

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

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

For NCHRS use only
received AUG 14 1984
date entered SEP 13 1984

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

1. Name

historic Henry's Grove (preferred), Julia Henry Farm
and/or common Boyside Farm, Pony Farm

2. Location

street & number Steven Decatur Road (MD Route 611) n/a not for publication
city, town Berlin v.c. vicinity of congressional district First
state Maryland code 24 county Worcester code 047

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Jeannette Laws McCabe, c/o James L. McCabe
street & number 215 North Presidential Boulevard
city, town Bala Cynwyd n/a vicinity of state Pennsylvania 19004

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Worcester County Courthouse
street & number Washington Street
city, town Snow Hill state Maryland 21863

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1973 federal state county local
depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle
city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

WO-8

Condition
 excellent deteriorated **Check one**
 good ruins unaltered original site
 fair unexposed altered moved date n/a

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources		Number of previously listed
Contributing	Noncontributing	National Register properties
<u>1</u>	<u>5</u> buildings	included in this nomination: <u>0</u>
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures	Original and historic functions
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects	and uses: residential
<u>1</u>	<u>5</u> Total	

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

Built in 1792, "Henry's Grove" is a two and one-half story brick house with all walls laid in Flemish bond. Three bays in length and two rooms in depth, it has a gable roof with a chimney flush at each end. Within are four principal spaces in each story, one being the entrance and stairhall. "Henry's Grove" retains virtually all its original interior detailing. The staircase and first story mantelpiece are outstanding examples of late eighteenth century woodwork, including paneling and a lavish use of gauge carving. Original paint finishes remain exposed on most interior surfaces. The second story appears not to have been completed. Also standing on the property are a twentieth century frame tenant house and four frame outbuildings which do not contribute to the significance.

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/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input 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		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1792 **Builder/Architect** John Fassitt, builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Applicable Criteria: C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Level of Significance for Evaluation: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Henry's Grove is important as a substantially intact example of late eighteenth century domestic architecture of the lower Eastern Shore. Built for a planter, John Fassitt, whose initials and the date 1792 are inscribed on a plaque in the south gable, Henry's Grove has Georgian influenced interior woodwork with drilled and gouged carving and an unusually tall ogee finial on a square newel on the second floor. The house was tenanted through much of the nineteenth century and well into the present century. In spite of neglect and a missing roof for some years the interior wood, which shows signs of only two layers of paint, remains intact and as such is a valuable tool for studying the area's architecture.

For History, see attached "Henry's Grove: A History" by Anne Kennerly Morris Clay, 1984.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheet No. 11

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 76.1 acres

Quadrangle name Berlin, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	1 8	4 8 6 2 6 0	4 2 3 5 9 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 8	4 8 7 4 6 0	4 2 3 5 4 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 8	4 8 7 4 3 0	4 2 3 5 1 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	1 8	4 8 6 2 7 0	4 2 3 5 5 7 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 12

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

state	n/a	code	county	code
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state		code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Anne Kennerly Morris Clay
2. James Thomas Wollon

organization Wicomico Co. Committee of MHT date 20 January 1984

street & number 1. P. O. Box 31 telephone 1. 301-742-2820
2. 600 Craig's Corner Road 2. 301-734-7980

city or town 1. Quantico state 1. Maryland 21856
2. Havre de Grace 2. Maryland 21078

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

8-8-84

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	Entered in the National Register date <u>9-13-84</u>
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Henry's Grove stands on the axis of a straight lane leading from Maryland route 611, approximately 3,400 feet east of that road. Sinepuxent Bay is approximately 400 feet east of the house. The land is virtually flat, open farmland. A twentieth century tenant house and farm building complex which do not contribute to the significance stand north of the lane, approximately 900 feet from the house. The house has been unoccupied for several decades, it is much decayed internally and the former lawns are filled with numerous volunteer trees, shrubs, vines and thickets. Overgrown fencerows and hedges mark the north and south limits of the former lawn and house-setting, extending from Sinepuxent Bay on the east to a north-south farm lane approximately 200 feet west of the house.

Built in 1792, Henry's Grove is a two and one-half story house of brick, three bays across its principal west and east facades, two rooms in depth. Single chimney stacks of brick rise flush with the gables at each end of the steep roof which has no dormers. The bricks are of a moderately rugged texture and in a full range of deep colors, earlier in character than the late eighteenth century construction date. All facades are laid in Flemish bond with queen closers at all corners and at some jambs of some masonry openings; the joints were struck with a grapevine profile. The high foundation, also laid in Flemish bond with queen closers at the corners, is expressed by a two-step, unmoulded water-table and a three-course belt marks the second floor.

Principal doors are approximately centered in the west and east facades and 12/12 windows are in flanking bays; second story windows are 12/8. The north and south ends are expressed as three structural bays, each with similar windows except for the westerly bay of the north facade which has a doorway formerly leading to a kitchen which disappeared long ago.² A cellar entrance in the north wall, just east of the door, is the only access to the cellar; the water table steps up over its segmental arch. The center windows in both stories are slightly west of center because the easterly rooms are deeper than the westerly and windows flank the fireplaces of both easterly rooms. Two smaller windows in the attic story, now missing their sashes, flank each end chimney. The masonry above all first story openings is supported by a rubbed and gauged brick jack arch. Second story windows in the west and east facades have similar jack arches but the second and attic story windows of the north and south ends have segmental arches. A basement window is in each bay and no arch nor lintel is expressed above.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

In the south gable, between the attic windows, is a brick plaque having a moulded brick border in an ovolo profile. It is inscribed³

N
J F
1 7 9 2

This feature is of great significance for it provides a positive date of construction, very rare for domestic structures, and thus established it offers a reliable guide in the dating of other historic structures in its region.

Window sills are moulded and possibly original. Window frames and sashes appear to date from a partial restoration in 1969⁴, generally accurate in spirit but not in exacting detail. Frames are wide with an applied modern ogee backband. The doors, likewise, date from the same restoration effort, being casual copies of original interior doors having eight panels arranged as three vertical ones below and three vertical ones above the lock rail, and two small horizontal panels at the top. Portions of paneled door jambs remain within, each with three equally tall fully-raised panels, probably reflections of the original exterior doors.

Cellar windows have frames appearing to date from the same period, with a vertical mullion dividing them into two casements each with one large light.

Cornice work dates from the partial restoration of 1969 and it may be an accurate replica of the original cornice. A bed moulding springs from a beaded fascia against the brickwork and soffit is several inches above the bed as though intended for modillions.⁵ The flush beaded barge boards do not reproduce the original raking cornice, fragments of which remain in the cellar.⁶ Rising from a beaded fascia or barge board against the brick gable wall was a 3½" crown moulding planed in the lower edge of an 8" board set diagonally. At the chimney the extended crown was self-returned. An 11" wide board in the plane of the roof sheathing projected beyond the extended crown moulding with an ovolo planed in its lower exposed corner. Shingles remain attached to this fragment. The scrolled cornice stops are not accurate replicas of the originals which are well documented by photographs and fragments stored within the house.⁷

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The roof is covered with round-butted concrete asbestos shingles installed in that partial restoration of 1969. The original roof was covered with wood shingles.

The south chimney is unaltered with a corbeled cap and belt course; the north chimney was struck by lightning this year and its reconstruction above the roof is in progress.

The first story is divided into four spaces by interior walls of brick 12 inches thick (the wall between the two easterly spaces was removed and replaced by a double wall of wood studs). A north-south wall slightly west of center the full length of the house divides the westerly spaces from the easterly, the former being narrower than the latter. An east-west wall immediately south of the west entrance divides the westerly portion of the house into two rooms and another immediately north of the east entrance divides the easterly portion likewise. The northwesterly room is the entrance and stair hall.

The second story plan is similar except that all interior partitions are of stud construction, a central passage extends west-to-east and a small room is partitioned from the stair hall in the northwest corner of the house.

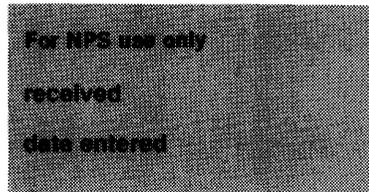
Interior detailing has received no change other than the wear and decay of time. While portions are missing through neglect, substantial portions of virtually all details remain unaltered, perfect precedents for an accurate restoration. Moreover all painted surfaces - walls and woodwork (all plaster ceilings have been removed) - appear to retain their original paint, most of which is exposed without later coats.

Detailing in the first story is original in two senses of the word - unaltered and an individualistic interpretation of eighteenth century practice. Basic house location, size, construction and detailing define the house of a very prosperous man. By contrast the second story seems never to have been completed.

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

First Story Interior Details and Finishes

Wooden trim was installed prior to plaster, a typical eighteenth century practice. Each space has baseboard, chair rail, cornice, door and window trim. The original random-width floor boards remain throughout, some in extremely worn and decayed condition. Fireplace hearths are of brick, flush with the floor. Walls are plastered directly on the brick except for the east wall which is furred out and plastered on handsplit wood lath fastened with cut nails, an original condition. Ceilings were plastered also but all ceiling finishes have been removed. Windows have paneled splayed jambs and soffits; window seats are at each with small panels immediately above. The chair rail drops down under each window seat and the window architrave is received by the chair rail at its normal elevation.

Door frames are set within the masonry opening provided for them, centered in the wall thickness, and a series of mouldings extends from the frame out to an architrave attached to the surface of the wall surrounding the opening. Doors have three vertical panels below and above the lock rails with two small horizontal panels at the top. They are hung on cast-iron rising-butt hinges; no original latch or lock sets remain.

Paneling of doors and windows is fully-raised with an ovolo integral to stiles and rails. Mouldings are composite, that is built up of several pieces, generally three or more. The repetitious use of the cavetto-with-astrigal-and-fillet is noteworthy.

The typical baseboard of this house consists of a wide board having a small ovolo planed into its exposed corner just beneath the plaster. The typical chair rail has a narrower but similar ground element, with the ovolo on its lower exposed edge, to which is applied a cavetto-with-astrigal-and-fillet, supporting a horizontal cap having a broad astrigal on its exposed edge. The typical cornice is a crown moulding with grounds at the ceilings and/or walls, also having the small ovolo planed into their exposed edges.

The composite window architraves have the house-typical cavetto at their inner edges, much like the chair rail cap. Door architraves consist of a series of house-typical cavetto profiles alternating with flat plains.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Entrance and Stair Hall

The staircase is the principal feature of this space. It rises along the north wall, barely clearing the north exterior door leading to the former kitchen, six risers to a square landing, thence along the east wall twelve risers to the second floor. The stairwell is overly large allowing a full view of the staircase as it passes above the ceiling. The square newel posts support a moulded hand rail and extend above it terminating in scrolled finials. Three square balusters rise from each tread. Applied jig-sawn scrolls ornament each step end above a raking architrave, drilled for ornamental effect. The closet beneath the stair is enclosed with paneling having a small applied half-round astragal within each flat panel. A four-panel door beneath the stair soffit gives access to the closet and the sloping soffit above the door is paneled like the walls below.

The entire balustrade below the landing and all woodwork associated with the north door are missing.⁸

All woodwork of the hall is painted a dark red.

Southeast Room

The southeast room is the largest room in the house. Its principal feature is its fireplace.

At the broad and deep segmentally-arched fireplace fluted engaged columns (not of a classical order) support an entablature with cornice-shelf. A backband with crossettes surrounds the opening. In the frieze end blocks have intricate gong-carving consisting of multiple, very small swags or horizontal crescents. A carved fluted console is centered in the frieze and the cornice-shelf breaks out over all three frieze elements with a doubled composition of mouldings and miniature fascias, all with drilled and gouged carving.

In the overmantel fluted pilasters flank one large plastered panel. Above the panel, spanning between the pilasters, is a jig-sawn guilloche band. A frieze above the pilasters is implied and a series of small cavetto brackets, implying modillions of an original design, supports the room cornice as it passes over the chimney

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

breast. A jig-sawn, gouge-carved and drilled heart ornament is applied, centered above the guilloche. The corners of the chimney breast are finished with a turned quarter-round inset band.

All woodwork is painted a dark red.

Northeast Room

The northeast room is the second-largest room in the house and its embellishments may be said to surpass those of the larger southeast room. Its principal feature is its fireplace but this room alone has a paneled wainscot and a cornice with dentils.

The large fireplace has a flat head supported by an iron lintel. It is surrounded by a backband having crossettes and supporting fluted end blocks (only the easterly one remains) which formerly supported a cornice shelf, now missing. The overmantel and sides of the chimney breast are paneled with fully-raised panels having an ovolo profile integral to rails and stiles. Fluted pilasters of no classical order flank the fireplace and overmantel with wainscot cap creating an implied pedestal beneath the pilasters. Pilaster capitals are implied by a cavetto-with-astrigal-and-fillet applied moulding supporting the room cornice.

The wainscot is paneled with horizontal, fully-raised panels having an ovolo integral to stiles and rails. The wainscot cap consists of the house-typical cavetto supporting a band of tall, narrow and shallow dentiles immediately beneath the cap with its broad astrigal edge.

The room cornice consists of a crown moulding with a band of small dentils immediately beneath it.

The east window is typical of those elsewhere in the house except that its backband breaks out in crossettes. The north windows, flanking the chimney breast, are not typical in detail. The northwest window has plain, splayed casings with a plain architrave and a small chamfered moulding between the two surfaces. The northeast window has paneled jambs with a plain soffit, plain architrave with an ogee backband.

All woodwork is painted a brownish-gold, possibly its second color for an off-white appears to be beneath it. Beneath whitewash on the plastered walls is a brilliant, deep blue.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Southwest Room

The southwest room is the smallest room in the first story, well-finished but asymmetrical in composition.

A cupboard fills the niche east of the chimney. The cupboard doors and chimney breast are fully-paneled and a backband with crossettes surrounds the segmentally arched fireplace.

The cupboard beneath the chair rail is unfinished internally while the upper cupboard is sheathed with planed boards, considerably smaller in horizontal dimensions than its counterpart below. Each door has two fully-raised panels and the doors are hung on small cast-iron butt hinges.

The baseboard of this room has an additional element consisting of an applied board, not quite so tall as the typical baseboard to which it is applied, with torus-and-scotia profile on top.

The woodwork is painted dark green.

Second story Interior Details and Finishes

Construction techniques were intended to be like those below in the first story but the second story seems never to have been completed. Baseboard and chair rail appear in some rooms but not in others; some windows received wood trim, others did not. While second story details in most historic structures are simpler than those of the first story the contrast here is better explained as the result of incompleteness.

All partitions are of stud construction and all plaster and lathing is removed from them and from the ceiling. Some plaster remains on the exterior walls, the many wooden nailing blocks in the exterior walls suggest the original intention to furr out the walls as was accomplished on the east exterior wall below.

All doors are missing, probably stored elsewhere on the property. Door jambs have the house-typical cavetto profile, repeated in an immediate backband and the door trim is completed with an astrigal border.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Central Hall

A small room is partitioned from the stair hall in the second story, an original condition. A small stair at the east end of the central hall provides access to the attic, enclosed with fully-raised paneling. The stair balustrade, newel posts with scrolled finials, baseboard and chair railing, similar to those elements below, complete the hall detailing.

A brick pilaster projecting from the north wall at the partition shared by the northeast room provides support for the north chimney as it corbels to the west to emerge centered on the gable.

Northwest Room

The northwest room was never plastered; the exterior brick walls are whitewashed and the windows are not finished with wooden casings nor trim. The door was hung on wrought-iron H or HL hinges.

Southwest Room

The southwest room was the best chamber of the second story, having baseboard, chair rail and wooden cornice, all similar to those elements below. The fireplace had a mantel, now missing. The door was hung on cast-iron butt hinges. The west window has paneled jambs and soffit, all projecting boldly beyond the plaster with an astrigal profile on the exposed edge but without an architrave. The south window has plain jambs and head with a similar projection beyond the plaster but without a shaped profile. The contrast in these two windows suggests a premature termination of original construction.

The woodwork was painted a dark red and subsequently covered with whitewash.

Southeast Room

The southeast room had a chair rail all around but long ago it was removed from the exterior walls, its void filled with plaster. Most plaster is removed from the chimney breast and there was never a fireplace in this large chamber. The door was hung on cast-iron butt hinges. The south window has paneled jambs and soffit with an applied astrigal on the exposed edge but the south-east and east windows are void of wooden trim. Such contrasts indicate premature termination of original construction.

The woodwork appears never to have been painted.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Attic

The Entire roof structure, including the joists of the second story ceiling or attic floor, was replaced in the partial restoration effort of 1969. The structure is a prefabricated truss with 2x chords and web members joined with stamped steel plates. Second story partitions have not been attached to this new framing.

The attic story appears to have been unfinished originally for there is no plaster on the brick gable walls. The south chimneys corbel together to emerge as a single stack centered on the south gable and the northeast chimney corbels likewise, a brick pilaster described with the central hall providing the necessary westerly support.

Cellar

The only access to the cellar is by an exterior doorway in the north wall. There was never an interior stairway. Possibly the exterior door opened to the outside originally, or into a hyphen between the dwelling and the kitchen house or directly into the kitchen wing, depending on now-unknown kitchen conditions. The cellar is shallow with an earthen floor. Brick walls laid in English bond create four spaces, like those of the first story above. Wide doorways open each space to the next and they never had wooden jambs nor doors. Queen closers appear at all jambs. The mortar joints are flush without grapevine profile. An arch in each chimney supports the hearth above. The hewn first floor joists are notched for batten strips laid in beneath each joint in the first story floorboards.

Continuous wooden sills are in each wall to receive the floor joists; decay in these, cracks and misalignments in the walls themselves and decay in the exterior ends of floor joists, particularly over cellar windows, explain many of the structural problems seen in the first story.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Footnotes

1. Architectural investigation conducted by the author 10 and 11 December 1983.
2. The kitchen does not appear in the photograph published in Henry Chandlee Forman, Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland, 1934. In his plan published in the same work, Dr. Forman indicates a kitchen wing of 12 by 30 feet, attached to the north end, just recessed from the west facade.
3. Several other characters or ornaments appear in this plaque, omitted in this interpretation for clarity.
4. Documented by photographs taken by Orlando V. Wootten.
5. No modillions appear in the photograph published in 1934 (see footnote 2) and the cornice then appears to be like its present design. See also photographs 5, 6, and 7 in this nomination.
6. The raking cornice appears in the photograph published in 1934 (see footnote 2). See also photographs 5, 6, and 7 in this nomination.
7. As indicated in photographs 6 and 7 in this nomination.
8. For a photograph of the staircase when intact see Forman, op. cit.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The 1877 Atlases and Other Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
Salisbury: Wicomico Bicentennial Commission 1976 Bicentennial
Edition, 1976.

Family papers in possession of Elizabeth Carey Shockley, Snow Hill,
Maryland; Ellen Whaley Patton and Margaret Rogers Carey,
Berlin, Maryland.

Hall of Records: index cards, early records, miscellaneous materials.
St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

Historic Sites Inventory Volume Two Lower Eastern Shore. Annapolis:
Maryland Historical Trust, no date.

Land, Marriage and Probate Records of Worcester County, Maryland.
Worcester County Courthouse, Snow Hill, Maryland.

Land Records of Somerset County, Maryland. Somerset County
Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Papenfuse, Edward C. & Joseph M. Coale, III. Atlas of Historical
Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908. Baltimore & London: The Johns
Hopkins University Press, 1982.

Wicomico County Free Library, Inc." reference materials in the
Maryland Room. Salisbury, Maryland.

Worcester County Library: reference materials in the Worcester
Room. Snow Hill, Maryland.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point on the east side of Maryland Route 611 425 feet + north of the center of the entrance lane to "Henry's Grove," proceed east 3900 feet + to the west bank of the Sinepuxent Bay, then proceed south along the bay bank 850 feet +, then proceed west 3900 feet + to a point on the east side of Maryland Route 611 425 feet + south of the center of the entrance lane, then proceed north-northwest 850 feet + to the point of origin. Containing 76.1 acres + and delineated on the enclosed map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries are drawn to provide an open, rural setting which historically is accurate for the house, to maintain the historic sight lines from both the bay and the roadway which dates from the eighteenth century, and to eliminate the vast open space that surrounds the house and historically is part of the property history but is not necessary to include to provide a setting for a building nominated for an architectural reason.

Henry's Grove HO-8
Worcester County, Maryland

Mobjact Bay

PLEASANT
1724 650

(Part of)
GENESAN

GENESAN
1673 200

ADDITION
1725 50

RACKLIFF'S GOOD LUCK
1763 200

1673 GENESAN
200

Sinepuxent

of New Haven

75' 18"

12'

11'

10'

"Henry's Grove," Berlin

8. Significance:

History and Support

Henry's Grove
Worcester County, Maryland

"Henry's Grove" : a history

Anne Kennerly Morris Clay
Quantico, Maryland
January 26, 1984
WRCS-8 MHT

Henry's Grove
Worcester County, Maryland

The writer gratefully acknowledges her conversations with Dorothy Swindler, Iggie Henry Hall, Edward H. Hammond, Jr., Dr. Mary Humphreys, Ellen Whaley Patton, Margaret Rogers Carey, Elizabeth Carey Shockley, John E. Jacob, Jr., and, especially, Lula Burbage Davis, each of whom provided information toward drawing a complete picture of "Henry's Grove."

Henry's Grove
Worcester County, Maryland

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Henry's Grove
Worcester County, Maryland

"Henry's Grove," a two-story brick dwelling constructed in 1792 in the Georgian style with some Federal work on the interior, stands to the east of Maryland Route # 611, known as Stephen Decatur Memorial Road, and to the west of and along the seaboard side of Sinepuxent Bay in Worcester County, Maryland. The surrounding farm land, known as the "Bayside Farm" or "Pony Farm" and as the "Julia Henry Farm," has remained in the hands of branches of the same family since the early 1700's. While the structure is presently in a deteriorating condition, nonetheless, plans are being made by the owner to execute a restoration to ensure that the house is structurally sound and to maintain its original integrity. Proposals from an architect are currently being evaluated.

The present owner is Jeannette E. Laws McCabe, a resident of Pennsylvania and the widow of Thomas Bayard McCabe, former president of the Scott Paper Company and listed in "WHOSWHO in America." Thomas McCabe raised Welsh ponies at the farm until the early 1970's and built the "McCabe House" on Assateague Island in the 1930's. Jeannette McCabe bought the property in 1949 from the executors appointed to settle the estate of her brother-in-law, William Whaley McCabe, ¹ former mayor of Ocean City, who died 4/13/1949. ² The property had come into the McCabe family by a 1925 deed to Harriett Tilghman McCabe, ³ who died 9/8/1938 intestate, leaving her husband and two sons as heirs. ⁴ [See Schedule A] William and Thomas McCabe were descendants of the Fassitt family, early settlers in Sinepuxent Neck, who patented the land and later built the house. [See schedule B]

Members of the Henry family, grantors of the 1925 deed to

Henry's Grove
Worcester County, Maryland

Harriett T. McCabe, purchased the farm in 1907 from Harriett Gale Henry,⁵ known as "Miss Julie" Henry, the heir of her cousin, Mary Erexine Henry, who died in Philadelphia in 1893.⁶ None of the above-mentioned owners lived in the house during the twentieth century, although it was occupied by tenants as late as the 1920's. Fortunately, a full-time caretaker presently lives in a tenant house nearby, assurance against the evils of vandalism which plague many vacant homes. The land itself is still being farmed as it has been for over two hundred years.

Around the 1920's, the Harrison family held an unrecorded lease and option on the farm for their nursery business⁷ of growing fruit trees,⁸ though they probably didn't live in the house. Previously, Elijah Chatham lived on the "Julia Henry Farm" as late as 1907.⁹

The house was happily occupied from 1896 to circa 1905 by the Charlie Burbage family which rented it from Dr. Zed Henry. Lula Burbage Davis, of Berlin, has many memories of life there by the bay.¹⁰ The spacious cellar underlying the whole house was a hub of activity for storing away vegetables for the winter and for making butter in the southeast room which received plenty of sunlight through the basement windows. Friends and neighbors often drove over to the farm in their buggies on the weekends to have picnics spread on the grass under the tall cherry trees in the backyard. Many churches of several denominations held outings there on the farm in a grove of trees, many of them hickory nut trees, to the north of the house and bayside, whence the name "Henry's Grove." A schoolteacher boarded at the house for a couple of years. Lula's father would hitch mules to a farm wagon and drive the children to school $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south. The school is shown south of the E. Dirickson house on an 1877 atlas.¹¹

[See Schedule C] A kitchen with a large fireplace was connected to the north end of the house by an enclosed colonnade * which was blown down by a particularly violent storm circa 1900. [See Schedule D] In fact, storms there close by the bay were so severe that the windows had to be nailed to keep them from falling out. During the Burbages' tenancy, the walls were whitewashed and unpainted; and the house was in a fairly poor state of repair.

The house was rented to Lem Hall before the Burbages in 1896. It is not known, however, who the occupants were before him. The previous owner, Mary Erexine Henry, lived in Philadelphia for many years before her death in 1893 and perhaps visited the house during the summer. Her sister, Charlotte Ann Henry Wells, the wife of Charles H. Wells, also lived in Philadelphia but is shown in 1877 as being in possession of the house. [See Schedule C] The girls handled affairs of their mother, Julia A. Fassitt Henry, sometimes called Juliana Henry, after her death 2/23/1864, at age 72.¹² They sold her dwelling house,¹³ along with other property,¹⁴ in Berlin and freed her slaves, as well as their own, in 1864,¹⁵ so that the free negroes might enlist in the army's Regiment of Colored Troops.

The father of Erexine and Charlotte was Charles R. Henry, a storekeeper in Berlin, who died 7/19/1835, at age 40.¹⁶ His will mentioned other children as well¹⁷: Elean Frances Henry, who died 5/28/1845, at age 17,¹⁸ and Edwin Winder Henry, of whom

*Architect James Wollon says that the connecting section between house and kitchen was often called a colonnade even though it had walls and no columns.

Lula Burbage Davis recalls 2-3 steps down from the main house into the colonnade.

there is no further record whatever in land or probate records of Worcester County. It is implied in Charles Henry's will that Erexine would be well-provided for since the other children were left property by their grandmother, Mrs. Fassitt. In fact, the will of Nellie Fassitt, circa 1831, did make bequests to all but Erexine.¹⁹ Perhaps Erexine had not been born by the time of her grandmother's death. There are no deeds or bequests to Erexine from Juliana or Charlotte for "Henry's Grove" in Worcester County so it must be assumed that the property passed to Erexine completely upon the death of her father, Charles R. Henry.

The inventory of Charles R. Henry's estate listed page after page of goods in his storehouse--cloth, shoes, clothing, sewing needles, utensils, plates, foodstuffs: signs of a very prosperous merchant.²⁰ The inventory also listed furniture in his dwelling house which was probably in Berlin since a daily commute from the farm up to Berlin would have been rather arduous and since he owned several small tracts in and around the town,²¹ on one of which he and his growing family could have lived. In his will, Charles also mentioned a vessel which he was building in partnership with Zadok Henry.²²

Charles R. Henry married Juliana Fassitt 7/18/1820²³ and was living shortly thereafter on a farm in Sinepuxent Neck, called part of "Goshen" and "Mayfields,"²⁴ the original patent names which do not appear in later deeds of "Henry's Grove." How long they remained living on the farm before their move to Berlin is not known. Nor is it known who subsequently occupied the home, whether family or tenants, until the 1890's when Lem Hall and then the Burbages lived there. Since there are very few nineteenth-century additions to the interior, with the exception of a mid nineteenth-century mantel in the northeast room upstairs, and since

the extant paint* appears to be the first coat,²⁵ it would seem that, once Charles and his family moved out, very little attention was paid to upkeep over the following years, reflecting that tenants were the occupants, not owners.

Since Charles R. Henry died at such a young age, with four young children, he did not really have the opportunity to become involved in his community and to make a name for himself. He was, however, a commissioner of the Buckingham Presbyterian congregation in Berlin,²⁶ where he and his wife, Juliana, received communion from the beloved Reverend Thomas Kennedy in 1823;²⁷ this affiliation was reflected in the bequest of his daughter, Erexine, to the church at her death in 1893.²⁸ Several Henrys, including Charles, Juliana, and their daughter, Ellen Frances, are buried in the cemetery at the church.²⁹

The plantation of part of "Goshen" and "Mayfields," which Charles R. Henry bought, had been willed to Nancy Fassitt, the sister of Juliana Fassitt Henry, by their father, John Fassitt, who died circa 1798.³⁰ Nancy Fassitt married Henry R. Pratt 7/12/1806³¹ but died 5/-/1814, leaving four infant children. A few years later, her husband petitioned the Worcester County Court of Equity for sale of the property. The court appointed, as trustee, Edmund Pendleton, who made the sale to Charles Henry in 1823 but who died without making the report of sale. It is of interest to note that Edmund Pendleton married Erexine Henry 1/16/1819;³² perhaps she was Charles Henry's sister for whom

* An expert paint analysis would indicate if the deep reds and greens on the woodwork, indicative of the eighteenth century, are indeed original.

Charles' daughter, Mary Erexine, was named. The court next appointed Thomas N. Williams to complete the trust; but, after receiving partial payment from Charles R. Henry, he died without completing it. At last, Theodore Williams was appointed trustee; he conveyed the final deed to Charles R. Henry upon receipt of the balance of the purchase money. ³³

At his death, John Fassitt * left his widow, Nellie Purnell Fassitt, and three young daughters, Nancy, Juliana, and Fanny, as his heirs. His brother, Thomas Simpson Fassitt, was to manage the profits from all lands and negroes until Nancy arrived at age 21. At that time, the plantation whereon John lived in Sinepuxent Neck was to go to Nancy. ³⁴ It is interesting to note that Fanny Fassitt, who married Isaac Bridle 7/28/1823, ³⁵ was bequeathed, in her father's will, land on Phinixes Island or Beach, which was under an entail by the will of John's great-grandfather. ³⁶

"Phinixes" or "Fenixes" is a common spelling in the eighteenth century for what is known today as Fenwick Island.

An inventory of the furniture in John Fassitt's house would be invaluable in matching furniture with rooms for a complete restoration: an accurate picture from the past. The inventory book available in the Hall of Records, Annapolis, for that period has no index, however, so much additional time would be necessary to locate such an inventory, if indeed there is one. ³⁷ In John Fassitt's will, there is furniture bequeathed, which might be of some help.

It is not known what John Fassitt did for a living other than

* Fassitt is spelled variously as Fassett, Faucett, Fowsett, Fawsett, Fossett, and other combinations.

farm the plantation. A license was granted to a John Fassitt of Worcester County to retail liquor in 1797, but it is not known if this was the same John Fassitt. ³⁸

John Fassitt slipped through the cracks so far as serving in his country's wars is concerned. He was too young to have served in the Revolutionary War and died before the War of 1812. There is no mention of him in the Military Commissions 1794-1820 at the Hall of Records. The same is true of his son-in-law, Charles R. Henry, who was too young to have served in the War of 1812 and died before the Civil War.

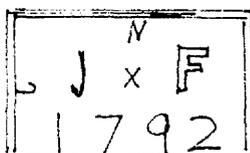
Various tales abound in Sinepuxent Neck about shelling by the British in the War of 1812. Each house old enough and close enough to the bay seems to have its own special legend: "Henry's Grove" is no exception. A cannonball found in the yard is in the possession of James L. McCabe, a son of the owner. So far as the house itself is concerned, it would be very difficult to detect evidence of shelling: the original roof was replaced in 1969 and the exterior brick has been partially repointed. An indepth analysis would be necessary to discover evidence of a patched-up hole in the easterly wall. So far as the records go, there is little evidence of any sort of naval campaign in the Sinepuxent area. An American ship, attempting to escape British ships blockading the Chesapeake Bay, could have sailed through an inlet, open circa 1813 but closed today, ³⁹ across Assateague island into the Sinepuxent Bay, with a British ship in hot pursuit. Local residents along the shore could have fired at the British ship which would have returned their fire, accounting for any shelling. ⁴⁰ It is indeed known that the British had a policy to harass the American coast in order to bring the Republican government into disrepute; ⁴¹ and it is known that British gunboats had quite a range, making it entirely possible that a

ship in the bay could shoot at a house several hundred feet away and hit it. ⁴²

It may be unlikely that "Henry's Grove" was shelled. The only residents were probably John Fassitt's widow and three young, unmarried daughters. John's brother, Thomas Simpson Fassitt, was a surgeon off with the 9th Regiment, mustered from Worcester County. ⁴³

It is more probable that the British shelled the "Fassitt House," presently two farms up from "Henry's Grove" and then owned by heirs of John Fassitt's first cousin, William Fassitt, who died in 1799. ⁴⁴ These heirs included three grown brothers who could have piqued the British into firing, more than John Fassitt's three young daughters could have. Also, Lula Burbage Davis recalls playing, eighty-some years ago, in the yard of the "Fassitt House" with a heavy, black, iron cannonball, 6-8 inches in diameter and taken from a hole in the kitchen on the bayside. ⁴⁵ Of course, it was reportedly shot by the British! If the cannonball could be matched to a hole in the wall of either the "Fassitt House" or "Henry's Grove" and analyzed as being the correct type of 1813 shot, that proof would be more conclusive.

In the 1790 Federal Census of Worcester County, Hall of Records, John Fassitt was listed as having a household with one free white male over 16 and three white females (probably his wife, Nellie, his daughter, Nancy, perhaps his sister, Sophia, or maybe an infant who died later--Juliana was not born until 1792 and Fanny probably followed her.) That put John in ownership of the house in 1792, the date on the plaque in the south wall. Close inspection of the plaque reveals the following design:



Clearly, the builder was John Fassitt, whose wife was Nellie. Perhaps his death in 1798 at a fairly young age explains the unfinished character of the interior of the house, especially the second floor.⁴⁶ His widow, with three young children, would not have been able to finish up the detailing begun seven years before.

The next record back is a deed in 1789 establishing the dividing line between the plantations of John Fassitt and George and Sarah Stevenson where they lived in Sinepuxent Neck.⁴⁷ As Nellie is not on this deed, John had probably not married her yet. In 1783, John Fassitt, Jr., was assessed for 374 acres of "Goshen" and "Mayfields;" two whites were in residence, probably John and his brother, Thomas, or perhaps his sister, Sophia.⁴⁸ Another John Fassitt, this one a Sr., was assessed for 232 acres of "Goshen" and "Mayfields;" there were nine whites in residence. The latter John is the uncle of John Fassitt, Jr., the builder, and was survived at his death in 1787 by his wife and nine children.⁴⁹ This 232 acres included a farm to the north of "Henry's Grove," upon which sits the "Fassitt House."⁵⁰

The father of John Fassitt, Jr., was William Fassitt, who died circa 1770 and who left no land to his son, John;⁵¹ he did own a tract called "Assateague," [location unknown without further research] which he left to his other son, Thomas Simpson Fassitt.⁵² William Fassitt predeceased his father, John, [See Schedule E] who died circa 1773 and who left half of "Fishing Harbor" on Finixes Island to his beloved grandson, John. No other land was left to the grandson, John Fassitt.⁵³ William Fassitt obtained title to 606 acres of "Goshen" and "Mayfields" from his father, John Fassitt, by deeds which described the land as entailed to the elder John by the will of his father, William,

who died circa 1735. The last-mentioned William Fassitt left many tracts, all parts of "Goshen" and "Mayfields," [See Schedule F] to several of his eleven children, entailing each piece so that it would remain in the family.⁵⁵ All of the tracts were occupied, either by family members or by tenants, pointing to a number of settlers in Sinepuxent Neck in the early 1700's.

The "Fassitt House," two farms north of "Henry's Grove" today, is situated on the northerly part of the 606 acres devised by the elder William Fassitt.⁵⁶ The glazed diapering and diamond patterns of its brickwork are similar to that of "Genesar," farther south on the Sinepuxent Road. The burying ground, since plowed, in a peach orchard nearby probably contained the graves of eighteenth-century Fassitts.

To the south of "Henry's Grove" is "William's Grove," also part of "Goshen" and "Mayfields." It descended to Hattie L. Dirickson, wife of Dr. Edwin J. Dirickson,⁵⁷ from her mother, Anne E. Williams,⁵⁸ and was south of the 606-acre devise from the elder William Fassett. Its north-most boundary line was the dividing line between John Fassitt and George and Sarah Stevenson.⁵⁹ An atlas shows a house possessed by Dr. E. Dirickson at the approximate location of this farm. [See Schedule C]

In his will, the elder William Fassitt designated a land's corner tree stone as a central point which several of his devised tracts adjoin. Through the years, the spelling was varied--lands, glands, glynns, lamms⁶⁰--but the point referred to was always the same. An archaeological survey might well uncover this original landmark, mentioned as recently as 1925 in the deed to Harriett T. McCabe.⁶¹

The elder William Fassitt was the first settler to obtain

the tracts of "Goshen" * and "Mayfields," comprising 2500 acres. ⁶²

[See Schedule F] A wealthy merchant and planter, he owned extensive tracts in addition to the tracts from which "Henry's Grove" was carved. His dwelling house may have been somewhat farther north, near the tract "Carmell" in the neighborhood of St. Martins River and Herring Creek. ⁶³ His will made reference to the tract "Burley," at the town of Berlin today, as well as to property in Queponco [present Worcester County], Indian River [present Sussex County, Delaware], Manokin [present Somerset County], and Baltimore Town. At his death, he bequeathed much silver to his heirs. ⁶⁴

An interesting legend is handed down about Captain William Fassitt's capture by pirates. He convinced his captors that he could not swim and was terrified of sharks, ensuring that they would throw him overboard. He managed to swim to Finixes Island, which he owned, and made his way home. ⁶⁵ A descendant of William Fassitt, Mary Campbell Fassitt Hall, declared, however, in an article printed in the Baltimore Sun in 1899, when she was 88 years old, that it was Captain James Fassitt, her grandfather and William's grandson, who was captured by pirates: a tale often related to her. ⁶⁶

The early records often mentioned William Fassitt of Somerset County, from which Worcester County was formed in 1742. He was an overseer of roads for "Seny Puxone" and was a justice in the early courts of Somerset; he also acted as witness for the wills of many of his neighbors. ⁶⁷ In addition, he signed the Address of Loyalty in support of the Protestant regime of King William and Queen Mary in 1689. ⁶⁸

* "Goshen is spelled variously as "Goshan," "Gosham," "Gocion," and "Gotion."

Undoubtedly, the most outstanding contribution of William Fassitt to the early settlement in Sinepuxent Neck was his involvement in the development of the Buckingham Presbyterian Congregation which had its first site near the road going up along the seaside, near the headwaters of Newport Creek, also known as Beaver Dam Creek, and near the village of Ironshire, or Poplar Town, about 4 miles west of his home. He was the first elder in the church ⁶⁹ and served as Commissioner of the Presbytery in Philadelphia in 1709, after the death of Francis Makemie, founder of the Presbyterian Church in the provinces. ⁷⁰ Perhaps Francis Makemie stayed at his home on his travels up and down the coast, laying foundations for the various Presbyterian congregations. The meeting of Buckingham was bequeathed, by the will of William Fassitt, " 5 pounds currant money to be paid at my death." ⁷¹ The Buckingham Presbyterian Church is presently an active congregation in nearby Berlin.

William Fassitt came to Maryland from France, where he was born 1663, according to some family records. ⁷² Other sources indicate, however, that he may have been born in the provinces, son of John Fawsett, the first king's attorney for Accomac County, Virginia. ⁷³ He may have taken up residence in Sussex County, Delaware, ⁷⁴ before settling in Somerset County. He was married twice, first to Elizabeth Whittington, by whom he had three daughters, and second to Mary Rouse Harrison, widow of Erasmus Harrison, by whom he had eight more children. These were the children who inherited various parts of "Goshen" and "Mayfields."

It is interesting to note the several references to "the road going up along the seaside." This road, certainly very close to present-day Sinepuxent Road or Stephen Decatur Memorial Road,

was one of the earliest roads in then-Somerset County and served the many families settling along the Sinepuxent Bay.⁷⁵

Local legend has it that a section of this road was made a one-mile straightaway in the late 1700's, extending from near present-day Maryland Route # 376, or Trappe Road, south to a tree at the entrance of "Henry's Grove." In the nineteenth century, families in the area, among them Ratcliffs, Robinses, Diricksons, Henrys, and Careys, raced horses down the first racetrack in the United States.⁷⁶ As a matter of fact, this road is shown very straight in exactly this area on an 1877 atlas. [See schedule C] Lula Burbage Davis recalls this road as being very narrow in the early twentieth century, however, barely wide enough for two horses to pass.

It should be noted that, formerly, Sinepuxent Bay was called New Haven Bay while Trappe Creek to the west was known as Assateague River. Newport Creek to the southwest was designated Mobjact Bay⁷⁷ as well as Beaver Dam Creek.

In conclusion, it is apparent that "Henry's Grove," and the farm of which it is a part, has been closely related to the development of the easterly portion of Worcester County and has remained a working farm for over two hundred years. Its relatively untouched character, reflecting no structural changes and few interior alterations, enables an accurate and complete restoration to its eighteenth-century beauty. Plantations nearby saw the construction of such homes as the incomparable "Genesar," "Sandy Point" or the "Dirickson House," "William's Grove," and the "Fassitt House," all within the eighteenth century and listed in the Maryland Historic Sites Inventory.⁷⁸ The architectural value of "Henry's Grove," coupled with its history, well merits its inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Henry's Grove
Worcester County, Maryland

Schedule A

CHAIN OF TITLE

Jeannette E. Laws McCabe, wife of Thomas B. McCabe

1984-10/10/1949

CWN 33/138 Deed 468 acres

Thomas Bayard McCabe
Frederick W. C. Webb > executors

10/18/1949-4/13/1949 (death of William W. McCabe)

FEH 23/281 Will, estate # 3308

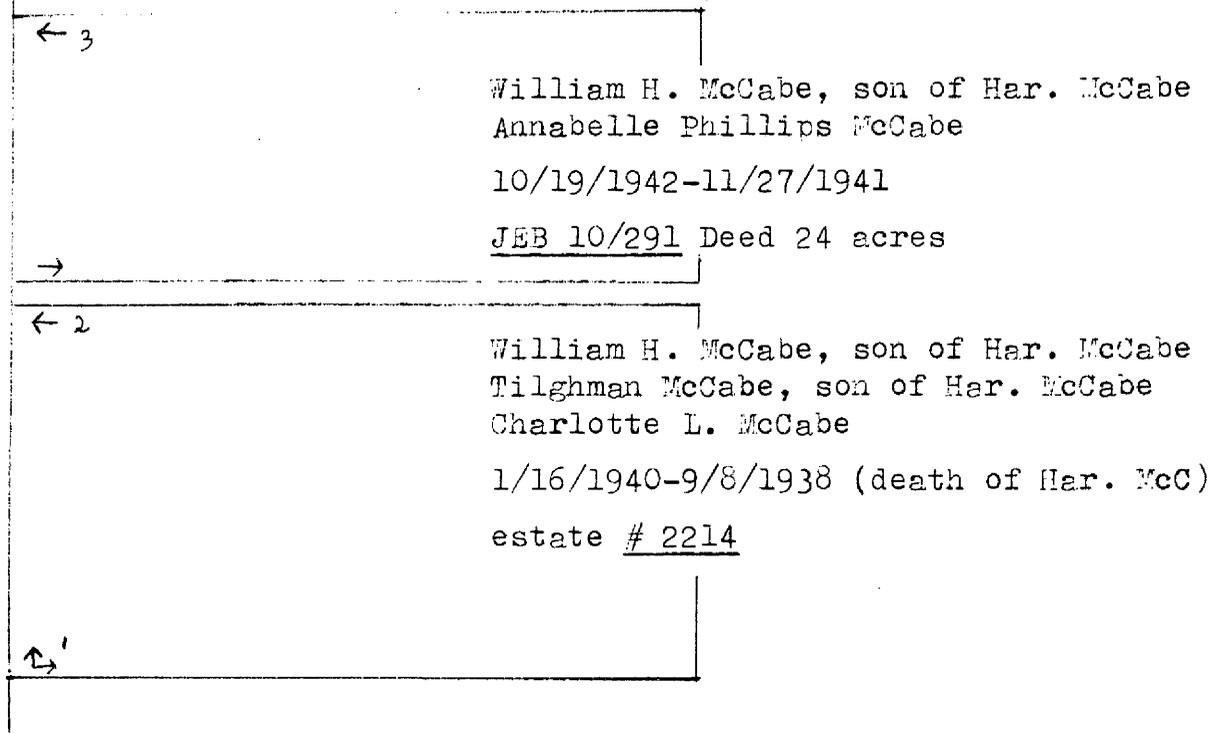
William Whaley McCabe, husband of Harriett T. McCabe

4/13/1949 (death of Wm. W. McCabe)-9/8/1938 & 1/15/1940 & 10/14/1942

estate # 2214 (death of Harriett T. McCabe) &

JEB 3/378 item 2 (interest of Wm. H. McCabe, et al.)
2 Deed 418.9 acres &

3 JEB 12/588 (interest of Wm. H. McCabe)
Deed 24-acre off-conveyance



Harriett Tilghman McCabe

9/8/1938 (death of Harriett McCabe)-6/3/1925

ODC 51/225 item 1 Deed 418.9 acres

John D. Henry

Minnie Vosburgh Henry

Zadok Purnell Henry

Indiana Henry

Addie Byrd Henry Carey

Ethan Allan Carey

Orlando Harrison

Ada H. Harrison

G. Hale Harrison

Henry L. Harrison

held unrecorded lease & option

6/4/1925-9/21/1907

FHP 28/229 Deed 450 acres

Harriett Gale Henry, cousin of Erexine Henry & daughter of Isaac Henry
Harriett B. Henry, wife of Isaac Henry, for life

9/23/1907-1893 (death of Erexine Henry)

GTB 3/452 Will & Codicil

Mary Erexine Henry, daughter of Charles R. Henry

1893 (death of Erexine Henry)-7/19/1835 (death of Charles Henry)

LPS 48 Will

Charles R. Henry, husband of Juliana Fassitt Henry

7/19/1835 (death of Charles Henry)-10/15/1822 & 2/18/1829

AO 237 & AU 354 Deeds "Goshen" & "Mayfields"

Henry R. Pratt, husband of
Nancy Fassitt Pratt

12/27/1822-5/-/1814 (death of NFP)

no estate or will

Theodore Williams, apt. tr. 1828
Thos. N. Williams, apt. tr. 1824
Edmund Pendleton, apt. tr. 1822

3/10/1829-1822

Worcester County Court of Equity

Nancy Fassitt Pratt, daughter of John Fassitt
5/-/1814 (death of Nancy Pratt)-c 1798 (death of John Fassitt)
JW 18/396 Will

John Fassitt, builder 1792, son of William & grandson of John
c 1798 (death of John Fassitt)-c 1735 (death of William Fassitt) &
c 1770 (death of William Fassitt) &
c 1772 (death of John Fassitt) &
3/23/1789 dividing line

21/385 Will of & JW 4/105 Will of & JW4/165 Will of & M510
William, William, John, dividing
greatgrand- father grandfather line
father, entailed

John Fassitt, grandfather
c 1772-c 1735
21/385 Entailed Will

William Fassitt, father
c 1770- c 1735
21/385 Entailed Will

William Fassitt, greatgrandfather of builder
c 1735 (death of William Fassitt)-6/-/1701 & 6/10/1725
L 599 Deed 1500 acres "Goshen" & 500 acres "Mayfields" &
EI 3/413 Special Warrant to Resurvey 2500 acres

Colonel Francis Jenkins
6/27/1701-11/16/1676 & 5/3/1683
19/630 Certificate 1500 acres "Goshen" & 22/75 Patent 500 acres "Mayfields"

Colonel William Stevens
King

MCCABE FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

William Fassitt, b. 1663, d. 1735
m. 1700

Mary Rouse Harrison, b. 1676, d. 1744

|
Sarah Fassitt, b. 1710, d. 1785
m. ?

Nathaniel Ramsey, b. ? , d. 1775

|
Agnes Ramsey, b. 1753, d. 1836
m. 1780

Levi Mills, b. ? , d. 1817

|
Ann Katherine (Nancy) Mills, b. 1786, d. ?
m. 1815

Thomas Timmons, builder of "Cedars"

|
Thomas Levi Timmons, b. 1817, d. 1854
m. 1838

Mary Elizabeth Selby, b. 1815, d. 1879

|
Ann Katherine (Kitty) Timmons, b. 1839, d. 1907
m. 1858

Peter Whaley, b. 1830, d. 1906

|
Beulah Whaley
m.

William Robins McCabe

et al.

|
Thomas Bayard McCabe, b. 1893, d. 1983
m. 1924

Jeannette E. Laws

|
James L. McCabe, et al.

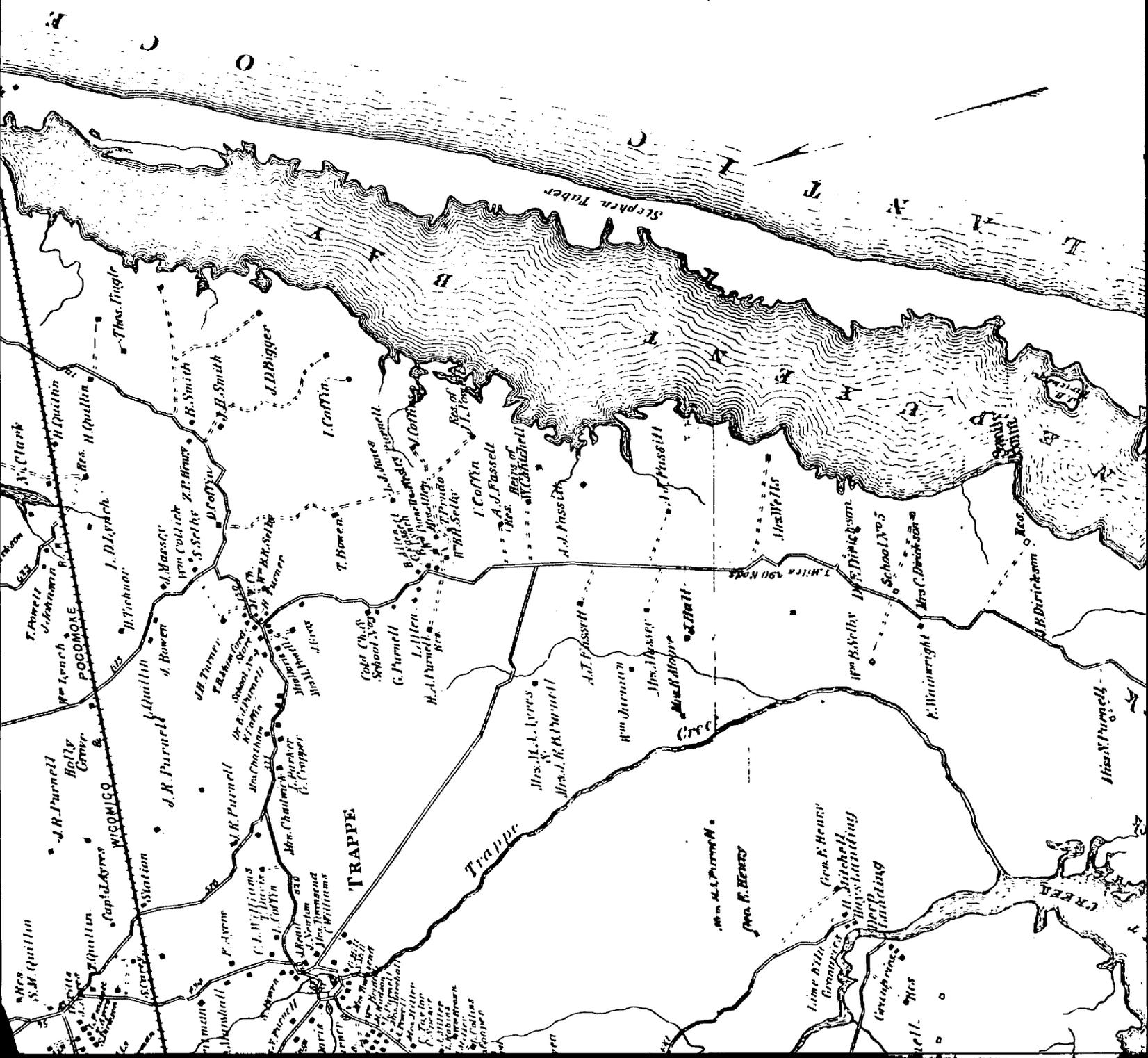
|
William Whaley McCabe, b.?, d. 1941
m. ?

Harriett Tilghman McCabe, b?, d 1931

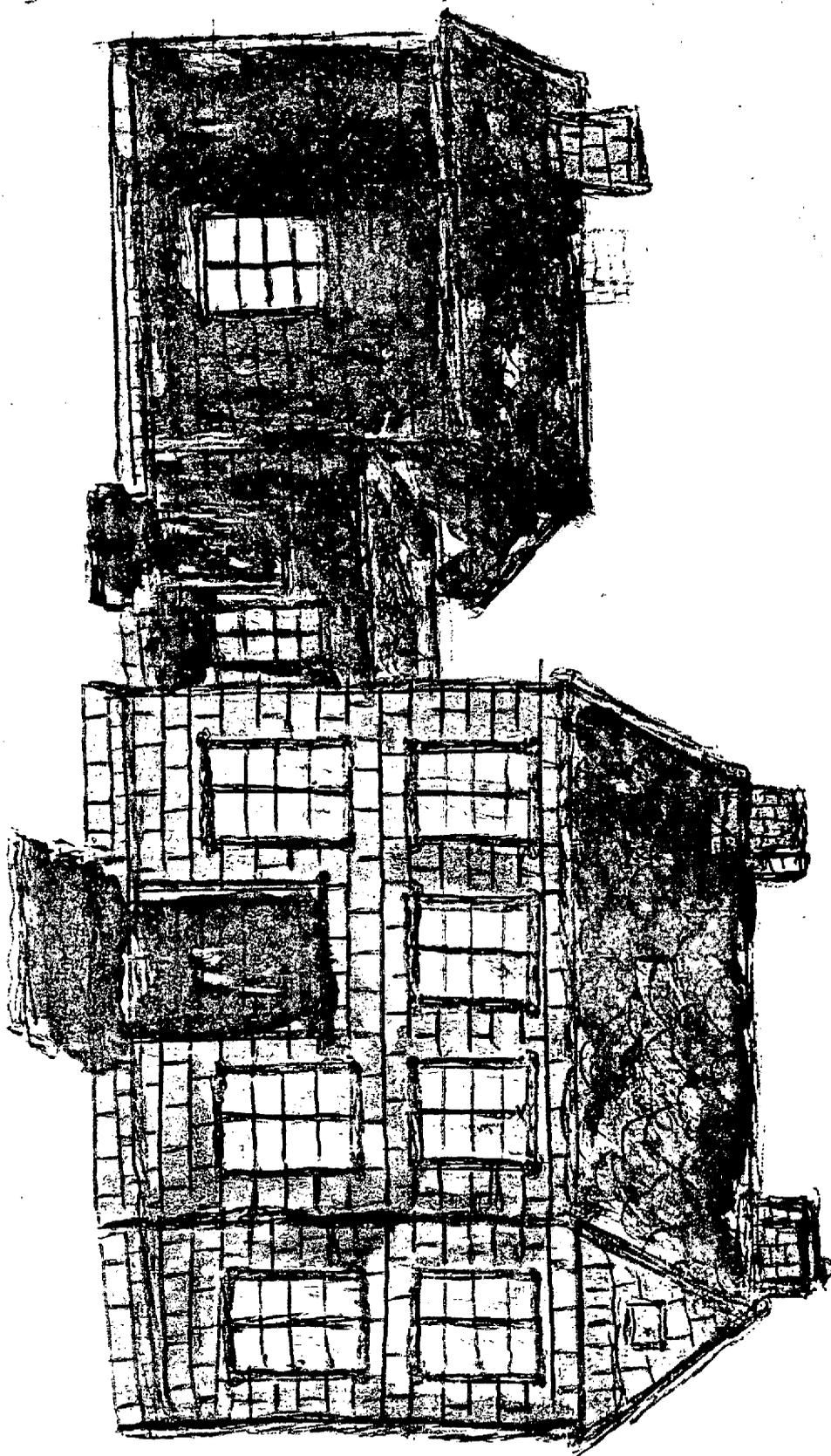
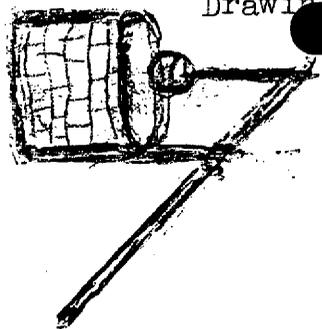
|
William H. & Tilghman McCabe

Family papers in possession of Ellen Whaley Patton, Berlin, Maryland

1877 ATLAS REPRODUCED



Henry's Grove
Worcester County, Maryland

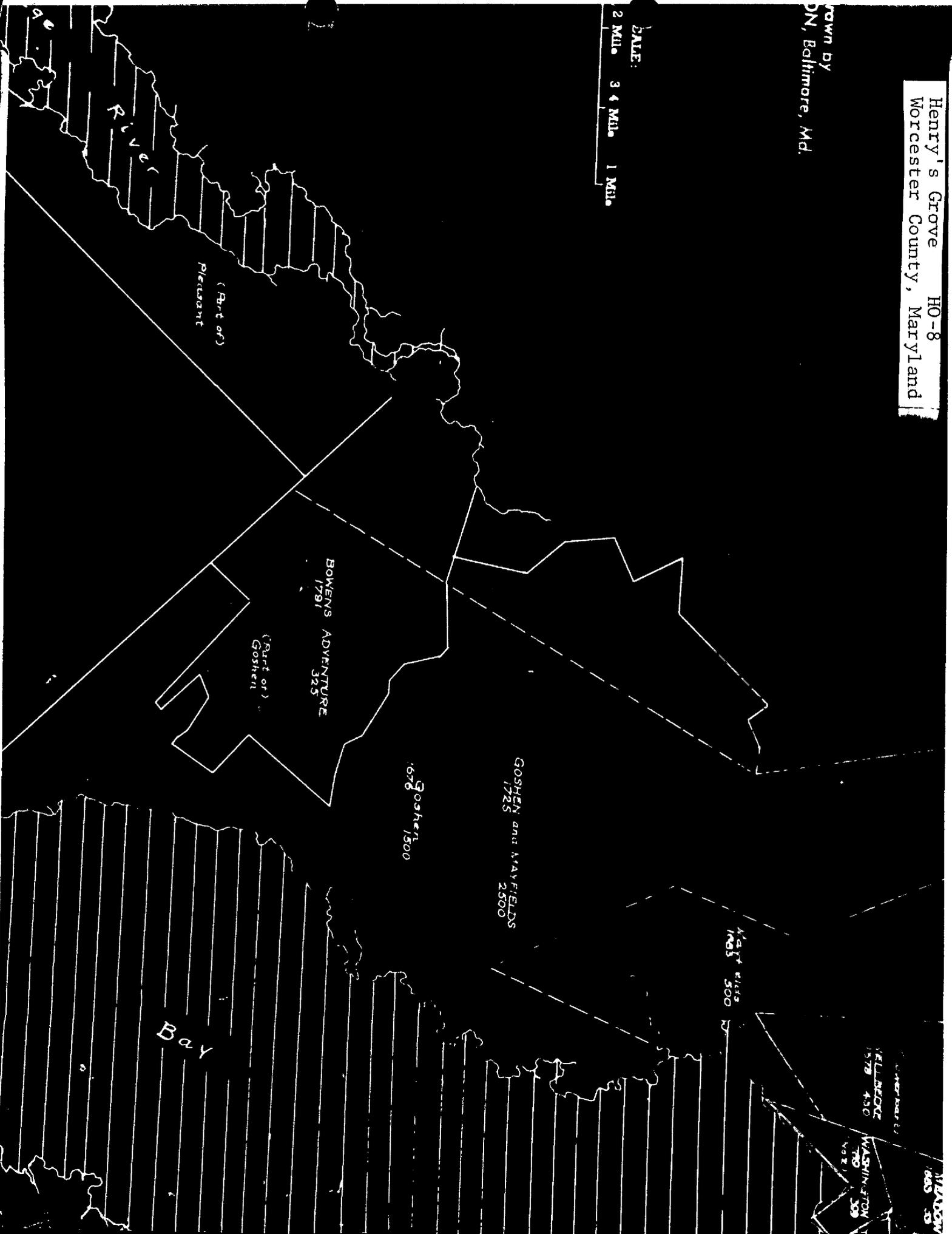


L B Davis
Jan 10, 1984

Henry's Grove HO-8
Worcester County, Maryland

Town by
DN, Baltimore, Md.

DATE:
2 Mile 3 1/4 Mile 1 Mile



FASSITT FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

John Fassitt, b. 1630, d. 1673, first king's attorney for Accomac, Virginia
m. 1661

Rhoda Lambertson, b. 1644, d. 1700+

William Fassitt, b. 1663, d. 1735
m. 1700

Mary Rouse Harrison, b. 1676, d. 1744

John Fassitt, b. 1709, d. 1773
m. 1732

Mary Robins, b. 1710, d. 1775

William Fassitt, b. 1734, d. 1772
m. 1760

Mary Simpson, b. 1734, d. 1787

John Fassitt, b. ? , d. 1798
m.

Nellie Purnell, b. ? , d. 1831

Juliana Fassitt, b. 1792, d. 1864
m. 1820

Charles R. Henry, b. 1795, d. 1835

Mary Erexine Henry, b. ? , d. 1893
never married

Family papers in possession of Elizabeth Carey Shockley, Snow Hill, Md.:

Fassitt Family, compiled by Charles Bishop.

Collier-Fassitt-White-Hill Families of Del-Mar-Va, St. Louis, San
Francisco, compiled by Thomas Cleaton Collier.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 Land Records CWN 33/138, Worcester County, 1949.
- 2 Probate Records FEH 23/281, Worcester County, 1949.
- 3 Land Records ODC 51/225, Worcester County, 1925.
- 4 Probate Records estate # 2214, Worcester County, 1938.
- 5 Land Records FHP 28/229, Worcester County, 1907.
- 6 Probate Records GTB 3/452, Worcester County, 1893.
- 7 Land Records OTB 51/225, Worcester County, 1925.
- 8 Conversations with Iggie Henry Hall, relative of Henrys, Berlin, Maryland, 1/7/1984.
- 9 Land Records FHP 28/229, Worcester county, 1907.
- 10 Conversations with Lula Burbage Davis, former resident, Berlin, Maryland, 1/8,9,18/1984.
- 11 Wicomico Bicentennial Commission 1976 Bicentennial Edition, The 1877 Atlases and Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, 1976, pp. 42 & 43.
- 12 Inscriptions on Tombstones in Cemeteries of Worcester County, copied by Millard F. Hudson, no date.
- 13 Land records ITM 3/270, Worcester County, 1874.
- 14 Land Records ITM 3/444, Worcester County, 1874.
- 15 Land Records GHR 1/250,253,254, Worcester County, 1864.
- 16 Hudson, op. cit...
- 17 Probate Records LPS 48, worcester County, 1835.
- 18 Hudson, op. cit...
- 19 Probate Records MH 502, Hall of Records, 1831.
- 20 Probate Records LPS 14/10, Hall of Records, 1835.
- 21 Land Records AU 356, AV 102, AX 107, Worcester County, 1829-1831.
- 22 Probate Records LPS 48, Hall of Records, 1835.
- 23 Marriage Records, Worcester county, 1795-1865.

- 24 Land Records AO 237 & AU 354, Worcester County, 1822 & 1829.
- 25 See attached Architectural Survey of James Wollon.
- 26 Land Records AS 235, Worcester County, 1826.
- 27 I. Marshall Page, Old Buckingham by the Sea on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, 1936, p. 74.
- 28 Probate Records GTB 3/452, Worcester County, 1893.
- 29 Hudson, op. cit..
- 30 Probate Records JW 18/396, Hall of Records, 1799.
- 31 Marriage Records, Worcester County, 1795-1865.
- 32 Ibid.
- 33 Land Records AU 354, Worcester County, 1829.
- 34 Probate Records JW 18/396, Hall of Records, 1799.
- 35 Marriage Records, Worcester County, 1795-1865.
- 36 Probate Records 21/385, Hall of Records, 1735.
- 37 Probate Records WK 746 1804-1810, none 1791-1803, Hall of Records, 1799.
- 38 Worcester County Land Commissioners A 105, Hall of Records, 1798.
- 39 Edward C. Papenfuss & Joseph M. Coale, III, Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908, 1982, p. 54.
- 40 Conversations with John E. Jacob, local historian, Salisbury Maryland, 12/13/1983.
- 41 William M. Marine, The British Invasion of Maryland 1812-1815, 1913, p. 24.
- 42 conversations with researchers in the Naval History Department at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 12/12/1983.
- 43 Marine, op. cit., pp. 196 & 228 Appendix.
- 44 Land Records D 48 & E 431, Worcester County, 1756 & 1763; Worcester County Land Commissioners A 198, Hall of Records, 1799.
- 45 Conversations with Lula Burbage Davis, former resident, Berlin, Maryland, 1/8,9,18/1984.
- 46 See attached Architectural Survey of James Wollon.
- 47 Land Records M 510, Worcester County, 1789.
- 48 Assessment of 1783, Worcester County, Hall of Records, 1783.

- 49 Probate Records JW 13/119, Hall of Records, 1787.
- 50 Land Records D 48 & E 431, Worcester County, 1756 & 1763;
Worcester County Land Commissioners A 198, Hall of Records,
1799.
- 51 Probate Records JW 4/105, Hall of Records, 1772.
- 52 Land Records H 367, Worcester County, 1769; Probate Records
JW 4/105, Hall of Records, 1772.
- 53 Probate Records JW 4/165, Hall of Records, 1773.
- 54 Land Records D 46 & D 508, Worcester County, 1756 & 1760.
- 55 Probate Records 21/385, Hall of Records, 1735.
- 56 Probate Records JW 13/119; Worcester County Land Commissioners
A 198, Hall of Records, 1787 & 1799.
- 57 Marriage Records, Worcester County, 1795-1865.
- 58 Land Records EDM 4/630, BB 4/138, & CWN 23/351, Worcester
County, 1852, 1927, & 1948.
- 59 Land Records M 510 & EDM 4/630, Worcester County, 1789 & 1852.
- 60 Land Records M 510, FHP 28/229, CWN 23/351, Worcester County,
1789, 1907, & 1948.
- 61 Land Records CDC 51/225, Worcester County, 1925.
- 62 Land Records L 599, Somerset County, 1701; Special Warrant to
Resurvey EI 3/413, Hall of Records, 1735.
- 63 Probate Records 21/385, Hall of Records, 1735; Harry L. Benson,
Maps, showing the outlines, names, etc. of land surveys and
resurveys, Wicomico County Free Library, 1942.
- 64 Probate Records 21/385, Hall of Records, 1735.
- 65 Page, op. cit., pp. 22 & 23.
- 66 Family papers in possession of Ellen Whaley Patton, descendant
of Fassitts, Berlin, Maryland.
- 67 Probate Records 6/29, 6/33, & 20/406, Hall of Records, 1686,
1688, & 1732.
- 68 Page, op. cit., p. 28; Clayton Torrence, Old Somerset on the
Eastern Shore of Maryland, 1966, p. 350.
- 69 Page, op. cit., pp. 20, 22, & 27.
- 70 Torrence, op. cit., pp. 259 & 260.
- 71 Probate Records 21/385, Hall of Records, 1735.

- 72 Family papers in possession of Ellen Whaley Patton, descendant of Fassitts, Berlin, Maryland.
- 73 Family papers in possession of Elizabeth Carey Shockley, descendant of Fassitts, Snow Hill, Maryland.
- 74 Land Records A 323, Worcester County, 1742.
- 75 Judicial Records O 12/164, Somerset County, Hall of Records, 1714-1715.
- 76 Conversations with Iggie Henry Hall, descendant of Henrys, Berlin, Maryland, 1/7/1984.
- 77 Certificate 19/630 & Patent 22/75, Somerset County, Hall of Records, 1677 & 1683; Benson, op. cit...
- 78 Historic Sites Inventory Volume Two Lower Eastern Shore, Maryland Historical Trust, no date, pp. 44, 46, & 47.



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