

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Winterstein Farm

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

West side Cemetery Road

CITY, TOWN

Sudlersville

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
- OTHER: storage

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Clarence Winterstein

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Sudlersville

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21668

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: MWM 168

Folio #: 595

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-176

<b>CONDITION</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED	DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED				

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Winterstein Farm is located on the west side of Cemetery Road approximately 1/4 mile south of Higman Mill Road and one mile north of Maryland Route 300. The farm lies to the northeast of Sudlersville along the Pennsylvania Railroad line.

The early house on the Winterstein Farm is of frame construction, three bays long and one room deep with flush brick chimneys at either end of the gambrel roof. A two story frame wing projects from the west gable wall of the main house. This wing is two bays long and the same depth as the main house, with a moderately pitched gable roof and a single flush brick chimney on the west gable end. The exterior appearance of the enlarged dwelling suggests an early 19th century gambrel roof house with a late 19th century wing. A detailed examination of the interior, however, indicates that the main house and the first story of the wing both date to the 18th century and are of considerably more interest than a cursory examination would suggest.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.1 DESCRIPTION

The front facade of the main house faces south. The door is in the center bay, flanked by a single 9/6 window to the west and a modern picture window to the east. Four shed roof 6/6 dormer windows are ranged across the second floor. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation and is covered with wood shingle siding. The eaves are boxed in and trimmed with an early complex crown mold and bed mold. The lower pitch of the gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the upper pitch with wood shingles. A small 20th century lean-to porch protects the front door.

There are no openings in the east gable wall. The foundation has been rebuilt using concrete blocks. The siding is wood shingle; the rakeboards have been replaced.

On the rear or north facade, the door is offset to right of center, flanked by single 9/6 windows on each side. Four shed roof 6/6 dormer windows are ranged across the second story. The foundation of this facade is also concrete block. The siding, cornice and roof match the front facade. The rear entrance is fitted with a four-panel door with Italianate moldings.

The wing rests on a continuous brick foundation that is not bonded into the main house foundation. On the front facade, a door is offset to right of center

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.2 DESCRIPTION

on the first floor with one 6/6 window to the left and a small 2/2 window to the right. There are two 6/6 windows on the second floor. The wing is also covered with wood shingle siding. The eaves oversail and are boxed in; the pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are no dormer windows.

The only opening in the west gable wall of the wing is a single 6/1 window to the left of the flush brick stove chimney. The gable eaves are boxed and trimmed with a crown mold.

On the rear facade of the wing, the door is located in the center of the first story with one small 2/2 window to the left. There are two 6/6 windows on the second floor and no dormer windows on the roof. The siding, eaves and roof match the front facade.

The interior of the main house consists of a center passage plan with single rooms flanking the stair passage. The stair rises against the east wall of the passage to an intermediate landing at the rear or north end. It is an open-string stair with turned newels, a plain rail and square balusters; the stair ends are outlined with a plain band of trim.

A four-light transom above the front door has been blocked on the exterior but remains visible from inside. The trim in the passage includes rabbeted baseboards

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.3 DESCRIPTION

and beaded architrave trim. The door to the small closet under the stair has a pair of vertical panels with flattened ogee panel molds, typical of the Greek Revival period. The other doors in the passage are typical of the later Italianate period.

The fireplace in the east room is centered on the east gable wall. The fireplace opening has been blocked but a Greek Revival mantel survives. This mantel consists of a board surround with molded pilasters below plain sideblocks, a plain frieze and a complex shelf. The pilasters are molded with pairs of flattened ogee moldings on either side of a recessed vertical panel. The shelf is rabbeted, with a Greek ogee molding below the nosing. The baseboard in this room is plain; the rear window is trimmed with a beaded architrave and ovolo backband.

The fireplace in the west room is centered on the west gable wall, flanked by a door to the wing in the alcove to the left and by a six-door built-in cupboard to the right. The fireplace is blocked but the Greek Revival mantel survives. This mantel is similar to the east mantel, with rabbeted pilasters supporting plain sideblocks, a plain frieze and a molded shelf that matches the east mantel. The door to the wing is

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.4 DESCRIPTION

a batten door constructed of vertical beaded boards and beveled battens with replaced hinges. The door architrave is beaded and trimmed with an ovolo backband. The front and rear windows have matching architraves, the door to the stair passage is trimmed with a later Italianate backband. The baseboard is beaded. The built-in cupboard has two sections, a four-door cupboard to the left, nearest the fireplace, and a separate two-door section to the right. All of the doors have flat, recessed panels with feathered panels and appear to date to the Greek Revival period. The cupboard interior is whitewashed and fitted with plain shelving.

The most significant and interesting feature of this house is located in the back corner of the right-hand cupboard. An unusual gunstock corner post with a tulip-shaped, chamfered stock is visible in the upper cupboard. The gable top plate is beaded, other framing members are chamfered. Whitewash evidence suggests the walls were in-filled, probably with brick nogging, leaving the framing members partially exposed. The facade wall studs are nailed to the downbrace with wrought nails. Flush, beaded shiplap siding is visible on the gable wall; beaded random width weatherboards are visible on the facade

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.5 DESCRIPTION

wall. Few examples of gunstock corner posts are known to survive in this region; the unusual profile of this example may be unique.

The center passage plan is repeated on the second story, with the south end of the passage partitioned to form a small, unheated chamber, now a modern bath. This chamber is fitted with a six-panel Federal door.

The fireplace in the east chamber is blocked and flanked with closets. The mantel is a simple board surround with an ovolo backband and a Federal shelf. Other trim in this room includes molded baseboard, beaded dormer trim, and beaded architrave trim with ovolo backband on the passage door and both closet doors.

The fireplace in the smaller west chamber is blocked and trimmed with a pilastered mantel dating to the latter half of the 19th century. There is a closet to the right of the fireplace with a six-panel Federal door and beaded architrave trim with ovolo backband. To the left of the fireplace is a door opening into the wing fitted with a Victorian four-panel door. Other trim includes molded baseboard and beaded dormer trim.

The first floor of the wing consists of one large

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.6 DESCRIPTION

room with a small pantry or store room partitioned in the northeast corner and an enclosed stair in the southwest corner. The most interesting feature of the wing is the framing, which is mostly exposed. Based on framing evidence, it would appear that the wing began as a separate one story building dating to the 18th century and was later moved against the main house and enlarged to two stories. The interior walls have been plastered and an inserted ceiling has been removed. The corner posts, wall plates, ceiling joists, and second story floor boards are all exposed. Holes for wooden pins in the facade wall plates suggest a heavy timber frame with altered or replaced wall studs. Mortises visible in the easternmost ceiling joist indicate that an original framed gable wall has been removed. The ceiling joists are handsomely chamfered with simple stops at each end, an unusual feature in this region. The ceiling is whitewashed and smoke blackened. The stair has been rebuilt and the stair opening altered. The pantry is formed by a partition of vertical beaded boards nailed to a ceiling joist. Beaded boards were also nailed horizontally across the east wall of the pantry. These boards were reused, as they are painted blue with ghost marks of a chairrail from some earlier use.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.7 DESCRIPTION

The second story of the wing probably dates to the late 19th or early 20th century and is of little architectural significance.

Meat House

To the northeast of the main house is a frame meat house, 16 feet long and 14 feet wide, with a pitched gable roof oriented on a north-south axis. The building is constructed with hewn sills supporting rough log floor joists flattened on one side and notched over the sills. The corner posts are reinforced with arch braces and support hewn top plates and hewn joists notched over the plates. Flat false plates support sapling pole rafters mitred, butted and nailed at the ridge. Much of the board-and-batten siding is now missing; the roof is metal. This building probably dates to the third quarter of the 19th century.

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 checked="" 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 early house on the Winterstein Farm appears from the exterior to be a relatively plain gambrel roof house dating to the first half of the 19th century with a late 19th century two story wing. A closer examination reveals a more complex development. Framing evidence indicates that the main house was constructed in the 18th century and has experienced at least three different periods of construction and renovation. The wing is also more complex than it appears. The first story also appears to date to the 18th century and probably began as a separate building that was moved to the present location and raised to two full stories.

The most interesting feature of the main house is the tulip pattern gunstock corner post in the northwest corner of the west room. Few examples of gunstock posts are known to survive in this

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

area and the unusual shape of this example may be unique in the Tidewater region. The beaded and chamfered finish to the framing combined with white-wash evidence indicates that the framing was originally exposed and whitewashed, with infilled walls, presumably brick nogging. Early flush beaded shiplap siding and random-width beaded weatherboards are also evident.

The first floor of the wing is of heavy timber frame construction, with part of the framing exposed. The carefully chamfered ceiling joists are an unusual feature in this area.

The original date of construction is unclear for both the house and the wing. Gunstock posts are often associated with houses dating to the first half of the 18th century, but so few examples are known in this area that comparisons cannot be made. The Federal trim that survives in the house, particularly on the second floor, may suggest a late 18th century date or may result from a later remodeling. Clearly a major renovation occurred circa 1840-60, when the walls (and presumably the ceiling) were plastered and Greek Revival mantels, stair and trim were incorporated. Additional trim and doors were added in the third quarter of the 19th century, and in the late 19th

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

or early 20th century the wing was raised to two full stories.

QA-176

**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

3/11/82

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

Field Notebook QA-XVII; Recorded July 9, 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-176

Winterstein Farm  
Sudlersville vicinity  
Orlando Ridout V 1980  
Front facade from South



QA-176 Winterstein Farm  
Sudlersville vicinity  
Orlando Ridout V 1980  
Rear facade from Northwest