

K-640

1924

Huey-Boyd House

Massey

Private

Located on the east side of the Millington-Massey road, the 2-1/2 storey, frame Huey-Boyd House is the southernmost house in the village. It was built in 1924 for I. F. Huey in an eclectic style influenced partly by the prairie style and the popular four-square houses of a slightly earlier period, though it could be said to be most like a four-square, in plan and overall appearance. The Huey-Boyd house is one of Massey's largest and latest dwellings. The village of Massey began in the eighteenth century at an important crossroads. Early buildings may survive but are not easily detectable because of alterations and incorporation into larger structures. Most of the village dwellings appear to date from the nineteenth century, during the latter part of which the junction of two rail lines led to growth and prosperity. I. F. Huey was the local farm implement dealer, his business located on the southeast corner at the crossroads in a building that recently burned. As farmers began to mechanize after World War I, he evidently prospered and was able to build this large house. Although local carpenters may have influenced some of the details of the house, it appears that it was built from a builder's plan. It is in considerable contrast to the majority of local buildings built before World War I, with their rectangular forms and gable roofs, central halls, and sections only one room deep. This house is a cube, allowing for compactness, but the cube is relieved by the porches, dormers, and sunroom extension. Drawing on the prairie influence, the emphasis is on the horizontal--through different wall materials used for first and second levels; low hipped roof with broad, sheltering and deep cornice; hipped-roof low dormers; grouped windows; horizontal banding; and wide porch. The importance of the automobile is shown by the porte-cochere extension of the front porch, with drive under it leading to a rear garage.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Huey-Boyd House

2. Location

street & number East side Rt. 313
.2 mile south of Massey Crossroads ___ not for publication

city, town Massey ___ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Kent

3. Classification

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

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

name Mr. and Mrs. George J. Boyd Jr.

street & number P.O. Box 136 telephone no.: 928-5225

city, town Massey, state and zip code Maryland 21650

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kent County Courthouse liber EHP66

street & number folio 850

city, town Chestertown state Maryland'

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys NONE

title

state federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. K-640

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

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

Located on the east side of the Millington-Massey road, the 2-1/2 storey, frame Huey-Boyd House is the southernmost house in the village. It was built in 1924 for I.F. Huey in an eclectic style influenced partly by the prairie style and the popular four-square houses of a slightly earlier period, though it could be said to be most like a four-square, in plan and overall appearance. It most likely was constructed from a builder's magazine or pattern-book plan. Covered by a shallow hipped roof with a modification to cover a second-storey sunporch extension, its upper walls are covered with coursed wood shingles. The first-storey walls were originally covered with horizontal lapped weatherboard but now have vinyl siding. There are three wide but short hipped-roof dormers, centered in each roof slope but the rear. Windows are mostly double-hung and grouped. A large hipped roof porch with heavy posts extends across the main, west facade and beyond, to the south under and to the extent of the sunporch above, and to the north to form a porte-cochere. The facade first storey is two bays wide, and the main entry is in its north bay.

(continued)

8. Significance

Survey No. K-640

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" 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	1924	Builder/Architect
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check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
 Level of Significance: national state local

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

The Huey-Boyd House is one of Massey's largest and latest dwellings. The village of Massey began in the eighteenth century because of its location at an important crossroads. Early buildings may survive there but are not easily detectable because of alterations and incorporation into larger structures. Most of the village dwellings appear to date from the nineteenth century, during the latter part of which the junction of two rail lines led to growth and prosperity. I.F. Huey was the local farm implement dealer, his business located on the southeast corner at the crossroads in a building that recently burned. As farmers began to mechanize their operations after World War I, he evidently prospered and was able to build this large house. Although local carpenters may have influenced some of the details of the house, it appears that it was built from a builder's plan. It is in considerable contrast to the majority of local buildings built before World War I, with their rectangular forms and gable roofs, and plans usually for a central hall and main section and wing only one room deep. This house is a cube, allowing for compactness, but the cube is relieved by the porches, dormers, and sunroom extension. Drawing on the prairie influence, the emphasis is on the horizontal--through different wall materials used for first and second levels; low hip roof with broadly overhanging, sheltering, deep cornice; hipped-roof dormers; grouped windows; horizontal banding; and wide porch.

The basic shape of the house in plan is a square--it measures about 33 feet on both west and north sides. However, space has been pushed out of the main mass in several places--on the south side (dining room) where the entire east bay of the first storey has been extended and cantilevered from the foundation, and on the second storey at the southwest corner, where a sunroom extends from the south wall of a bedroom at the west corner, with the main roof altered to extend above it and part of the main porch extended below it. The room plan is really that of a four-square house, with the space divided into quarters, though especially unequally on the first storey. As was most common with four-square houses, entry is through a side bay, into a large reception hall with an unequal half-turn stair with two landings that ends in a small central hall on the second storey around which the second storey rooms radiate, one major room per corner. There originally was a small, rear kitchen porch, but it is now enclosed for a utility room. Also in the rear is a covered basement entry, with the rear portion of a dining room cabinet extending through the rear wall into it. Counting bays on this house is not profitable, for they are variable, though basically on each side the center point is used as a basic reference. Varying from storey to storey, the exterior walls have two and three bays per side.

The first storey is now covered with yellow vinyl siding, applied over the horizontal, lapped weatherboard, which contributed to the strong horizontal feeling of the house. White aluminum now covers what may have been a molded band at the break between materials of the first storey and the second. Coursed butt shingles that are dark brown cover the second storey.

Under the rear half of the house is a cellar, with brick foundation walls in common bond. The front section is a crawl space. On a porch pier there is the date of the house's building, 1924, and the name I. F. Huey.

There are two chimneys, one on the south side approximately centered in the west half of the wall. It is for a living room fireplace and is exterior, its fireback deliberately exposed in the porch. Above the roof the chimney is built of dark-red striated bricks, but on the porch the bricks are lighter and variegated red, also striated. These may have been the same bricks originally but simply showing the effect of not being weathered as the chimney bricks are. There is a one-course band and a cap that is corbelled out. The second chimney rises from within the kitchen, along its west wall. It is now for a furnace and may have been originally, though it is possible it was also used once for a stove as well. It rises through the roof off the southeast corner of the north dormer. This chimney is square and has a two-course cap.

All the roofs of the house are hipped and covered with black asphalt shingles. The main roof is low-pitched and with a broad, sheltering overhang on all sides--about 30". The cornice is boxed. The crown molding is covered, and the soffit material is now perforated and solid white aluminum. There is a deep frieze now covered with aluminum that extends to the second-storey window heads. It is about 12" deep.

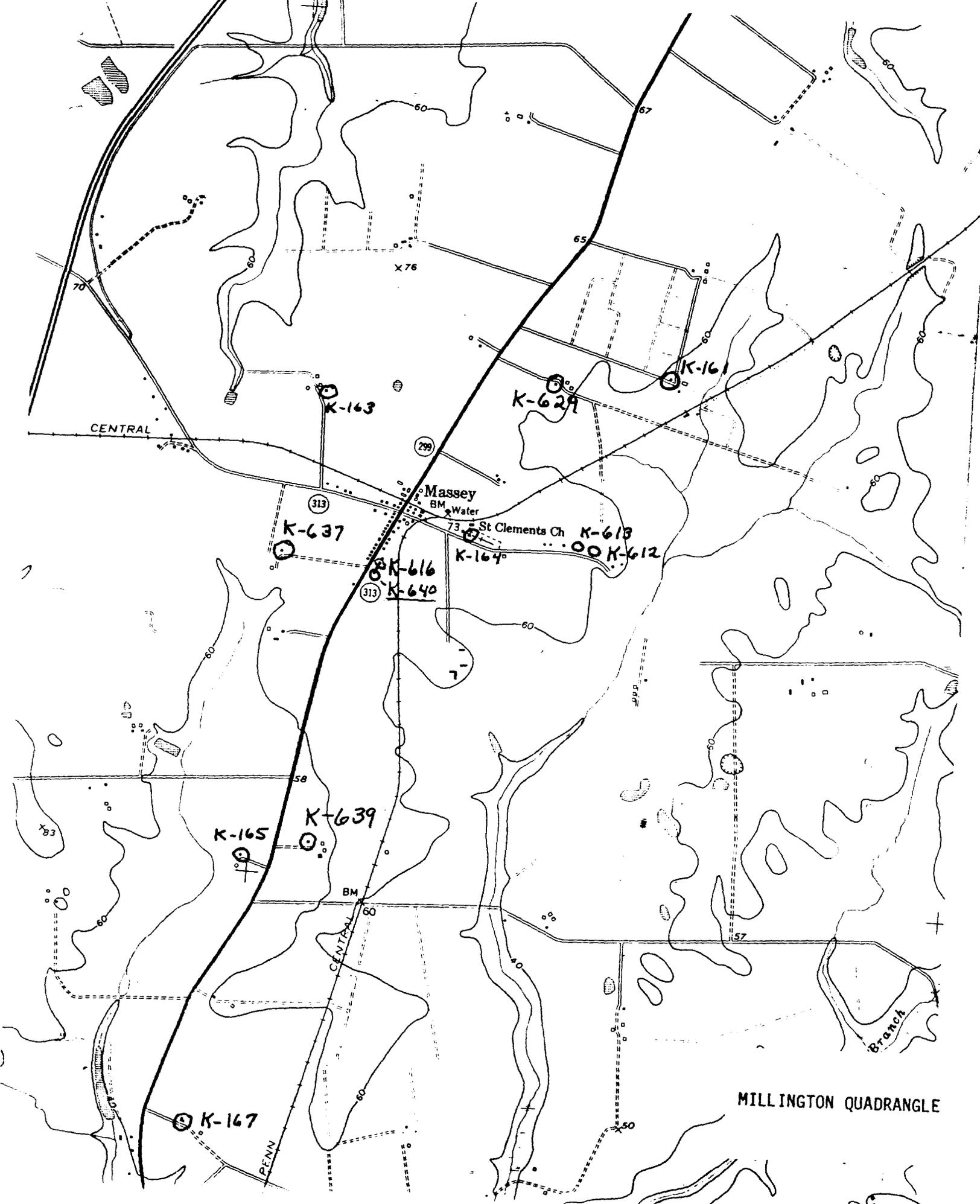
The main entry, in the north bay of the west, approach side has a wide
(continued)

architrave, 7'-4". The door is largely glass, with large vertical center light and smaller ones in several sizes around the perimeter, reminiscent of Queen Anne or Craftsman glazing. The same door is using at the east wall of the hall, opposite the main entry, for passage from hall to kitchen. The glass is beveled on all lights. The sidelights are similar, with lights and muntins aligning with those of the adjacent door. The whole entry clearly was purchased as a unit. Exterior trim is 4-3/4" wide and plain. There is more elaborate head trim, with a total depth of 13". A deep frieze is split by an applied small molding. Composite moldings are above: a crown of an ovolo over a cyma, with a cove below over dentils that are above a quirked ovolo. A mill aluminum screen door is in place. The wood sill is heavy. Secondary entries are trimmed with a plain cap above an ovolo and cove.

Most windows are double-hung; there is one fixed window with 18 lights. The double-hung windows have 9/1, 12/1, and 6/1 lights. Windows are placed singly, in pairs, and triple-ganged. The trim is covered by white aluminum. There never were any shutters.

Each dormer is centered in its roof slope; there is no rear dormer. The front dormer is centered on the main mass, not taking in account the additional width created by the extended sunroom. The dormers are notably low and broad. The north and south dormers have a pair of centered windows, but on the main facade (west) dormer there are three windows, and that dormer is wider. Sash is double-hung and with 6-over-1 lights except for the center window in the west dormer, which has 8-over-1 lights. The windows are quite small. They are trimmed as a group with plain, wide trim (now white aluminum). The hipped dormer roofs overhang broadly, about 15-18". The cornice is boxed, now with aluminum materials. There is a 7-8" deep frieze band. The cheeks and faces of the dormers are of wood shingles.

The stair occupies the northeast corner of the reception hall. The hall is almost entirely open to the living room. Under the stair is a door to the kitchen, passing first a secondary stair to the left and a closet to the right. The stair is half-turn with two square landings, but there are only two modified, semicircular steps to the first landing. This stair is similar to the one several houses away, K-616, the Massey-Elliott house, though it was built almost twenty years earlier. Like the other stair, the stair does not begin against a wall but out near the center of the hall. The string is open. Treads are oak. The second landing is lit by a Queen Anne type window with obscure glass (starburst pattern). The two main pine newels have a six-inch-square main shaft with recessed panels with raised, routed area. The square cap is two-part, with molded edge and a bed of ovolo with fillet above dentils. It appears carpenter-made. The rail is a heavy, molded Colonial Revival type. Balusters are rectangular (1-1/8" x 7/8"), two per tread. There are two intermediates that are smaller and an engaged intermediate at the end of the stair.



MILLINGTON QUADRANGLE



K-640

Huey-Boyd House

Rt. 313, Massey

M. Q. Fallaw - 7/7/86

View to north

K640-74M



K-640

Huey-Boyd House

Rt. 313, Massey

M. Q. Fallaw - 7/7/86

View to southeast

K-640-35