NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cherry Grove, HO-1

other names

2. Location

street & number 2937 Jennings Chapel Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Woodbine ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Howard code 027 zip code 21797-7817

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 5-7-07

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:
- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Cherry Grove HO-1
Name of Property

Howard County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	1	buildings
1	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
12	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure
AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/Storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD/Weatherboard
WOOD/Shingle
roof WOOD/Shingle
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Description Summary:

Cherry Grove is located at 2937 Jennings Chapel Road, approximately 6½ miles southeast of Mt. Airy in western Howard County, Maryland. The farm contains a southeast-facing, four-section frame "telescope" house. The oldest section, c. 1798, is in the south center, a 1½ story, three-bay with gambrel roof that is mirrored at the north center by a similar section dating from after 1906. The center sections are flanked by two-story gable-roof additions, in place by 1924. The complex includes a c. 1798 log ground barn, an 1860-1890 frame wagon shed with corn crib, an early twentieth century frame water tower, frame ground barn with cantilevered forebay, frame shed, frame dairy barn, concrete silo, CMU dairy, and several frame shelter sheds. The buildings are located on a generally flat site surrounded by gently rolling terrain and are set well back from the road along a gravel drive that winds through the center of the farm.

General Description:

House Exterior

The house consists of four sections connected end to end, with the front facing southeast, across the fields. The southwest section is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay structure with a gable roof that has a northeast-southwest ridge, wood shingles, and an interior brick chimney on the southwest end. It is narrower than the two center sections. The southeast elevation, on the first story, has a nine-over-six sash that has a large bead on the frame, and has blinds. There is a six-panel door with a four-light transom and the same frame to the east. The random-width weatherboards vary between 4 ½ and 10 inches, and the corner boards have a beaded edge. The siding near the south corner board has the remains of a porch railing that had a ¾–round handrail. There is now a one-story porch here and on the south-center section, with six Doric columns, total. The porch plate has beaded bottom edges, as do most of the rafters, though there are some plain replacements and pieces scabbed onto the sides of other rafters. The sheathing is a mix of beaded-edge-and-center boards, some with V-grooves, and plain tongue-and-groove boards. The roofing is asphalt shingles. The second story has two six-over-six sash with typical frames and blinds. There is a wood box cornice with a bed mould that has a fillet above and below a bead, and there is a bead on the bottom corner of the box cornice. The top of the cornice has a Greek ovolo and bead mould.

The south-center section is a three-bay, 1 ½-story building with a gambrel roof that has a northeast-southwest ridge and wood shingles. There is an interior brick chimney on the southwest end. The southeast elevation siding has been replaced, but some of the original survives on the southwest end. It is plain weatherboards with a 6 ½ to 7 inch weather, and the corner boards have a corner bead. There is a center door with six panels and a four-light transom, with a small bead on the frame. There is a six-over-six sash to each side, with mortised-and-tenoned-and-pinned blinds hung on butt hinges with two

knuckles. The window frames match the door frame. The upper story has two shed-roofed dormers with a six-over-six sash, in the end bays. The sides of the dormers have beaded edge and center vertical boards. There is a moulding at the break in the gambrel roof, consisting of an ovolo above a cavetto.

The north-center section is a 1 ½-story structure with a gambrel roof that has a northeast-southwest ridge and wood shingles. There is an interior brick chimney on the northeast end. The weatherboards have a 5-inch weather and are face-nailed with wire nails. Half of them have been replaced. The south bay has a four-panel door and four-light transom. There are two six-over-six sash with blinds, one of which is mortised and tenoned and pinned while the others are new. The butt hinges have two knuckles. The window frames have small beads. There is a wood box cornice with a bead at the corner, and this appears to be a replacement. The end bays have dormers that are identical to those in the south-center section. The northeast section is a modern addition of two stories with wood siding and a gable roof with wood shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. There is an exterior brick chimney on the northeast, and an enclosed porch on the southeast that has French doors. The addition has six-over-six sash.

The southwest elevation weatherboards have a 4 ½-inch to 6-inch weather. There are no openings on the first or second stories, and there are two wood-louvered vents in the gable end. There are tapered rake boards with beaded bottom edges. On the northwest elevation, the southwest section has a single six-over-six sash that matches the southeast elevation, on both the first and second stories. The weatherboards have a 4 ¼- to 8 ¼-inch weather, though most are 7 ¼ inches. They are face-nailed with cut nails. The south-center section has a six-panel door with a four-light transom in the center of the first story, with a six-over-six sash to each side. The windows match the southeast elevation and have blinds. There is a wood box cornice beneath the porch, part of which retains its beaded edge. The porch covers the three bays of this section only and has four columns. All of the details are the same as the southeast porch, though there is less replacement of material. The weatherboards have a 4-inch to 6-inch weather and have wide corner boards with a bead. The upper story matches the southeast elevation. The north-center section has two six-over-six sash on the first story that match the southeast elevation and the upper story has two identical dormers. The weatherboards have a 4 ½-inch to 5-inch weather and are face-nailed with wire nails. There is a wood box cornice.

House Interior-Basement

The basement is beneath the two center rooms only, with the stairs coming down from the passage. There is rough plaster on the southwest wall, on circular-sawn lath that appears to have wire nails, though the heads are rusted. This covers most of a frame wall with a hewn sill. The posts pinned to this sill appear to be hewn, but very little of them is visible. The sill rests in the center of a stone pier, with openings on either side of the pier into the basement. A hewn summer beam runs northeast-southwest, and is 7 ¼ inches deep by 9 ¼ inches wide. It is notched for joists that appear to have half tenons that are not pegged. The joists run northwest-southeast. The northwest joists are ¾-round logs, some of

them tapered to fit into the mortises, and several sit on a block of wood in the mortise. The joists are 8 to 9 inches in diameter and are spaced 18 to 28 inches on centers. The southeast joists are hewn on all four sides and are 6 ¼ to 6 ¾ inches deep by 4 ½ to 5 inches wide. They have the same spacing as the northwest joists, because the mortises on both sides of the summer beam align. The basement has rubble stone walls that do not extend beneath the southwest end of the center section, making this only a partial basement. There is a two-light sash on the southeast, set to the east, and cellar stairs to the south. The walls and ceiling around this stair opening are now covered with foam insulation.

House Interior -First Story

The house has one room on the southwest end, two rooms back-to-back in the center, a stair passage that runs southeast-northwest on the northeast side of the center rooms, one large room northeast of the passage, and a new addition on the northeast end. The southwest room has random-width pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest, is 5 ½ to 8 ½ inches wide and is worm-eaten. The boards are face-nailed, and some of them have been replaced. The baseboard has a beaded top edge. The chair rail has a bead on the bottom of the shelf and a bead on the bottom corner. The walls have been covered with drywall. There is a fireplace centered on the southwest wall. It has splayed, parged jambs and a new slate hearth. The wood mantel has paneled pilasters with bead panel moulds and paneled impost blocks. There is a plain frieze and a bed mould with two fillets above a quirked Greek ovolo/lancet, a congé, and two fillets at the bottom. The mantel shelf is moulded with an ovolo above a cavetto. There is an enclosed winder stair to the west of the fireplace, with beaded-edge vertical boards. There is one step set below the six panel door, which has sunken fields and no panel moulds. It has a keyhole plate latch that appears to be original to the door, with a brass knob with set screws. The cast-iron butt hinges have five knuckles and appear to have fast joints, but are heavily painted.

The door to the closet beneath the stairs is identical to the stair door and had a rim lock but now has a cabinet latch. The interior of the door has a combed finish from the late 19th or early 20th century. The hinges do not appear to be labeled. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with one pin on each side of each rail, and with wedged through-tenons. Inside the closet is peg rail on the southeast wall, with original hand-carved wood pegs. The doorstops are both nailed and screwed on, with the screws located where the door hinges are. The hinge screws have blunt tips and hand-cut threads. The winder stairs have early hooks for carpet rods. The stairs are constructed with sash-sawn boards and cut nails. The window sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, have plain rails with no parting beads, and have lancet muntins. There are 8-inch by 10-inch lights, and friction pad locks on the sash face. The architrave has a steep quirked Greek ogee and bead backband and a beaded interior edge. The backband and bead are miter-cut, while the rest of the architrave is side-cut. The southeast door has a large iron plate rim lock with a brass knob with set screw. The lock appears to be original to the door, but has probably been rehabbed.

The northwest-center room has new 3 ½-inch pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest. The chair rail matches the southwest room and appears to be re-used. The walls below the chair rail are mostly plain vertical boards while above the chair rail they are beaded-edge vertical boards. Those on the southeast wall are mostly old, re-used, and stripped of paint. They appear to be hand-planed. The rest of the boards are mostly new. The boards above the chair rail do not align with the boards below it. The baseboard has a beaded top edge and is applied to the board wall, as is the chair rail. The ceiling has exposed joists that run northwest-southeast, are hewn, and have beads on the bottom corners. They are either painted or varnished and have lath nail holes. The floorboards above are hand-planed and have beaded edges, though several have been replaced and have no beads. In the south corner is a fireplace with splayed, parged jambs, a new stone hearth, and a segmentally-arched opening. The fireplace has a brick arch with a 1 ¾-inch wide iron lintel. The wood mantel has plain pilasters with chamfered corners. There is a plain frieze that is segmentally-arched on the bottom and appears, as do the pilasters, to be from the mid-19th century. The bed mould has a series of four reeds with gouge work between them, a bevel on the bottom edge, and an ogee above this band. There is a quirked ogee and bevel on the mantel shelf with a plain shelf added on the top. The gouge work piece and the ogee above could be re-used, or copied to match the southeast-center room mantel. The architrave has a groove in the center and a beaded interior edge, and is miter-cut. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and at the top and bottom of the muntins. They have plain rail with no parting beads except at the top. There are ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 12-inch lights. There are pivoting anchor sash stops screwed to the inside face of the sash. The northwest door has six panels with sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has a cast-iron rim lock that is labeled "PAT'D JULY 31 186?" The lock appears to be original to the door. There are stamped plate butt hinges with three knuckles and loose joints. The doorway on the southeast has wide architrave that projects forward about 4 inches and has beads on both sides. The door is gone but was hung on butt hinges. There is one large panel above the door that has a flush field.

The southeast-center room floor, baseboard, chair rail, and walls are the same as the northwest-center room, but no boards appear to be re-used. The ceiling and architrave are also the same. The joists are nine feet above the floor, are 3 to 4 inches wide by 7 to 8 inches deep, and are spaced 23 to 25 inches on centers. There is a fireplace on the southwest elevation that has splayed, parged jambs, a segmentally-arched opening, and a brick hearth. The fireplace has stone voussoirs beneath the plaster surround, and they are supported by a 1 ¾-inch wide iron lintel. There is wood architrave with an ovolo backband, a broken field with an ovolo at the break, and a beaded interior edge. The bed mould has a band with gouge work between sets of four reeds, like the northwest-center mantel. It has a cavetto below and an ovolo above the band. There is a thick mantel shelf with an ovolo above a large cavetto, and a small ovolo at the bottom. South of the fireplace is a winder stair with a built-in cupboard below it. There are three new steps set below a four-panel door that has slightly sunken fields and ovolo moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has a keyhole plate latch that appears to be original. There is also a slide bolt on the inside that is painted like the rest of the door, with a combed finish. There are

stamped-plate butt hinges, one with three knuckles and one with five, with loose joints. On the door are ghosts of H-hinges.

The cupboard is missing its top door, which was found in storage recently in an out-building. The cupboard has ghosts of H-hinges, which have been replaced with butt hinges. There are five shelves in the top half. The recovered door has two panels with slightly raised fields, ghosts of H-hinges and mortises for butt hinges, and a cabinet latch. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is one panel above the top door. The bottom door has one panel with a slightly sunken field and a bead mould. It is mortised and tenoned, with wedges, and is nailed with wire nails. There are no ghosts of H-hinges on this door, but they are on the frame. The panel appears to be re-used while the rails and stiles are replacements. The door has a cabinet latch and butt hinges with three knuckles and stamped plates. The closet inside the bottom door is parged on the chimney side with a high-clay content plaster that has a straw binder. The stairs have been re-built at the bottom. The back of the cupboard shelf boards are nailed with wrought nails. The lath on the southeast wall is circular-sawn. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned, including the muntins at the top and bottom. The rails are plain and there are no parting beads. The sash have ovolo muntins and 9-inch by 14-inch lights. The southeast door matches the northwest door in the northwest-center room, with a large iron-plate rim lock that appears to be original and has a brass knob. The stamped plate butt hinges have three knuckles. A piece has been added to the northeast side of the door. There is also a door on the northeast that has six panels and sunken fields. It matches the southeast and northwest doors of this center section. It has an iron plate rim lock with a brass seal labeled "N° 60 Improved Lock" and has an eagle on it. The sides of the rim lock are cast-iron, and it has a mineral knob.

The passage has 3-inch wide pine flooring that runs southwest-northeast. It is blind-nailed, but has been refinished so the nails are beginning to show. The passage has been completely renovated with drywall and new window and trim on the northwest. The door from the southeast-center room has mitered trim with a beaded interior edge. There is a new built-in closet in the south corner. The southeast door has four panels with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. It has the same trim as the southwest door, has new hinges, and a cast-iron rim lock with a brass knob. There is a straight run of stairs on the southwest wall that ascends to the northwest. It has a closed stringer with beaded edge vertical boards below it, square balusters, a chamfered square newel post, and an oval profile handrail. The stairway stringer against the southwest wall is circular-sawn, and the stairs are constructed with wire nails. There is half wainscot on the wall with beaded-edge vertical boards, and an ogee-and-bevel moulding at the top. There is a four-panel door under the northwest end of the stairway, leading to the basement. It has sunken double fields, a cast-iron rim lock with mineral knobs, and stamped-plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins. The interior of the door has a combed finish.

The northeast room has new floor, walls, and ceiling. It has a brick chimney on the northeast that is partially covered with drywall, and the wall on the northeast is open to the new addition. The sash are

old and are mortised and tenoned and pinned, including the top and bottom muntins. There is plain rail with no parting bead except at the top. There are ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 12-inch lights.

House Interior -Second Story

The second story floor plan matches the first story. The southwest chamber has random-width pine flooring that runs northwest-southeast, is face-nailed, and is 4 ¼ to 7 inches wide. The baseboard has a bead on the top edge. The window architrave has a double bead and the sash is identical to the southwest room below. There is a stair railing in the west corner with rectangular balusters, square chamfered newels, and small ¾-round hand rail. The stair is open and does not continue to the attic. The walls and ceiling have been re-done. There is a nailing pattern on the floor of 3-foot wide strip carpeting that ran northwest-southeast. Installation started on the northeast end and moved toward the southwest. There is a new built-in closet in the south corner. The northeast elevation has a doorway set to the north with a four-panel door that has sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. There is a cast-iron rim lock with brass knobs that is labeled "NORWALK L. C^{O}" and also has foliate decoration. There are cast-iron foliate butt hinges with finials. This doorway must have been cut through in the late 19th or early 20th century.

The northwest-center chamber has 3-inch-wide pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest and has a nail pattern for 36-inch wide carpet strips that ran northeast-southwest, starting at the northwest wall. There is beaded-edge baseboard. The west corner has been closed off for a bathroom. Three doors have four panels with sunken fields. The bathroom door is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, has a mortise lock and modern butt hinges, and has ovolo panel moulds. The door to the southeast chamber is mortised and tenoned, with no pins, and has no panel moulds. It has a cast-iron rim lock that matches the southwest chamber door, and this is not original to the door. It also has cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles that are heavily painted. The door to the passage is not mortised and tenoned, and has ogee panel moulds. There is a cast-iron rim lock that matches the southwest chamber and cast-iron butt hinges with two knuckles. All of the architrave has a beaded interior edge and is mitered. The windows have open mortises with no pins, ovolo muntins, and plain meeting rail with no parting beads. They have 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The jamb boards have chatter marks. The sash have pivoting anchor sash latches. On the southwest elevation is a door to the attic stairs that has beaded-edge vertical boards. The cast-iron rim lock matches the southwest chamber door and is not original to this door, which probably had a Suffolk latch, based on the patched holes. There are stamped-plate butt hinges with three knuckles and possibly loose joints.

The southeast-center chamber has the same floor as the northwest-center chamber, with carpet nail holes. It also has the same baseboard, architrave, and sash. There is a fireplace on the southwest elevation with splayed, parged jambs, and a new slate hearth. The wood mantel has plain, chamfered pilaster strips, a plain frieze, a bed mould with an ogee and bevel, and an ogee-moulded shelf. There is a stairway to the north of the fireplace, with square balusters, square, chamfered newel posts, and a small

¾-round handrail. There is a closet built in to the east of the fireplace, on the diagonal, with narrow boards that alternate between having one bead and three beads. The jamb boards have chatter marks. The door has a cabinet latch and butt hinges with three knuckles and pins. There is peg rail inside with octagonal wood pegs. The door to the passage on the northeast has four panels with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. It is not mortised and tenoned. The cast-iron rim lock matches the southwest chamber, and there are stamped-plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins. The jamb boards have chatter marks.

The passage floor and stairway match the first story passage. The window sash match those in the center rooms, and the architrave is mitered and has a beaded interior edge. The baseboard has a bead on top. There are two doors in the northeast wall, both with four panels that have sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. There are plain cast-iron rim locks with mineral knobs, and stamped plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins. There is a new bi-fold door on the southeast that leads to a modern bathroom. There are two rooms in the northeast section with typical baseboard, flooring, and sash like the passage. The east chamber has a new built-in closet, and the north chamber is now divided into a passage and closets.

House Interior -Attic

The southwest attic flooring has been removed and plywood added. The hewn joists are 4 to 5 inches wide and spaced 25 to 26 inches on centers, but their depth cannot be determined. The rafters are sash-sawn with an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge. They have sawn Roman numerals and lath nail holes on the underside. They are 3 to 4 inches wide and are tapered from 3 ¾ inches at the ridge to about 5 inches at the foot. There is a board false plate, with bird's mouth cuts on the rafter feet, and the rafters are set over the joists. The rafters support alternating wide board sheathing and shingle lath. There are 2 by 4 knee-wall studs added with wire nails. There is lath wind bracing let into the top face of the rafters. There are circular-sawn collar beams added with wire nails, too. The northeast wall behind the studs of the southwest addition is the exterior wall of the original center section. It has random-width weather boards with 3 ½ to 5 ¼ inches of weather and beaded bottom edges. The weather boards have no paint and are very weathered and cupped. They are nailed with wrought nails and one double-struck nail at the top of a weather board. Some of the weather boards are missing and beneath the weather boards is plain board sheathing, one of which is 9 ¼ inches wide. The studs beneath the siding appear to be hewn, and are 3 inches wide by 2 ½ inches deep. The stone chimney is set inside of the original wall.

The north-center section attic was never floored, and the joists are 2 inches wide. Their depth could not be determined. The rafters are circular-sawn 2 by 4s spaced 23 to 25 inches on centers, and mitered and butted at the ridge. The south-center attic has hewn rafters that are 2 ½ to 2 ¾ inches wide and appear to be tapered. They have collar beams with half-dovetailed half-lap joints that are nailed. The joists are hewn, one of which is 3 ½ inches wide by 5 inches deep. Other joists are 4 and 4 ½ inches wide, spaced

25 inches on centers, and their depth can not be determined. The gambrel plate, the joist joints, and the bottom half of the gambrel rafters cannot be seen, and the ridge joint is hidden by pieces scabbed on to the sides of the rafters. It appears that the joists sit on top of gambrel plates and have a half lap for the rafter, and the ridge appears to be half-lapped. Tongue and grooved boards have been added for bracing in the attic, as well as foam insulation and HVAC ducts which obscure details.

Shed

About 25 feet southeast of the north-center section of the house is the shed. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure with wood shingles and beveled corners. The hip roof also has wood shingles. The northwest elevation has a segmentally-arched opening with a pair of vertical board doors on interior rollers. The southwest, southeast, and northeast elevations each have one new four-light sash in an original opening. The building is of circular-sawn 2 by 4 construction with the 2 by 4s at the corners canted to create the bevel. It has a concrete floor.

Water Tower

The water tower is about 12 feet northeast of the new addition and is now connected to it by a roof. It is a three-story, one-bay square structure with a concrete foundation, new board siding on the first story, and wood shingles on the second and third stories. The second and third story walls are battered, with a kick where they meet the first story. There is a shed roof that slopes down to the northeast, with very little pitch, and the roofing is not visible. At the east corner on the roof is a bell. The southwest elevation has a six-panel door with sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds on the first story. The second story has no opening, and the third story has a wood louvered vent. The first and second stories of the southeast elevation each have a new four-light casement window. The third story has a wood louvered vent. The northeast elevation has a new six-over-six sash on the first story, no opening on the second story, and a wood louvered vent on the third story. The northwest elevation has a new four-light casement on both the first and second stories and a wood louvered vent on the third story. The interior of the first story has horizontal tongue-and-groove board siding covering a circular-sawn heavy timber mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame. The southwest girt has been cut through for the existing door, and the window openings are new. There were stairs in the north corner. The framing has circular-sawn 2 by 4 studs and 2 by 6 joists. The second story also has beaded-edge-and-center horizontal board sheathing. The third story joists are circular-sawn 2 by 4s. The third story has approximately 6 by 6 corner posts and girts with board upbraces nailed between them, and 2 by 4 studs. The joists above are 2 by 8s and 1 ½ by 8s doubled up, with a ganged-together board summer beam.

Wagon Shed

There is a wagon shed located about 100 feet north of the house. It is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, vertical board siding, and a gable roof with wood shingles and a southwest-northeast ridge. There is a one-story, one-bay shed-roofed addition on the southeast that has circular-sawn vertical board siding, a concrete foundation, and an inverted V-seam

metal roof. The southeast elevation of this addition has board-and-batten siding. There are two shed-roofed additions on the northeast and their roofs slope down to the northeast. The southeast elevation of these additions has vertical boards and the northeast has board-and-batten siding. They are set on CMU piers and have inverted V-seam metal roofing. The southwest elevation of the original shed has a wagon opening to the west with no evidence of doors. In the center is a vertical-board door on tapered strap hinges that have round ends, with a smaller door above and a six-light sash in the gable end. There is a projecting hood in the gable end. To the south of the center door is a pair of wagon doors on strap hinges. The building has open eaves with tapered rafter ends. The northwest elevation has metal siding. The northeast elevation has a wagon door to the north and additions on the center and east bays. There is a wood vent in the gable end. The southeast addition has wagon doors hung on T-hinges on the southwest, and French doors and a large one-over-one sash on the southeast. The northeast addition has a door on rollers on both the southeast and northwest elevations.

The interior of the original wagon shed has a hewn heavy-timber, mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame with sawn downbraces. It has dropped girts just below the plates, with nailed 2 by 4 braces. The center of the northwest wall has a round horizontal beam with iron hoops on each end of it, and a pin in the center of each end that is set into a notch in two posts. A wood block is nailed across the notches with wire nails to keep the beam in place. There are holes drilled through the beam, apparently for a lever to be placed in them to turn the beam. On the two center girts are each two wood pulleys for ropes bolted to the inner side. The southeast side of the wagon shed has vertical slats fastened with cut nails, with several openings. There is vertical-board siding with several more openings above the girts. The center section has wood flooring to the southwest end with a winder stair in the west corner that leads to the upper story. The stairway is enclosed with vertical boards fastened with both cut and wire nails, and has a board door hung on T-hinges. The northeast end of this section has a slat floor and a partition wall that runs northeast-southwest. The wall has slats with wire nails and it divides the northeast end into two narrow cribs. There are circular-sawn joists resting on sash-sawn horizontal beams that measure 3-inches by 4 ¾-inches and are mortised and tenoned and pegged to the posts. There are circular-sawn studs with wire nails that may have been added to support the beams when the joists were added. The southeast end also has circular-sawn joists. The vertical board wall on the northwest has both cut and wire nails. The stair door has a wood stock lock with iron plates. The second story originally had girts running southeast-northwest in the center and running northeast-southwest between the southeast-center posts, but they were cut out to give better access when the floor was added. The rafters are approximately 3 inches by 5 inches, appear to be sash-sawn, and are miter cut at the ridge and lapped at the purlins. They support shingle lath.

Log Ground Barn

There is a log ground barn approximately 30 feet north of the wagon shed. It is a 1 ½-story, three-bay by one-bay structure, with V-notch cornering, aluminum vertical batten siding, and an inverted-V-seam metal roof with a northeast-southwest ridge. The barn is a double pen structure with a log partition that

runs northwest-southeast. There is a shed-roofed addition on the southwest that is open on the southeast and another one on the northwest, set to the north, with a corrugated metal roof. There is also a shed-roofed addition on the northeast that is open on both the southeast and northeast elevations. It, too, has a corrugated metal roof. On the southeast elevation, the lower story has three vertical-board Dutch doors and the upper story has a small vertical-board door in the center bay. All of the doors are hung on T-hinges. The southwest elevation has no openings. There is vertical-board siding on the logs fastened with what appears to be cut nails, though most of the nails are rusted off. The shed has vertical-board siding with gaps between the boards. The northeast elevation has a vertical-board Dutch door centered in the log barn wall, and it is hung on butterfly hinges. There is pedimented trim above the door that is painted a blue-green, and the siding is white. There is a similar door to the north on the addition. The northwest elevation of the addition has a vertical-board Dutch door on T-hinges set to the north, and a wood louvered vent in the center, just below the eave. The vent has the same top trim as the northeast doors. The southwest elevation of the addition has three six-light sash. The northwest elevation of the log barn has a vertical board Dutch door. The building has a low rubble stone foundation.

The logs are hewn on the inner and outer faces and there is stone chinking between the top logs, and near some of the corners. The northeast wall has several large pegs in it and part of the northwest wall has been cut out. The door on the northeast has a circular-sawn frame nailed to the log ends. Of the southeast doors, the east bay frame has cut nails driven into the log ends. The log ends are deteriorated, but one good log end does not appear to have any peg holes. The center bay jamb boards are also nailed, and the south bay door is not accessible. The joists are hewn, are 5 to 6 inches wide by 5 ¾ to 6 inches deep, and run northwest-southeast. They are spaced 34 to 37 inches on centers. The southwest crib is divided in half by a horizontal board partition wall that runs northeast-southwest. The boards are circular-sawn and are fastened with cut nails. There were pegs on the partition wall and on the southwest wall. There is a ladder fastened to the log partition wall that gives access to the upper story.

The log partition wall is carried up to the plate, but part of it has been cut out to give access to both sides. The partition wall also has V notches connecting it to the front and rear log walls. The top log is hewn on all four sides, and has a half-dovetailed half lap joint into the southeast and northwest plates to act as a tie beam. The southeast door south jamb is pegged to the log ends. The east jamb was originally pegged but is now nailed. The rafters are sash-sawn and are half-lapped and pegged at the ridge. They are 3 inches wide and are tapered from 4 ½ inches at the foot to 3 inches at the ridge. They are spaced 29 to 29 ½ inches on center. The rafter feet are miter cut to sit on the plate, but it is not possible to see how they are fastened down. The southwest and northeast end top logs also appear to have half-dovetailed lap joints, but they are partly hidden by rafter feet. The barn measures approximately 19 feet 10 inches by 32 feet 4 inches.

Cantilevered-Forebay Ground Barn

There is a cantilevered-forebay ground bay about 35 feet northeast of the log barn. It is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, aluminum batten siding, and a gable roof with inverted-V-seam metal and a northwest-southeast ridge. The forebay faces northeast. The southwest elevation has a vertical-board Dutch door on T-hinges in the center of the lower story and a six-light sash in the south bay. The upper story has a smaller door in the center. On the southeast elevation there is a vertical-board door on T-hinges set south of center, and a vent in the gable end. There was a door south of the vent that has been covered over by the metal siding. The lower story of the northeast elevation has a Dutch door on butterfly hinges in each end bay, and a widened opening in the center where there was originally a Dutch door. There is sash-sawn vertical board siding here fastened with what appears to be wire nails. The upper story has a beaded-edge-and-center board door on T-hinges in the center. There are open eaves.

The joists are circular-sawn 2 by 7s that run northeast-southwest and are spaced 23 to 25 inches on centers. The barn frame is constructed of circular-sawn heavy timber that is mortised and tenoned and pegged, and has a dropped girt, no center posts, and simple upbraces. The barn frame has an asymmetrical profile. The rafters are approximately 2 ½ by 6 inches and are mitered at the ridge. There are hay racks along the southwest wall of the lower story and troughs along the northeast.

Dairy Barn

The dairy barn is located about 40 feet north of the forebay barn. It is a two-story, one-bay by three-bay frame structure with a concrete foundation, board and batten siding, and a gable roof with corrugated metal and a northwest-southeast ridge. There is a projecting hood on the northwest, and open eaves. The southwest elevation has, from west to south, a beaded edge and center vertical board door on small machine-made strap hinges; three pairs of new six-over-six sash in original openings; a large board and batten door on rollers; another six-over-six sash; and the shelter shed connection. The second story has a board and batten door on rollers in the center and another on hinges above the shelter shed. The first story of the northwest elevation has a pair of six-over-six sash in the center with a single six-over-six sash to each side. The second story has no opening and the gable end has a pair of crossbuck doors on T-hinges. The northeast elevation has some of its siding and most of its battens missing. The first story has two door openings near the center, but no doors. The second story has no openings. The first story of the southeast elevation has a pair of six-over-six sash to the south, a large doorway in the center with an interior door hung on rollers, and nothing in the east bay. The second story has no openings and the gable end has a single wood louvered vent.

The lower story has a concrete floor, horizontal board siding on the southeast elevation, south of the door, and on the southwest, and a board ceiling in the same location. Nails in the center of the ceiling suggest that it, too, was ceiled, but that the northeast side of the barn was not. The joists are circular-sawn, are approximately 3 by 8s in the center, and are 2 by 8s on the northeast side. Two boxed

summer beams run northwest-southeast and are supported by steel columns and round wood posts. The barn framing is circular-sawn heavy timber that is mortised and tenoned and pegged, and is braced. A wood trough runs northwest-southeast in the center of the southwest section floor, and there are some steel stanchions remaining on the northeast side of it. There is a ladder in the center of the southwest wall leading to a hatch in the floor, giving access to the upper story.

The upper story framing is also circular-sawn heavy timber that is mortised and tenoned and pegged. The two center posts in the interior bents do not align with the summer beams below, and have downbraces toward the exterior. There are also girts between these posts, set less than 2 feet above the floor. The rafters are 2 by 4 circular-sawn timbers that appear to be mitered at the ridge and support shingle lath. The rafters lap at the purlins, and the purlins and plates have half-lap scarf joints. The end bay framing differs from the two center bay bents, having a girt just below the plates, with the posts below the girt set closer together rather than under the posts above the girt, which are set below the purlins. There are also more horizontal timbers, which were needed for fastening siding. There is a hay track in the ridge. The northwest gable end either had large doors, or was later opened up, and the hay track probably went out there.

Other Farm Structures

Attached to the northwest end of the forebay barn is a concrete silo. A board and batten-sided frame shelter shed runs northeast from the silo and closes off the yard on the northwest side of the barn. It has a concrete foundation and an inverted-V-seam metal roof. It is constructed of circular-sawn timber that is nailed, and has predominantly ¾ round log rafters that are mitered at the ridge. The yard is partially enclosed by a CMU wall on the southeast and northeast. The northeast end of the shelter shed connects to the dairy barn. Southwest of the Dairy Barn and northwest of the Cantilevered-Forebay Ground Barn is a Dairy. It is a one-story, one-bay by two-bay CMU structure with a gable roof that has wood shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. The southwest elevation has a beaded edge and center vertical board door on T hinges, the southeast elevation has two six-light sash, and the northwest elevation has a six-light sash in the west bay. The gable ends have vertical board siding and a wood louvered vent. A board and batten-sided frame shelter shed is attached to the east corner of the Dairy Barn. There is a modern shed constructed after c. 1955 located southwest of the log barn, which is non-contributing.

Cemetery

The cemetery is located several hundred yards northwest of the farm complex, close to Jennings Chapel Road. A post and rail fence encloses a lawn between the road and the cemetery, with old cedars planted just inside the fence line on three sides. The cemetery is enclosed with a rubble stone wall that is round-arched at the top and has rounded corners. On the west side of the cemetery wall are two stone posts topped by cast-iron urns, and there are wrought iron gates between the posts. On the south side the wall has been lowered and there are two concrete steps set below both sides of this opening, giving access from Cherry Grove without having to circle around to the gate. Most of the gravestones inside the walls

are marble, with either segmental, semicircular, or a few lancet-arched tops, and all face toward Cherry Grove. Only a few have any decorative carving, typically a weeping willow. There are cedars, dogwoods, and boxwood planted inside the walls, with all but one of the cedars planted around the edges, next to the wall.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1798-1938

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Summary Statement of Significance:

Cherry Grove is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of regional architecture and farming practices in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Cherry Grove demonstrates the evolution of these forms after the Civil War as the result of the end of slavery and the effects of increasing urbanization. In addition to the four-section frame "telescope" house, the farm contains a noteworthy complex of agricultural outbuildings, including a log ground barn, frame water tower, and frame wagon shed with corn crib. The period of significance begins with the presumed construction date of the earliest section of the house, c. 1798, and continues until 1938, by which time the various elements of the property had substantially achieved their current form and appearance.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Cherry Grove is located on part of a tract of land known as "Fredericksburg" that was patented by Henry Griffith as a resurvey of his earlier patent, "Hickory Forest." "Hickory Forest" was patented in 1754 and was only 20 acres, while "Fredericksburg" was patented only two years later, but totaled 590 acres. It would seem that the earlier patent was Griffith's means of getting a hold on the land and buying time for a larger, and more complete survey. Shortly after gaining title to the "Fredericksburg" property, Griffith divided it and sold it off. In 1762 he sold 230 acres to Benjamin Warfield, a planter in Anne Arundel County, for £46. On the same date Griffith sold the remaining 360 acres of "Fredericksburg" to a John Warfield for £20. There were numerous men named John Warfield in Anne Arundel County in the eighteenth century, so which one this was, and his relationship to Benjamin, is not known. However, the transaction is suggestive, since John Warfield paid just over 1/1d per acre, while Benjamin Warfield paid 4/0d per acre. If Griffith was creating viable farms out of his holdings it seems unlikely that he would have made one with very valuable land and another with poor quality land, but would have, as much as possible, spread the less desirable acreage among both of the farms. Rather, it would seem that Benjamin purchased an improved parcel, while John did not. Both tracts were described as running along "the main road," now known as Jennings Chapel Road but originally as the Annapolis Road. This road first appears on the 1794 Dennis Griffith "Map of the State of Maryland," though it clearly existed prior to that time. It is not known when it was created, but it would have been vital for any farm here in the Piedmont, as the only means for farmers to get their products to the port at Annapolis.[1]

Benjamin Warfield surveyed an additional 350 acres which were patented in 1766 as "Addition to Fredericksburg." Benjamin Warfield's birth date is not known, but he was supposedly married before the Revolution, to Catherine Ridgely (b. 1745). At that time he was said to have had 600 acres of his own account, and his wife brought an additional 400 acres, on the opposite side of the main road, to the

marriage, though none of this information can be confirmed. In 1778 he was commissioned a captain in the Elk Ridge Militia. The traditional date of construction for the house at Cherry Grove is given as 1768, and this appears to come from Don Swann's book *Colonial and Historic Homes of Maryland*, of 1939. Swann wrote: "Two of the sections were completed in 1768, and the third section was added in 1860, just prior to the Civil War. In 1907, the smaller of the original sections was torn down and fully rebuilt." Swann's information probably came from the Warfield family, so it has some chance of being accurate. It would appear that Benjamin Warfield moved onto his land around the time that he acquired it, and the original section of his house is small enough that it could have been built within a few years of settlement, but some physical evidence suggests that it dates to the late eighteenth century. What is clear is that the house was standing by 1798, when Warfield was assessed for 681 acres, with a frame dwelling 24 by 24 feet, a log kitchen 16 by 14 feet, a log meathouse 14 by 12 feet, a log stable 32 by 16 feet, and a small outhouse. Warfield also owned another farm, on a tract called "Disappointment," where his oldest son, Beale, was living in a log house.[2]

The oldest section of the house at "Cherry Grove," in the center, is a 1-½-story frame structure with a gambrel roof, and measures just over 24 feet square. The form is common in the Tidewater area of Maryland, but rare in the Piedmont areas settled by Pennsylvania Germans, and illustrates the spread of Tidewater cultural influence into the Piedmont. In plan the house has a double cell arrangement, described in general by Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman as having rooms placed back to back, with back-to-back corner fireplaces "or a large cooking fireplace set flat to the gable and a corner fireplace abutting." The latter is the arrangement found at "Cherry Grove." Lanier and Herman further note: "In some instances, the front room functioned as a common room accommodating all the functions of daily life; in others, the front living space exhibits characteristics associated with a parlor or sitting room. Double-cell houses are generally found in small numbers throughout the region. They tend to be associated most closely with the rural Piedmont settlements of northern Delaware and southeastern Pennsylvania or with urban housing." Thus it would seem that Anglo-American settlers in the Piedmont employed this house plan, and Benjamin Warfield comfortably fits into this pattern in western Howard County.[3]

The large fireplace at Cherry Grove was not used for cooking, but both fireplaces are somewhat problematic. They both have splayed jambs reflecting the improvements of Count Rumford, and certainly could not date to c. 1768. The fireplaces could have been rebuilt, though there is no evidence at present to suggest that, and may illustrate the rapid adoption of these new methods which could only have been a few years old. In addition, the mantelpieces have bands of alternating reeding and gouge work below the bed mould, a feature most commonly seen in the Federal period of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries in vernacular rural houses such as this. The mantels are proportioned to fit the openings (even though the northwest-center room mantel was altered in the mid-nineteenth century), suggesting that they go together with the existing fireboxes.

The window sash have narrow ovolo muntins typical of the nineteenth century, and the muntins are pinned into the rails, a construction feature typical before c. 1850. It is possible that the windows were replaced at an early date, but they do not correspond to the sash in the first addition, so they were not done at that time. The date of the switch from wide to narrow muntins has not been set precisely, and it is possible that these sash date to the late eighteenth century. Some of the original (or at least very early) siding survives in the attic of the first addition. It is sawn, with a bead on the bottom edge, is of random width but generally rather narrow (between 3 ½ and 5 ¼ inches weather), and is very weathered and cupped, with no traces of paint or any other finish. The siding could have been wider lower down on the building, but the narrowness suggests a late-eighteenth or even more an early-nineteenth century date, not 1768. The weatherboards are laid over plain, horizontal flush board sheathing and generally fastened with wrought nails, but there is one double struck nail that could date no earlier than the 1790s. It is in the top of a weatherboard, where it would have been covered by the weatherboard above it, which is now missing, and is driven into the stud at the edge of the doorway from the stairs of the original section into the attic of the addition. Thus, this nail could have been added to secure a loose board when the doorway was cut through, but there are several reasons to think it was not. First, the board above had to be removed, and its absence gave little cause for concern, so why should a missing nail concern the builder, or owner? This was just an attic, after all. Secondly, the physical evidence suggests that the doorway was not cut through until the early twentieth century, when the attic was finished. The likelihood that a nail almost 100 years old would have been used at all, much less where it would immediately be covered up, is remote. The collar beams are not pegged to the joists, but are nailed, a change in construction technique that is generally seen in the early nineteenth century. One nail is too little evidence on which to make sound judgments, and the house could have undergone renovations in the late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth centuries, but given the evidence of the fireplaces and window sash, it seems more likely that the earliest section of the existing Cherry Grove house was probably very new when the tax assessor arrived at the farm in 1798.

There was apparently a small structure attached to the northeast end of the original section, where the stair passage now is, based on the foundation. This was also suggested by Don Swann, and the location suggests the possibility that there was a kitchen here, though family tradition states that there was a freestanding kitchen. There is a rubble stone foundation around the existing stairs to the cellar, with two openings into the cellar under the original section. The presence of two openings is unusual, and there is no evidence that either opening had a door, as would be expected if there were exterior stairs to the cellar. Nor are there stone steps here, though the foundation in the stairwell has had part of two walls replaced with CMUs, and this could be the result of removing steps. There may not have been any stone steps here, either, since there is exterior access on the northwest wall of the main cellar. At this time it is not possible to determine whether this access is original, or was added when the second addition was placed on the building. The original northeast sill rests on the center of the stone pier between the two openings, leaving the pier projecting to the northeast. This would have been exposed to the elements if the stairwell was not covered, which is inconsistent with traditional construction because it could have

led to rot of the sill. This sill is in extremely good condition here, with no clear evidence of ever having been covered by siding. It would appear, then, that some sort of small wing, perhaps just a covered stairway to the cellar, stood here before the second addition was put on the building. Its location is unusual, however, as one would expect the cellar stairs to be located beneath the winder stair to the second story. Since the cellar is not excavated all the way to the southwest wall where this stairway is located, the cellar stair could not be placed there. At the very least, this suggests a lack of planning, or perhaps the re-use of an earlier foundation, or something else was going on that we do not fully comprehend at this time.

Also of interest is the existing log barn, a double pen or saddlebag structure that was originally chinked on the lower story to help make it airtight. Though much of the chinking has disappeared over the years and part of the back wall was cut out when an addition was appended to it, the building is still in close to original condition. The three front doors have had repairs to them, but may very well represent the original configuration of the barn. Since it was airtight, it seems more likely that the lower story was used solely for stabling livestock, with fodder stored above. The building measures approximately 32 by 20 feet, close to the measurements of the stable in 1798, and is almost certainly the same building. It has a log partition wall down the center that is carried up to eave level, with half dovetailed lap joints in the top logs to tie the walls together. The simple roof framing, with the rafter feet miter cut and set on top of the plate/top log, is more typical of the nineteenth century and could suggest that the building was fairly new in 1798, or that the roof had to be replaced in the nineteenth century. One-story log barns and stables were common on Howard County farms in 1798, as the Federal Direct Tax indicates, but they are extremely rare today.

Benjamin Warfield died in 1806. In his will he left "my dwelling plantation and all the lands adjoining on the north side of the main road and all the personal property I have" to his son, Joshua. Unfortunately, there was no inventory recorded to help give a picture of farming and life at Cherry Grove in the early nineteenth century. Joshua Warfield was born in 1781 and was married first to Rachel Welsh. After her death in 1816 Joshua married his wife's cousin, Lydia Welsh. Joshua died in 1846, giving us a glimpse into the operation of his farm at that time.[4]

Joshua owned 64 slaves at the time of his death, ranging in age from 62 years to 6 months. This makes him a major slave holder in Howard District, though not all of his slaves were living on his farm. Not surprisingly, there were several families, though only the mother is listed with her children, and not enough detail is given to be certain that the familial relationships that are noted are complete. In some instances families were willed together. Nicholas Warfield, the eldest son, was already established on one of Joshua's farms, and was using thirteen of Joshua's slaves. Two of these women had children who stayed with them when all thirteen were willed to Nicholas. Similarly, Joshua's daughter Eveline Riggs had eleven slaves in her possession, his son, Albert G. Warfield (I), had ten, including one woman with seven children, and Joshua's daughter, Kitty, had eleven of his slaves, including eight children of

one woman. This would apparently leave 19 that Joshua put to his own use, or were too old to do much work. Four slave children were willed to Joshua's grandchildren, though their mothers were not willed and were presumably then sold. Two of these children were only one, one was eight, and the other nine years old. The young ages of these willed slaves probably reflects the fact that the grandchildren were too young to need labor for many years, but as they reached maturity, their slaves would too, and thus be ready to provide labor when it was needed. Whether Joshua Warfield was insensitive to separating families, or was using this as a punishment for certain slaves that he considered problems, is not clear. Even though the different slave groups may have been separated on different farms, word of the separation probably would have reached them through their own network of family and social ties, even if they were not told by any of the owners, and the point of the separation would be made. One man (Simon, age 56) was blind, two women (Ann, age 55, and Dorcus, age 40, one of the slaves held by Nicholas), were not healthy, and one (Sam Hull, age 20), was skilled (a mechanic). In the one month between the writing of Joshua's will and the evaluation of his estate, Nicholas sold one of Joshua's slaves, a 16-year-old girl named Henny.[5]

Clearly, Joshua was operating a plantation much like those in the Tidewater area, and was probably following the pattern established by his father. Joshua owned seven horses and colts, but his farm work was generally handled with a yoke of oxen. Oxen remained popular among Anglo-American farmers in the nineteenth century, while most Germans in Piedmont Maryland were using horses to plow and harrow. Joshua also owned eight milch cows, five yearlings, three calves, a steer, five sows, six pigs, 25 shoats, and 26 sheep and lambs. His livestock was consistent with most large family farms in the Piedmont, both in variety and in numbers. The crops he was growing also seem to be typical, including wheat, oats, rye, flax, and potatoes. The one difference was the amount of tobacco, which was clearly his cash crop. The inventory does not give measurements in hogsheads, but mentions three tobacco houses, one filled with old ground tobacco and the other two with new ground tobacco. While the old log stable may have been used as one of these houses at this time, at the very least the other two buildings have not survived, probably because the focus of farming operations changed at "Cherry Grove." The will also mentions a burnt tobacco house on part of the property being given to Albert, and a tobacco house (probably one of the three noted in the inventory) near Albert's land, but to remain as part of the farm bequeathed to Kitty. No orchards were mentioned, though the presence of three hives of bees suggests that they were fairly extensive. There were the typical farming implements, including ploughs, harrows, a wheat fan, farm wagon, broad tread road wagon (necessary for getting crops to market on the "main road"), plus a cider mill and fixtures. Joshua's will also makes note of a blacksmith shop along the "old road," apparently on what was to become Nicholas's farm (named "Taro Excutabilis"), and the inventory lists blacksmith's tools valued at $15.00, sufficiently high enough to be a complete set of tools. Possibly Sam Hull, the "mechanic," was a blacksmith, since the nineteenth-century meaning of the term referred to a skilled laborer.[6]

The inventory says less about the house at "Cherry Grove," primarily because it is not itemized by room. There seems to have been a mixture of elegant and ordinary furnishings, old and new, as would be expected in the family farm house of a 65-year old planter. This included such items as a mahogany dining table, sideboard, silver cutlery, and a lounge, as well as half a dozen split-bottom chairs, eight yellow Windsor chairs, and two red painted bedsteads. There was both old carpeting and striped carpeting, bed curtains (probably to go with the high post bed) and an eight-day clock.[7]

Joshua Warfield left a large portion of the "Fredericksburg" plantation where he was living to his daughter Catherine (Kitty). The will states that part of the farm had already been conveyed to her, though no deed could be located. Kitty wrote to her cousin, George Warfield, in Kentucky in 1844: "Cousin James Baxley was up last week and spent some time! You had better send on that promised beau soon or he may come too late for these little men are very persevering." Apparently Baxley did persevere, since he and Kitty were married at an unknown date. James Baxley was a native of Delaware who had been in the wholesale coffee business in Baltimore, according to his obituary, and is first listed in the Baltimore directories in 1842, as a partner in the wholesale grocery firm of Baxley & Magers. Baxley was born c. 1812, and Kitty c. 1818. The Baxleys were married and apparently still in Baltimore in 1847, but must have moved permanently to Cherry Grove shortly afterward. Since Kitty already had use of a number of her father's slaves, it seems likely that the Baxleys may have split time between Baltimore and "Cherry Grove," even before Joshua's death, perhaps spending summers there to avoid the heat of the city, and they must have been busy farming some of the land. They were living in Howard County by the time of the 1850 census, and Joshua's widow, Lydia, was living with the Baxleys. The Cherry Grove house apparently changed in this period. A narrower one-room, two-story addition was appended to the southwest end of the original house. The lancet profile to the window muntins and the use of this moulding on the mantel, along with the paneled pilasters with bead moulds, are typical of c. 1840-1865. It seems likely that the addition was made for the Baxleys, either just before the death of Joshua, or shortly afterward, to help accommodate Lydia Warfield. The date given by Don Swann, 1860, fits within the time frame suggested by the physical fabric of the building, and suggests that the addition was required because of the Baxley's growing family. [8]

The inhabitants of Cherry Grove were consistently leaders for the local community, and the farm a focal point of the area, as a result. This was true in part because of the family relationships that tied the region together and the fact that Cherry Grove was the seat of the Warfield family in western Howard County. The creation of the Warfield Cemetery on part of Cherry Grove illustrates this, since the stone walls that enclose the burial ground surround the graves of more than just the inhabitants of "Cherry Grove." Similarly, when the local Methodist Protestant congregation, which had held services in the Crapster's School House, decided to build a house of worship of their own in 1853, James and Kitty Baxley donated property to the church and were closely involved in its construction. Originally known as Warfield Chapel, the name was later changed to Jennings Chapel to honor one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant Church. James Baxley's son, James Waters Baxley (12/7/1873-1/22/1947),

became a minister of this church and though he never owned "Cherry Grove," he was buried in the Warfield cemetery long after the farm had passed out of his family's ownership.[9]

Not surprisingly, farming operations had changed little in the four years since the Baxleys took over from Joshua Warfield. There were 300 acres, 220 under cultivation, and they had produced wheat, rye, corn, oats, tobacco, peas and beans, potatoes, hay, and hops. Ten years later their crop totals had roughly tripled. It is possible that the large gain was the result of increased use of fertilizers and more scientific methods of farming, but it is more likely that the Baxleys were still getting established in 1850, and perhaps were busy renewing the farm, which may have suffered from neglect as Joshua got older and the Baxleys split time between Baltimore and "Cherry Grove." This renewal probably included some new farm buildings, such as the wagon shed, which is constructed of hewn timber and probably dates to c. 1860-1890. It is unusual in its form, since most wagon sheds in Piedmont Maryland had a single opening in the center for wagons, with corn cribs on both sides, rather than a single crib centered between two covered ways for wagons, as found here. One other example like this was located near Sykesville, in Carroll County, but was demolished over ten years ago. The livestock on the farm consisted of a yoke of oxen, three horses, three milch cows, three other cattle, 17 sheep, and 25 hogs, slightly less than what Joshua had owned, but that probably also reflects the fact that they were still new to the business. Many farmers with over 200 acres in Howard County were using oxen, most were growing tobacco, and about one-fourth of them grew some hops. Baxley also produced 30 pounds of beeswax and honey, so the hives that his father-in-law had may have stayed on the farm. About one-third of the local farmers were producing honey for sale. By 1860 the number of their livestock had doubled, except for sheep, which had stayed about the same. As with the increase in crop production, this was probably the result of more established, and thus more intensive, farming.[10]

"Cherry Grove's" owners continued to rely on slave labor to run the farm. Kitty Baxley had received eleven slaves from her father in 1846, a 26-year-old man named Perry, a 13-year-old girl named Dorcus Bowie, and 36-year-old Emily and her eight children: Samuel Harridy, 16; Mahlon, 14; Lucy, 13; Dick, 11; Ada, 9; Jesse, 7; Nelly, 5; and Billy, 2. While the census does not list slaves' names, the ages often correspond, and suggest a certain amount of continuity. Thus, in 1850 it would seem that Perry was no longer with the Baxleys, but Dorcus Bowie and Emily and most of her children were. There were now 12 slaves, including one woman who was 67. It seems likely that the Baxleys either bought some of Joshua's slaves, or took on several who could not be sold, because of age or infirmity, or both. At least one, and possibly two of Emily's children were either sold or died. By 1860 there were many more changes. Emily apparently was no longer with the Baxleys, who now owned 13 slaves. At least four of them were likely Emily's children, and there were now a number of young girls who may have been some of Emily's grandchildren. The absence of some slaves and presence of new ones was most likely due primarily to death and natural increase, rather than sale and purchase by the Baxleys, but slavery continued to be the labor system employed at Cherry Grove up to the Civil War. Family tradition states

that there was a row of log slave cabins on the crest of the hill north of the farm buildings and that when the slaves were freed they were told that they could take their house and move it off the property.[11]

The 1870 and 1880 agricultural censuses illustrate the gradual change in farming operations that were occurring at "Cherry Grove." Crop production generally remained the same, or declined slightly, but tobacco production dropped from 3000 pounds to 2000 pounds, probably the result of its labor intensive nature and the fact that the Baxleys no longer had captive labor. By 1880 tobacco production dropped to 1000 pounds, on only two acres. Over half of Howard County farmers seem to have still raised tobacco, but most only had a few acres; clearly, tobacco culture was passing from Piedmont Howard County in the late nineteenth century. There were 52 acres in wheat, 35 in corn, 13 in oats, 3 in rye, and 3 in potatoes, plus an apple orchard of 150 trees over 8 acres. Wheat and corn grew slightly in output, while oats and rye declined, probably because of the decline in their popularity for use and the increase in market production over family farm use (which would include the slaves' diet). Baxley continued using oxen on the farm. He increased his sheep herd by 1870, but began to scale it back by 1880, focusing instead on raising cattle for meat. This probably is a reflection on the changing American diet as well as the continued expansion of Baltimore City and the market for fresh beef that it provided.[12]

James Baxley died in 1899 and Kitty Baxley immediately sold the farm to her nephew John Warfield, son of Albert G. Warfield (I). John was born in 1850 at "Oakdale," once part of "Cherry Grove," and attended St. John's College in Annapolis and the University of Maryland. He practiced law in Baltimore before becoming president, and later chairman of the board of directors, of the legal newspaper, *The Daily Record*. He had a house in Baltimore, as well as the farm, and apparently lived part of the time in each. His ownership marks a change in the pattern of farming that has continued to the present: the owners of Cherry Grove were professionals (primarily attorneys) who were drawn to farming but whose primary source of income was not the farm. Cherry Grove had been reduced to about 244 acres, and John Warfield bought it for $7,500. In the next seven years John added parcels totaling 88 acres, some of it land that the Baxleys had sold off. He made improvements to the property, too, though the tax assessments only note a new barrack, in 1906. This building is apparently the dairy barn located to the north of the ground barn. The Nichols family has always referred to this building as the barrack, and it was apparently constructed originally only to store cattle feed and was converted to dairy use later (see below). This barn is also an unusual type for Piedmont Maryland, where the bank barn was only gradually replaced by the "Gothic" barn built with prefabricated, laminated wood trusses. The Cherry Grove dairy barn was built with a traditional timber frame and was probably originally completely open from floor to ceiling. Once again, farming practices at Cherry Grove changed with the addition of these buildings, with the focus now on cattle.[13]

Other buildings were also clearly added in this period. A 1-½-story addition with a gambrel roof that mirrors the original section of the house was appended to the northeast end, creating a telescope house profile. Swann dated this addition to 1907, and there is no reason at this time not to accept this date. In

plan the addition is a single pile with a side passage, with the passage set against the original house to create a center-passage plan. The new room was probably intended as a kitchen from the beginning, and has a chimney flue for a stove. Dormers were put on the gambrel roof of the addition, and matching dormers added to the original gambrel roof. The front and rear porches were probably put on at this time, though there may have been a porch on the southeast side of the earlier addition that was either incorporated into the existing porch or completely rebuilt at this time. There were porch railings attached to this addition, and the siding on the addition was cut to fit around these railings, a technique that suggests that the railings were original, though it is hardly conclusive.[14]

The water tower to the northeast of the addition was probably constructed at the same time, and could have had a wind mill attached to it to pump water up to a cistern. The ceiling joists are doubled up, suggesting that there was originally another story to the building, and that the cistern sat on these joists. The flat roof on the tower is also uncharacteristic of building in the period, and probably reflects a simple and expedient switch once the original roof was gone. Gravity was probably employed to feed the water to the new kitchen wing. The small shed building in front of the kitchen wing, which looks much like a smokehouse, was apparently constructed at the same time, based on the similar construction. It is built over a well that was reportedly hand dug and 30 to 40 feet deep, but a new well has since been drilled in this location.

Changes were made all over the farm. The cantilevered-forebay ground barn was likely constructed in the early twentieth century. It is built completely with circular-sawn timber, which is typically not seen until the 1890s, and is most common after the turn of the twentieth century. The form of the barn mirrors traditional bank barns, but is not banked, and has no ramp to reach the upper story. This type of barn is most commonly found behind houses in small towns in Piedmont Maryland, and on small farms, often owned by mechanics who farmed primarily to provide food for their family. They appear at least as early as the mid-nineteenth century. Little study has been given to the type, but it does not seem to fit into the pattern of farming found at "Cherry Grove," so its presence here is surprising. The Nichols family has always referred to this building as the cow stable, and they stabled draft horses in the log barn, but whether these patterns reflect the traditional usage from before they acquired the farm is not known.

It was during John Warfield's ownership that the name Cherry Grove was first recorded for the farm, though when it was first given the name is unknown; John mentioned it in his will, which was written in 1920. John Warfield divorced his first wife, Helen, at an unknown date, and they apparently did not have any children. In 1918 John married Celina Spring, who had been married twice before, first to John's brother, Albert G. Warfield (II). John and Celina lived together for about a week after their marriage before Celina returned to her home in California. In 1924 the 332-acre farm was appraised at $13,285. John's livestock consisted of seven horses and colts, 12 steers, three cows and a calf, 22 sheep, and a sow with eight pigs. This suggests that John was primarily raising beef cattle, not dairying, and

that the dairy operation in the lower story of the dairy barn was a later alteration. John Warfield did own a separator, churn, and milking utensils, and may have been doing extensive dairying at one time, but with only three milch cows, this could not have been the primary focus of the farm by 1924.[15]

The inventory of John's estate in 1924 is taken room-by-room, and lists a dining room, living room, parlor, kitchen, and four bedrooms, which would be consistent with the house as it stands now, with all the additions in place. The parlor was still a traditional room for entertaining guests, and had a piano, but John also had the modern, more relaxed living room with his desk and bookcase, as well as a Victrola. There was also a "room over garage" that held a bed and dresser. Since John owned a 1912 model Ford, it makes sense that he owned a garage for it. This building stood until about 2000, and was next to the water tower, but an elm had grown up through the corner of the building so it was torn down. The garage did have a plastered room in the upper story and a root cellar underneath. There was also a foundation for a building that was about ten feet square and was located where the circle off the driveway is now. Local lore holds that there was a detached kitchen that was torn down when the new kitchen was added.[16]

John had no children, so at his death in 1924 he left Cherry Grove to his brother Marshall Warfield and, upon his death (in 1929), to Marshall's son, also named Albert G. Warfield (III). Albert was under age at this time, so the farm was probably leased to a tenant from c. 1924 until the mid 1930s. In 1938 Albert Warfield, then 24, was living at "Cherry Grove," and had spent "about five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) in erecting barns, silos, fences and a dairy, etc., in putting electricity in buildings, draining land, remodeling buildings, etc." The concrete silo and concrete block dairy, near the frame dairy barn, still survive. There is no barn on the property that appears to date from the 1930s, though it is probable that the barrack was converted to a dairy barn. A floor was inserted in the middle of the barn in order to store provender on the upper story. The lower story has a center aisle that runs the length of the building, with two rows of steel posts that are almost certainly a later alteration. There are partial remains of steel stanchions on the southwest side that were also almost certainly added at this time, along with the wood sheathing. Dairy farming began a marked rise in the late nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth century, in part driven by the growth of Baltimore and the demand that came with it. The switch to dairying brought changes to farm buildings as another wave of farm improvements swept through the region. Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman have written:

> Between 1890 and 1915, the incidence of cattle diseases peaked. As a result, newspapers and agricultural journals published increasingly frequent articles promoting hygienic farming practices, and farm organizations such as the university extension services and state boards of agriculture intensified efforts to educate farmers about cow nutrition and cleanliness. By the second decade of the twentieth century, pasteurization of milk was common. . . . Architects, including Alfred Hopkins, began to promote dairy barn designs that emphasized smooth

> surfaces and easily cleaned building materials, such as steel, concrete, and glass brick. In 1913, Hopkins wrote that 'all projections and moldings should be eliminated: the walls and ceilings plastered in cement, and the floors made of concrete, never of wood.' He also recommended that the long axis of the barn run roughly northwest-southeast for optimal exposure, that hay and cows be kept in the same building if the floor between them was fireproof, and that the barn be furnished with numerous large windows for proper ventilation. By the second decade of the twentieth century, technological novelties—concrete floors, glass bricks, steel tubing for stall partitions, sliding doors, iron window and door frames, and steel trusses—began to appear on dairy farms, in particular on those of wealthy land owners, who could afford to build and experiment with innovative designs.[17]

Albert Warfield, who worked for Davidson Chemical Company at the time, apparently got into financial trouble and did not retain the farm for long. In 1939 he sold it to his first cousin, Arthur G. Nichols, Jr., The Nichols came from Washington, D.C., and from the time he was six Arthur had spent the summers with Albert and his parents, Marshall and Lucy Holland Warfield at their farm, "Wakefield," on Florence Road in Howard County. After law school in 1921-23, Arthur began working his uncle's farm and shortly afterward he purchased the farm across the road from "Wakefield" and farmed both. The family story is that the Warfields talked Arthur into buying Cherry Grove because he was about the only one who could make a financial go of it. He paid roughly $18,000 for the farm, and sold his other farm shortly later. During World War II German POWs were brought here to work, but the dairy business was not continued under Arthur Nichols. The change of ownership was noted in a rhapsodic article on "Old Howard County" in the *Baltimore Sun* in 1940. "Nearby Cherry Grove, the old Warfield homestead, recently was acquired by Arthur Nichols, as [sic] Washington attorney who has owned an adjacent farm for a number of years. Just off one of the old rolling roads, this place, with its mid-eighteenth-century frame house, came into Mr. Nichols' hands in its pristine state. Few houses in the State are more suggestive of the world that used to be than this vine-clad, rambling structure, whose boxed-in stairway, extensive paneling, huge fireplaces and tiny windows combined to make it snug in winters. . . ." The paneling mentioned by the author was probably the beaded boards in the original section. Some of these are old, reused boards, but most of it was new when it was added, probably as part of Albert's already-noted renovations. The farm is now owned by Arthur Nichols, Jr.'s son, Marshall Warfield Nichols, and continues to be cultivated, with a 15-cow breeding herd of Angus kept here periodically. An addition was put on the northeast end of the house, with a roof that connects this addition to the water tower, in the past year. It continues the telescoping nature of the "rambling" house.[18]

Endnotes:

[1] Anne Arundel County Land Records, BB 2-618; BB 2-616. Edward C. Papenfuse and Joseph M. Coale III, *The Maryland State Archives Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003), p. 93. Caleb Dorsey, "Original Land Grants of Howard County, Maryland," typescript, n.d., Howard County Historical Society.

[2] J. D. Warfield, *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollack, 1905), p. 451. Harry Wright Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, v. 1. Annapolis: Author, 1970. Celia Holland, *Old Homes and Families* (Privately printed, 1987), pp. 241-42. Don Swann, *Colonial and Historic Homes of Maryland* Text by Don Swann, Jr. (1939. Reprint ed., Cockeysville, MD: Liberty Publishing Co., Inc., 1983), p. 118. Federal Direct Tax, 1798, Maryland State Archives.

[3]Gabrielle Milan Lanier and Bernard L. Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), pp. 17, 20.

[4] Benjamin Warfield Estate, Will JG 2-370, Anne Arundel County Register of Wills, Maryland State Archives. Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, v. 1, pp. 370-71, 393-94.

[5] Joshua Warfield Estate, Will WG 1-119, Inventory WG 1-442, Anne Arundel County Register of Wills, Howard District, Maryland State Archives. According to family tradition, Albert G. Warfield (I) inherited the farm known as "Wakefield" from his father, Joshua, and traded it to Marshall Warfield for Marshall's farm, where Albert built "Oakdale." This property passed to Albert's son, Edwin, who later became governor of Maryland.

[6] Joshua Warfield Will and Inventory.

[7] Joshua Warfield Inventory.

[8] Joshua Warfield Will. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 11 March 1899, p. 3, col. 4. *Howard County Maryland Records, v. 1: Cemeteries*. Columbia, MD: Howard County Genealogical Society, 1979), p. 9. Kate Warfield, of "Cherry Grove," to George W. Warfield, of Owenboro, Davis Co., KY, 2 March 1844. Letter in the possession of Marshall W. Nichols. Baltimore City directories, 1837, 1842, 1845, 1847-48, 1853-54. Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, v. 1, p. 394. Swann, *Colonial and Historic Homes of Maryland*, p. 118.

[9] Cleora Barnes Thompson, "Jennings Chapel U. M. Church," *Maryland Inventory of Historic Places*, HO-254, n.d. "Jennings Chapel United Methodist Church, 1854-1998," typescript.

[10] U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Howard District, 1850, Maryland State Archives. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, Howard County, Maryland, Fourth District, 1860, Maryland State Archives.

[11] Interview with Marshall W. Nichols, 3 October 2005. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Slave Schedule, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Howard District, 1850, Maryland State Archives. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Slave Schedule, Howard County, Maryland, Fourth District, 1860, Maryland State Archives.

[12] U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, Howard County, Maryland, Fourth District, 1870, Maryland State Archives. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, Howard County, Maryland, Fourth District, 1880, Maryland State Archives.

[13] *Baltimore Sun*, 1 April 1924, p. 14, col. 3. *Baltimore Daily Record*, 1 April 1924, p. 2, col. 1. Howard County Land Records, JHO 70-532; JHO 71-358; JHO 72-227; JHO 74-46; WWLC 80-455; WWLC 82-56. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives.

[14] Swann, *Colonial and Historic Homes of Maryland*, p. 118.

[15] John Warfield Estate, Inventory of Real Estate ETP 1-579, Will RD 6-365, Howard County Register of Wills, Maryland State Archives. Albert G. Warfield, Jr. was a civil engineer and a member of the American Scientific Commission to Japan in 1873. He was reportedly in San Francisco around the time of the earthquake. Celina Warfield married John Spring, a native of San Francisco and one of the wealthiest men in Berkeley, California. He left Celina for another woman in 1915. See http://berkeleyheritage.com/berkely_landmarks/spring_mansion.html.

[16] John Warfield Estate, Inventory of Personal Property, RD 12-517, Howard County Register of Wills, Maryland State Archives.

[17] Albert G. Warfield v Marjorie Behneman, Equity #3635, Howard County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives. Carol Lee, *Legacy of the Land: 250 Years of Agriculture in Carroll County, Maryland.* Westminster, MD: Carroll County Commissioners, 1982. pp. 114-15. Donald McCauley, "The Urban Impact on Agricultural Land Use: Farm Patterns in Prince George's County, Maryland, 1860-1880," In *Law, Society, and Politics in Early Maryland*, edited by Aubrey C. Land, Lois Green Carr, and Edward C. Papenfuse (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1977) , pp. 228-47. Fred Bateman, "Improvement in American Dairy Farming, 1850-1910: A Quantitative Analysis." *Journal of Economic History* 28 (June 1968): 255-73. Eric Brunger, "Dairying and Urban Development in New York State 1850-1900." *Agricultural History* 29 (October 1955): 169-74. Sally McMurry, *Transforming Rural*

Life: Dairying Families and Agricultural Change, 1820-1885. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995. Lanier and Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic*, pp. 220-21.

[18] Howard County Land Records, BH Jr. 164-487. Interview with Marshall W. Nichols, 3 October 2005. "A Renaissance Noted in Old Howard County," *Baltimore Sun*, 9 June 1940, section 1, p. 3.

Major Bibliographical References:

See endnotes in Section 8, page 12.

Cherry Grove HO-1
Name of Property

Howard County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 12.074 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short
Organization _____ date November 2005
street & number 610 Regester Avenue telephone 410-377-4953
city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21212-1915

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Marshall W. Nichols
street & number 2937 Jennings Chapel Road telephone 410-489-4671
city or town Woodbine state Maryland zip code 21797-7817

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

UTM References

Woodbine, MD USGS quadrangle map

1. 18/319131/4351426
2. 18/319390/4351274
3. 18/319390/4351137
4. 18/319339/4351086
5. 18/319019/4351330

Verbal Boundary Description:

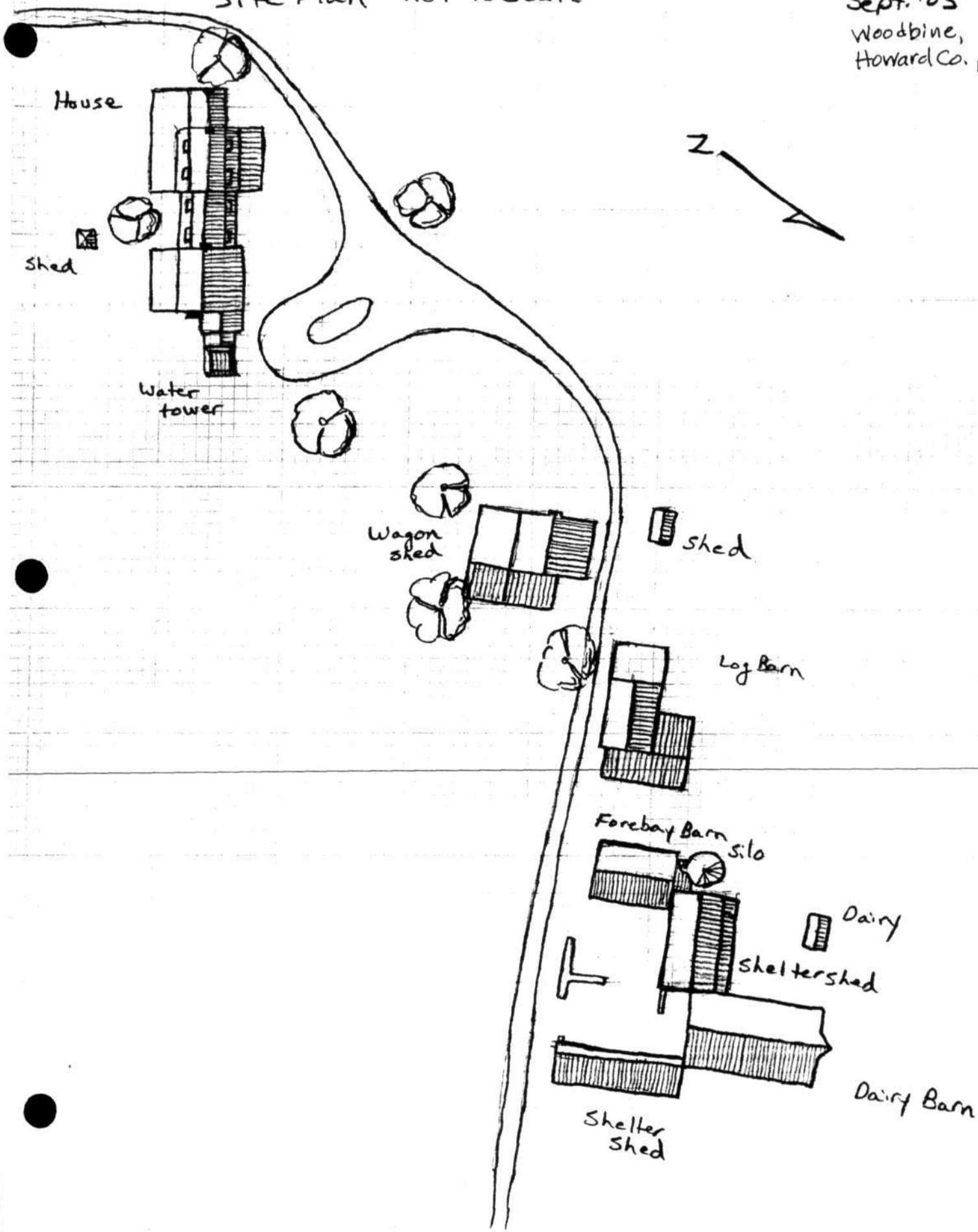
Boundaries are shown on the attached map labeled "Topographic Map with Boundaries," drawn to the approximate scale of 1"=200'. The nominated property is part of Parcel 46 on Howard County Tax Map 13.

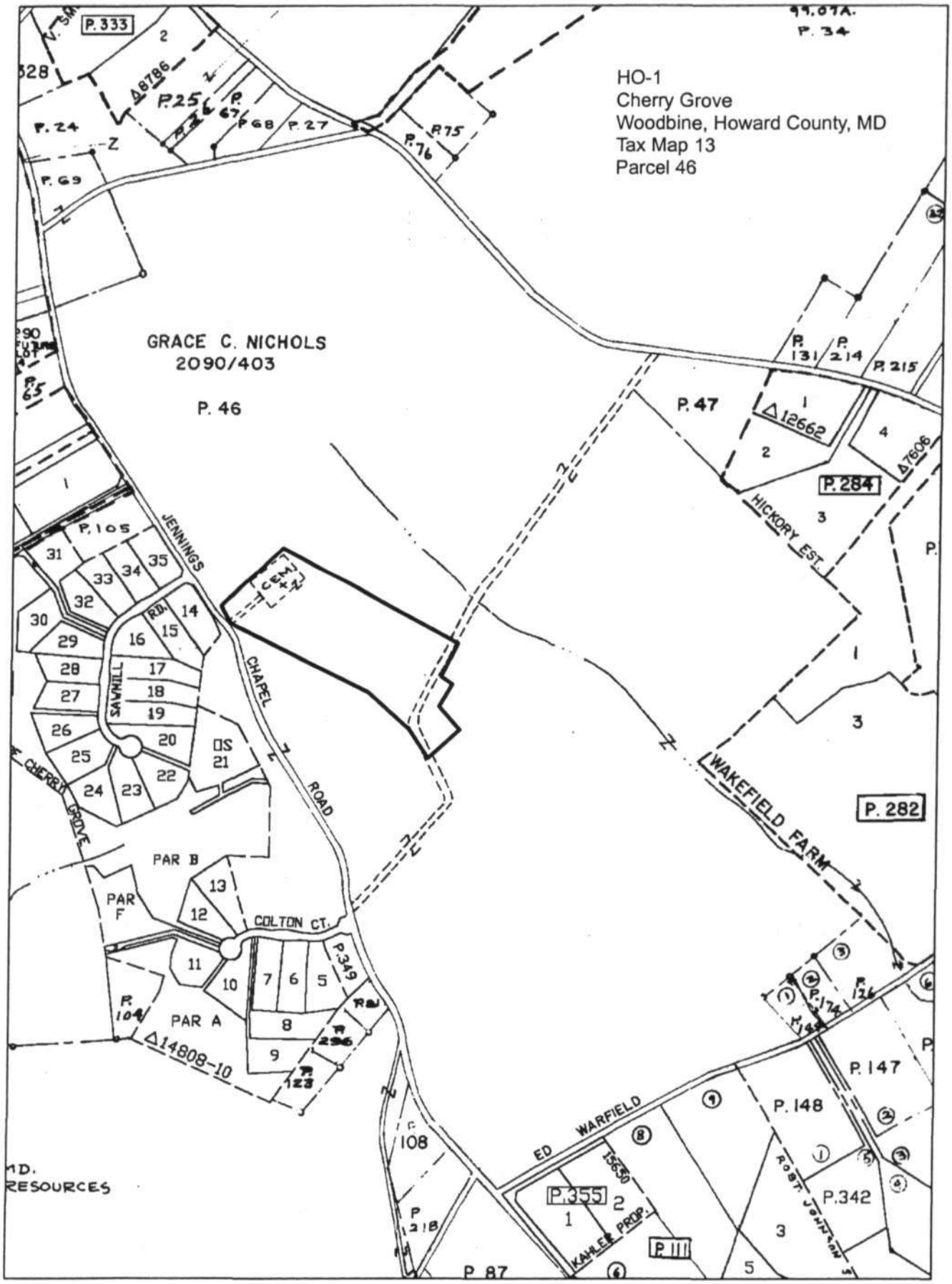
Boundary Justification:

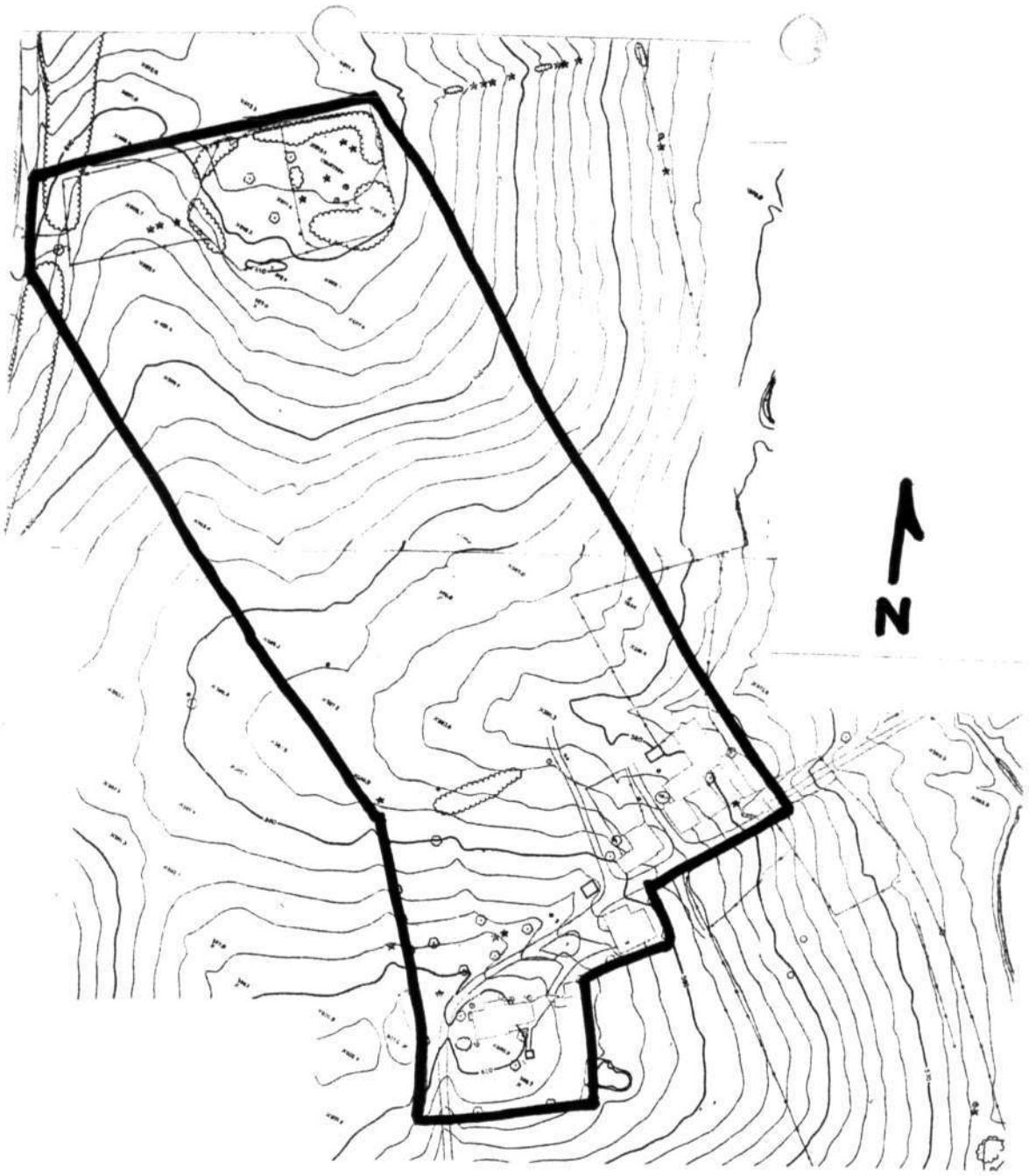
The boundaries take in all of the historic structures that survive on the farm, excluding an in-ground pool, and include the historic Warfield cemetery, where many of the owners of Cherry Grove are buried. Boundaries separate the complex of built resources from the surrounding open agricultural fields, which do not directly or materially contribute to the significance of the property.

"Cherry Grove" HO-1
Site Plan - not to scale

KMS
Sept. '05
Woodbine,
Howard Co., MD

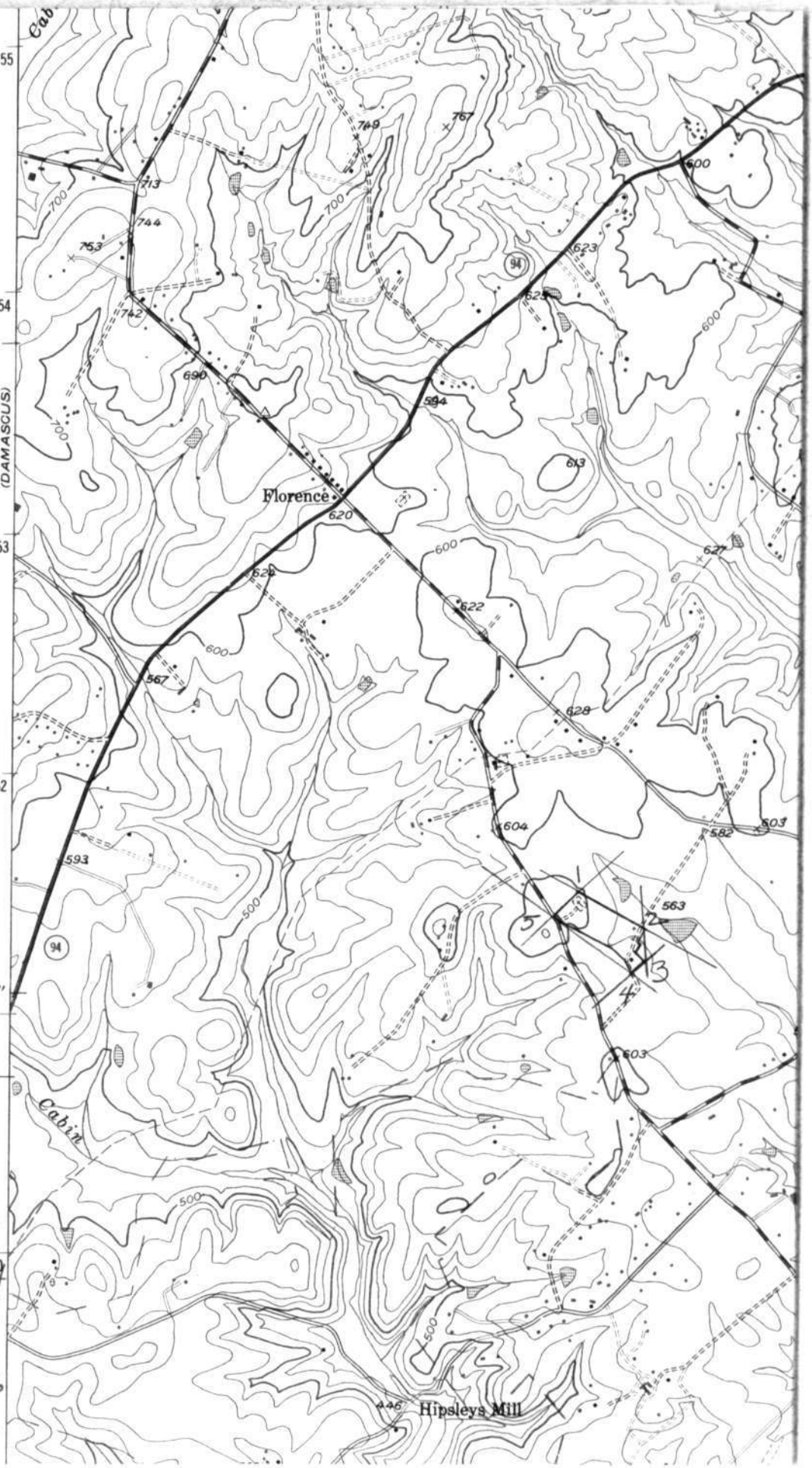



HO-1
Cherry Grove
Woodbine, Howard County, MD
Tax Map 13
Parcel 46
GRACE C. NICHOLS
2090/403
P. 46
P. 47
P. 284
P. 282
P. 333
P. 34
P. 147
P. 148
P. 342
P. 355
P. 111
P. 87
JENNINGS
CHAPEL ROAD
SAWMILL
CHERRY GROVE
COLTON CT.
HICKORY EST.
WAKEFIELD FARM
ED WARFIELD
KAHLEE PROP.
ROBT. JOHNSON
PAR A
PAR B
PAR F
CEMETERY
MD.
RESOURCES



Approx. scale: 1" = 200'

HO-1
"Cherry Grove"
2937 Jennings Chapel Rd
Topo map w/ boundaries



HO-1
Cherry Grove
Woodbine,
Howard Co.,
Maryland

UTM References:

1. 18/319131/4351426
2. 18/319390/4351274
3. [redacted]19390/4351137
4. 18/319339/4351086
5. 18/319019/4351330

HO-1
"Cherry Grove"
2937 Jennings Chapel Rd
Howard Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2005
MD SHPO
House- SE elev.
1/18

HO-1

"Cherry Grove"

2937 Jennings Chapel Rd

Howard Co., MD

Ken Short

Sept 2005

MD SHPO

House & outbu[illegible] - S - S[illegible] E elevs

2/18

HO-1

"Cherry Grove"

2937 Jennings Chapel Rd

Howard Co, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2005

MD SHPO

House - NW & SW elevs

3/18

HO-1
"Cherry Grove"
2937 Jennings Chapel Rd
Howard Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2005
MD SHPO
House - 5C - center hall vol. 5
4/18

HO-1

"Cherry Grove"

2937 Jennings Chapel Rd

Howard Co, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2005

MD SHPO

House SE-center Rm mantel detail

5/8

HO-1
"Cherry Grove"
2937 Jennings Chapel Rd
Howard Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2005
MD SHPO
House - NW-center Rm - VW SW
6/18

HO-1
"Cherry Grove"
2937 Jennings Chapel Rd
Howard Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2005
MD SHPO
House - SW Rm. view W.
7/18

HO-1
"Cherry Grove"
2937 Jennings Chapel Rd
Howard Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2005
MD SHPO
House Passage - VW NW
8/18

HO-1

"Cherry Grove"

2937 Jennings Chapel Rd

Howard Co, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2005

MD SHPO

House - SE - center chamber - vw SW

9/18

HO-1

"Cherry Grove"

2937 Jennings Chapel Rd

Howard Co, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2005

MD SHPO

Shed - NE & NW elevs

10/18

HO-1
"Cherry Grove"
2937 Jennings Chapel Rd
Howard Co MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2005
MD SHPO
Water tower - SJ [illegible] elev
11/18

HO-1

"Cherry Grove"

2937 Jennings Chapel Rd

Howard Co., MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2005

MD SHPO

Farm buildings - vw. fr. W

12/18

HO-1

"Cherry Grove"

2937 Jennings Chapel Rd

Howard Co, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2005

MD SHPO

Wagon Shed - NW & SW elevs

13/18

HO-1
"Cherry Grove"
2937 Jennings Chapel Rd
Howard Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2005
MD SHPO
Log barn - SE & NC cleus
14/18

HO-1
"Cherry Grove"
2937 Jennings Chapel Rd
Howard Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept 2005
MD SHPO
Forebay barn - SE & NE elevs
15/18

HO-1

"Cherry Grove"

2937 Jennings Chapel Rd

Howard Co, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2005

MD SHPO

Dairy Barn Silo + low

16/18

HO-1

"Cherry Grove"

2937 Jennings Chapel Rd

Howard Co, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2005

MD SHPO

Dairy Barn NE & NW elevs

17/18

HO-1

"Cherry Grove"

2937 Jennings Chapel Rd

Howard Co, MD

Ken Short

Sept 2005

MD SHPO

Dairy Barn [illegible] Sty. LW NW

18/18

HO-1
CHERRY GROVE Circa 1768
Brookville
Private

Cherry Grove was built by Captain Benjamin Warfield shortly after 1766 when he acquired the land grant comprising some 550 acres laid out by Henry Griffith known as Fredericksburg.

The central section of the house dating from the eighteenth century is a one and a half story frame house, three bays wide and two bays deep, crowned by a gambril roof running east-west with two north and south shed roofed dormers and a wide brick chimney inset into its west wall with double flue.

A two story gabled roof west wing two bays wide and one room deep dates from 1810 and holds a west chimney. A one and a half story east wing two bays wide and two bays deep dates from 1907. Two south elevation shed roofed dormer windows are set into its gambril roof.

One way enclosed stairs lie on the west walls of the two earlier sections, while the central section features outstanding interior cherry paneling.

Though its construction spans three centuries, its architectural integrity and continuity have been maintained as well as a sensitivity to the original scale of the building.

1400015204

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HO-1
District 4

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Cherry Grove

AND/OR HISTORIC: Fredericksburg

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Jennings Chapel Road

CITY OR TOWN: Woodbine

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ 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: Mr. & Mrs. Arthur G. Nichols, Jr.

STREET AND NUMBER: Cherry Grove

CITY OR TOWN: Jennings Chapel Road

STATE: Maryland

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER: Howard County Court House

CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City,

STATE: Maryland 21043

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): 164/487, 408/539 Tax Map 13 p.46

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE OF SURVEY: 1976 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER: 21 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland 21401

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

Cherry Grove is a three sectional house whose central one and a half story, gambril roof, three bay wide section was erected in 1768 by Captin Benjamin Warfield. It features north and south rectangular entrance doors surmounted by transoms, two shed roofed dormers holding rectangular double-hung windows with six-over-six lites placed on the north and south elevations, and a wide brick chimney set into its west wall.

An early 1810 addition lies along the west wall of the original structure facing south. It is a two story high frame structure, two bays wide and one room deep with west chimney and gable roof. Its rectangular entrance door lies in the east bay of the south wall. Both south entrances of these early sections to the house are covered by a one story shed roofed open porch which extends along their entire south elevations and is held by six wooden posts.

A similar porch lies on the north wall of the central section. In 1907 the east wing was added to the east wall of the central section. Strictly adhering to the existing scale of that building, it holds a north-south hallway approached by a south rectangular entrance door. It is three bays wide, two bays deep, one and a half stories high crowned by a gambril roof which holds two shed roofed dormer windows.

A rectangular entrance is located in the south bay of the east wall, covered by a one story shed roofed porch.

The interior features one way enclosed and stairs on the west walls of the two earlier sections, while the central section features outstanding cherry paneling.

Accessory buildings and barns lie east and northeast of the house.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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)* Circa 1768

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

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Considered to be the seat of the Warfield family of Howard County, Cherry Grove stands on a land grant known as Fredericksburg and owned originally by Henry Griffith. Acquired by Captain Benjamin Warfield in 1766, he shortly after built the central section of the present house, three bays wide, two bays deep and one and a half stories high crowned by a gambril roof holding two north and south shed roofed dormer windows. It is listed in both the Howard County General Plan and on a map developed by the Howard County Historical Society as a building of outstanding historical significance. It should be considered for inclusion into the National Register and any future local landmark legislation. It has been recommended to be designated as a critical area of State concern suitable for preservation.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HO-1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Holland, Celia M. Landmarks of Howard County, Maryland. University Park 1975

Stein, Charles F., Jr. Origin & History of Howard County, Maryland. Baltimore 1972

Warfield, J.D. The Founders of A.A. and Howard Counties, Maryland. Baltimore 1973.

Howard County Historical Society in Cooperation with The Times. Historical Information about People and Places. Ellicott City, 1960.

Interview: Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Nichols at Cherry Grove, September 30, 1976.

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:

Acreage Justification:

338.23 Acres Please see tax map 13 p.46 164/487
408/539

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Cleora B. Thompson , Archivist

ORGANIZATION: Comprehensive Planning Section

DATE:

STREET AND NUMBER:
3450 Courthouse Drive

CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City

STATE: Maryland

21043

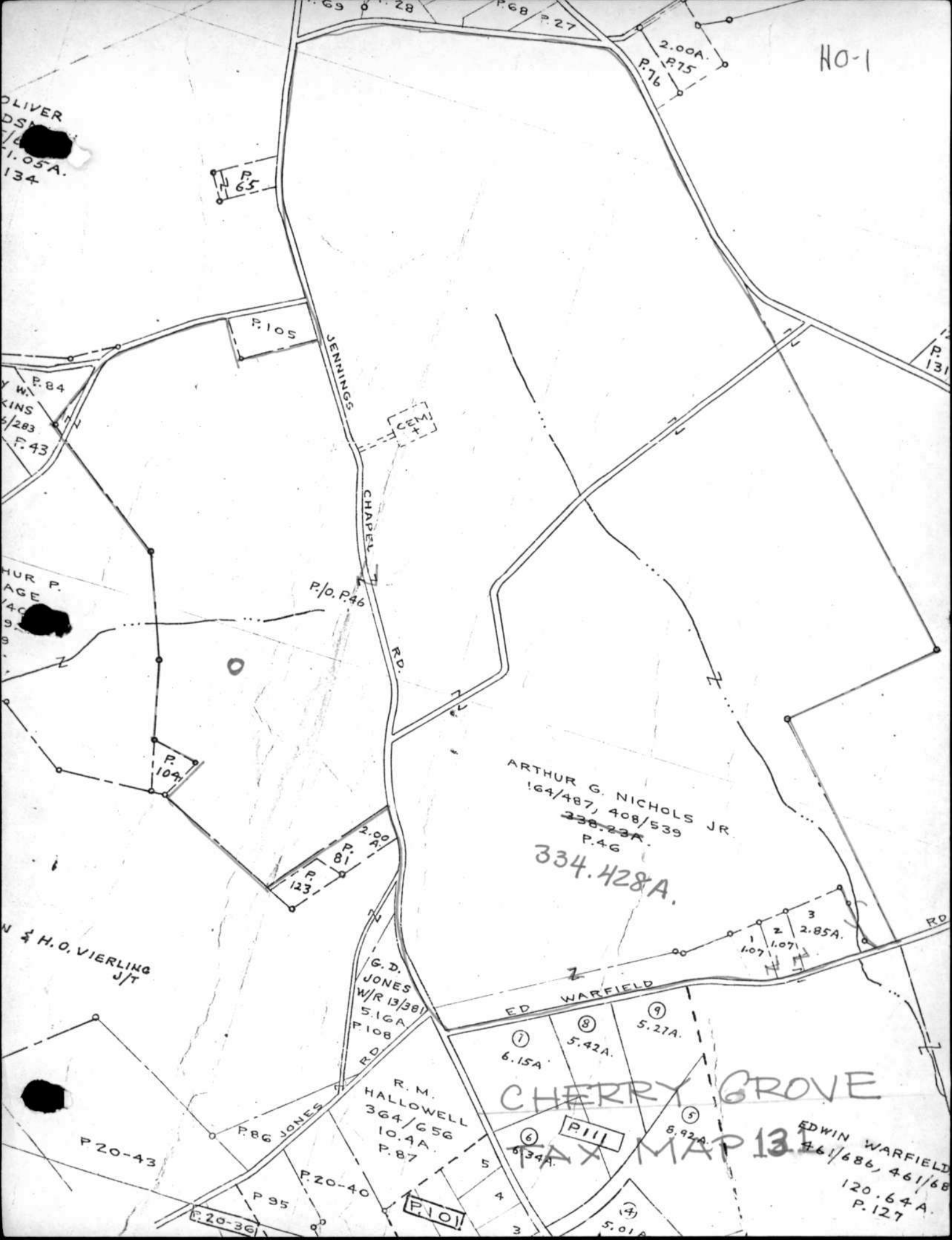
12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

HO-1


P.69
P.28
P.68
P.27
2.00A.
P.75
P.76
OLIVER
1.05A.
134
P.65
P.105
JENNINGS
P.84
W.
KINS
283
P.43
CEM
CHAPEL
P/O. P.46
RD.
HUR P.
AGE
P.104
ARTHUR G. NICHOLS JR
164/487, 408/539
~~338.23A.~~
P.46
334.428A.
2.00 A.
P.81
P.123
N & H.O. VIERLING
J/T
G. D.
JONES
W/R 13/381
5.16A.
P.108
RD
ED WARFIELD
1
1.07
2
1.07
3
2.85A.
RD
1
6.15A.
8
5.42A.
9
5.27A.
R. M.
HALLOWELL
364/656
10.4A.
P.87
P.86 JONES
P.111
6
6.34A.
5
8.92A.
EDWIN WARFIELD
461/686, 461/68
120.64A.
P.127
P.20-43
P.20-40
P.95
P.20-36
P.101
5
4
3
4
5.01A.
CHERRY GROVE
TAX MAP 13

CHERRY GROVE

DIST. 4 HO-1
CHERRY GROVE

CB THOMPSON

HO.1

775A

Cherry Grove BE May 72

HO. 1

775A

May 72

Cherry Grove's brick mill

HO.1

775A

JFL. May '72

Cherry Grove's Smokehouse