

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Stoney Duffey Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

North side Maryland Route 18

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

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

Harry J. Duffey, III

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

RT#1, Box 184

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21617

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: CWC 51

Folio #: 596

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-248

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Stoney Duffey Farm is located on the north side of Maryland Route 18 1/4 mile west of Hibernia Road and approximately one mile west of Centreville.

The early house on the Duffey Farm is of frame construction, three stories high, three bays wide and two rooms deep with paired flush brick chimneys on the gable ends of a shallow hip roof surmounted with a widow's walk. A modern one story addition projects from the rear facade.

The front facade of the house faces south to the road. The door is located in the center bay flanked by paired 6/6 windows on either side. Three 6/6 windows are ranged across the second story and three 3/3 windows are similarly located on the third story, directly below a bold cornice. The first floor entrance consists of double French doors framed with sidelights and a transom. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation and is covered with wood shingles painted red. The cornice has been rebuilt and sheathed with aluminum; the roof is standing seam metal. The widow's walk is approximately square and appears

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

to be rebuilt. Simple brackets provide decoration around the base; a plain balustrade serves for the railing. A one story porch with turned columns and a bracketed frieze extends across this facade.

On the east gable wall, there are two large 6/6 windows between the paired chimneys on the first floor, two smaller 6/6 windows on the second floor, and two 3/3 windows on the third floor. The foundation, siding, cornice and roof all match the front facade.

A modern one story frame addition covers the center and west bays of the first story on the rear or north facade. Original 6/6 windows remain in the east bay of the first story and all three bays of the second story; three 3/3 windows are ranged across the third story. A bulkhead cellar entrance pierces the foundation below the east window on the first story.

The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical on the first floor of the west gable wall. There are two doors between the gable chimneys, a large 6/6 window in the south bay and a paired 6/6 in the north bay. The two north openings (the 6/6 window and one door) are lower than the south openings, reflecting the lower floor level in the kitchen. There are two 6/6 windows between the chimneys on the second story and two 3/3 windows on the third story. A simple one

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

story porch on this gable wall offers protection for the two doors.

The interior consists of a center passage, double pile "Georgian" plan. The stair rises in a straight run against the west wall of the passage. It is an open-string stair with a large turned newel post, simple walnut rails and plain balusters. The carriage piece is decorated with rabbeted moldings and a band of plain, flat trim that outlines the risers and treads. A door opens into a closet under the stairs that replaces an original interior cellar stair. The rear door of the center passage now opens into the rear addition.

Small fireplaces in the two east rooms are trimmed with simple mid-19th century wood mantels. All of the doors and windows have rabbeted architrave trim with bullseye corner blocks except for the later paired 6/6 windows in the south wall, which have plain trim. A large door opening joins these two rooms.

In the southwest room on the first floor, the mantel is an excellent example of a dark brown, marbled slate Victorian surround. A corner cupboard in the northwest corner of this room replaces a larger rectangular cupboard on the north wall. The architrave trim in this room is either plain or beaded, evidently replaced

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

at some later date. Beaded vertical paneling is carried around the room below a molded chairrail. A door in the north wall opens into the northwest room, which serves as the kitchen. The floor of this room is one step lower than the rest of the first floor. The rear or north wall of the kitchen has been opened up into the addition. Beaded vertical paneling also survives in the kitchen.

The first floor plan is repeated on the second and third stories.

A full cellar extends under the two east rooms and the north end of the center passage. The house foundation is stone rather than brick below ground level, a relatively unusual feature that can also be observed on the Claude Anthony House (QA-249), an almost identical mid-19th century house nearby. In this case, the exterior walls are laid with brown fieldstone, while the interior walls are laid with fossilized stone. Other interesting features in the cellar include a small storeroom partitioned off with vertical slats, the heavily whitewashed ceiling, and the evidence of an original cellar stair under the first floor passage.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

Meat House

To the northwest of the house is a small meat house approximately 11 feet square with a pitched gable roof oriented on an east-west axis. The building is covered with vertical random width siding, a box cornice, and a corrugated metal roof. A beaded batten door is centered on the east gable wall.

From inside this building, it is clear that this is a late variation of post-and-plank construction. In contrast to the more traditional form in which sawn vertical logs are let into mortised corner posts, this building is constructed of heavy, machine-sawn horizontal planks nailed to the corner posts and intermediate posts. These planks are then covered with thinner vertical weatherboards nailed with machine nails.

Probably dating to the third quarter of the 19th century, this is the only recorded example of this framing system.

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 checked="" 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

The large frame house on the Stoney Duffey Farm dates to the third quarter of the 19th century. It is an excellent example of a house type that combined a traditional Georgian plan with the three story form of the late Greek Revival period and the hipped roof, bracketed cornice and widow's walk of the rural Italianate style. This particular house shares a number of common features with the early house on the nearby Claude Anthony Farm (QA-249), and local tradition asserts that the two houses were constructed by the same builder. One unusual feature in the Duffey house is the lower floor level of the first floor kitchen, a seemingly unnecessary detail that distrupts the order of the Georgian plan for no clear reason. The most noteworthy detail of this house is the dark brown marbleized slate mantel in the south-west room on the first floor.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

To the northwest of the house is a small meat house of plain exterior appearance but of considerable significance. This building was built using an unusual variation of post-and-plank construction in which heavy, machine-sawn horizontal planks are nailed to hand-hewn corner posts and intermediate posts. This is the only recorded example of this form of construction and is significant as a hybrid of traditional framing methods and industrially produced materials.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

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

10/13/81

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

Field Notebook QA-26; Recorded August 5, 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

QA-248
Stoney Duffey Farm

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



QA-248
Stoney Duffey Farm

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





QA-248 Stoney Duffey Farm
Centreville vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1981
Front facade from South



QA-248 Stoney Duffey Farm
Centreville vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1981
Rear facade from North



QA-248 Stoney Duffey Farm
Centreville vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1981
Plank Meat House