

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)

Inventory Number: QA-

222

Address: 142 Carriage Heath Road

Historic District:

City: Chester

Zip Code: 21619

County: Queen Annes

USGS Quadrangle(s): Kent Island

Property Owner: Andrew Costello

Tax Account ID Number:

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0045

Tax Map Number: 04-118502

Project: Bay Crossing Study

Agency: MDTA

Agency Prepared By:

Preparer's Name: Francesca Maisano

Date Prepared: January 3, 2024

Documentation is presented in:

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Recommended

Criteria: A B C D

Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property:

Inventory Number:

Eligible:

Listed:

Site visit by MHT Staff yes no

Name:

Date:

Description of Property and Justification:

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White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) was previously surveyed in 1979; this survey focused solely on the eighteenth-century house, not the outbuildings or landscape. The 1979 survey said the house was built between 1760 and 1780 and was "among the largest surviving 18th century houses on Kent Island," and that "although considerably altered [in the mid-nineteenth century] and again in the 1930's, this house retains a number of interesting features from the earliest period (Ridout V 1979, 10)." One such feature is the ca. 1760-1780 header bond brickwork in the south façade, found throughout the Tidewater region (Ridout V 1979, 10). White's Heritage Manor was surveyed again in 2006. The 139-acre property was undeveloped farmland and consisted of the manor house, a twentieth-century, three-car garage

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended

Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Jim Jarrett
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

3/13/2024
Date

Jessica French
Reviewer, National Register Program

4/10/2024
Date

southwest of the house (Garage, MIHP No. QA-222-1, determined not eligible), an early twentieth-century frame tenant house southeast of the garage and house (Tenant House, MIHP No. QA-222-2, determined eligible), and a group of early-to-mid-twentieth-century agricultural buildings southeast of the manor house (Tenant Farm Complex, MIHP No. QA-222-3, determined eligible). The Maryland Historical Trust concurred with the surveyor's recommendation that White's Heritage is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), significant both as "a 3-story brick house reflecting the design characteristics of mid-19th c. vernacular architecture applied to the renovation and expansion of a 2-1/2-story full Georgian plan house dating from the later 18th c." and as a rural historic landscape that "reflects," through changes in use and physical alterations, patterns in social history, especially regarding "slavery and race relations; agriculture and economic change; and the history of preservation" (Howell 2006a, 1,3,7).

Since the previous survey, the Gibson's Grant residential subdivision has been built within the boundaries of White's Heritage. The Garage and Tenant House have both been demolished. This form documents changes to the resource, records the current condition or existence of previously documented features of White's Heritage, and evaluates whether portions of the property continue to have integrity to convey their NRHP significance. It also reevaluates the boundary of White's Heritage.

Because individual features of White's Heritage were documented on separate Determination of Eligibility (DOE) forms, those individual resource records have also been updated with the current status of the resource and, if necessary, a revised NRHP eligibility determination.

LOCATION/SETTING

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) has been developed into an early-twenty-first-century waterfront residential subdivision called Gibson's Grant. The resource was previously characterized by open fields. The two concentrations of built resources included the Manor House on the northwest end of the parcel and the Tenant Farm Complex to its east. The house was accessed from Piney Creek Road via a north-south drive, which featured an allee of trees which were planted between 1957-1982 (NETROnline, n.d). The house and tenant farm were connected by an east-west road. At the time of the 2006 survey, the tenant complex was surrounded by trees. The yard immediately surrounding the house also had mature trees and a circular drive fronting the house, which connected it to the north-south road. This road remains in place, as well as the allee, and is now known as White's Heritage Lane. Similarly, the east-west road to the farm complex was retained and has been named Carriage Heath. The circular driveway and some of the trees around the house also remain, but the portion of the yard immediately to the southwest of the house has new residential development.

Gibson's Grant subdivision consists of a mixture of two-and-a-half-story, single-family houses and townhomes on narrow, grassy rectangular lots lining curvilinear streets, while garages back onto alleyways. The dwellings are frame buildings covered in vinyl siding with asphalt-shingle roofs. The lawns are mowed with some trees and shrubs but little landscaping.

The subdivision is 139 acres of level land bounded to the northwest by Carriage Heath, to the northeast and the southeast by Francis Bright Way, to the south by Thomas White Boulevard, and to the west by Clairborne Street and a one-story, side-gabled pump station owned by the County Commissioners of Queen Anne's County. At the entrance of the subdivision by the intersection of Piney Creek Road and John Gibson Drive is a gatehouse. In the northwest of the subdivision, bounded by Clairborne Street, Carriage Heath, Francis Bright Way, and Thomas White Boulevard, is the Tenant Farm Complex at White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) (QA-222-3), now known as Gibson's Grant Clubhouse, Pool, and Barn. Just south of the center of the development is the John Gibson Park, bounded by John Gibson Drive and Gibson Circle. On the far western side of the development is the White's Heritage manor house, accessed via a circular drive. White's Heritage manor house is bounded to the south by Carriage Heath Road, to the north by conservation area land and Macum Creek, and to the west and east by single-family residential properties. At the northwest corner of Chester Way is a paved rectangular area with a pavilion. A boardwalk leads north from the pavilion to a pier in the Chester River.

DESCRIPTION

Manor House, late eighteenth century

The White's Heritage manor house is a three-story, five-bay, double-pile dwelling on a raised brick foundation with a standing-seam metal hipped roof. Made of brick, most of the southeastern façade features English bond, except for a small section by the northwest corner, while the northeastern elevation is common-bond brick, and the northwestern elevation has Flemish-bond brick; the southwestern elevation was not visible during this survey. On the southwest and northeast elevations are interior end chimneys, one in the front room and one in the back room on either side. Attached to the southwest elevation is a one-story, side-gabled brick addition. The home was originally built in the late eighteenth century, and later renovated in the mid-nineteenth century, early twentieth century, and early twenty-first century; a local tradition states that at least a portion of the house was completely rebuilt in the 1930s, which may explain the small original header bond brick section in the otherwise English bond façade (Howell 2006a).

The southeast façade features a brick stoop that leads to a door in the center of first story of the façade with five sidelights on either side and a nine-light transom. The stoop is covered by an entry portico supported by pillars. On either side of the door are two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows with wood shutters. Between the first and second stories is a brick belt course. In the second story are four windows with shutters above and identical to the windows in the first story; above the door is a six-over-six, double-hung sash window with four-light sidelights on either side. In third story, shorter than the other two stories, are five three-over-three, double-hung sash windows with wood shutters. All windows have stone sills and brick jack-arch lintels. The northeast elevation was obscured by vegetation at the time of survey. The northwest (rear) elevation features a two-story, three-bay porch supported by square posts. The porch is no longer screened-in, as it was in the 2006 survey. A door with sidelights is in the center of this elevation's first story, while a six-over-six sash window is on either side. Three windows are in the second story.

The one-story, side-gabled brick addition has two front gable dormers on either side of the slate-shingle roof, each with a nine-over-six double-hung sash window. On the northeast side of the southeastern façade is a doorway, while to the southwest of it are sash windows. An interior end chimney is on the southwestern elevation. Attached to the southwestern elevation is a shed-roofed porch, whose southeast two-thirds are brick while the northwestern third is screened-in. Above the porch are two nine-light windows. Other than the removal of screening on the porch, the house remains in substantially similar condition as when surveyed in in 2006.

Gibson's Grant Clubhouse, Pool, and Barn (Former Tenant Complex), 1930s, ca. 2008

The tenant farm complex is a flat irregular hexagonal lot. Sidewalks with concrete pavers and brick edges line the perimeter of the property. The western half of the parcel contains an L-shaped park with the pump station at the northeast corner of the park, which was built by 2008 in the location of the former farm office (NETROnline, n.d.). The pump station is a rectangular one-story brick building on concrete foundation with a front-gable 5v-crimp metal roof. The eastern half of the property has the Gibson's Grant Clubhouse, Pool, and Barn complex. The original 1930s West Barn, oriented east-west and now repurposed as a clubhouse for the community, is to the northwest, facing Carriage Heath. This former barn is three stories tall and is of frame construction on a poured concrete foundation with a side-gambrel, standing-seam metal roof. The projecting entrance bay at the center of the northwest façade is two stories tall and has a front-gambrel, standing-seam metal roof. One parged concrete-stave cylindrical silo with metal compression loops and domed standing-seam metal roofs is on either side of the entrance, intersecting with the side-gambrel roof but not touching the walls of the building. South of the West Barn is a pool complex with an L-shaped pool to the southeast and a rectangular wading pool to the southwest, both surrounded by a concrete patio. Two outbuildings are west of the wading pool, and one is northeast of the L-shaped pool and sits on a raised deck. The outbuildings and pool were built after the 2006 survey (NETROnline, n.d.). Northeast of the West Barn, at the northeast corner of the property, is a rectangular playground with mulched surface. South of the playground is a bocce ball court, oriented east-west. South of the bocce ball court, by the eastern corner of the property, is the original 1930s East Barn, oriented north-south and now repurposed as a pavilion. This former barn is also three-stories tall and is of frame construction on a poured concrete foundation and with a gambrel

standing-seam metal roof. Due to its conversion, the western two-thirds of the first story have been opened, while the eastern third is partially enclosed. A one-story breezeway runs through the building from the northeast elevation to the open pavilion area. At the southeast elevation of the East Barn is a concrete patio surrounded by shrubbery. During the renovation of the farm complex, the windows, doors, siding, and roofs of the barns were replaced. More detail on the changes to the tenant farm complex can be found in its updated form (QA-222-3).

Gatehouse, ca. 2010

The gatehouse is a small one-story rectangular frame building on a brick foundation with a front-gable standing-seam-metal roof with a cross-gable cupola. Its southwest façade has a set of barns doors in the middle, with a square window covered in a shutter on either side.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The White's Heritage manor house is located on land that was part of White's Heritage, a former farm, also known as Stoopley-Gibson. For an in-depth history of the property from the eighteenth century to the 1930s, see the previous survey documentation done in 1979 and 2006 (Ridout V 1979; Howell 2006a).

Marmaduke White purchased the "Stoopley Gibson" property from the Bright family descendants in 1868 (Queen Anne's County Circuit Court 1968). The property, by 1886 called "Might's Prospect," stayed in the White family until the McGuckin family [the previous surveys called them the McGuckian family] purchased the property in 1933, known as "Stoopley Gibson," "Steepley Gibson," and "Wrights Prospect." Due to a court case by White family heirs, the purchase was not finalized until 1934. By this point, the property was also called "White's Heritage" (Queen Anne's County Circuit Court 1886; 1934; Queen Anne's Record 1933).

It was during the McGuckin ownership that the tenant farm complex was constructed (Howell 2006b, 3; Queen Anne's Record 1934). However, the McGuckins themselves were not farmers. Rather, B. F. McGuckin was a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm De Coppet and Doremus. They restored the mansion house starting in 1934, soon after their purchase, and moved in the following year. As the home was approached primarily by automobile now rather than by boat, the back of the home (the southeast side) became the front façade, and a new two-story porch was built on the now rear northwest elevation. Stoopley-Gibson was the McGuckins' summer home, while they spent winters at their Florida home (Queen Anne's Record 1933; Howell 2006a; Queen Anne's Record 1934; Queen Anne's Record 1935; Queen Anne's Record 1936b; Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1937a). The addition of the two-story rear porch, along with the change from a nineteenth-century gable roof to hipped roof, the removal of a late-nineteenth-century frame addition, the addition of the one-story brick addition, and the replacement of a late-nineteenth-century, one-story bracketed porch to a portico with posts reflect the Colonial Revival trend of architecture. Colonial Revival architecture began to be built around 1880, through interest in colonial architectural history generated by the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, and events like the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg in the 1930s kept the trend going (McAlester and McAlester, n.d., 409, 432; Howell 2006a, 7). As the Colonial Revival style increased in popularity, it became common, and even encouraged, to buy a Colonial- or Federal-era building and "revive" it. Preservation or restoration, as it is understood today, was rare. Rather than restoring original features, owners were encouraged to capture the essence of a colonial house in their renovations (Bradley 2006, 170-172). Alterations such as those to the Manor house were typical of Colonial Revival renovations of that era.

The tenant complex was constructed after November 1934 (Queen Anne's Record 1934). By November 1936, the White's Heritage farm was producing milk (Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1936). In July 1937, the White's Heritage dairy was described as "small but has an excellent layout, one of the two in Queen Anne's which is used as a model plant." The herd at the farm was growing and consisted of twenty cows. Individual cows and the White's Heritage herd overall performed well in the butterfat production tests held by the Queen Anne's County Dairy Improvement Association in the late 1930s (Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1938; Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1939). The farm was run in the mid-1930s to 1950 by tenants Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lane (Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1937b; Queen Anne's

Record-Observer 1942; United States Census Bureau 1950).

By the 1950 Census, the McGuckins had moved out of the manor house to New Canaan, Connecticut, and tenants occupied the home. In 1950, the McGuckins sold the property to Hugh B. McNally and Margaret B. McNally (Queen Anne's County Circuit Court 1950; United States Census Bureau 1950). They had at least one horse on the property, a "beautiful stallion" which was listed for sale in December 1951, as well as "Good Hampshire Stock" pigs (Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1951a; Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1951b). White's Heritage was listed for sale by May 24, 1953, shortly after the first span of the Bay Bridge opened. A newspaper advertisement described the property as "one of the fine estates on Kent Island," being 150 acres in size, 15 of which woodland, with "a large dairy barn and 3 silos, horse barn, tenant house, hired man's house, double corn crib, all necessary bldgs," as well as an "old brick mansion house," a "3-car garage with servants' quarters over hot house," a "beautiful lawn," tennis courts, a 75-foot long boat dock, and a "long sandy beach." The house itself was described having "1 r.d.r., brkfst. rm., pantry, kit., pow. rm., 4 bedrms., 4 baths on 2nd flr., 3 bedrms & bath on 3rd flr." (The Baltimore Sun 1953).

The McNallys sold the White's Heritage property to J. William Sause and Matilda B. Sause in 1955 (Queen Anne's County Circuit Court 1955). J. William Sause was a developer who moved to the Eastern Shore with his wife after retiring from his Baltimore City contracting business in 1955. The Sauses developed Piney Narrows Marina, among other projects, as well as the adjacent condominiums (Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1983; The Star-Democrat 2004). In addition to the Sauses, tenants Mr. and Mrs. James McLeod lived at White's Heritage with their children in the late 1950s, before moving to Love Point by August 1962 (Ringgold 1958; Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1959; 1959; 1962).

The Sauses sold the White's Heritage property to Luther W. Gregory and Doris B. Gregory in 1971, while they moved to a Piney Narrows condo (Queen Anne's County Circuit Court 1971; The Star-Democrat 2004). During the Gregory ownership, numerous attempts at developing the property occurred. In August 1984, Gregory requested permission to develop 145 acres into 440 residential units with a clubhouse, which was one of a number of Kent Island project that were denied in 1986 until the expansion of the Kent Island wastewater treatment plant (The Kent Island Bay Times 1985; Lewandowski 1986). In 1989, the Queen Anne's County Planning Commission approved the concept plan for White's Heritage, a development of 204 townhouses between Macum Circle, Montgomery Drive, and Piney Creek Drive, which would also include a clubhouse, swimming pool, tennis courts, basketball/versatility courts, and a "totland" (Barnes 1989). This development concept was never undertaken; however, later in the 1990s Luther Gregory pursued approval for two other projects for the property: first a senior living center, which was approved but not built, and then later the construction of a golf course as a joint venture with Chester Station Joint Venture. The golf course was approved in 1996. With US Links as the contract purchaser, the plan was for a 150-acre golf course, with the manor house used as the clubhouse, and a four-acre "small retail center" (Tom Martin 1996; 1997). Groundbreaking began in front of the White's Heritage manor house in July 1996, with the anticipated opening date the summer of 1997 (The Kent Island Bay Times 1996). However, by June 1997 the site plan for golf course expired after three extensions when an offsite afforestation project did not materialize; completion of the afforestation project was a condition required for the golf course's approval. The afforestation project's expiration occurred as US Links was suffering financial difficulties and the developer did not appear in front of the Queen Anne's County Planning Commission to ask for further extensions. No work on the golf course occurred after June 1997 (Tom Martin 1997; Thomas Martin 1999).

In 2000, Luther and Doris Gregory sold the property to White's Heritage Partners, LLC (Queen Anne's County Circuit Court 2000). White's Heritage Partners, composed of firms Coastal South, Bozzuto Group, Koch Homes, and Elm Street Development Company, submitted three plans between November 2000 and October 2004 for the Gibson's Grant "traditional neighborhood development" subdivision project, a residential development based on the concept of a village rather than a subdivision, with smaller residential lots and public spaces laid out in a more pedestrian-friendly manner. The name Gibson's Grant stemmed from the 1656 land grant to John Gibson and Henry Stoop (Mcney 2004; Surowiec 2000). The Gibson's Grant project received final subdivision approval from the Queen Anne's County Planning Commission in October 2006, with the subdivision consisting of 280 dwellings (220 single family homes, 21 townhomes, and 28 duplexes, as well as a 55-acre conservation park) (McBournie 2006). The development also included provision for water and sewer service, and White's Heritage Partners granted

and conveyed the parcel for the pump station to the County Commissioners of Queen Anne's County in October 2006 (McBournie 2006; Queen Anne's County Circuit Court 2006a). In December 2006, the Gibson's Grant subdivision was platted (Queen Anne's County Circuit Court 2006b). The streets began to be laid out soon after (NETROnline, n.d.). The grand opening of the Gibson's Grant development was May 31, 2008 (The Kent Island Bay Times 2008). The gatehouse for the development was built circa 2010 (NETROnline, n.d.).

The chicken coop, the farm office, and the dilapidated shed noted in the 2006 survey of the Tenant Complex (QA-222-3) were demolished between 2006 and 2007. The pump station was built by 2008 in the location of the farm office. Between 2008 and 2009, the vehicle shed was removed, and the parcel enclosing the pump station was fenced in. Between 2009 and 2010, the corncrib was demolished. Between 2011 and 2013, the pools were constructed, along with a playground and bocce ball court. Two smaller buildings were constructed where the corncrib and chicken coop once were (NETROnline, n.d.) The Gibson's Grant Community Association acquired the pool and clubhouse lot from White Heritage Partners, LLC in 2014 (Queen Anne's County Circuit Court 2014). By September 2022, the West Barn, with silos, became the clubhouse, while the East Barn is now a pavilion. Both barns have new standing seam metal roofs, as well as new doors, windows, and siding. The southeast-most aisles of the east barn have also been opened, while a breezeway runs through the building. Pools, pool-related outbuildings, a playground, and a bocce court were constructed around the barns (Google, n.d.). The development of the farm property into a residential suburb and the demolition of the associated farm buildings reflects the fate of many farm properties in Queen Anne's County since the opening of the first Bay Bridge in 1952 (The Baltimore Sun 1998).

The tenant house (QA-222-2) southwest of the manor house was demolished between 2008 and 2010. The land on which the house stood has become forested, while to the south and east there are homes built in the 2010s (NETROnline, n.d.).

The garage (QA-222-1) west of the house was demolished between 2009 and 2010. Starting around 2010 houses began being built south of the garage's former location. Between 2014 and 2015 the asphalt driveway spur from the house's circular driveway to the garage was removed, along with the additional asphalt parking spaces attached to the spur southeast of the garage and the brick pathway north of the garage leading from the garage to the main house (NETROnline, n.d.).

Though the 2000 plan for Gibson's Grant planned for the manor house to become the clubhouse, after the development opened, the first floor of the house was used as the Gibson Grant's sales office (Bishop 2022). By December 2015, the manor house was listed for sale and was sold in February 2017 by White's Heritage Partners III to current homeowners Andrew and Mackenzie Costello, who have been restoring the house (Surowiec 2000; Barksdale 2015; Queen Anne's County Circuit Court 2017). The rear porch screening was removed between 2006 and 2018 (Howell 2006a; Costello 2018; Bishop 2022). The White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) manor house was added to the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom list of sites in September 2021 as the Henry Massey Escape Site, being the plantation from which a 14-year-old enslaved boy named Henry Massey escaped in 1849 before being caught, convicted, and returned five years later (Office of Communications 2021).

Eighteenth-Century Tidewater Architecture

The White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) manor house, through its brickwork, massing, and plan embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Georgian home built in the Tidewater region in the mid-to-late eighteenth century, and reflects the renovation of these farmhouses from the mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth centuries, through the addition of the third story in the mid-nineteenth century, and the kitchen wing and the rear two story porch in the early-twentieth century (Howell 2006b, 7).

ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) was previously determined NRHP eligible in 1980 under Criterion C as a "3-story brick house reflecting design characteristics of mid-19th c. vernacular architecture applied to the renovation and expansion of a 2-1/2-story fully Georgian plan house dating from the later 18th c."

Although the resource was surveyed in 2006 and the boundary expanded to include the entire parcel, the eligibility determination was not updated at that time to include other buildings or landscape features.

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) is not eligible under Criterion A. Prior to the construction of the Gibson's Grant subdivision, the resource was associated with the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century agricultural history of Queen Anne's county, most particularly as a historic rural agricultural landscape reflecting historical and changing social patterns and an early twentieth century "model" dairy farm. The resource has lost this association through the subdivision development, the demolition of farm and tenant buildings, and the renovation of extant farm resources the property. The property is not known to be associated with any other events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Therefore, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) is not eligible under Criterion A.

Research has revealed no significant association with persons who have made specific contributions to history. Therefore, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) is not eligible under Criterion B.

The White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) manor house is significant as a representative and well-preserved example of a Georgian manor house with Colonial Revival renovations. However, the overall 139-acre White's Heritage property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. While the property prior to 2006 retained integrity and was significant as a historic rural agricultural farm and landscape, through the subdivision development, the demolition of farm and tenant buildings, and the renovation of extant farm resources the landscape has lost integrity and can no longer convey this significance. Therefore, only the White's Heritage Manor House and surrounding intact setting is eligible under Criterion C.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance for the White's Heritage manor house begins in 1760, the earliest estimated date for the construction of the manor house, and continues through 1935, when the McGuckin family completed their colonial "revival" renovations to the house. The 1760 to 1935 period includes the original construction and subsequent alterations to the house; these changes reflect the evolution of architectural styles and tastes throughout this period.

INTEGRITY

The manor house at White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) retains its integrity of location, as the dwelling remains in its original location. It also retains its integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling as the dwelling retains its historic fabric and design from the period of significance, including the character-defining features of brick construction, simple massing, two-and-a-half-story height, and rear full-width, two-story porch. However, integrity of setting and association has diminished, due to the development of the residential subdivision on the former agricultural fields, the demolition of farm buildings, and the renovation of the still-extant buildings. Yet, the property still retains some open space, landscaping, and original water views, which are also character-defining features of the property. The north-south road known today as White's Heritage Lane leading from Piney Creek Road to the manor house also dates to the period of significance, but its appearance as an allee lined with trees does not. Overall, the manor house at White's Heritage conveys its significance as a late-eighteenth-century manor house renovated throughout its existence, partially during the Colonial Revival movement in the early twentieth century.

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

The property boundary for the recommended NRHP eligible White' Heritage Manor House encompasses 1.25 acres and is confined to Queen Anne's County Tax Map 0057, Parcel 0045 (2024).

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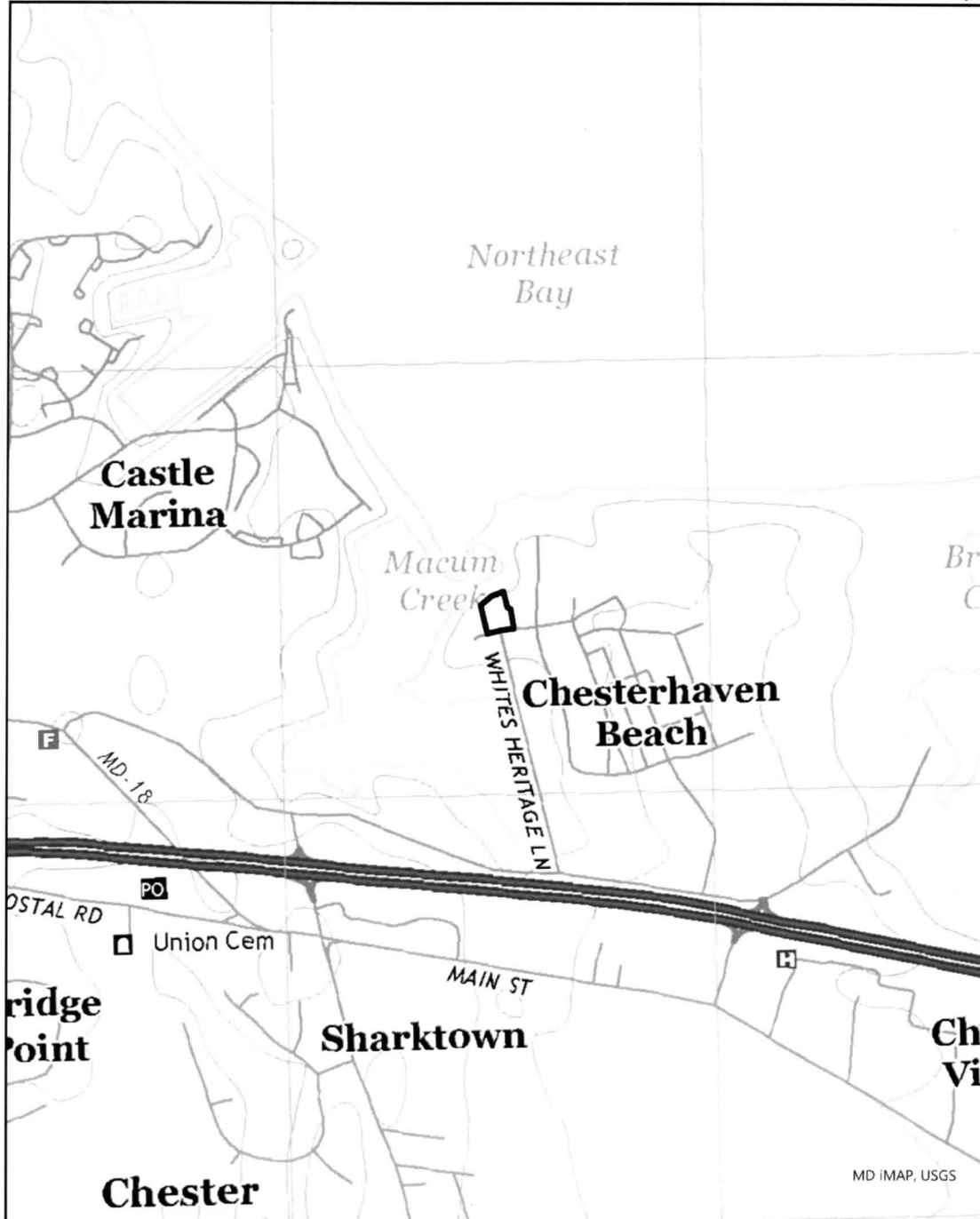
White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)

Location: 142 Carriage Heath Road

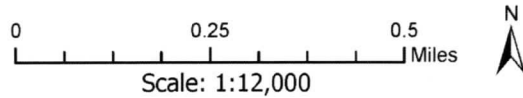
City: Chester

QA-222

Queen Annes County



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle - Kent Island



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)

Location: 142 Carriage Heath Road
City: Chester

QA-222
Queen Annes County



Parcel Boundaries

0 0.02 0.04 Miles
Scale: 1:1,000

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PHOTOGRAPHS



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, approach on White's Heritage Lane, looking north



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, landscape, looking north

PHOTOGRAPHS



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, southeast façade looking north



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, southeast façade, oblique angle, looking northwest

PHOTOGRAPHS



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, southwest elevation, looking northeast



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, northwest and southwest elevations, looking southeast

PHOTOGRAPHS



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, northwest elevation, oblique angle, looking southwest



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, Macum Creek Drive, looking southeast

PHOTOGRAPHS



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, looking east from 214 Macum Court

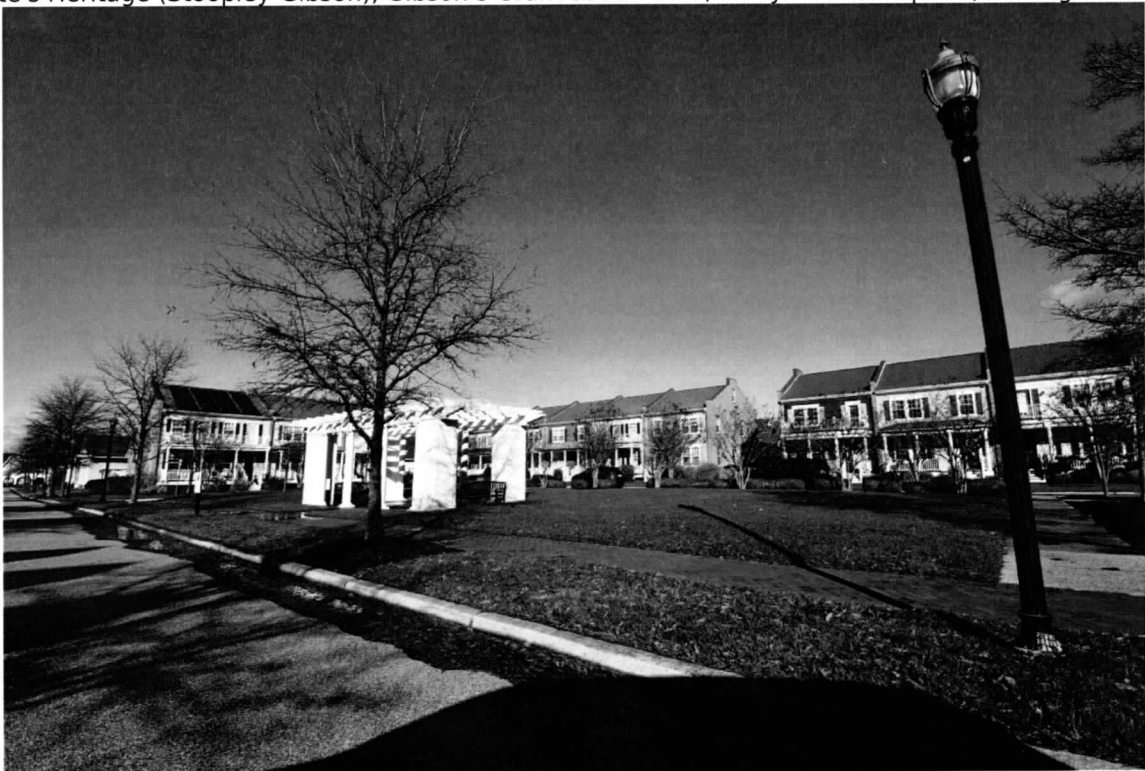


White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, Chester Way, looking southeast

PHOTOGRAPHS



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, Evelyn Street Square, looking northeast



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, John Gibson Park, looking north

PHOTOGRAPHS



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), tenant farm complex, looking north



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), tenant farm complex, looking west

PHOTOGRAPHS



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, pumping station, northwest elevation, looking southeast



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, gatehouse, oblique angle, looking southwest

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

QA-222

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)

PHOTO LOG

Number of Photos:

Name of Photographer: **Becky Yousaf (photographs 1-14), Nicole Diehlmann (photographs 15-16)**

Date of Photographs: **12/06/2023; 12/22/2022**

Location of Original Digital File: **MHT**

File Format: **QA-222_12/06/2023; 12/22/2022_01.tif... etc.**

Photographs inserted on continuation sheets:

QA-222_2023-12-06_01

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, approach on White's Heritage Lane, looking north

QA-222_2023-12-06_02

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, landscape, looking north

QA-222_2023-12-06_03

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, southeast façade looking north

QA-222_2023-12-06_04

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, southeast façade, oblique angle, looking northwest

QA-222_2023-12-06_05

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, southwest elevation, looking northeast

QA-222_2023-12-06_06

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, northwest and southwest elevations, looking southeast

QA-222_2023-12-06_07

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), manor house, northwest elevation, oblique angle, looking southwest

QA-222_2023-12-06_08

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, Macum Creek Drive, looking southeast

QA-222_2023-12-06_09

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, looking east from 214 Macum Court

QA-222_2023-12-06_10

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, Chester Way, looking southeast

QA-222_2023-12-06_11

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, Evelyn Street Square, looking northeast

QA-222_2023-12-06_12

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, John Gibson Park, looking north

QA-222_2023-12-06_13

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), tenant farm complex, looking north

QA-222_2023-12-06_14

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), tenant farm complex, looking west

QA-222_2022-12-16_15

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

QA-222

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)

PHOTO LOG

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, pumping station, northwest elevation, looking southeast

QA-222_2022-12-16_16

White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), Gibson's Grant subdivision, gatehouse, oblique angle, looking southwest

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Property Name: Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) Inventory Number: QA-222

Address: US 50/301 (north side) Piney Creek Road Historic district: yes no

City: Chester Zip Code: _____ County: Queen Annes

USGS Quadrangle(s): Kent Island

Property Owner: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: _____

Project: _____ Agency: _____

Agency Prepared By: DOT/FHWA/E.Elinsky

Preparer's Name: _____ Date Prepared: 12/3/1979

Documentation is presented in: _____

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no

Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Stoopley Gibson is architecturally significant as a 3-story brick house reflecting the design characteristics of mid-19th c. vernacular architecture applied to the renovation and expansion of a 2-1/2-story full Georgian plan house dating from the later 18th c.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Carol D. Schull (Keeper NR)

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Monday, February 11, 1980

Date

Stoopley-Gibson (White's Heritage), QA-222
Chester, Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland
Rebecca Howell, 8/25/2006

3.1

Addendum Section 3

Owner: White's Heritage Partners, LLC
Street and number: c/o Elm Street Development 6820 Elm Street Suite 200
City: McLean state: VA zip code: 22101

Addendum Section 7

Whites Heritage is a 139-acre farm consisting of an eighteenth-century brick manor house with alterations; a modern brick garage; a twentieth-century frame tenant house; and a grouping of twentieth-century agricultural buildings. Whites Heritage is located on Kent Island, east of Stevensville and northeast of Chester. It is north of Route 50/301, west of Castle Marina Road and north of Piney Creek Road. It is bounded by the Chester River to the north and Macum Creek to the west. A tree-lined driveway leads from Piney Creek Road to a circular driveway in front of the main house. A driveway spur leads east to the tenant farm complex extends from south of the circular portion of the driveway. The Cross Island Trail is located at the south end of the property, running parallel to Route 50/301. Currently, the main house is occupied by tenants, and the fields are planted with soybeans.

The three-story brick house remains similar to its condition in the 1979 survey. Overall, the house is in good condition. The slate tile on the floor of the north porch has experienced some deterioration. Also, the framing and screening of this porch is failing in some locations. Cracks in the mortar were also noted on the north façade of the house, running between the western-most window on the second floor of the main part of the house to the window below it. While the roof of the main part of the house is standing seam metal, the west wing addition has slate shingles, and they appear to be in need of minor maintenance. On the south façade, on the third floor, one of the shutters is missing from the window in the second bay. Small satellite dishes on the roof are the most modern alteration.

The 1979 survey form does not address the outbuildings or landscape features. With the exception of a brick, two-car garage and a frame tenant house located to the west of the Subject Site, the outbuildings are clustered in a group approximately 900 feet to the east of the house and slightly to the south. The outbuildings consist of two large gambrel-roofed barns, a small ell-shaped office, a corn crib, a shed-roof chicken coop, a vehicle shed, and a small dilapidated frame shed.

The larger barn or West Barn has a gambrel roof running east and west. It has frame construction and a poured concrete foundation and floor. It has dimensions 36 feet, 6 inches by 68 feet. By including the width of two silos and a stair hall wing located on the north side, the dimensions are 49 feet by 68 feet. The silos are cylindrical and flank the stair hall wing to form a symmetrical north façade. The stair hall wing has a gambrel roof and is two stories in height. The main portion of the barn is equivalent to three-and-a-half stories in height. The ground level is divided into livestock stalls by metal poles and metal fencing, and it has eight windows framed in metal on each the north and south sides. Troughs in the concrete, measuring about a foot wide and six inches deep, separate each stall from the central passageway. Double sliding doors form vehicular sized entrances at the east and west ends of this passageway, and a window is located on each side of these entrances. The north side has a wood door that leads to the stair hall wing, which has access to each of the two silos and to the exterior. Wood stairs lead to

the second level of the stair hall wing and to the hay loft, in which the framing of the barns is visible. The east and west walls of the loft have two levels of entrances for hay storage and removal, a double set of door at the top, and a single wood door below. Two small dormers containing three windows each are located on the north and south facades near the top of the gambrel roof. The style of the West Barn is typical of a dairy barn from the first half of the twentieth-century, incorporating modern agricultural technology and materials.

The smaller barn, or East Barn, seems to slightly pre-date the West Barn. It is orientated running north and south and has dimension of about 34 feet by 50 feet, with a height equivalent to about three stories. It is frame, with a gambrel roof and a concrete foundation. Sliding double doors on the north and south ends create a passage through the first level of the barn. The openings are flanked by nine-light windows. Livestock stalls are divided by wood frame dividers and gates. The east side of the barn has five windows with nine lights each; this half of the barn has a full frame partition at the south end. The west side of the barn has five windows (three with six lights and two with nine lights) and a small (about 4 feet high) exterior door. The loft is accessible from the interior only by a ladder and from door-size openings on the north and south gables. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, and there is a large hole in the roof, at the south end of the west side. Some of the windows are missing on the first floor of the barn. The windows are fit into the barn with metal frames like in the West Barn, but that is the only use of metal in the building, suggesting, along with the smaller size, an earlier construction date.

The ell-shaped frame office is diminutive in scale compared to the adjacent barn. It has a poured concrete foundation and two gable roofs intersecting at the southeast corner. There is a brick stove chimney on the north end of the building, located off-center of the north gable. A six-over-six window is centrally located under this gable. Viewing from the west shows one door on the recessed portion and one window under the extended gable portion. The flat south façade has two entrances: one under a gable and one under the east-west running portion of the roof. The flat east façade has one six-over-six window.

The corn crib is built on concrete piers and is constructed with a one and a half story middle section and two sides, creating three chambers. The central chamber has a gable roof that runs north and south. Each side chamber has a shed roof that meets the wall of the exterior wall of the central chamber at the bottom of the gable roof. The siding for each side chamber is perpendicular to the ground, while the central chamber has regular clapboard siding. Each chamber has a door located on the west side. The corncrib is located south of the West Barn and north of a chicken coop.

The frame chicken coop has a shed roof that is higher on the south side. The entrance to the inside is located at the south side of the west façade. Inside, there is a dirt floor and built in shelves on the north and east walls. A horizontal window opening, covered with chicken wire is located along the south façade. There is a fence running from the south

of the chicken coop, which provided a yard for the chickens that formerly occupied this building.

A vehicle shed is located to the east of the West Barn and to the north of the East Barn and runs east and west in a long rectangle. It could hold approximately seven automobiles. It has a concrete foundation, dirt floor, frame construction, and asphalt shingles on a gable roof. The south side wall is supported by posts, but the roof overhangs these posts. The east and west walls have a cut-out portion under the gable on the south side to line up with the placement of the supporting posts. The vehicle shed and the chicken coop both have visible brackets between the roof and the wall.

The ruins of a small rectangular shaped shed with a gable-roof are located to the east of the vehicle shed. Unlike the other farm buildings, the wood shingles were used here. The use of this building is unknown, but it likely dates to the twentieth-century like the other agricultural buildings of the tenant complex.

The brick three-car garage is located directly to the west of the manor house. It is a story-and-a-half, mimicking the form of the west addition to the house, with a gable roof, three dormers each on the south façade and two on the north, and a smaller gable roofed wing at the west. The garage has a very similar brick color to the main house and the addition to the main house. It is orientated with the garage entrances facing south, and there is a brick path that leads from an east side door to the laundry room door of the manor house, along the edge of a vegetable garden. A greenhouse extends from the west side of the garage, with a brick half-wall on the lower portion and glass above. The garage has a slate roof that is in poor condition. The garage most likely dates from the second-half of the twentieth century.

To the west of the garage, is a small, one-story ell-shaped tenant house. It is built of frame construction, with clapboard, and has a small frame porch on the south façade, signaling its entrance. The house has a roof that consists of two intersecting gables. Due to its concrete foundation, and the design of the windows (two six-over-six windows set directly next to each other and decorative shutters), it can easily be placed as a twentieth-century structure. Perhaps, the most striking feature of this tenant homestead is the large magnolia tree located directly to the west of the house, which serves to physically and visually separate it from the garage of the main house.

Trees serve as another character-defining feature to the property along the driveway. The driveway leading to the main house is flanked by evenly planted cedars. Two old oak trees are located in the middle of the driveway circle at the south of the house, and they have had steel rods attached to them to prevent limbs from falling. The house itself is surrounded by trees and shrubs including magnolias, holly, juniper, and boxwood. The rest of the property is relatively flat, due to the nature of the island, and open, due to its use as farmland. The property has also been used for hunting and for providing access to the Chester River; a hunting blind and small dock on the property, along with a swimming pool located behind the house, reflect these recreational uses. It is noted that the waterline has receded from its historic location. Route 50 and its associated

Stoopley-Gibson (White's Heritage), QA-222
Chester, Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland
Rebecca Howell, 09/05/2006

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businesses are visible from the property, as are condominiums located on the east side of Castle Marina Road.

Addendum Section 8

Stoopley-Gibson or White's Heritage is significant as being a brick manor house, parts of which date to the eighteenth century. This significance is reflected in a Determination of Eligibility completed in 1980. A quarter century later, this significance remains, but other characteristics are taken into consideration as well. The property is significant beyond the house. The land itself is significant, because Kent Island is the site of the oldest permanent colony in what is now Maryland. The property creates a rural historic landscape with the components of manor house, tenant house, tenant farm, landscaped driveway, and water frontage. The changes in use and the physical alterations that have been made to Stoopley-Gibson reflect general patterns of social history, with special reflection of slavery and race relations; agriculture and economic change; and the history of preservation.

In regards to slavery, it is clear from census records that a number of slaves lived on the property throughout the eighteenth-century and until the Civil War. It is significant as a location from which a fugitive slave escaped in 1854, and this event was listed in *The Fugitive Slave Law and Its Victims*, published by the American Anti-Slavery Society of New York in 1856, a significant abolitionist tract. After the Civil War, black domestic servants and farm laborers continued to live on the property through the end of the nineteenth century, but the loss of free labor had an economic impact on the former slave-owning farmers.

The transfer of White's Heritage from the White family to the McGuckians in 1934 marks a transition in the economy of Kent Island and the Eastern Shore. It is of note that the tenant farm complex dates to the first half of the twentieth-century. Sometime between 2002 and the present, an asbestos-shingled frame house located at the west of the farm complex was demolished. Photographs of this house is included in Jeanne Ward's *A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed White's Heritage/ Gibson's Grant Development* as Figures 8 and 26.¹ This house, being located so close to the agricultural buildings, was clearly more closely associated with agricultural production. It is likely that the McGuckians were not farmers, but gained wealth from other professions and purchased a farm with the purpose of renting the farm to tenant farmers. The purchase of Stoopley-Gibson by the McGuckians coincides with the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg and a general awakening of interest in historic preservation. The kitchen wing, with its substantial Butler's Pantry is very characteristic of the 1930s. Likewise, the bathrooms were modern necessities by the 1930s and their installation. Generally, the finishes bear a 1930s mark, and especially the large amount of built-in cabinetry in bedrooms and shelves in living spaces. By the 1930s, nearly all visitors would have approached the house by car, and it is likely that the McGuckians planted the trees along the driveway, in effect turning the back of the house into the front. The staircase would have been completely re-built in order to accommodate the reversal of this circulation pattern, and the third floor may have been added at this time, adding to the seamless flow of the center hall. The north side porch addition not only resembles the portico at Mount Vernon, another inspiration in early historic preservation, but also creates an outdoor room utilized as a location for appreciating a scenic view of the Chester River.

From the Early Settlers of Maryland, and from Chancery Court proceedings from Queen Anne's County, some additional knowledge has been researched about the characters that

featured in the seventeenth-century history of the Stoopley-Gibson property. The ownership history is difficult to trace because of the variations in name spellings, the fact that Andrew Ellenor's widow Aneke married a total of four times, and the only heirs produced by the union of Andrew and Aneke were daughters.ⁱⁱ As stated in the original MIHP form, Francis Bright acquired the property in 1730, well before any of the extent buildings were constructed.

Census Records and maps are a more enlightening about the actual residents of the house known as Stoopley-Gibson, mostly the Bright and White families and their slaves. A detailed record of the documented occupants of the property follows:

On July 22, 1776, the household of Francis Bright contained: one white male above age 21; one white male between the age of 12 and under age 16; one white male under age 12; one white female above age 21; two white females between age 12 and under age 16; one black male between age 16 and under age 21; one black male between age 12 and under 16; one black female above age 21; two black females between age 12 and under age 16; and two black females under age 12.ⁱⁱⁱ

In 1790, the household of Francis Bright (Jr.) contained: two free white males of 16 years and upwards including heads of family; one free white males under 16 years of age; seven free white females; two free blacks; and eleven slaves.^{iv}

By 1798, Francis Bright (Jr.) owned 176 acres of Stoopley-Gibson, with a dwelling house valued at \$600 a barn and a corn house.^v

In 1800, the household of Francis Bright (Jr.) included: one white male aged 10-16; three white males aged between 16 and 26; four white males aged 26-45; one white male over 45 years of age; three females aged 10 to 16; one female aged more than 45 years; and seven slaves.^{vi} This household is that of Stoopley-Gibson.

In 1810, a James Bright headed a Queen Anne's County household including: two males under ten years of age; one male between age 26 and 45; two females under age 10; four females between age 26 and 45; one female over age 45; one other free person; and 15 slaves.^{vii} James is probably the oldest son of Francis Bright, Jr., and he has probably become head of household after the death of his father.

A 45-year old James Bright was recorded in the 1820 Census, but the record was difficult to decipher. The schedule for the 1830 Census for Queen Anne's County is not indexed at the Maryland Archives.^{viii}

In 1840, two James Brights were established in the 4th Election District of Queen Anne's County and were recorded as the 118th and 120th households. The 118th household included a total of 21 persons, eight of whom were engaged in agriculture. For the free persons, there were two males under age 5; two males between age 5 and 10; one male between age 15 and 20; one male between age 20 and 30; one male between age 60 and 70; one female between age 10 and 15; one female between age 15 and 20; one female between age 20 and 30; one female between age 30 and 40; and one female between age 40 and 50. The household included eleven slaves: four males under age 10; two males between age 10 and 24; one male

between age 24 and 25; one female under age 10; one female between age 10 and 24; one female between age 34 and 55, and one female between age 55 and 100. The 120th household included fourteen persons, five of whom were engaged in agriculture. The free persons included: two males under age 5; one male between age 30 and 40; one female under age 5; one female between age 5 and 10; and one female between age 20 and 30. The slaves included one male under age 10; two males between age 10 and 24; two males between age 24 and 36; one female under age 10; and 2 females between age 24 and 36.^{ix} It is not clear if either of these James Brights were living at Stoopley-Gibson, but it is likely that one of them was.

In the 1850 Census, three households headed by Brights are listed in Queen Anne's County: those headed by Joseph F. Bright (25), James Bright (40), and Franklin Bright (26). 25-year-old Joseph F. Bright is listed as a farmer in the 4th Election District. 30-year old Sarah Bright and 14-year old Benjamin Brown are listed in the same household, as well as seven slaves: one 45-year old male, one 20-year-old male, one 40-year-old female, one 26-year-old female, one 7-year-old female, one 6-year-old female, and one 3-year-old male.

A 40-year old James Bright is listed as a farmer, having \$6,000 in real estate. His household includes: Sarah, age 16; John, age 13; Mary, age 11; Benjamin, age 9; Anna, age 7; Laura J., age 5; Richard Cray, age 39, who has no occupation, but owns real estate valued at \$10,000, and Richard's wife, Martha. Slaves in the James Bright household include: six males with ages of 22, 17, 13, 13, 10 and 4 and six females with ages of 50, 25, 16, 12, 12, and 1.

Franklin Bright, a 26-year-old farmer owned \$3,000 worth of real estate and is married to Elizabeth, age 23. He owns six slaves: one 25-year-old male, one 23-year-old male, one 16-year-old male, one 4-year-old male, 1 100-year-old female, and one 33-year-old female. It is most likely that Franklin Bright inhabits Stoopley-Gibson, as he was living there when he died in 1865. The 1850 Census also recorded Marmaduke White, as a 24-year-old farmer with \$6,000 in real estate. He is married to Mary, age 21, and they have a one-year-old daughter named Mary. He owns nine slaves: one 30-year-old male, one 26-year-old male, one 13-year-old male, one 3-year-old male, one 2-year-old male, one 30-year-old female, one 19-year-old female, one 12-year-old female, and one 11-year-old female.^x This is of interest because Marmaduke White bought Stoopley-Gibson in 1868, and shows that he was already a substantial land owner.

In September 1854, a Henry Massey was arrested in Harrisburg, PA under the Fugitive Slave Law. Henry Massey was claimed by Franklin Bright of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, as his slave.^{xi}

The 1860 Census records Franklin Bright as a 35-year-old farmer with \$12,000 in real property and \$7,000 in personal property. His wife, Sarah Ann, age 40, has \$2,000 in personal property. They have three slaves: one 25-year-old female, one 4-year-old male, and one 2-year-old male. James Bright, age 52 and a farmer, has \$20,000 in real property and \$5,000 in personal property. His household includes: Gemima, age 45; Sarah, age 23; Mary, age 16; Benjamin, age 14; Anna, age 12; Laura, age 12; William Dixon, age 15; and a black servant: Samuel Davis, age 23. John Bright, age 23, (the son of James Bright) is entered as a farmer, and his household includes 14-year-old Richard Gardiner (white), and a seven-year-old black male named William Watson. M. D. White, age 36, is recorded as a farmer with \$8,000 in real

property and \$6,000 in personal property. His household includes: M.E. White, age 30; Mary, age 10; Thomas, age 9; William, age 5; Sarah, age 3; and Edmund, age 10 months.^{xii}

Franklin Bright died without a will in 1865 at an age of 41. As a former slave owner, Franklin might have joined the Confederate Army during the Civil War, but this is speculation. Marmaduke White purchased Stoopley-Gibson in 1868.

The J.G. Stong Map of the 5th District of Queen Anne's County shows F. (Franklin) Bright living at Stoopley-Gibson, a J. Bright living south of Crab Alley neck, a J. Bright living on Parsons Island, a J.E. Bright living south of Bat's Neck, and M.D. White as living to the northwest of the Stoopley-Gibson property.^{xiii}

The 1870 Census recorded M.G. White, age 43, as a male farmer with \$21,200 in real property and \$6,000 in personal property. Mary E., age 30, was engaged in keeping house. Their children were listed as Mary N. age 19, Thomas K., age 18, S. Catharine, age 12; Wm. Frederick, age 15; Annie A., age 9; Edmund C., age 10; and James, age 1 year and 3 months. S. Catharine, Wm. Frederick, Annie A. and Edmund C. attended school in the past year. John B. Erikson, age 32, and clerk in the county store, also lived in the household. Blacks in the household include: George Soloman, farm laborer, age 24; Alexander Webb, farm laborer, age 56; Rickard Wilson, farm laborer, age 18; Harriet Webb, domestic servant, age 54; Jacob Solomon, farm laborer, age 18; Caroline Wilson, domestic servant, age 37; Mary B. Wilson, domestic servant, age 12; Martha Wilson, age 8; Phillip Wilson, age 5, and Harriet Wilson, domestic servant, age 13.^{xiv}

The 1880 Census recorded Mary E. White, age 49, as head of household and employed in keeping house. Her sons included: William F., age 25 and a farmer; Edward C., age 21 and a farm hand; James C., age 12 and in school. Her daughter Annie A. is age 19. Mrs. White has two boarders: Milo Anderson, a Mulatto male, age 25 and a farm hand; and Perry Murray, a 21-year-old black male and farm hand.^{xv} In this same year, a Chancery Court disposition described the property "as containing about 162 acres, improved by 'a two story brick house with attic, with a frame back building and all the necessary outbuildings.'"^{xvi}

In 1886, Thomas W.K. White (the son of Marmaduke and Mary White) purchased Stoopley-Gibson. Most of the 1890 Census was destroyed by fire in 1921, but the 1900 Census records his widow, Julia E. White, age 41 and born in Maryland, as head of a large farming household. She owns the farm free and clear. She is a mother of twelve children, eight of whom are living. Seven of them live on the farm. They include: T. Walter, age 18, who works on the farm; James F., age 14; Susan, age 12; Gladys, age 8; Marmaduke, age 4, and John H., age 2. James, Susan, and Gladys attended school in the past year. The household also includes black farm laborers and domestics and their children. Hibbet Richardson is an 18-year-old farm laborer; William Johns is a 17-year-old farm hand; Annie Green is a 30-year-old cook, presumably mother to McKinley Williams, a three-year-old black male, and Alberta Green, a nine-month-old black female.^{xvii}

The 1910 Census lists Julia E. White (51) as overseer of a farm. Her household has drastically diminished in size since the last census and now includes daughter Gladys (17) and sons

Marmaduke (15) and John (12).^{xviii} It is possible that sons T. Walter and James might be working on the farm, but living elsewhere.

The 1920 Census listed farmer Thomas W. (Walter) White, 38, as head of a household consisting of his wife Maud (38); son Richard (14); son Walter (12); son Albert (10); son James B. (4); and daughter Laura E. (less than 1 year). Walter Cain (23) was a laborer on the farm. Thomas W. White would have been farming the property Stoopley-Gibson. Thomas W. White's brother, Marmaduke White, now 26, is listed as a farmer and head of another household in Queen Anne's County consisting of wife Helen, 21, and son Robert, 1. Their brother James White, now 35, is a farmer and head of a household in Queen Anne's County, but he rents his home. He lived with his wife Leiya (33), and daughters Dorothy (10), Julia V. (7), Josephine (6), and a child less than one year old and not yet named.^{xix}

The 1930 Census listed T. (Thomas) Walter White, 47, as a farmer owning his farm. He was married at age 22 to Maud K., who was 47 at the time of the census. Their children who were living at home, included: Richard, 24, who had no listed occupation; T. Walter Jr., 23, a carpenter; Alfred, 21, farmer; James D., 14; and L. Evelyn, 11. James White, the brother of Walter White, Sr., was also listed in the Census, as owning a home valued at \$3,000; James did not live on a farm and he worked as a truck operator.^{xx}

Census records after 1930 are not available at this time.

According to the original MIHP form, White's Heritage was bought by Benjamin and Gertrude McGuckin in 1934, who are said to have begun the preservation of the house as well as making improvements. In 1950, the McGuckians sold the property to Hugh McNalley, who sold it five years later to John Sause, Sr. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Gregory purchased the house in 1971 and sold it to White's Heritage Partners, LLC. in 2000.^{xxi} Current development plans for the property retain the manor house and the two barns.

ⁱ Ward, Jeanne. A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed White's Heritage/Gibson's Grant Development, Queen Anne County, Maryland for Whites Heritage Partnership, LLC., 2002.

ⁱⁱ Gibb, Dr. Carson and Gust Skordas. The New Early Settlers of Maryland. Online Database. <http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc4300/sc4341/html/search.html>

ⁱⁱⁱ Council of Safety. Census of 1776. Maryland Archives, Box 2, folio 20.

^{iv} Census of the United States. 1790. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M2053-1.

^v Orlando Ridout. White's Heritage, Stoopley-Gibson, Kent Island, Maryland. QA-222. 1979. Maryland Historical Trust. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form.

^{vi} Census of the United States. 1800. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M2056-5.

^{vii} Census of the United States. 1810. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M2061-2.

^{viii} Census of the United States. 1820. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M2067-1.

^{ix} Census of the United States. 1840. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M4723-2.

^x Census of the United States. 1850. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reels M1500-1 and M1506-1.

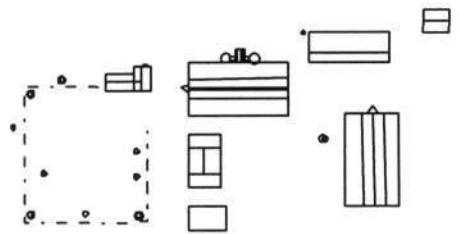
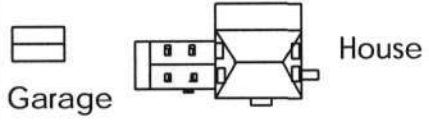
^{xi} Project Gutenberg eBook of The Fugitive Slave Law and its Victims. America Anti-Slavery Society, 1856. <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/13990>.

^{xii} Census of the United States. 1860. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reels M7224-1 and M7230-4.

^{xiii} J. G. Stong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Maryland. 1866. Md. Archives Beneath the Underground: The

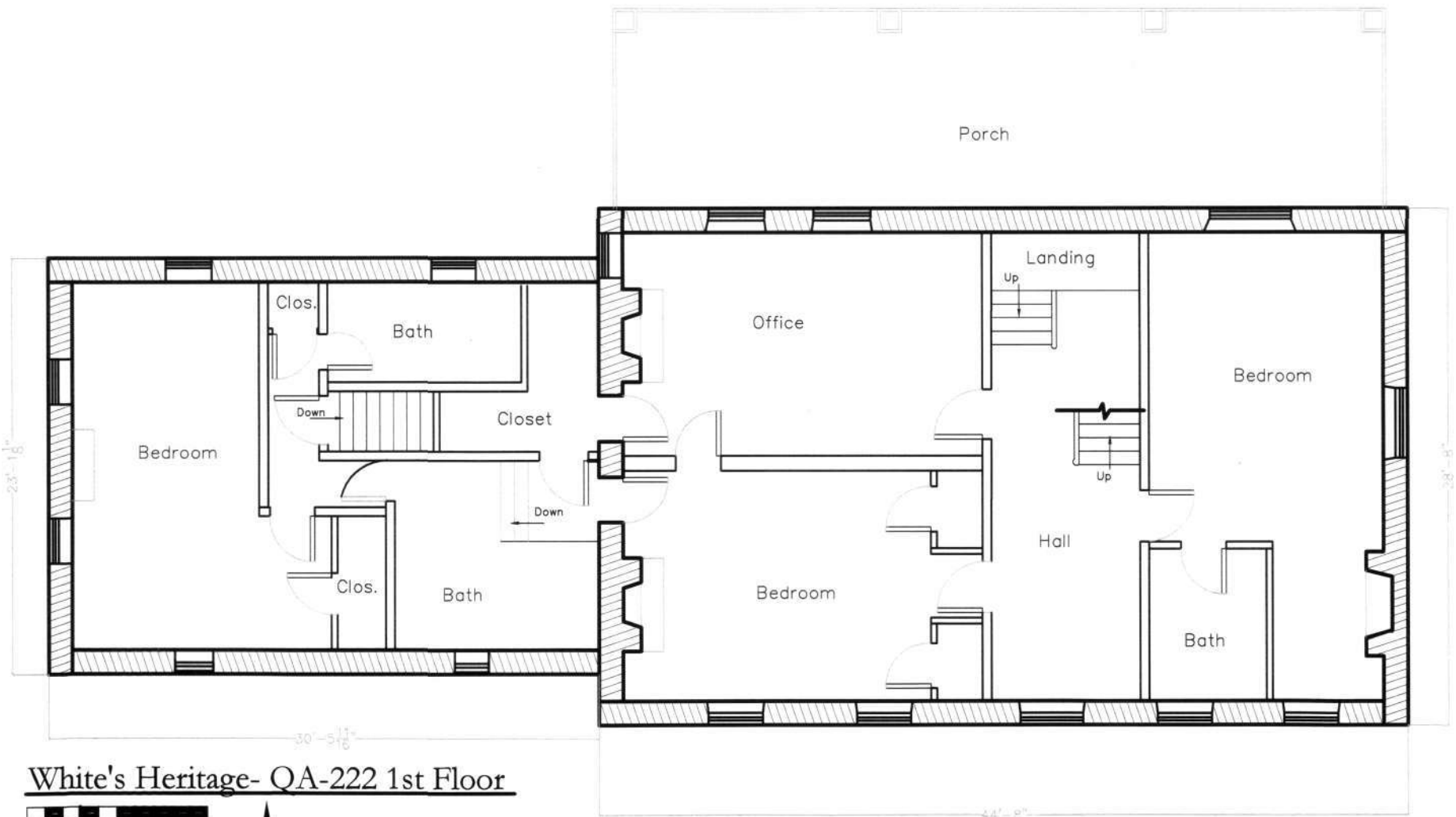
- Flight to Freedom. Interactive Maps. http://mdslavery.net/html/mapped_images/mapsindex.html
- ^{xiv} Census of the United States. 1870. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M7258.
 - ^{xv} Census of the United States. 1880. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M4750-2.
 - ^{xvi} Orlando Ridout. White's Heritage, Stoopley-Gibson, Kent Island, Maryland. QA-222. 1979. Maryland Historical Trust. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form.
 - ^{xvii} Census of the United States. 1900. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M42387-2.
 - ^{xviii} Census of the United States. 1910. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M3270-2.
 - ^{xix} Census of the United States. 1920. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M10,123-2.
 - ^{xx} Census of the United States. 1920. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M12,948-2.
 - ^{xxi} Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data Search.

Water

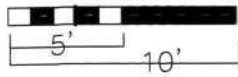


Site Plan for Stoopley-Gibson, Whites Heritgae, QA-222
February 2006

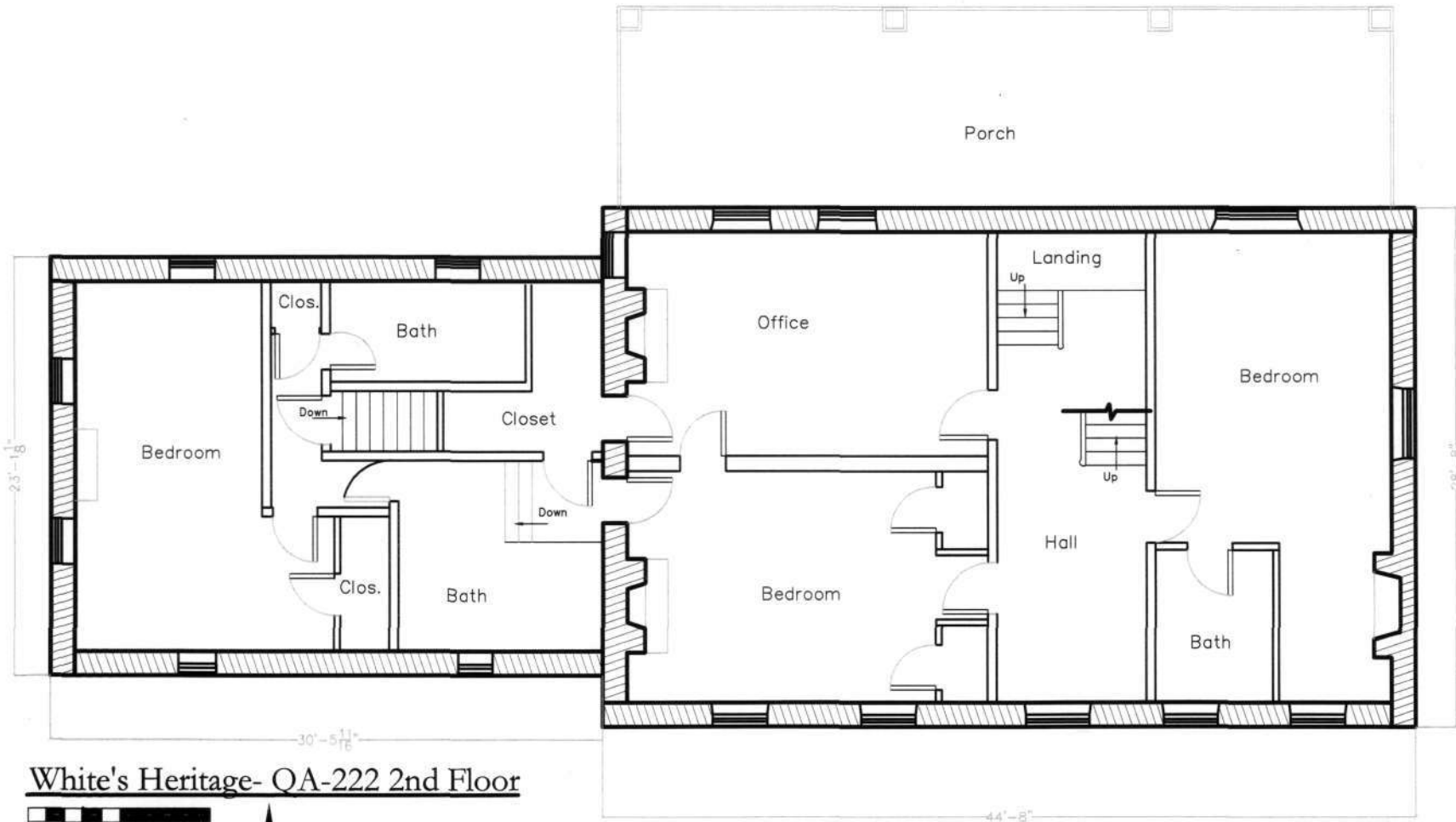




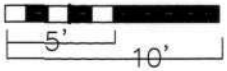
White's Heritage- QA-222 1st Floor



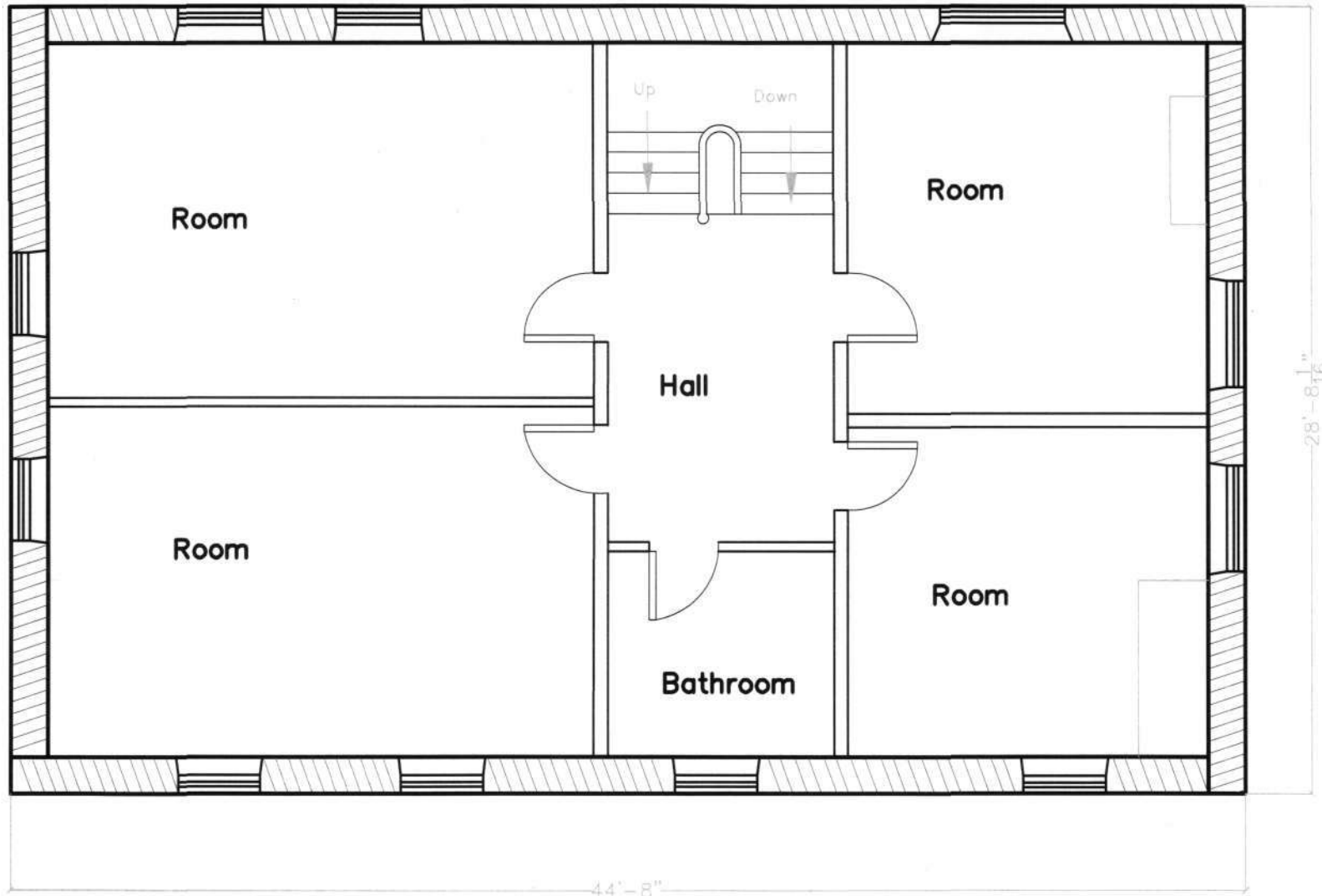
Drawn by: Kathryn St. Clair, The Ottery Group



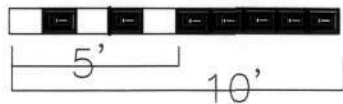
White's Heritage- QA-222 2nd Floor



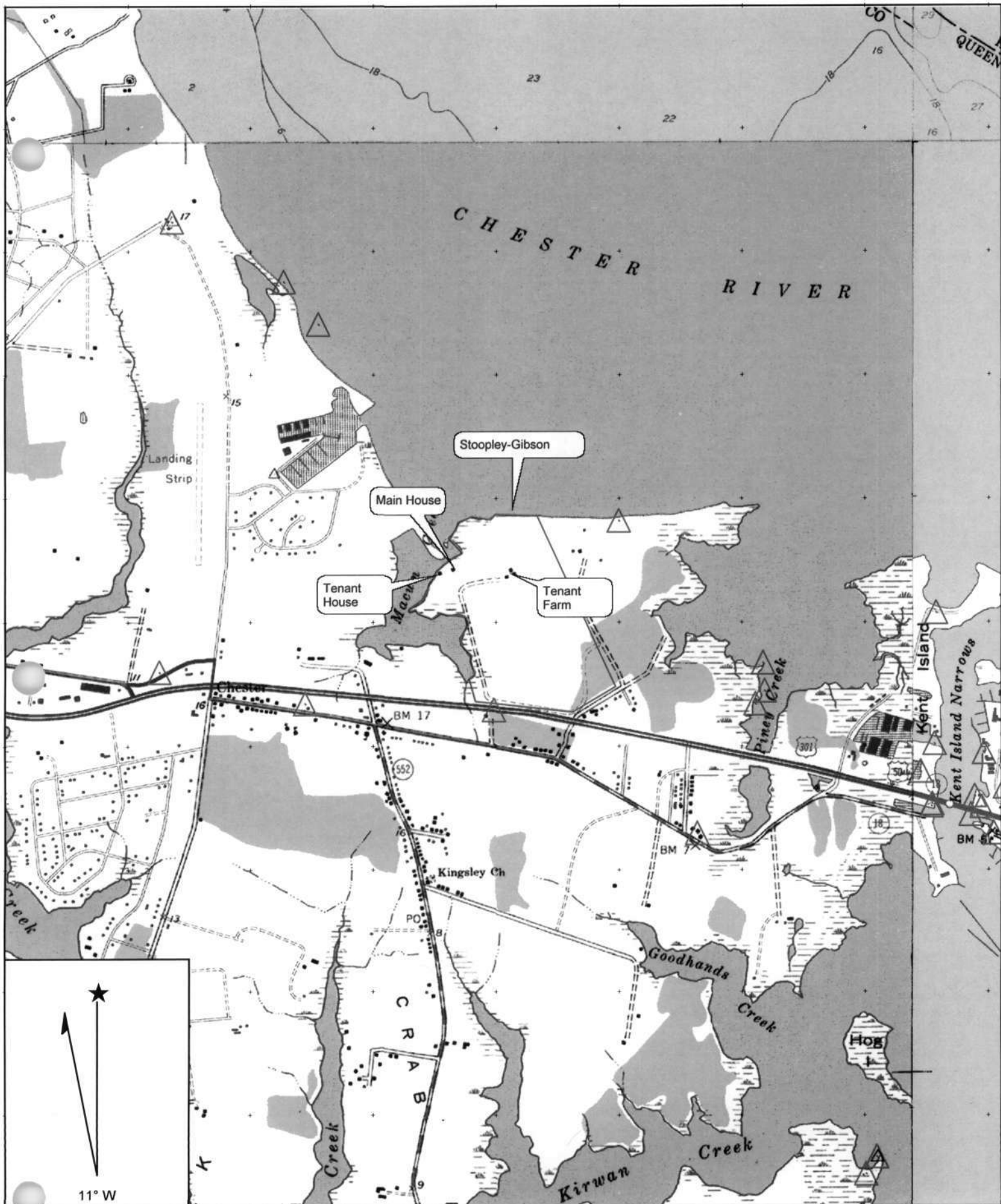
Drawn by: Kathryn St. Clair, The Ottery Group



White's Heritage- QA-222 3rd Floor



Drawn by: Kathryn St. Clair, The Ottery Group



Name: KENT ISLAND
 Date: 9/6/2006
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038° 58' 45.40" N 076° 16' 24.46" W
 Caption: Stoopley Gibson
 (Whites Heritage)
 MIHP# QA-222

Photo 1:

View facing northeast corner of first floor east room.



Photo 2:

View facing east towards southeast corner.



Photo 3:

View facing north. Circulation orientation of house must have changed when the third floor was added.



Photo 4:

View of pocket doors; probably 1930's; between _____ and dining room.



Photo 5:

View facing west. Mud room visible.



Photo 6:

View facing west; dining room.
Door visible through doorway
leads to second set of stairs.



Photo 7:

View facing west in butler's
pantry; 1930's.



Photo 8:

View facing south in second
floor hallway.



Photo 9:

Northwest room of main section
of second floor.



Photo 10:

Southwest room of main section
of second floor.



Photo 11:

South window of second floor
hallway.



Photo 12:

Third floor; southwest room.



Photo 13:

Southeast room of third floor.



Photo 14:

Southeast room of third floor.



Photo 15:

Northeast room of third floor hall.



Photo 16:

View of stairs from third floor.



Photo 17:

Northwest room.



Photo 18:

View facing north and east walls of master bedroom; second floor.



Photo 19:

View facing south in master bedroom; showing bathroom.



Photo 20:

View facing southwest to master bathroom.



Photo 21:

View facing north from second floor hallway.



Photo 22:

View facing south from landing between first and second floors.



Photo 23:

View facing southeast in dining room.



Photo 24:

1930's stove at west wall of kitchen.



Photo 25:

View facing northeast from kitchen to butler's pantry.



Photo 26:

View facing north façade; east window, first floor.



Photo 27:

Iron balconette; north façade.



Photo 28:

View facing north façade.



Photo 29:

Photo 30:

View facing east from north porch.



Photo 31:

Detail of north façade; crack in masonry between windows to west of door.



Photo 32:

View facing north façade of west wing.



Photo 33:

View facing northwest to dock.



Photo 34:

View facing north façade.



Photo 35:

View facing north façade.



Photo 40:

View facing north façade of main house.



Photo 41:

Well at east side of main house.



Photo 42:

View facing west wing of main house.



Photo 43:

View facing west façade.



Photo 45:

View facing northwest towards garage.



Photo 1:

View facing northwest of main house



Photo 2:

View facing north façade.



Photo 3:

View facing southwest to garage.



Photo 4:

Dock. View facing northeast from main house.



Photo 5:

View facing east from main house.



Photo 6:

View facing southeast from main house.



Photo 7:

View facing southwest to main house.



Photo 8:

View facing southwest to main house.



Photo 9:

View facing northeast away from main house.



Photo 10:

View facing southwest towards main house.



Photo 11:

View facing west towards main house.



Photo 12:

View facing west towards main house.



Photo 13:

View facing west towards main house.



Photo 14:

View facing west towards main house.



Photo 15:

Cellar door; 20th century addition.



Photo 16:
Cellar door.



Photo 17:
View facing south façade.



Photo 18:
View facing south façade.



Photo 19:

View facing south from main house



Photo 20:

View facing south façade.



Photo 21:

Tree located inside circular driveway.



Photo 22:

Tree located within circular driveway.



Photo 23:

Tree located inside circular driveway.



Photo 24:

View facing north to garage.



Photo 25:

View facing northeast to house.



Photo 26:

View facing northwest to garage.



Photo 27:

View facing east toward house.



Photo 28:

View facing east to house



Photo 29:

View facing east towards house.



Photo 30:

View facing northeast to pool and dock.



Photo 31:

View facing south to garage.



Photo 32:

View facing greenhouse at west side of garage.



Photo 33:

View facing main house from northwest.



Photo 34:

View facing south entrance.



Photo 35:

View facing south façade.



Photo 36:

View facing south façade.



Photo 37:

View facing south entrance.



Photo 39:

View facing basement windows;
south side of house.





QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

~~Rebecca~~ Howell

1/27/2006 ~~Howell~~

MD SHPO

Main House, south facade

1 of 8



GA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, ~~Queen~~ Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

Main house, ~~west~~ facade

#2 of 8/



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (White's Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHA

Main house, east facade

3 of 84



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

Driveway to main house, view facing south away from house

4 of 8



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)
Chester, ~~Queen~~ Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

View facing south from farm buildings towards Route 50

5 of 28



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson

Chester, ~~Queen~~ Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPD

View facing northwest from Farm buildings to Main house

6 of 8



QA-222

Stodpley Gibson

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

View facing northeast from Main house

7 of 8



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

View facing northwest from Main House

7 of 8

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

White's Heritage, Stoopley-Gibson

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

North side of U. S. 50/301

CITY, TOWN

Chester

 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	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<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

Luther W. Gregory

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Chester

 VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21619

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: CWC 56

Folio #: 420

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

Liber #: CWC 71

Folio #: 589

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland 21617

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

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

White's Heritage is located on the east side of Macum Creek on Kent Island, facing north with a splendid view of the Chester River and the northeast shore of Kent Island.

The main house at White's Heritage faces south down a long driveway that once stretched all the way to Route 18 just east of Chester, but has since been cut off by U. S. 50-301. The house is of brick construction, five bays wide, three stories high, and one room deep, with paired end chimneys at each end of a low hip roof. The house has been through a number of significant changes over a long period of time, however, and the present form of the house is considerably altered from the earliest portions of the house. The somewhat confusing and contradictory architectural evidence makes positive analysis difficult, but two early photographs of the house in the possession of the present owners are of considerable help. These photographs show both facades and the west gable of the house before the 20th century alterations.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

These two early views, together with an analysis of the building as it stands today, show that the house began as a 2 or 2 1/2 story brick house, evidently dating to the latter half of the 18th century. In the mid-19th century the house was raised to three full stories and the earlier roof was replaced with a shallow pitched gable roof. In the late 19th century a two story frame addition was added to the east end of the north facade, and a one story porch with bracketed posts was built across the middle three bays of the south facade.

Further changes occurred during the 1930's, when the house was renovated by the McGuckin family. The frame wing was presumably demolished at this time, and the present story-and-a-half wing was added to the west gable of the main house. The 19th century pitched gable roof was modified to a hip roof and the corbeled brick cornice on the facades was extended across the gables as well. Major repairs were undertaken on the brickwork of the main house, and several changes were made in the fenestration.

The front facade, facing south down the driveway, is dominated by a wide entrance door with sidelights and

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

transom, flanked by two large six-over-six windows on each side. Directly above the entrance is a large triple window, consisting of a central six-over-six flanked by tall, narrow two-over-two sash. Two six-over-six windows in the flanking bays on each side repeat the first floor fenestration pattern. On the third floor, there are five three-over-three windows. The brickwork on this facade is laid in English bond on all three stories above a plain watertable and an English bond foundation. A three-course belt course is carried across the facade between the first and second stories. A three-course corbelled brick cornice above a three-course projecting frieze is useful in dating the addition of the third story. The window openings have splayed brick jack arches and granite sills. The most interesting feature of this facade is a section of header bond brickwork at the east end of the building. This brickwork is virtually undisturbed, and is evidently all that survives completely intact on this facade from the 18th century. The presence of this one section of early work, together with consistent use of English bond on all three floors, lends credence to a local tradition that at least part of

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

the house was rebuilt from the ground up in the 1930's.

The west gable is now almost entirely covered by the brick wing, but one of the early photographs clearly illustrates this end of the building before the wing was added. This shows there were two six-over-six windows closely paired between the chimneys on the first and second floor and two three-over-three windows similarly positioned on the third floor. Only the third floor windows remain today.

On the north facade, facing the river, the fenestration is not symmetrical and has been partially altered. In the early photograph, the frame wing covers the easternmost of four bays, with the door located in the second bay on the first floor, and two six-over-six windows to the right. There are three six-over-six windows on the second floor, with the second floor stair landing visible behind the window over the door. On the third floor, all four three-over-three windows remain functional. When the frame wing was demolished, a large triple window was

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

installed on the first floor, and a six-over-six was put back on the second floor. The second story window above the door was lowered, evidently to center it over the first floor landing. The brickwork on this facade is laid in Flemish bond on the first and second stories above a plain watertable and an English bond foundation. The third story, added in the mid-19th century, is laid in seven-course bond with the same corbeled brick cornice found on the south facade. A three-course belt-course stretches across the facade between the first and second story.

The east gable has been altered to some extent. The fenestration pattern was at one time identical to the west gable, with paired windows between the chimneys on each floor. The south windows on both the first and second floor have been bricked up, and a new six-over-six window has been inserted on the first floor to the left of the original location. The south chimney stack has been removed on the first floor, but apparently continues to function on the second floor. A bulkhead cellar entrance between the two chimneys is probably a 20th century addition. The brickwork on this gable wall has been extensively

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

reworked, but a small section of English bond at ground level remains undisturbed. The entire facade is now English bond, terminating in a corbeled brick cornice at eave level.

The interior was originally laid out in a full Georgian plan, with two rooms on either side of a center stair hall. The partition between the two east rooms has been removed, and the two rooms have been opened up into a single large room with one fireplace at the north end of the east gable wall.

The stair rises against the east wall of the hall to a landing at the north end of the hall. It is an open string stair with turned ballusters, no newels, and a simple walnut rail. Scrolled brackets decorate the stair ends and the area below the carriage is paneled.

The two west rooms are joined by a large double door, and each room is heated by a fireplace on the gable wall. The window and door architraves, the panel molds, and the majority of the interior trim are typical of the mid-19th century, and presumably date to the addition of the third story. Interior cornices and complex chairrails appear to date to the 1930's

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

renovation. Scratched into the glass of one of the windows on the north facade is the inscription

Thos. White June 6, 1887.

On the second floor, the Georgian plan is repeated, but the two east chambers have again been opened up, in this case to form a large master bedroom. The north fireplace has been blocked, while the south fireplace remains functional. A modern bath has been inserted in the southwest corner of the enlarged room. The west chambers remain relatively unchanged, with simple 19th century mantels and some 20th century trim.

The center stair hall has been modified on the third floor by the insertion of a modern bathroom at the south end of the hall. The four sleeping chambers were presumably heated with stoves, but the chimneys are now boxed in and the flues covered. The trim is all 20th century. There is no access to the roof framing.

The cellar appears to have been excavated in the 20th century. The chimney bases have arched supports,

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.7 DESCRIPTION

but no flues for fireplaces. The only partition is below the east hall partition on the first floor.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

QA-222

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
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

White's Heritage is among the largest surviving 18th century houses on Kent Island. It began as a 2 or 2 1/2 story house with a full Georgian plan, and was raised to three stories in the mid-19th century. Although considerably altered at that time and again in the 1930's, this house retains a number of interesting features from the earliest period. Most significant of these is the section of header bond brickwork on the south facade. This was a bonding pattern popular in Annapolis and Chestertown from the 1740's to the 1780's, and is found in scattered examples throughout the Tidewater region. This is the third building with this bonding pattern to be identified on Kent Island, and suggests a date of circa 1760-1780 for the original house. Interior alterations and the added third story are typical of the period 1830-1860. The majority of the interior woodwork dates

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

to this period.

The tract of land now known as White's Heritage can be traced back to the mid-17th century, when John Gibson and Henry Stoupe, acting as "partners and mates", patented 150 acres of land on the northeast side of Kent Island. The grant was made on November 12, 1656, and the land was surveyed in October, 1658.⁽¹⁾ In August of 1657 Gibson and Stoupe purchased 100 additional acres from John Winchester,⁽²⁾ and in December of 1658 sold half of their holding to Andrew Helena⁽³⁾ (Elinor). In 1673 the Chancery Court appointed a commission to determine if Andrew Elinor was actually in possession of the land. The commission reported that Elinor died in 1660, that his wife had remarried first Macum McHenny (or Macenne) and after McHenny's death had then married John Dabb. The land had passed to Elinor's two daughters, Sarah and Ann, and was, by 1694, jointly held by their husbands, William Joyner and Lawrence Arnold.⁽⁴⁾

It is difficult to determine the chain of ownership for the property between 1694 and 1730, but in November of 1730 "Stoopley-Gibson" was resurveyed for

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Francis Bright for 200 acres.⁽⁵⁾ In September, 1767, Francis Bright sold 21 1/4 acres to Benjamin Walters, and in October of the same year, Francis Bright conveyed 178 3/4 acres to his son, Francis Bright, Jr.⁽⁶⁾ On the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Francis Bright is listed as the owner of 176 acres of Stoopley-Gibson, with a dwelling house valued at \$600, a barn, and a corn house.

The property remained in the Bright family until 1865, when Franklin Bright died intestate. The land was sold in 1868 to Marmaduke White and in 1886, following the death of Marmaduke White, Stoopley-Gibson was purchased by Thomas W. K. White. In a deposition taken by the Chancery Court in 1880, the property was described as containing about 162 acres, improved by "a two story brick house with attic, with a frame back building and all the necessary outbuildings".⁽⁷⁾

Stoopley-Gibson remained in the White family until 1934, when it was purchased by Gertrude McGuckin, who, with her husband, undertook the renovation and restoration of the house.⁽⁸⁾ In 1950, the McGuckins sold the property to Hugh McNalley. At this time, the property

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

was still referred to in the deed as Stoopley-Gibson. (9)

In 1955 McNalley sold to John Sause, Sr., and with this and succeeding deeds White's Heritage supplanted Stoopley-Gibson as the preferred name. (10) In 1971 the property was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Luther W. Gregory, the present owners. (11)

Footnotes

- (1) Rent Roll, Isle of Kent County, North East Hundred, folio 11.
- (2) Maryland Archives, Vol. 54, folio 112. August 1, 1757.
- (3) Maryland Archives, Vol. 54, folio 179. December 1, 1759.
- (4) Maryland Archives, Vol. 51, folio 110. March 4, 1673.
- (5) Queen Anne's County Rent Roll, folio 498. Resurveyed to Francis Bright Nov. 30, 1730. Patented to said Bright Sept. 5, 1732.
- (6) ibid
- (7) Chancery Case 613.
- (8) Deeds, Liber' BHT 17, folio 456. April 26, 1934.
- (9) Deeds, Liber NBW 6, folio 465. June 30, 1950.
- (10) Deeds, Liber TSP 21, folio 529. May 20, 1955.
- (11) Deeds, Liber CWC 55, folio 488. June 2, 1971.

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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

8/27/79

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland 21617

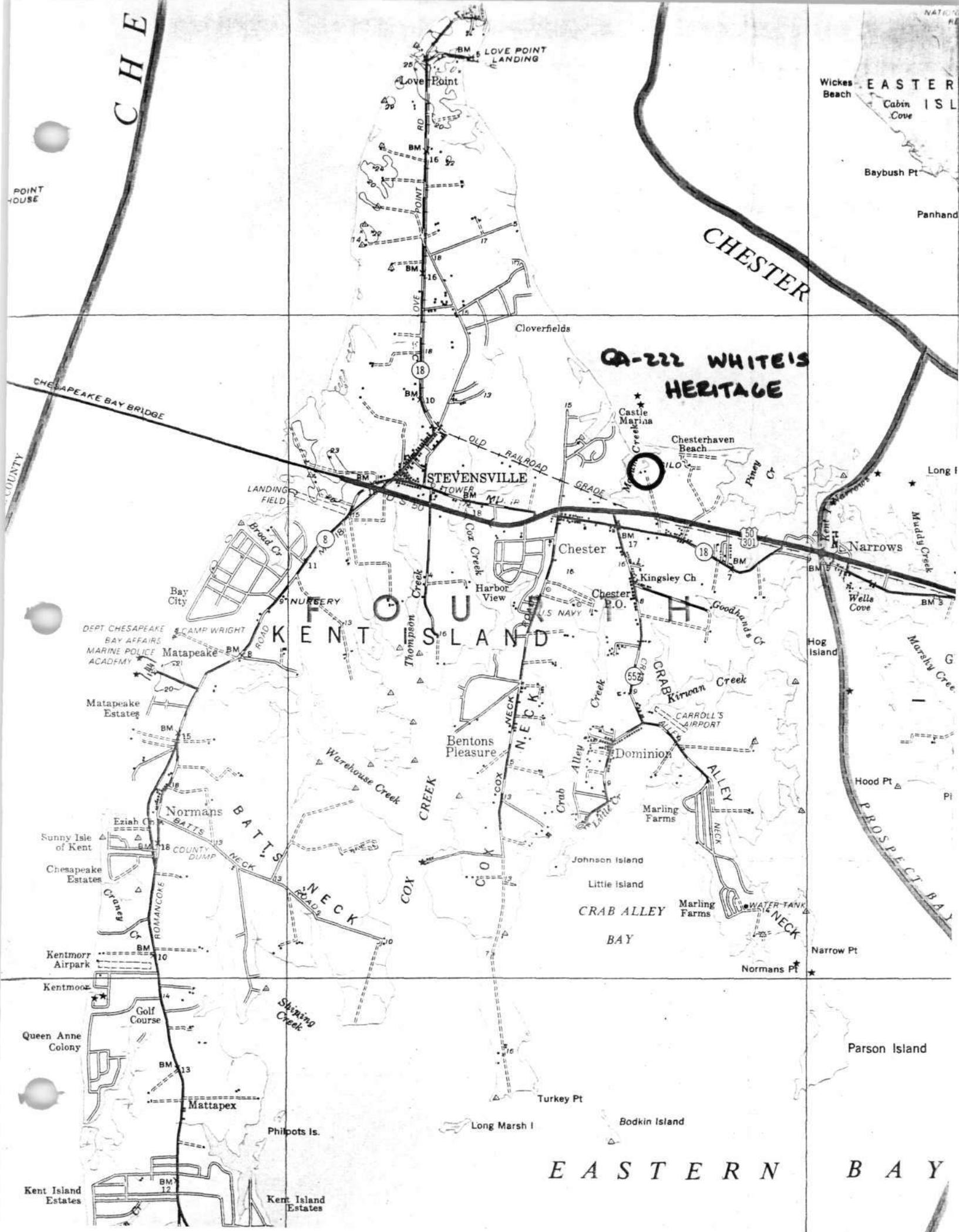
Recorded June 1979: Field Notebook QA-1X

*Research by Mildred Schock, Chester, 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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



CHE

CHESTER

QA-222 WHITE IS HERITAGE

KENT ISLAND

EASTERN BAY

EASTERN ISLAND

Wickes Beach

Baybush Pt

Panhand

Long I

Muddy Creek

Narrows

Wells Cove

Hog Island

Morley Creek

Hood Pt

PROSPECT BAY

Parson Island

Bodkin Island

Turkey Pt

Long Marsh I

Philpots Is.

Mattapex

Golf Course

Queen Anne Colony

Kentmorr Airpark

Chesapeake Estates

Sunny Isle of Kent

Normans

Matapeake Estates

DEPT CHESAPEAKE BAY AFFAIRS MARINE POLICE ACADEMY

Bay City

STEVENSVILLE

Cloverfields

Cabin Cove

Baybush Pt

Panhand

Long I

Muddy Creek

Narrows

Wells Cove

Hog Island

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QA-222 White's Heritage
Chester, Maryland
Rita Suffness, April 1979
North facade



QA#222



QA-222

Whites Heritage
Kent Island

Early photos in
possession of owners.
Negative made
June 79



QA-222

White Heritage
Kent Island

Early photos in
possession of owners.

Negatives made June 79