

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Headlong Hall

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

West side North Hibernia Road

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Ernest E. Kramer et al

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

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 #: **MWM 167**

Folio #: **364**

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-226

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

Headlong Hall is located on the west side of North Hibernia Road approximately 3/4 mile north of the intersection with Corsica Neck Road and three miles west of Centreville.

The house is sited on high ground with open fields sweeping away on all four sides. An allée of mature hardwood trees borders the main driveway in front of the road; vistas of Corsica Creek and the Chester River are possible across the open fields to the northwest. A large complex of farm buildings stretches to the west of the house.

The house consists of three principal parts. The main section, built in 1843, is of frame construction, 2 1/2 stories high, three bays wide and one room deep, with a single large brick chimney centered on the ridge of the pitched gable roof. A smaller two story frame wing extends from the south gable of the main house. This wing incorporates a smaller detached frame building that has traditionally been identified as an earlier 18th century dwelling. To the north, a 20th century 2-story frame ell has been added, projecting out from the north gable of the main house.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

The principal facade of the main house faces east toward the road. The entrance door is located to the left of center on the first floor with 6/6 windows in the north and south bays. It is a paneled door with two vertical panels with Greek Revival panel molds, and a three-light transom. Two 6/6 windows are similarly placed on the second story with the center bay not expressed. A pair of 6/6 pitched roof dormer windows are located on the third floor directly above the second story openings. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation pierced by two window openings on the front facade. A brick near the north end of the foundation is inscribed "1843". The early weatherboard siding has been covered with wood shingles. The eaves are boxed in; the roof is covered with modern asphalt shingles. The chimney is centered on the ridgeline and is unusually thin in elevation for a center chimney.

The majority of the south gable wall is concealed by the two story south wing. The only openings in this wall are a small two-light casement on the first floor near the southeast corner and a 6/6 window centered in the upper gable. The cornice returns at the corners and is carried up the gable eave.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

The fenestration of the rear facade is identical to the front facade except that the south dormer is offset to the north somewhat. The rear door matches the front door but lacks a transom. The siding, cornice, and roof also match the front facade. A brick furnace chimney has been added against the rear facade to the north of the door.

The northeast corner of the north gable wall has been covered by the 20th century ell. There are single 6/6 windows centered on all three floors on this gable facade. The siding and cornice match the south gable.

The front or east facade of the south wing is set back from the front facade of the main house approximately two feet. The fenestration on this facade is asymmetrical, reflecting the complex development of this portion of the house. The earlier building forms the south two bays of the three bay facade and probably was only one story high. Either when the 1843 house was built, or sometime later in the 19th century, a wide hall was constructed between the old one room building and the new house. This formed a cross-passage with a secondary entrance in the north bay of the front facade of the wing. This doorway is fitted with a simple four-panel door and is framed with four-light sidelights. Two 6/6 windows with beaded frames in the south and center

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

bays on the first floor mark the openings of the earlier building. There are two 6/6 windows on the second story and no dormer windows on the roof. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation presumably constructed when the cross-passage was added. The shingle siding, cornice, and roof all match the main house.

An exterior brick chimney is centered on the south gable wall of the wing. It is a relatively simple chimney typical of the second quarter of the 19th century, w/ corbeled shoulders above a first floor firebox and exposed panel-back flush with the wall up to the first floor ceiling level. There is no clear evidence that the chimney shaft has been extended in height for the second floor, so the chimney probably dates to the expansion of the wing. A pair of 4/4 windows flank the chimney on the second floor. The cornice returns at the corners and is carried up the gable eaves.

The first story of the rear facade is covered by a one-story frame lean-to that stretches the full length of the wing. A door in the east bay of the south wall of the lean-to opens into the present-day kitchen. Windows in the lean-to include one 6/6 to the left of the south door, three 6/6 across the west wall, and one

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

6/6 centered on the north wall. The lean-to rests on a continuous brick foundation and is covered with wood shingles. The eaves oversail and are boxed-in; the roof is standing-seam metal. There are two 6/6 windows on the second story of the wing, overlooking the roof of the lean-to. The siding, cornice and roof match the front facade.

The 20th century wing is frame, two stories high, two bays wide and one room deep, with a pitched gable roof set at a right angle to the main house.

The interior of the main house originally consisted of a relatively unusual three room plan, with a stair passage extending across the south two bays of the front facade, one room to the rear or west of the passage and a second room extending the full depth of the house to the north. The partition between the stair passage and the southwest room has been removed, forming a more conventional hall-parlor plan. The stair rises against the front wall of the house to an intermediate landing in the southeast corner, then turns 180 degrees and continues to the second floor. It is an open-string stair with a plain rail and carriage piece, square balusters and tapered and chamfered newel posts. A plain batten door under the landing opens into a small closet under the stairs. This closet has been converted

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

to a modern bathroom. A two-panel Greek Revival door in the south gable wall of the passage opens into the wing; an identical door in the north end of the passage opens into the north room. The two principal first floor rooms are heated by a shared chimney stack and a pair of offset fireplaces. The mantels are 20th century reproductions of late 18th century style. Chairrails and interior cornices have also been added, all presumably contemporary with the north addition. Original rabbetted baseboard and architrave trim has survived throughout the first floor.

The second floor plan is similar to the original first floor plan, with a stair hall in the southwest part of the house opening into sleeping chambers to the west and north.

The third floor is plastered and finished, with three small chambers opening off of the stair hall. There is no access to either the roof framing or the eaves.

The cellar is divided into two rooms by a brick partition. The chimney base includes two recessed arched niches on each side but no fireplace. The niches have original corbeled shelf supports and are framed up for use as cupboards in the south room. The ceiling joists and floorboards above were originally

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

exposed and whitewashed but were later plastered with machine lathing nailed with machine nails. The bulkhead cellar entrance is located on the south gable wall, in the side passage of the wing.

The south room of the south wing is clearly an earlier building incorporated into the wing and joined to the main house. Little early fabric remains visible. The only early openings are the two 6/6 windows on the east wall and a door in the center of the north wall opening into the passage. This doorway is fitted with a batten door hung on wrought strap hinges. The floor of the south room has been paved with brick; the fireplace has been rebuilt and fitted with a reproduction collection-mold mantel. The ceiling joists are boxed in and the baseboard replaced. From the passage which forms the north room of the wing, it is possible to see early exterior siding on what was the north gable wall of the earlier south section. This siding consists of random-width weatherboards with beveled edges, secured with machine nails.

The floor of the passage is also paved with brick. An open-string stair rises in the northwest corner of the passage along the north wall to the second floor. The bulkhead cellar entrance is located below the soffit of this stair, and steps rise to a door leading

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.7 DESCRIPTION

into the stair passage of the main house. The second floor of the wing consists of a short hall along the north end of the east facade with a large bathroom to the west and a sleeping chamber to the south. There is no cellar under the wing and no access to the roof or eaves.

To the south and west of the house are more than a dozen outbuildings and farm buildings. The earliest of these is a 9 foot by 12 foot log plank meat house. This building is oriented on a north-south axis with a batten door hung on wrought strap hinges centered on the east facade. The exterior is covered with vertical board-and-batten siding, a plain box cornice and a corrugated metal roof. The corner notching is not readily visible. The roof is blocked from view by an inserted cover above the tie beams to facilitate curing meat. This building appears to date to the second quarter of the 19th century and is probably contemporary with the main house, constructed in 1843.

The remaining buildings appear to date entirely to the very late 19th and 20th century. They include a small gazebo/well house, a granary, double crib, two barns, browsing sheds and a wind mill. These buildings form an interesting complex to the west of the house with the two barns, the crib and an ell plan browsing shed forming a compound.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

QA-226

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
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 1843

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1843, Headlong Hall is a two story frame house with center chimney and an unusual three room plan that has been opened up into a more conventional hall-parlor plan. The two story frame wing to the south incorporates an early one story structure that may once have served as a detached kitchen or a separate dwelling.

To the west and south of the house is an extensive farm complex, including a log plank meat house, rustic garden structure, and a compound yard formed by several late 19th and 20th century buildings.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Earle, Swepson. The Chesapeake Bay Country.

New York, 1923.

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

10/23/81

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

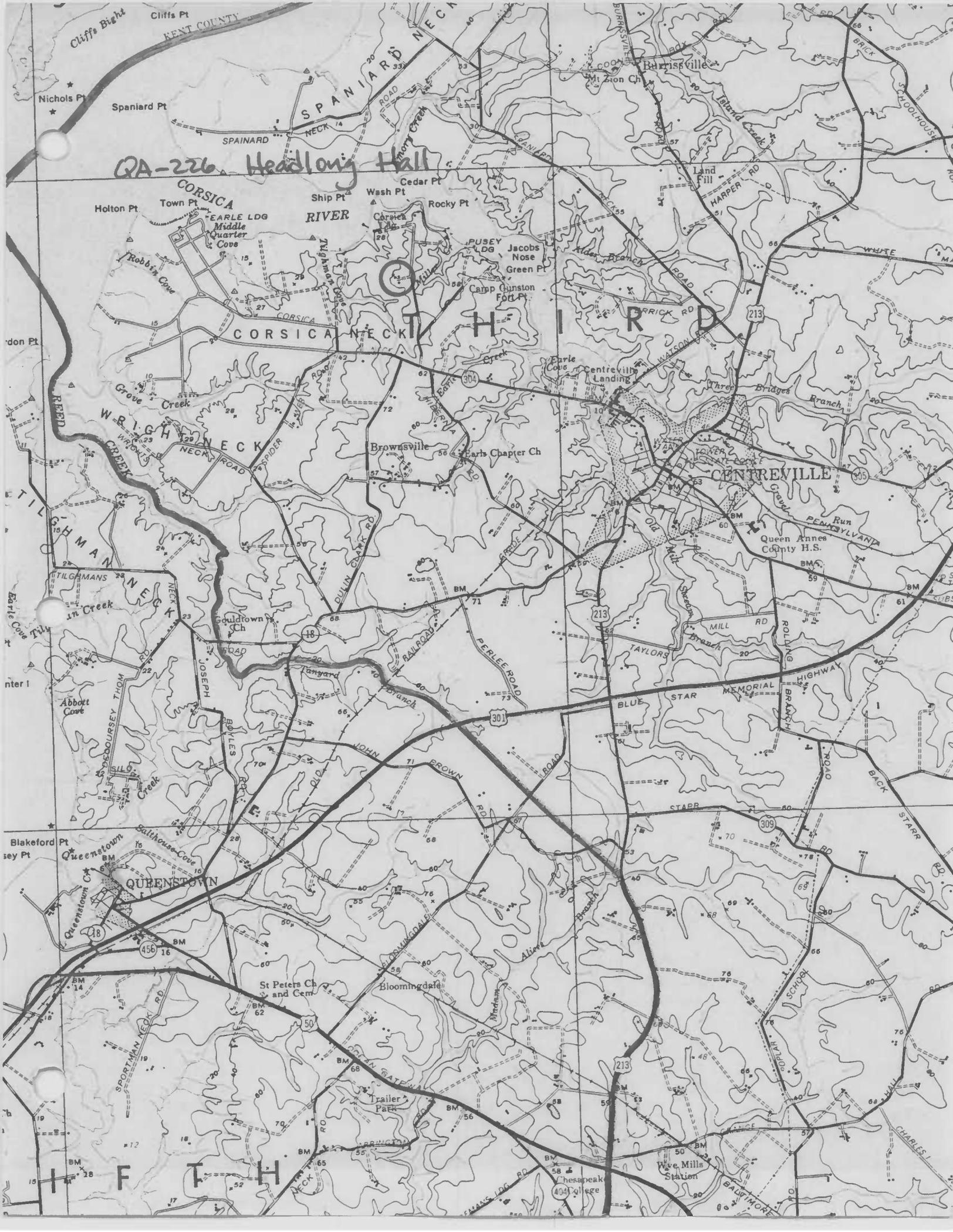
Maryland

Field Notebook QA-23; Recorded March 13, 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-226 Headlong Hall

CORSICA

RIVER

CORSICA NECK

HERRING

CENTREVILLE

WRIGHTS NECK

QUEENSTOWN

F T H

Nichols Pt

Spaniard Pt

EARLE LDG Middle Quarter Cove

Ship Pt

Wash Pt

Rocky Pt

JACOBS NOSE GREEN PT

CAMP GUNSTON FORT PT

Brownsville

Earls Chapter Ch

Queen Annes County H.S.

Gouldtown Ch

Queenstown

St Peters Ch and Cem

Bloomingsdale

Wye Mills Station

Chesapeake College

QA-226
Headlong Hall
Hibernia Road North
Centreville
Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT





QA-226 Headlong Hall
 Centreville vicinity
 Orlando Ridout V 1981
 Rear view from Southwest



QA-226 Headlong Hall
 Centreville vicinity
 Orlando Ridout V 1981
 Front facade from East