

Herring Farmstead

Johnsville, Maryland

Private

The Herring Farmstead consists of a brick dwelling of possibly two sections built beginning in the first decade of the 19th century and a stone bank barn built in the same period, a stone springhouse and a stone smokehouse, and a stone and frame summer kitchen which may have served as slave quarters. The outbuildings range in date from contemporary with the house to the late 19th century. The stone buildings are architecturally important, especially the stone barn, which has been very little altered, unlike most barns in Frederick County which were changed to meet dairy regulations in the 1930's. The brick dwelling may also have architectural significance due to its age, but its several periods of alteration must be documented to clarify its importance.

Survey No. F-8-117
Herring Farmstead
Johnsville, Maryland
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Rural Agrarian Intensification 1680-1815 A.D.
Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815-1870 A.D.
Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930 A.D.

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning

Resource Type:
Category: Buildings

Environment: Environment: Rural

Function & Use: Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/smokehouse
Domestic/secondary structure/kitchen
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facilities/barn

Known Design Source: None

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Herring Farmstead; "Sure Bind Sure Find"

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 11627 Green Valley Road not for publication

city, town Johnsville vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Ervin Eisenhower

street & number 11627 Green Valley Road telephone no.:

city, town Union Bridge state and zip code MD 21791

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 466

street & number 100 W. Patrick St. folio 502

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-8-117

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved

date of move _____

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

Contributing Resource Count: 8

(Typed on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-8-117

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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates Ca. 1800-Ca. 1900 **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.

(Typed on separate sheet)

7.1 Description

The Herring Farmstead is an originally agricultural complex composed of a two-story brick dwelling built about 1800-1820 with probable later 19th century additions, a stone bank barn of about the same period, a stone and frame two-level summer kitchen and possible slave quarters, built about 1830, a stone springhouse and a stone smokehouse of about the second quarter of the 19th century, and three frame sheds built during the third quarter of the 19th century. The farmstead is located principally on the south side of Green Valley Road at the intersection of Beaver Dam Road. The stone bank barn and one of the sheds which is used as a corncrib are located on the north side of Green Valley Road, just east of Beaver Dam Road. The grouping is about 2 miles north of Johnsville, Maryland. Presently a private residence, the only building in agricultural use in the farmstead is the bank barn which is for hay storage.

The dwelling house is a two-story rectangular brick building with a gable roof running east-west. The principal elevation is the north side, which is 5-course American bond, as are all the elevations. The north elevation has an irregular bay arrangement, indicating possibly two or more periods of buildings, but little exterior evidence confirms this other than a possible removed center chimney. The first story has five bays and the second story has six. Two entrances with bolection molding surrounds, commonly used in 18th century buildings, alternate with windows with 2/2 sash. The upper story windows have some louvered shutters which are deteriorated. The window openings on the first story have gauged brick arches and the second story has flat header arches. The doors are four panel types with round arches formed by moldings in the upper section, a typical pattern of the middle third of the 19th century and later. The openings have plain wood lintels and single-light transoms. Evidence on the brick surface indicates a shed one-story porch has been recently removed. The deck is greatly deteriorated. The stone foundation is exposed on the north and west elevations. The roof is composition and has a box cornice. The side elevations on the east and west have interior brick chimneys flanked by two window bays. The south elevation is even more complex than the north elevation. It has three entrances and six bays with an extra window inserted between the three-bay halves of the elevation. A cellar entrance is located below the first floor southwest corner bay. A one-story porch was also removed from this elevation and the wood deck appears to be new. At the time of survey, a scaffold for roof repair was in place in the center of the elevation. A slight variation in the roofline suggests an interior chimney was removed, a possible indication of the original form being a three-bay house later expanded. The first story openings have gauged arches and the second story has header flat arches. The doors have glazed upper panels ~~on both the first and second stories~~ above two base panels. Two window openings on both the first and second stories have been filled in with brick.

(continued on page 7.2)

7.2 Description (continued)

DOMESTIC OUTBUILDINGS:

Springhouse: This is a stone structure set into the ground immediately north of the northwest corner of the house. It has a projecting doorway with a gable roof on the exposed west elevation. This section has clapboard siding and a vertical board door. Both sections have replacement standing seam metal roofs. The form of the springhouse is more typical of an icehouse. Confirmation of its original use may be made by access to the interior, which was not available at the time of survey. The springhouse is possibly dated in the second quarter of the 19th century due to its form and materials.

Deteriorated shed: The shed is located about 10 yards south of the southwest corner of the house. It has a shed roof of corrugated metal and its rear wall is partially collapsed. The shed configuration suggests a chicken house, but it may have had other domestic uses. It is located immediately in front of the door to the smokehouse, suggesting it was a late 19th century addition to the domestic group.

Smokehouse: This is a stone one-story rectangular building with a single door on the north. The door has been cut down to half-size and the building is now used for storage. The rubble stone exterior has been repaired with concrete at the southwest corner. The gable roof is corrugated metal and a vertical vent is located just below the south gable peak. The smokehouse may be contemporary with the springhouse, from the second quarter of the 19th century.

Shed: This is a frame rectangular building which may have served as a garage or wagon shed. It has horizontal siding and is in deteriorated condition. It has a corrugated metal gable roof. It may also be a late 19th century addition to the farmstead.

Summer kitchen: This is a two-story rectangular building with a stone lower level exposed on the west elevation and a frame upper level with a gable roof of corrugated metal. A ghost of a lower gable-roofed extension or other section is visible on the south elevation. A corrugated metal shed canopy is attached to the west elevation over the lower level. On this elevation, the stone section has two doorways and three alternating window openings. The sash is deteriorated, but is mostly 6/6. The doors are vertical flush boards. The interior is filled with debris, but a brick interior chimney is visible on the south wall. A chimney rises above the roof at the south gable end. The upper section is deteriorated, revealing under the clapboard siding a plaster and lath interior wall. A single four-panel door is located in the center of the north elevation, but the access stairway or porch is missing. The dating of the summer kitchen is difficult, but the stone section may be older than the frame upper portion, possibly built about 1830. The plaster and lath wall indicates the second quarter of the 19th century also, but further research on the building and its interior must be done to pinpoint a time of construction. Its use as possible slave quarters may also be confirmed by interior documentation and further research on the historical owners of the property. A second theory on its function may relate to the nearby saw and grist mill sites on the creek to the west of the farmstead. No sites have been confirmed in the area, but their proximity as shown on the 1873 Titus Atlas Map must be considered as having some possible connection with the Herring Farmstead, although no mention of these buildings is found in the land records regarding the property.

(continued on 7.3)

7.3 Description (continued)

AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS:

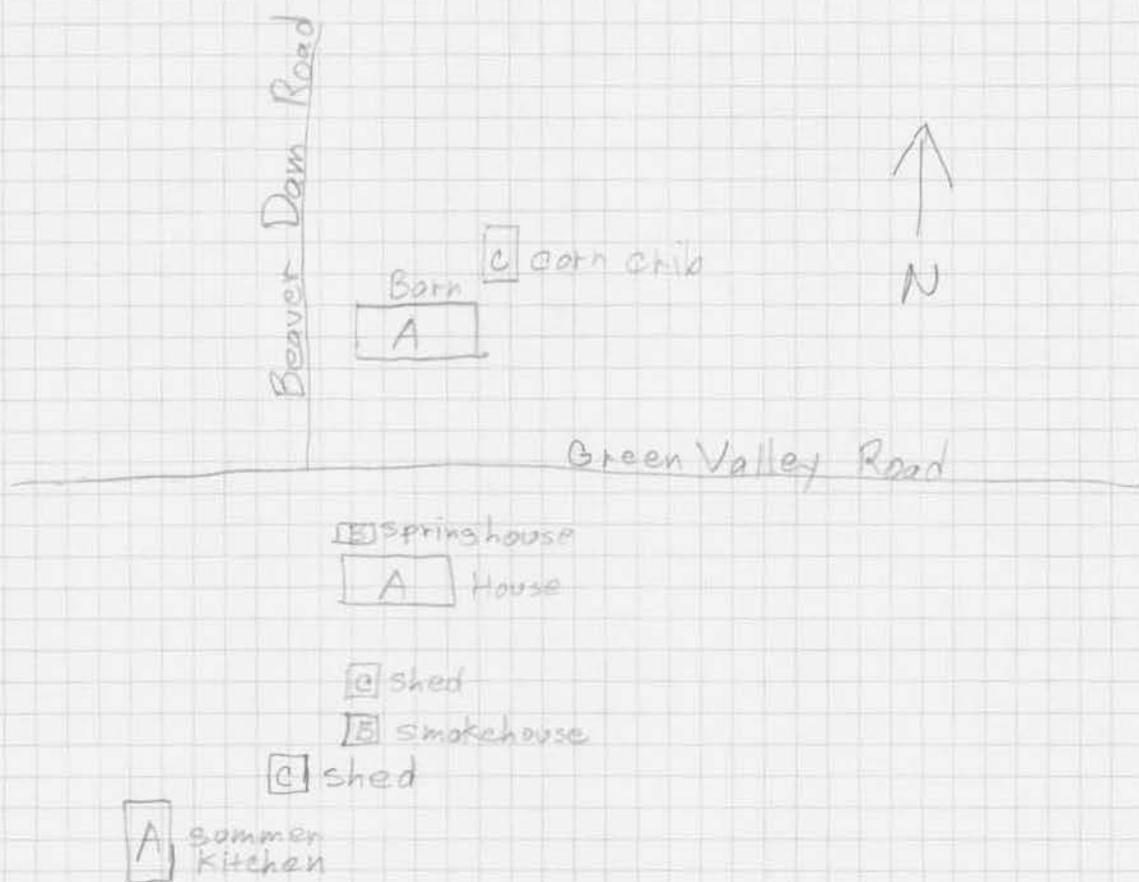
Stone barn: This building was possibly erected in the first quarter of the 19th century and has a rubble stone structure with a frame forebay on the south elevation. A loading door in a single dormer is located off-center in the standing seam tin roof on the south elevation. The frame section has beaded vertical siding. The lower level of the barn has not been enclosed and reveals the remnants of at least two feeding aisles, several mangers and other wood elements. Some of the supporting beams and timbers of the barn structure appear to have been replaced or added to give further strength. On the east and west elevations of the stone section are vertical vent slit openings. The doors to the barn floor are tongue and groove sliding doors, apparently replacements of the last quarter of the 19th century.

Shed: A frame shed with horizontal open siding, indicating use as a corn crib, is located northeast of the barn. Greatly overgrown with vegetation, it is no longer in use. The roof appears to be a shed type, the materials are unknown. The corn crib probably dates from the last quarter of the 19th century.

8.1 Significance

The Herring Farmstead is significant for the architecture of its stone outbuildings of the first and second quarter of the 19th century. The stone barn has been little altered, an unusual example in Frederick County where barns were adapted in the early 20th century to conform to dairy industry regulations with enclosures and sectioning of the livestock areas. This does not appear to have affected the Herring barn. Although stone barns of the German bank type are fairly common in Frederick County, it is not yet clear how many have survived in the condition of the Herring barn. The stone smokehouse and stone springhouse are common features of farms of the middle and last thirds of the 19th century.

The configuration of the springhouse is unusual, as noted in the description, the function of which can be clarified by further research. The architecture of the main dwelling house of the farmstead, while of early origin, has been altered in several periods and must be further researched with interior descriptions to clarify its significance. In the context of farms of the first and second quarters of the 19th century in Frederick County, the Herring Farmstead is of moderate quality. The Herring family owned the property at least since 1799, when Henry Hering (sic) had the "Sure Bind Sure Find" tract surveyed, according to Scharf's History of Western Maryland. In 1801, he sold it to his son Henry Hering (also spelled Herring). In 1875, it was sold to Nathan Englar, the neighboring property owner on the west, in whose family it remained until the late 1940's when the current owner purchased it. No historical information on the Herrings has been located other than in the land records and on the 1858 Bond Map and the 1873 Titus Atlas Map of Frederick County.



F-8-117

Herring Farmstead

Frederick County

Janet Davis

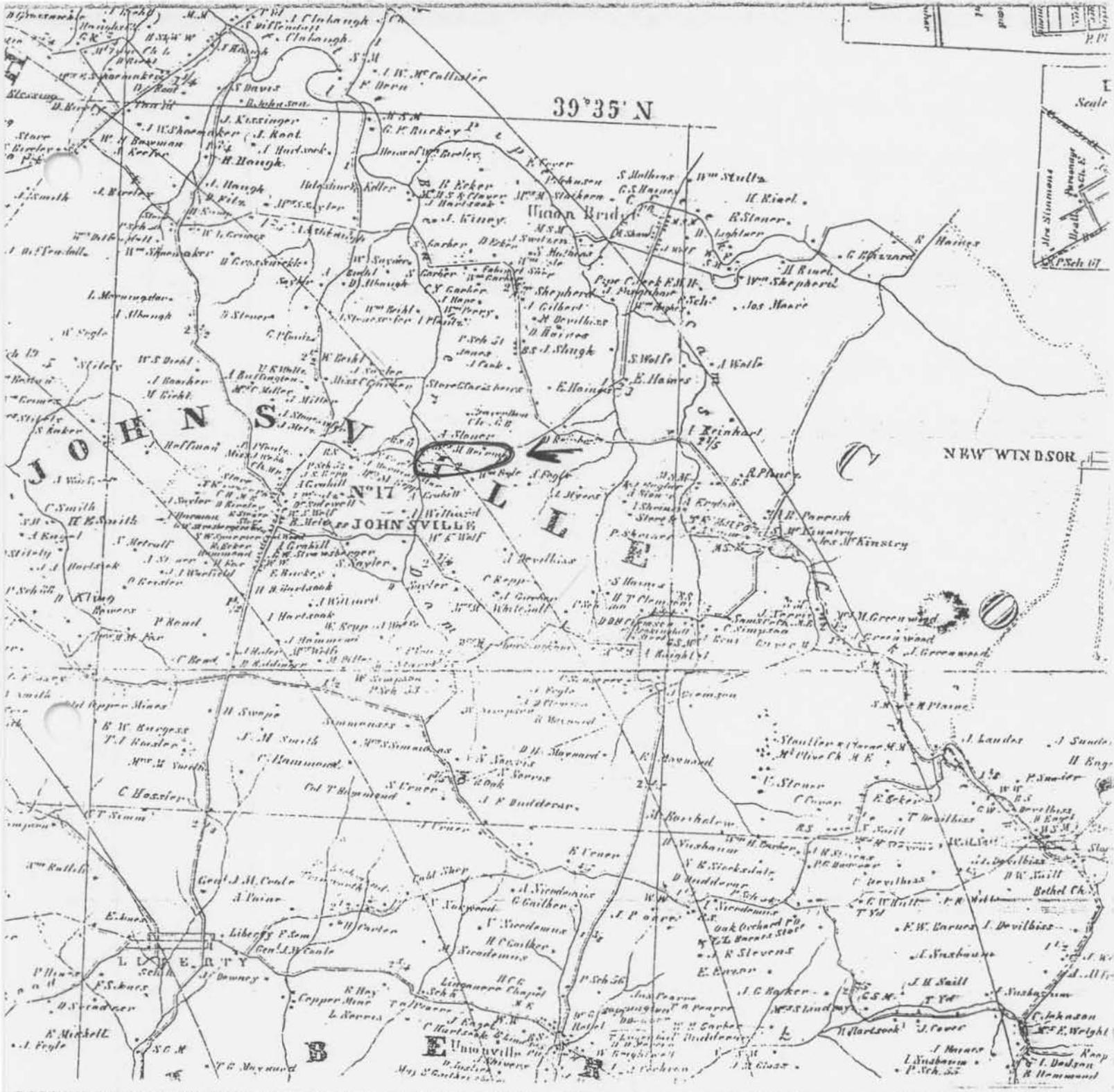
June 25, 1991

Not to Scale

11627 Green Valley Rd.

LIBER/FOL.	GRANTEE	GRANTOR	ORIGINAL TRACTS	COST	DATE
466/502 22 Dec 47	Ervin Eisenhower	Margie M. Englar widow of John Virner Englar + 3 other Englar prob. children	117.15 a.		
WIP 6/265 7 Feb 1887	John D. Englar son of Nathan	Josiah & Nathan Englar, executor of Nathan Englar	100 a.		
TG 3/319 2 Apr 1875	Nathan Englar	Joshua Herring, acting Executor of Henry Herring	107 1/2 a.	\$11932.50	
WR 22/102 7 Dec 1801	Henry Herring, Jr. (Herring)	Henry Herring Sr.	Severe Bond surety 107 1/2 a.	306 £	

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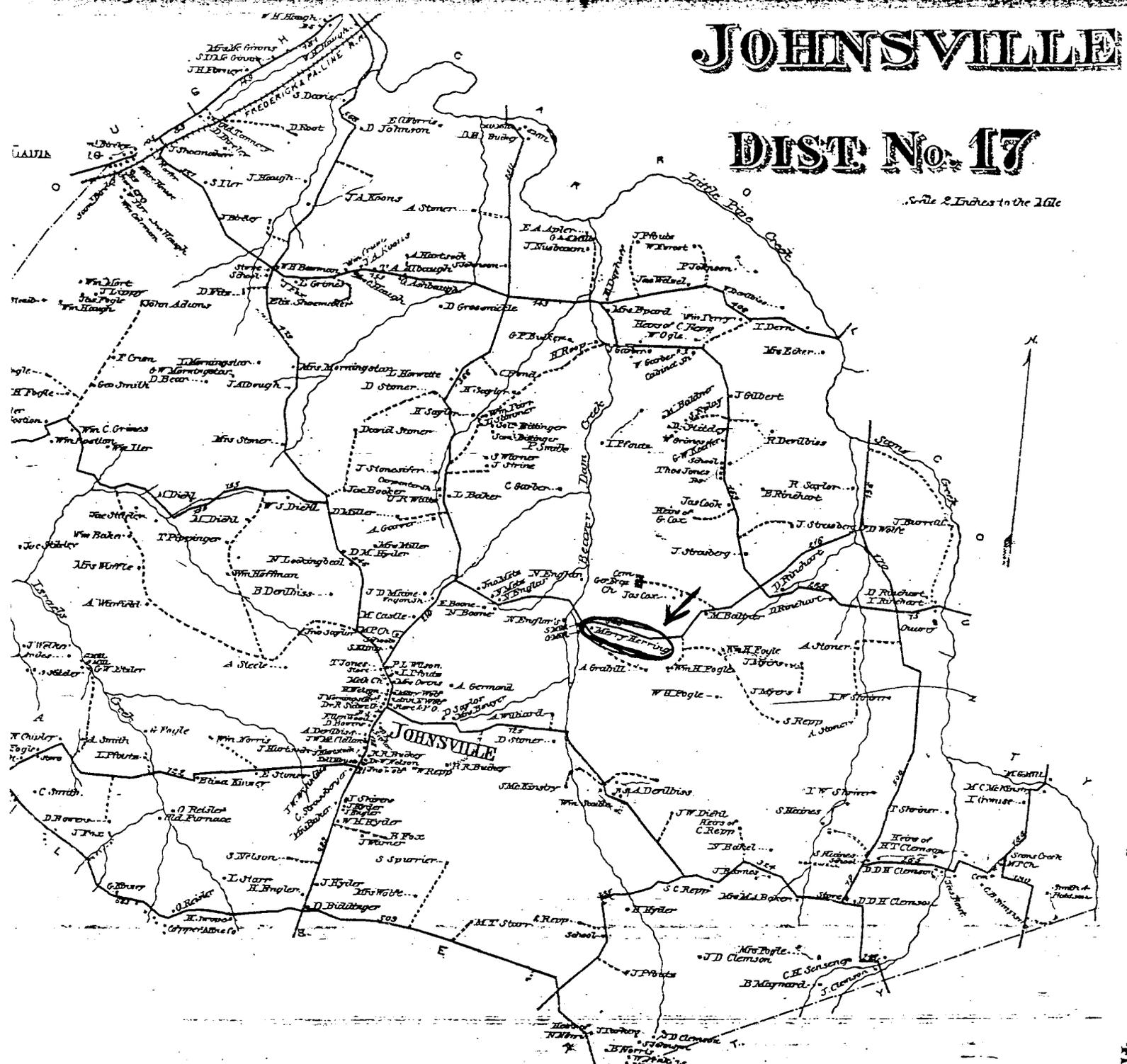


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 Herring Farmstead
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858

JOHNSVILLE

DIST No. 17

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



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Herring Farmstead
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County, 1873



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Herring Farmstead
Frederick County
USGS Union Bridge, Maryland
1:24000



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Herring Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPo, Crownsville, Md

North elevation

1/7



F-8-117

Herring Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

South elevation

2/7



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Herring Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Icehouse/springhouse, northwest corner
view

3/7



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Herring Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Smokehouse and shed, east elevation

4/7



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Herring Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.. Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Summer kitchen / "slave quarters", south
elevation

5/7



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Herring Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Bank barn, south elevation

6/7



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Herring Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Bank born, forebay detail

7/7