

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)
222

Inventory Number: QA-

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:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

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 not 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 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 fl., 3 bedrms & bath on 3rd fl." (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

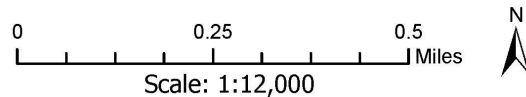
City: Chester

QA-222

Queen Annes County



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle - Kent Island



White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)

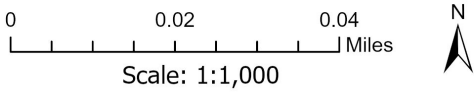
Location: 142 Carriage Heath Road
City: Chester

QA-222
Queen Annes County



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USDA, USFWS, MD IMAP, DoIT

Parcel Boundaries



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