodoxy and held to the doctrine of the Inner Light. They more slowly moved away from their Quietist ways, enlarged their previous religious and philanthropic activities, but being less agressive, did not grow in numbers until the modern time." (P 69).

The Hicksites were in a position to attract individuals who could not accept the fundamentalist view of the Bible.

Membership of this meeting through the years is as follows:

Just Before Civil War	1880	1900	1910	1950	1960	1970
325	205	152	115	70	58	57

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Werline, Albert Warwick; Problems of Church and State in Maryland, 1948. pp. 29,67,75.

Wright, C. Milton; Our Harford Heritage, 1967. pp. 220 - 222.

BOGGS ROAD
BM 457
Branch
Hoops
Cabin
Bear
WINTERS
Branch
ROAD
RYAN
Cheese
and
Bread
ROAD
CARRS MILL
Vale
RUN
FOLLGATE
RED
PUMP
Friendship Ch
OAKMONT
PENNSYLVANIA
VALE
Brook
Elbow
Fallston
WATER
AND
Brook
FRIENDSHIP
Branch
Substation
Friends Cem
St Marks Ch
Laurel
Laurel Broo
Gaging Sta
CONNOLLY
Tabernacle Cem
Benson
State Polic Barracks
WHITAKER
Fallston Ch
RECKORD
GUYTON
RD
ROAD
4 LANE
INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1967
STOCKTON 2 MI
BAGLEY 0.2 MI
KINGSVILLE 3.8 MI

Little Falls Friends Meeting House HA-609
Fallston, MD
Southeast
May, 1977
Susan M. Deeney

HA-610

Little Falls Friends Meeting School House
HA-610
Fallston, MD
North
May, 1977
Susan M. Deeney

1843

Little Falls Friends Meeting House HA-609
Fallston, MD
Southeast
May, 1977
Susan M. Deeney

End Here

Scan One Time Only
And
Copy for Multiple Numbers

HA-609

AND

HA-610