

**Warfield Sisters' Farm (preferred)/ J. Warfield Farm**  
**AA-1036**  
**7862 Ridge Road**  
**Hanover, Maryland 21076**

House constructed 1887  
private

This northern Anne Arundel County farm consists of approximately 91 acres upon which stands a large and well-preserved I-house that dates to 1887. Seven additional structures are also associated with the farm. One, a board-and-batten carriage house, is believed to be roughly contemporaneous with the dwelling. The remaining buildings were constructed at various times during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Warfield Sisters' Farm achieves historical significance from its association with truck farming; a very important and well-documented regional agricultural trend. In addition, the dwelling is an excellent and intact example of a notable domestic architectural type known as the I-house. When viewed in its historical context it is clear that the Warfield Sisters' Farm exemplifies the literal reshaping of the agricultural and domestic landscape that took place in northern Anne Arundel County, as well as in many other rural regions, as America underwent the transformation from an agrarian society to an urban industrial nation.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1036

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Warfield Sisters' Farm (preferred)

other J. Warfield Farm

## 2. Location

street and number 7862 Ridge Road not for publication

city, town Hanover vicinity

county Anne Arundel

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

name Shipley Homestead, LLC

street and number 7862 Ridge Road telephone (410) 551-4180

city, town Hanover state MD zip code 21076-1227

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 19634 folio 396

city, town Annapolis tax map 14 tax parcel 112 tax ID number 400005329800

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District  
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Recorded by HABS/HAER  
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
 Other: Anne Arundel County Office of Environmental and Cultural Resources

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	4
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	4
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	4
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	4
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

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## 7. Description

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### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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

The Warfield Sisters' Farm is located in northern Anne Arundel County in the once rural, but now rapidly developing community of Harmans (legally associated with the Hanover zip code). The farm is situated at the end of a dirt and gravel lane extending from the north side of Ridge Road. A massive water tower and residential subdivision activity on the south side of Ridge Road are visible from the farm, but the property's immediate setting is very well preserved and recalls the region's rural heritage. The house and associated support buildings and structures are set among open farm fields and woodlands are visible in the distance.

The farm consists of approximately 91 acres upon which stands a large and well-preserved, late-19<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling. Seven additional structures are also associated with the farm. One, a board-and-batten carriage house, is believed to be roughly contemporaneous with the dwelling. A dilapidated frame tenant house duplex appears to date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. So too does a small corn crib. A combination tobacco barn and machine shed likely dates to the second quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century, frame equipment shed; a post-World War II frame garage built on an earlier foundation; and a modern cinder block garage completes the list of outbuildings.

Collectively the house and outbuildings represent the evolution of regional architectural trends and agricultural practices from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century until the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### Dwelling

Constructed in 1887, the Warfield Sisters' Farmhouse is a two-and-a-half story, five-bay, cross-gable, frame, vernacular I-house. Facing south/southeast, the front block, rear ell and side porch all rest on a fieldstone foundation while concrete blocks support an enclosed porch and kitchen wing. Cedar shake shingles sheath the exterior walls while composition shingles cover the roof. Two interior stove chimneys pierce the roofline of the front block while a third projects above the roof of the ell.

The symmetrical front façade features a wide dentilated cornice that terminates with partial returns in the gable's ends. Dentils also accent the full-width, hipped-roof porch spanning the front façade. The front entrance is embellished with transom and sidelights. A storm door protects the original arch-top panel door. Windows in the main section, and throughout most of the house, are six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash types constructed with through-tenons and wooden pegs. The façade's first-story window openings are significantly taller than those in the upper level. This, combined with the steep pitch of the cross gable, conveys the building with a pleasing sense of verticality and makes vague reference to the Gothic Revival style. Other distinguishing features include a nine-over-six segmental window centered in the façade's second level and a round oculus in the cross gable.

The rear ell is three bays long and one bay deep. The roof displays the same degree of overhang and partial returns, but in contrast to the main block, lacks dentilation. Dentils do embellish the roofline of the side porch situated on the ell's west side. This porch protects two separate doorways. One is more elaborate and displays the same transom and sidelight treatment seen on the front façade. This opening is fitted with a four-panel door and opens into the interior stair hall. The second opening enters into what was most likely the original kitchen.

The current kitchen is located in a c. 1940s addition that extends from the ell's northeast corner. According to Ms. Lois Shipley Hendrix, the three, tall casement windows located in the addition's east wall were salvaged by her father, William Elbridge Shipley, from a now-demolished school in Jessup. The kitchen addition adjoins a two-story cell that rests on a concrete block foundation. Ms. Hendrix states that this section was formed from enclosing a porch.

### Interior

The dwelling's interior is remarkably intact with only superficial changes taking place in the original sections. The front block contains two similarly sized rooms separated by a wide center hall. Door and window surrounds present a complex profile consisting

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of a sunken center panel and double bead. The uncommon decorative corner blocks display an interesting rose motif. In each room the chimney breast projects into the living space. The mantle in the east room is decorated with reeded pilasters and brackets, while the space beneath the shelf is embellished with both reeding and chevrons. The hearth area is enlarged to accommodate a replacement heat stove. Decoration on the mantle in the west room consists of applied jig-sawn panels, rosettes and a molded shelf. The heat stove is removed from this room and the hearth area is covered by carpeting.

The placement of the staircase is somewhat unusual in that it is located in the rear ell rather than the front center passage. As mentioned in the exterior description, the side entrance associated with the stair hall is of the same elaborate quality as the front entrance. Interior casings and corner blocks are identical to those surrounding the front section's entrance. The closed string staircase is simply executed with unembellished stringboard; square, paneled newel post; and narrow, square balusters. In contrast, both the upstairs landing newel post and balusters are turned.

The room located left (north) of the stair hall is believed to have been the original kitchen. The space most recently served as a dining room. A glazed and panel door located in the room's west wall provides direct communication with the outside. The interior doors are the same four-panel types seen throughout the dwelling's interior, but the plain, mitered surrounds associated with these openings are of a later character than seen elsewhere in the house. The current kitchen and "breakfast room" are located in the mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century addition paralleling the ell on the northeast side of the house.

The second floor contains four bedrooms. Three are original, while the fourth was created in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century from a former sleeping porch. The space above the hall of the front block serves as a bathroom. Except for the fourth bedroom, second floor molding profiles match those seen around first floor openings. Second floor surrounds, however, lack corner blocks. The four panel doors also match those used on the lower level.

This well-preserved dwelling is a contributing resource.

### Secondary Structures

Seven outbuildings are associated with the property. Please refer to attached site plan. Except for the tenant house, all are located within a few hundred feet of the main dwelling, with access to the dirt and gravel driveway that runs through the farm property. The carriage house is roughly contemporaneous with the house. The tenant house, corn crib and tobacco barn/machine shed appear to date to the first or second quarter of the 20th century. Three other outbuildings are post-World War II construction. They are described below in decreasing order of age.

#### 1) Carriage House

This three-bay, frame building measures 35' x 37' with walls are sheathed with board-and-batten siding. The two-part building consists of an original 2-story, side-gable front block and a rear shed addition. Rusty metal sheeting covers the roof. Walls of the oldest section rest on a fieldstone foundation while concrete blocks support the shed addition. The door openings associated with the two carriage bays and the side entrances to the tack room are fitted with crude plywood replacements. Windows are a six-light, fixed-sash type arranged in pairs in the upper level and singly in the first story walls. The west wall's upper level contains an enclosed loft door while the shed section is fitted with a relatively modern garage door. The building appears to be in fair condition, but there is obvious deterioration of the corner post and front sill. Based on the apparent age and foundation material, this building is believed to be the same carriage house listed in an 1896 tax assessment.

The carriage house is a contributing resource.

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### 2) Tenant House

This dilapidated 2-story, gable-roofed frame duplex is located approximately 550 ft. northwest of the main house. Walls rest on a concrete block pier foundation. Blocks are light in color and with substantial amounts of coarse aggregate material. A small brick chimney pierces the roof line near the center of the building. Large sections of the standing seam metal roof are missing. The overhanging eaves feature exposed rafter ends. Door openings are fitted with six-panel wood doors. First-floor windows have been removed, but six, six-over-six sash windows, largely absent glazing, remain in the second story. The doors, concrete block foundation, exposed rafter ends and use of wire nails suggests an it was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

This important resource no longer contributes due to an unfortunate lack of physical integrity.

### 3) Corn Crib

This small, frame, gable-front building measures 12' x 20' and is supported by a concrete block pier foundation. Wire nails are used to attach the vertical siding. Small gaps between siding boards on three of the structure's four walls are intended to provide ventilation while prohibiting animal infiltration. The foundation block's color and texture are very similar to that used for the tenant house foundation. This structure is believed to date to the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The corn crib is a contributing resource.

### 4) Tobacco Barn/ Machine Shed

This long, frame, gable-roofed building measures 90' x 20' and is divided into two unequally sized segments. The eastern-most 30' section rests on a fieldstone foundation identical to that used in the construction of the dwelling and carriage house. This section's distinctive hinged siding clearly identifies it as a tobacco barn. The remaining 60' rests on a concrete block foundation. These blocks have a gray color and are of a later character than those used to support the tenant house and corn crib. Two pairs of double doors are suspended from a metal track. The size of these openings indicates this part of the building was used to store farm machinery. The age and width of this section's fixed siding is similar to that used on the tobacco barn. The overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends are identical from one end of the building to the other. It appears that this dual-use building represents one building episode, but the tobacco barn section incorporates an earlier foundation. It is estimated that the structure was constructed in the second quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

This building is a contributing resource

### 5) Equipment Shed

Measuring 25' x 20', this frame building appears to be less than fifty years of age or is substantially rebuilt. Walls are sheathed with modern plywood boards. The paired doors located in the structure's east wall are also plywood. Rusted metal sheeting covers the roof. The light color of the poured concrete foundation displays an earlier character and may relate to a previous building.

This building is not considered to be a contributing resource due to insufficient age and a lack of architectural distinction.

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### 6) Frame Garage

This gable-front, frame building measures 18' x 25' and is built into an earthen bank. The building's foundation is poured concrete, but the large quantities of scattered fieldstone near the garage suggest an earlier building was once in this location. Walls are modern vertical planks and the roof is rusted metal sheeting. The garage door located in the south wall also displays a modern character. This building appears to be less than fifty years of age.

This building is not considered to be a contributing resource due to insufficient age and a lack of architectural distinction.

### 7) Concrete Block Garage

Measuring 25' x 25', this gable-roofed, two-bay garage is constructed of modern concrete blocks. The roof's gables are sheathed with asbestos shingles. A small cupola decorates the ridge line.

This building is not considered to be a contributing resource due to insufficient age and a lack of architectural distinction.

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Image: Aerial view of Warfield Sisters' Farm. Numbers correspond to outbuilding description listed in Section 7.

## 8. Significance

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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

Architect/Builder

Construction dates 1887

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

The Warfield Sisters' Farm achieves historical significance for its association with an important and well-documented agricultural theme. For more than a century the property operated as a truck farm. Truck farming, defined as the cultivation of vegetables and fruit for a commercial market, was by far the dominant type of agriculture practiced in northern Anne Arundel County from c. 1860 until c. 1930.<sup>i</sup> In addition to its association with this important agricultural trend, the farm's 1887 house is an excellent and very intact example of a notable vernacular dwelling type known as the I-house. With respect to broader historical context, the Warfield Sisters' Farm represents in microcosm the literal reshaping of the agricultural and domestic landscape that took place in northern Anne Arundel County, as well as in many other rural regions, as America underwent the transformation from an agrarian society to an urban industrial nation. The Warfield Sisters' Farm is historically significant and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. As a result of this combination of factors, the farm appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under both Criteria A and C.

### History and Context

Until well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century northern Anne Arundel County farmland proved generally less productive and less valuable than that in the county's southern region. The north's sandy loam soil was not particularly well suited to growing tobacco, Maryland's traditional cash crop. Northern farmers also faced other challenges. Difficulty transporting commodities to and from inland farms to shipping points presented northern farmers with an additional challenge not faced by the County's more water-privileged southern residents. As a result, in the antebellum period, most of Anne Arundel County's high-value farms and grand rural dwellings were located south of Annapolis. This situation continued until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the Industrial Revolution propelled Baltimore's growth and as a consequence brought dramatic agricultural change and increased prosperity to northern Anne Arundel County.<sup>ii</sup>

The same soil that reluctantly yielded tobacco and corn proved quite well-suited to the growth of market produce. Equally important, the construction of several railroads, including the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad in 1840, the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad in 1878 and Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad in 1885 made it possible to rapidly transport even the most perishable crops out of the local area. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, motivated by the demand created by canneries and consumers in nearby Baltimore, area farms greatly reduced production levels of corn, tobacco and other traditional crops in favor of tomatoes, melons, strawberries, peas and other fresh vegetables and fruit for the growing commercial market.

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Truck farming reached its zenith in Anne Arundel County at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when more than 300 farms were in operation.<sup>iii</sup> The overwhelming majority of truck farms were located in northern Anne Arundel County and many were very profitable. Newly prosperous truck farmers expressed their wealth by building large comfortable homes and well organized "improved" farms.

Local truck farmer's success resulted in a building boom in northern Anne Arundel County.<sup>iv</sup> Truck farming was the impetus for new construction in this region, but what was taking place here was also indicative of a broader trend resulting from the emergence of regional urban markets and the acceptance of "scientific" and "mechanized" agriculture. The nexus between agricultural change and rural landscape transformation that started in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century is well documented and has been explored by numerous historians and cultural geographers.<sup>v</sup> The Warfield Sisters' Farm, and in particular the farmhouse, represents this transition process.

The Warfield Sisters' Farmhouse is typical of the type of dwelling constructed by affluent 19<sup>th</sup>-century farm families. The house is an excellent example of an important vernacular rural house form now commonly known as the I-house. While this folk form has antecedents in colonial-era, Anglo-inspired dwellings, the form achieved wide-spread popularity in the mid-Atlantic and upper South in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The popularity of the I-house started at that time in direct response to increased wealth combined with the wide spread availability of mill-sawn lumber and improved transportation networks that enabled the delivery of building materials to rural areas. The I-house form was greatly favored by affluent, class conscious farm families.<sup>vi</sup> Fred Kniffen wrote that "...the I-house was symbolic of economic attainment by agriculturists and remained so throughout the Upland South and its peripheral extensions."<sup>vii</sup>

The I-house was the predominant type of rural dwelling built in Anne Arundel County in the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Most of these were constructed in the northern part of the county as a direct result wealth generated by truck farming.<sup>viii</sup> Many of northern Anne Arundel County's once numerous I-houses have been demolished and the associated truck farms subdivided and converted to housing, shopping centers and industrial parks.<sup>ix</sup> Countless other I-houses have experienced significant change over the years. The nearly unaltered state of the Warfield Sisters' Farm adds to its importance. The house is an excellent and highly intact, as well as increasingly rare, example of what was once a very common property type.

### Property History

The Warfield Sisters' Farm takes its name from the three unmarried sisters who owned the property from 1878 until 1905. The 1887 farmhouse was constructed at the expense of the women's brother, Allen J. F. Warfield, for the sisters' use during their "unmarried life". Ann Rebecca (aka Rebecca), Rachel Ann and Mary Warfield also provided a home to their unmarried brother John L. Warfield who managed farm operations for his sisters. The 1878 G. M. Hopkins Atlas identifies the property as that of "J. Warfield". Due to this attribution the farm came to be listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties under the name "J. Warfield Farm." The Warfield Sisters' Farm, however, is a more historically accurate designation.

In 1871, Thomas Benson Warfield, a widower farmer died intestate survived by ten adult children. In the absence of a will, the Anne Arundel County Equity Court ordered Warfield's 155 acre farm sold and the proceeds divided among his numerous heirs. Thomas Warfield's youngest son, Allen J. F. Warfield, was the successful bidder at the 1878 court-ordered auction.<sup>x</sup> Allen Warfield, already an established area truck farmer, immediately deeded 104 of the farm's 155 acres to his unmarried sisters, Ann Rebecca, Rachel Ann and Mary Warfield. The deed granted the women (or the survivor of the three) ownership during their "unmarried" lives. Upon marriage or death the property would revert back to Allen J. F. Warfield. That same document also obligated Warfield to "furnish a home to the said, Mary, Ann Rebecca, and Rachel Ann during their single lives."<sup>xi</sup>

About the time of his death Thomas Benson Warfield's farm produced tobacco, grain, butter and animals for slaughter. Unlike many of his neighbors, Warfield does not appear to have grown market produce. This was atypical as by 1870, market produce, or truck farming, was the region's increasingly dominant form of agriculture.<sup>xii</sup> It is clear from the pre-sale notice placed in the Annapolis Gazette that truck farming was considered the ideal use of the Warfield property.

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The pre-sale advertisement read:

The soil is well improved and adapted to the growth of fruits, vegetables, etc.  
The situation is in a good and rapidly improving neighborhood and very healthful.  
The improvements are a comfortable FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and the usual out-houses.

It is not known if these buildings were on the property deeded to the sisters or were instead associated with the remaining 51 acres retained by Allen Warfield. The advertisement raises the following questions. If the sisters' newly acquired land came with the "comfortable FRAME DWELLING HOUSE" why would Warfield bother to legally commit to provide the women with a house? If their land did not include the dwelling mentioned in the advertisement, why was a new home not constructed until 1887? Unfortunately these questions remain unanswered.

Curiously none of the three sisters are listed in the 1870 or 1880 Federal Population Census or Agricultural Production Schedules. Neither is John L. Warfield, the brother whose name is associated with the property on the 1878 G. M. Hopkins Atlas. These absences may represent an oversight on the part of the census taker or perhaps suggest the siblings were living elsewhere.

Despite the Warfields absence from these records it is more than likely that the property operated as a truck farm during this period. The 1870 and 1880 agricultural census clearly shows truck farming as the dominant type of agriculture in the area around the Warfield Sisters' Farm. Agricultural census records indicate two of the women's brothers, Allen J. F. and Charles A. Warfield, were truck farmers, as were numerous Warfield cousins. Regrettably little specific information is known about farm operations in the period 1878-1887.

The farm's elegant, two-story I-house was constructed in 1887, nearly a decade after the Warfield sisters were deeded the farm. This information comes from a date prominently painted under the hall staircase. Oral history and physical evidence also support this construction date.<sup>xvii</sup> The dwelling is a classic example of an I-house. As required to meet the definition, the house features: gables to the side, two rooms in length, and one room deep, and extends two full stories in height. A rear ell and front porch are almost always present and are seen on this example.<sup>xviii</sup>

In 1896 Anne Arundel County tax assessors valued the farm at a substantial \$5,767. This amount, while not the highest of the assessments, was above average for the area.<sup>xix</sup> The 1896 assessment provides the following details about the Warfield Sisters' Farm.

155 acres of land @ \$20 per acre	\$3,100	1 barn	\$ 400
dwelling house	\$1,200	wagon house	\$ 75
carriage house	\$ 150	3 tenant houses	\$ 300
		cow stable	\$ 100
		meat and corn house	\$ 35

Only the dwelling house and carriage house mentioned in this assessment remains standing. Note that the value of the barn is second only to that of the dwelling and is greater than the combined value of the three tenant houses. This suggests a large barn and indicates the former presence of livestock and work animals. This was not the case in 1896 as "Miss Ann R. Warfield" is only assessed for 1 horse and 4 sheep. She also is listed as having 2 wagons and a buggy. The acreage indicates that by this time the women had acquired the remaining 51 acres originally associated with their father's farm.

Regrettably nothing is known about the tenants who lived and worked at the farm. Anne Arundel County tax assessments indicate tenant houses were a typical feature on larger truck farms. Five tenant families working on a neighboring farm were African Americans originally from the nearby community of Matheystown. These were year-round employees as opposed to seasonal migrant labor hired during harvest time and other periods of peak labor demand.<sup>xxi</sup>

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Sometime before 1900 a fourth sister, Caroline Warfield Harman, moved in with Ann Rebecca, Rachel Ann and Mary. At this time the women's nephew, Bernard Warfield, was acting as farm manager.<sup>xvii</sup> Ann Rebecca and Rachel Ann were then in their sixties and Mary was approaching eighty years of age. All were nearing the end of their lives. In 1902 William Elbridge Shipley (1870-1930) leased the farm. The tax assessment for that year and the list of buildings is identical to that of 1896. In 1905, Shipley purchased the farm from Ann Rebecca, who was the survivor of Rachel Ann and Mary. Based upon their appearance, the tenant house and corn crib were most likely built during William Elbridge Shipley's tenure.

William Elbridge Shipley was a member of a large and prominent local family. Agricultural census records indicate the extended members of the Shipley family owned some of the largest and most valuable truck farms in the area. Shipleys were active in the community and in local politics. William Elbridge Shipley served as Anne Arundel County Commissioner.<sup>xviii</sup> Many of the details about truck farm operations in northern Anne Arundel County come from the reminiscences of Shipley family members printed in the Anne Arundell County Historical Society newsletters.

William Shipley died in 1930 leaving two sons, Irvin and Edwin. While one or both sons handled farm operations after their father's death, William's widow retained ownership of the property until her passing around 1948. Upon her death, 74.79 acres, including the house and outbuildings, passed to the couple's son Irvin. According to Irvin Shipley's daughter, Lois Shipley Hendrix, the farm re-diversified under her father's management. Market produce continued to be grown, but so were crops that had been out of favor including corn and tobacco.

The combination tobacco barn and machine shed reflects both the diversification away from truck farming and also the need to store large tractors, trucks and equipment necessary for necessary for both truck farming as well as most types of modern mechanized agriculture. The large number of cart and equipment sheds reflects a reliance on automobiles, machinery and need for storage. All are situated close to the farm lane. The lack of an animal barn or grain silo indicates livestock was not present at least not in significant numbers, during the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Irvin Shipley's decision not to limit himself to the production of fruits and vegetables is not surprising and reflects the fact that truck farming was no longer as profitable as it had once been. By the 1930s refrigerated trucks commonly brought produce from the South to the Baltimore region before local produce was ripe. This, in addition to competition from the Delmarva Peninsula resulted in lower commodity prices. In response local truck farmers experimented with other crops. As land prices increased due to the expansion of the Baltimore-Washington area, many farms were sold for development<sup>xix</sup> including most, and perhaps all, of the farms surrounding the Warfield Sisters' Farm.

The Warfield Sisters' Farm is currently under contract and likely to be subdivided for residential development.

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Warfield Sisters' Farm Chain of Title

May 29, 2007 Liber 19634 Folio 396  
Regina D. Shipley by Brian Hendrix, her Attorney-In-Facto Shipley Homestead, LLC  
\$0 dollars

November 3, 1948  
Liber No. 499 Folio 583  
Marvin I. Anderson, Trustee to Irvin E. Shipley and Regina D. Shipley  
\$10 dollars  
75.79 acres, part of the 104 acre tract in Liber 499, page 576

November 3, 1948  
Liber No. 499 Folio 576  
Edwin A. Shipley and Ruth M Shipley, his wife, and Irvin E. to Shipley and Regina D. Shipley to Marvin I. Anderson, Trustee  
\$10 dollars

December 12, 1905  
Liber No. GW7 Folio 217  
Anne Rebecca Warfield to William Elbridge Shipley  
\$5 dollars  
104 acres

August 29, 1878  
Liber No. SH 13 Folio 164  
Allen L.F. Warfield to heirs of Thomas Warfield including Ann Rebecca Warfield

August 29, 1878  
Liber SH 13 Folio 163  
Frank H. Stockett, trustee to Allen L. F. Warfield

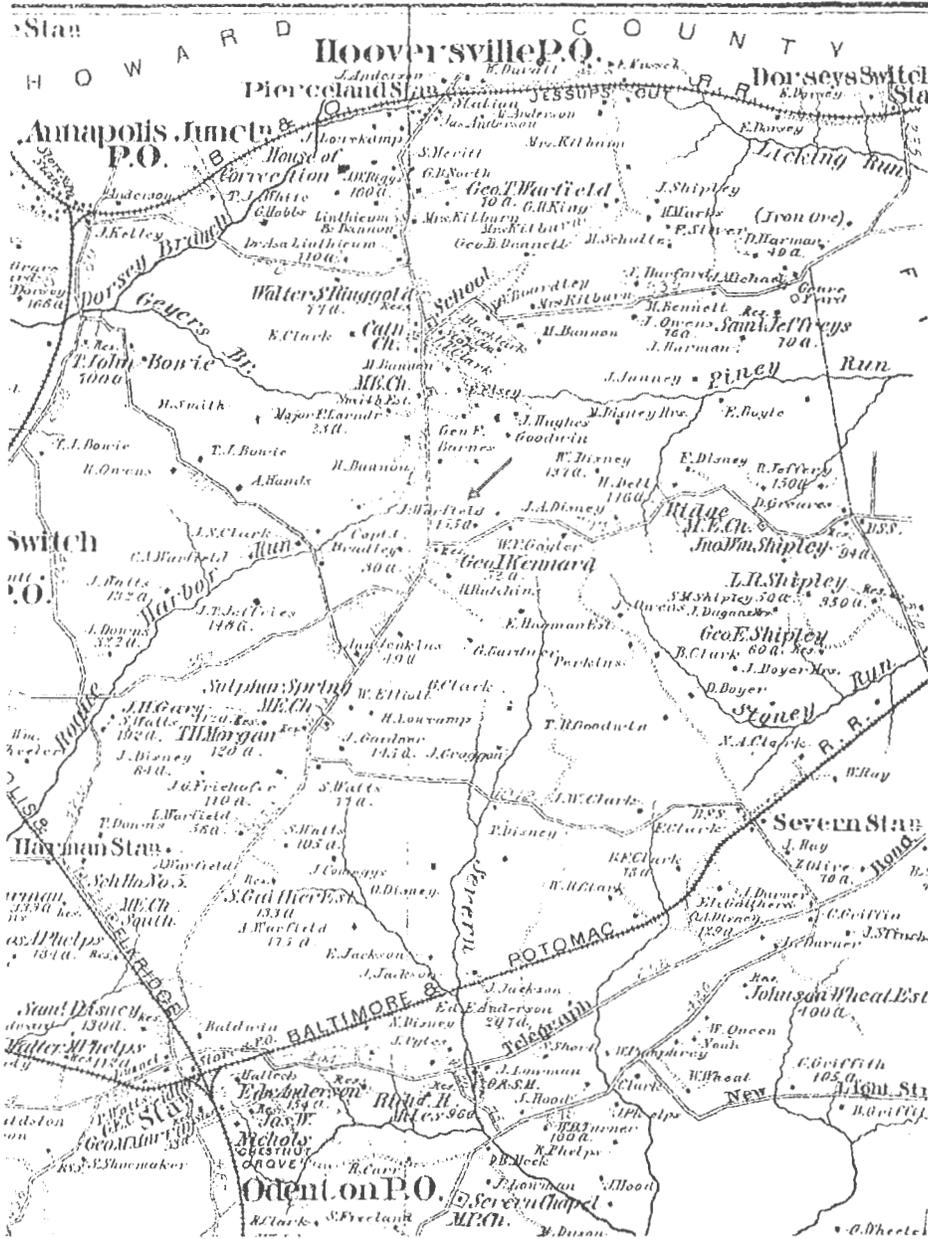
August 31, 1844  
Liber WSG 27 Folio 475  
William Cecil to Thomas B. Warfield  
Part of the tracts of land called "Support", "Barber's Addition" And "Trusty Friend".  
\$724.50  
161 acres

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1036

Name  
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2



Excerpt from G. M. Hopkins Atlas of Anne Arundel County, Maryland (1878). Blue arrow shows location of Warfield Sisters' Farm, identified here by the name "J. Warfield".

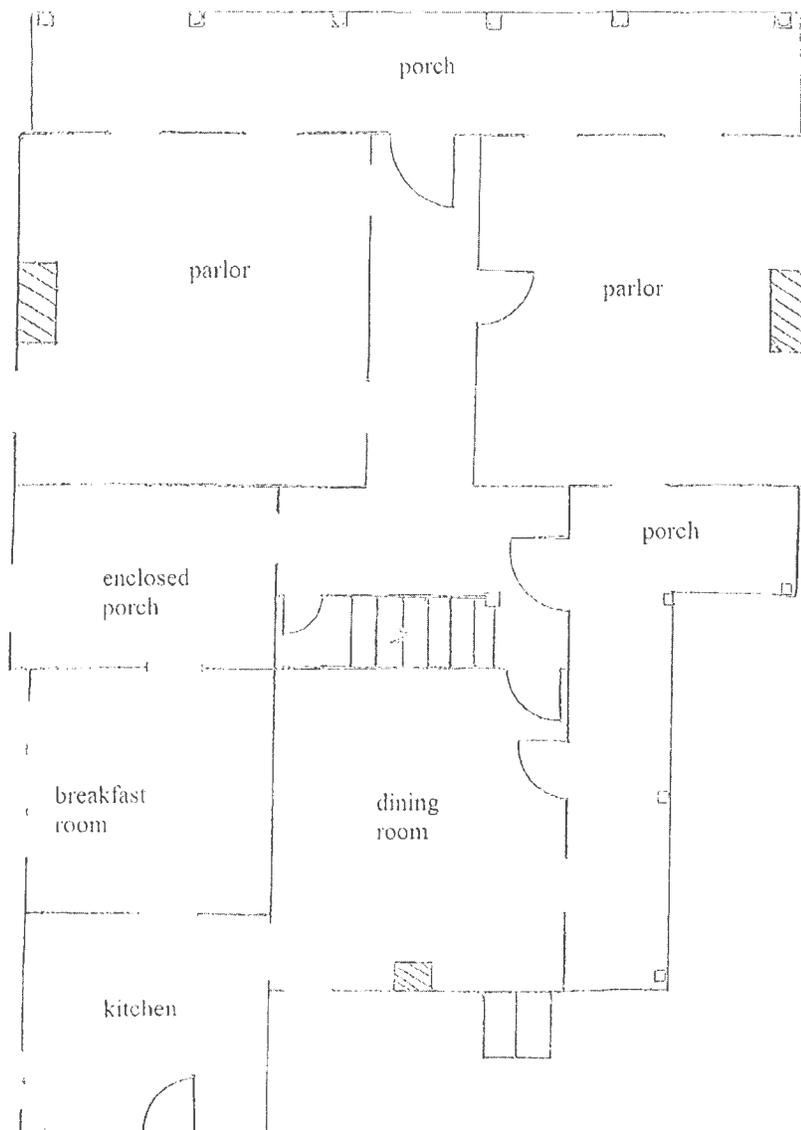
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o

Warfield Sisters' Farmhouse, 1<sup>st</sup> floor plan. Original drawn at 1/8" = 1'



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. \_\_\_\_\_

See end notes.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 91 acres  
Acreage of historical setting 91 acres  
Quadrangle name Harmans

Quadrangle scale: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The proposed boundary is also the legal boundary due to the historic association and intact nature of the land associated with the resources.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	Sherri Marsh Johns		
organization	Retrospect, I.I.C	date	January 10, 2009
street & number	303 Fairfield Drive	telephone	443-994-1591
city or town	Severn	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

ENDNOTES

<sup>i</sup> Mumford, Willard. *Strawberries, Peas and Beans: Truck Farming in Anne Arundel County*. Linthicum: Anne Arrundell Historical Society (2001), p. 5.

<sup>ii</sup> Ware, Donna M. *Anne Arundel's Legacy: The Historic Properties of Anne Arundel County*. Annapolis: Anne Arundel County, (1990), p. 12.

<sup>iii</sup> Mumford, p. 7

<sup>iv</sup> Ware, p. 15

<sup>v</sup> For more on agricultural change and its impact on the rural built environment see Sally McMurry's *Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth-Century America*. Oxford University Press (1988); Bernard L. Herman's *Architecture and Rural Life in Central Delaware: 1700-1900*. University of Tennessee Press (1987); and Richard L. Bushman's *The Refinement of America: Persons, Houses, Cities*. Vintage Books (1993).

<sup>vi</sup> Herman, Bernard L. *Architecture and Rural Life In Central Delaware: 1700-1900*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, (1987), p.170.

<sup>vii</sup> Kniffen, Fred. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion." in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, edited by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, 9. Athens: University of Georgia Press, (1986).

<sup>viii</sup> Ware, p. 15

<sup>ix</sup> Mumford, p. 6.

<sup>x</sup> Anne Arundel County Equity Court, Case 326, August 11, 1878. Maryland State Archives.

<sup>xi</sup> Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber SH 13, Folio 165 (1878)

<sup>xii</sup> Federal Agricultural Production Schedule (1870), Anne Arundel County, District 4. Maryland State Archives, Microfilm 5168-3.

<sup>xiii</sup> *As the Twig is Bent*. Anne Arundel County History Notes, Vol. 6 No. 1, October 1974. Anne Arrundell County Historical Society.

<sup>xiv</sup> Kniffen, p. 9

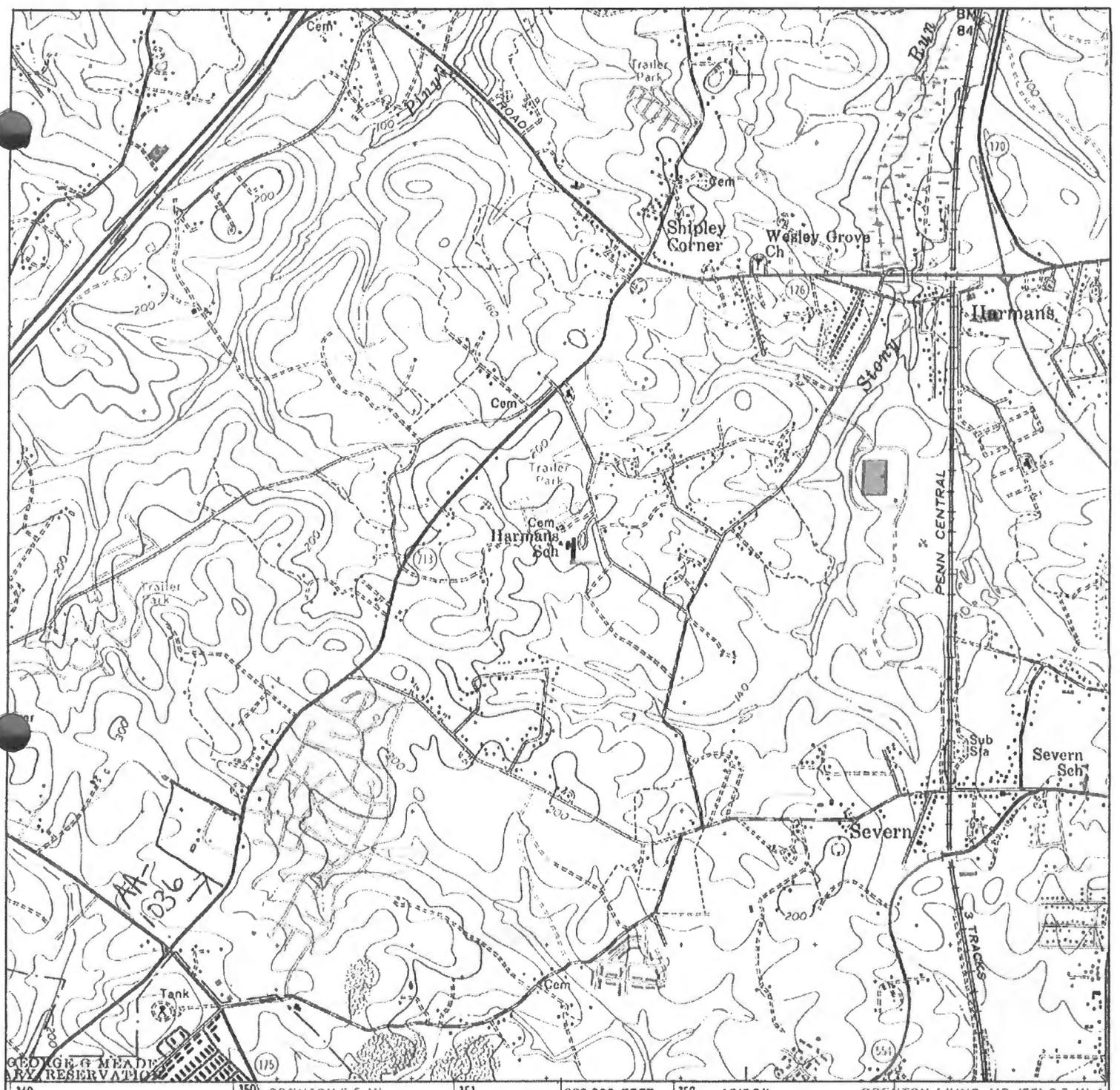
<sup>xv</sup> Anne Arundel County Commissioners Assessment, District 4, folio 407. Maryland State Archives.

<sup>xvi</sup> The Recollections of James W. Shipley: Growing up on the I. L. Shipley Brothers' Farm. Anne Arundel County History Notes, Vol. 26 No. 3, April 1995. Anne Arrundell County Historical Society.

<sup>xvii</sup> Federal Population Schedules (1900), Anne Arundel County, District 4.

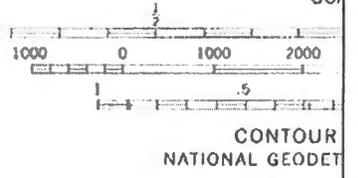
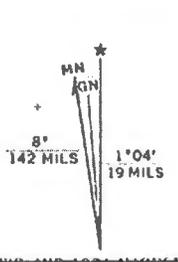
<sup>xviii</sup> McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families Volume 2*. Baltimore: Gateway Press (1980)

<sup>xix</sup> Mumford, p. 4.



1349 | 350 ODENTON 3.5 MI. | 351 | 880 000 FEET | 352 42'30" | ODENTON (JUNC. MD. 176) 2.7 MI. (

d by the Army Map Service  
 ed for civil use by the Geological Survey  
 by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and SCS  
 y from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods,  
 lanetable surveys 1943. Planimetric detail revised  
 al photographs taken 1955. Field check 1957  
 e projection. 1927 North American datum  
 oot grid based on Maryland coordinate system  
 etre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
 own in blue



Name: RELAY  
 Date: 1/14/109  
 Scale: 1 Inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 039° 08' 31.5" N 076° 43' 05.4" W  
 Caption: AA-1036 Warfield Sisters' Farm/  
 J. Warfield Farm  
 7862 Ridge Road, Hanover MD