

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Horace Holden Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

East side Pinder Hill Road

CITY, TOWN

Church Hill

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1st

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Horace and Bessie Holden

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Church Hill

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21623

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: ASG Jr. 16

Folio #: 323

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-17

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input 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 _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Horace Holden Farm is located on the east side of Pinder Hill Road less than 1/4 mile north of Maryland Route 300 on the northeastern edge of Church Hill.

The old frame house on the Horace Holden Farm was constructed in two stages. Dating to circa 1840-50, the original building is 1 1/2 stories high, three bays wide and one room deep with a single large flush chimney centered on the southwest end of the gambrel roof. This early structure was enlarged in the late 19th or early 20th century by a two story, three bay frame addition with a pitched gable roof. This addition projects from the north-east gable wall of the original house.

The principal facade of the early house faces northwest to the road. The door is located in the center bay, flanked by single 2/2 windows on each side, presumably replacing original 6/6 sash. There are two shed roof dormers on the second story, one with 6/6 sash, the other with 2/2 sash. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

and is covered with asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

There are no openings in the southwest gable wall. The flush chimney is centered on this gable and has been stuccoed above the roof. The lower portion of the gable wall is covered with wood shingles, the upper portion with asphalt shingles. The rakeboards are tapered but not beaded and are heavily weathered.

A one story lean-to addition covers most of the rear facade. A door in the center of the first floor opens into the lean-to. There is one 6/6 shed roof dormer in the south bay of the second story. Plain horizontal siding survives intact on one section of the rear wall now protected by the lean-to.

The later two story addition covers the entire northeast gable end of the original house. The front facade of this section is three bays wide, with a door in the center flanked by large 2/2 windows on the first floor and two 2/2 windows on the second story. This addition rests on brick piers infilled with concrete block to form a continuous foundation, and is covered with asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The eaves oversail and are boxed in. A stove chimney is set flush on the center of the

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

southwest gable wall, adjoining the original house. There are no openings on the northeast gable wall. On the rear facade, a single 2/2 window is centered on the first story and two 2/2 windows are located on the second story.

The interior of the original house consists of a single room on the first floor, with the fireplace centered on the southwest gable wall and an enclosed winder stair to the right. A four-door cupboard is built into the left corner of the chimney wall. This cupboard has raised pyramidal panels and a simple architrave consisting of a flattened ogee/astragal backband. Both the pyramidal panels and the backband trim are typical of circa 1840. The mantel is very plain and is probably a later replacement. The enclosed winder stair is fitted with a beaded batten door. A second batten door opens into a closet under the stairs. These doors are constructed with wrought nails, while the stairs are constructed with machine-made nails. A door in the northeast gable wall opens into the later addition. A second door has been cut into the south end of the rear wall and opens onto the enclosed rear porch. The two front windows are trimmed with plain beaded surrounds; the

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

sills are evidently all that remains of a two-piece chairrail. These consist of a beaded fascia and a simple nosing with a bead. The interior was plastered and whitewashed earlier in this century, but the plaster walls have been covered with modern drywall.

The second story is divided into three rooms by stud-and-plaster partitions of uncertain age. A large unheated chamber stretches across the northeast end of the building with a smaller heated chamber to the southeast and a stair hall to southwest. One two-panel door with the same pyramidal panels found on the first floor corner cupboard survives on the second story.

A trap door in the ceiling of the stair hall allows access to the roof, which is framed in standard gambrel fashion. The upper rafters are joined at the ridge with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints and rest on a flat curb plate. The gable studs are nailed with machine-made nails; identical nails survive where the original gable siding was removed from the gable wall, now protected by the later addition. The second story ceiling is applied to machine sawn lathing.

The later addition is constructed with wire nails and circular sawn timber.

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"/> 400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This small frame house, measuring 16 by 20 feet, is an excellent example of a house type that was widely built in the Chesapeake region in the 18th and early 19th century. The small size and single room plan are heavily represented in documentary sources but have all but disappeared from the landscape. The gambrel roof form of this house type seems to have been particularly popular in this county, with more than 50 examples surviving today. The machine-made nails, machine-sawn lathing and the pyramidal raised panel doors suggest the Holden house was constructed circa 1840-50.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

QA-17

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

1.11 north

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

3/5/82

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

Field Notebook QA-28; recorded October 29, 1981.

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

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

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

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Horace Holden Farm

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT





QA-17 Horace Holden Farm
Church Hill, Maryland
Orlando Ridout V 1981 *west*
Front facade from Southeast



QA-17 Horace Holden Farm
Church Hill, Maryland
Orlando Ridout V 1981
Rear facade from northeast



QA. # 17

Horace Holden Farm

JWU Spring 1973