

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no

Property Name: Tenant Farm Complex, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)

Inventory Number: QA-222-3

Address: 301 White's Heritage Lane

Historic District:

City: Chester

Zip Code: 21619-0000

County: Queen Annes

USGS Quadrangle(s): Kent Island

Property Owner:

Tax Account ID Number: 121570 and 121716

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0045

Tax Map Number: 0057

Project: Bay Crossing Study

Agency: MDTA

Agency Prepared By: RK&K

Preparer's Name: Francesca Maisano

Date Prepared: November 13, 2023

Documentation is presented in:

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: 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:

Listed:

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes ___ no

Name:

Date:

Description of Property and Justification:

Description of Property and Justification:

The Tenant Farm Complex at Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) was first surveyed in 2006; it was not surveyed during the 1979 survey of the White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) manor house (QA-222). When surveyed in 2006, the complex, located about 900 feet southwest of the main house, consisted of seven structures built in the first half of the twentieth century: "two large gambrel-roofed barns, a small ell-shaped office, a corncrib, a shed-roof chicken coop, a vehicle shed, and a small, dilapidated frame shed." The survey notes that there had been a frame tenant house associated with the complex that was demolished between 2002 and 2006. The Tenant Farm Complex at Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) was considered eligible under Criteria A and C, being "an extant example of a dairy farm complex, a type

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___

Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

Jan Tarnowski
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

3/13/2023
Date

Jessica Hanna
Reviewer, National Register Program

4/10/2024
Date

of agricultural landscape which is becoming rare." This updated DOE documents changes to the building since the previous survey and updates the eligibility recommendation for this resource. An evaluation of the entire Stoopley-Gibson (White's Heritage) property is included in the revised 2024 DOE form for QA-222.

Location/Setting

The Tenant Farm Complex at White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson), now known as Gibson's Grant Clubhouse, Pool and Barn, is enveloped by a 2010s suburban residential community. The only remaining features of the tenant complex, the West and East Barns, are within the 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. A brick, one-story, side-gabled pump station owned by the County Commissioners of Queen Anne's County is on a square concrete and mulch 0.129 acre lot facing Carriage Heath.

LOCATION/SETTING

The tenant 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 its northeast corner. The westernmost part of the park is covered with grass and has a walkway with a short brick wall running through it on the diagonal. The southeastern portion of the park has trees, landscaped planting beds, grass, and utility structures that are partially enclosed by a four-rail wood fence. The pump station is bounded by tall metal picket fencing. The eastern half of the property has the Gibson's Grant Clubhouse, Pool and Barn complex. The original West Barn, oriented east-west and now repurposed as a clubhouse for the community, is to the northwest, facing Carriage Heath. 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 newly constructed outbuildings are west of the wading pool and newly constructed building is northeast of the L-shaped pool and sits on a raised deck. 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 East Barn, oriented north-south and now repurposed as a pavilion. At the southeast elevation of the East Barn is a concrete patio surrounded by shrubbery. A concrete pathway runs from the southeastern corner of the lot, at the intersection of Thomas White Boulevard, John Gibson Drive, and Francis Bright Way, northwest to the southwest elevation of the East Barn and then to the bocce ball court.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

West Barn, 1930s

The West Barn is three stories tall and is of frame construction on a poured concrete foundation with a side-gambrel, standing-seam metal roof. Although the massing of the building remains the same, the exterior and interior have been heavily altered in its conversion to a clubhouse. Original nine-light wood sash windows have been replaced and new windows added to the building's elevations and roofline. 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 is on either side of the entrance, intersecting with the side-gambrel roof but not touching the walls of the building. The silos have domed roofs covered with standing-seam metal. In 2006, the silos connected to the entrance via one-story wood frame hyphens, which have since been removed. The entrance, located in the two-story entrance bay, features new glass double-doors on the first story and a new four-over-four window on the second story that replaces the smaller, original window opening. Above the doors is now a sign that says "CLUBHOUSE." Three windows are on either side of the entrance section in the northwest façade of the main block. At the top of the roofline are two shed-roof dormers with three openings; the center opening contains a louvered vent, while the openings to either side have a fixed window. The northeast elevation's central barn doors on the first story have been replaced with double-leaf glazed metal doors; the window openings on either side have been enlarged to fit six-over-six

double-hung sash windows. The original doors on the second and third stories have been retained. On the southwest elevation, Similarly, on the northeast elevation the central first story opening has been replaced with a single-leaf door and windows on either side have been added. On both the southwest and northeast elevations the second story crossbuck doors, and large paired crossbuck doors with angled tops that follow the gambrel peak have been retained. At the gambrel peak on both elevations is a hay hood with pulley. The southeast (rear) elevation's original center, single leaf entrance has been replaced with paired glass doors. The elevation previously had three window openings to the west and four to the east. The elevation now has five windows to the west of the doors and three to the east, all four-over-four. At the top are two shed dormers with three openings; the center opening contains a louvered vent, while the openings to either side have a fixed window.

East Barn, 1930s

The west barn is three-stories tall and is of frame construction on a poured concrete foundation and with a gambrel standing-seam metal roof. The barn has been heavily altered from its conversion to a pavilion and 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 of the northeast elevation to the open pavilion area. The northwest elevation, which previously held a center barn door and flanking nine-light windows, now has three bays with five-sided openings. The larger middle entrance and the smaller northwest entrance are open while the eastern entrance has paired crossbuck doors. Above the middle entranceway is a sign that says "PAVILION." In the second story above the middle entrance is a single wood door with crossbuck, while the third story has large paired crossbuck doors with angled tops that follow the gambrel peak, both of which are original to the barn. The six-bay northeast elevation, which originally held five nine-light windows and a door, has a central entrance to the breezeway with two small rectangular openings with louvered vents to the south and three to the north. The southeast elevation, originally with five nine-light windows, is now similar to the northwest elevation, except all three entranceways are open, with no doors. The southwest elevation features three open five-sided entranceways that lead into to the open area; the middle entrance is about twice as large as the side two. It originally mirrored the northwest elevation with a center barn door and flanking windows.

Pump Station, ca. 2008

The pump station is a rectangular one-story brick building on concrete foundation with a front-gable 5v-crimp metal roof. The west façade has a single metal door at the north end, while a large pipe extends from the center of the wall. Additional piping comes out of the concrete pad in front of the façade. The north elevation has a large louvered opening at the east end and two small square louvered vents to either side. The east elevation has a single metal door at the north end. Attached to the south elevation is a small, half-width addition topped with a front-gable, 5v-crimp metal roof.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

A history of this resource is included in the 2024 DOE form for White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) (MIHP No. QA-222).

The chicken coop, the farm office, and the dilapidated shed noted in the 2006 survey of the complex 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).

Early-to-Mid-Twentieth-Century Dairy Buildings

In the early-to-mid twentieth century, the spatial and architectural elements of dairy farms were changed to fit evolving ideas of cleanliness, based on the advancing science of the day as well as cultural and aesthetic beliefs (McMurry 2013, 31-32). With the rise of germ theory at the turn of the twentieth century infected milk began to be viewed as the cause of a number of diseases. In response, ordinances were passed that required cows be kept separate from other farm animals to avoid cross-species contamination, while laws mandated drainage and manure storage. Milk markets also reacted to the advancing science, the majority requiring stable floors to be constructed of concrete by the 1930s, with many also requiring whitewashing stables twice a year (McMurry 2013, 24). All milk markets required the use of milk houses, where milk was cooled and prepared for transportation. The compliance of farms was commonly measured through dairy score cards filled out by health department inspectors.

To comply with the new regulations, some existing farm buildings were renovated while others were demolished with new buildings erected in their places. The new or renovated barns, lacking the dirt floors and wood stalls of traditional barns, instead had raised concrete floors with integral gutters, litter alleys, and feed alleys, and instead of open-frame roofs had smooth ceilings (McMurry 2013, 24, 26, 33). Metal windows and metal stanchions were also common, as well as roof-ridge ventilators. Though milk houses varied in size, design, and materiality, they had sloping floors of "impervious" material for drainage and were designed for sufficient air, light, and ventilation (McMurry 2013, 27, 28).

In addition to the changes in barn architecture and the expansion of milk houses, siloes, which appeared in the United States in the late nineteenth century, became popular in the early twentieth as dairy farming became more popular. Used to house organic matter for winter animal feed, they were typically round, vertical buildings made of brick, hollow tile, galvanized iron, or poured concrete with cement staves ("Silo," n.d.). Together, the new, standardized sanitary dairy barn, milk houses, and siloes became "intrinsic" to the early-twentieth-century dairy farm. Later, by the mid-twentieth century, farmers began to build separate milking parlors for their cattle (Louis Berger Group Inc. 2012, 16).

Early-to-Mid-Twentieth-Century Dairy Farming in Queen Anne's County

Agriculture has historically been a backbone in Queen Anne's County's economy since the colonial period, with access to the water and, beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, the railroad allowing farmers to ship their products to markets (County Commissioners of Queen Anne's County 2022, 187). Later still, truck transportation via developing systems of highways helped further expand milksheds (McMurry 2013, 22). Dairy farming in Queen Anne's County in the first half of the twentieth century included a number of dairy breeds, including Holstein, Guernsey, and Ayrshire (Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1939; Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1940). Increased demand for milk in the 1930s attracted new farmers (Louis Berger Group Inc. 2012, 16). Beginning in 1935, farms on the Eastern Shore began shipping milk to Washington, DC. Soon after, these farmers began to grow their number of cows and increase their productions. By 1937 Queen Anne's County supplied at least half the Guernsey milk shipped from the Eastern Shore to the city. Shippers included B. F. McGuckin and his White's Heritage Farm. That year, the Eastern Shore overall received high ratings from Dr. Ashworth, Chief Inspector of the District of Columbia, with the Eastern Shore producing "the highest scoring milk and the finest type buildings and general layout of any section in the Washington milkshed." All of the Queen Anne's County farms producing milk to ship to DC received a score of at least 98%, criteria being in "layout, site sanitation, buildings, type of buildings, equipment, cattle, cleanliness and condition of cows, udders free from mastitis and other unfavorable condition." The milk from these farms also had "better than average" butterfat rate (Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1937). The milk was tested by the Queen Anne's County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, which was organized in 1936 and lasted at least until 1985 (The News Journal 1936; The Star-Democrat 1985). Queen Anne's County farmers also joined the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, sending milk to Philadelphia as well (Queen Anne's Record 1936). Though the county's farmers had issues making inroads in the Baltimore milkshed in the 1930s, by the late 1950s, after the opening of the first span of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, the Baltimore milkshed also

included Queen Anne's County through the Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers, Inc. (Queen Anne's Record 1936; Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers, Inc. 1959). However, also by the end of the 1950s a trend towards fewer, but larger farms developed, due to expansion of industry and housing developments, putting smaller, family farms at risk (Queen Anne's Record-Observer 1958).

ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

In 2006, the Tenant Farm Complex at Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) was determined NRHP eligible under Criteria A and C, as "an extant example of a dairy farm complex, a type of agricultural landscape which is becoming rare" (Howell 2006a).

Since that 2006 determination, the tenant farm complex has lost integrity. The tenant farm complex no longer has integrity of setting, feeling, association, and design because the overall spatial arrangement of the complex has been lost by the removal of farm buildings and the construction of new buildings and landscape features in the vicinity, as well as the larger housing development. The designs of the remaining buildings have also been altered by new windows, removal of original features, and in the case of the East Barn, opening the sides of the building to be a pavilion. As such, the character of the buildings has been altered and the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials of the buildings of the complex have been diminished. Though the complex retains its integrity of location, its integrity of setting has been lost due to demolition of character-defining elements and new construction; the complex's setting is no longer agricultural but suburban. With the construction of the subdivision, the loss of some farm buildings, and the renovation of the still-extant ones, especially the East Barn, the tenant farm complex no longer retains integrity of feeling and association of an early-to-mid twentieth-century dairy farm complex. Overall, the tenant farm complex does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its appearance, function, and significance as a rural early-twentieth-century dairy barn complex.

The Tenant Farm Complex at Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) was reevaluated in 2024 for significance under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C. The resource was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D.

The Tenant Farm Complex at Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage), though at one time associated with the transforming Kent Island agricultural landscape of the first half of the twentieth century, no longer retains integrity to convey this significance through the demolition of farm outbuildings, the renovation and reuse of the extant buildings, the construction of non-agricultural recreational facilities, and the development of the surrounding land into a residential subdivision. 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, the Tenant Farm Complex at Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage), is not eligible under Criterion A.

Research has revealed no significant association with persons who have made specific contributions to history. Therefore, the Tenant Farm Complex at Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) is not eligible under Criterion B.

The Tenant Farm Complex at Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Research has found no association with a master, nor does the resource have high artistic value. Though the complex may have in the past embodied a rare surviving example of an early-twentieth-century Kent Island dairy farm complex, the suburbanization of the land since 2006, the demolition of contributing outbuildings, the alteration of contributing resources, and the construction of non-agricultural recreational facilities has caused the complex to lose nearly all aspects of integrity, particularly those of setting, feeling, association, and design. Therefore, the Tenant Farm Complex at Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) is not eligible under Criterion C.

PARCEL DESCRIPTION

The property encompasses 1.038 acres and is confined to the current property tax parcel, which is found

on Queen Anne's County Tax Map 0057, Parcel 0045 (2024). The tax accounts for the parcel are 121570 and 1804121716.

REFERENCES

- County Commissioners of Queen Anne's County. 2022. Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Comprehensive Plan 2022. Centerville, MD: Queen Anne's County.
- Howell, Rebecca. 2006a. "Stoopley Gibson." Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form QA-222. Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust.
<https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/Medusa/PDF/QueenAnnes/QA-222.pdf>.
- . 2006b. "Tenant Farm Complex at Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)." Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form QA-222-3. Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust.
<https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/Medusa/PDF/QueenAnnes/QA-222-3.pdf>.
- Louis Berger Group Inc. 2012. "Historic Context on Fauquier County's Dairy Farm." Virginia Department of Historic Resources. https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/SpecialCollections/FQ-076_DairyFarmContext_2012_LBG_report.pdf.
- Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers, Inc. 1959. "Community Milk Meetings." Queen Anne's Record-Observer, September 24, 1959.
- McMurry, Sally. 2013. "The Impact of Sanitation Reform on the Farm Landscape in U.S. Dairying, 1890-1950." Buildings & Landscapes: Journal of the Vernacular Architecture Forum 20 (2): 22-47.
<https://doi.org/10.5749/buildland.20.2.0022>.
- NETROnline. n.d. "Historic Aerials." Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC.
<https://www.historicaerials.com/>.
- Queen Anne's County Circuit Court. 2014. "Deed, Conveying Pool and Clubhouse to the Gibson's Grant Community Association, Inc." SM 2260, p. 0122. Maryland State Archives.
- Queen Anne's Record-Observer. 1936. "Chambers' Cow Places First In Dairy Herds," November 26, 1936.
<https://queenannes.advantage-preservation.com/>.
- . 1937. "County Dairies Rated High In D.C. Milkshed," June 24, 1937.
<https://queenannes.advantage-preservation.com/>.
- . 1939. "McGuckin Cow Tops Dairy Herd Tests For June," July 20, 1939.
<https://queenannes.advantage-preservation.com/>.
- . 1940. "Ayrshire Breeders To Meet Here February 9," February 1, 1940.
- . 1958. "County Dairymen Attend Meeting," December 18, 1958.
- Ridout V, Orlando. 1979. "White's Heritage, Stoopley-Gibson." Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey QA-222. Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust. Maryland State Archives.
<https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/Medusa/PDF/QueenAnnes/QA-222.pdf>.
- "Silo." n.d. Pennsylvania Agricultural History Project. Accessed December 21, 2023.
<https://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/agriculture/field-guide/silo.html>.
- The Baltimore Sun. 1998. "They Won't Let Go of the Land Farmers: They Won't Let Go of the Land Farmers: In Queen Anne's County, a Handful of Young Men Defy the Trends and the Odds to Continue Their Families' Farms.," June 21, 1998. <https://www.baltimoresun.com/1998/06/21/they-wont-let-go-of-the-land-farmers-in-queen-annes-county-a-handful-of-young-men-defy-the-trends-and-the-odds-to-continue-their-families-farms/>.
- The News Journal. 1936. "Postmaster Starts Work," July 10, 1936. Newspapers.com.
- The Star-Democrat. 1985. "Schraders Win Dairy Award," April 24, 1985. Newspapers.com.

MAPS

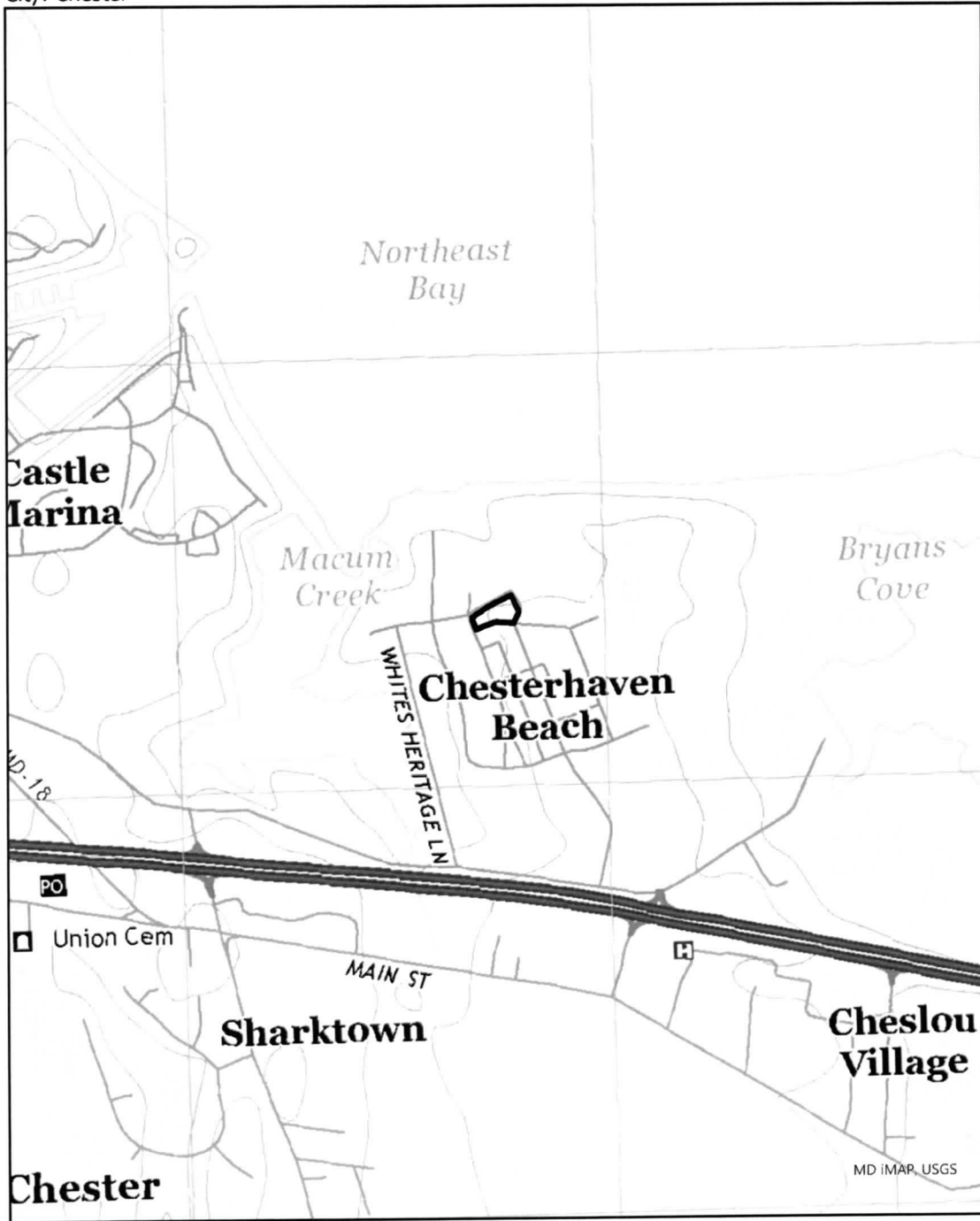
Tenant Farm Complex, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)

Location: 301 White's Heritage Lane

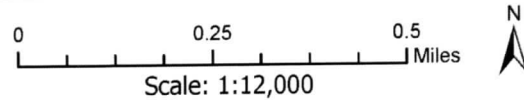
City: Chester

QA-222-3

Queen Annes County



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle - Kent Island



Tenant Farm Complex, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)

Location: 301 White's Heritage Lane

City: Chester

QA-222-3

Queen Annes County



Parcel Boundaries

0 0.02 0.04 Miles

Scale: 1:1,000



Community Maps Contribution Queen Anne's County, VA, ©
OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SateliteAPI,
GeoTechnologies, Inc., METRANSA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau,
USDA, USFWS, MD DMAP, DOT

PHOTOGRAPHS



Tenant Farm Complex, setting, looking east from Chester Heath



Tenant Farm Complex, general property overview, looking east

PHOTOGRAPHS



Tenant Farm Complex, general property overview, looking west



Tenant Farm Complex, general property overview, looking north

PHOTOGRAPHS



Tenant Farm Complex, west barn, northwest façade, looking southeast



Tenant Farm Complex, pumping station, northwest elevation, looking southeast

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

QA-222-3 Tenant Farm Complex, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)

PHOTO LOG

Number of Photos:

Name of Photographer: **Sara Wilson; Nicole Diehlmann**

Date of Photographs: **2023-12-05; 2022-12-16**

Location of Original Digital File:

File Format: **QA-222-3_2023-12-05; 2022-12-16_01.tif... etc.**

Photographs inserted on continuation sheets:

QA-222-3_2022-12_16_01

Tenant Farm Complex, setting, looking east from Chester Heath

QA-222-3_2023-12-06_02

Tenant Farm Complex, general property overview, looking east

QA-222-3_2022-12-16_03

Tenant Farm Complex, general property overview, looking west

QA-222-3_2023-12-06_04

Tenant Farm Complex, general property overview, looking north

QA-222-3_2022-12-16_05

Tenant Farm Complex, west barn, northwest façade, looking southeast

QA-222-3_2022-12-16_06

Tenant Farm Complex, pumping station, northwest elevation, looking southeast

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Tenant Farm Complex at Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) Inventory Number: QA-222 - 3

Address: 301 White's Heritage Lane City: Chester Zip Code: _____

County: Queen Anne's USGS Topographic Map: _____

Owner: White's Heritage Partners, LLC Is the property being evaluated a district? ___yes

Tax Parcel Number: 45 Tax Map Number: 57 Tax Account ID Number: 04-051297

Project: _____ Agency: MDE

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___x___no ___yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? ___yes ___x___no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>		District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___yes	Eligible district ___yes	District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___yes ___no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___		

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___x___yes ___no	

Criteria: ___X___A ___B___X___C ___D Considerations: ___A___B___C___D___E___F___G___None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MHT Library

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

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, tenants occupy the main house, and the wide open fields remain in use, currently planted with soy beans and previously planted with corn.

The three-story brick was surveyed and inventoried in 1979 survey. It has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. 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 corncrib, a shed-roof chicken coop, a vehicle shed, and a small dilapidated frame shed.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended ___X___	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___X___A ___B___X___C ___D	Considerations: ___A___B___C___D___E___F___G___None
Comments: _____	
<u>Jonathan Sager</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>9/26/06</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>9/21/06</u> Date

200602910

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

PA-222-3

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 36'6" by 68' or 49' by 68', when including the width of two silos and a stair hall wing located on the north side. 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' by 50', 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 a 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' 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 corncrib 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 overhang 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.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

QA-222-3

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.ⁱ 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 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed White's Heritage/ Gibson's Grant Development* as Figures 8 and 26.ⁱⁱ This house, being located so close to the agricultural buildings, was clearly more closely associated with agricultural production than the main house. 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. Improvements to the main house reflect the 1930s change in ownership.

The farm complex, as a whole, retains the workmanship as well as the setting, feeling, association of its historic period of the early- and mid- twentieth century. It is an extant example of a dairy farm complex, a type of agricultural landscape which is becoming rare. The two large dairy barns, the office, corncrib, and chicken coop form the historic core of this complex, and although these buildings are not in pristine condition, they remain in relatively functional condition. It is of note that a tenant house, identified during the 2002 Phase 1 Survey is no longer extant. It is recommended that the farm complex is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for contributing to the broad patterns of history and under Criterion C as embodying distinctive characteristics of a certain type of landscape from a certain period.

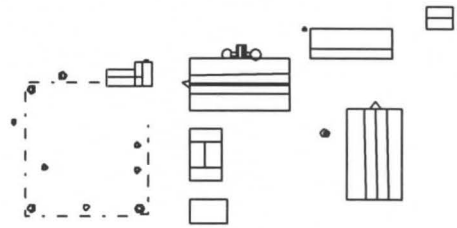
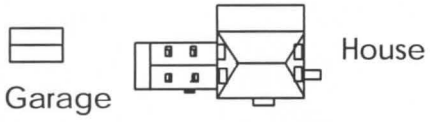
Prepared by: Rebecca Howell, The Ottery Group

Date Prepared: 09/05/2006

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

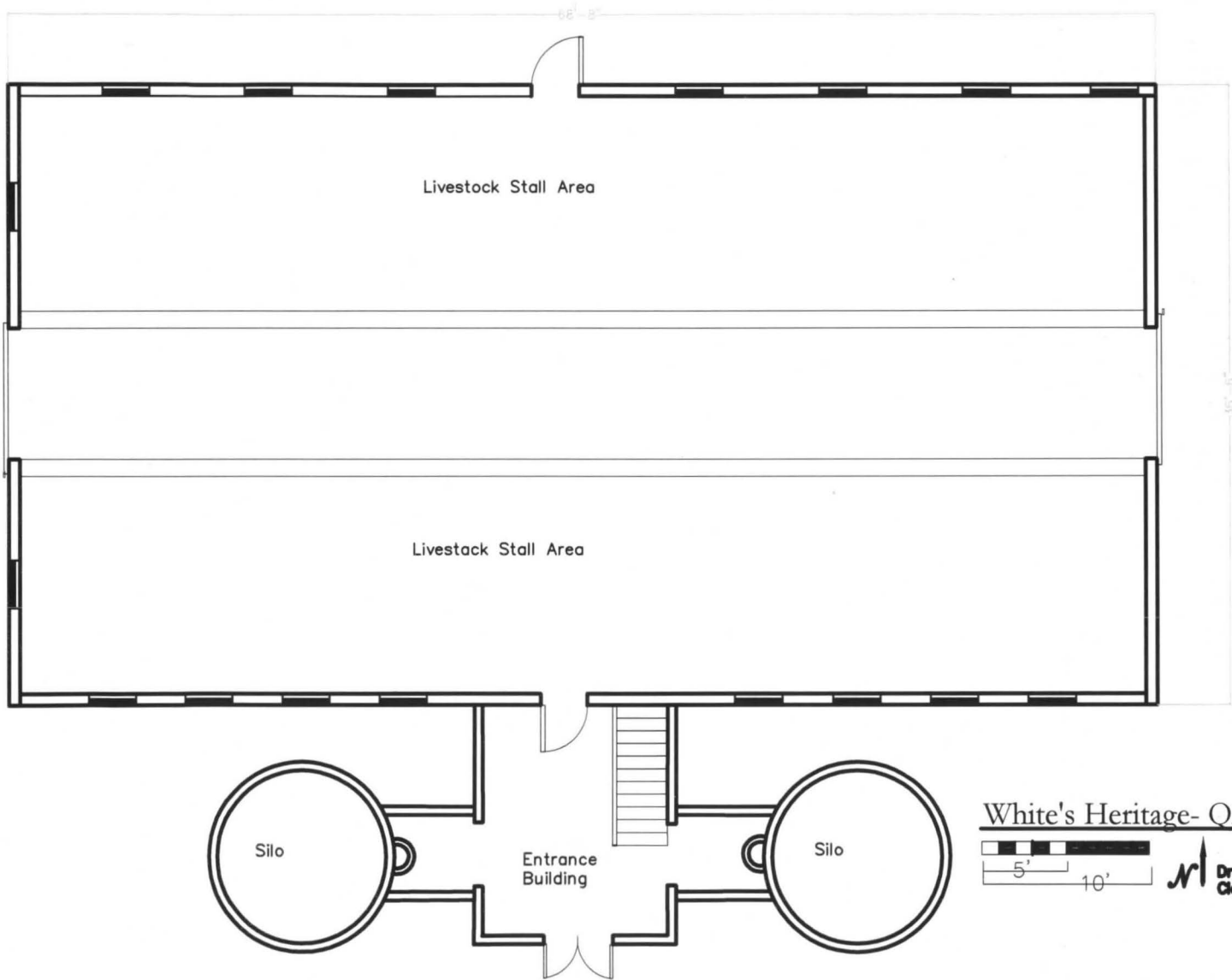
ⁱⁱ Ward, Jeanne. *A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investiagtion of the Proposed White's Heritage/Gibson's Grant Development*, Queen Anne County, Maryland for Whites Heritage Partnership, LLC., 2002.

Water

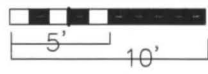


Site Plan for Stoopley-Gibson, Whites Heritgae, QA-222
February 2006



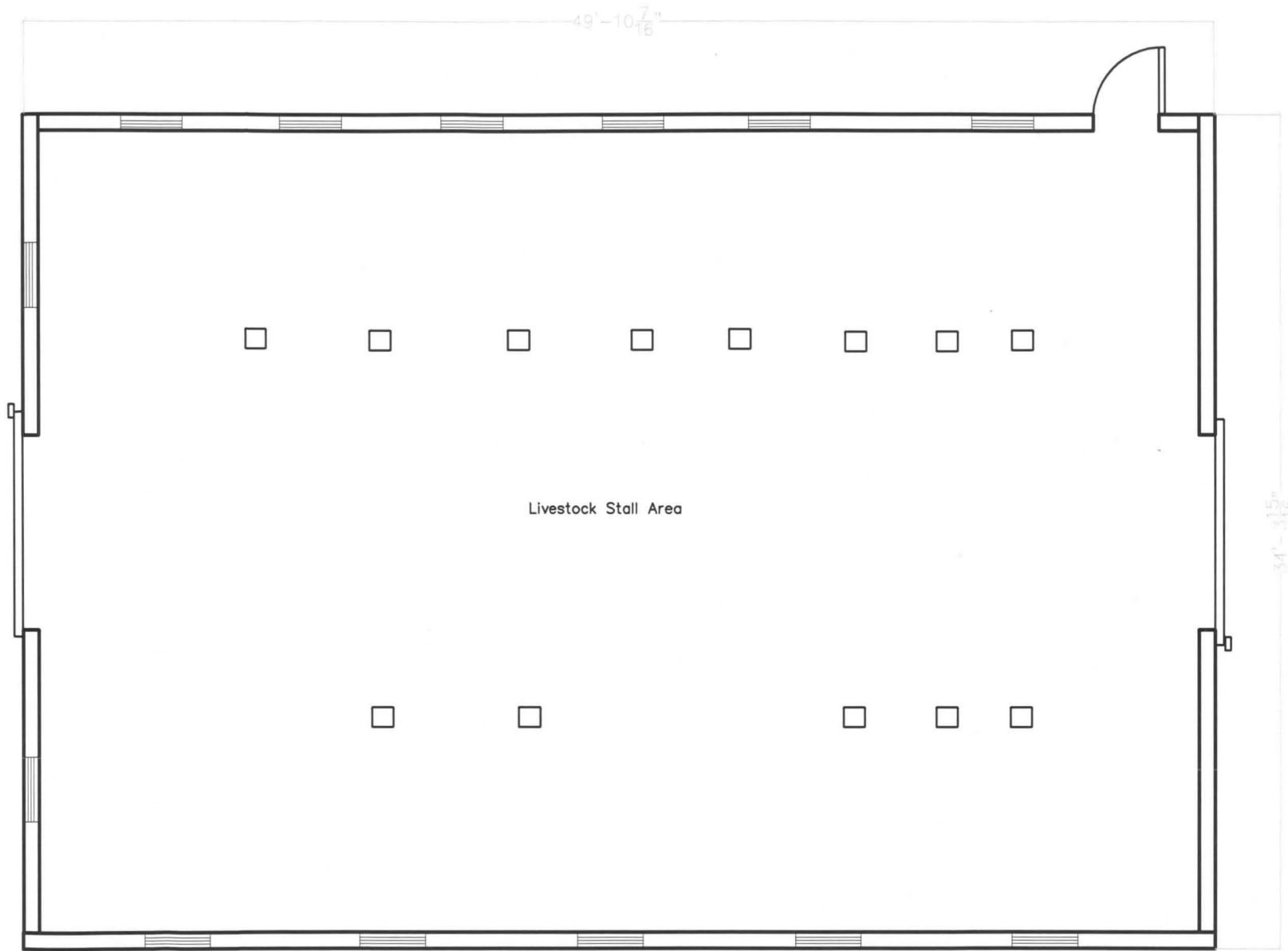


White's Heritage- QA-222 West Barn

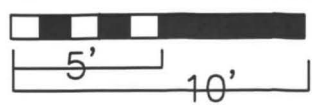


MI Drawn by: Kathryn St. Clair, The Ottery Group

QA-222-3

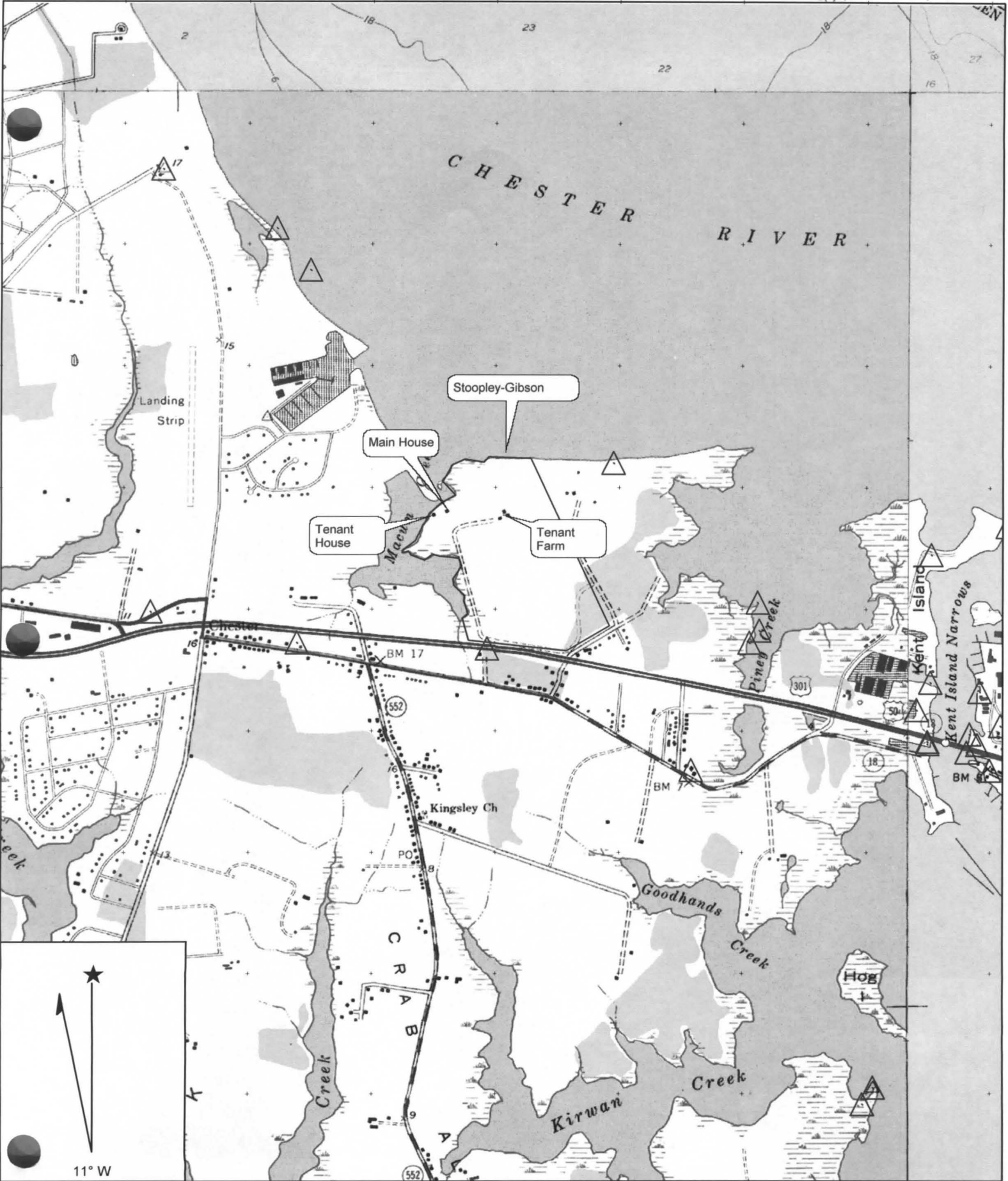


White's Heritage- QA-222 East Barn



Drawn by: Kathryn St. Clair, The Ottery Group

QA-222-3



Name: KENT ISLAND
 Date: 9/5/2006
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038° 58' 37.82" N 076° 16' 23.27" W
 Caption: Stoopley Gibson
 (Whites Heritage)
 MIHP# QA-222 - 3

Photo 1:

West wall of west barn.

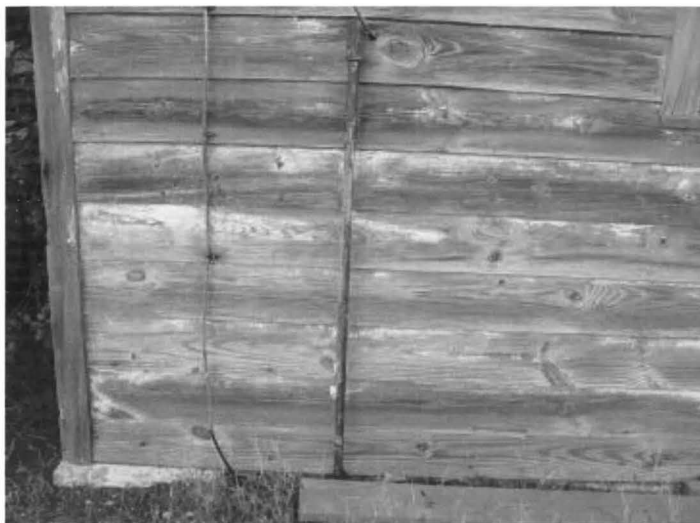


Photo 2:

View facing north towards ell-shaped farm office.



Photo 3:

View facing east towards the west barn.



Photo 4:

View facing east towards corn crib.



Photo 5:

View facing east to northwest corner of corn crib.



Photo 6:

North chamber of corn crib.



Photo 7:

View facing south in middle chamber of corn crib.



Photo 8:

Rafters of corn crib.



Photo 9:

Rafters of corn crib.



Photo 10:

View facing east of south chamber.



Photo 11:

View facing east of south chamber.



Photo 12:

View facing northeast. West barn and corn crib.



Photo 13:

View facing east towards chicken coop.



Photo 14:

Interior chicken coop. East wall.



Photo 15:

Interior chicken coop. North wall.



Photo 16:

View facing northeast.



Photo 17:

South façade of chicken coop.



Photo 18:

View facing east from farm complex.



Photo 19:

View facing north towards farm cluster.



Photo 20:

View facing north towards farm cluster.



Photo 21:

View facing northwest towards west barn.



Photo 22:

View facing west towards corn crib.



Photo 23:

View facing east toward east barn.



Photo 24:

View facing north to shed.



Photo 25:

View facing south to east barn.



Photo 26:

North façade of east barn.



Photo 27:

Floor or east barn.



Photo 28:

View facing west at north doorway of east barn. Wall thickness and sliding door.



Photo 29:

Interior west wall of east barn.



Photo 30:

Interior east wall of east barn.



Photo 31:

Stall gate in east barn.



Photo 32:

Stalls in east barn.



Photo 33:

Southeast corner of east barn.



Photo 34:

Interior of east barn.



Photo 35:

Facing north in east barn.



Photo 36:

Derelict shed at northeast of farm complex.



Photo 37:

View facing west towards east barn.



Photo 38:

View facing west towards west barn, with east barn on the left and vehicle shed on the right.



Photo 38:

View facing northwest to vehicle shed.



Photo 39:

View facing southwest towards vehicle shed.



Photo 40:

View facing southwest towards vehicle shed and west barn.



Photo 41:

View of farm shed with wood shingles.



Photo 42:

View facing southwest towards west barn.



Photo 43:

View facing southwest towards west barn.



Photo 44:

View facing north towards
Chester River from farm
complex.



Photo 45:

View facing northeast from farm
complex.



Photo 46:

View facing east from farm
complex.



Photo 47:

View facing south towards west barn.



Photo 48:

View of west barn from north.



Photo 49:

View facing south to west barn.



Photo 50:

Stair hall on north side of west barn.



Photo 51:

View facing stair hall from north.



Photo 52:

View facing west silo from north.



Photo 53:

View facing west hall of west barn.



Photo 54:

Interior south wall of west barn.



Photo 55:

Interior north wall of west barn.



Photo 56:

View facing west towards north wall of west barn. Exterior of east silo.



Photo 57:

View facing east silo.



Photo 58:

View facing southwest of west barn loft.



Photo 59:

View facing south wall of west barn loft.

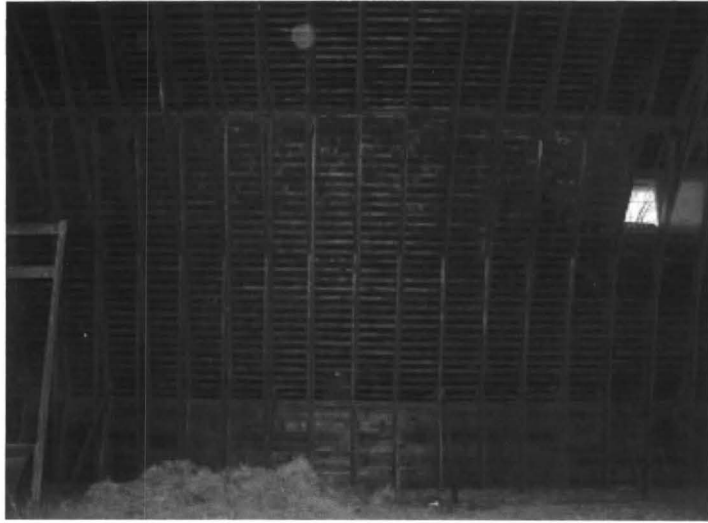


Photo 60:

View facing south wall of west barn loft.



Photo 61:

View facing east wall above stair hall.



Photo 62:

View facing west in west barn loft.



Photo 63:

View facing east in west barn loft.



Photo 64:

View facing stairs in west barn loft.



Photo 65:

View facing west to silo from stair hall.



Photo 66:

View facing south in stair hall.



Photo 67:

View facing south in stair hall.



Photo 68:

View facing southwest to office.



Photo 69:

View facing southeast to west barn.



Photo 70:

View facing southeast to west barn.



Photo 71:

View facing south towards office.



Photo 72:

Former site of tenant house.



Photo 73:

View from main driveway.





2A-222-3

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

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

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

West barn, north facade

1 of 14



3A-222-3

Stoopley Gibson

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPD

West barn, north wall of main room

#2 of 11



QA-22-3

Stoopley Gibson

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

West barn, interior, second floor, west wall

3 of 11



JA-222-3

Stoopley Gibson

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

West barn, east opening

4 of 11



QA-222-3

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

East barn, south wall (interior)

5 of 11



QA-222-3

Stoopley Gibson

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MO SHPO

East barn, interior west wall

6 of 71



QA-222-3

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

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPD

East barn, small door at south end of east wall, interior

7 of 11



QA-222-3

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

Farm office, north + west facades; West barn in background

8 of 11



DA-222-3

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

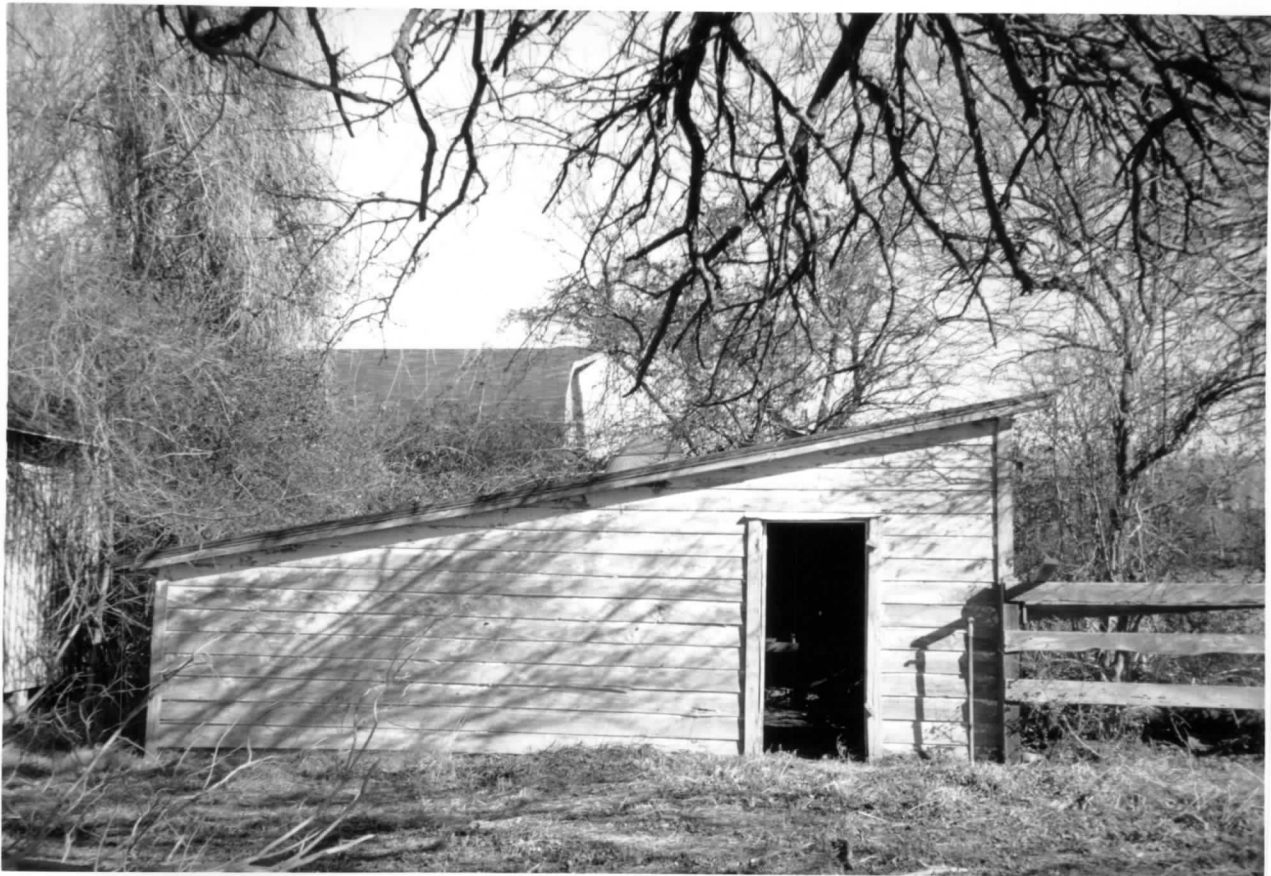
Rebecca Howell

1/27/06

MD SHPO

Corn crib, west facade

9 of 11



QA-222-3

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

Chicken coop, west facade; east barn in background.

10 of 11



PA-222-3

Stoopley Gibson (White's Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

Vehicle shed, south facade

11 of 11