

QA-327
Draper Residence
Centreville
Private

3rd quarter 19th century

The Draper House was probably constructed in the third quarter of the 19th century, either by the Quinn family (before 1866) or by Richard T. Larrimore soon after 1866.

An earlier brick house is known to have stood on this lot by 1834, but evidently this structure was burned or demolished prior to the construction of the present frame house, which dates to at least two and probably three periods. The relatively plain frame section to the north is the earliest part of the house. This side passage, single parlor plan house was constructed circa 1850-70 and was later enlarged by the Victorian cross wing to the south; and by other additions to the rear.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Draper property

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

112 South Liberty Street

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

Elizabeth C. Draper

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

112 South Liberty Street

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 2

Folio #: 197

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-327

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 Draper House is located on the west side of South Liberty Street almost directly opposite Godwin's Lane in Centreville.

The house was constructed in several different stages. The original house was of frame construction, 2 stories high, three bays wide, and one room deep, with a single flush brick chimney centered on the north end of the pitched gable roof. This side hall, single parlor plan house appears to date to the third quarter of the 19th century. A two story frame wing on the north end of the west or rear facade is an early addition. Originally supported on brick piers, this wing was later enlarged to the south and resupported with a continuous brick foundation. A second addition was made circa 1880 across the south gable wall of the original house, forming a modified L plan, and a two story frame wing was later added to the southwest corner of the rear wing.

The front facade of the original house is three bays wide with a door in the south bay and two large 2/2 windows to the right on the first floor, three 6/6 windows on the second floor, and

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

two three-light cellar windows directly below the first floor windows. The front door was at one time flanked by sidelights and a transom, but these were covered up when the facade was sheathed with modern vinyl siding. Details of interest include the early window frames, the louvered Victorian shutters on the first floor windows, and the box cornice with crown and bed mold.

The north gable of the original house has paired 2/2 windows on the first floor to the left of the chimney and a pair of 6/6 windows on the second floor flanking the chimney. The early siding has been covered with asphalt shingles; the front cornice returns at the corners and is carried up the gable eaves. A flush brick chimney with a corbeled Victorian cap is centered on this wall.

Later additions cover the entire south gable wall and all but the extreme south end of the rear facade.

The most significant of the various later additions is the circa 1880 Victorian addition across the south gable. This wing is also frame, two stories high and two rooms deep. The rear wall of the wing is flush with the rear facade of the original house, while the front wall projects forward toward the street with a semi-octagonal form. The roof over this wing is a

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

pitched gable set perpendicular to the original house, oversailing above the semi-octagonal street facade.

The east or street facade of the wing has paired 1/1 windows on each floor of the center section of the projecting bay and single 1/1 windows on each floor of the angled flanking walls. On the short north wall of this wing, there was one 1/1 window on each floor, but the first floor opening has been blocked up.

On the south wall, there is a side entrance in the west bay of the first floor and a large 2/2 window downset over the stair in the west bay of the second floor. A small 6/6 window in the center bay on the second story appears to be later.

On the rear or west facade, there are single 2/2 windows on the first and second floor and a large ventilated opening in the upper gable. The entire wing is covered with asphalt shingle siding; the eaves are trimmed with a box cornice matching the original section of the house.

The interior of the original house consists of a side hall, single parlor plan, with the stair hall stretching across the south gable wall and a large parlor to the north. The original stairs have been removed, but framing evidence visible from the cellar suggests a standard stair that ran up the south wall

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

of the hall to an intermediate landing at the rear. A door under the landing opened onto an interior cellar stair. The early sidelights and transom flanking the front door remain visible from the hall, but the glass has been painted white. A single door at the east end of the north wall of the hall opens into the parlor. This doorway has a large open transom above with vertical wood bars, similar to a transom in the Brosius House (QA-158) farther up the street. A wide doorway at the rear of the hall has a similar barred transom, and both doors are framed with reeded Victorian architrave trim. The door at the rear of the hall is not original, so the transoms are a later feature. Large doors in the south wall of the hall lead into the Victorian wing. In the north parlor of the original house, the fireplace is centered on the north gable wall. It is fitted with a Victorian slate mantel painted white, and the opening is blocked. This mantel is not original, but matches a mantel in the Victorian wing. A closet has been added to the left of the fireplace in the 20th century. All of the trim in this room dates to the Victorian period.

The Victorian cross-wing consists of a front parlor with a fireplace and a large stair hall that stretches

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

across the rear. The fireplace in the front parlor is centered on the west wall. The mantel on this fireplace matches the slate mantel in the north parlor.

The stair in the rear hall rises against the west wall to a landing on the south wall. It is an open-string stair with heavy turned newels, turned balusters and a molded walnut rail. The stair ends and second floor soffits are decorated with scrolled Eastlake stair brackets. The area below the carriage is paneled with tall vertical recessed paneling. A door under the landing opens onto an interior cellar stair.

The rear wings to the west of the main house have all been totally renovated.

The second floor has also been altered considerably. The original plan of the early house repeated the first floor plan, with a side stair hall to the south and a large chamber to the north. The latter chamber remains relatively unchanged, but the hall was altered when the later additions were made.

The roof of the original house is constructed with circular sawn lumber and machine nails. The rafters are mitred at the ridge and nailed.

The roof of the Victorian addition covers the upper gable of the original house, preserving the plain

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

weatherboard siding and the ghost outline of the original rakeboards.

There is a cellar under the original house and the south wing and a crawl space under the rear wing. The ceiling of the original cellar was plastered in the late 19th or 20th century, but most of the plaster is gone. The original floor framing for the cellar stair is still in place and partially visible. The chimney on the north gable wall is supported by twin piers and a heavy wood lintel.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Draper House is a relatively plain frame house with a side passage, single parlor plan. Dating to the third quarter of the 19th century, the main house was enlarged during the Victorian period with a cross wing along the south gable end, and was later expanded by further additions to the rear. The most significant surviving features date to the Victorian period, and include a handsome open-string stair and two slate mantel pieces.

The Draper House was probably constructed in the mid-19th century either by the Quinn family (before 1866) or by Richard T. Larrimore soon after 1866.

The earliest known reference to a house on this lot occurs in 1834, when John Palmer, Trustee for the estate of Charles Quinn, sold a half-acre lot with a new brick dwelling to Frances Quinn for \$600.⁽¹⁾ In 1866 Madison Brown, Trustee,

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

sold the "Quinn Lot" or "Quinn Property" to Richard T. Larrimore for \$620.⁽²⁾ It is unclear if the brick house was still standing in 1866, but in 1885 the property was sold by John B. Brown, Executor of Richard Larrimore, to B. Palmer Keating for \$1960.⁽³⁾ The dramatic increase in price clearly indicates that significant improvements have occurred. These improvements may have included the construction of the frame, two story, side-passage house, as well as the Victorian addition to the south.

In 1894, B. Palmer Keating sold the property to Elizabeth Neavitt.⁽⁴⁾ The property remained in the Neavitt family until 1960, when the executors of Bessie Bradshaw Neavitt sold it to William F. Leaverton.⁽⁵⁾ In 1963 the Leavertons sold the house and lot to John and Elizabeth Draper.⁽⁶⁾

Footnotes

- (1) Deeds JT 3, folio 510. April 26, 1842.
- (2) Deeds SED 2, folio 228-29. February 22, 1866.
- (3) Deeds SCD 7, folio 392. September 14, 1885.
- (4) Deeds WHC 1, folio 17. January 2, 1894. Also see WHC 6, folio 63. March 18, 1897 and Equity Case No. 1310.
- (5) Deeds TSP 55, folio 538. July 20, 1960.
- (6) Deeds CWC 2, folio 197. August 1, 1963.

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

12/8/81

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

Field Notebook QA-XX; Recorded November 12, 1980.

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-327
Draper House

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





QA-327 Draper House
Centreville, Maryland
Orlando Ridout V 1981
Front facade from Northeast



QA-327 Draper House
Centreville, Maryland
Orlando Ridout V 1981
Front facade from Southeast