

QA-60
Fincastle
Price vicinity
Private

early 19th century

Probably constructed circa 1815-20, Fincastle is one of the most perfectly preserved unrestored Federal houses in Queen Anne's County. In overall form and plan it is typical of the large, 2 1/2 story side passage, double pile plan houses found throughout the Tidewater during the Federal period. Fincastle is unusual, however, in that the side passage is exceptionally spacious, measuring 16 feet wide and 40 feet long, and clearly served as an important room in the house and not merely as a stair hall. The other interior rooms are also spacious and handsomely proportioned, set off by fine Federal woodwork and considerable evidence of the early paint scheme. An original two story brick wing on the northwest gable of the main house collapsed in a windstorm some years ago and has been dismantled.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Fincastle; Finley's Adventure and George's Fancy Corrected

AND/OR COMMON

Fincastle

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Southwest side of Maryland Route 405

CITY, TOWN

Price

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" 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 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Ruth V. Clough

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Price

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21656

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: TSP 23

Folio #: 457

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-60

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

Fincastle is located on the southwest side of Maryland Route 405 approximately one-half mile northwest of Price, Maryland. The house is sited on high, open ground drained by the headwaters of Southeast Creek on the east and by Granny Finley Branch to the west.

The house faces northeast, toward the main road. It is a large, nearly square brick structure, 38 feet long and 40 feet deep, three bays wide and 2 1/2 stories high above a full cellar. Paired brick chimneys rise flush at the northwest end of the pitched gable roof, and a single chimney rises on the southeast gable. An original, two story brick wing extended from the northwest gable until recent years, when it collapsed in a wind storm. None of the early outbuildings have survived.

The front facade faces northeast, with the entrance door in the southeast bay and two 9/6 windows to the right. There are three 6/6 windows on the second floor, and no dormers on the roof. Large cellar windows pierce the foundation directly

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

below the first floor windows. The front entrance is fitted with paired three panel doors below a four-light transom, with paneled soffit and jambs and a crossetted architrave with broken-field fascia and ogee/astragal backband.

The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond above a five-course bond foundation. The window openings on the first and second floor have splayed jack arch lintels 1 1/2 brick high, while the cellar openings are similarly treated with lintels one brick high.

The eaves are finished with a box cornice with a replaced crown mold and an original complex bed mold dominated by a band of vertically reeded lozenge blocks. The roof is now covered with asphalt shingles.

The outline of an original entrance porch can be seen in the brickwork surrounding the front door. This was a small, pedimented porch with an arched ceiling and delicate half-columns on either side.

On the southeast gable, there is a single flush chimney to the right of center and two window openings on each floor. These include two 9/6 windows on the first floor, two 6/6 on the second floor, and two smaller 6/6 in the upper gable, lighting the attic.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

Two large cellar windows with diamond-section iron bars set in beaded wooden frames pierce the foundation. The brickwork is Flemish bond above a five-course bond foundation. Original rakeboards with a broken-field fascia survive on the gable eaves.

The entire rear facade is laid in five-course bond. The first floor door is in the southeast bay but is offset toward the center of the facade, reflecting the unusually wide side hall across the southeast end of the house. There are two 9/6 windows to the left of the door and three 6/6 windows on the second floor. The window above the door is downset to light the stair landing. There is a cellar window with a barred frame in the center bay and a bulkhead cellar entrance in the northwest bay. The cornice is identical to the cornice on the front facade. A simple 20th century entrance porch protects the rear door, replacing an earlier (but not original) shed roof porch.

On the northwest gable, the outline of an original two story wing can clearly be seen in the brickwork. This wing was set flush with the rear facade and was one room deep. The portion of the gable wall that was concealed by the wing is laid with little attention to

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

detail, and a blocked flue is visible from a fireplace in the wing. The brickwork on this gable wall is laid in five-course bond.

There is a door in the right or southwest bay on the first floor and a pair of 9/6 windows flanking the northeast chimney. There are two 6/6 windows on the second floor, directly above the first floor openings and a single small 6/6 window centered in the upper gable, between the paired chimneys. A door in the southwest bay of the second floor originally provided access between the main house and the wing. After the wing collapsed, this opening was converted to a 6/6 window. The southwest chimney is larger than the northeast chimney, allowing an extra flue for the wing. The original rakeboards survive on this gable except below the front chimney.

The interior is laid out in a side hall, double parlor plan with an exceptionally large stair hall. Stretching across the southeast gable end of the house, this hall is 16 feet wide and 40 feet long. The stair rises against the southeast wall to one landing, then turns 90 degrees and rises in a second run along the rear or southwest wall to a second landing, turns

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

90 degrees and rises to the second floor. It is an open string stair with simple turned newel posts, square ballusters and a ramped walnut rail. The stair ends are decorated with decorative scrollwork brackets and the carriage is molded, with a broken-field fascia. The lower half of the stair is enclosed with paneling, and a paneled door opens into a small closet adjacent to the rear entrance doors. The stairs each rise 6 1/2 inches with 12 1/2 inch treads, giving an added feeling of grace and refinement.

The windows in the southeast gable wall have splayed reveals and paneled jambs and soffits. The windows and doors have crossetted architraves with a broken-field fascia and ogee/astragal backbands. A molded two-piece chairrail and molded baseboard encircle the hall. All of the woodwork in this room is painted in two contrasting shades of light and dark grey. The doors have dark grey-green stiles and rails and light-grey panels. The plaster walls are painted a soft salmon color up to within about 15 inches of the ceiling. This upper portion of the walls and the ceiling are painted canary yellow. Although contrasting colors were commonly used in the early 19th century, this is evidently the second paint

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

scheme utilized, probably dating to the second quarter of the 19th century. Traces of earlier colors under the present paint show that the walls were previously a soft blue and the doors were originally mahogany grained with stenciled paneling. The interior door openings have paneled soffits and jambs. Molded coat rails with wooden pegs flank the front door, and wrought iron catches for a cross bar remain in place. An iron ring in the ceiling in the center of the hall probably served to hang a chandelier.

The front parlor is the more formal of the two first floor rooms. The fireplace is centered on the northwest gable wall flanked by 9/6 windows on each side. The mantel is a large board surround with pairs of engaged columns on each side of the opening. The columns are delicate with chip carved caps, reeded shafts and turned bases above plain plinth blocks. Carved sideblocks and a band of horizontal molding with chip carving and cable beading frame the plain frieze. A rectangular center block with an oval design in the center is applied to the middle of the frieze. The molded shelf breaks forward above the side-blocks and is decorated with a band of drilled carving.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

The window embrasures extend all the way to the floor, with paneled soffits and jambs and a rectangular panel below the window sill. The paneled jambs were originally interior shutters, but the pulls have been removed. The architrave trim is crossetted and consists of a broken-field fascia with an ogee/astragal backband. The astragals in the backband and between the two fields of the fascia are chip-carved. The window architraves below the chairrail are paneled with vertical reeding in the recessed panel, similar to the reveals at Ripley (QA-55, built 1805) near Church Hill. A two piece chairrail and molded baseboard encircle the room. Both the chairrail and the door architraves are also embellished with chain pattern chip carving. All of the trim has been painted white except for the chairrail and the window architraves below the chairrail. These are painted tannish-brown, matching the plaster walls. Traces of blue paint are visible on the walls under the present color.

Large double doors in the southwest wall of the front room open into the rear parlor. This is not an original opening, probably replacing a smaller

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.7 DESCRIPTION

6-panel door. The fireplace is centered on the north-west gable wall of this room. A door to the left of the fireplace originally led to the wing but is now an exterior door. To the right of the fireplace is an original built-in four-door cupboard. There are two three-panel doors above a shelf at chairrail level and two smaller single panel doors below. The cupboard is framed with a crossetted architrave; the shelves have finely beaded edges. The mantel is large but somewhat less ornate than the mantel in the front room. Paneled pilasters flank the opening and support reeded sideblocks and a molded dentil-course shelf that breaks forward above the sideblocks. A reeded center block is the only decoration on the frieze. The windows have splayed reveals that extend to the floor, paneled interior shutters without the pulls, and crossetted architraves with reeded paneling below the architrave. The chairrail and architrave trim are not embellished with chip carving, however. The door to the hall and the gable door adjacent to the fireplace have original architraves which are not crossetted. The chairrail is painted white, the rest of the trim and the plaster

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.8 DESCRIPTION

walls are green. Traces of olive green and green-black paint can be seen on the mantel and the cupboard, and the walls were previously painted a soft acqua-green.

The second floor has a similar plan but with the northeast end of the hall partitioned to form an additional sleeping chamber. This is a common plan variation, but is unusual in this case because the third chamber has a fireplace, serviced by a chimney that does not extend below the second floor.

The second floor stairhall is a large, nearly square room, lighted by windows on both the gable and rear facade. The stair continues up to the third floor with no loss of detail. The windows have splayed reveals and paneled soffits and jambs, but do not extend below the chairrail. The architrave trim is similar to the first floor but is not crossetted. A two-piece chairrail and molded baseboard encircles the room. The walls, ceiling, and trim are painted the same as the first floor hall, and the original mahogany graining is visible on the interior doors where the later grey paint has worn.

The northeast chamber is approximately square, with a small fireplace on the southeast gable wall.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.9 DESCRIPTION

This fireplace is set in a shallow chimney that is supported by framing in the floor and is tied back into the gable wall. The chimney does not extend below the second floor. The mantel is a small board surround with a bold, complex crossetted backband framing the opening. Reeded and carved sideblocks are placed above the backband trim at either end of a plain frieze and below a molded shelf with a band of carved blocks against a plain field. The windows are set in splayed and paneled reveals and are framed with simple molded architrave trim. A two-piece chairrail and molded baseboard encircle the room.

The northwest chamber is larger, with a fireplace centered on the northwest gable wall flanked by 6/6 windows. The mantel is a large board surround with paneled pilasters and sideblocks, a plain frieze, and a molded dentil-course shelf that breaks forward above the sideblocks. A band of reeded blocks applied against a plain background adds further decoration along the bottom of the frieze. The window openings are splayed and paneled, trimmed with uncrossetted architrave trim. A two-piece chairrail and molded baseboard encircles the room. The mantel is painted

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.10 DESCRIPTION

contrasting shades of grey; the rest of the trim is a greenish grey. The plaster walls are acqua-blue to within about 15 inches of the ceiling, and are grey-blue above.

The southwest room is also large, with a fireplace centered on the northwest gable wall. Until recent years there was a door in the alcove to the left of the fireplace that led to the second floor of the wing. When the wing collapsed, the door was converted to a 6/6 window. The mantel is a large board surround with fluted pilasters, paneled sideblocks, a plain frieze, and a complex molded shelf that breaks forward above the sideblocks. The window openings are splayed and paneled and are trimmed with uncrosssetted architraves. The interior door openings are also paneled. A two piece chairrail and molded baseboard survive intact. The trim is now painted olive-grey and grey over an early if not original coat of blue. The doors are painted two shades of grey over the original mahogany graining. The plaster walls are painted beige over an earlier light lime green.

The third floor remains an unfinished attic, with flooring but no plaster or whitewash. The roof is framed with hewn and pit-sawn common rafters. Because

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.11 DESCRIPTION

the house is so deep, the rafters do not run continuous from plate to ridge. Instead, they are framed much like a gambrel roof, with lower rafters joined to collar beams with a mortise-and-tenon joint and a second set of upper rafters supported by a second flat false plate secured to the top face of the collar beams. This is an unusual framing system, but can be compared with the Red Ball Tavern in Cecil County.

The stair opening has been framed in and plastered on the stair side, but left exposed on the attic side. The studs are hewn and pit-sawn and are secured at the top with double-struck nails. The plaster is applied to riven lathing, and the door opening is trimmed with a simple beaded frame and a Federal backband matching the rest of the house.

Framing evidence indicates that two original dormer windows have been removed from both facades of the house.

A variety of nails can be observed in the attic and in surviving pieces of the second floor door frame to the now-demolished wing. These include double-struck nails in the attic stair partition and in some floorboards, L-head flooring nails in the

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.12 DESCRIPTION

majority of the attic flooring, machine-made framing nails throughout the house, and small L-head finishing brads in the backband trim. This mixture of nails is suggestive of a date of construction of circa 1815-1830.

The cellar is divided into three rooms, corresponding to the plan of the first floor. The interior cellar entrance opens into a nearly square room under the southwest parlor. There is an arched chimney base on the northwest gable wall of this room, and doors opening into the other two rooms. In the northwest room, there is a chimney base with a fireplace too small for regular cooking use. The third room corresponds to the first floor hall and is relatively dark. The door to this room is quite large, constructed of vertical beaded boards and beveled battens. It is hung on heavy wrought iron strap hinges. The ceilings have never been plastered or whitewashed; the walls are whitewashed.

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"/> 00-1499	<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

Fincastle is one of the most perfectly preserved examples of high-style Federal architecture in Queen Anne's County. In overall form and plan it is typical of the large, 2 1/2 story side hall, double parlor plan houses found throughout the Tidewater region during this period. In this case, however, the side hall plan has been expanded, incorporating a stair hall that is 16 feet wide and 40 feet long, and adding a second story chimney on the hall gable to incorporate a fireplace into the hall chamber on that floor. This is quite unusual, and has the effect of opening up the first floor hall and the second floor stair hall into airy rooms that serve as important living space as well as circulation space.

The interior decoration is superb. All of

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

the original woodwork survives intact and in nearly pristine condition. This includes a number of handsome Federal mantels, paneled window reveals, and crossetted door and window architraves. The front parlor woodwork is further embellished with bands of chip carving, and the original six-panel doors are all in place. The stair is unusually grand, with 6 1/2 inch risers and 13 1/2 inch treads, turned newels and a ramped walnut rail. Certainly the most striking feature of the interior is the variety of early paint still evident. The first and second floor halls have salmon and canary yellow walls and ceilings and contrasting dark-grey and light-grey trim. One of the second floor chambers has aqua-blue walls and a grey-blue ceiling combined with the same contrasting trim, and evidence remains of lime-green and aqua-green walls in other rooms. All of the interior doors were originally mahogany grained and stenciled, but are now colored in contrasting shades of grey.

Also of interest is the roof framing, which employs an unusual system of pieced rafters interrupted by a secondary plate above the collars.

The tract on which Fincastle stands may be traced back to the late 18th century, when George Finley

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

patented several tracts of land in this part of Queen Anne's County and what is now neighboring Caroline County. In particular, Finley patented 926 acres in 1797, known as "Finley's Adventure", and in 1803 patented 260 acres known as "George's Fancy Corrected".⁽¹⁾

The latter tract of land was probably a resurvey of "George's Fancy", patented by Finley in 1769. In 1798, George Finley was included in the Federal Direct Tax as the owner of "George's Fancy" and "Finley's Adventure". Both tracts were improved with dwellings and farm buildings, but neither matches the large brick house known as Fincastle.⁽²⁾

Architectural and documentary evidence suggests that this house was constructed by Finley circa 1810-1820. While little is known of Finley's early life, it seems probable that this is the same George Finley (Findlay, Findley) that appears as a trustee of the poor in 1788, 1789, and 1791 and may also be the Captain George Findlay who served in the Queen Anne's County militia in 1778.⁽³⁾

It seems probable that Finley married circa 1815, for he had two minor sons when he died circa 1831.⁽⁴⁾

A marriage record does exist for George Finley and

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Eliza Cristfield of Kent County in 1826.⁽⁵⁾ This must have been his second marriage, however, as the two minor sons both reached their majority by the late 1830's.⁽⁶⁾

Following the death of George Finley, two appraisers were appointed by the Orphans Court to examine the property and prepare a valuation for the court. The valuation provides an excellent description of the property and its improvements:

...we have valued the real estate of the said George and Washington, and estimate the Home farm at \$290 per annum inclusive of the widow's dower. On this farm there is a valuable Brick dwelling house, two stories high 40 feet square in first rate repair, a log negro quarter 18 by 20 feet in bad repair, a brick kitchen 32 by 20 feet in good repair, a log smoke house 12 feet square in good repair, a log work shop 14 by 19 feet in tolerable repair, a log stable 24 feet square shedded on two sides in good repair, a frame carriage house 10 by 22 feet in bad repair, a log corn house 10 by 22 feet in tolerable repair, one other corn house 10 by 17 feet in tolerable repair, a framed granary 16 by 24 feet in tolerable repair, one other framed granary 22 by 32 feet in bad repair, a barn 24 by 32 feet, shedded all around in tollerable repair, a necessary in good repair, a paled garden 170 feet square in bad order, a young and thriving apple orchard containing 741 trees, 147 peach trees, 18 cherry trees, 4 quince trees, 8 pear trees, 6 damson trees, one English walnut tree, fencing

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

in tollerable order, there are about 350 acres arable land, 40 acres in branch and wood thinly timbered, the whole containing 390 acres being parts of tracts of land called "Lot No. 3 of Lord Baltimore's Manor", "George's Fancy Resurveyed", and "Finleys Adventure".⁽⁷⁾

In 1839 the estate was divided among the three heirs "after their arrival at full age". The tract in question descended to one of George Finley's two sons, Washington Finley.⁽⁸⁾ In 1849, Washington Finley deeded 326 acres of the 390 acres to John M. Collins for \$7000.⁽⁹⁾ The property passed from Collins to the Dillen family and in 1880 Frances E. Dillen devised to her husband, James E. Dillen "249 acres, more or less, known as George's Fancy Resurveyed and Finley's Adventure, being part of Queen Anne's Manner and more commonly known as Fincastle".⁽¹⁰⁾ In 1882, John B. Brown and Edwin H. Brown, Trustee, conveyed the property to John F. Godwin for \$10,566.⁽¹¹⁾ The same day Godwin sold the property to John and William Lewis for \$15,000.⁽¹²⁾ In 1888, John Lewis mortgaged 135 acres to Samuel C. Lewis for \$9600.⁽¹³⁾ In 1903, Philemon B. Hopper, administrator for Samuel C. Lewis, deceased, conveyed

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

the same 135 acre tract to John F. Godwin.⁽¹⁴⁾ The chancery proceedings for this settlement include the following description of the property in question:

...Mortgage Sale of a Valuable Farm...
"Fincastle", containing 135 acres of land, more or less, it is improved by a large, well built and convenient Brick Mansion House, a large frame tenant house, 2 large barns, combining granaries, stables, etc. under one roof and other outbuildings. All buildings in good repair and condition. This farm has on it large Peach, pear, and apple orchards in bearing...⁽¹⁵⁾

In 1909 John F. Godwin sold the property to Charles and Frances Larrimore for \$9500.⁽¹⁶⁾ Charles Larrimore sold the house and land to Casper and Ruth Clough in 1955.⁽¹⁷⁾

Footnotes

1. Patents File, Hall of Records.
2. Federal Direct Tax of 1798, Island Hundred.
3. See Emory, p. 131, 257-58, 305.
4. Valuations Liber WHN 4, folio 382. Hall of Records.
5. Queen Anne's County Marriage Applications, 1817-1858, folio 85; #323; May 16, 1826.
6. Deeds, Liber JT 2, folio 537. March 19, 1839.
7. See footnote 4 above.
8. See footnote 6 above.
9. Deeds, Liber JT 6, folio 82. March 17, 1849.
10. Wills, Liber WAJ 1, folio 293. Last will and testament of Frances E. Dillen. Executed May 29, 1868. Probated March 1, 1880. No deed has been found conveying the property from John Collins to Frances Dillen, but in her will, Frances Dillen specifies that the property "was purchased of John M. Collins".
11. Deeds, Liber SCD 1, folio 218. February 1, 1882.
12. Deeds, Liber SCD 1, folio 219. February 1, 1882.
13. Deeds, Liber WD 2, folio 48. August 22, 1888.
14. Deeds, Liber JEG 5, folio 573. December 18, 1903.
15. Chancery Cause No. 1620. Published May-June 1903.
16. Deeds, Liber SS 6, folio 304. June 1, 1909.
17. Deeds, Liber TSP 23, folio 457. August 11, 1955.

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Emory, Frederick. Queen Anne's County, Maryland. Baltimore:
Maryland Historical Society, 1950.

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

2/11/81

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

Field Notebook QA-XIV; Recorded December 4, 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

QA-60
Fincastle

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



QA-60
Fincastle

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





QA-60 Fincastle
Price vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1981
Front (Northeast) facade



QA-60 Fincastle
Price vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1981
View from North



QA-60

Fincastle

Price vicinity

Orlando Ridout V, 1980

Southwest chamber

Second floor



QA-60 Fincastle
Price vicinity
Orlando Ridout V, 1980
Stair passage, facing SW



QA-60

Fincastle
Price vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1980
Southwest facade



Q.A. # 60

Fin castle

JWU - Spring 1973



Q.A. #60

Pin castle

JWU - Spring 1973



Q.A #60

Lincastle

GWW - Spring 1973



Q.A. #60

Pincastle

JWU - Spring 1973



Q.A. #60

Fin castle

JWU - Spring 1973