AA-1009
John Henshaw House
Pasadena
Private
Demolished, 1996

late 19th/early 20th century (front)
2nd quarter of 19th century (ell)

The John Henshaw House combined two architecturally distinct and significant building types and building methods.

The oldest section was a single pen, sawn log structure, built in the 1st half of the 19th century. It featured half-dovetail notching, hewn floor joists, drawn and gauged floor boards, and a fully-joined, mortice and tenoned sill. It was an increasingly rare example of a once common vernacular building type.

The front section was a balloon-framed, center-hall, plan I-house, probably constructed at the end of the 19th century. This housing form experienced tremendous popularity, especially with relatively affluent farm families.

AA-1009
John Henshaw House

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period(s): Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)
Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture

Resource Type:
- Category Type: Building
- Historic Environment: Rural
- Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Dwelling

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. AA-1009

Magi No.

DOE ____ yes ____ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic John Henshaw House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1464 Long Point Road ____ not for publication

city, town Pasadena ____ vicinity of congressional district

Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
____ district	____ public	____ occupied	____ agriculture	____ museum
x 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
	____ not applicable	x no	____ military	x other:demolished

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

name Meadow Run Limited Partnership; c/o Koch Property Management, Inc.

street & number 2661 Riva Road, #220 telephone no.:

city, town Annapolis state and zip code: Maryland

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel Court House liber 2348

street & number Church Circle folio 264

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ____ federal ____ state ____ county ____ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-1009

Condition		Check one	Check one
____ excellent	_____ deteriorated	x unaltered	x original site
____ good	_____ ruins	_____ altered	? moved date of move _____
____ fair	_____ unexposed		(rear ell may have been relocated to
	x demolished		present location)

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

Now demolished, the John Henshaw House faced approximately north and was situated on a large lot surrounded by mature trees. The building displayed two separate building episodes; a late-19th century, balloon-frame, two-and-a-half story, three-bay, cross-gable, I-house; and a one-and-a-half story, half-dove-tail notched, sawn-log ell. Architectural evidence indicates the rear log section, that measured approximately 16' x 22' and constructed of logs with an average average thickness of 5", significantly predated the I-house. At demolition, only three log walls remained. The northwest wall was previously removed, and the residual structure abutted against the rear exterior wall of the I-house.

Exterior walls of both sections were covered with wooden shingles. Shingles were applied over German siding on the I-house, and on whitewash and paint covered logs on the rear ell. Two porches were present. One, an open, shed-roofed porch was centered on the front facade, supported by turned posts and embellished by elaborate, curvilinear, jig-sawn bracketing. A small, reconstructed screen porch was located on the easterly side of the ell. This appeared to date to the early 20th century, though ghosting indicated an earlier porch.

The symmetrical front facade featured two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows and a central entrance flanked by sidelights. The attic level was illuminated by a four-light, fixed-sash, lancet window in the cross gable. By comparison, log ell fenestration consisted of six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on the first level. These dated to the 20th century as did the paired, six-light casement windows located in the dormers present on either of the ell's roof. Cut rafters indicate the ell's dormers were a later addition.

The floor plan of the I-house was typical of the type, featuring one room on either side of a center hall. The rather narrow, closed-string staircase with molded stringboard was located on the hall's left side. The turned balusters and newel were of a style typical in the late-19th / early-20th century. Windows and doors featured molded surrounds with bull's eye corner blocks. This section of the house was stove heated and the right-side room retained its mantle. This was simply embellished by two pairs of attenuated, S-shaped brackets.

The sawn log section was distinguished by the relative thinness of the logs, that had an average width of 5" The log section contained one room (used as the modern kitchen) on the first floor, and a finished attic above+A57 were present in this section and located in the east and west walls. The doors were replacements, but the openings appeared original. The two window openings, one on either side of the west door, were also original, as was the opening in the southern wall that was subsequently was shortened in remodeling project.

Interior door and window surrounds were mitered but otherwise plain. All trim and some fixtures appeared to date to about 1924. The log portion rested upon an early-20th century concrete block basement. Access to this space was granted by both an exterior bulkhead, and an interna lstair. The later was centered on the rear wall of the I-house where the log ell was adjoined. This boxed stairway was flanked on either side by a doorway providing communication between the house's two sections. Oral history and newspapers attached to the I-house in 1924. The multitudinous layers of undistrubed paint and whitewash indicate the log section was moved as an ensemble, rather than disassembled.

(→ continuation sheet)

(See Architectural Drawing Drawer)

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-1009

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	____ other (specify)
		____ invention		

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

Check: Applicable Criteria: ____ A ____ B x C ____ D

and/or

Applicable Exception: ____ A ____ B ____ C ____ D ____ E ____ F ____ G

Level of Significance: ____ national x state x local

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

The John Henshaw House combined two distinct and architecturally significant sections. The largest and most defining portion was the late 19th/early 20th century, center-hall-plan, cross-gable, frame, I-house. The other section was a one-and-a-half story log ell that projected from the rear of the former. The ell was built with sawn logs interlocked by half-dovetail notching; a fully-joined, mortice-and-tenoned sill supported the structure. The log section of the house significantly pre-dated the I-house house and was a detached summer kitchen. About 1924, a previous ell was removed from the main house. The log building moved and set upon a newly constructed basement, and became the new service ell for the I-house.

Architectural evidence suggests the log section was built in the first half of the 19th century. It combined fully developed machine-cut nails (suggesting post 1840) with pit sawn, drawn and gauged floor boards (an 18th/early 19th century feature). This oldest section of the John Henshaw House was significant as an increasingly scarce example of domestic log construction. Importance was augmented by the presence of a comparatively, rare fully joined, mortise and tennoned sill (2).

The building is named for John Henshaw who owned the property from 1860 until 1877. The Henshaw family's association with the property dates back to at least 1828. In February of that year Lloyd Henshaw paid $200 for 68-1/2 acres of a tract of land named Bodkin Plains (3). Lloyd Henshaw died about 1860 and this land was divided equally among his five children. Over the course of several years Lloyd's son John, purchased his sibling's interest in their father's estate, and became sole proprietor of his father's farm (4). John worked as a farmer and also (or later) as a mechanic. He also was the legal custodian of four black apprentices. These were four siblings who ranged in age from four to seven. Under the terms of the apprenticeship, they lived with the Henshaw family until, depending upon their sex, they reached the age of eighteen or twenty-one.

John Henshaw experienced legal and financial problems. In 1877, to help pay his debts, Henshaw mortgaged his property to Elmira L. Jacobs for $528.28. Under the terms of the mortgage, Henshaw was required to repay the entire amount plus interest within one year. He defaulted and in 1879 his land and possessions, assessed at a total of $1,359 were sold at auction (5). Elmira Boone Jacobs, now married, bought the property at auction. Within a year of her purchase, Jacobs sold the farm to Steven Lark. Lark owned the property until 1897, and he is believed to have been responsible for the construction of the I-house. Another possible candidate is William Crane who owned the property until 1906; from a stylistic perspective this appears less likely than an 1880-1897 date.

(see continuation sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No AA-1009

(1) Coversation with Lois Chairs Jubb, who lived in the house as a child in the 1920s, 1/8/97.
(2) Bernard Herman, Architecture and Rural Life in Central Delaware, University of Tennessee Press, 1988, p.87.
(3) Land records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 13 Folio 184
and records of Anne Arundel County; Liber 10 Folio 245, Liber NHG 11 Folio 521, Liber SH 5 Folio 57.
Equity records of Anne Arundel County; Liber SH 19 Folio 260
(6) 1798 Tax, a work in progress, Bernard L. Herman, University of Delaware; Orlando Ridout V, Maryland Historical Trust.
(7) Herman, p. 197

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property none

Quadrangle name Gibson Island

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

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

The John Henshaw House was razed December, 1996.

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 Sherri M. Marsh

organization Anne Arundel County Historical Sites Survey

date January, 1997

street & number 5664 Riva Road

telephone (410) 222-7441

city or town Annapolis

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
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

PS-2746

7.1 Prepare Both a Summary Paragraph and a General Description of the Resource and its Various Elements

Prior to demolition, the siding was removed and the log section carefully examined. Revealed features included carefully joined, mortise and tennoned sill; a boxed comice with beaded facia board; hewn joists supporting random width, drawn and gauged, pit-sawn floor boards; as well as evidence for a gable-end fireplace. According to family member Lois Chairs Jubb, the fire place was extremely large "the kind you could stand in." The fireplace was located in the gable end wall (later removed) that came to abut the I-house; the same location later occupied by the basement stair closet. Mrs. Jubb reports that a winder stair was located on the right side of the fireplace.

8. Prepare Both a Summary Paragraph of Significance and a General Statement of History and Support

The Henshaw House probably evolved in the following manner. The log house was built in the 2nd quarter of the 19th century and located elsewhere on the property. The numerous coats of whitewash and paint indicate the logs were exposed for much of its history. In the late 19th/early 20th century, the I-house was constructed. Simultaneously, or perhaps as a later consideration, a one-story ell was attached to the rear of the I-house. The log building was used as a summer kitchen, and was oriented with what was finally the east-side porch facing south. About 1924 the original ell was removed, and the concrete block basement constructed in that location. The old log summer kitchen was situated upon the newly constructed basement. At this time the fireplace and winder stair were removed, and dormers were added to the attic level. The entire newly configured house was sided with cedar shingles. Finally, a replacement porch was constructed on the east side of the log section.

On the interior, dormers increased the livability of the log section's upper level. The formerly exposed rafters were covered with lathe and plaster then wall papered. A doorway was added that connected the upper level of the two sections while two doorways were installed on the first level, one on either side of the contemporaneous basement stair closet. The log ell's first level was modernized and for use as a kitchen.

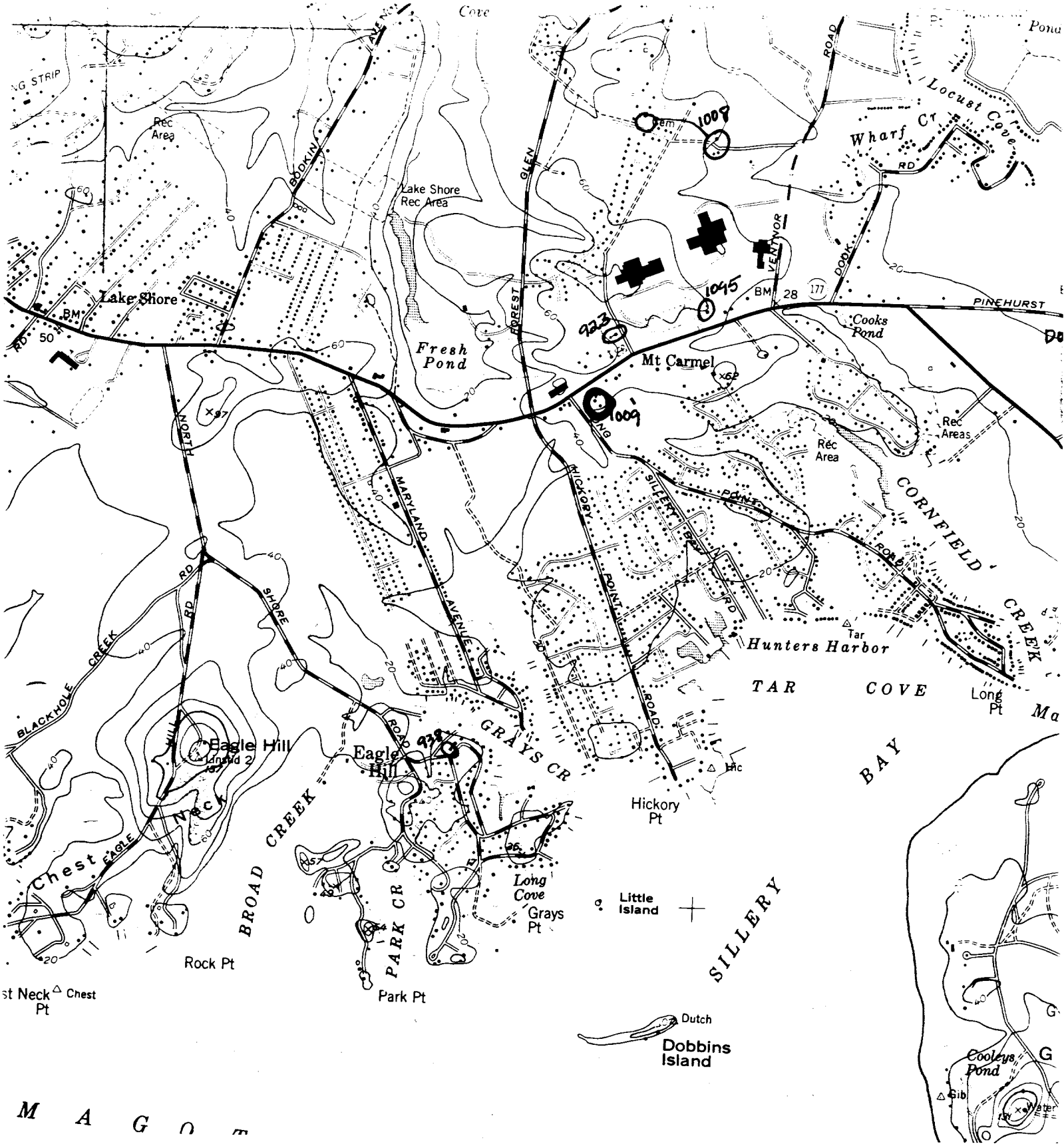
Both sections of the John Henshaw House are architecturally significant. Log construction was an extremely common building form and was employed from the early colonial period onward. Ongoing research at the University of Delaware, in conjunction with the Maryland Historical Trust, examines the Direct Federal Tax of 1798 (6). Preliminary findings indicate that in many parts of Maryland and Delaware, and Pennsylvania, especially rural locales, log buildings were the predominant type. This is explained by the fact that such structures could be erected from trees existing on the building site, using low-technology tools and relatively little specialized skill. Log construction waned throughout the nineteenth century as mill-sawn lumber became cheaper and more readily available. It came to be associated with persons of lesser economic means and a lower level of refinement.

The log section's significance is enhanced by its juxtaposition with a late-19th century I-house. Whereas by mid-century log construction was associated with less prosperous persons, I-houses were linked with a relative degree of affluence, and were a form particularly favored by successful farm families (7). Therefore, the John Henshaw House not only embodies two different modes of construction, but also combines combines the housing form of two different economic classes.

The John Henshaw House was demolished December, 1996.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878 by G. M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

1878



GIBSON ISLAND
USGS 7.5 minute series
Scale: 1:24,000
1954, photo revised 1979

Site Number: AA-1009
Site Name: John Henshaw Farm
Location: 1464 Long Point Road, Pasadena

1-A-1009
John Henshaw House
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Photo By ?
November 1996
Location of Negative [illegible], PO
Camera facing S/SE
Photo 1 of 9

AA-1009
John Henshaw House
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Photo By ?
November 1996
Location of Negative [illegible]
Camera facing EAST
Photo 2 of 9

AA-1007
John Henshaw House
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Photo By ? November 1996
Location of Negative @ [illegible]
Camera facing North
Photo 3 of 9

C

AA-109

John Henshaw House

Anne Arundel County, MD

Photo by ?

December 1996

Location of Negative MD SHPO

West wall of log section

Photo 4 of 9

c. 1809

John Henshaw House

Anne Arundel Co, Maryland

Photo By ?

December 1996

Location of Negative @ MHT

log section, camera facing NE

Photo 5 of 9

AA-1009
John Henshaw House
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Photo By ?
December 1996
Location of Negative @ MD SHPO
intersection of rear (south) wall and porch
Photo 6 of 9

AA-1009
John Henshaw House
Anne Arundel Co, Maryland
Photo By ?
December 1996
Location of Negative [illegible] HPO
EAST Wall of LOG section

Photo 7 of 9

LA-1009
Henshaw House
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Sherri M. Marsh, photographer
1996
Negative at Maryland SHPO
Demolition
Photo 1 of 9

AA-1009
Henshaw House
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Sherri M. Marsh, photographer
1996
Negative at Maryland SHPO
Demolition
Photo 9 of 9