NPS Form 10-900
(Expires 5/31/2012)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Brick House Farm

other names CAR-15; Benjamin's Lott; Richard Jarrell Farm; Ernest Bowman Farm

2. Location

street & number 24870 East Cherry Lane not for publication

city or town Greensboro ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Caroline code 011 zip code 21639

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 10-16-09

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Brick House Farm (CAR-15)
Name of Property

Caroline County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
2	2	Total

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

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Secondary building
Agricultural: Agricultural outbuilding
Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Secondary building
Agricultural: Agricultural outbuilding
Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic - Federal
Other

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, Concrete
walls Brick, Concrete, Frame
roof Asphalt, Metal
other Wood

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

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

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1823

Significant Dates

c. 1823

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Caroline County Library

Brick House Farm (CAR-15)
Name of Property

Caroline County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.26 Acres Goldsboro, MD quad

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	427583	4318553
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Bourne, Preservation Consultant
Organization N/A date 3 December 2008
street & number 24576 Langford Road telephone 410-778-1779
city or town Chestertown, state Maryland zip code 21620

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Jonathan & Sarah Porter
street & number 2605 Cabin Creek Road telephone 703-566-0587
city or town Alexandria state Virginia zip code 22312

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

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

Description Summary:

The Brick House Farm (Richard Jarrell Farmhouse) is located on East Cherry Lane approximately three miles from the villages of Bridgetown, Goldsboro and the town of Greensboro in rural Caroline County, Maryland. It stands on a slight rise of ground of eight acres within a 480 acre farm that was called Benjamin's Lott when it was purchased by Richard Jarrell in 1823. It is approached by way of a simple dirt farm lane ¼ mile long through the fields from East Cherry Lane with drainage ditches on both sides. The house was constructed soon after the property was purchased by Richard Jarrell, a successful farmer originally from Kent County, Delaware. It is a five bay long two-story brick "I" house with c.1970 kitchen addition on its west end. The principal section is a five bay one-room-deep two-story brick building with corbelled brick cornice and "A" roof. It measures 41'-8" long by 20'-1" deep. The 1970s section is 22'-3" long x 27'-9" deep with the extra depth carried 12' across the north facade of the main house, incorporating its westernmost bay.

The house faces south toward East Cherry Lane and farmland beyond. Its north façade is partially covered by the 1970s addition and looks outward to an area of the property that is framed by triple rows of loblolly pine trees, converging at the Jarrell family cemetery that contains 22 graves. Northwest of the house are two 20th century buildings, one a garage and the other an open workshop for farm machinery, neither of which contributes to the significance of the resource.

General Description:

Common bond brickwork (five courses of stretchers to one of headers) was used on all sides of the main block except the all header corbelled cornice. There is neither water table nor belt course, the change of wall thickness being concealed within. There are short basement windows with one-brick-high jack arches that do not retain original frames however the windows on the first and second stories above retain original frames, 9/6 sashes and jack arches the same height as those in the basement windows. Fiberglass shutters are from a remodeling in the late 20th century. The windows were originally made for shutters or blinds as there are two shutter dogs remaining on the north wall as well as holes in the mortar where the others were located. Centered on the façade is a 1970s porch with brick floor and steps that appears to have replaced an earlier one of approximately the same size. It protects the original door and paneled jambs that rest on a stone sill. The recessed panel door has six panels that align with the paneled jambs while the 4-pane transom aligns with the uppermost panels of the jambs.

Both gables are identical except for the fact that the west gable is partially covered by the kitchen wing. At attic level, flanking the interior chimneys are two casement windows on each gable all of which are in poor condition. Chimney caps have only two courses that overhang the chimney shaft.

The north façade was originally five bays long but the kitchen wing overlaps the westernmost bay on both stories. On this façade only one basement window remains below the east window closest the central door.

The other basement window was located below the westernmost window and it was lengthened to serve as the basement entrance from the kitchen wing. Nearly centered on the original façade is an original six panel back door without a transom. Like the front door it has recessed panels as do the paneled jambs and head. A makeshift back stoop extends from the back door giving access from the first floor to grade. Centered above the back door is a window at stair landing level while the other second story windows with 9/6-pane sashes are higher in the wall.

In 1970 a kitchen wing was removed from the west gable and replaced with the existing brick kitchen that is one-story high with a tall "A" roof. Its walls are composed of brick facing over a stud framed wall. The south façade of the kitchen which is set back from the main house 18" is composed of a door with sidelights within a three-foot-deep alcove and a single short window with 6/6-pane sashes. Following the detail of the main house there is a corbelled cornice. In front of the door alcove is a brick platform with steps descending both east and west, the western stair also being covered by a wooden handicapped ramp. A small false chimney rises above the apex of the symmetrical west gable but since it is built above a brick-faced frame wall, it is top heavy and has caused a horizontal crack to form in the brickwork near floor level. Flanking the chimney in the gable are two louvered vents and on the first story are two windows with 6/6-pane sashes. Aluminum awnings are attached to the three above mentioned windows. At the east end of the north face of the extended kitchen is a door at ground level for access to the basement. Two 6/6-pane sash windows are located on the same level as the west windows. They lack awnings but have fiberglass shutters, now removed. Beneath the windows are two small vents in the crawl space. Like the south façade there is a corbelled cornice at the top of the wall. The east wall of the extended kitchen is plain brick and appears like a lean-to addition.

As can be surmised from the exterior, the plan of the Jarrell Farmhouse is a typical "I-house" plan, with central stair passage and one room on each side. The right or east room is the parlor and the left or west room is the dining room. The kitchen is on the west end of the main block and has a plan all its own which will be described below.

Centered on the east wall of the east room (parlor) is a fireplace with original well proportioned Federal period mantel with pilasters, plinth blocks and shelf. Flanking the chimney breast are two closets with six panel doors from the 1970s remodeling matching the originals. Previously there would have been no closets but only plain walls except for chair rail and baseboard which remain in the rest of the room. Two windows on both north and south walls provide ample light to the room. Window and door trim consists of a bead nearest the window, an intermediate un-molded change in depth of the trim and an ovolo back band molding. It is the same throughout the first story. Original cast iron butt hinges remain on the door to the hall but the open-face latch is a replacement of an iron box lock, the outline of which is still visible.

Two original exterior doors open into the stair hall whose principal feature is the open string stair on the west side of the hall with turned newels and rectangular balusters, two per step, with nearly round handrail

having goose neck ramps above the newels. The handrails from the second story to the attic are straight without ramps that extend from newel to newel. There is a recessed panel spandrel composed of five vertical panels. Above the panels are simply shaped ogee step ends. The spandrel wall stops beneath the landing newel post and from there to the north and west walls, it is an open part of the hall. A closet door is frequently located where the paneled spandrel stops but in this instance there is none. Instead a short two-panel closet door is located about two feet under the stair. It provides very little storage space, however this arrangement enables the back door to be centered beneath the stair landing. An unusual feature of the landing is a series of applied decorative features each with symmetrical ogee curves similar in shape to a drop finial. Original two-piece chair rail remains in place in the hall along with beaded baseboard. Besides the exterior doors there are two other doors opening into the east and west rooms, the east door described with the parlor being centered on the wall and the west door being south of the stair that opens into the west room (dining room).

Centered on the west wall of the west room is a fireplace with original Federal period mantel like that in the east room (parlor). North of the fireplace is an original cabinet composed of a beaded vertical board wall with two pair of paneled doors opening to shelves within. In the 1970s a similar arrangement on the south side of the fireplace was installed with a single door. It has since been removed to reveal recessed panel jambs from the original kitchen door, but the trim is missing. The window and door trim is original throughout as described above. Chair rail was removed during the remodeling when the walls were furred out and covered with sheetrock. The door hinges are original cast iron butt hinges, but the latch is an open face reproduction that replaced rectangular box locks, the outline of which is traceable on the door. Original yellow pine flooring is in place throughout the main section of the house except for the bathroom on the second story mentioned below.

Originally the kitchen wing would have been accessible through the above mentioned door in the west gable however when the new kitchen wing was constructed in 1970 the original door way was sealed off and a new cabinet was constructed in front of the door to balance the original cabinet on the north side of the fireplace as described above. Access was then transferred to the western window on the north side of the room. A passage leads from the former window around an enclosed cellar stair, past a bathroom and into the family room. South of the bathroom a compact kitchen proper is located in front of the blocked door way to the dining room. The floor is covered with linoleum. The house as remodeled in 1970 became a one story dwelling with bedroom in the parlor, living room in the original dining room and family room, kitchen and bath in the new kitchen. Second story bedrooms were used by guests or family.

Ascending the central stair in a northerly direction there is a two level landing above the back door from whence the stair continues in a southerly direction until it reaches the second floor. At the top of the stair the handrail turns an oblique angle toward the attic stair newel. The floor follows the same angle. At the head of the stair is a small room with board wall and a board & batten door having a small hinged opening in the top thereof, the reason for which is probably to light the hall when all doors are closed. The age of the partition is questionable as it is relatively crude in comparison to the finish in the rest of the house. Within the space is the

bathroom with 1970 fixtures and tile floor. A window centered above the porch and central door lights the bathroom.

On the east and west sides of the hall a door opens into each of the two bedrooms. The west bedroom has a fireplace close to the middle of the west wall with original mantel that is a simpler smaller version of those on the first story. Instead of pilasters, there is simple two-part trim with paneled plinth blocks between the trim and shelf. North of the fireplace is an original closet with beaded board walls and six panel door. It is relatively shallow even though it protrudes from the face of the chimney breast by about four inches. A matching closet was built on the south side of the chimney breast in 1970. Chair rail was not originally installed on the second story, but it does have beaded baseboard and two-part window and door trim. Only three of the original four windows remain in this room as the westernmost window of the north wall was blocked by the extended kitchen roof.

On the east side of the hall the bedroom is similar to the west bedroom, but retains all four windows. It also has a fireplace with mantel that is identical to the one in the west bedroom. The chimney breast is flanked by two closets, both of which protrude about a foot from the face of the chimney breast, which created the depth that would have been standard for the 1970s. The west room closets are relatively shallow. Like the original doors below, the hall door retains original cast butt hinges and the lock has been replaced with an open face latch. Simple reproduction thumb latches are used for the closets.

The stair ascends to the attic where there is a crude wood partition at the head of the stair. The balustrade stops at the door but it appears that the partition replaced the upper section of balustrade. Plaster stops at the partition on both walls and ceiling but inside the attic the west wall is plastered and there is evidence that the plaster ceiling continued across the underside of the collar beams without evidence for a partition against which the plaster would have terminated on both east and south sides. In the attic itself, there is a framed and plastered partition on the west side of the hall with door way to the west attic room. The interior of the partition is also plastered. Otherwise, the spaces are unfinished with bare rafters and collar beams exposed. Collars are let into the rafters with half dovetail joints and then nailed in place but at the apex of the roof the rafters are half lapped and pinned. Wide nailers appear to be original but the spaces between them have been filled with small pieces of board probably when the asphalt roof was installed. In both gables are the remains of a pair of 4-pane casements and their frames, but they are in poor condition.

There is a basement under the main block that is accessible from the north door of the addition down several steps and through what was originally a north basement window. There are two rooms in the basement, the west room corresponding in size to the west room (dining room) of the first floor. Centered on the west wall is the base of the chimney. It is solid brick which the furnace flue penetrates. North of the chimney there are vertical seams in the west brick wall where the original basement entrance was located. It was bricked up in the 1970s or before. The floor is concrete.

Between this room and the rest of the basement is a concrete block partition that ascends to the attic floor level. This apparently replaced a brick partition in the 1970s remodeling due to deterioration and the presence of termites. The eastern section of the basement is beneath both the stair hall and east room. Original brick paving remains in this section of the basement. Centered in the east wall is a brick arch support below the first floor fireplace, a more typical foundation than in the west room.

Floor joists below the two principal rooms run in a north-south direction. Those in the western room are deteriorated due to severe termite damage. Under the wall between the stair hall and east room is a large girder that is also deteriorated especially on its north end. Between the girder and the block wall the joists run in an east to west direction, but east of the girder the joists run north to south following the direction of the girder.

Above the kitchen is an unfinished attic space where a very faint shadow of a former roof line on the west gable of the main house is visible over the door between the main house and the former kitchen. The structure beneath the roof would have been less than half the depth of the main house and was possibly a hyphen to a larger kitchen. The location of the former hyphen structure was south of the original cellar entrance, the seams of which are evident in the basement. In the same attic there is also evidence of a taller wing that was removed prior to the construction of the present kitchen which poses a question about the date the cellar entrance was bricked up. Perhaps the north cellar entrance was installed when the two story addition was constructed, in which case there would be more reason for the 1970s kitchen extension to incorporate the cellar stair. To date no photographs of the house prior to 1975 have been located. Future research may yield an answer to these questions.

Northwest of the kitchen wing is a rectangular frame building with low pitch asphalt roof that began life as a two-car garage about the same time as the kitchen wing, however the west doors were removed and replaced with a solid wall. It is now a work shop. It has two windows with 6/6-pane sash in place of the garage doors as well as a door on the east end of the south façade with small window next thereto. The walls are covered with aluminum siding.

Beyond the former garage is a larger rectangular concrete block structure with both north and south gable ends open to the outside. It was constructed as maintenance shed for farm machinery. There were sliding doors at both open ends the track of which is higher than the adjoining block walls. There are four steel frame windows, one on the south, two on the west and one on the east. At the northern end of the east wall is a frame lean-to addition. The roof is covered with rusty corrugated metal.

North of the house at the end of the loblolly pine row is the Jarrell family graveyard in which two generations of Jarrells and their children are buried. It is currently unkempt but is on a slight rise of ground that

is planted with common daylilies. The cemetery was in use from the 1830s to the 1880s and contains 22 graves. The stones are relatively simple bearing the names of the interred with dates of birth and death.

Summary Statement of Significance:

Brick House Farm is locally significant under Criterion C as a representative example of a plan and form of building that began to appear on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in the late 18th century. Known as the "I" house form, this two-story, one-room-deep, three- or five-bay-wide, symmetrically-fenestrated building type occurred throughout the region well into the early 20th century. During the period c. 1820-1850, a corbelled cornice – more common in urban architectural contexts -- is a diagnostic feature of brick houses in the region. Brick House Farm is the only five-bay brick "I" house with corbelled cornice constructed in a single building campaign in Caroline County, Maryland. In addition to the unique attributes of the building, it retains original spatial arrangements and the vast majority of its original woodwork from the late Federal period in which it was constructed, i.e. soon after 1823 when the farm was acquired by Richard Jarrell.

The period of significance, c. 1823, corresponds to the construction date of the brick house, when it substantially achieved its historic form and appearance.

Architectural and Historic Context:

Caroline County was created in 1774 from parts of Dorchester and Queen Anne's Counties. There are only twenty eight brick buildings in Caroline County constructed prior to the Civil War, all of which postdate the formation of the County. Six were constructed in the first quarter of the 19th century, five of which have "I" house plans. For many of the five-bay houses, both brick and frame, the form was the product of two or more periods of construction, a practice found abundantly in Caroline County and elsewhere on the Delmarva Peninsula. Brick House Farm was constructed in a single building campaign, reflecting the economic status of the builder. It however would be classified as vernacular in that it did not use the conceits that are commonly associated with other earlier Federal period houses, such as Marblehead (CAR-19), which has a semicircular transom over the front door, but Marblehead has a three bay façade. However, the plainness of the brick exterior, without water table or belt course, is typical of Federal houses of the period throughout the region.

Some of Caroline County's houses have been listed on the National Register, including Marblehead. Only two other five-bay long buildings in Caroline County have an "I" plan, The Enterprise (CAR-13), which has many of the same characteristics as Brick House and the Robinson House (CAR-110) which is frame. Marblehead and The Enterprise lack a corbeled cornice. As mentioned above, several other buildings have been expanded to five bays, but they began as three bay buildings. Expansion of earlier houses is a common trend in 19th century Caroline County, so to have a five bay single-build brick house is rare.

The only other brick I-house in Caroline County with a corbelled cornice is a three-bay side-hall plan building located about a mile east of Brick House Farm known as Weer House (CAR-114). A more similar example located in adjoining Queen Anne's County is the Franklin Prickett Farm (QA-59) which is nearly

identical to Brick House Farm, except that it retains an attached brick kitchen wing. The kitchen at Brick House Farm was replaced in 1970, but the original lines remain visible on the west gable.

Unlike some other Maryland counties, the agricultural land in Caroline County had not been depleted by growing tobacco during the 18th century. By the early 19th century, improved agricultural practices created additional wealth. Richard Jarrell's acquisition of several farms in the vicinity also contributed to his income and thus made it possible to build a substantial brick house. The corbelled brick cornice was a popular feature in cities like Baltimore, but was relatively uncommon in rural counties of the Eastern Shore.

The fact that the house sits on its original location in the midst of a 480 acre farm with no significant alteration to the landscape is cause enough to view this site as it was when the house was constructed in 1823. It is a relatively remote location, but the owner was involved in the community around him in several ways and close to Greensboro which was the head of navigation on the Choptank River where his crops could be shipped to markets in Baltimore. Another outlet used by northern Caroline County farmers was overland to Frederica, DE where Murderkill River connected to the Delaware Bay and ultimately Philadelphia markets. In the next generation the shipping points were transferred to Goldsboro as well as Greensboro because of the newly established railroad system that made it possible to reach both Baltimore and Philadelphia in a more timely fashion. As such, the house touches on the history of transportation and agriculture that is part of rural growth in the United States during the nineteenth century.

Resource History:

Richard Jarrell (1785-1850) was a farmer who emigrated from Kent County, Delaware to Caroline County around 1808. Both Richard and his wife Margaret Slaughter inherited some money from their respective parents prior to their move into Caroline County but where they lived after this period is not yet known. What is known is that Margaret's grandparents owned land near Goldsboro and the newlyweds may have lived there until they amassed enough capital to purchase "Benjamin's Lott", a 480 acre farm, from Benjamin Whiteley in 1823. Soon thereafter they built the two-story brick house that is the subject of this nomination. Thenceforth it was referred to by the family as the "Brick House Farm".

Richard Jarrell was a member of the Caroline County Militia and attained the rank of Captain during the War of 1812-14. He was later a trustee of local school no. 3 and St. John's Methodist Church in Greensboro. He donated a small portion of his land for a Methodist chapel in 1828 but it is not known if the chapel was ever built. Prior to his death in 1851, he bought and sold acreage in the general vicinity, retaining over 1100 acres of land in Caroline and Queen Anne's Counties. There were enough individual farms to leave one to each of his four living sons and one grandson plus cash for each. His estate was filed with the Queen Anne's County Court because he and his wife Margaret had moved to one of his farms near Beaver Dam (Ingleside) in 1841. Even though he died in Queen Anne's County, his body was returned to the Brick House Farm for burial in the family

cemetery. He made a provision in his will that the cemetery was to be set aside for the family with right of burial and access thereto. His widow Margaret followed him in death in 1866 after a period of living with their youngest son Edward on a farm he inherited from his father south of Hillsboro. She is buried next to her husband.

Richard's estate contained the names of 35 people who owed him money, a sign that he was similar to a banker before the days of established banks in Caroline County. At least two of his sons followed in his footsteps, but they were involved in the creation of or management of Banks in Greensboro and Denton. His estate appears to have been in the top 5% of estates of this period.

Brick House Farm was occupied by Richard Jarrell, Jr. after his parents moved to Queen Anne's County in 1841. Richard, Jr. married Frances Boon during that period and had a son, Francis. He died in 1850, less than a year before his father and left only his widow and minor son. Since Richard, Jr. did not own the farm, Richard, Sr. bequeathed Brick House Farm to Francis, his grandson and the eastern half of the farm to his son Robert. Soon after the death of his father Robert purchased Brick House Farm from his minor nephew, Francis through his mother, Frances Ann Boon Jarrell. Interestingly, Frances Ann died within two months of the transaction.

At the time of the transaction, Thomas Jarrell, Robert's older brother, was living at Brick House Farm. How long Thomas lived at Brick House is not recorded but he probably moved to the farm near Greensboro that was bequeathed to him by his father. It is understood that Robert and Mary Ann lived there soon after they acquired Brick House Farm in 1851, leaving the farm in Queen Anne's County to tenant farmers that Richard, Sr. had bequeathed to him. Robert and Mary Ann built a large frame dwelling on the eastern half of the farm around 1870 in the Second Empire style which was their residence thereafter. That house survived into the 1960s.

Robert, fourth son of Richard Jarrell was active in Methodism first in Queen Anne's County where he and his wife Margaret lived after their marriage and later in the Greensboro circuit when they were living at the Brick House Farm. In the late 1860s he and others from Greensboro organized a Methodist Chapel in Goldsboro, a new town established on the railroad about three miles northeast of the Brick House Farm. By the time of the 1860 Census Robert was in possession of 1600 acres of land as well as several lots in Greensboro and Goldsboro. Upon his death in 1880, he bequeathed a farm to each of his children and like his father before him Brick House Farm was divided into two parcels one for Charles and the other for Wesley. The two parcels were reunited in 1905 when Charles Jarrell acquired Brick House Farm from his brother Wesley. After the death of Charles Jarrell, Brick House Farm was purchased by J. Boon Jarrell from his mother and siblings in 1930. It remained in the ownership of J. Boon Jarrell until being sold out of the family in 1948.

The farm was acquired by Ernest Bowman in 1948 and it was he who was responsible for remodeling the house in 1970. After the death of Mr. Bowman the farm was sold in 1994 to Tobin R. McNatt who owned the adjoining land that was part of the original home farm of Robert Jarrell. The McNatts sold the house and six acres to Lester M. Garey immediately after acquiring the farm, and later sold 2.26 acres adjoining including the Jarrell cemetery. After the Gareys died, their daughter sold the 8.26-acre property to Jonathan and Sarah Porter, the present owners, in 2008.

Major Bibliographical References:

Bourne, Michael, Weeks, Christopher, Editor, *Inventory of Historic Sites in Caroline County*, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland, 1980.

Caroline County Land Records and Wills, Caroline County Courthouse, Denton, Maryland.

Clark, Charles B., *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc. New York, 1950.

Clark, Raymond B., Jr. & Clark, Sara Seth, *Caroline County, Maryland, Marriage Licenses 1774-1825 and also a Short History of Caroline County*, 1969.

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Portrait and Biographical Record of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Chapman Publishing Co., New York, 1898.

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Teachers & Children of Caroline County, *History of Caroline County, Maryland*, J. W. Stowell Printing, Federalsburg, Maryland, 1920.

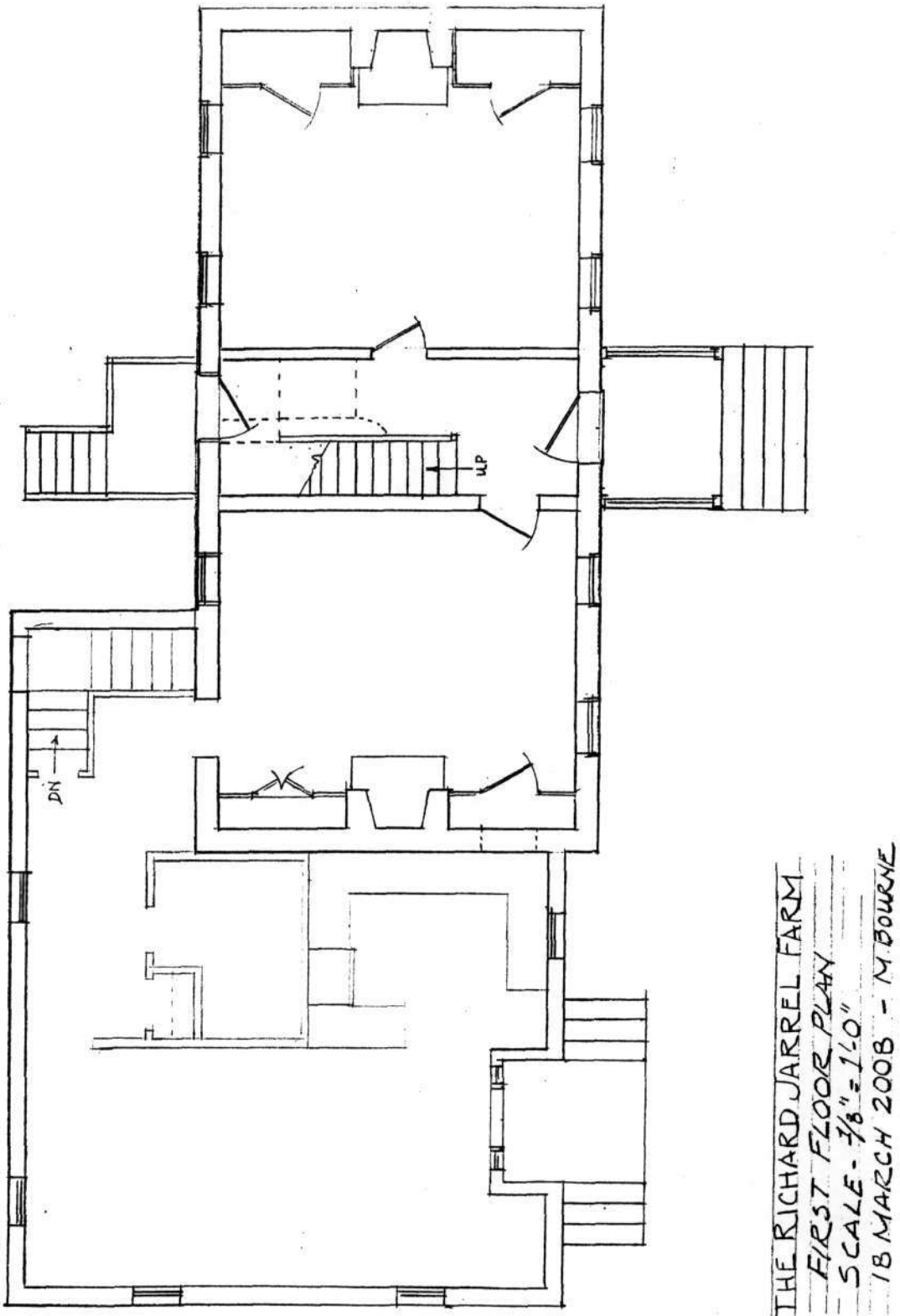
Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property, 8.26 acres, is described among the Land Records of Caroline County, Maryland in Liber 815, folio 723.

Boundary Justification:

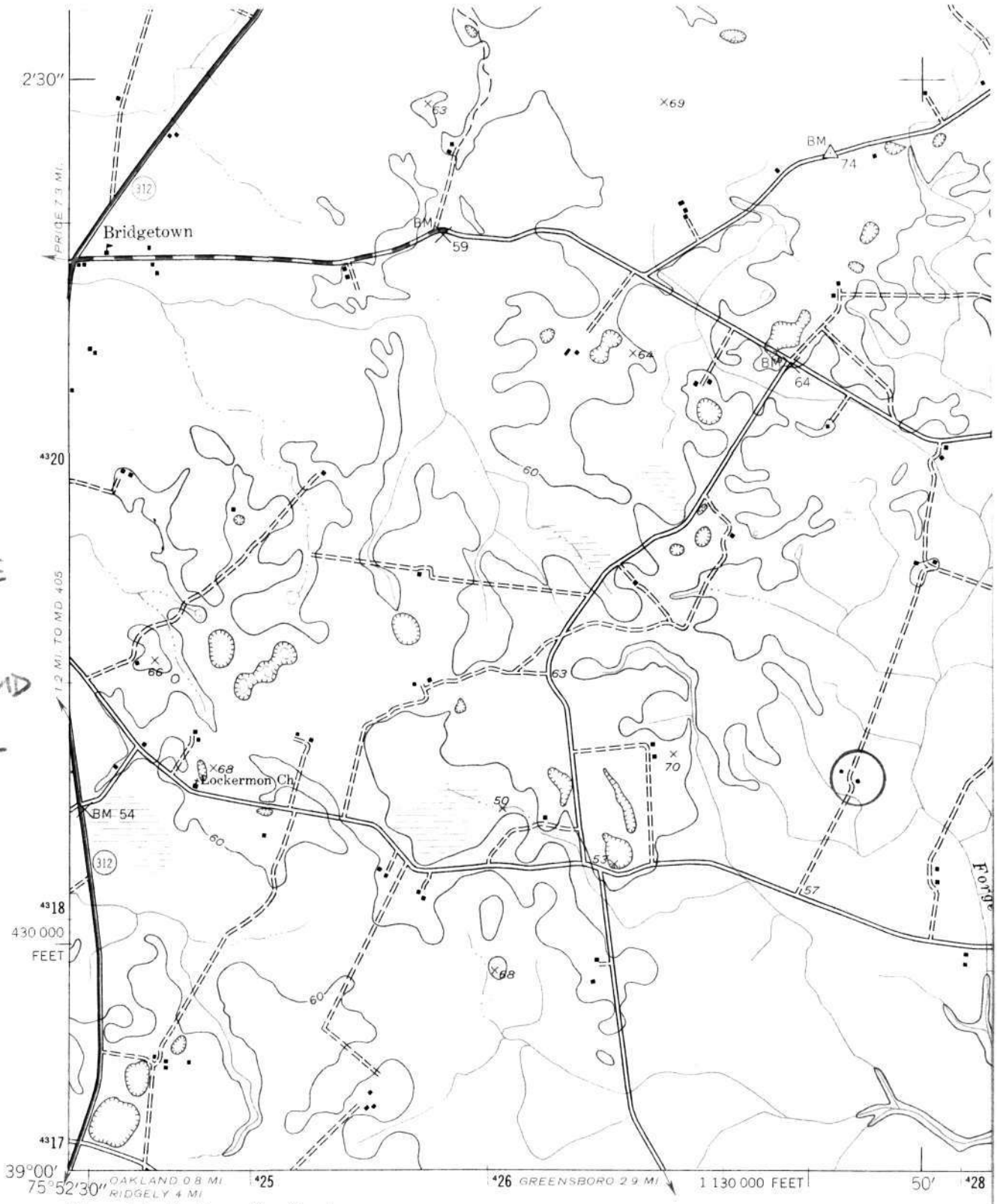
The nominated property comprises the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the resource. Encompassed within the boundaries are the historic residence and the two non-contributing farm buildings, as well as the Jarrell family cemetery.

CAR-15
Brick House Farm
Caroline County, Maryland



CAR-15
BRICK HOUSE FARM
CAROLINE COUNTY, MD

18-427583-4318553



(RIDGELY)
5861 IV NW

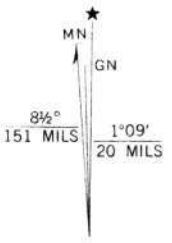
Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods and by planetable surveys 1944. Aerial photographs taken 1942

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Map photoinspected 1982
No major culture or drainage changes observed



UTM GRID AND 1944 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET