

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**  
 HISTORIC  
**Dixie**  
 AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**  
 STREET & NUMBER  
**West side Maryland Route 8**  
 CITY, TOWN  
**Mattapeake**  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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<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  
**Edward A. Rawinisz** Telephone #:  
 STREET & NUMBER  
 CITY, TOWN  
**Stevensville** VICINITY OF  
 STATE, zip code  
**Maryland 21666**

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION** Liber #: **CWC 17**  
 COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. **Queen Anne's County Courthouse** Folio #: **672**  
 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

QA-202

**7 DESCRIPTION**

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

Dixie is located on the west side of Maryland Route 8 on Kent Island approximately 3 1/2 miles south of Stevensville on the north side of Vestfield Road.

The early house known as Dixie is of brick construction, 1 1/2 stories high, five bays wide and one room deep, with flush brick chimneys at each end of the steeply pitched gable roof. A two story frame addition was added in 1928, forming an enlarged L-plan house.

The principal facade faces due east toward Route 8. The door is in the center bay flanked by two 9/6 windows on each side. There are three pitched roof 6/6 dormer windows on the second floor. The brickwork on this facade is heavily whitewashed and difficult to analyze. Large portions of the wall appear to be rebuilt or repaired. One relatively undisturbed section of Flemish bond is visible between the two north windows. The foundation appears to be laid in common bond with a plain water table. The brick facade extends out approximately four inches beyond the north gable wall, and from here it is clear that the facade is

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.1 DESCRIPTION

not keyed in to the gable wall, suggesting an early house with frame facades and brick gable ends that later had a brick veneer added on both facade walls. The eaves have been enclosed with aluminum siding; the roof is asphalt shingle. The dormer windows have been completely rebuilt but may be 19th century in date. A seam to the left of the front door indicates that the opening has been reduced by nine inches in width.

The north gable wall is the most significant exterior feature of the building. The original brickwork remains exposed and unpainted. It is laid in glazed header Flemish bond above a beveled water table and an English bond foundation. Glazed header bricks in the upper gable form a series of chevrons similar to the west gable wall at Stinton (QA-273), a similar house nearby dated 1722 in the east gable. The overall form and detailing also bear comparison with Friendship (QA-163), another similar house nearby. A small window opening in the east bay of the upper gable has been bricked up; a large 6/6 window has been cut into the west bay of the upper gable. The chimney shaft has been rebuilt; the eaves are boxed in with aluminum siding. The most curious feature of this gable wall is the pair of corner

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.2 DESCRIPTION

"buttresses" described previously. These are believed to be evidence of a later brick veneer added to both facades.

The rear facade faces west to the Chesapeake Bay. The door is located in the center bay, flanked by a single 9/6 window to the north and double doors to the south. There are two 6/6 pitched roof dormers on the roof. The brickwork on this facade is laid in five-course bond above a plain water table and a common bond foundation. Major repairs appear to have been undertaken to the south of the door, and the door opening has been reduced approximately nine inches in width. The eaves and dormers have been rebuilt and covered with aluminum siding; the roof is asphalt shingle.

The interior consists of a hall-parlor plan with the larger hall to the north and the parlor to the south. The front and rear doors are directly opposite each other and are framed with late-19th century trim installed when the door openings were reduced in size. The two windows on the east wall of the hall have splayed jambs and fully raised paneling on the soffits and jambs. On the north window, the splayed opening extends approximately 15 inches below the sill to form a window seat with fully raised panels on the jambs and back and below the seat. The architrave on the

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.3 DESCRIPTION

south window is cut off flush with the sill, suggesting a similar window seat was removed. The architrave trim on both windows consists of a beaded fascia with an ogee/astragal backband, probably dating to the late 18th century. The window on the west wall of the hall has been rebuilt to eliminate the splayed jambs and is now trimmed with plain beaded boards. The door into the parlor also has paneled soffit and jambs and the same architrave trim. A large arched fireplace is centered on the north gable wall of the hall with an early built-in cupboard in the alcove to the right and an enclosed winder stair to the left. The fireplace is unusually large and bears much in common with fireplaces in several other county houses dating to the mid-18th century or earlier. Of particular interest is a panel of bricks laid in a herring-bone pattern in the center of the back wall of the fireplace. The mantel is quite unusual, consisting of a board surround with narrow paneled pilasters and plain scrolled brackets supporting a wide shelf with a delicately molded edge. Applied blocks with molded edges add decoration to a plain frieze. The moldings found on the pilasters are Federal in appearance; other features are more typical of the mid-19th century. To the right is a built-in cupboard with a pair of fully-raised

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.4 DESCRIPTION

single panel doors below and segmentally arched glass doors above. These doors have wide, heavy muntins typical of the 18th century and are hung on H hinges. The cupboard is framed with a wide cove molding interrupted by a molded keystone block at the peak of the arched opening. Inside, the upper portion of the cupboard is a fine example of a carved shell pattern hood, and all of the early butterfly shelves survive.

To the left of the fireplace, the stair rises three steps against the west wall to a steep winder in the corner. A tall, narrow three-panel door opens into a small closet under the stairs. This door is hung on H hinges but has been cut down in size both top and bottom. The door to the stair is a replacement; the stairs are rebuilt. A short section of balustrade is carried up the first three steps. The newel post is square in section with paneled faces and a molded cap. The newel panels have ogee/astragal panel molds. The rail is relatively large and molded, the balusters are turned. The bottom step of the stairway is only two inches above the present maple floor, indicating that new flooring was laid on new sleepers nailed to the original floor. Also of interest is the complex crown mold cornice that encircles the room, only

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.5 DESCRIPTION

interrupted by the stair.

In the parlor, a large segmentally arched fireplace is centered on the south gable wall, with a board mantel surround identical to the mantel in the hall. To the left of the fireplace is a door to the 20th century addition; to the right is a built-in cupboard. Both the door and the cupboard are trimmed with late 19th century architrave trim. Similar trim is also used on the windows on the east wall and the double door opening on the west wall. The interior cornice in this room was added in the 20th century.

The first floor plan is repeated on the second floor, but this room arrangement has probably been modified or altered completely. The two second story rooms are divided by a vertical beaded board partition. Similar vertical paneling has been used to construct a closet in the northeast corner of the north room.

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

QA-202

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 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

Probably dating to the second quarter of the 18th century, Dixie is one of the earliest surviving houses in Queen Anne's County. The most distinctive feature of the building is the north gable wall, which is laid in glazed header Flemish bond with decorative glazed chevrons in the upper gable similar to the west gable wall of Stinton (QA-273), a similar brick house nearby constructed in 1722. The front and rear facades of Dixie may originally have been frame and evidently were covered at an early date with a brick veneer. The interior is distinguished by a hall-parlor plan with large segmentally arched fireplaces on each gable wall. The interior woodwork dates to several periods, but includes one of the finest shell-back cupboards in this region, complete with butterfly shelves and wide-muntin glass doors.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

QA-202

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Forman, Henry Chandlee. Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland. Easton, 1934.

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

**10/27/81**

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

**Centreville**

STATE

**Maryland**

Field Notebook QA-25; Recorded June 25, 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-202  
Dixie

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





D.A.-202

#202

April 1974  
JWU



QA-202

#202

April 1974  
JWU



QA-202    Dixie  
          Mattapeake vicinity  
          Orlando Ridout V 1981  
          West facade from northwest



QA-202

Dixie  
Mattapeake vicinity  
Orlando Ridout V 1981  
East facade



QA-202

Dixie

Mattapeake vicinity

Orlando Ridout V 1981

North gable wall