

Start Here

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And

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AA-94

AND

AA-94A

Easement

AA-94 and 94a
Grassland
Annapolis Junction
Private

1852-1854

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

6.75eakoff

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

AA-94 & 94a

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Grassland

and or common Grassland

2. Location

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 n/a not for publication

city, town Annapolis Junction vicinity of congressional district Fourth

state Maryland code 24 county Anne Arundel code 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name John Bowie, Jr.

street & number 5600 Durbin Road

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

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Church Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u> n/a </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>5</u>	<u>3</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>7</u>	<u>3</u> Total

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

Original and historic functions and uses: agricultural, residential

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

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

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

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National Park Service

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date entered

Grassland

Continuation sheet Anne Arundel County, MD

Item number

7

Page

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Grassland

Continuation sheet Anne Arundel County, MD Item number 7 Page 3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Footnotes

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

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

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) black history
Specific dates	1852-1854	Builder/Architect	unknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

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

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Grassland Item number 8 Page 4
Anne Arundel County, MD

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

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

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

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

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

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Grassland Anne Arundel County, MD Item number 8 Page 5

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

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

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

Footnotes

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

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

³McDaniel, pp. 49-50.

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See footnotes on Continuation Sheet No. 5

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 14.7 acres

Quadrangle name Laurel, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
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E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification Boundaries are depicted on the attached map; the nominated property, approximately 14.7 acres, encompasses all elements of the resource within their immediate setting, excluding broad expanses of open space on the NW, NE, and SW and Maryland Route 32 on the SW.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>n/a</u>	code	county	code
-------	------------	------	--------	------

state		code	county	code
-------	--	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna Ware, Historic Sites Surveyor

Anne Arundel County

organization Office of Community Development date February 1984

street & number Arundel Center telephone (301) 224-1210

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Michelle* 8-10-84

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common GRASSLAND

2. Location

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

city, town Annapolis Junction vicinity of 4th congressional district

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

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

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

name John Bowie, Jr. Frances Bowie Baldwin
street & number 5600 Durbin Road 3501 St. Paul St. (Apt 707) telephone no.: 301-654-5655 (JB) 301-467-2738 (FBB)
city, town Bethesda, MD Baltimore, MD²¹²¹⁸ state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 319
street & number Church Circle folio 239
city, town Annapolis state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
date 1978 federal state county local
depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust
city, town Annapolis state MD

7. Description

Survey No. AA-94 & 94A

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

Summary Description

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

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

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

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

General Description

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

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

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	Black history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates _____ **Builder/Architect** _____

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

Summary Paragraph

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

History and Support

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

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

#7. Continuation sheet, page 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#7. Continuation sheet, page 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#7. Continuation sheet, page 4

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

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

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

#8. Continuation sheet, page 2

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

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

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

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

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

³McDaniel, pp. 49-50.

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

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

0200945435

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

(94)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

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

AA-94 + AA-94A

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
Bowie House and dependencies

AND/OR HISTORIC:
"Grasslands"

2. LOCATION

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

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

STATE: Maryland COUNTY: Anne Arundel

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

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

STREET AND NUMBER:
5600 Durbin Road

CITY OR TOWN: Bethesda STATE: Maryland 20014

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

STREET AND NUMBER:
Annapolis, Maryland

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis, Maryland STATE: Maryland

Map #13, AD #4, Parcel #189 Liber/folio #319/239
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

AA-94
AA-94A

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	<div style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site </div> </div>
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>The Bowie house and the several barns and small outbuildings around it compose an unusually complete group of farm buildings of the mid-19th century. The telescoping 3-part brick house has been divided into two apartments and is no longer occupied by the Bowie family. The farm however is being worked by the owner.</p> <p>The largest part of the house is two stories under an A-roof with a narrow single flue chimney at each end. The front elevation has four 6/6 pane windows on each floor. The entrance is at the east end of the building under an open porch. The north or rear elevation of this section has only one window at the west end of the second story. A one story frame shed addition with board and batten siding has been built across the back of all three parts of the house. The middle part of the house is two stories under an A-roof with a large brick chimney at its west end. This section is only 1/2 the length of the larger and it has lower ceilings and smaller windows. The asymmetrical roof line covers a two story frame porch on the front elevation. The porch has been completely enclosed on the second floor. The first floor is screened. The entire porch is attached to the outside of the brick bearing wall and stands on pilings. The west end section of the house is the smallest. It is brick, 2 story, and stands on a field stone base. On the first floor, front, there are two 6/6 pane windows. On the second floor are two 6 pane belly flopper windows. There is no chimney in this section.</p> <p>Behind the house are two small buildings and the remains of a third. The dairy, built of field stone, has a low door on the east side and a single small window at the north end. A stone bench surrounds the inside. The floor is dirt. The roof and the heavy supporting timbers appear to be replacements. Farther from the house is a small frame cabin. It is one story with a loft above. There is a brick, exterior, chimney at its east end. The building is in bad condition but it has one unusual feature: the walls are infilled with brick and mortar to a height of about 3 feet. The siding is held by large square cut nails. The same type were used to toe-nail the corner braces and studs. Most of the lath and the timbers are milled.</p> <p>Standing in the yard near the main house is a large fieldstone chimney which is probably the remains of a summer kitchen.</p> <p>11-D-a is a 2 level barn with a field stone base. Its high doors on the side facing the road have arched tops. The building is beginning to deteriorate. There are several smaller barns nearby which appear to have been built in recent years. were built in the 20th century.</p> <p>The farm appears to have belonged to W. Anderson on the 1860 county map .</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

AA-94
AA-94A

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	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	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"

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

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

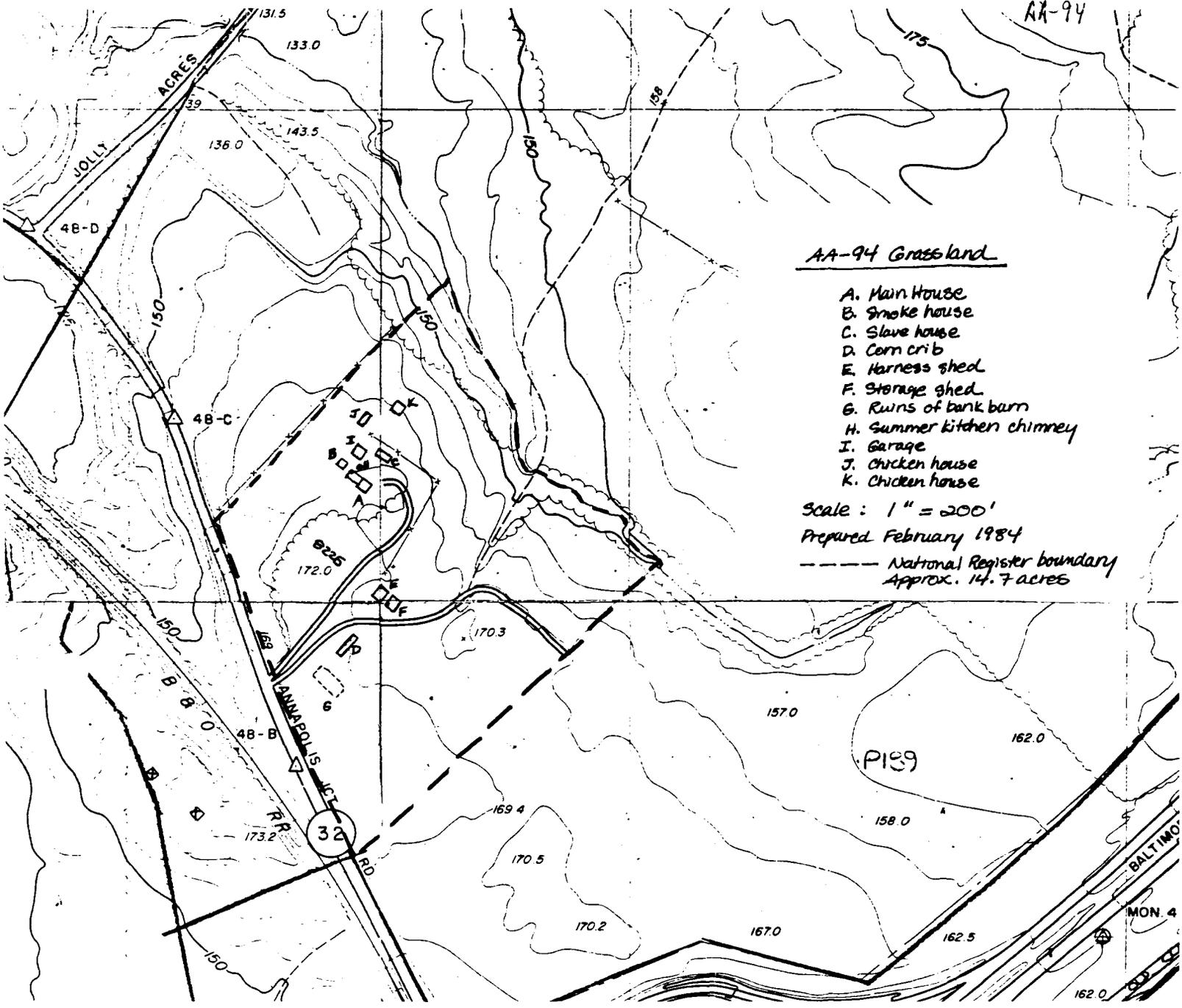
NAME AND TITLE: Amy Hiatt	
ORGANIZATION Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning	DATE July 1975
STREET AND NUMBER: Arundel Center	
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE Maryland

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

Significance of this property is:
National State Local

Signature

AA-94



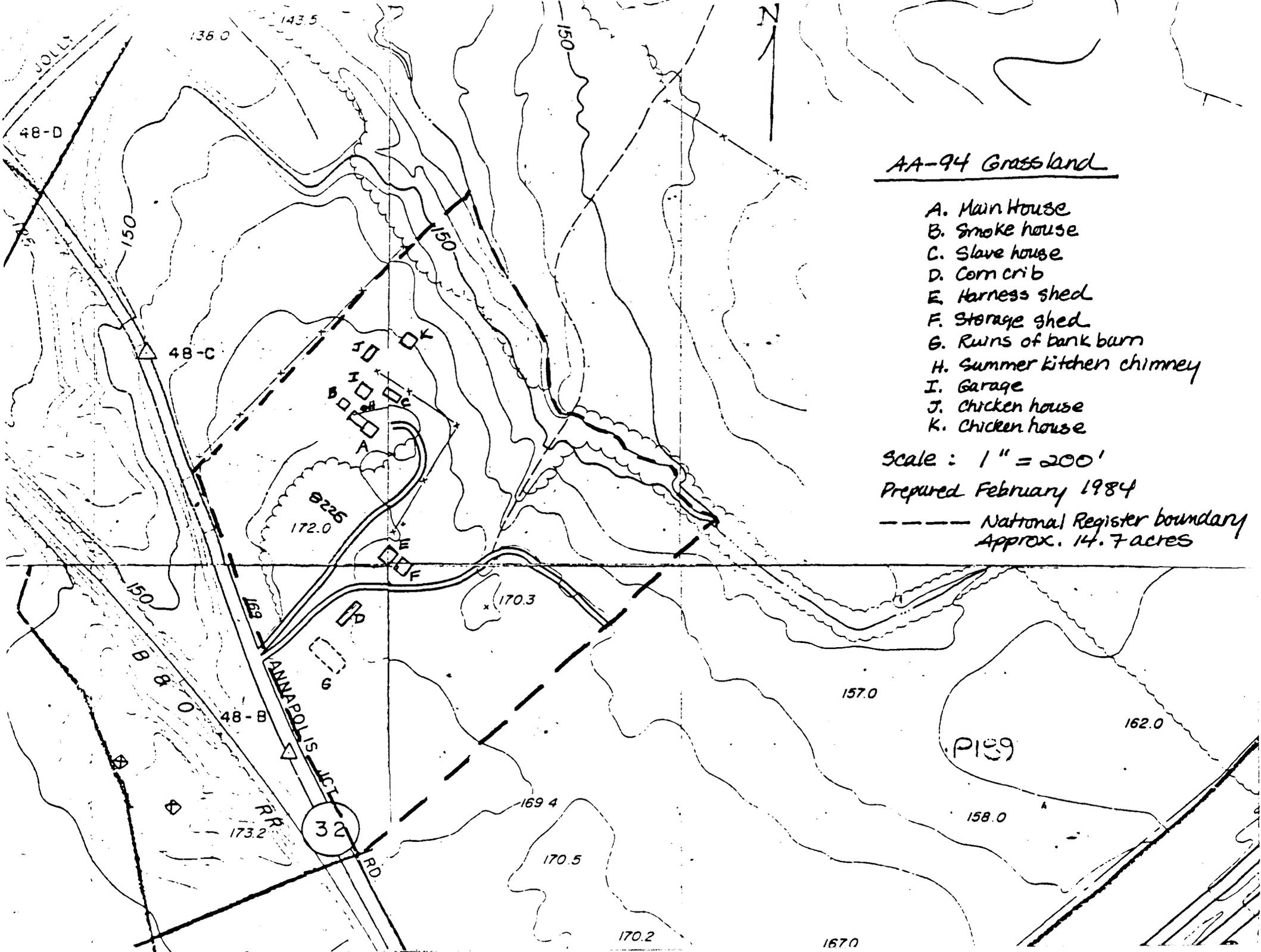
AA-94 Grassland

- A. Main House
- B. Smoke house
- C. Slave house
- D. Corn crib
- E. Harness shed
- F. Storage shed
- G. Ruins of bank barn
- H. Summer kitchen chimney
- I. Garage
- J. Chicken house
- K. Chicken house

Scale: 1" = 200'

Prepared February 1984

----- National Register boundary
Approx. 14.7 acres



AA-94 Grassland

- A. Main House
- B. Smoke house
- C. Slave house
- D. Corn crib
- E. Harness shed
- F. Storage shed
- G. Ruins of bank barn
- H. Summer kitchen chimney
- I. Garage
- J. Chicken house
- K. Chicken house

Scale : 1" = 200'

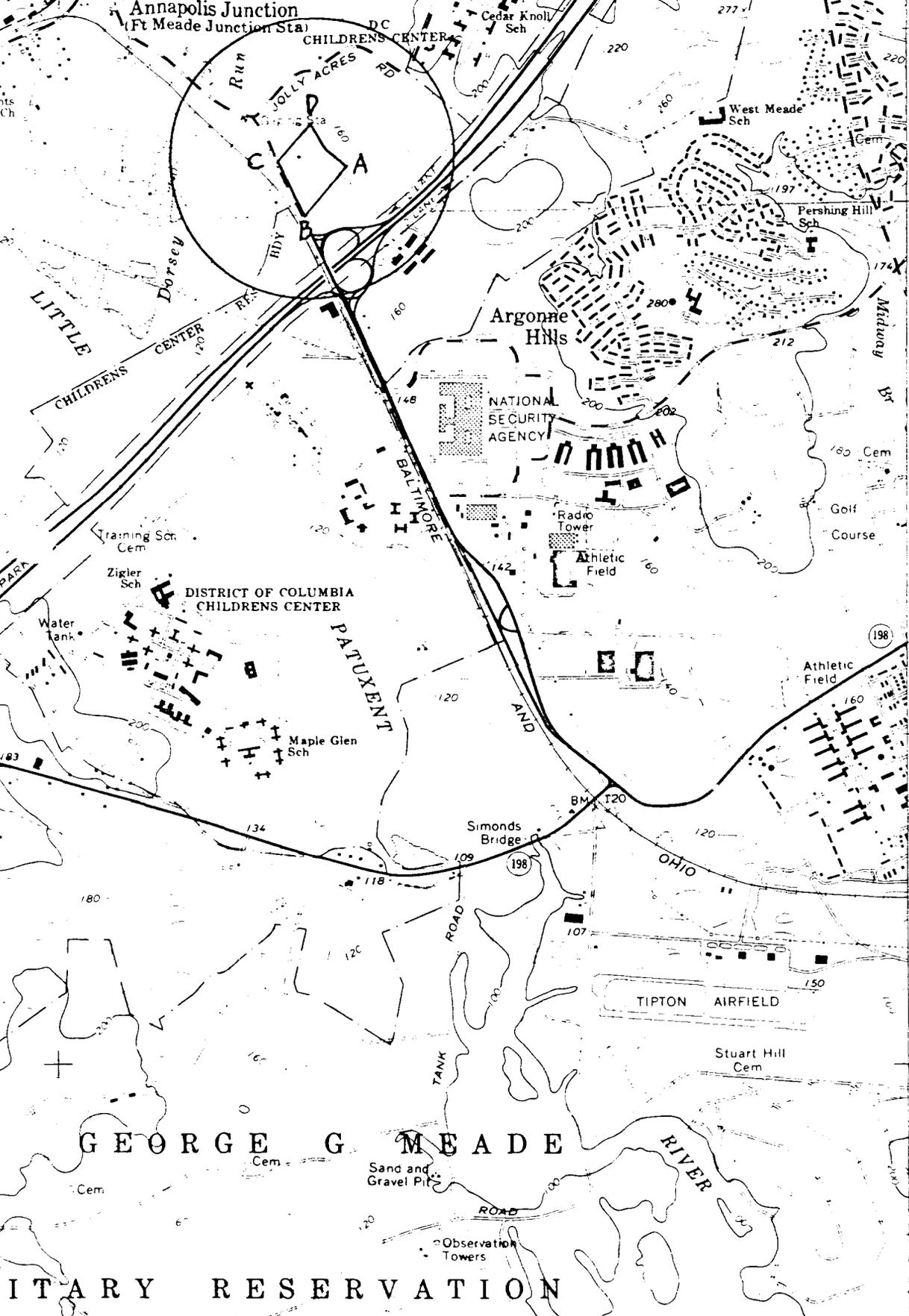
Prepared February 1984

----- National Register boundary
Approx. 14.7 acres

LAUREL QUADRANGLE
 MARYLAND
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5662 II NW
 (RELAY)

345 47'30" 1/4 MI TO U S 1 346 BALTIMORE (CIVIC CENTER) 16 MI FRIENDSHIP AIRPORT 7 MI 870 000 FEET 76° 45' 39° 07' 30"



AA-94 & 94a
 GRASSLAND
 ANNE ARUNDEL
 COUNTY,
 MARYLAND
 A: 18/346320/4331210
 B: 18/346140/4331000
 C: 18/346040/4331240
 D: 18/346180/4331400

1.5 MI TO MD 175
 ODENTON VIA MD 175 3.2 MI

MILITARY RESERVATION



Grasslands

AA-94

Anne Arundel Co., MD

photo: Donna Ware

Feb. 1984

neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust

S. W. elev., main house



Grasslands

AA-94

Anne Arundel Co., MD

photo: Donna Ware

Feb. 1984

neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust

S. W. elev., main house



Grasslands

AA-94

Anne Arundel Co., MD

photo: Donna Ware

Feb. 1984

neg. loc: Maryland Historical Trust

S. E. gable end, main house



Grasslands

AA-94

Anne Arundel Co., MD

photo: Donna Ware

Feb. 1984

neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust

Main house - S. E. gable end



Grasslands

AA-94

Anne Arundel Co., MD

photo: Donna Ware

Feb. 1984

neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust

Main house - N. E. elev.



Grassland

AA-94

Anne Arundel County, Md.

Photo: Donna Ware

February 1984

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

View of ruin of barn, in foreground,
corncrib and house, beyond,
looking northeast from Rt. 32.



Grassland

AA-94

Anne Arundel County, MD

Photo: Peter Kurtze

1984

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Interior: Main entrance, S.E. elev.



AA-94

Grassland

Anne Arundel County, MD

Photo: Peter Kurtze

1984

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Interior: Mid-19th century mantel,
first floor, S.E. elev.



Grassland
Anne Arundel County, MD

AA-94

Photo: Peter Kurtze
1984

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Interior: Main stair, first floor



Grassland

AA-94

Anne Arundel County, MD

Photo: Peter Kurtze

1984

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Interior: Detail of newel post, main
stair, first floor



Grassland

AA-94

Anne Arundel County, Md.

Photo: Donna Ware

February 1984

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

View of House, looking north with

"incense" cedar tree in foreground.



Grassland

AA-94

Anne Arundel County, Md.

Photo: Donna Ware

February 1984

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Outbuildings, looking north.



Grassland

AA-94

Anne Arundel County, Md.

Photo: Donna Ware

February 1984

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Corncrib, southeast elevation.



Grassland

AA-94

Anne Arundel County, Md.

Photo: Donna Ware

February 1984

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Harness shed, southwest elevation.



Grasslands

AA-94

Anne Arundel Co., MD

photo: Donna Ware

Feb. 1984

neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust
Smokehouse - looking west



A-
24

(map 4)

aa-11-D-a
"Grasslands"
(Bowie House)
South Elev.

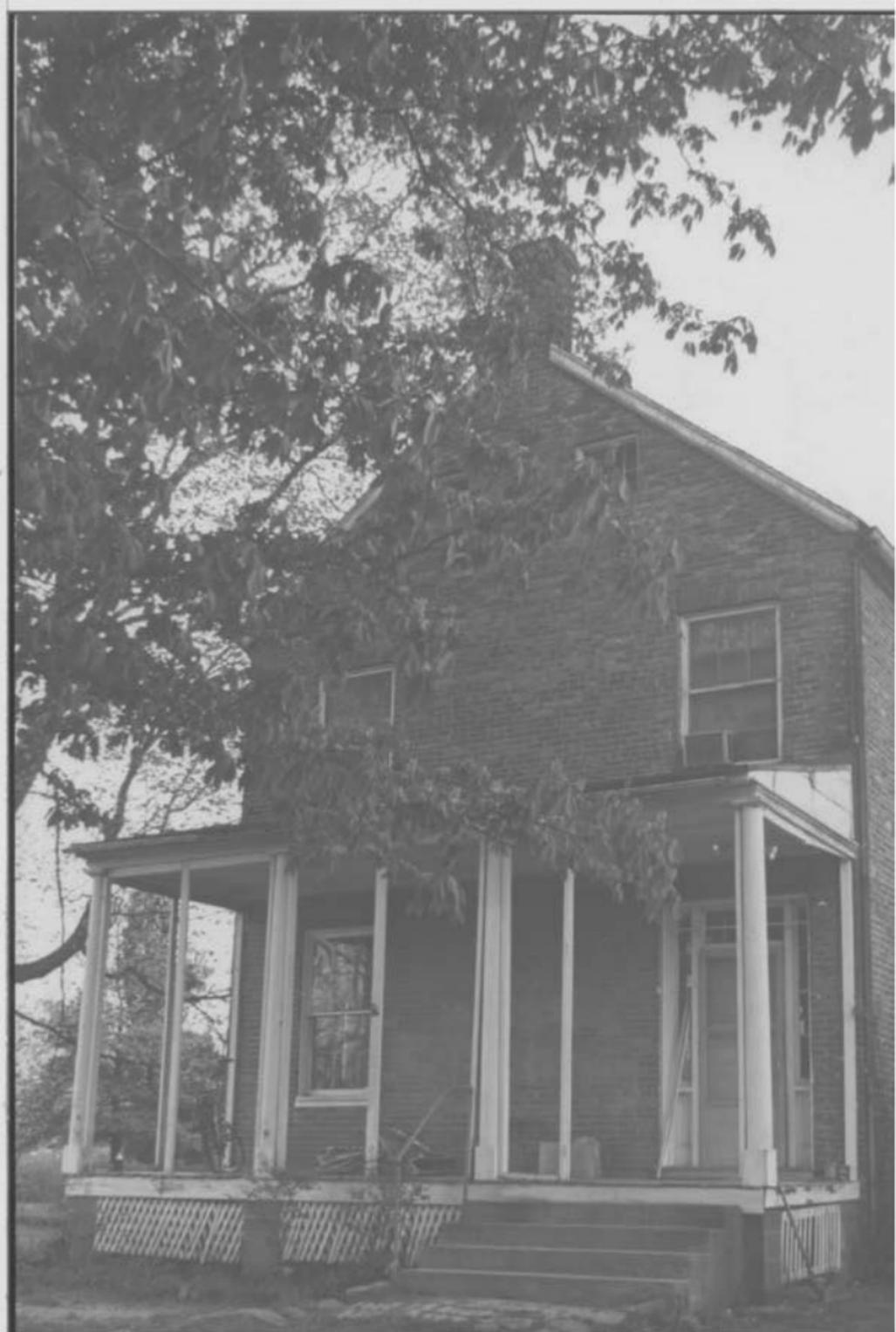
2 2 11 5/75



4

aa-11-D-a (map 4)
"Grasslands"
(Bowie House)
North Elevation

Paint # 5/75



AA-94

AB-11-D-a (map)

"Grassland"
(Bowie House)
East Elevation



FA-94

Ad-12-D-a (map 9)

Large barn at
"Grasslands"
Bowie House



A-94

aa-11-D-a (map 4)
dairy at
"Grasslands"
(Bowie House)

a. list 5/75



A-94

AA-11-D-a (map 4)

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

Ambriatt 5/75



AA-
94

aa-11-D-a (map)
in rear of main
house at "Grasslands"
(Bowie House)

Excerpt

Draft 10/15/76

Slave House at Grasslands AA-94A

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

Expend *11/17/71*
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC SLAVE CABIN AT GRASSLANDS FARM
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER East side of Route 32, (Annapolis Jct. Road), 1/4 mile north of Jct.-
CITY, TOWN Baltimore-Washington Parkway CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Fort Meade VICINITY OF
STATE Maryland COUNTY Anne Arundel

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME John Bowie, Jr. Telephone #: _____
STREET & NUMBER 5600 Durbin Road
CITY, TOWN Bethesda VICINITY OF _____ STATE, zip code Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, LIBER #: 319
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Anne Arundel County Courthouse Folio #: 239
STREET & NUMBER _____ Map # 13, AD #4
CITY, TOWN Annapolis STATE Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Maryland Historic Sites Survey
DATE _____
____FEDERAL ____STATE ____COUNTY ____LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS M.H.T.
CITY, TOWN Annapolis STATE Maryland

RR-945

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

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

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

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

ERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

12-94A

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
L. J. ...

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

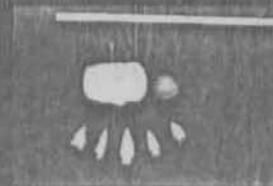
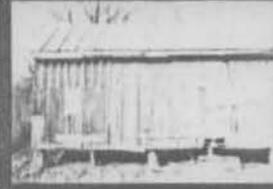
STATE

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

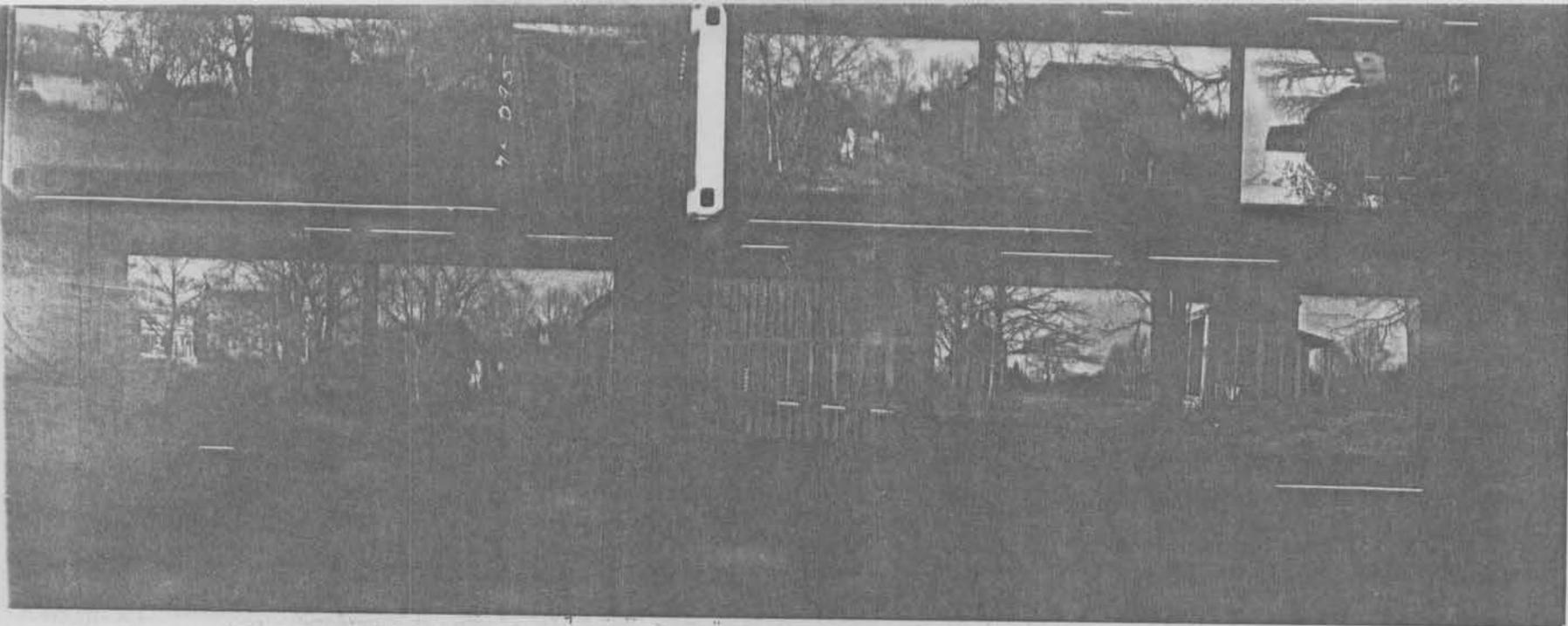
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

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71-025



Grasslands

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Anne Arundel Co., MD

photo: Donna Ware

Feb. 1984

neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust

Slave house - S. W. elev.



Grasslands

AA-94A

Anne Arundel Co., MD

photo: Donna Ware

Feb. 1984

neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust

Summer kitchen chimney, looking east
toward slave house



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



Grasslands

AA-94A

Anne Arundel Co., MD

photo: Donna Ware

Feb. 1984

neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust

Slave house - S. E. gable end



Grasslands

AA-94A

Anne Arundel Co., MD

photo: Donna Ware

Feb. 1984

neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust
Slave house - detail showing brick
nogging; S. W. elev.



AA

aa -11-D-a (map 4)

Cabin at "Grasslands"

Bowie House

South Elevation

at 5/7



AA-
94A

aa-11-D-a (-map)

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

End Here

Scan One Time Only
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AA-94

AND

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