Start Here

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AA-94

AND

AA-94A

Attachment

AA-94 and 94a
Grassland
Annapolis Junction
Private

1852-1854

Grassland, an ante-bellum plantation, consisting of a brick, three-part main house, a frame slave house, a stone smokehouse, a frame storage shed, harness shed and corncrib and the ruins of a bank barn, is located west of Ft. Meade in northwest Anne Arundel County. The farm buildings are known to have been erected between 1852 and 1854 by the plantation slaves, making this site significant in black history and Maryland history, as well. A farm journal, which records the construction of each structure and other information on daily plantation life, was kept by the plantation owner, William Anderson. Anderson's grandson, John Bowie, Jr., recently gave the journal to the Maryland Historical Society. In Hearth & Home, George McDaniel described Grassland as an important site--due to the existence of the buildings in combination with the surviving documentation--for studying the building craft and skill of black slaves in Southern Maryland.

Datasheet

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

AA-94 & 94a

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic: Grassland

and or common: Grassland

2. Location

street & number: East side of Rt. 32 (Annapolis Junction Road) ½ mile north of intersection with B-W Pkwy. n/a not for publication

city, town: Annapolis Junction x vicinity of congressional district: Fourth

state: Maryland code: 24 county: Anne Arundel code: 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name: John Bowie, Jr.

street & number: 5600 Durbin Road

city, town: Bethesda n/a vicinity of state: Maryland 20814

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Anne Arundel County Courthouse

street & number: Church Circle

city, town: Annapolis state: Maryland 21401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title: Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined elegible? X yes ___ no

date: 1978 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town: Annapolis state: Maryland 21401

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date n/a
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
5	3	structures
0	0	objects
7	3	Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions and uses: agricultural, residential

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Grassland, a mid-19th century plantation consisting of a brick main house, a frame slave house, a stone smokehouse, a frame storage shed, harness shed and corncrib, and ruins of other outbuildings, is located near Annapolis Junction in northwest Anne Arundel County. The house stands approximately 400 feet east of Maryland Route 32 and ¼ mile northwest of its intersection with the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. Maryland Route 32, which is in the process of being widened, will come within 200 feet of the house and 50 feet of the corncrib when completed. The main house, built in 1853, is a three-part brick structure constructed in a telescoping manner, with the axis running northwest to southeeast. It is laid in common bond and has a corbeled brick cornice. It rests on a stone foundation with no water table. There are three sections, each covered with a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The larger two-story 4 bay by 2 bay section is located at the southeast end and is marked by two flush gable end chimneys. The main entrance to the house is located in the southeast gable end of this section. A slightly lower, two-story central section, measuring 2 bays by 1 bay, abuts the northwest gable end of the larger section. A larger flush gable end chimney rises from the northwest wall of the central section where it abuts the small, 1½ story, 2 bay by 1 bay kitchen at the northwest end of the entire structure. A one-story shed board and batten addition (c. 1950) almost completely covers the northeast elevation of the house. Other structures associated with the property are the one-story frame slave house with brick-nogged walls to the northeast of the main house, a small stone smokehouse and the remains of a summer kitchen to the north, and a frame harness shed, storage shed, and ruins of a bank barn to the south.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Grassland is situated on some of the highest ground in the immediate area (approximately 200 feet above sea level) and is surrounded by 170 acres of mixed wooded and open land. Surrounding the house are a variety of trees, some of which are over 150 years old. There are holly, black walnut, almond, horse chestnut, linden, oak, and sycamore trees, to name only some of the species. One lone, stately "incense cedar" tree is all that remains of several that once graced the front yard before they were scarificed for the expansion of Route 32.

All of the buildings at Grassland were erected by slaves in the early 1850s, as recorded in the diary of William Anderson, the plantation owner and great-grandfather of the present owner, John Bowie, Jr.

The main house, built in 1853, is a three-part brick structure constructed in a telescoping manner, with the axis running northwest by southeast. It consists of a large two-story, 4 bay by 2 bay section with flush gable end chimneys at the southeast and northwest ends. The slightly lower two-story central section abuts the northwest gable end of the large section. It is narrower, measuring 2 bays by 1 bay; however, a two-story frame porch across the southwest elevation makes it of equal depth as the larger section. A larger flush gable end chimney marks the northwest wall of the central section where it abuts the small 1½ story, 2 bay by 1 bay kitchen at the northwest end of the entire structure.

The house is laid in common bond and has a corbeled brick cornice. It rests on a stone foundation with no water table. There are no seams in the brickwork between the sections, supporting the theory that it was built all at one time. Each section is covered with a gable roof with asphalt shingles.

A one-story shed board and batten addition (c. 1950) almost completely covers the northeast elevation of the house. It rests on a poured concrete foundation and has a standing seam metal roof. There is an entrance to the cellar through this addition.

The principal entrance to the house, located at the southeast gable end, is covered by a frame one-story open shed porch supported by 4 Doric columns. It is located at the northeast end of this elevation; a window fills the bay to the southeast. This entrance, according to the present owner, John Bowie, Jr., great-grandson of the builder, was always used as the main entrance. Another entrance is located on the southwest elevation of the central section under the frame porch. It is located in the southeast bay and may have served as a formal entrance as well. Examination of the fenestration along the southwest elevation of the larger section does not indicate that an entrance had been cut through in the past. Both entrances have a paneled door with a transom and sidelights.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Windows are predominantly 6/6 sash with single course flat jack arches. The two small windows on the southwest elevation at the half-story level of the kitchen wing are 6 panes each. There are two small 6-pane attic windows located at both gable ends of the large section. A single 6/6 sash window pierces the northeast elevation of the large section at the northwest bay, indicating that the main staircase runs along this wall.

The two-story frame porch covering the southwest elevation of the central section was an open porch until c. 1950 when the second floor was enclosed and the first floor screened-in. The second floor is covered with asbestos shingles.

The house is currently rented as two separate units - the large section as one, and the central section and kitchen as the second unit.

The interior of the large section is in a side passage double-parlor plan. The southeast entrance leads into the stair passage. The majority of interior trim remains intact in this section, including door and window architraves of symmetrical molding with plain corner blocks, a turned newel and balustrade, and simple mantels.

The other principal entrance located under the porch covering the southeast elevation of the central section leads into a single room. A stair runs along the northeast wall to the second floor. A doorway, now blocked, is located on the southeast wall just southwest of the stair. This presumably led into the stair passage of the large section. A fireplace with the original plain mid-19th century mantel is located on the northwest wall. The original plain architrave trim in the room survives. An opening in the northeast wall leads into the board and batten addition. This is furnished as a modern kitchen. A few steps along the northeast wall lead down to a door to the outside at the northwest elevation. A door to the kitchen is located on the northeast wall within the stair passage.

A large fieldstone chimney, all that remains of a summer kitchen, stands just northeast of the kitchen wing. According to John Bowie, an open porch ran from the summer kitchen to the rear door (NE elevation) of the kitchen wing.

A small, low, stone smokehouse with a corrugated metal gable roof stands just north of the house. (This is just a few feet northwest of where the summer kitchen once stood.) A door pierces the southeast elevation.

Of special note is the frame slave house to the northeast of the main house (approximately 25 yards). It is the only extant slave house of six that once stood on the property.[1] It is a one-story rectangular (19' 6" x 13' 4") structure with a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The house faces southwest toward the main house. The entrance and a window are located on

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

this elevation. There is one window at the rear, northwest elevation. A scar on the southeast gable end marks where a chimney once stood. Fieldwork conducted by George McDaniel in 1978 indicates that the chimney was still standing at that time.

The walls are brick-nogged, but extend only part of the way up from the sills. The northeast wall has been filled the most (approximately 6' in height).

The interior is a single room. The walls were originally lath and plaster. At first a ladder was used to gain access to the loft space, replaced later by stairs. Neither survives and the entrance to the loft (in the north corner) has been blocked.[2]

The other outbuildings, a harness shed, storage shed and corncrib, stand south of the house across a dirt lane which leads from Route 32 to the main house. The massive stone foundation and debris of a bank barn are situated southwest of these outbuildings, toward Route 32. A tobacco barn once stood just southeast of the harness and storage sheds.

According to John and Henry Bowie, the trace of a road which runs in a northeast direction from the location of the harness and storage sheds, led to a log house which was occupied by their great-grandfather, William Anderson, when he first acquired the property. John Bowie remembers that it was standing until 1915.

Both John and Henry Bowie also remember the locations of the brick and lime kilns, to the east of the main house.

Footnotes

[1]Interview with John and Henry Bowie, February 10, 1984.

[2]Fieldwork conducted by George W. McDaniel for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1978.

8. Significance

AA-94 & 94a

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

Specific dates 1852–1854 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Grassland is significant for its architecture, and for its association with black history. Architecturally, the house and outbuildings present a well-preserved example of the type of plantation complex which typified rural Anne Arundel County in the mid-19th century, nearly all of which have vanished in the face of intensive development pressure in the present century. Grassland is especially noteworthy for the variety of mid-19th century agricultural outbuildings which remain associated with the site, including a smokehouse, corncrib, harness shed, storage shed, and the ruins of a bank barn; such structures generally fall victim to obsolescence, and the survival of such a diverse grouping is highly unusual. Also highly significant is the brick nogged frame slave cabin, one of perhaps fewer than a half dozen which survive in the county. Grassland derives additional significance from its association with black history: the journal of a former owner, William Anderson, now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, documents the construction of each structure by the plantation's slaves in 1852-4. The plantation thus represents a monument to the building craft and skill of black slaves in Southern Maryland.

For History and Supporting Documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 4

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Grassland, an ante-bellum plantation, consisting of a brick, three-part main house, a frame slave house, a stone smokehouse, a frame storage shed, harness shed and corncrib and the ruins of a bank barn, is located west of Fort Meade in northwest Anne Arundel County. The farm buildings are known to have been erected between 1852 and 1854 by the plantation slaves, making this site significant in black history and Maryland history, as well. A farm journal, which records the construction of each structure and other information on daily plantation life, was kept by the plantation owner, William Anderson. Anderson's great-grandson, John Bowie, Jr., recently gave the journal to the Maryland Historical Society. In Hearth and Home, George McDaniel described Grassland as an important site - due to the existence of the buildings in combination with the surviving documentation - for studying the building craft and skill of black slaves in Southern Maryland.

In 1852, William Anderson purchased from James Worthington approximately 700 acres of what was known as "Worthington's Fancy." At first he occupied a log house, which stood northeast of the main house.[1] With slave labor, Anderson constructed the several plantation buildings. The bricks for the main house were made and fired on the property by the slaves. The walls of the frame slave houses were partially filled with brick nogging, using leftover bricks. According to George McDaniel in Hearth and Home, this method of brick nogging, as insulation, in slave houses is very rare in the southern United States.[2]

As documented in Anderson's journal, the slaves dug the ice pond and constructed a dam and icehouse. Split rails were also crafted by the slaves for fences. A frame bank barn, now in ruins and threatened by the expansion of Route 32, was raised by Anderson, Elias Gardner (a hired free black) and the slaves on August 29-30, 1853. One hundred wagonloads of stone from nearby outcroppings were hauled to the site for the massive foundation walls. Thirty and forty-foot timbers were hewn for the framing which was mortise and tenoned together and secured with large pegs. The large corn crib, which is still standing, was erected in 1854 by the slaves and "finished" by a relative's "servant" who was borrowed or hired.[3]

In 1870, William and Sarah Hall Anderson's daughter, Susannah, married Thomas John Bowie. By 1878 he was the owner of "Grassland," presumably acquired after the death of William Anderson in 1877. T. John and Susannah's first son, John, lived at "Grassland" until his death in 1953. He served several terms as sheriff in Anne Arundel County. His marriage in 1900 to Ethel Frances Cook resulted in four children, all of whom are still living: John Jr., (b.1902), Susannah Frances Baldwin (b. 1904), Henry Anderson (b. 1908), and Robert Monroe (b. 1911). One of the present owners. John Jr. recalls watching the great Baltimore fire of 1904 from the second story window on the northeast elevation. He also observed Halley's Comet in 1908 from the same window.[4]

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

The Andersons and Bowies more than likely benefited from the close proximity to the Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad, a branch of the B & O Railroad, which ran from the B & O main line in Elkridge to Washington, D. C. In 1840 a spur line to Annapolis was constructed from the Annapolis & Elkridge line at Annapolis Junction. This junction became an important shipping point for the neighboring farmers and merchants.[5]

The great variety of trees found on Grassland (mentioned in #7) were planted by William Anderson, in 1854 as noted by his diary.

Footnotes

[1]Interview with John and Henry Bowie, February 10, 1984.

[2]George McDaniel, Hearth & Home: Preserving a People's Culture, (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1982), p. 91.

[3]McDaniel, pp. 49-50.

[4]Interview with John Bowie, Jr., February 10, 1984 and March 16, 1984.

[5]James C. Bradford, ed., Anne Arundel County, Maryland: A Bicentennial History, 1649-1977, (Annapolis: Anne Arundel County and Annapolis Bicentennial Committee, 1977), p. 36

9. Major Bibliographical References

AA-94 & 94a

See footnotes on Continuation Sheet No. 5

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 14.7 acres

Quadrangle name Laurel, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	346320	4331210
B	18	346140	4331000
C	18	346040	4331240
D	18	346180	4331400
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Boundaries are depicted on the attached map; the nominated property, approximately 14.7 acres, encompasses all elements of the resource within their immediate setting, excluding broad expanses of open space on the NW, NE, and SW and Maryland Route 32 on the SW.

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	Donna Ware, Historic Sites Surveyor
organization	Anne Arundel County Office of Community Development
date	February 1984
street & number	Arundel Center
telephone	(301) 224-1210
city or town	Annapolis
state	Maryland 21401

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 8-10-84

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS 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 938 835

Survey No. AA-94 & 94a

Magi No.

DOE x yes __ no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common GRASSLAND

2. Location

street & number East side of Rt 32 (Annapolis Junction Road) 1/4 mile north of intersection with B-W Pkwy. ___ not for publication

city, town Annapolis Junction x vicinity of 4th congressional district

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name John Bowie, Jr. Frances Bowie Baldwin

street & number 5600 Durbin Road 3501 St. Paul St.(Apt 707) telephone no.: 301-654-5655 (JB) 301-467-2738 (FBB)

city, town Bethesda, MD Baltimore, MD 21218 state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 319

street & number Church Circle folio 239

city, town Annapolis state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust

date 1978 ___ federal x state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state MD

7. Description

Survey No. AA-94 & 94A

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	_X_ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary Description

"Grassland," a mid-19th century plantation consisting of a brick main house, a frame slave house, a stone smokehouse, a frame storage shed, harness shed and corncrib, and ruins of other outbuildings, is located near Annapolis Junction in northwest Anne Arundel County. The house stands approximately 400 feet east of Maryland Rt. 32 and 1/4 mile northwest of its intersection with the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. Maryland Rt. 32, which is in the process of being widened, will come within 200 feet of the house and 50 feet of the corncrib when completed.

The main house, built in 1853, is a three-part brick structure constructed in a telescoping manner, with the axis running northwest to southeast. It is laid in common bond and has a corbeled brick cornice. It rests on a stone foundation with no water table. There are three sections, each covered with a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The larger two-story 4 bay by 2 bay section is located at the southeast end and is marked by two flush gable end chimneys. The main entrance to the house is located in the southeast gable end of this section. A slightly lower, two-story central section, measuring 2 bays by 1 bay, abuts the northwest gable end of the large section. A larger flush gable end chimney rises from the northwest wall of the central section where it abuts the small, 1-1/2 story, 2 bay by 1 bay kitchen at the northwest end of the entire structure.

A one-story shed board and batten addition (c. 1950) almost completely covers the northeast elevation of the house.

Other structures associated with the property are the one-story frame slave house with brick-nogged walls to the northeast of the main house, a small stone smokehouse and the remains of a summer kitchen to the north, and a frame harness shed, storage shed, and ruins of a bank barn to the south.

General Description

"Grassland" is situated on some of the highest ground in the immediate area (approximately 200 feet above sea level) and is surrounded by 170 acres of mixed wooded and open land. Surrounding the house are a variety of trees, some of which are over 150 years old. There are holly, black walnut, almond, horse chestnut, linden, oak, and sycamore trees, to name only some of the species. One lone, stately "incense cedar" tree is all that remains of several that once graced the front yard before they were sacrificed for the expansion of Rt. 32.

All of the buildings at Grassland were erected by slaves in the early 1850's, as recorded in the diary of William Anderson, the plantation owner and grandfather of the present owner, John Bowie, Jr.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-94 & 94a

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	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
_X_ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	_X_ other (specify)
		___ invention	Black history	

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state __local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary Paragraph

Grassland, an ante-bellum plantation, consisting of a brick, three-part main house, a frame slave house, a stone smokehouse, a frame storage shed, harness shed and corncrib and the ruins of a bank barn, is located west of Ft. Meade in northwest Anne Arundel County. The farm buildings are known to have been erected between 1852 and 1854 by the plantation slaves, making this site significant in black history and Maryland history, as well. A farm journal, which records the construction of each structure and other information on daily plantation life, was kept by the plantation owner, William Anderson. Anderson's grandson, John Bowie, Jr., recently gave the journal to the Maryland Historical Society. In Hearth & Home, George McDaniel described Grassland as an important site--due to the existence of the buildings in combination with the surviving documentation--for studying the building craft and skill of black slaves in Southern Maryland.

History and Support

In 1852, William Anderson purchased from James Worthington approximately 700 acres of what was known as "Worthington's Fancy."[1] At first he occupied a log house, which stood northeast of the main house. With slave labor, Anderson constructed the several plantation buildings. The bricks for the main house were made and fired on the property by the slaves. The walls of the frame slave houses were partially filled with brick nogging, using leftover bricks. According to George McDaniel in Hearth & Home, this method of brick nogging, as insulation, in slave houses is very rare in the southern United States.[2]

As documented in Anderson's journal, the slaves dug the ice pond and constructed a dam and icehouse. Split rails were also crafted by the slaves for fences. A frame bank barn, now in ruins and threatened by the expansion of Rt. 32, was raised by Anderson, Elias Gardner (a hired free black) and the slaves on August 29-30, 1853. One hundred wagonloads of stone from nearby outcroppings were hauled to the site for the massive foundation walls. Thirty and forty-foot timbers were hewn for the framing which was mortise and tenoned together and secured with large pegs. The large corn crib, which is still standing, was erected in 1854 by the slaves and "finished" by a relative's "servant" who was borrowed or hired.[3]

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-74 - AA-74A

See Footnotes.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Laurel **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached.

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	Donna Ware, Historic Sites Surveyor		
organization	Anne Arundel County Office of Community Development	**date**	February 1984
street & number	Arundel Center	**telephone**	301-224-1210
city or town	Annapolis	**state**	MD

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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

#7. Continuation sheet, page 2

The main house, built in 1853, is a three-part brick structure constructed in a telescoping manner, with the axis running northwest by southeast. It consists of a large two-story, 4 bay by 2 bay section with flush gable end chimneys at the southeast and northwest ends. The slightly lower two-story central section abuts the northwest gable end of the large section. It is narrower, measuring 2 bays by 1 bay; however, a two-story frame porch across the southwest elevation makes it of equal depth as the large section. A larger flush gable end chimney marks the northwest wall of the central section where it abuts the small 1-1/2 story, 2 bay by 1 bay kitchen at the northwest end of the entire structure.

The house is laid in common bond and has a corbeled brick cornice. It rests on a stone foundation with no water table. There are no seams in the brickwork between each of the sections, supporting the theory that it was built all at one time. Each section is covered with a gable roof with asphalt shingles.

A one-story shed board and batten addition (c. 1950) almost completely covers the northeast elevation of the house. It rests on a poured concrete foundation and has a standing seam metal roof. There is an entrance to the cellar through this addition.

The principal entrance to the house, located at the southeast gable end, is covered by a frame one-story open shed porch supported by 4 Doric columns. It is located at the northeast end of this elevation; a window fills the bay to the southwest. This entrance, according to the present owner, John Bowie, Jr., grandson of the builder, was always used as the main entrance. Another entrance is located on the southwest elevation of the central section under the frame porch. It is located in the southeast bay and may have served as a formal entrance as well. Examination of the fenestration along the southwest elevation of the larger section does not indicate that an entrance had been cut through in the past. Both entrances have a paneled door with a transom and sidelights.

Windows are predominantly 6/6 sash with single course flat jack arches. The two small windows on the southwest elevation at the half-story level of the kitchen wing are 6 panes each. There are two small 6-pane attic windows located at both gable ends of the large section. A single 6/6 sash window pierces the northeast elevation of the large section at the northwest bay, indicating that the main staircase runs along this wall.

The two-story frame porch covering the southwest elevation of the central section was an open porch until c. 1950 when the second floor was enclosed and the first floor screened-in. The second floor is covered with asbestos shingles.

The house is currently rented as two separate units--the large section as one, and the central section and kitchen as the second unit.

Access to the interior of the large section was not available, but in talking with both John Bowie and his brother, Henry, it is known that the interior is in a side passage double-parlor plan. The entrance leads into the stair passage.

#7. Continuation sheet, page 3

The other principal entrance located under the porch covering the southwest elevation of the central section leads into a single room. A stair runs along the northeast wall to the second floor. A doorway, now blocked, is located on the southeast wall just southwest of the stair. This presumably led into the stair passage of the large section. A fireplace with the original plain mid-19th century mantel is located on the northwest wall. The original plain architrave trim in the room survives. An opening in the northeast wall leads into the board and batten addition. This is furnished as a modern kitchen. A few steps along the northeast wall lead down to a door to the outside at the northwest elevation. A door to the kitchen is located on the northeast wall within the stair passage. (Entrance to the kitchen was not accessible at the time of this fieldwork.)

A large fieldstone chimney, all that remains of a summer kitchen, stands just northeast of the kitchen wing. According to John Bowie, an open porch ran from the summer kitchen to the rear door (N.E. elevation) of the kitchen wing.

A small, low, stone smokehouse with a corrugated metal gable roof stands just north of the house. (This is just a few feet northwest of where the summer kitchen once stood.) A door pierces the southeast elevation.

Of special note is the frame slave house to the northeast of the main house (approximately 25 yards).[1] It is the only extant slave house of six that once stood on the property. It is a one-story rectangular (19' 6" x 13' 4") structure with a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The house faces southwest toward the main house. The entrance and a window are located on this elevation. There is one window at the rear, northwest elevation. A scar on the southeast gable end marks where a chimney once stood. Fieldwork conducted by George McDaniel in 1978 indicates that the chimney was still standing.

The walls are brick-nogged, but extend only part of the way up from the sills. The northeast wall has been filled the most (approximately 6' in height).

The interior is a single room. The walls were originally lath and plaster. At first a ladder was used to gain access to the loft space, replaced later by stairs. Neither survives and the entrance to the loft (in the north corner) has been blocked.[2]

The other outbuildings, a harness shed, storage shed and corncrib, stand south of the house across a dirt lane which leads from Rt. 32 to the main house. The massive stone foundation and debris of a bank barn are situated southwest of these outbuildings, toward Rt. 32. A tobacco barn once stood just southeast of the harness and storage sheds.

According to John and Henry Bowie, the trace of a road which runs in a northeast direction from the location of the harness and storage sheds, led to a log house which was occupied by their great-grandfather, William Anderson, when he first acquired the property. John Bowie remembers that it was standing until 1915.

#7. Continuation sheet, page 4

Both John and Henry Bowie also remember the locations of the brick and lime kilns, to the east of the main house.

---

[1]Interview with John and Henry Bowie, February 10, 1984.
[2]Fieldwork conducted by George W. McDaniel for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1978.

#8. Continuation sheet, page 2

In 1870, William and Sarah Hall Anderson's daughter, Susannah, married Thomas John Bowie. By 1878 he was the owner of Grassland, presumably acquired after the death of William Anderson in 1877. T. John and Susannah's first son, John, lived at Grassland until his death in 1953. He served several terms as sheriff in Anne Arundel County. His marriage in 1900 to Ethel Frances Cook resulted in four children, all of whom are still living: John Jr. (b. 1902), Susannah Frances Baldwin (b. 1904), Henry Anderson (b. 1908), and Robert Monroe (b. 1911). One of the present owners, John Jr., recalls watching the great Baltimore fire of 1904 from the second story window on the northeast elevation.[4] He also observed Halley's Comet in 1908 from the same window.

The Andersons and Bowies more than likely benefited from the close proximity to the Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad, a branch of the B&O Railroad, which ran from the B&O main line in Elkridge to Washington, D.C. In 1840 a spur line to Annapolis was constructed from the Annapolis & Elkridge line at Annapolis Junction. This junction became an important shipping point for the neighboring farmers and merchants.[5]

The great variety of trees found on Grassland (mentioned in #7) were planted by William Anderson, according to John Bowie.

---

[1]Interview with John and Henry Bowie, February 10, 1984.

[2]George McDaniel, Hearth & Home: Preserving a People's Culture, (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1982), p. 91.

[3]McDaniel, pp. 49-50.

[4]Interview with John Bowie, Jr., February 10, 1984.

[5]James C. Bradford, ed., Anne Arundel County, Maryland: A Bicentennial History, 1649-1977, (Annapolis: Anne Arundel County and Annapolis Bicentennial Committee, 1977), p. 36.

0200945435
AA-11-D-a (map 4)
AA-12-D-a
(94)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

AA-94 & AA-94A

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Bowie House and dependencies

AND/OR HISTORIC: "Grasslands"

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: East side of Route 32, (Annapolis Junction Road), 1/4 mile north of

CITY OR TOWN: jct with Baltimore-Washington Parkway near Annapolis Junction and Ft. Meade

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: John Bowie, Jr. Phone: OL4-5655

STREET AND NUMBER: 5600 Durbin Road

CITY OR TOWN: Bethesda STATE: Maryland 20014

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Anne Arundel County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: Annapolis, Maryland

CITY OR TOWN: Map #13, AD #4, Parcel #189 Liber/folio STATE: #319/239

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

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

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

AA-94
AA-94A

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☒ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

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

The Bowie house and the several barns and small outbuildings around it compose an unusually complete group of farm buildings of the mid-19th century. The telescoping 3-part brick house has been divided into two apartments and is no longer occupied by the Bowie family. The farm however is being worked by the owner.

The largest part of the house is two stories under an A-roof with a narrow single flue chimney at each end. The front elevation has four 6/6 pane windows on each floor. The entrance is at the east end of the building under an open porch. The north or rear elevation of this section has only one window at the west end of the second story. A one story frame shed addition with board and batten siding has been built across the back of all three parts of the house. The middle part of the house is two stories under an A-roof with a large brick chimney at its west end. This section is only 1/2 the length of the larger and it has lower ceilings and smaller windows. The asymmetrical roof line covers a two story frame porch on the front elevation. The porch has been completely enclosed on the second floor. The first floor is screened. The entire porch is attached to the outside of the brick bearing wall and stands on pilings. The west end section of the house is the smallest. It is brick, 2 story, and stands on a field stone base. On the first floor, front, there are two 6/6 pane windows. On the second floor are two 6 pane belly flopper windows. There is no chimney in this section.

Behind the house are two small buildings and the remains of a third. The dairy, built of field stone, has a low door on the east side and a single small window at the north end. A stone bench surrounds the inside. The floor is dirt. The roof and the heavy supporting timbers appear to be replacements. Farther from the house is a small frame cabin. It is one story with a loft above. There is a brick, exterior, chimney at its east end. The building is in bad condition but it has one unusual feature: the walls are infilled with brick and mortar to a height of about 3 feet. The siding is held by large square cut nails. The same type were used to toe-nail the corner braces and studs. Most of the lath and the timbers are milled.

Standing in the yard near the main house is a large fieldstone chimney which is probably the remains of a summer kitchen.

11-D-a is a 2 level barn with a field stone base. Its high doors on the side facing the road have arched tops. The building is beginning to deteriorate. There are several smaller barns nearby which ~~appear to have been built in recent years~~. were built in the 20th century.

The farm appears to have belonged to W. Anderson on the 1860 county map .

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

AA-94
AA-94A

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

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

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

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

- ☐ Abariginol
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☒ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communicotions
- ☐ Conservotion
- ☐ Educotion
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Londscape Architecture
- ☐ Literoture
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Sociol/Humonitorion
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Tronsportotion
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

AA-94
AA-94A

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF ~~NOMINATED~~ PROPERTY: 79 acres

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Amy Hiatt

ORGANIZATION
Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning

DATE
July 1975

STREET AND NUMBER:
Arundel Center

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

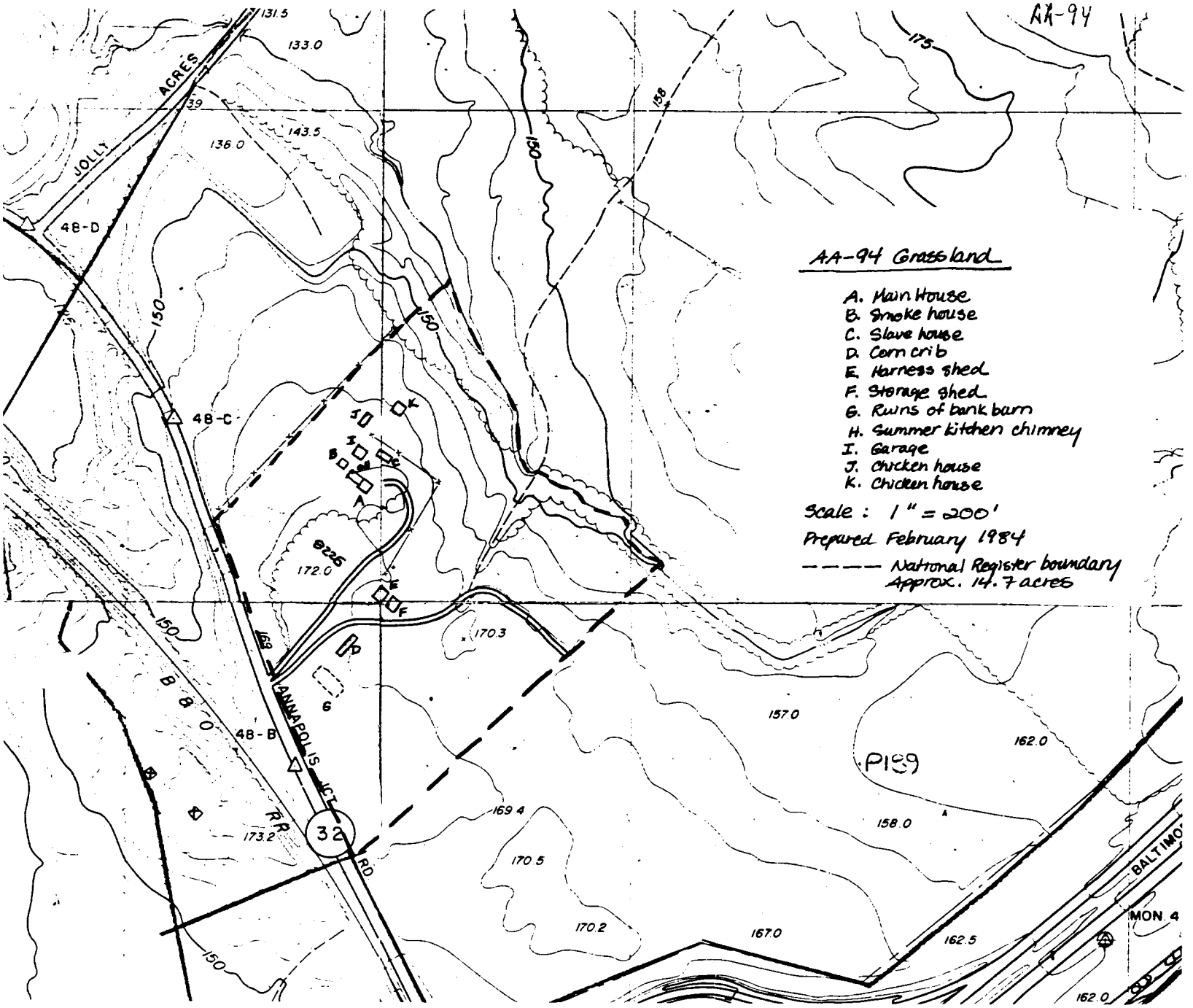
STATE
Maryland

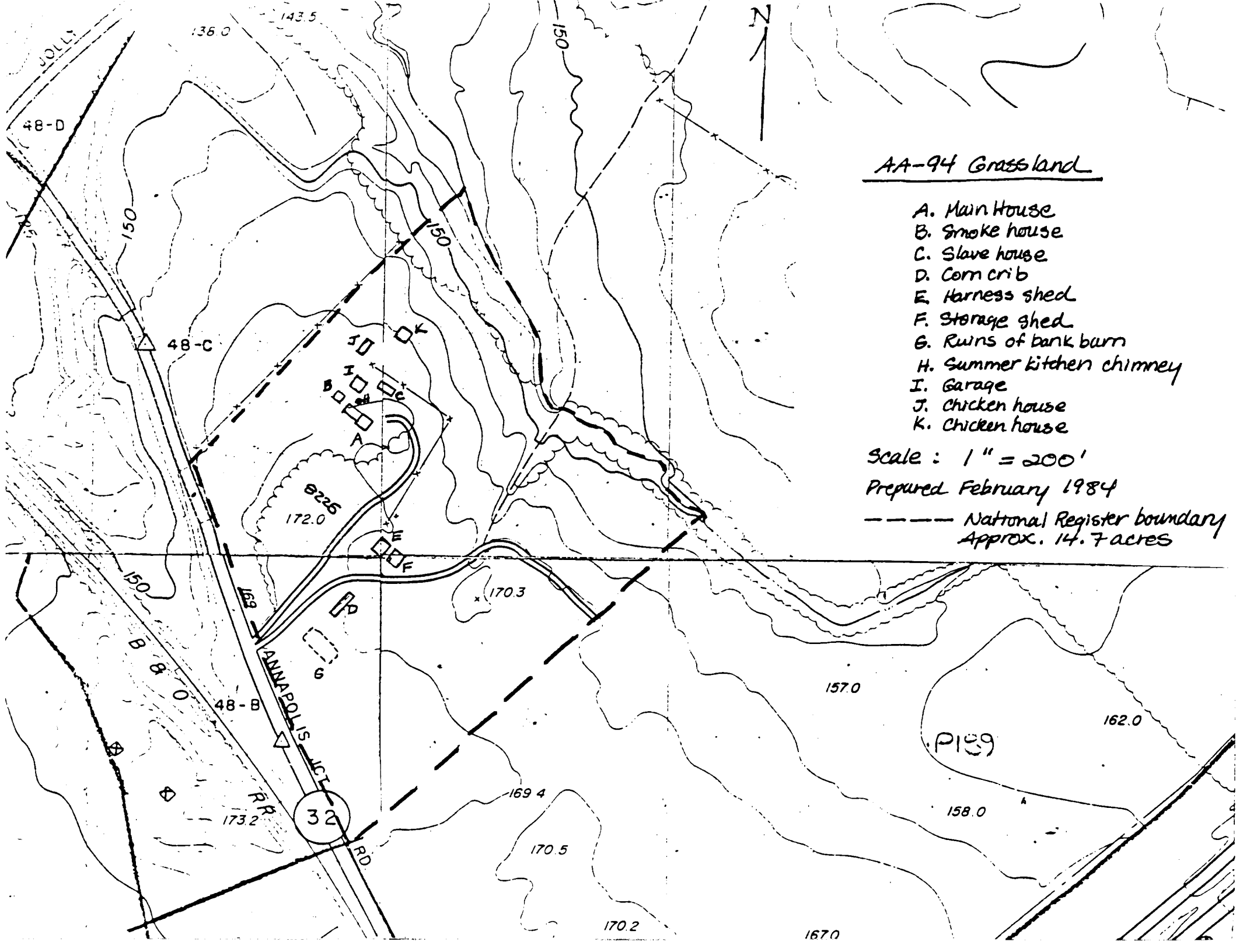
12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

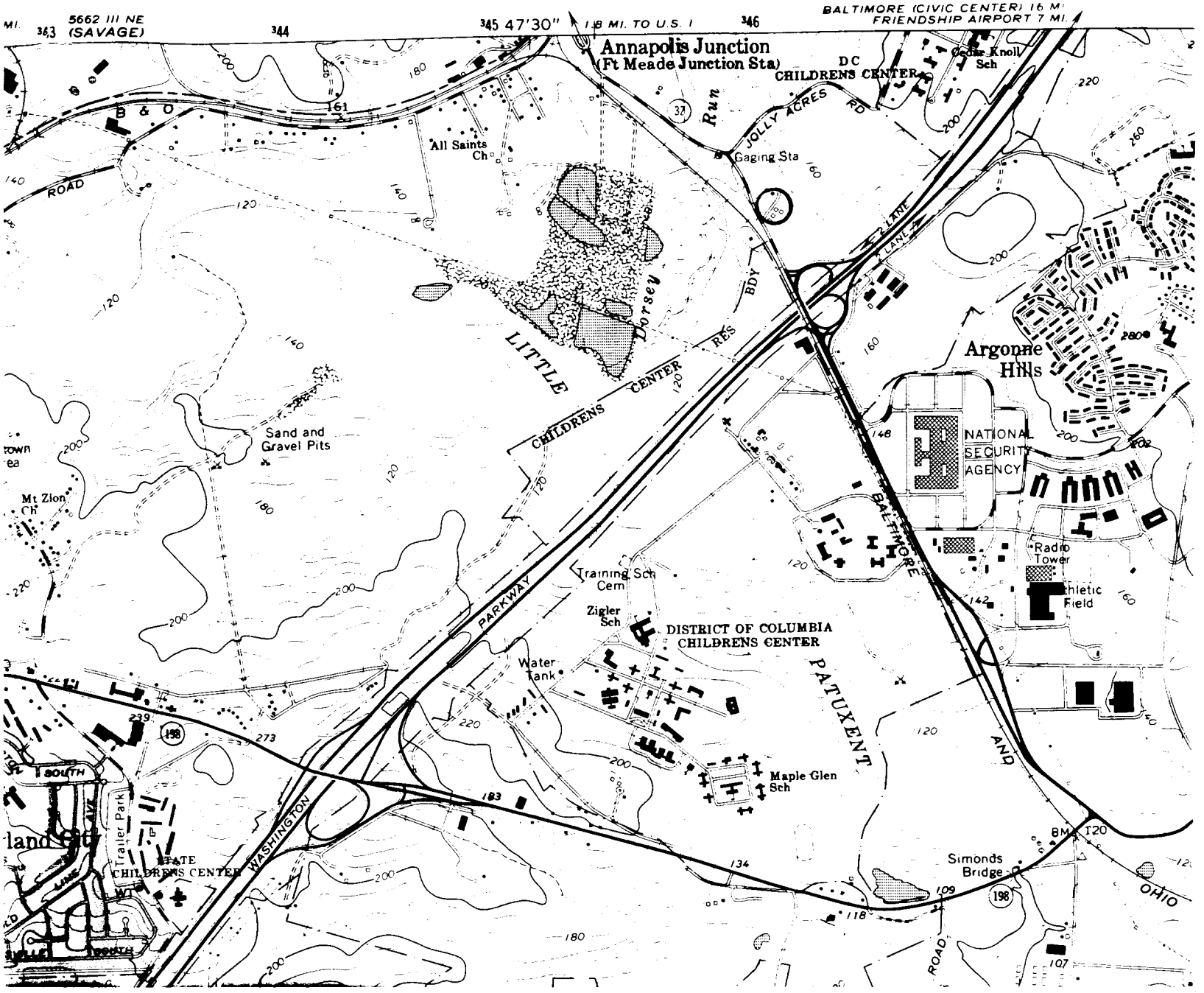
National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature


AA-94
AA-94 Grassland
A. Main House
B. Smoke house
C. Slave house
D. Corn crib
E. Harness shed
F. Storage shed
G. Ruins of bank barn
H. Summer kitchen chimney
I. Garage
J. Chicken house
K. Chicken house
Scale : 1" = 200'
Prepared February 1984
National Register boundary
Approx. 14.7 acres
JOLLY ACRES
48-D
48-C
48-B
ANNAPOLIS JCT RD
B & O RR
32
P189
BALTIMO
MON. 4
131.5
133.0
143.5
136.0
172.0
170.3
169.4
170.5
170.2
173.2
157.0
162.0
158.0
167.0
162.5
162.0
150
158
175


AA-94 Grassland
A. Main House
B. Smoke house
C. Slave house
D. Corn crib
E. Harness shed
F. Storage shed
G. Ruins of bank barn
H. Summer kitchen chimney
I. Garage
J. Chicken house
K. Chicken house
Scale : 1" = 200'
Prepared February 1984
National Register boundary
Approx. 14.7 acres
N
48-D
48-C
48-B
JOLLY
136.0
143.5
150
172.0
170.3
169
ANNAPOLIS JCT RD
B & O RR
32
173.2
169.4
170.5
170.2
167.0
157.0
162.0
158.0
P189

LAUREL QUA
MARYL
7.5 MINUTE SERIES

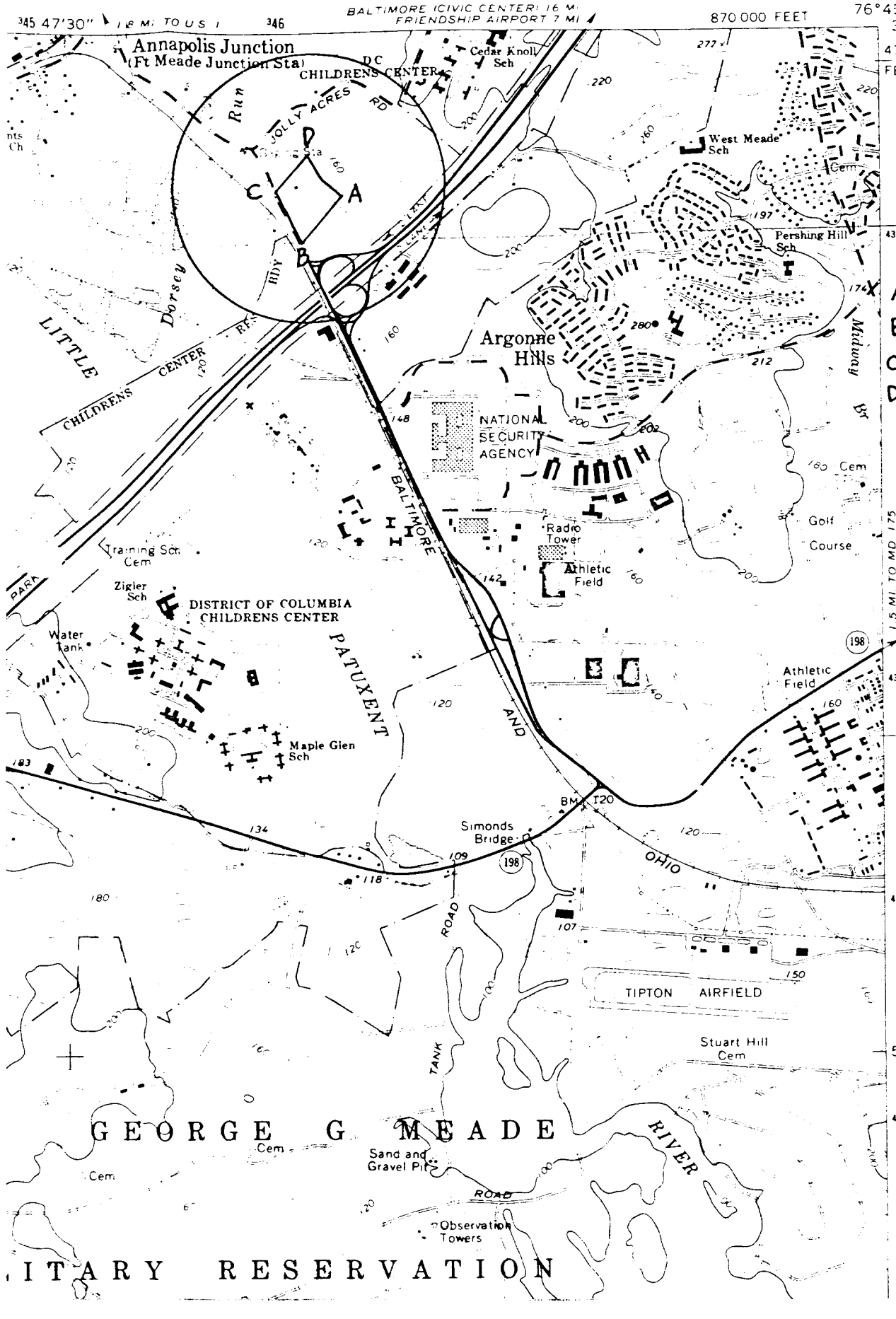


Laurel, MD
USGS 7.5 Minute Series
Scale 1:24,000
1965; Photorevised 1979

AA-94
Grassland
East side of Rt. 32, 1/4 mile
north of intersection with
B-W Parkway
Annapolis Junction

LAUREL QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5662 II NW (RELAY)



AA-94 & 94a
GRASSLAND
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

A: 18/346320/4331210
B: 18/346140/4331000
C: 18/346040/4331240
D: 18/346180/4331400

Grasslands AA-94
Anne Arundel Co., MD
photo: Donna Ware
Feb. 1984
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust
S. W. elev., main house

Grasslands AA-94
Anne Arundel Co., MD
photo: Donna Ware
Feb. 1984
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust
S. W. elev., main house

Grasslands AA-94
Anne Arundel Co., MD
photo: Donna Ware
Feb. 1984
neg. loc: Maryland Historical Trust
S. E. gable end, main house

Grasslands AA-94
Anne Arundel Co., MD
photo: Donna Ware
Feb. 1984
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust
Main house - S. E. gable end

Grasslands AA-94
Anne Arundel Co., MD
photo: Donna Ware
Feb. 1984
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust
Main house - N. E. elev.

Grassland AA-94
Anne Arundel County, Md.
Photo: Donna Ware
February 1984
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
View of ruin of barn, in foreground,
corncrib and house, beyond,
looking northeast from Rt. 32.

Grassland
Anne Arundel County, MD
Photo: Peter Kurtze
1984
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Interior: Main entrance, S.E. elev.

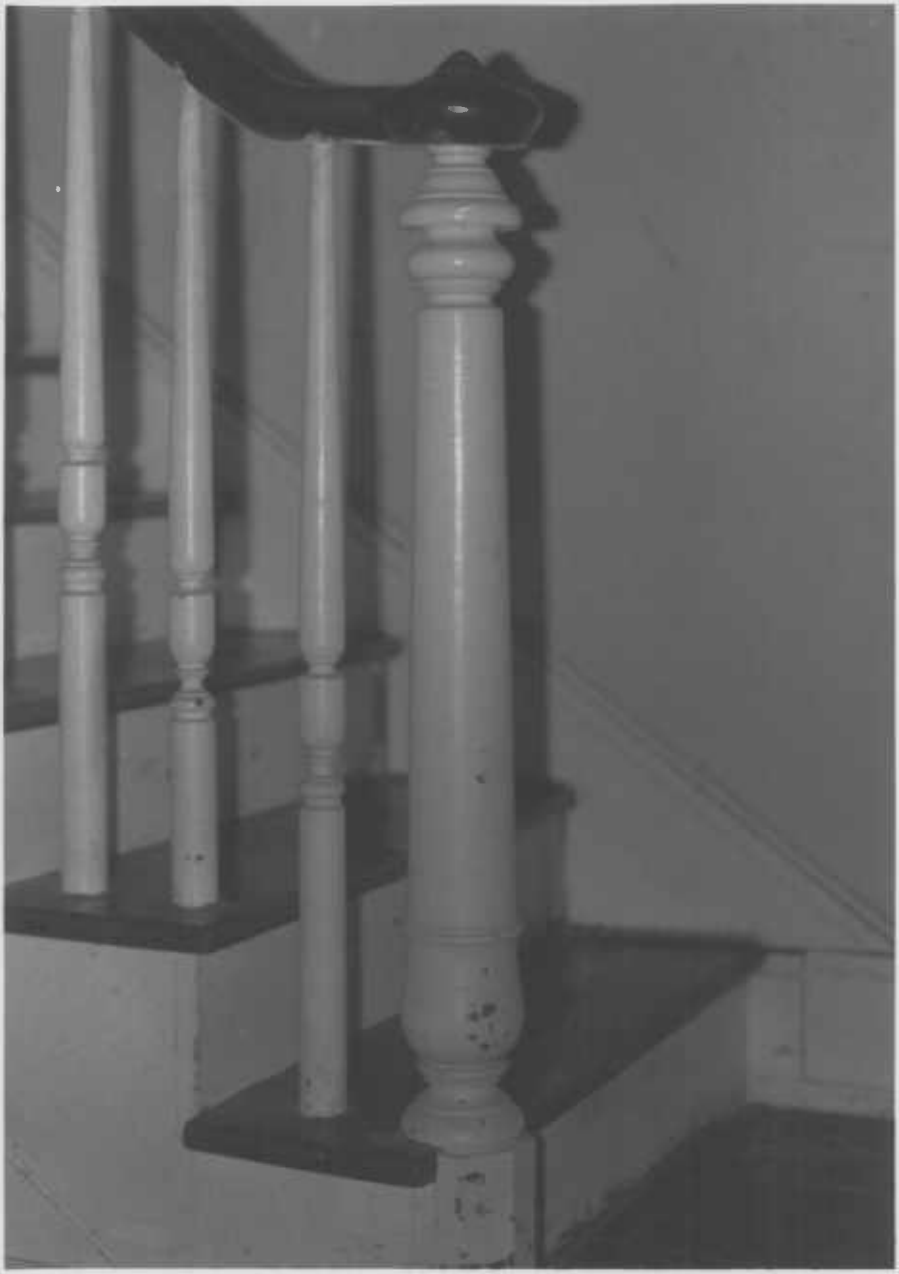
AA-94

AA-94

Grassland
Anne Arundel County, MD
Photo: Peter Kurtze
1984
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Interior: Mid-19th century mantel,
first floor, S.E. elev.

Grassland
Anne Arundel County, MD
Photo: Peter Kurtze
1984
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Interior: Main stair, first floor

AA-94



Grassland AA-94
Anne Arundel County, MD
Photo: Peter Kurtze
1984
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Interior: Detail of newel post, main stair, first floor

Grassland AA-94
Anne Arundel County, Md.
Photo: Donna Ware
February 1984
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
View of House, looking north with
"incense" cedar tree in foreground.

Grassland AA-94
Anne Arundel County, Md.
Photo: Donna Ware
February 1984
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Outbuildings, looking north.

Grassland AA-94
Anne Arundel County, Md.
Photo: Donna Ware
February 1984
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Corncrib, southeast elevation.

Grassland AA-94
Anne Arundel County, Md.
Photo: Donna Ware
February 1984
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Harness shed, southwest elevation.

Grasslands AA-94
Anne Arundel Co., MD
photo: Donna Ware
Feb. 1984
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust
Smokehouse - looking west

(map 4)

aa-11-D-a

"Grasslands"
(Bourie House)
South Elev.

(Map 4)

aa-11-D-a

"Graulandi"

(Bowie House)

North Elevation

AA-94

AA-11-D-a (map c

"Grassland"
(Bowie House)
East Elevation

7A-94

AA-12-D-a (map 9

Large barn at
"Grasslands"
Bowie House

A-94

aa-11-D-a (map 4)

dairy at
"Grasslands"
(Bowie House)

A-94

AA-11-D-a (map 4)

dairy and chimney remnant at "Grasslands" (Bowie House)

Amhatt 5/75

AA-94

Aa-11-D-a (map

in rear of main house at "Grasslands" (Bowie House)

Element

Draft 10/15/76

Slave House at Grasslands AA-94A

According to Capt. John ~~Brucie~~ Bowie, the great-grandson of W. Anderson, the first owner of the plantation, this one story frame house was built in the early 1850's at the same time as the main house, behind which this "servant's dwelling" stands. Slaves on the farm and perhaps hired free Negro artisans quarried stone on the plantation for its foundations, hewed logs for its frame, and fired bricks to insulate the lower 3 feet of the walls. They also used plantation resources to construct the main house and the several outbuildings, the large two-level barn, now deteriorated, being the most impressive. Despite their expertise as craftsmen, the blacks on the farm were not free, and in 1863 Mr. Anderson noted in his journal "No work today, my negroes having all run off last night". Same returned as freedmen, among them being Aunt Renie who lived in this house.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC: SLAVE CABIN AT GRASSLANDS FARM

AND/OR COMMON:

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: East side of Route 32, (Annapolis Jct. Road), 1/4 mile north of Jct.-Baltimore-Washington Parkway

CITY, TOWN: Fort Meade — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: John Bowie, Jr. Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER: 5600 Durbin Road

CITY, TOWN: Bethesda — VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code: Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Anne Arundel County Courthouse

Liber #: 319
Folio #: 239
Map #13, AD #4

STREET & NUMBER: Annapolis

CITY, TOWN:

STATE: Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: Maryland Historic Sites ~~Survey~~

DATE:

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: M.H.T.

CITY, TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

NR-916

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 one story slave house is but one of several structures that remain of Grasslands, a mid 19th century plantation. Although other structures, such as a lime kiln, brick kiln, ice house and three slave cabins have now returned to the earth, the present owner (the grandson of the man who established the plantation) knew their approximate locations. He has the plantation journal of his grandfather, William A. Anderson, in which the planter recorded the jobs performed each day by the slaves and overseers. In addition to the farming activities, these jobs included: quarrying sandstone outcroppings for stone; ~~to building the wall of the first story of the barn~~; building the stone wall of the barn; raising the massive 2 story frame of the barn; constructing corn cribs; raising the frame for "barracks"; and firing oyster shells to extract lime to alkalize the fields and to use in mortar and plaster. Mr. Bowie, the present owner, said that the slaves also make the bricks used in the main house and slave cabin; the brick kiln was located near the ice pond where the soil was more of clay. The ice pond, though increasingly filled in and overgrown, still contains water and is located about a half mile behind the main house.

The slave house is a one story frame house with a roof. It stands about 25 yards behind the main house. Its front elevation, which faces south, in the direction of the main house--is two bays in length (a door and a small window). Its rear has one window. The walls are covered with overlapping weatherboards, which were painted red as were the other outbuildings. Underneath the siding was brick nogging, which ascended to different heights on different sides: 4' on the West gable end and 6' on the northern length (rear). The nogging did not mount to the plate on any side, but insulated only the lower and draftiest portion of the walls.

The interior of the house consists of one open room with exposed, circular sawn joists and an open hearth. The walls were lathed and plastered. A ladder, (which is now propped up against the back of the house) led to the upstairs chamber, which consisted of one room without partition. There was no hearth upstairs, which was typical of slave/tenant houses.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

AA-94A

ERIOD	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	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_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 written records of the planter show that the barn, corn crib, and "barracks" (possibly one of the slave houses) were constructed by the slaves. They should be further investigated and recorded so that the building crafts of slaves may be recorded. According to the present owner, Mr. John Bowie, family tradition held that the main house was constructed by the slaves. Archaeological sites include the barnyard and associated farm buildings, the slave cabins, and the brick and lime kiln.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

B-94

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

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

ORGANIZATION DATE

STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN STATE

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

PS-1108

AA-94A

AA-94A

Grasslands AA-94A
Anne Arundel Co., MD
photo: Donna Ware
Feb. 1984
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust
Slave house - S. W. elev.

Grasslands AA-94A
Anne Arundel Co., MD
photo: Donna Ware
Feb. 1984
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust
Summer kitchen chimney, looking east
toward slave house

HA-94A
Slave Cabin at Grasslands
Farm
George McDaniel
1976

Grasslands AA-94A
Anne Arundel Co., MD
photo: Donna Ware
Feb. 1984
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust
Slave house - S. E. gable end

Grasslands AA-94A
Anne Arundel Co., MD
photo: Donna Ware
Feb. 1984
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust
Slave house - detail showing brick
nogging; S. W. elev.

QAA

aa -11-D-a (map 4)

Cabin at "Grasslands"
Bowie House
South Elevation

AA-941

aa-11-D-a (map c

brick nogged wall
in shack behind
main house at
"Grasslands"
(Bowie House)

End Here

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AND

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