

QA-400
Dukes Farm--Outbuildings
201 White House Farm Lane
Queenstown Vicinity
Queen Anne's County, Maryland

Constructed ca. 1920 and ca. 1940
Private

Located on the east side of 4-H Park Road (Maryland Route 18), approximately one-half mile north of the intersection of 4-H Park Road and John Brown Road, Dukes Farm encompasses an excellent collection of agricultural outbuildings from the early twentieth century. The four historic outbuildings stand east of the dwelling and are arrayed along a north-south axis. A circa 1940, wood frame and concrete block dairy barn with attached silo and milking shed sits southeast of the house. The cluster of historic, wood frame outbuildings northeast of the house comprises a brooder house, a granary, and a stable with attached loafing shed. A non-historic mobile home also stands northeast of the house.

Built between circa 1920 and circa 1940, the historic agricultural outbuildings at Dukes Farm (formerly known as the White House Farm) illustrate farm life in early twentieth-century Queen Anne's County. The dairy barn reflects the importance of dairy farming in the county in the early decades of the twentieth century. By 1940, owner A. Wilson Dukes expanded and improved the dairy barn; the installation of the concrete floor in the dairy barn reflects concerns about sanitation in the dairy industry during this period. The stable, granary, loafing barn, and brooder house are indicative of the diversity of crops and livestock that the county's farmers produced both for domestic consumption and for sale in local markets.

ADDENDUM

Dukes Farm – Outbuildings

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1. Name of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

historic Dukes Farm (preferred); White House Farm (historic)

other

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

name Charles Haymaker, Jr. and Jean Haymaker

street and number P.O. Box 66

telephone

city, town Centerville

state MD

zip code 21617

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7. Description

Summary

Located on the east side of 4-H Park Road (Maryland Route 18), approximately one-half mile north of the intersection of 4-H Park Road and John Brown Road, Dukes Farm encompasses an excellent collection of agricultural outbuildings from the early twentieth century. The four historic outbuildings stand east of the dwelling and are arrayed along a north-south axis. A circa 1940, wood frame and concrete block dairy barn with attached silo and milking shed sits southeast of the house. The cluster of historic, wood frame outbuildings northeast of the house comprises a brooder house, a granary, and a stable with attached loafing shed. A non-historic mobile home also stands northeast of the house.

Description

Site Description

The Dukes Farm complex is located on the north and south sides of White House Farm Lane, approximately two-tenths of a mile east of the intersection of White House Farm Lane and 4-H Park Road. The complex occupies a level area within a 160-acre tract, and is surrounded by agricultural fields. The house stands on the north side of White House Farm Lane, closest to 4-H Park Road. The two largest outbuildings – the dairy barn and stable – are situated northeast and southeast of the house, respectively. The granary, brooder house, and non-historic mobile home stand west of the stable and northeast of the house.

Secondary Resources (buildings, sites, structures, objects.)

Dairy Barn

The one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed, frame and concrete block dairy barn was built circa 1920 and remodeled circa 1940. The dairy barn incorporates a shed-roofed section on the east elevation, a silo attached to the south elevation, and a gable-roofed milking shed at the north end of the west elevation. The main block rests on a concrete block foundation. The first story, which was originally frame, was rebuilt in concrete block by the current owner's father. The frame second story is clad in standing-seam metal. Corrugated metal covers the barn's gable roof, and a hay hood projects from the north gable end. The roof has open eaves with exposed round rafters that are partially covered by metal sheeting. Standing-seam metal covers the roof of the shed-roofed section as well.

The north elevation of the barn features a vehicle bay that holds a metal, roll-up door. Six-light, metal windows with sloped, poured concrete sills flank the doorway; the upper three-light sash is a hopper window that opens onto the interior. The east window on the north elevation is located in the shed-roofed addition. The one-story, ten-bay, shed-roofed addition spans the length of the east elevation. Metal windows similar to those on the north elevation occupy nine of the ten bays; the northernmost bay contains a sliding metal door. The south elevation incorporates door and window openings similar to those on the north elevation; the silo is located at the west end of this elevation. Eight windows pierce the first story of the barn's west elevation; a ninth window and a doorway are incorporated into the milking shed. These windows and their surrounds match those on the other elevations. The second story of the west elevation features a sliding metal door.

A one-story, concrete block milking shed extends from the north end of the barn's west elevation. Its gable roof is clad in standing-seam metal. The north and south elevations each incorporate three windows and a sliding metal door in the bay closest to the barn. Two windows puncture the west gable end. The windows in the milking shed are similar to those in the rest of the barn. The words "Purina Feed" and the Purina Company's checkerboard logo are painted in the west gable.

Located at the west end of the barn's north elevation, the poured concrete silo is connected to the barn by a small, one-story, gable-roofed hyphen. The roof of the silo is missing.

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Inside the dairy barn, the wood framing of the second-story walls, the gable-end walls, and the roof is visible; the first-story frame walls have been replaced with concrete block. The wood-frame walls are constructed of heavy, circular-sawn timbers; the common-rafter roof comprises circular-sawn rafters and collar beams. A loft is located at the northwest corner of the barn; the remainder of the barn is open to the rafters. The interior walls are whitewashed, and some portions are covered with wallboard; the loft walls are clad in vertical wood boards.

The interior arrangement of the dairy barn is composed of a center aisle and two side aisles that are divided by rows of metal columns. Two rows of metal milking stanchions are located on either side of the center aisle; narrower side aisles run along the outer edges of the stanchions. Channels that are built into the poured concrete floor run along each outer edge of the center aisle, between it and the stanchions; similarly, a built-in, poured concrete trough is located along the outside edge of each row of stanchions.

A door in the west end of the south wall leads to the hyphen connecting the barn to the silo. In the north end of the barn's west wall, another door leads to the milking shed, which was later used as a feed store. The interior of the milking shed is a single room with unfinished concrete block walls.

Stable & Loafing Barn

The wood-frame, L-shaped building comprises a circa 1920, two-story, gable-roofed stable with a north-south roof ridge, and a circa 1940, one-story, shed-roofed loafing barn that extends from the north end of the east elevation of the stable. A wood, post-and-rail fence runs east from the southeast corner of the stable and surrounds the area inside the "L"; a poured concrete surface has been laid in the area inside the "L." According to the current owner, a corn crib formerly stood at the south end of the stable's east wall; no physical evidence of this building remains.

The stable rests on a foundation composed of concrete block piers. The exterior walls are currently clad in T-111 siding, but the original, vertical board, wood siding is visible from the interior. Corrugated metal covers both the gable roof and the hay hood that projects from the south gable. The roof displays open eaves with exposed rafters, and a simple cornice board at the eaves and along the gable.

The west elevation of the stable is composed of four asymmetrically placed openings on the first story: two six-light, fixed, wood windows; a single-leaf, masonite, pedestrian door located between the two windows; and two vehicle bays with metal doors at the south end. Two single-leaf, vertical board, wood doors with large, metal, strap hinges occupy the second story. A single-leaf, wood door is placed off-center in the north elevation's first story. The east elevation features two windows and approximately six doors on the first story, and two second-story doors. Shed-roofed awnings clad with standing-seam metal shelter the two six-light, fixed, wood windows located at the south end of the east elevation. Most of the doors on the east elevation are single-leaf, vertical board, wood doors.

The stable's interior features dirt floors and unfinished walls and ceilings. The wood used to construct the building is generally circular-sawn or mill-sawn. The vertical posts are connected to the primary horizontal framing members by mortise-and-tenon joints, while the horizontal rails are nailed to the vertical posts. Collar beams provide additional support for the common-rafter roof.

In the northern portion of the stable, a row of horse stalls lines the east wall; the stalls are separated by wood posts with up-braces and half-height walls clad in horizontal boards. The stalls feature built-in wood mangers. An aisle runs along the west wall, and there are built-in feed bins along the wall. The southern portion of the stables is separated from the stall area by a partition wall and has an exterior door; this section of the stable is undivided space. The second floor of the stable serves as a hay loft.

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A one-story, seven-bay, wood-frame loafing barn extends eastward from the north end of the stable's east elevation. The loafing barn is constructed of round wood posts set directly into the ground and features irregular cross bracing. The low-pitched, asymmetrical gable roof has a long south slope and a short north slope. The roof and the east and south elevations are all clad in corrugated metal. The south elevation of the barn is open.

Granary

The circa 1930, one-and-a-half-story, front-gable, frame granary stands northwest of the stable. The granary sits atop a foundation composed of concrete block piers. Metal siding sheathes the exterior walls and the gable roof. The roofline features open eaves with exposed rafter tails. The south and north gable end walls each incorporate two centered, metal-clad doors, one in each story. The first-story doors hang on machine-made strap hinges, while the upper story doors have triangle hinges.

The interior seems to have been modified for use as a storage space. Currently, a row of both square wood posts and round wood posts divide the interior into two aisles. The interior walls are clad with vertical wood boards, and the floor is composed of random-width wood boards; these features reflect the building's original use for grain storage. The ceiling joists are circular sawn. A ladder in the corner provides access to the second floor.

Brooder House

Built circa 1940 and situated northeast of the house and west of the stable, this one-story, wood-frame brooder house rests on a concrete block foundation and is clad with wood weatherboard. It has a steeply pitched shed roof with open eaves and exposed rafter tails. The fenestration on the south elevation comprises two fixed, nine-light windows; chicken doors are located at the base of the wall, beneath the windows. The east and west elevations each feature a single-leaf, vertical board, wood door at the south end. A fenced enclosure is located southeast of the building. The current owner moved the brooder house to its present location from elsewhere within the farm complex.

Mobile Home

Located northeast of the house, this circa 1980, single-wide, metal mobile home has a side-gable roof.

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8. Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

Built between circa 1920 and circa 1940, the historic agricultural outbuildings at Dukes Farm (formerly known as the White House Farm) illustrate farm life in early twentieth-century Queen Anne's County. The dairy barn reflects the importance of dairy farming in the county in the early decades of the twentieth century. By 1940, owner A. Wilson Dukes expanded and improved the dairy barn; the installation of the concrete floor in the dairy barn reflects concerns about sanitation in the dairy industry during this period. The stable, granary, loafing barn, and brooder house are indicative of the diversity of crops and livestock that the county's farmers produced both for domestic consumption and for sale in local markets.

Historical Narrative

In 1893, William McKenney acquired the White House Farm (now the Dukes Farm) containing 1,038 acres.¹ William McKenney had extensive landholdings in Queen Anne's County², and his estate took several decades to be settled after McKenney's death circa 1901. In 1901, McKenney's estate administrators sold over six acres of the farm to the Queen Anne's Railroad Company for a right-of-way and roadbed.

McKenney's heirs leased the farm to tenants. In 1910, the *Denton (Maryland) Journal* reported that A.W. Dukes had rented the White House Farm in Centreville for the 1911 season.³ Alfred W. Dukes grew up on his father's farm in Caroline County, Maryland and was 32 years old when he leased the White House Farm,⁴ which was noted as being one of the largest in Queen Anne's County; at that time, the average size of farms in the county was about 154 acres. Renting farmland was common practice in the early twentieth century; in Queen Anne's County, tenants farmed more than twice as much land as owners, and most tenant farmers were white.⁵ Wheat and corn were the chief crops being raised in the county in the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries; they were particularly profitable because they could be shipped by rail or steamboat to markets in Baltimore.⁶

In 1916, the McKenney trustees advertised the public sale of White House Farm and mentioned its proximity to the railroad as one of its selling points.⁷ The advertisement also listed agricultural outbuildings: a 36-stall stable; a large granary with corn houses; a large, new implement shed with a hay loft; and a new sheep house. Although none of the outbuildings seem to match those still standing on the property, the advertisement illustrates the extensive farming operations in the early twentieth century. Eastern Shore farms were

¹ See attached Chain of Title for this and all subsequent deed references.

² Harry C. Rhodes, *Queenstown: The Social History of a Small American Town* (Queenstown, MD: The Queen Anne Press, 1985), p. 99.

³ *Denton (Maryland) Journal*, August 6, 1910, Newspaper Archive Website, accessed June 2007, <<http://newspaperarchive.com>>

⁴ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Caroline County, Maryland, District 7, Enumeration District 9, Sheet 14.

⁵ 1910 Federal Census, *Historical Census Browser* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, 2004), accessed 11 October 2007, <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>>.

⁶ J. Thomas Scharf, *The Natural & Industrial Resources and Advantages of Maryland* (Annapolis, MD: C.H. Baughman & Co., State Printers, 1892), p. 95.

⁷ *Denton Journal*, May 20, 1916, Newspaper Archive Website, accessed June 2007, <http://newspaperarchive.com>.

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known for the fine bloodlines of their herds of cattle, horses, and flocks of sheep.⁸ The early twentieth century outbuildings on the farm accommodated all three types of livestock.

In 1917, Maria McKenney and Annie McKenney Jacobs acquired White House Farm and continued to rent the property to tenants through the 1920s. During this decade, the dairy barn, silo, and milking shed were constructed, reflecting the expansion of dairy farming in the county. After World War I, prices for wheat and corn dropped, so Maryland farmers diversified their crops and increased dairy production.⁹ Between 1880 and 1920, the number of dairy cattle in Queen Anne's County nearly tripled,¹⁰ and the agricultural landscape in the county changed with the addition of dairy barns with silos for cattle feed, and milking sheds to store the milk. The presence of the railroad and the increasing development and improvement of roads in the 1920s provided ready access for transporting the milk to market. Circa 1930 a granary was added to the property, possibly to accommodate the need to store increasing amounts of livestock feed.

In 1936, the McKenneys subdivided the property, and in 1938, they sold approximately 255 acres of the White House Farm to A. Wilson and Susie M. Dukes. A. Wilson Dukes was the son of A.W. Dukes, who leased the property in the 1910s; by 1930, A. W. Dukes was a machinist in a local sawmill.¹¹ During the 1930s, the number of farms and acreage in farm production in Queen Anne's County decreased significantly, undoubtedly due in no small part to the Great Depression.¹² Over the same period, the trend toward the mechanization of agriculture meant that the fewer acres under cultivation produced more crops. For farms with dairy operations, milk production changed from hand milking to milking by machine. Milk cooperatives purchased pipeline, tanks and other equipment and rented it to farmers who could not afford their own equipment for a percentage of the monthly income from milk production.¹³ The result was an increase in milk production in Queen Anne's County from 1,688,434 gallons in 1920 to 7,077,561 gallons in 1945.¹⁴

After his purchase of the farm in 1938, A. Wilson Dukes became known in Queen Anne's County as a breeder of Guernsey-Holstein cattle.¹⁵ He remodeled the dairy barn circa 1940, rebuilding the foundation in concrete block and installing a poured concrete floor to address health and hygiene concerns coming to the forefront in milk production. A loafing shed was added to the stable during the same period. In keeping with trends towards diversification in agriculture, Dukes also constructed a brooder house circa 1940, signifying an increase in poultry production.

White House Farm remains in the Dukes family, but is no longer a dairy operation.

⁸ Scharf, p. 85.

⁹ Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland, A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), pp.460-461.

¹⁰ 1880 and 1920 Federal Census, *Historical Census Browser* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, 2004), accessed 11 October 2007, <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>>.

¹¹ 1930 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 3, Enumeration District 18-6, Sheet 2-A.

¹² 1930 and 1940 Federal Census, *Historical Census Browser* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, 2004), accessed 11 October 2007, <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>>.

¹³ "Queen Anne's County Tricentennial: Celebrating 300 Years of Queen Anne's County History," *Bay Times*, April 5, 2006, p. 11.

¹⁴ 1920 Federal Census, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth Census of the United States, State Compendium, *Maryland* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1924), p. 59; 1945 Federal Census, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Vol. 1, Part 14, *Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946), p. 78.

¹⁵ Conversation with Dukes's daughter, Jean D. Haymaker, 4/12/07.

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Chain of Title

20 February 1995

Charles A. Haymaker, Jr. & Jean D. Haymaker to Charles A. Haymaker, Jr. (1/2 interest) & Jean D. Haymaker (1/2 interest)
Liber SM 487, folio 589
Three parcels: Part A--160.56 acres; Part D--84.097 acres; Part B-2--11.16 acres (parcels not described in this deed)

29 September 1984

Susie M. Dukes to Charles A. Haymaker, Jr. & Jean D. Haymaker
Liber MWM 220, folio 18
Farm or tract of land now known as Mrs. Jacobs' part of the "Whitehouse Farm"
Three parcels: Part A--160.56 acres (Wm T. Henry survey 14 March 1936); Part D--84.097 acres (Wm. T. Henry survey 14 March 1935); Part B-2--11.16 acres subject to r-o-w granted 1936 to Annie McK. Jacobs & heirs (Wm T. Henry survey 14 March 1936) (parcels described)
Total acreage: 256.69

4 October 1938

Annie McK. Jacobs (widow) to A. Wilson Dukes & Susie M. Dukes
Liber WHC 7A, folio 213
Farm or tract of land now known as Mrs. Jacobs' part of the "Whitehouse Farm"
Three parcels: Part A--160.56 acres; Part D--84.097 acres; Part B-2--11.16 acres subject to r-o-w granted 1936 to Annie McK. Jacobs & heirs

5 September 1936

Maria McKenney Jr. to Annie McK. Jacobs
Liber WHC 3A, folio 477
All that part of the tract of land now known as Part "B-2" of "Parcel No. 31—Whitehouse Farm" being a part of what was formerly known as "Parcel No. 31—Whitehouse Farm—Part A"; 11.16 acres

22 May 1936

Maria M. McKenney, Jr. to Annie McK. Jacobs
Liber WHC 3A, folio 151
Undivided 2/3 interest in tract known as "Parcel No. 31—Whitehouse Farm"; Part A—160.56 acres; Part D—84.097 acres

20 May 1929

Maria M. McKenney to Maria M. McKenney, Jr.
Liber BHT 9, folio 416
Tract known as "Parcel No. 31 White House Farm"
1,015.07 acres except r-o-w strip previously sold and conveyed to Queen Anne's Railroad Company (not included in acreage, but included in plat), the said Maria M. McKenney & Annie McK. Jacobs having granted undivided 1/3 interest in land to William McKenney.

24 March 1917

William McKenney, William L. Holton, Clayton Wright, Thomas J. Keating & J. Frank Harper, Trustees to Maria M. McKenney & Annie McK. Jacobs

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Liber WFW 10, folio 212

In settlement of Chancery suit (Wm. McKenney, et al plaintiffs vs. John McK. Mitchell defendant) three tracts were sold at auction to Maria & Annie; the third tract is "Parcel No. 31 White House Farm" purchased 30 May 1916 with 1015.07 acres except r-o-w to The Queen Anne's Railroad Company

24 March 1917

Maria M. McKenney & Annie McK. Jacobs to William McKenney

Liber WFW 10, folio 214

Undivided 1/3 interest in three parcels, third of which is "Parcel No. 31 White House Farm"; 1015.07 acres

5 April 1901

William McKenney, William L. Holton, Weightson L. Lane & Waylon Wright, administrators of William McKenney, deceased and William McKenney and Margaret D. McKenney, Stella L. Mitchell (nee McKenney) and James [?]. Mitchell, Maria M. McKenney all of Queen Anne's County, and Harriett McK. Gibson nee McKenney and Robert [?]. Gibson of York, PA to The Queen Anne's Railroad Company.

Liber JEG 1, folio 528

6.26 acres; \$510 includes allowance for all fencing; "Railroad shall make and keep in proper condition crossings of said road bed and right of way and railroad that may be necessary for the cultivation and management of said farm not however to exceed one crossing in each of the fields of the farm ...

13 March 1893

Thomas J. Keating, B. Palmer Keating & Matthew T. Goldsborough, trustees to William McKenney

Liber LD 1, folio 374

All that tract...known as "The White House Estate" containing 1,038 acres; per survey of Benjamin S. Elliott in May 1884.

2 April 1892

Fannie Sears and Peter G. Sears, Plaintiff vs Matthew Tilghman Goldsborough, E. Martha Goldsborough, Henry Smythe and Margaret Smythe, Francis Carroll Goldsborough, Frank Johnson & Anna Johnson

Judgment Record in Extenso WD 3, folio 78

Eleanor Sarah Goldsborough, late of Talbot Co., in lifetime possessed certain "plantation tract" parts of tracts or parcels known as the "White House Farm" located on either side of public road from Centreville to Queenstown containing 1200 acres.

Eleanor S. Goldsborough died 27 April 1890 intestate—surviving children Matthew Tilghman Goldsborough (adult residing in Talbot), Francis Carroll Goldsborough (adult in Talbot), Anna Johnson, wife of Frank Johnson (adults in Talbot), E. Martha Goldsborough (adult in Talbot), Margaret Smythe, wife of Henry Smythe (adults in NY state).

During the lifetime of Eleanor, her late daughter Fannie Archer died intestate leaving Fannie Sears her only surviving child.

Court ordered sale of "White House Farm" with undivided 1/6 going to Fannie,

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Martha, Francis, Anna, E. Martha & Margaret.

Interrogatories: farm worth \$25-30/acre, ½ in woodland & cleared land cut up with ravines & branch...

Auction 21 June 1892: Richard H. Goldsborough highest bidder for 1038 acres 17 perches (\$20.50/acre or \$21,280.20.

19 Nov. 1892 Richard sold to William McKenney for \$21,280.20.

20 September 1852

Edward Tilghman to Eleanor S. Goldsborough of Talbot Co.

Liber JP 1, folio 214

Eleanor was Edward's daughter; Edward keeps life interest in estate & will live with Tilghman Goldsborough (Eleanor's husband) at Ellenborough in Talbot Co.

All those tracts called Forlorn Hope, Bristol Marsh or Fair Deal the same being contiguous to each other & together constituting what is commonly called "The White House Estate" on which Edward Tilghman has resided for many years plus slaves, horses, livestock, farm implements & machines, household & kitchen furniture.

23 November 1813

Edward Tilghman 3d (Queen Anne's County) & Henry Tilghman (Kent Co.) tenants in common as heirs of Matthew Tilghman late of Kent Co.

Liber JB 2, folio 88

Tracts of land: "Resurvey of Forlorn Hope Rectified"—partly in Kent Co. DE & QAC, 400 acres, formerly part of estate of Samuel Chew Esq.

23 Sept. 1813 conveyed by Edward Tilghman, Esq. of Philadelphia to Edward & Henry Tilghman tracts in Delaware, Kent Co., lot 72 in Chestertown;

Edward possesses Forlorn Hope with 2080 acres.

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Major Bibliographical References

1880 to 1940 Federal Census. *Historical Census Browser*. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, 2004. Accessed 11 October 2007. <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>>.

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1945 Federal Census. United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Vol. 1, Part 14. *Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946.

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U.S. Population Census, Caroline County, Maryland, 1900.

U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne’s County, Maryland, 1930.

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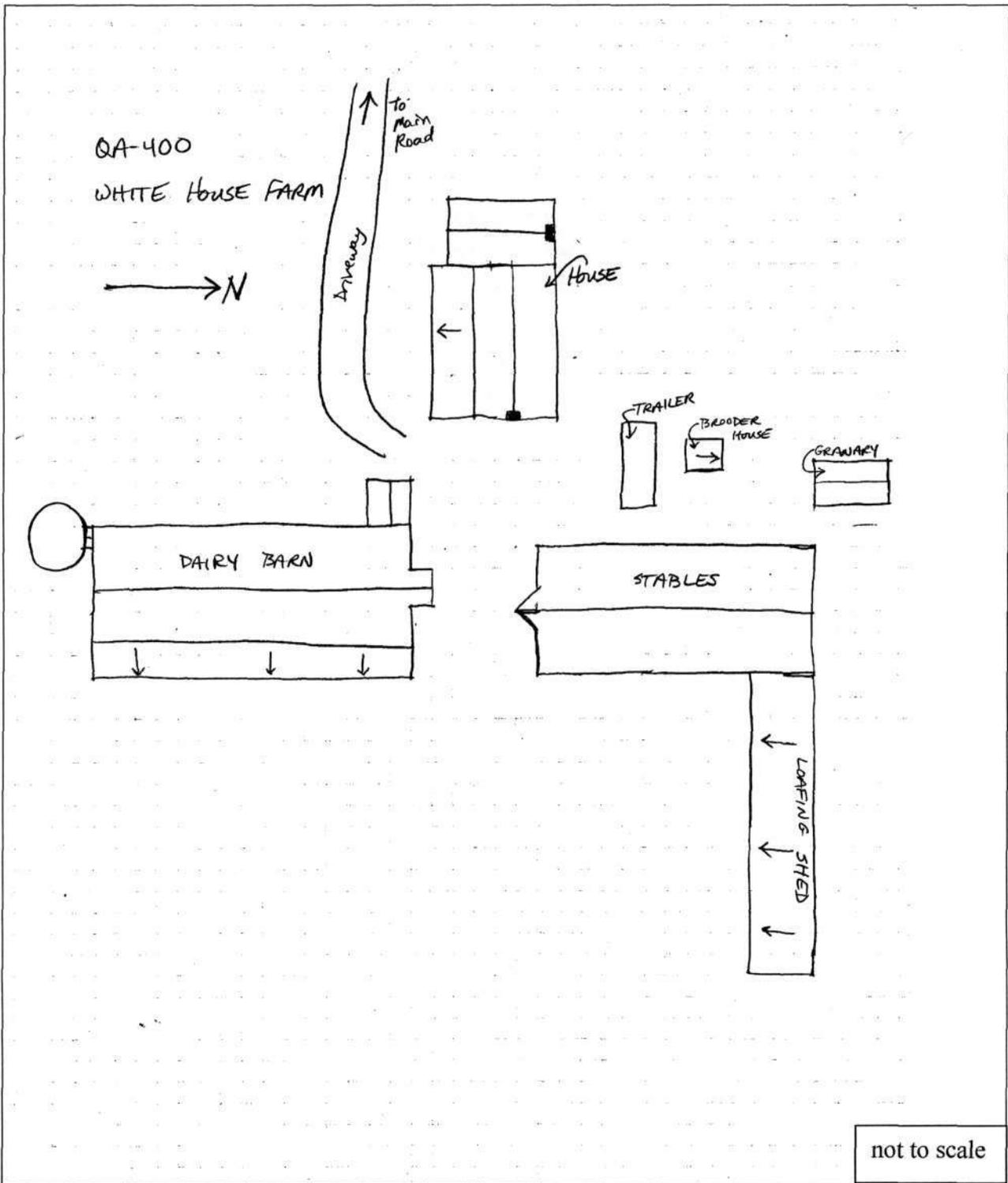
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11. Form Prepared by

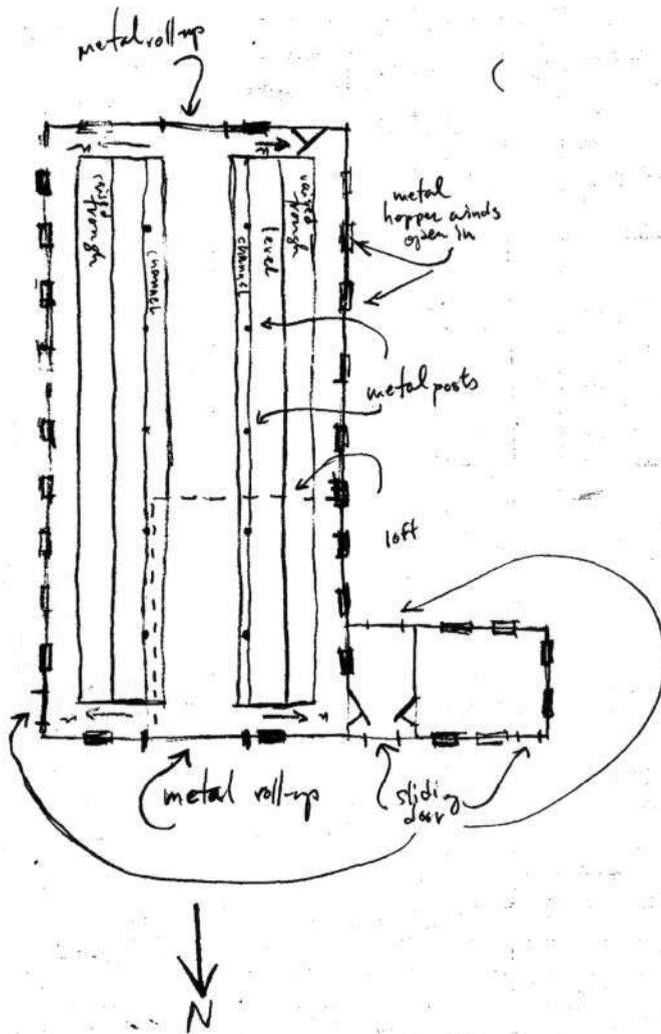
name/title	Kathryn Gettings Smith and Gerald M. Maready, Jr., Architectural Historians		
organization	History Matters, LLC	date	November 16, 2007
street & number	1502 21 st Street, NW, 2 nd Floor	telephone	(202) 223-8845
city or town	Washington	state	DC



Site Plan
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 Dukes Farm--Outbuildings
 201 White House Farm Lane
 Queenstown vicinity
 Queen Anne's County, Maryland

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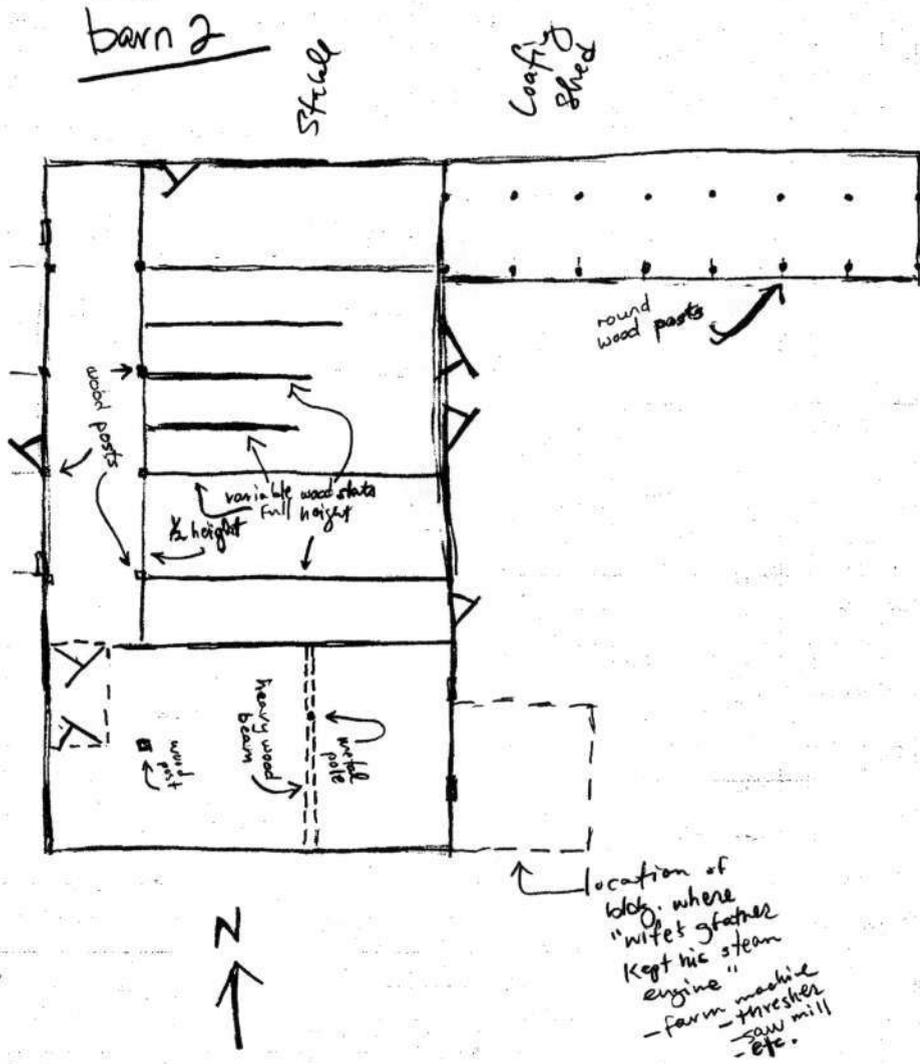
DAIRY BARN



not to scale

Floor Plan
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Dukes Farm Dairy Barn
201 White House Farm Lane
Queenstown vicinity
Queen Anne's County, Maryland

QA-400



not to scale

Floor Plan
QA--400
Dukes Farm Stables & Loafing Shed
201 White House Farm Lane
Queenstown vicinity
Queen Anne's County, Maryland



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DUKES FARM- OUTBUILDINGS
201 WHITE HOUSE FARM LANE, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE CO, MD

- HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

HOUSE - SOUTH + WEST ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NORTHEAST

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DUKE'S FARM - OUTBUILDINGS

201 WHITE HOUSE FARM LANE, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

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MD SHPO

BROODER HOUSE - LOOKING NORTHWEST

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DUKE'S FARM-OUTBUILDINGS
201 WHITE HOUSE FARM LANE, QUEENSTOWN
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

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MD SHPO

GRANARY, LOOKING NORTHEAST

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DUKES FARM-OUTBUILDINGS
201 WHITE HOUSE FARM LANE, QUEENSTOWN
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
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STABLE + LOAFING SHED, LOOKING NORTHWEST

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DUKES FARM - OUTBUILDINGS,
201 WHITE HOUSE FARM LANE, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

NORTH + WEST ELEVATIONS OF STABLES; PART OF NORTH ELEVATION
OF LOAFING SHED, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

5 of 12



QA-400

DUKES' FARM - OUTBUILDINGS

201 WHITE HOUSE FARM LANE, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION OF LOAFING SHED

6 of 12



QA-400

DUKES FARM-OUTBUILDINGS
201 WHITE HOUSE FARM LANE, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

INTERIOR OF STABLES, LOOKING NORTH

7 of 12



QA-400

DUKES FARM-OUTBUILDINGS

201 WHITE HOUSE FARM LANE, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO, MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

INTERIOR OF STABLES, LOOKING SOUTH

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DUKES FARM - OUTBUILDINGS

201 WHITE HOUSE FARM LANE, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

DAIRY BARN, EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

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W. E. FARM 1908

QA-400

DUKES FARM - OUTBUILDINGS
201 WHITE HOUSE FARM LANE, QUEENSTOWN
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MB SHPO

DAIRY BARN, WEST ELEVATION

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QA-400

DUKES FARM-OUTBUILDINGS
201 WHITE HOUSE FARM LANE, QUEENSTOWN
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

DAIRY BARN INTERIOR, LOOKING NORTH

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QA-400

DUKES FARM - OUTBUILDINGS

201 WHITE HOUSE FARM LANE, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S Co, MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

DAIRY BARN INTERIOR, LOOKING SOUTH

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QA-400
White House Farm
Queenstown vicinity
Private

circa 1820-40, 1890

The history of White House Farm has been troubled by two major fires, the first circa 1890 and the second more recently, in October 1979. Based on an examination of the site following the second fire and aided by oral tradition recounted by the present owner, it would appear that the cellar foundation is all that remains of the earliest building. This was a frame dwelling of uncertain date, but probably dating to the early 19th century. It was enlarged later in the 19th century, perhaps circa 1820-1840 by a two story brick hyphen and wing. In 1890, the first fire destroyed the early frame house and brick hyphen, and gutted the two story brick wing. Following the fire, the brick section was renovated and a new two story frame addition was built on the ruins of the destroyed section. The recent fire destroyed this 1890 wing and damaged the brick building.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

White House Farm

AND/OR COMMON

Dukes Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

East side of Maryland Route 18

CITY, TOWN

Queenstown

 VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1st

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

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 type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Susie Dukes

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

 VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21617

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: WHC 7 A

Folio #: 213

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-400

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" 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

White House Farm is located on the east side of Maryland Route 18 approximately 2 1/2 miles northeast of Queenstown. The house is sited on high, open ground on the south side of Tanyard Branch, the main tributary of Reed's Creek. The house was examined following a fire which damaged the front brick section and completely destroyed the rear frame wing. According to Mrs. Dukes, the present owner, the frame section was built about 1890, following a fire that gutted the brick section and destroyed a frame wing that probably pre-dated the brick structure. A brick cellar under the rubble of the recently destroyed frame wing probably belongs to this earlier structure.

The brick dwelling is two stories high with a pitched gable roof. The west facade, facing the road, is laid in Flemish bond above a plain watertable and a five-course bond foundation. There are two large 2/2 windows on each floor. The south gable is laid in Flemish bond above a plain watertable and a five-course bond foundation. The upper gable is laid in common bond and does

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

QA-400

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
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 history of White House Farm has been troubled by two major fires, the first circa 1890 and the second more recently, in October 1979. Based on an examination of the site following the second fire and aided by oral tradition recounted by the present owner, it would appear that the cellar foundation is all that remains of the earliest building. This was a frame dwelling of uncertain date, but probably dating to the early 19th century. It was enlarged later in the 19th century, perhaps circa 1820-1840 by a two story brick hyphen and wing. In 1890, the first fire destroyed the early frame house and brick hyphen, and gutted the two story brick wing. Following the fire, the brick section was renovated and a new two story frame addition was built on the ruins of the destroyed section. The recent fire destroyed this 1890 wing and damaged the brick building.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

QA-400

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

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

4/24/80

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

Field Note Book QA-XIV, Recorded December 11, 1979.

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

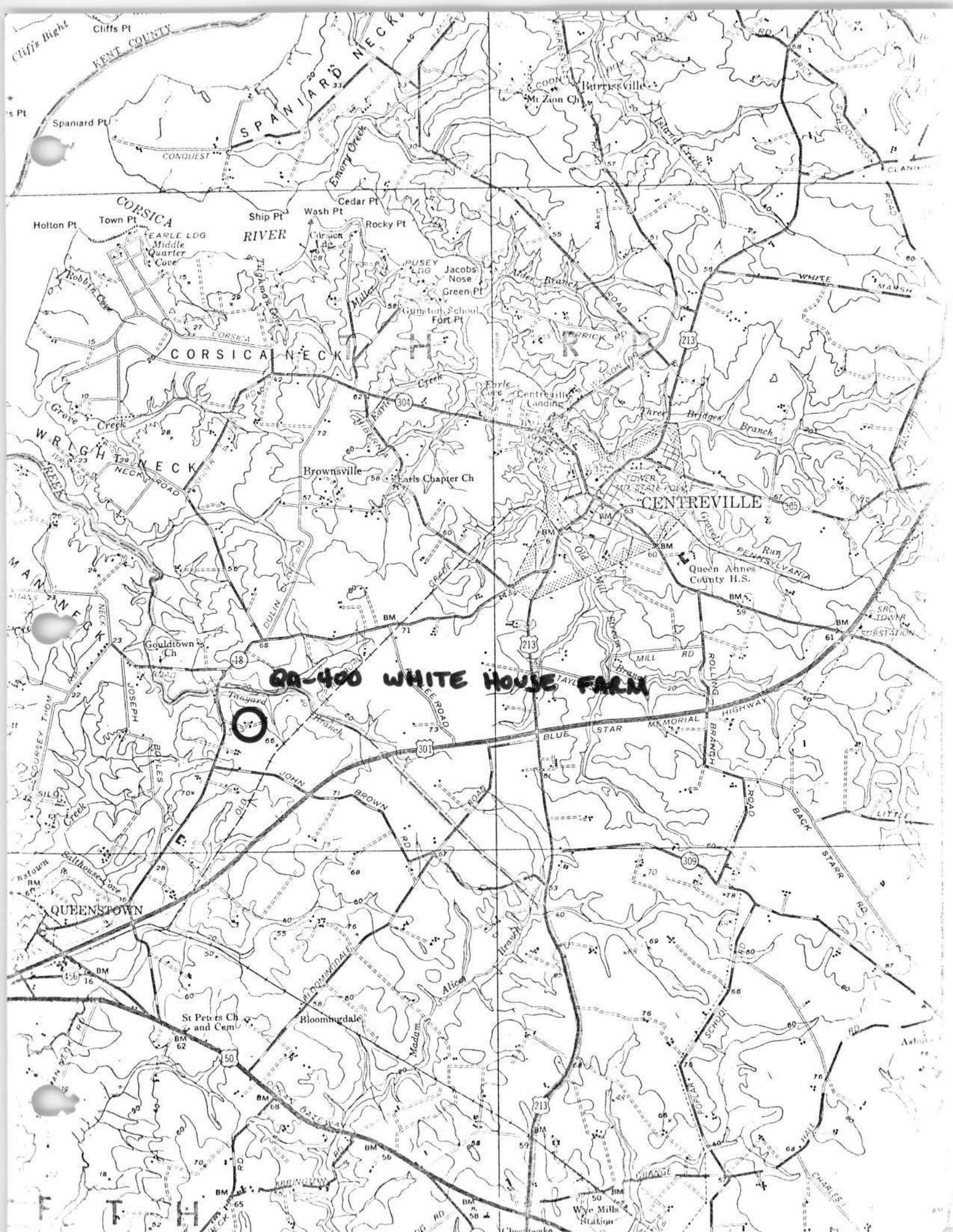
not match the lower work, suggesting it was rebuilt following the fire in 1890. There are two 2/2 windows on each floor. The north gable is five-course bond above a plain watertable and five-course foundation. A blocked opening to the right of the flush gable chimney was probably an original exterior door. The east facade was partially covered by the frame wing, and this portion of the brickwork is laid in common bond with rough unfinished jointwork, indicating that it was never intended to be exposed. The exterior walls of the pre-1890 frame structure can be determined from this unfinished finish, and the racking of a two story brick hyphen or similar structure can be seen under the rubble of the fire. The exposed brickwork on this wall is laid in five-course bond with no watertable. The exterior walls were at one time whitewashed and where the whitewash was protected by the frame wing, the outline of the cornice of the earlier structure can still be seen. The only openings in this wall are a single door on the first floor and two doors on the second floor. All three served as interior doors leading to the frame wing.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

The first floor interior consists of a single room with a fireplace on the north gable wall. A Victorian mantel is the only show of decoration. The second floor is partitioned into two rooms, each with a door leading to the stair hall in the adjoining frame wing. The entire interior was clearly gutted in 1890, as the framing is circular sawn and secured with wire nails.

A brick cellar lies to the east of the brick house, partially buried by the rubble of the fire. It measures 11 feet by 20 feet (inside dimensions), and is laid in three-course bond. An arched brick chimney base at the west end of the cellar was not reused in the 1890 wing. Brick foundations at ground level run from the west end of the cellar toward the standing brick section. Mrs. Dukes reports that another massive foundation runs parallel to the south wall of the cellar, discovered when she attempted to plant shrubs in front of her porch.



QA-400 WHITE HOUSE FARM

QA-4100
White House Farm

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





QA-400

White House Farm
Queenstown vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1979
View from Southwest



QA-400

White House Farm

Queenstown vicinity

Orlando Ridout V 1979

View from Northwest



QA-400 White House Farm
Queenstown vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1979
View from Southeast after
fire



QA-400

White House Farm
Queenstown vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1979
Early foundation under
rubble of wing