

## Capsule Summary

### **Inventory No. F-8-152**

Warfield-Grossnickle Farm  
11510 Handboard Road  
Frederick County, MD  
Ca. 1840  
Access: Private

The Warfield-Grossnickle Farm is located in the northeast section of Frederick County, Johnsville District, just north of the tiny village of Johnsville. This rural part of the county is still largely dedicated to agriculture, its rolling landscape is dotted with historic farms still in operation. The 99-acre Warfield-Grossnickle Farm is typical of the region. The domestic and agricultural building complex is set back on the west side of Handboard Road on the crest of a low hill, accessed by a lane passing through the floodplain of a small water course which feeds Beaver Dam Creek to the east. Among the domestic group of buildings are the log main house, frame wash house, springhouse, wood shed, and concrete block garage. The agricultural building group includes the frame barn with attached loafing shed, concrete stave silo, rusticated block milk house, frame hog shed, frame wagon shed/corncrib, frame wagon shed, loafing shed, and 4-H hog barn. Several chicken houses are said to have been located along the northern boundary of the building complex but have since been demolished. There are 10 contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure (silo), and 2 non-contributing buildings (stand-alone loafing shed and 4-H barn).

The Warfield-Grossnickle Farm is significant under Criterion A as an example of a modest family farm as it operated and evolved from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century through the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although probably established around 1840 by the Warfield family, many of the changes to the buildings and agricultural production were instituted by the Grossnickle family

after 1900. A memoire, written by Mary Margaret (Grossnickle) Edwards, recalls the day to day operations of the family farm during the years of the Depression in the 1930s. The Warfield-Grossnickle Farm is significant under Criterion C for the various domestic and agricultural buildings which are remarkably unaltered examples of the Pennsylvania German vernacular influence on their design and construction. The side-by-side front doors of the log house, which open into adjoining parlors, is a common design found throughout the south-central Pennsylvania and west-central Maryland region. The distribution of this style of vernacular dwelling is an important indicator of settlement patterns throughout the region.



## 7. Description

Inventory No. F-8-152

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/>	excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins
<input type="checkbox"/>	fair	<input type="checkbox"/>	Altered

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

### *Description Summary*

The Warfield-Grossnickle Farm is located in the northeast section of Frederick County, Johnsville District, just north of the tiny village of Johnsville. This rural part of the county is still largely dedicated to agriculture, its rolling landscape is dotted with historic farms still in operation. The 99-acre Warfield-Grossnickle Farm is typical of the region. The domestic and agricultural building complex is set back on the west side of Handboard Road on the crest of a low hill, accessed by a lane passing through the floodplain of a small water course which feeds Beaver Dam Creek to the east. Among the domestic group of buildings are the log main house, frame wash house, springhouse, wood shed, and concrete block garage. The agricultural building group includes the frame barn with attached loafing shed, concrete stave silo, rusticated block milk house, frame hog shed, frame wagon shed/corncrib, frame wagon shed, loafing shed, and 4-H hog barn. Several chicken houses are said to have been located along the northern boundary of the building complex but have since been demolished. There are 10 contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure (silo), and 2 non-contributing buildings (stand-alone loafing shed and 4-H barn).

### *Domestic Group*

Main House – c. 1840. The main house is a two-story, log construction, with four bays, a window/door /door window fenestration. The house is built into the east face of the hill, the stone foundation exposed to a full story on the front (east) elevation. The cellar also has two entrances. A full front porch above the cellar entrances with stairs on the north end provides access to the first story front entrances. A two-story addition covers the entire rear (west) elevation. The addition has a two-story porch on the south elevation. The entire house is covered with aluminum siding; windows are six over one sash overall. Chimneys rise in the north and south gable ends and in the west gable end of the addition.

The interior of the original section is divided into north and south parlors, each with a fireplace on the outside wall. A box stair located in the southwest corner of the north parlor leads to the second floor. A door in the west wall of the north parlor leads into the rear (west) addition. This addition on the first floor consists solely of a large kitchen area. The boxed summer beam runs east to west. A boxed stair on the west wall leads to the second story of the addition. A door and window on the south wall open into the enclosed “summer kitchen” room, an enclosed porch-like area which reportedly has always been enclosed and was used as the summer kitchen. The exterior two-story porch extends from the south wall of the summer kitchen room. 1 contributing building.

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Maryland Inventory of**  
**Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. F-8-152

Name Warfield-Grossnickle Farm  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 7 Page 1

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Wood Shed – c. 1900. Immediately off the southwest corner of the main house addition is a frame, shed roof shed used for the storage of cooking and heating wood. The small building is sheathed with vertical board siding and has a metal roof. 1 contributing building.

Wash House – c. 1900. The wash house is located down the hill to the northeast of the main house, near the spring. The one-story, one room building is frame construction with a variety of wood lapped siding styles. The door is located in the west elevation facing the house. Another door is located in the east elevation facing the spring. The large brick fireplace is free-standing within the building; the brick back is exposed on the east exterior wall. Windows are six over six sash. The roof is covered with corrugated metal sheets. The interior is plank floored; much of the framing is exposed, however, sections of the interior walls are covered with lath and plaster. Two iron cranes are located in the fireplace. 1 contributing building.

Springhouse – c. 1950. The springhouse is located immediately east of the wash house. The small frame building is sheathed with pressed board siding, the hipped roof is covered with metal sheets. A low concrete block structure covers the springhead just off the west elevation. The springhouse is entered through a door in the west elevation. The interior is concrete floored with tongue-in-groove paneled walls. Large iron hooks hang from the ceiling where meat was stored after smoking. The springhouse is equipped with electricity; it is said to have been used by Lester Grossnickle for testing milk samples. 1 contributing building.

Garage – c.1950. The two bay concrete block garage is located on the north side of the farm lane, opposite the main house. The gable front building has siding in the gable peaks. In a recessed parking area beside the garage on the east are two gasoline pumps. 1 contributing building.

*Agricultural Group*

Barn – c.1840. The large, hewn timber frame barn is a Pennsylvania Standard (Ensminger) bank barn. The framing includes five bents creating four bays, two hay mows on the ends and two threshing floors in the center. The lower stall area within the stone foundation was originally shaded by the cantilevered forebay. Although the cantilevered forebay still exists, the front wall of the stalls under the forebay has been removed; on the south side the area was enclosed with a multi-windowed frame wall, flush with the forebay wall above, to create a sanitary milking parlor. On the north side of the stall area there is no front (east) wall at all, the area being an open stall area for pregnant cattle. The whole barn is sheathed with vertical board siding. There are multiple plain square vents on the gable ends, typical of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century construction. A

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-152

Name Warfield-Grossnickle Farm  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 7 Page 2

---

frame loafing shed on concrete block foundation was added to the northeast corner of the barn c.1920. 1 contributing building.

Silo – The silo is constructed of concrete staves held by metal straps and capped with a metal domed roof. Originally constructed to a height of 30 feet, another 10 foot section was added in the 1950s. A concrete block lined passage leads from the rear (west) wall of the south stall/milking parlor area of the barn to the base of the silo, providing ready access to the silage (feed). 1 contributing structure.

Milk House – c. 1920. This small one room building is constructed of rusticated concrete blocks. The building houses the large milk storage tank. 1 contributing building.

Hog Shed – c. 1900. This frame, gable end barn sits immediately east of the loafing shed addition to the main barn. The small building has vertical board siding with hinged openings below the roofline for the loading of corn and feed for the hogs. Pen doors are located in the south elevation; they are shaded by a projecting roof which probably also shaded exterior pens. The building was converted to calf pens in the 1950s. It is no longer in use. 1 contributing building.

Wagon Shed – c. 1840. This small, hewn timber frame wagon shed has mortise and tenon joints. It is sided with vertical boards and sits on a stone foundation. 1 contributing building.

Wagon Shed/Corncrib – c. 1900. This unusually small frame combination wagon shed/corncrib has the typical central drive-through wagon storage area flanked by corncribs on the north and south sides. The open wagon area has an extremely low ceiling. A shed roof corncrib extends from the west elevation of the north corncrib/wall of the building, doubling the length of the corncrib. 1 contributing building.

Loafing Shed – The frame, partially open-sided shed was constructed in 1957 to provide well-ventilated stall area for cows that was separate from the milking parlor. It has metal siding on the north and west elevations and a metal roof. 1 non-contributing building.

4-H Hog Barn – This low, frame building was constructed in 1959 to house hogs for a 4-H Club project. It has since been used as a calf shed. 1 non-contributing building.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. F-8-152

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

**Specific dates** c.1840-1953 **Architect/Builder** unknown

**Construction dates** c.1840

Evaluation for:

National Register  Maryland Register  not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### Summary of Significance

The Warfield-Grossnickle Farm is significant under Criterion A as an example of a modest family farm as it operated and evolved from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century through the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although probably established around 1840 by the Warfield family, many of the changes to the buildings and agricultural production were instituted by the Grossnickle family after 1900. A memoire, written by Mary Margaret (Grossnickle) Edwards, recalls the day to day operations of the family farm during the years of the Depression in the 1930s. The Warfield-Grossnickle Farm is significant under Criterion C for the various domestic and agricultural buildings which are remarkably unaltered examples of the Pennsylvania German vernacular influence on their design and construction. The side-by-side front doors of the log house, which open into adjoining parlors, is a common design found throughout the south-central Pennsylvania and west-central Maryland region. The distribution of this style of vernacular dwelling is an important indicator of settlement patterns throughout the region.

### Resource History

Like much of the western Maryland land of the early 18<sup>th</sup> century known as “the Barrens,” the land that would later be part of the Warfield-Grossnickle Farm was patented by English-descendant residents of Maryland’s Eastern Shore. Seen as a speculative land market, the western lands were gathered into large tracts, later to be subdivided into family farms of 100-300 acres and often purchased by German, or German-descendant, migrants from Pennsylvania.

In Frederick County, Daniel Dulaney was among the first to acquire vast amounts of land for later sale or lease. Part of *Taskers Chance* became the site of his western Maryland town of Frederick. Others of his land patents included *Dulaney’s Lott* and *Spring Garden*, both in the northeastern section of the county. From these Dulaney sold smaller farms and 100-acre

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-152

Name Warfield-Grossnickle Farm  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 1

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leaseholds. A 1764 Dulaney lease agreement for 100 acres of *Spring Garden* described the required improvements which began to dot the countryside of the Monocacy drainage:

...Build One Substanishall [sic] Dwelling House Twenty six feet long and twenty two feet wide with a Stone or Brick Chimney and one Barn forty feet Long and twenty two feet wide well Covered with Straw or Shingles.<sup>1</sup>

Other lease agreements included requirements for fencing and the establishment of an orchard, generally with 100 apple trees. Leaseholds on the neighboring *Monocacy Manor*, owned by Lord Baltimore, carried similar requirements. Dulaney's sales of land probably did not require improvements, however, the leasehold improvements may represent a typical settlement farmstead of the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century in west-central Maryland.

The 123-acre Warfield-Grossnickle Farm was carved from Dulaney's *Spring Garden* sometime before 1754. In 1754, 273 acres, "part of a tract called *Spring Garden*," were sold by Stephen Richardson to Azel Warfield, a resident of Ann Arundel County, at a price of £30.<sup>2</sup> Probably unimproved, the acreage was sold by Warfield in 1765 to Jacob Stoner for £170, a substantial profit.<sup>3</sup> Francis Simpson, also a resident of Ann Arundel County, purchased 50 acres of the "part of the *Resurvey on Spring Garden* that Jacob Stoner purchased of Azel Warfield...on the draughts of Israels Creek," in 1782 for £144. Clearly, by 1782, the value of the land had risen, possibly due to improvements made by Jacob Stoner, although nothing from this period of occupation appears to remain on the farm today.

Simpson's portion of *Spring Garden* was divided among his grandchildren, Dennis and Allen Hammond, through his Will, and in 1812 was purchased by Surratt Dickenson Warfield for a total of \$300.<sup>4</sup> It is not clear whether Surratt Warfield ever occupied the farm, however, it was during his ownership of more than 30 years that substantial improvements were apparently made. By 1848, Warfield had enlisted co-owners in the 123-acre farm, Jacob and Sarah Stitely. Warfield and Stitely sold the farm to Alexander Buffington for \$3,000, indicating that probably the house and barn now standing had by then been constructed.

Dulaney, Warfield, Simpson, Buffington, all names of English origin, stand out in the Johnsville District of northeastern Frederick County where many of the neighbors were of German heritage. Within walking distance of the Warfield-Grossnickle Farm in 1858, at the time of the Alexander Buffington ownership, across Beaver Dam Creek was the German Baptist or Dunker Church (see attached 1858 Bond Map). Living on the farms around Buffington were Miller, Stonesifer, Metz, Beuhl, Pfoutz, and Waltz. The distinct German cultural influence can be observed in the building traditions of the region, particularly the farmhouse with side-by-side front doors. Each door traditionally opened into a separate parlor, one for family and one for visitors, while the kitchen was located behind the family parlor. A central chimney might be found on German immigrant dwellings, but the side chimneys more typical of English houses are commonly found on these German vernacular constructions. The bank barn, with its

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-152

Name Warfield-Grossnickle Farm  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 2

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cantilevered forebay (now partially enclosed), is also closely associated with the Pennsylvania German tradition.<sup>5</sup>

In 1860, a trustee of the Buffington estate sold the farm to Jared Stonesifer, and in 1868, Stonesifer sold it to Abraham Garber.<sup>6</sup> It is under the name of "A. Garver" that the farm appears on the 1873 Atlas Map of Frederick County (see attached copy). U.R. Waltz, neighboring the farm during both the Buffington and Garber ownership (see 1858 and 1873 maps), had constructed a stylish brick house along the road leading past the farm. Waltz was a carpenter and undertaker, his shops located behind his house and along the road. In 1887, Upton Waltz purchased the Garber farm, although no deed was apparently recorded, requiring a reconveyance to Waltz in 1894.<sup>7</sup>

Waltz had begun purchasing nearby farms in anticipation of the future marriages of his four grandchildren. After grandson Harvey's marriage in 1909, Upton Waltz conveyed the 101 acre farm, "in consideration of natural love and affection for my grandchild Harvey A. Grossnickle and one dollar."<sup>8</sup>

Harvey and Annie Grossnickle raised two children, worked six horses, and milked up to twenty-five cows on their farm. Hogs and chickens also occupied their own sections of the farmstead. Daughter Mary Margaret Edward's memories of life on the farm through the 1920s and 1930s offer a window on the operation of the family farm through this difficult time period. Following are some excerpts from Mrs. Edward's memoir:

Mother raised chickens. She sold eggs and butter for grocery money, kept the accounts of her earning in a neat ledger, and did all the other things that farm women did in those times to keep a home and raise a family.

Marion Richardson, called Cap, worked for my father for many years and lived in our home, and took care of the horses and cattle...Cap slept in a room at the top of the back stairs over the kitchen cook stove. It was a neat little room; very warm in winter. He slept on a rope bed upon which there was a tick filled with straw. Once a year right after threshing time, mother and I would stuff the newly laundered tick mattress cover with fresh, bright yellow, fragrant wheat straw.

In July the wheat was ready to be harvested. Sometimes my father allowed me to ride the binder while he drove the horses pulling it. The machine cut and tied the wheat into bundles or sheaths and dropped them into a cradle. When there were three or four sheaths in the cradle it was time for me to push the pedal which I could hardly reach with my foot and trip the cradle causing it to drop the bundles to the ground. Others came along behind us, picked up the sheaths and stacked them into shocks. Later they were hauled to the barn to await

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-152

Name Warfield-Grossnickle Farm  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 3

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threshing.... Sometime in August the big steam tractor with wide steel wheels came inching down the lane pulling the threshing machine.... There were always eight or ten extra men. Neighbors helped each other at times like that.... Next morning Franklin and I watched the tractor get up steam and watched the men maneuver that huge lumbering machine into a position which would allow them to align the belt between the tractor and the threshing machine, now parked on the barn floor between the two hay mows where the wheat awaited.... Next morning there was a large stack of bright fluffy straw in the middle of the barn yard around which the cows frolicked and butted.

Each year my parents sold potatoes, so we always had a large potato patch. When the ground was prepared, Father hooked Queen to the Bull Tongue plough and laid off the rows. I helped cut up the Irish Cobbler seed potatoes and helped drop them into the furrows. Later that year they were plowed out of the ground with the same Queen and the same plough and I helped pick up the beautiful big brown potatoes which we put in our basement for the Winter.... At times we also contracted with the Shriver Packing Company to plant several hundred tomato plants.

Butchering hogs was done in December after the weather turned cold. Aunt Mary, Uncle Walter and the head butcher, Maury Warner came early to cut up the hogs. There were seven or eight....I remember cutting the fat into small pieces for rendering into lard. I watched Mother and Aunt Mary scrape casings. These were the intestines of the hog. They were soaked in a very strong salt brine, turned and soaked again, then scraped with a blunt knife. They were then stuffed with sausage.... Pudding meat and pon haus (scrapple) were cooked in big black kettles over open fires. Everyone was very tired by evening and the cows still had to be milked.

The hams, shoulders and sides were rubbed with salt and later smoked in our smoke house. We could not use all of this meat and lard so Dad sold some to friends who anxiously waited for this good fresh meat.

Most farm families depended upon orchards they started themselves with small trees for their fruit. Our orchard had several kinds of apples, peaches and cherries.

In the fall we gathered several bushels of apples with which to make apple butter. We started by taking some apples to the cider mill for the cider we needed in the apple butter. Several of us started peeling apples the day before. Early the next morning the apples were dumped into a huge brass kettle which hung from a

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-152

Name Warfield-Grossnickle Farm  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 4

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crane in the wash house fireplace.... The apples had to be stirred all day or they would scorch and spoil the whole thing.... When it was finished it was dipped out into about twelve one-gallon crocks.... Several people bought our fine apple butter.<sup>9</sup>

After the marriage of son Lester Grossnickle in 1933, he and his wife Essie continued the operation of the farm. Although never dramatically altering the farm's production, changes in sanitation regulations required the enclosure of part of the barn's stall area to accommodate a milking parlor separate from the stalls. Later loafing sheds were constructed to further separate stalls from milking operations. Another small barn was constructed by son Byron after 1959 to accommodate a 4-H Club hog project. The farm now raises beef cattle, like many other west-central Maryland farms.

**Note:** For Historical Context, please refer to *An Agricultural History of Mid-Maryland*, a Maryland Historical Trust grant funded context development project administered through The Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2002-2003.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. F-8-152

Bond, Isaac. *Map of Frederick County, Maryland*. 1858.

Edwards, Mary Margaret. "Things I Remember, Growing up on Handboard Road." manuscript written 1996, loaned by Essie Grossnickle.

Ensminger, Robert F. *The Pennsylvania Barn*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.

Frederick County Land Records, Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, MD.

Lake, D.J. *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland*. Philadelphia, PA: C.O. Titus & Co., 1873.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property Approx. 99 acres

Acreage of historical setting Approx. 3 acres

Quadrangle name Union Bridge, MD Quad

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The Warfield-Grossnickle Farm boundary is defined by the property boundary outlined on Frederick County Tax Map 35, parcel 93. This represents the remaining intact acreage of the historic 124-acre farm.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title Edie Wallace, Historian

organization Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc.

date 27 March 2003

street & number 105 N. Potomac St.

telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown

state Maryland

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Maryland Inventory of**  
**Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. F-8-152

Name Warfield-Grossnickle Farm  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 9 Page 1

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<sup>1</sup> Frederick Co. Deed Book K, page 629.

<sup>2</sup> Frederick Co. Deed Book E, page 563.

<sup>3</sup> Frederick Co. Deed Book J, page 1053.

<sup>4</sup> Frederick Co. Deed Books WR 42, page 264 and WR 43, page 438.

<sup>5</sup> See Robert F. Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn*, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992) for a suggested Pennsylvania Barn typology.

<sup>6</sup> Frederick Co. Deed Books BGF 5, page 406 and CM 1, page 445.

<sup>7</sup> Frederick Co. Deed Book JIJ 7, page 452 and 453.

<sup>8</sup> Frederick Co. Deed Book HWB 300, page 124. Mary Margaret Edwards, "Things I Remember, Growing up on Handboard Road," manuscript written 1996, loaned by Essie Grossnickle, p. 1.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

4-H  
Main BARN

LOADING  
SHED

WAGON  
SHED

BARN

LOADING  
SHED  
ADDITION

WAGON  
SHED  
CORNCRIB

EXT. PENS

SHED

HOG

WOOD  
SHED

MAIN  
HOUSE

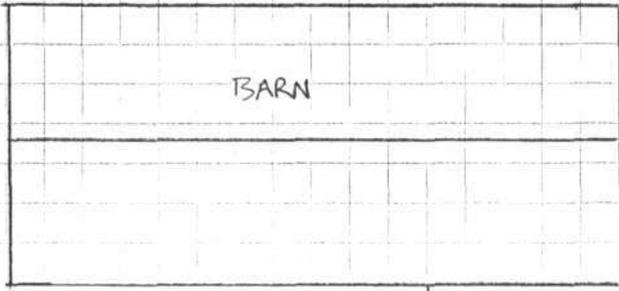
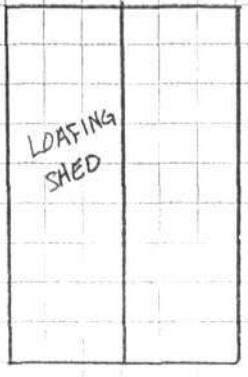
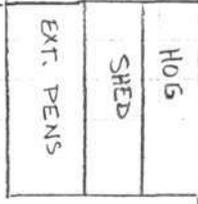
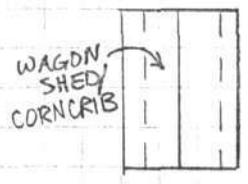
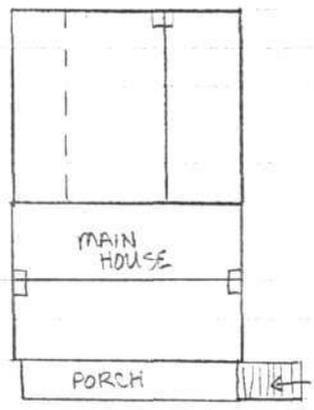
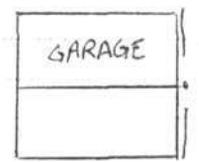
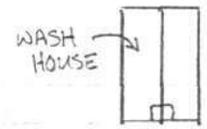
PORCH

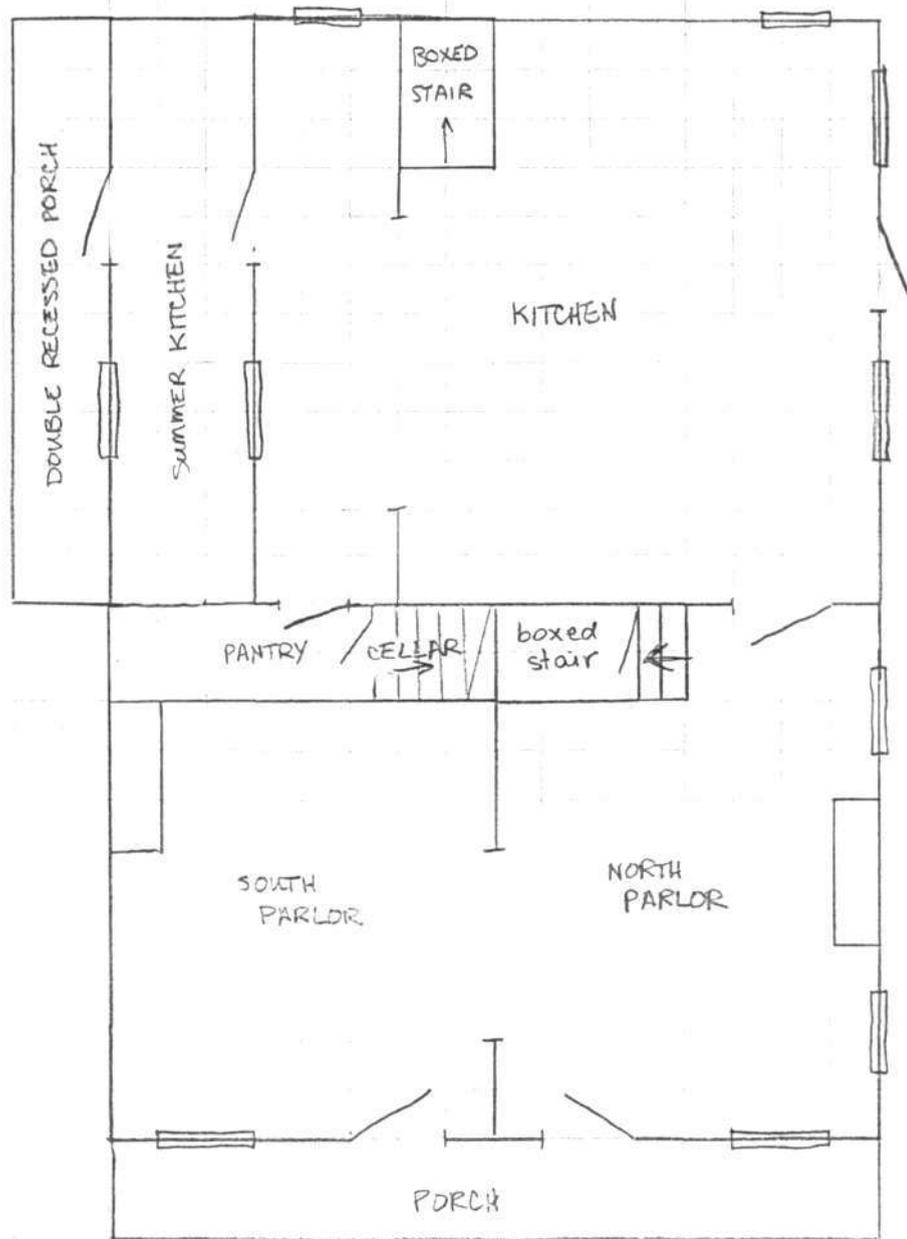
GARAGE

WASH  
HOUSE

SPRING  
HOUSE

F-8-152  
WARFIELD-GROSSNICKLE FARM  
FREDERICK CO., MD  
SITE PLAN  
(NOT TO SCALE)





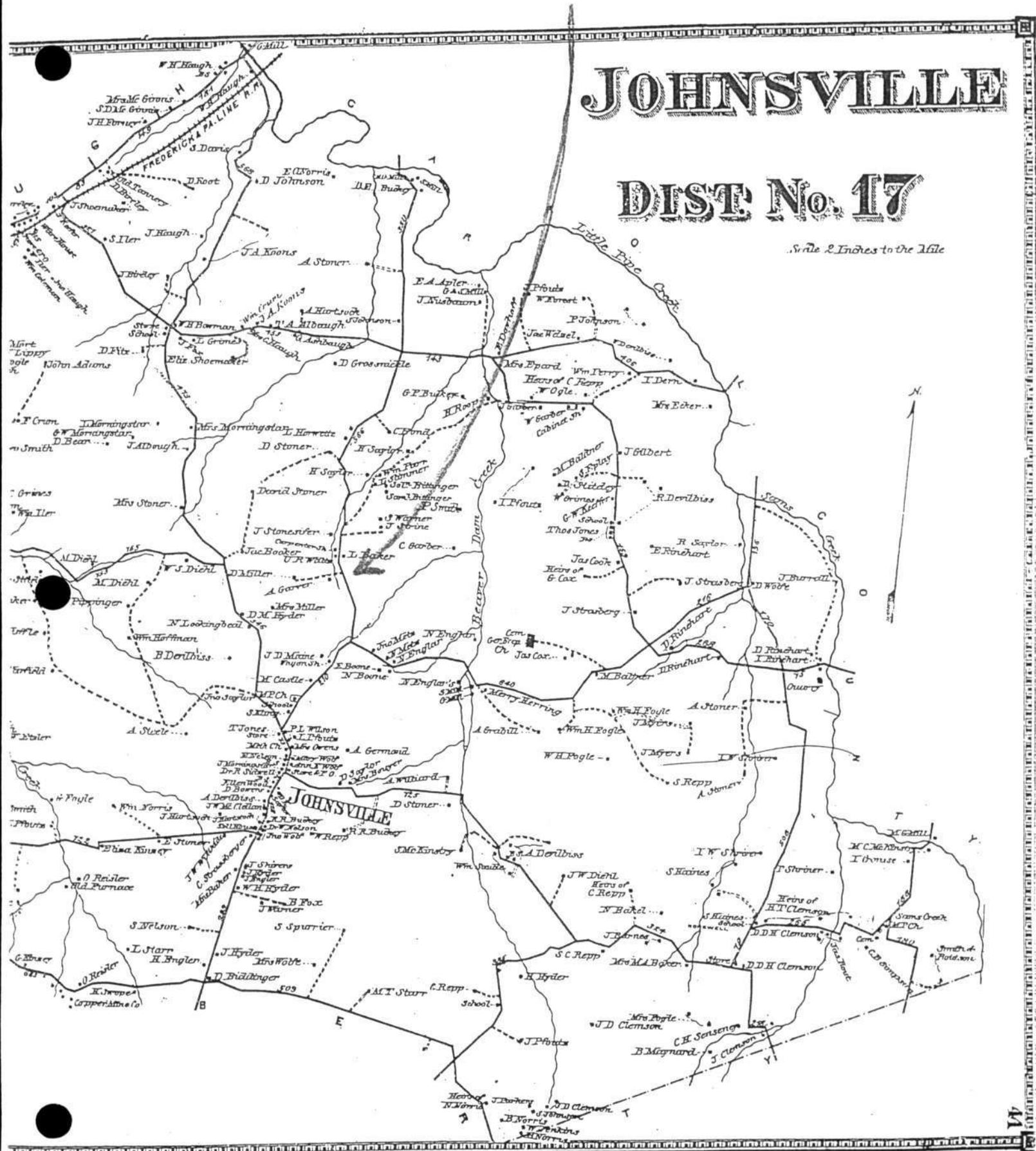
F-8-152  
 WARFIELD-GROSSNICKLE FARM  
 FREDERICK CO., MD  
 MAIN HOUSE  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 (NOT TO SCALE)



# JOHNSVILLE

## DIST No. 17

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



BETTY J. CHRISTIAN  
2451/767  
140.60A.  
P.78

BUNKER HILL

P.10

P.35

P.62

P.176

P.179

Δ31:50  
P.175

P.94

P.119

11.65 A

ESSIE B. GROSSNICKLE  
1170/4  
99.93 A.  
P.93

P.102  
1A

P.102

62:110

Δ61:62

P.24  
P=P.93

P.161

MAP 4

MAP 35 - P.93

RALPH G. E.  
924/6  
11 4 56

HANDS BOARD

MAP 35 P.161

P.76

P.203

GREEN VALLEY R

P.156

P.9

P.155

P.73

154

P.11

P.177

P.4

P.217

P.175

P.178

P.5

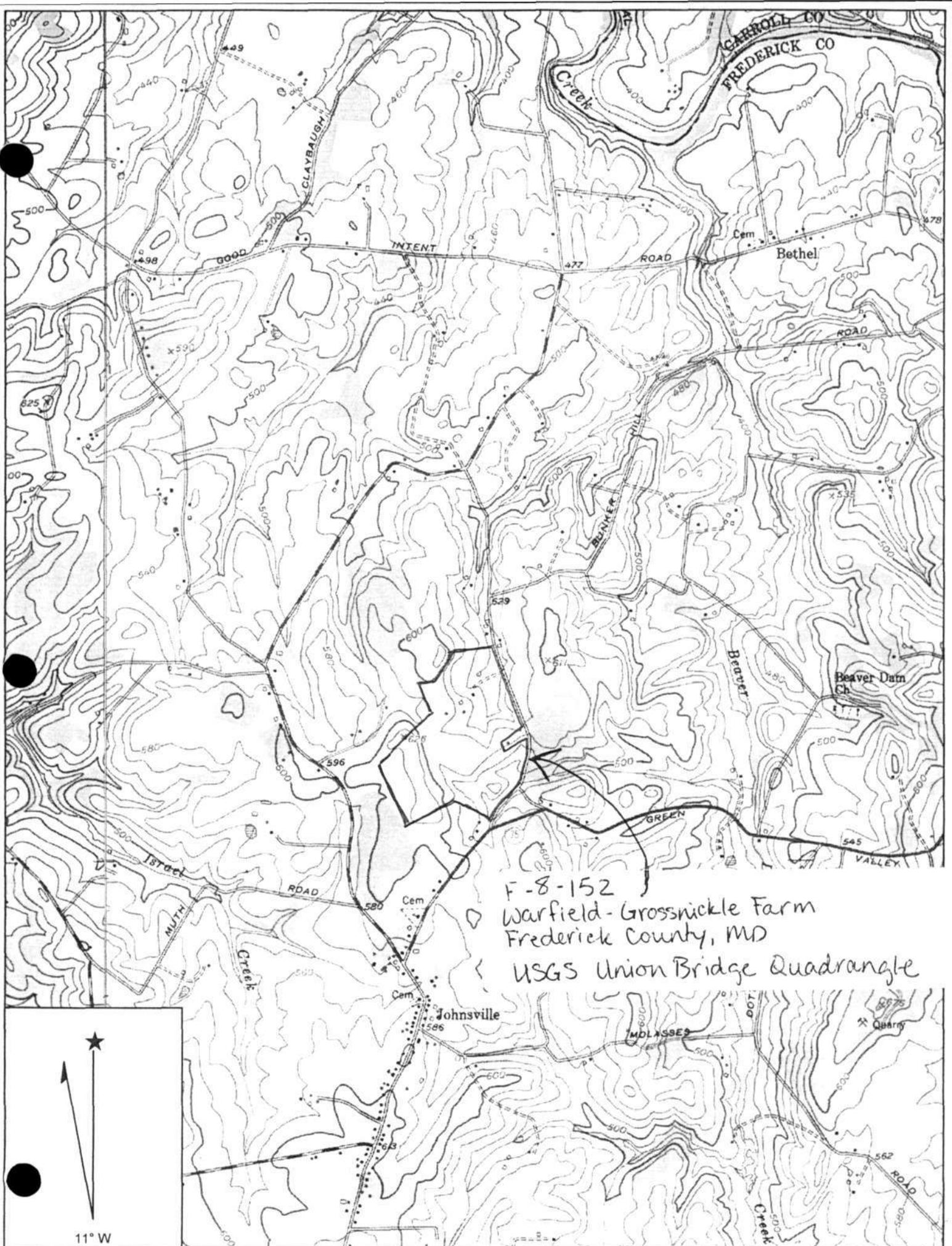
LESTER F. GROSSNICKLE  
547/305  
67.41A.  
P.8

F-8-152, WARFIELD-GROSSNICKLE FARM  
FREDERICK CO. MD  
TAX MAP 35 AND 43, PARCEL 93  
RESOURCE BOUNDARY MAP

EDWIN A. HEVNER  
1066/501  
102A.  
P.32



CHANSVILLE



F-8-152  
Warfield-Grossnickle Farm  
Frederick County, MD  
USGS Union Bridge Quadrangle

11° W



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

B. Wallace

3103

MDSHPQ

Farmstead setting, view N from Handboard Rd.

1/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle  
Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPO

Farmstead setting, view W from lane

2/34



F-8-152  
Warfield-Crossnickle Farm  
Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSH PO

Main house, E and N elevations, view W

3/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Crossnickle Farm

Fredenck Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPO

Main house, S and E elevations, view NW

4/31



F-8-15Z

Warfield-Crosshackle Farm

Fredrick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPO

Main house, W and S elevations, view E

5/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle-Farm

Fredrick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPD

Main house and wood shed, w elevations,  
view SE

6/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Crossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

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MDSHPO

Main house, 1<sup>st</sup> floor interior,

S parlor, mantelpiece

7/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

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MDSHPO

Main house, 1st floor interior,  
N parlor, mantelpiece

8/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHP0

Main house, 1<sup>st</sup> floor interior, view toward  
E wall (front) of N + S parlors

9/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Fredenck Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPO

Domestic complex, view E along N elevation of  
Main House

10/34



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Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

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MDSHPQ

Wash House, N and W elevations, view SE

11/34



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Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Fredenck Co., Md

E. Wallace

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MDSH PO

Washhouse, S and E elevations, view NW

12/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grassnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

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MDSHPO

Wash house interior, view toward SE corner

13/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

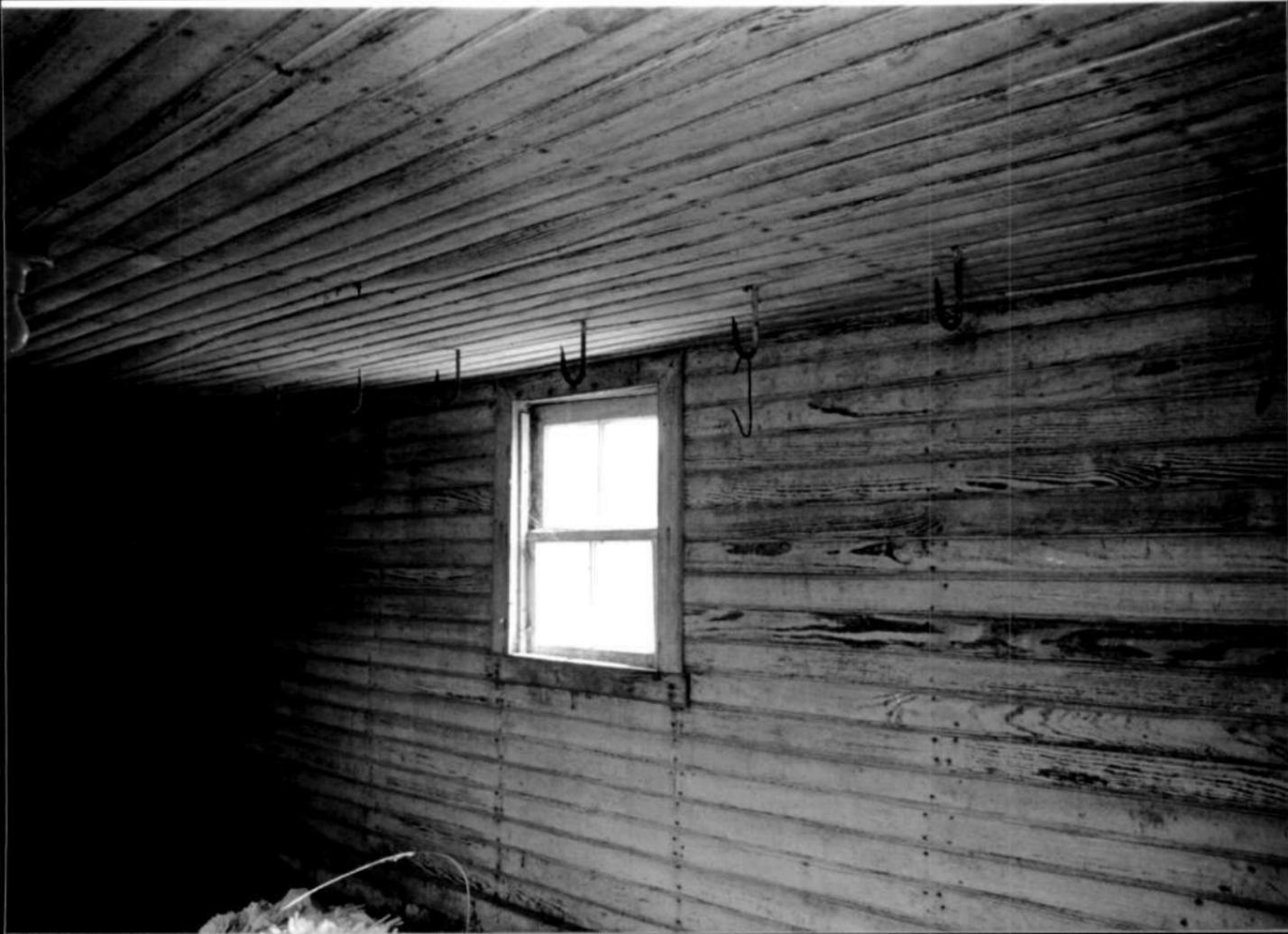
E. Wallace

3/03

MDS#PO

Springhouse, N and W elevations, view SE

14/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Crossnickle Farm  
Frederick Co. Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPO

Springhouse interior, detail of meat hooks, Small

15/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossmickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

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MDHP

Wood Shed, N elevation, view S

16/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wolloce

3/03

MDSHPO

Garage, S and E elevations, view NW

17/34



F-8-15Z

Warfield - Grossnickle Farm  
Fredrick Co., Md

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MDSHPO

Agricultural complex, view W

18/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/30

MDSHPO

Barns and farm lane, view E toward  
Handboard Rd

19/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

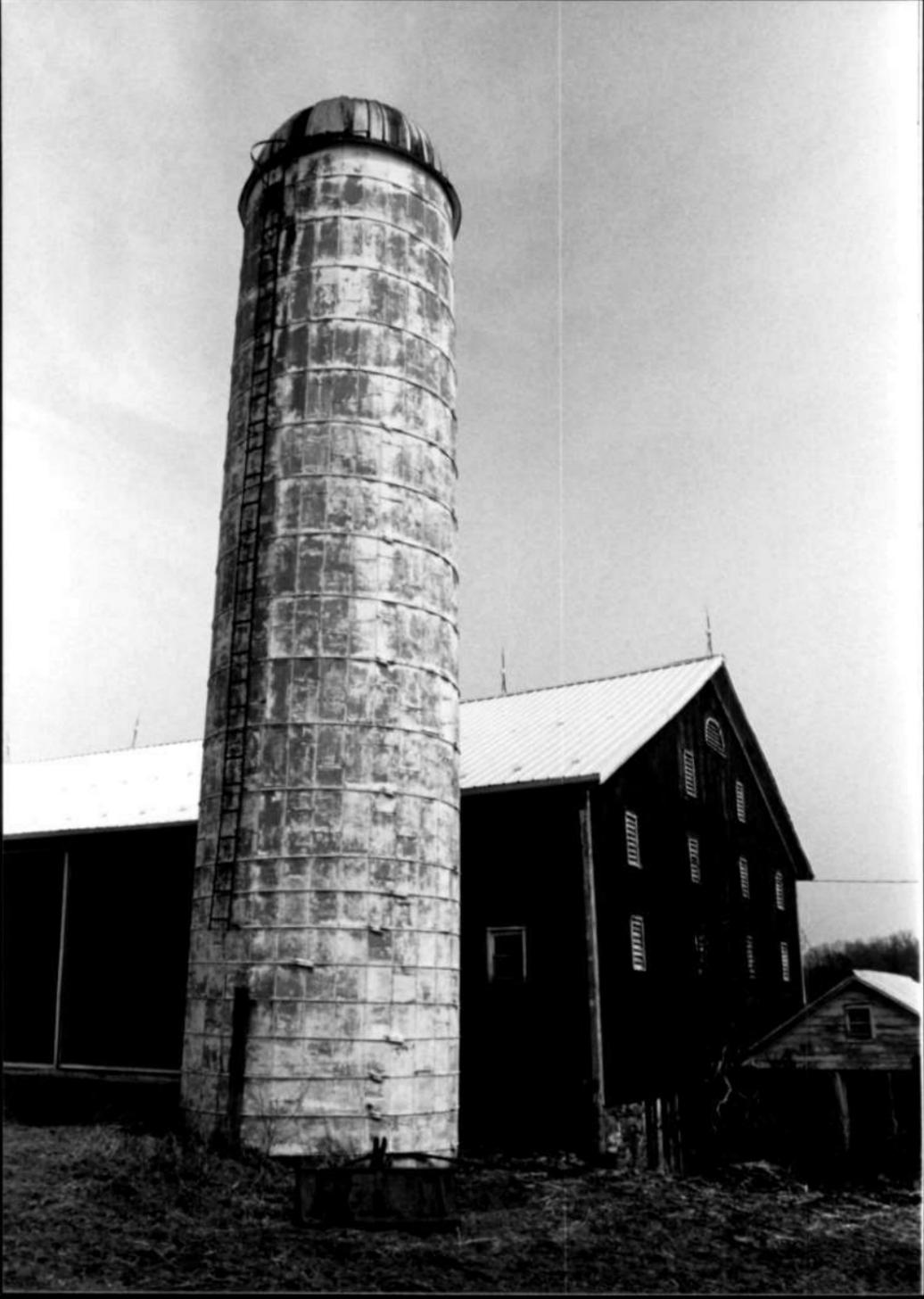
E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPD

Bank barn and milk house, W and S elevations,  
view E

20/34



F-8-15 Z

Warfield-Grossnickle Farm  
Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPD

Bank barn and silo, view E

21/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDS:PO

Bank barn interior, hay mow  
and framing, view toward  
S wall

22/34



F-8-152

Warfield - Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPO

Bank barn interior, framing

23/34



F-8-152

Worfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPO

Bank barn interior, upper level  
granaries

24/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPO

Bank barn interior, modified lower stalls

25/34



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Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

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MDSHPO

Bank barn interior, modified lower stalls, note  
passage to silo in rear wall

26/34



F-8-152  
Warfield-Grossmickle Farm  
Frederick-co., Md  
E. Wallace  
3103  
MDSHPO

Bank barn yard and loading shed, view E  
from barn stall area

27/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Crossnickle Farm

Fredrick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPO

Hog Shed, S and E elevations, view N

28/34



F-8-152

Warfield - Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

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MDSH PO

Hog Shed, Loading Shed, Barn, N elevations, view  
W along farm lane

29/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHP0

Wagon Shed, N and E elevations, view SW

30/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPO

Looking Shed, N and W elevations, view S

31/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Crossnickle Farm

Fredenck Co., Md

E. Wallace

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MDSHPO

Wagon Shed/Corn Crib, N and W elevations,  
view SE

32/34



F-8-152

Worfield-Grossnickle Farm

Frederick Co., Md

E. Wallace

3/03

MDSHPO

barn group, 4-H hog barn far left, view W

33/34



F-8-152

Warfield-Crossnickle Farm

E. Wallace Frederick Co, MD

3103

MDSH PO

U.R. Waltz house and work shops, view N from  
Farm lane

34/34