

## Capsule Summary

### **Inventory No. CARR-1674**

Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
2709 Marston Road  
Carroll County, MD  
Ca. 1782-present  
Access: Private

The Albaugh-Duvall Farm is located on Marston Road just west of the crossroads of Dennings. The farmyard faces the road to the southwest. Two streams fed by two springs cross the rolling farmland. The two-story log and frame farmhouse was built in several sections beginning in the early 19th century. The farm's timber frame buildings include a bank barn, wagon shed, blacksmith shop, and a red-painted storage shed with unusual pent-roofed sides. A log smokehouse and two stone outbuildings, a wash house and a root cellar, complete this outstanding complex of buildings.

The Albaugh-Duvall Farm is located on the 18th century tract called "James Inheritance" on the Marston Road, the earliest road through this region. James Murray bought part of the tract from his father in 1782 and built the first part of the log house by circa 1800. The farmhouse gained many additions throughout the 19th century. The Albaugh and Bond families contributed to the farm's wide array of significant outbuildings constructed in a variety of materials. The timber frame bank barn includes original brickwork and exceptional stone masonry in its foundation. The Duvall family has owned the farm since 1896.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1674

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Albaugh-Duvall Farm (pref.)  
other James' Inheritance (original tract)

## 2. Location

street and number 2709 Marston Road not for publication  
city, town New Windsor  vicinity  
county Carroll

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

name Sterling P. Duvall  
street and number 219 Okemah Trails SE telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city, town Marietta state GA zip code 30060-5559

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll Co. Courthouse liber 552 folio 105  
city, town Westminster tax map 56 tax parcel 12 tax ID number unknown

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District  
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Recorded by HABS/HAER  
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
 Other: Not previously recorded

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social		<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				<u>0</u>	

## 7. Description

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/>	excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>	deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	good	<input type="checkbox"/>	ruins
<input type="checkbox"/>	fair	<input type="checkbox"/>	altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### Summary:

The Albaugh-Duvall Farm is located on Marston Road just west of the crossroads of Dennings. The farmyard faces the road to the southwest. Two streams fed by two springs cross the rolling farmland. The two-story log and frame farmhouse was built in several sections beginning in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The farm's timber frame buildings include a bank barn, wagon shed, blacksmith shop, and a red-painted storage shed with unusual pent-roofed sides. A log smokehouse and two stone outbuildings, a wash house and a root cellar, complete this outstanding complex of buildings.

### Description:

The Albaugh-Duvall Farm is located on Marston Road just west of the crossroads of Dennings. The farmyard slopes downhill from a bank barn at the north past several outbuildings to the log and frame farmhouse facing the road to the south. A spring at the north end of the farm forms a small stream running along the west side of the property. At one time water from this spring was piped downhill through hollowed chestnut logs to the barnyard and to the farmhouse. A second spring covered by a small frame structure flows into the stream west of the house. Another small creek bordering the road joins this stream near the farm's southwest corner.

The central log section of the two-story farmhouse appears to be the original building, constructed circa 1800. Shortly thereafter a log kitchen was added a few steps lower to the west. The eastern addition, also log, was built in about the 1820s or 1830s. The kitchen was raised to two stories in frame construction circa 1883. A rear ell extends from just west of the main addition's eastern bay. The kitchen's west end was later further enlarged to the north. Two one-story sections topped by a porch connect this part of the kitchen to the ell. A stone foundation and partial cellar underpin the entire residence. A porch shelters the south, or front, façade.

The original floor plan features a central entrance flanked by a window on either side. The single large room may once have been divided. An early 19<sup>th</sup> century mantel graces the eastern fireplace, now blocked. This room probably had a corner stair leading to the second floor. A strip of pegs provides storage on the west wall adjacent to the kitchen door. A rear door leads into the addition. The original house is roofed with hewn half-lapped rafters. Some of the rafters are laid flat, a structural feature not often seen later than 1800. The rafter feet are not precisely set, suggesting that the house may have been raised from one or 1½ stories at some time.

The addition created a central stair separated from the eastern parlor by a common wall. A cellar stairway located beneath this stair is reached from the original house. The full cellar is located under the addition. A door in the main facade opens into the stair entry and a window lights the parlor. A rear door opens into the ell. Cellar evidence indicates that an eastern chimney has been removed. Quirk ogee and Greek ovolo trim is found in the house. A second floor six-

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panel door shows painted faux wood graining which may also survive on other woodwork under later white paint.

The second floor exterior retains its post-addition appearance with plain lapped siding, 6/6 sash windows, and louvered shutters. Much of the rest of the house was re-sided with narrow German siding at about the turn of the century, circa 1900. The two main front doors have seven panels, the lower middle of which is a narrow horizontal shape. Four-light transoms surmount the doors. The three first-floor windows hold 2/2 sash, which may originally have been 9/6 sash.

The kitchen enlargement appears to have occurred in two stages, one of which is said to date from 1883. At least the front first-floor wall retains its original log construction as well as 9/6 windows. The central entrance has a four-panel door and a wooden screen door. A boxed stair turns in the southwest corner of the kitchen. Narrow beaded boards form wainscoting in the room. A brick stove-flue chimney rises at the west end. Two small windows light either end of the attic. An enclosed storage room at the southwest end of the porch is reached from the east side. A rear door accompanied by a 9/6 window, probably reused, also provides access to the kitchen.

Square posts support the hip roof of the porch. The wooden porch floor rests on a fieldstone foundation. Although much of the paint has weathered off the siding the walls remain in good condition. The house is covered by a metal roof, as are the farm buildings.

The fieldstone 1 1/2-story washhouse, or summer kitchen, stands several yards northwest of the farmhouse kitchen. A roof once sheltered a diagonal walkway between the two buildings. A porch whose roof extends from the main roof covers the east side of the washhouse. Two doors open into this side. A wall once divided the building into two rooms. In the early days clothes were boiled in a huge cauldron, and later a wringer washer was used. Canned goods were stored on the first floor and cured meat was hung in the loft.

The roof was recently rebuilt and the north chimney, which had collapsed, was removed. Two 6/6 windows light the west side, and a third window appears at the south end. The loft has one nine-pane sash at the south end and two four-pane windows at the north end. The initials "AL", "JWW", and "HBA" are inscribed in the stone lintel of the west side's south window.

The carefully laid masonry of the washhouse, as well as the root cellar, takes advantage of the varied local fieldstone in its design. A long narrow stone spans each window, and large squared blocks are set as quoins. The stonework is laid in courses as much as feasible, given the irregular nature of the rough fieldstone. Two large chunks of white quartz add interest to the north end. According to the Maryland Geological Survey, the grayish and greenish fieldstones found locally comprise Sam's Creek metabasalt, Wakefield marble, and stones of the Ijamsville formation. Chunks of Triassic diabase have weathered into rounded boulders which are of volcanic origin and are not, as is often believed, distributed by glacial activity.

A small chicken coop is located in the field west of the washhouse. The frame structure is no longer in use.

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A log smokehouse stands north of the farmhouse. The v-notched logs are chinked and daubed and covered with remnants of whitewash. Panels of asphalt brick-patterned shingles, which were applied later, have been partially removed. The building stands on a stone foundation. Its gable roof extends to protect the southern entrance. The sides of this area are covered with vertical boards.

A stone root cellar is built into the base of a small hill north of the fenced dooryard. A pent roof shades the southern two-panel door and adjacent nine-light window. A similar window lights the loft. The cellar ceiling was originally plastered. The upper level is reached through a door in the north side at the top of the hill. A single triangular stone accents the peak of either gable end.

A 10'x11' red-painted shed stands between the root cellar and the barn. This timber-framed structure has an unusual 3' pent roof overhang on either side. Rafter feet are notched over a flat plate that rests on three joists. Wide board horizontal siding extends to cover angle braces at the south end. Remnants of original whitewash can be seen on the walls under the pents. The entrance is located in the east side and a four-pane window lights the south end of the loft. This red shed has a wood-shingled roof. The building stands on boulder footings, some of which have been replaced with concrete piers. Although the original purpose of this shed with its pent-sheltered sides is not clear, it was used at one time as a chicken house.

Three timber frame outbuildings border the eastern driveway. The 1½ story blacksmith shop stands east of the farmhouse on the west side of the drive. Part of the frame is hewn and part has been rebuilt with sawn lumber. The stone forge is located in the southeast corner. The east wall has a large square opening near the forge. Wide horizontal boards cover the ends and vertical boards cover the sides of the structure. An entrance is found at the west end of the south elevation and two sets of barn doors open into the east side. A small batten door hung on wrought iron strap hinges opens into the south end of the loft. This upper level has two sets of eight-pane windows set horizontally on either side and a nine-pane window set in either gable end. A small outhouse adjoins the building's north end.

The wagon shed stands on the east side of the drive. Its east-west gable roof was later extended at either side to cover additions. A set of large barn doors opens from the west side, and similar doors provide access to the additions. Two small windows light the south side. Vertical boards cover the structure which rests on stone piers. Deteriorated timbers have been rebuilt with similar construction to preserve the building. Another small gabled building adjoins the north side.

The wood shed is located on the west side of the drive. The vertical-sided structure has a southern door and a larger western door.

The timber frame bank barn stands at the northern edge of the farmyard with its forebay facing south. A concrete silo stands at either side of the northern ramp. A concrete block milking parlor and milk house were added to the east end in the 1940's. A shed-roofed loafing shed resting on a stone wall was built along the south side in 1955.

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The red-painted barn stands on a stone foundation. The end walls extend to form wing walls supporting the forebay. The wing walls' masonry is laid in dressed stone blocks. The eastern door under the forebay is topped by an arch of finely cut voussoirs with a keystone. The batten door is hung on wrought iron strap hinges and closed with a wrought iron latch. Four vertical ventilation slits are cut in the door. The western batten door's arch is built in brick. Three four-pane windows light the western side of the lower level.

The wall of the lower level under the forebay is built in 5:1 common bond brickwork standing on a stone foundation. Six doors, topped by either horizontal bar vents or two-pane transoms, provide access to this area. Two small windows and two louvered openings ventilate the space. The south side of the upper forebay which is visible under the loafing shed roof is pierced by six doors and numerous louvered panels.

The lower level's interior brick wall is plastered. Whitewashed log joists, flattened on two sides, support the floor above. A wooden hayrack and feed trough is located at the west end. A long wooden grain box whose lid is attached with wrought iron strap hinges still stands in this area.

Large doors open from the ramp into the barn's upper level. Three separate barn floors fill the central space with a haymow at either end. A granary occupies each corner. Hay ladders are built into the typical hewn-frame structure. Two hay forks hung from pulleys in the peak of the barn roof were used to load hay. Inscriptions painted or carved into the haymows' horizontal boards include "WTD 1902" (Wilbur Thomas Duvall, Arthur Duvall's brother), "GPA" (George Peter Albaugh), and "ME ND P1913" (unknown).

The barn is covered with vertical boards. Brick-patterned asphalt sheets cover part of the east end. Louvered panels ventilate the north side. The barn roof was once topped by two ventilated cupolas, as seen in a 1920's photograph possessed by the Duvall family.

The loafing shed was built with circular-sawn lumber, but joined with traditional timber framing pegged mortise and tenon joints. The structure has large openings and windows at the east and west ends.

Several outbuildings no longer extant are seen in the Duvalls' 1920's and 1940's photographs. A square stone ice house and a limekiln stood at the base of the hill across Marston Road. Corncribs, hog pens, and storage sheds were located near the barn. An enormous haystack nearly as tall as the barn was piled southeast of the barn for extra winter livestock feed. A sawmill was operated in the woods to the north near the spring. A large vegetable garden yielding green beans, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, and carrots was cultivated within the fenced dooryard.

The fields are leased to a farmer while Sterling Duvall and his son Jeff work to repair and restore the farm buildings. The Duvalls have re-roofed many of the structures to protect them from the elements while they work to preserve their family's historic farm complex.

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	
<b>Specific dates</b>	c.1782-present		<b>Architect/Builder</b>	unknown	
<b>Construction dates</b>	Early through late 19 <sup>th</sup> century				

Evaluation for:

National Register       Maryland Register       not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### Summary:

The Albaugh-Duvall Farm is located on the 18<sup>th</sup> century tract called “James Inheritance” on the Marston Road, the earliest road through this region. James Murray bought part of the tract from his father in 1782 and built the first part of the log house by circa 1800. The farmhouse gained many additions throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Albaugh and Bond families contributed to the farm’s wide array of significant outbuildings constructed in a variety of materials. The timber frame bank barn includes original brickwork and exceptional stone masonry in its foundation. The Duvall family has owned the farm since 1896.

**Note: For Historical Context, please refer to *An Agricultural History of Mid-Maryland, a Maryland Historical Trust grant funded context development project administered through The Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2002-2003.***

### Significance:

The Albaugh-Duvall Farm is located on the 18<sup>th</sup> century tract called “James Inheritance” on the Marston Road, or the “Old Liberty Road”, the earliest route through this region. This land was in Frederick County just a few hundred yards west of the Baltimore County boundary. The first Murray family tract in the area was “Resurvey on Mt. Pleasant”, patented by Joseph Murray in 1765 for 583 acres. Murray deeded 154 acres of this land to his son James in 1782.<sup>1</sup> James patented “James Inheritance” in 1792. The land included parts of “Leonard’s Frolick” and “Fancy”.

James “Murry” (the two spellings are used interchangeably over the years) was taxed for 183 ½ acres of “James Inheritance” in Frederick County in 1798. No buildings were described on Murry’s land as they were on other tracts, so it appears that no structure had been built at that time, or any existing cabin was so rudimentary as to be overlooked.<sup>2</sup> As structural details of the

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original section of the existing farmhouse are consistent with very early 19<sup>th</sup> century building practices, the house was probably built shortly after the 1798 Tax Assessment. James' son John is listed on the 1825 Tax Assessment with 130 acres "Part of James Inheritance" including a log house and barn.<sup>3</sup>

James Murry's July, 1805 will was proved in Frederick County on June 13, 1806. Neighbors Jacob Angel, Philip Wonsetler, and Casper Devilbiss had witnessed Murry's signing of the will. Murry's heirs included his wife Mary Ann, four sons, five daughters, and the children of his deceased daughter Mary Brower. Murry appointed his son John as executor of his estate. Murry directed that "the whole of my Estate both Real and Personal be kept together by my Beloved Wife Mary Ann and my son John Murry for their use and Benefit and for the purpose of maintaining and Supporting my Daughter Rebecca who is in a State of Insanity." After Mary Ann's death, John was to sell her personal property and divide the proceeds among her heirs. John was to maintain his father's real estate until after Rebecca's death "for the purpose of maintaining and Supporting her in her helpless Situation". After Rebecca's death John was to finally sell the real estate and divide the proceeds among the heirs.<sup>4</sup>

John Murray carried out his father's wishes and maintained the property until he sold the land to Abraham Albaugh in 1831, presumably after his sister Rebecca's death. The deed refers to John's position as executor of his father's 1805 will but makes no mention of the fact that 25 years had elapsed since his father's death. Albaugh, of Adams Co., PA, paid \$850 for 161 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres of "James Inheritance".<sup>5</sup> Albaugh (1780-1854) was married to Mary C. (1794-1851).

When the newly formed Carroll County conducted its first tax assessment in 1837 Abraham Albaugh was charged with 161 acres of "James Inheritance" with a log house and barn.<sup>6</sup> Abraham sold the farm to his son George Peter Albaugh in 1852 for \$4,000.<sup>7</sup> The increase in price and the structural features of the farm's buildings are two factors indicating that the elder Albaugh had improved the residence and built many of the outbuildings during his twenty-year tenure.

In 1843 Abraham Albaugh sold 14 square perches of his land adjoining the Marston Road to Abner Baile, Samuel Evans, and David Kiler, Trustees, for \$5.00 for the purpose of a schoolhouse. The deed stated that it would be the duty of the trustees to admit ministers of the Gospel to hold public meetings. This brick building was named Baile Schoolhouse, reflecting Abner Baile's influential position in the community. In 1861 George P. Albaugh sold an adjoining two-acre parcel to David Kiler and others for the purpose of erecting a house of public worship for the exclusive use of the "German Baptist or Tunker Society" to be known as the Sam's Creek Meeting House. A cemetery was also laid out alongside the church, which became known as the Sam's Creek Church of the Brethren.<sup>8</sup>

John T. Bond, whose family had long lived in the area, purchased the farm from George P. and his wife Francina Albaugh for \$9,500 in 1879. According to the 1880 U.S. Census, Albaugh (61: born in PA) had moved with Francina (41) and their daughter Annie F.B. (19) to Westminster to pursue a career as a merchant. The farm still centered on the 161 $\frac{3}{4}$ -acre tract

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with a few minor exclusions and additions.<sup>9</sup> The Bond household, as enumerated in the 1880 U.S. Census, consisted of John T. Bond (45), a farmer, his wife Susanna (40), and his five sons Charles S. (21), Jesse B. (19), Samuel W. (17), Frank T. (13), and James H. (10), all "at home".

Bond's will was recorded in Carroll County on September 3, 1895. Bond directed that all his real and personal estate be sold and the proceeds divided among his four surviving sons and the children of his son Jesse B. Bond, deceased. John T. Bond's second wife was excluded from this legacy.<sup>10</sup>

Bond's estate inventory provides significant information regarding agricultural operations and the appearance of the Albaugh-Duvall farm during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Executors Charles S. Bond and Samuel W. Bond accepted the October 3 valuation by William R. Currey and Wm. Wallace Naill of \$2,086.00. Farm animals included pigs, chickens, milk cows, two bulls, and horses named "Colie", "Bird", "Sport", and "Prince". Crops such as wheat, oats, rye, cloverseed, corn, potatoes, and timothy hay, some in the field and some harvested, were evaluated. Twenty-five cords of wood were listed. Bond had owned farm equipment and vehicles described as five sets of plow gears, a broad tread wagon and carriage, a spring harrow and sled, a corn planter, a grain drill, a spring wagon, a huckster wagon, another broad tread wagon and bed (of a high value, \$38), a buggy, a mower, an "Eight horse Pelton horse power", and many plows. A "Self binder" warranted the highest value of \$50. All sorts of tools and harnesses were listed. A variety of equipment, traditional as well as relatively modern, aided farm and domestic activities, including a "Wash machine & bucket", lard press, sausage grinder, a "Cream freezer" (probably for making ice cream), grind stone, cider mill, and a sewing machine. "Old stuff in the dairy", probably the wash house, was accompanied by tallow candles, a butter tub, bacon, buckets, a small copper kettle, tables, a meat saw, a dinner bell, scales, a sink, and a cook stove. The house was heated by three wood stoves and illuminated by five oil lamps, in addition to the candles. The basic foodstuffs listed such as lard, vinegar, apple butter, onions, and jars of fruit were probably produced on the farm. The house was furnished with the expected assortment of furniture, bedding, and carpeting as well as luxuries such as two clocks, mirrors, wall pictures, books, a wall safe, and a "Marble top stand". It is easy to envision the long front porch furnished with three porch benches and a "Flower stand & pots".<sup>11</sup>

Additional personal property was sold at private sale throughout the autumn before the public sale November 26 and 27. Ninety-nine pounds of bacon and thirty-six pounds of butter, as well as chickens, eggs, hogs, cordwood, cider, potatoes, and corn were sold.<sup>12</sup> The farm was offered for sale on the first day of the auction but the single bid of \$28/acre was refused. Preston J. Duvall bought the tract of 190 acres 1 rod 36 perches on November 30 for \$6,650, or nearly \$35/acre, privately.<sup>13</sup> The acreage was corrected to 185 acres 1 rod 24 perches and the price adjusted to \$6,489 when the final deed was executed on January 7, 1896.<sup>14</sup> Duvall also purchased "hay over cow mow", corn fodder, and a growing crop of winter grain from the estate for \$350.<sup>15</sup>

Preston J. Duvall (born circa 1862) worked with his brothers on the farm of his parents, Charles T. and Susan Duvall, near New Market in Frederick County at the time of the U.S.

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Census in 1880. After moving to the town of Detour he attended the Sam's Creek Church of the Brethren and became interested in the adjacent farm when it came up for sale. Duvall became a deacon in the church and is described by his descendants as a "no-nonsense person who enjoyed his family". He and his wife Anna S. Dotterer Duvall raised three sons and three daughters on the farm. When his son Arthur P. Duvall took over the property in 1930 Preston moved to Westminster near Meadow Branch Church and was cared for by his daughter Mary Susan.<sup>16</sup>

Arthur Preston Duvall (1901-1994) married Mary Ruth Pilson (1907-1996) on December 25, 1928. Arthur was known as a hardworking straightforward man who went out of his way to help his neighbors, often taking his combine to complete their threshing before starting his own.<sup>17</sup> He discontinued the tradition of butchering hogs only after his wife expressed disinterest in the smoked meat. At the time of a 1983 interview he was milking 23 cows daily, operating his sawmill weekly, and digging graves by hand at the Sam's Creek Church of the Brethren Cemetery.<sup>18</sup> Duvall remained active on the farm until his death.

Arthur's son Sterling now leases the farm to a dairy farmer. Sterling and his son Jeff travel from their home in Georgia regularly to repair and restore the fine collection of farm buildings. Jeff provided much of his original research on the history of the farm for this report.

The farmhouse has evolved through a sequence of additions and alterations spanning the entire 19<sup>th</sup> century. The outbuildings are difficult to date as their basic construction was used throughout the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The farmhouse, ancillary buildings, and bank barn represent a wide range of building types, construction materials, stylistic periods, and purposes of use, in an active agricultural setting.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. CARR-1674

- Carroll Co. MD Land Records and Wills.  
Frederick Co. MD Land Records and Wills.  
Horvath, George J. Jr. The Particular Assessment Lists for Baltimore and Carroll Counties 1798. Silver Spring, MD: Family Line Publications, 1986.  
Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. Philadelphia: Lewis H. Everts, 1882.  
Tracey, Arthur G. Notes on Early Maryland Land Patents: Historical Society of Carroll Co., Westminster, MD.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 167.4 acres  
Acreage of historical setting 50 acres  
Quadrangle name New Windsor Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The surveyed property is described in Carroll Co. Land Records 552/105.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title Merry Stinson, Architectural Historian  
organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. date June, 2003  
street & number 105 N. Potomac Street telephone 301-739-2070  
city or town Hagerstown state Maryland

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  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

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<sup>1</sup> Frederick Co. Land Records WR-41, 1782; and unpublished research by Jeff Duvall, Monroe, GA, 2003.

<sup>2</sup> George Horvath Jr., The Particular Assessment Lists for Baltimore and Carroll Counties, 1798, (Silver Spring, MD: Family Line Publications, 1986).

<sup>3</sup> 1825 Tax Assessment, Frederick Co., District 7.

<sup>4</sup> Frederick Co. Wills GMRB-1/202, 1806.

<sup>5</sup> Frederick Co. Land Records JS-36/313, 1831.

<sup>6</sup> 1837 Tax Assessment, Carroll Co., District 9, Franklin.

<sup>7</sup> Carroll Co. Land Records JBB13/208, 1852.

<sup>8</sup> Jeff Duvall research.

<sup>9</sup> Carroll Co. Land Records 51/414, 1879.

<sup>10</sup> Carroll Co. Wills GMP7/407, 1895. Bond stated that his heirs were children from his first wife, and that his present wife had "no interest in the estate except as stated in our Marriage Agreement Feb. 27, 1892, as recorded in Land Records": an early example of a prenuptial agreement.

<sup>11</sup> Carroll Co. Inventories GMP16/166-169, 1895.

<sup>12</sup> Carroll Co. Sales, GMP12/254-257, 1895.

<sup>13</sup> Carroll Co. Sales, Real Estate, GMP6/90, 1895.

<sup>14</sup> Carroll Co. Land Records 81/561, 1896.

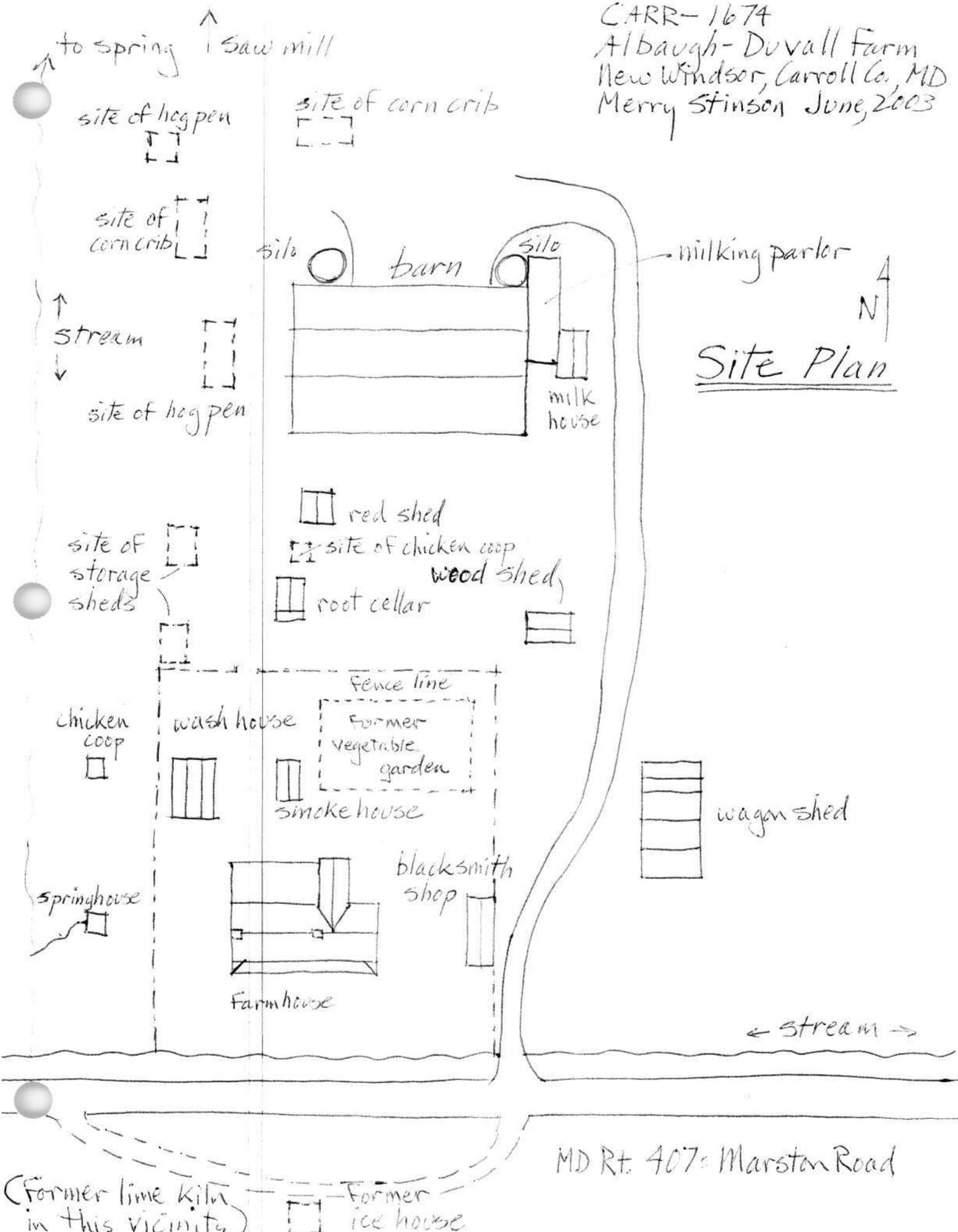
<sup>15</sup> Carroll Co. Sales GMP12/257, 1895.

<sup>16</sup> Interview with Preston's grandson Sterling and his son Jeff Duvall, June, 2003.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Bill Lombardi, "The Dairyman Who Defies time" (Carroll Co. Times, Westminster, MD: Year 71, No. 18, Jan. 26, 1983), p.C1.

CARR-1674  
Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
New Windsor, Carroll Co., MD  
Merry Stinson June, 2003



Site Plan



66

67

68

# NEW WINDSOR

DISTRICT No 11

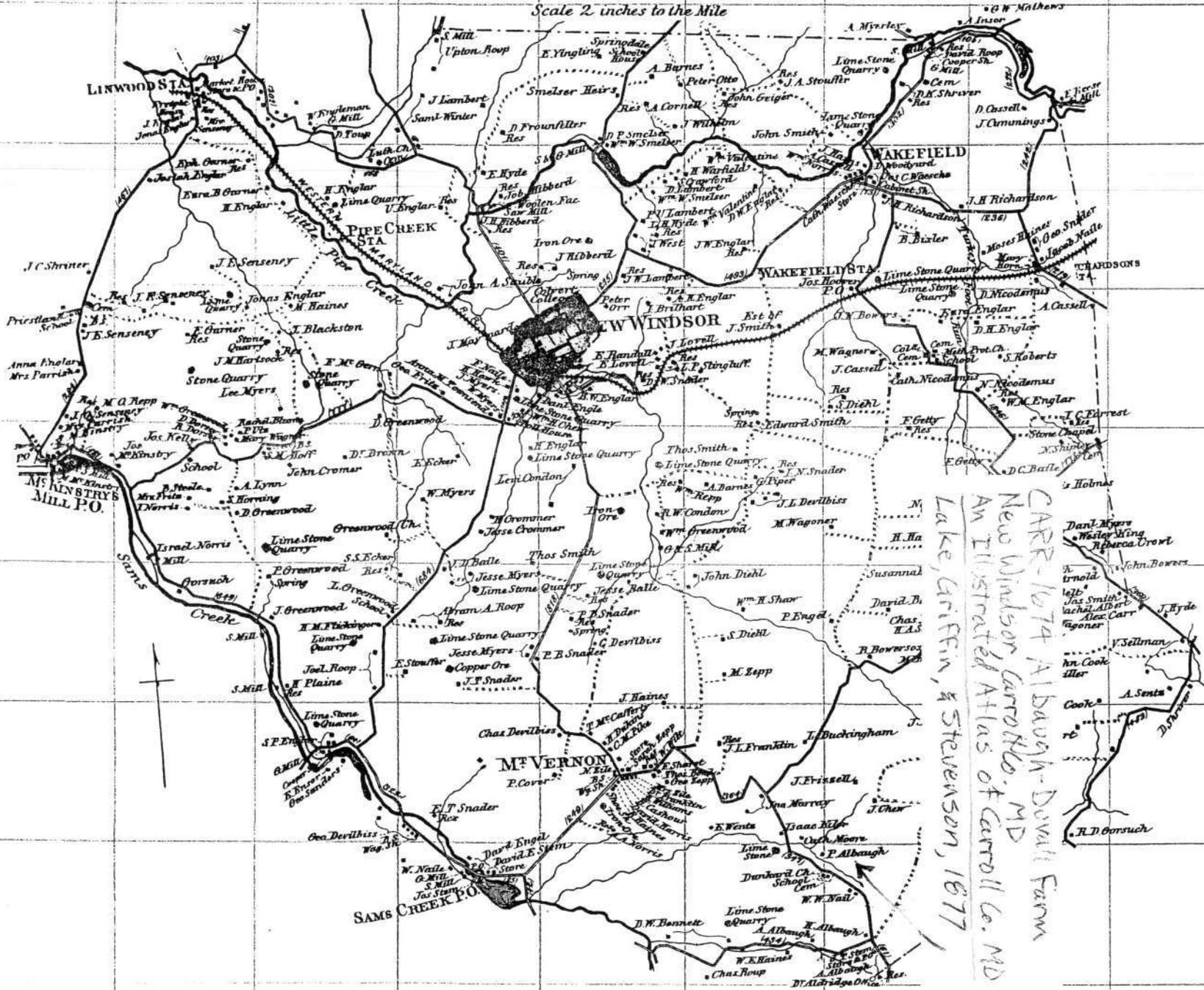
72

73

74

75

Scale 2 inches to the Mile



Lake, Griffin, & Stevenson, 1877  
 Carr-1874 Albaugh-Dovall Farm  
 New Windsor Carroll Co. MD  
 An Illustrated Atlas of Carroll Co. MD

N

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P

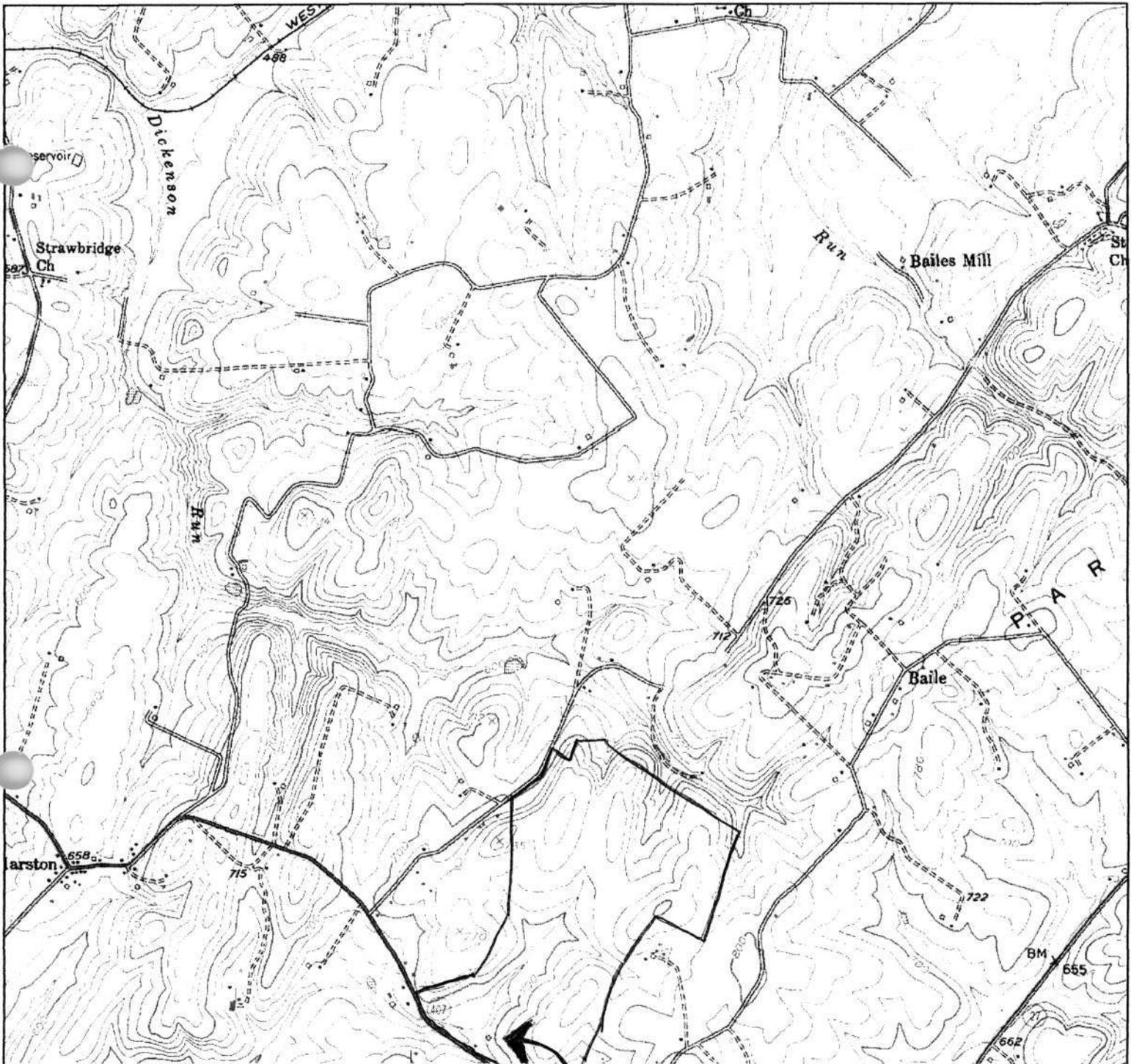
Q

R

S

T





CARR-1674 Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
 New Windsor, Carroll Co., MD  
 New Windsor Quad.



Name: NEW WINDSOR  
 Date: 7/7/2003  
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 039° 30' 53.9" N 077° 04' 32.2" W

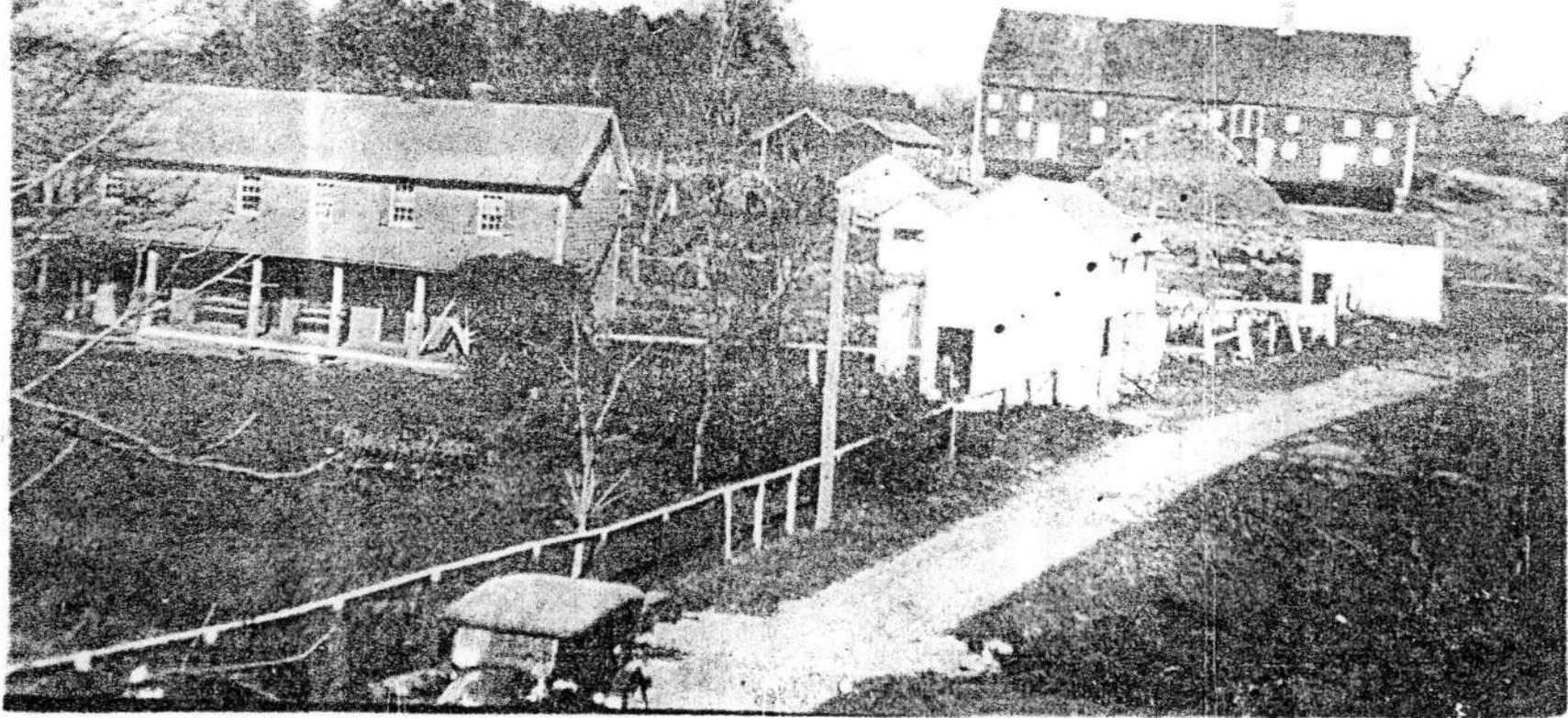
CARR-1674 Albaugh-Duvall room  
Preston J. Duvall Family, Circa 1907  
(owner: Jeff Duvall)  
New Windsor, Carroll Co., MD



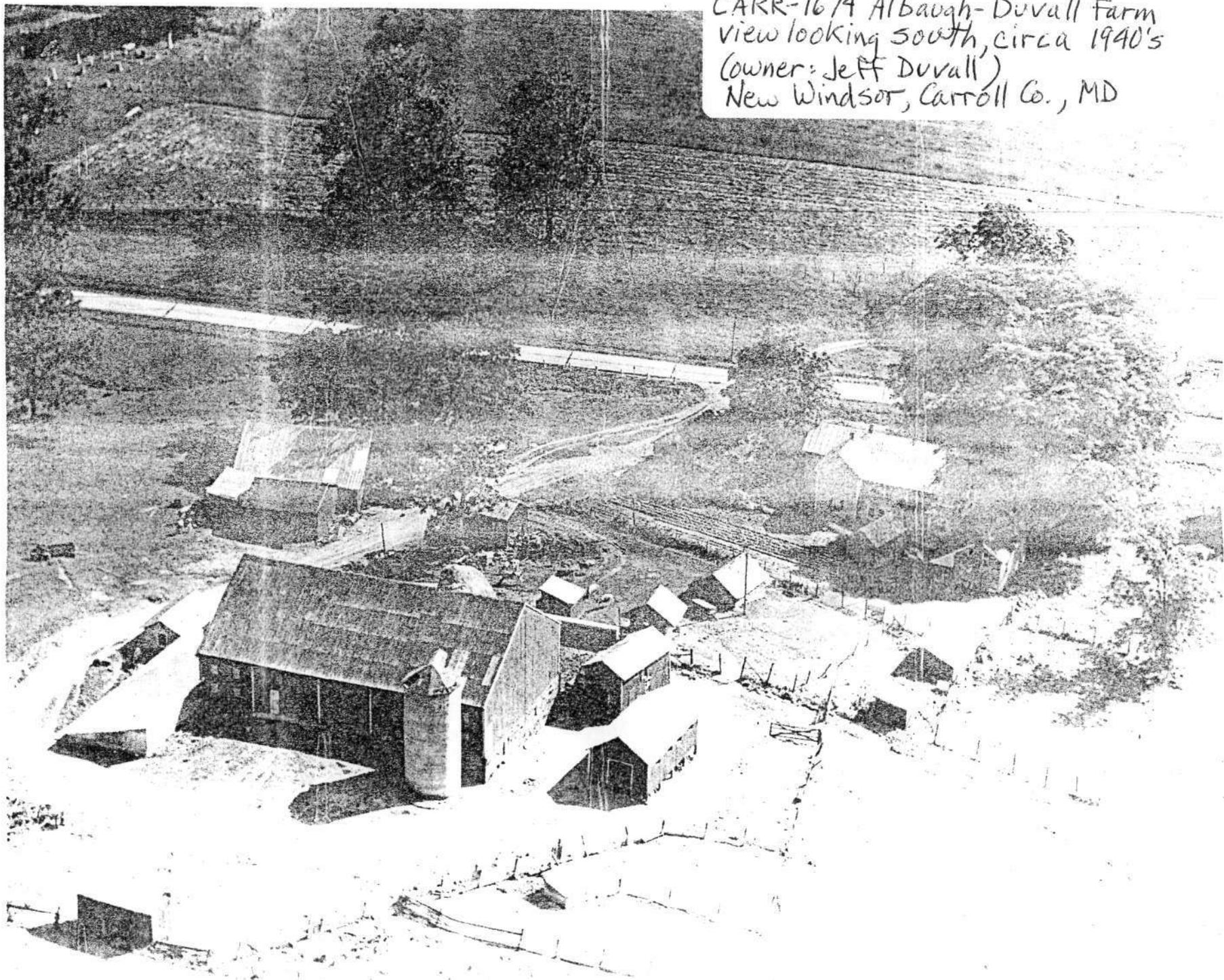
1. PRESTON J. DUVALL  
2. WILBUR T. DUVALL  
3. RALPH DUVALL  
4. MARY S. DUVALL

5. ARTHUR P. DUVALL  
6. NENA G. DUVALL  
7. ANNA S. DOTTERER DUVALL  
8. FLORENCE M. DUVALL

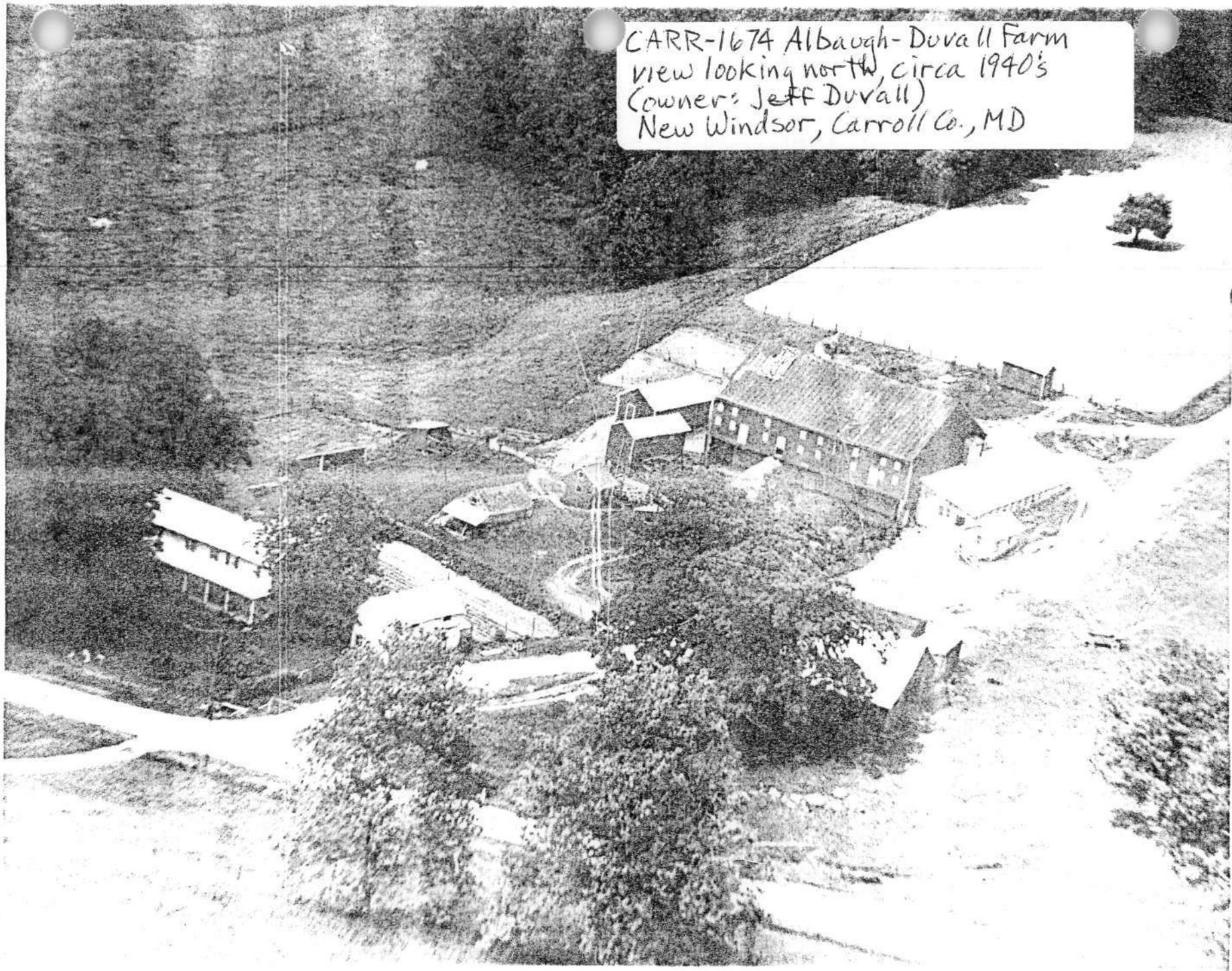
CARR-1674 Albaugh-Duvall farm  
view looking north, (circa 1920's  
(owner = Jeff Duvall)  
New Windsor, Carroll Co., MD



CARR-1674 Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
view looking south, circa 1940's  
(owner: Jeff Duvall)  
New Windsor, Carroll Co., MD



CARR-1674 Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
view looking north, circa 1940's  
(owner: Jeff Duvall)  
New Windsor, Carroll Co., MD





CARR-167A  
Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
Carroll Co. MD  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MD SHPO  
S. elev.  
1/23

167A-167B-167C-167D-167E-167F-167G-167H-167I-167J-167K-167L-167M-167N-167O-167P-167Q-167R-167S-167T-167U-167V-167W-167X-167Y-167Z



CARR-167A  
Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
Carroll Co. MD.  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MD SHPO

S. elev.

2/23

11-5-03 11:50 AM

11-5-03 11:50 AM  
11-5-03 11:50 AM











CARR-1674  
Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
Carroll Co. MD  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MD JSHPO  
Wa Selev.  
5/23

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Handwritten text in the bottom left corner, possibly a date or reference number.



CARR-1674

Alsaudi - Duvall Farm

Carroll Co. MD

Merry Stinson 4/03

MD SHPO

N. elev.

6/23

50.

mm



CARR-1674  
Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
Carroll Co. MD  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MD SHPO  
Smokehouse: E & N elev  
7/23

21330 600 0000 0000



CARR-1674  
Albaugh-Duvall farm  
Carroll Co. MD  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MD SHPO  
center=wagon shed, W. elev.  
8/23

1-814-200-0000 40\*



CARR-1674

Albaugh-Duvall Farm

Carroll Co. MD

Merry Stinson 6/03

MD SHAD

blacksmith shop: S+E elev.

9/23

44



CARR-1674  
Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
Carroll Co. MD  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MD SHPO  
root cellar: S & E elev.  
10/23

50'



CARR-1674  
Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
Carroll Co., MD  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MD SH#0  
looking S.  
11/23

11-23-03 11:23 AM



CARR-1674

Albaugh-Duvall Farm

Carroll Co. MD

Merry Stinson 6/03

MDSHPO

red shed, SSE elev.

12/23

45°

100'

100'

100'

100'

Topical photo  
1/1/11 11:11 AM







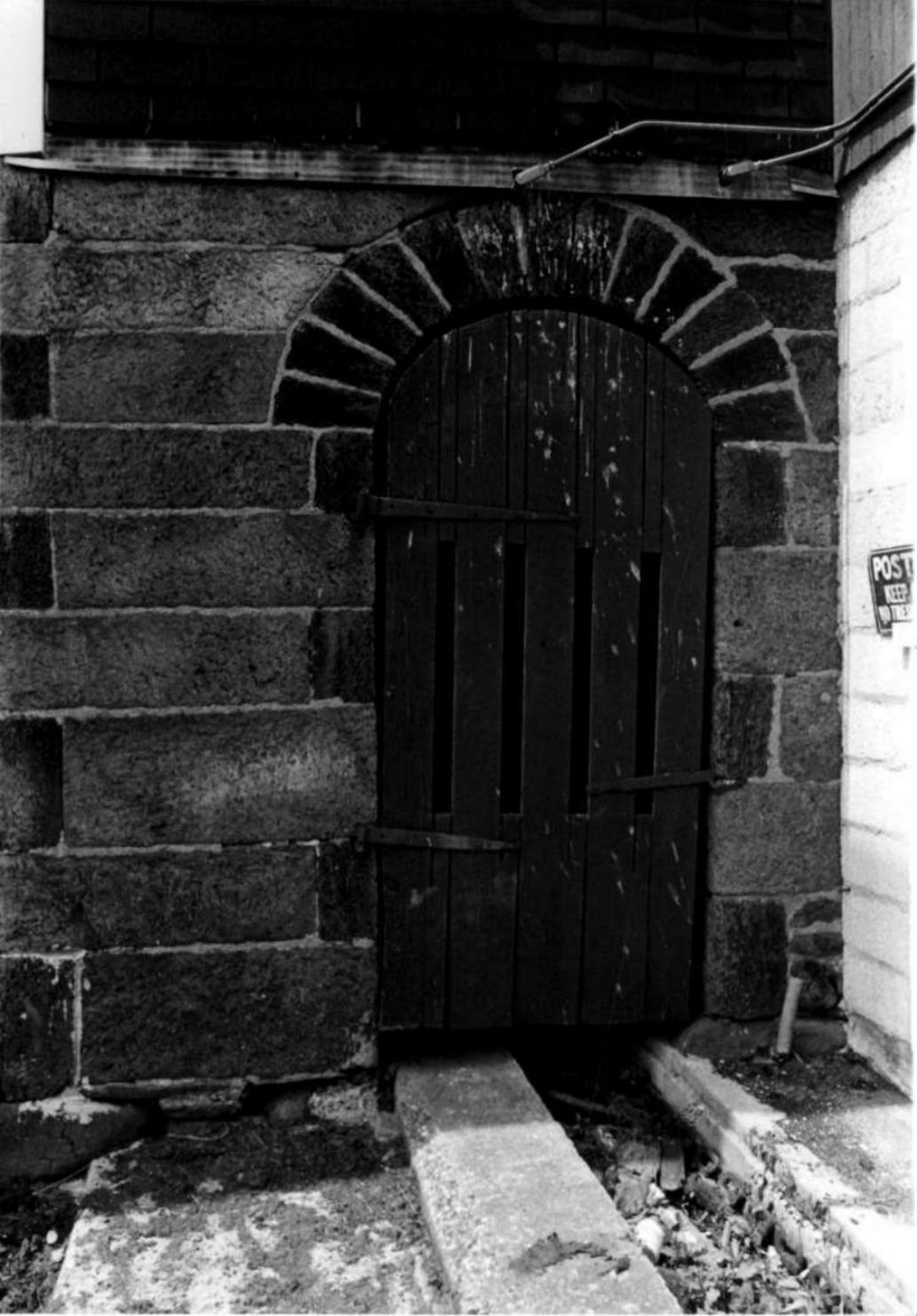
CARR-1674  
Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
Carroll Co. MD  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MD SHPO  
looking S.  
14/23

14-23-23



CARR-1674  
Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
Carroll Co. MD  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MDSHPD  
Barn, E. elev.  
15/23

20030606 000 000000 15\*











CARR-1674  
Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
Carroll Co. MD  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MDSTPD  
barn, lower level, S.  
18/23

4-325 200 11.



CARR-1674

Albaugh-Dovall Farm

Carroll Co. MD

Merry Stivison 6/03

MD 1STPO

barn: s. lower wall, w. end

19/23







CARR-1674  
Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
Carroll Co. MD  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MD SHPO  
Upper barn: E. end  
21/23

11  
10-5-03



CARR-1674  
Albaugh-Duvall Farm  
Carroll Co. MD  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MDSHTD  
barn loft: N & E elev.  
22/23

12

Check Proje  
Page 4 of 4



CARR-1674  
Albaugh Duvall Farm  
Carroll Co. MD  
Merry Stinson 6/03  
MD SHPO  
upper barn: W. end  
23/23

2003 6 23 11:00 AM