

QA-164
Great Neck
Stevensville vicinity
Private

18th century

The earliest part of Great Neck is a small one story brick section that now serves as a wing to a large, late 18th century side hall single parlor house to the west. The glazed header Flemish bond brickwork of this early building suggests it may date to the first half of the 18th century, but unfortunately no other dating evidence can be found. The larger house to the west probably dates to the last quarter of the 18th century. The most significant feature of this part of the house is the handsome walnut and pine stair. Particular details of this stair include a molded walnut rail, scrolled walnut stair brackets applied against a pine carriage, a molded half-rail and newels against the gable wall, and carefully reeded walnut newel posts similar to those at Morgan's Enclosure (QA-169).

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Great Neck, Hopkins House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

East side of Route 8 on Great Neck Road

7/12/97

CITY, TOWN

Stevensville

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

Reginald V. Truitt

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Stevensville

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21666

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: TSP 6

Folio #: 164

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-164

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input 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

Great Neck is located on the east side of Maryland Route 8 on Kent Island, approximately two miles south of Stevensville. The house is sited on the north side of Warehouse Creek, facing south. The low area immediately adjacent to the house on the west is believed to be the site of Blunt's Warehouse, an 18th century tobacco inspection site (see QA-302).

The sequence of construction at Great Neck is relatively complex, but can be reconstructed to some extent using two early photographs of the house that pre-date a major restoration/renovation undertaken in the mid-20th century.

The earliest known photograph of Great Neck was published in 1934 by Henry Chandlee Forman. (Early Manor and Plantation Houses, p. 214). At the time Forman recorded the building, it was composed of three distinct sections. The earliest, according to Forman, is a 1 1/2 story frame section with a catslide roof. To the west of this is a small 1 1/2 story brick section with a gambrel roof that appears to be altered from an earlier pitched roof. Adjoining this section on

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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	
00-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The earliest part of Great Neck is a small one story brick section that now serves as a wing to a large, late 18th century side hall single parlor house to the west. The glazed header Flemish bond brickwork of this early building suggests it may date to the first half of the 18th century, but unfortunately no other dating evidence can be found. The larger house to the west probably dates to the last quarter of the 18th century. The most significant feature of this part of the house is the handsome walnut and pine stair. Particular details of this stair include a molded walnut rail, scrolled walnut stair brackets applied against a pine carriage, a molded half-rail and newels against the gable wall, and carefully reeded walnut newel posts similar to those at Morgan's Enclosure (QA-169).

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Wilson, Everett B. Maryland's Colonial Mansions and Other Early Houses. New York: 1965.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

10/20/80

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

Field Notebook QA-XI; Recorded September 12, 1979.

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

the west is a large 2 1/2 story brick house with a side hall, single parlor plan. Forman dates the frame section to the 17th century, does not place a date on the middle part, and dates the west building to the 18th century. As the frame building was demolished soon thereafter, it is impossible to determine the accuracy of either the sequence or the attributed 17th century date. The exterior appearance, in particular the exposed chimney back, are features more commonly associated with the latter half of the 18th and the early 19th century, however. Regardless, the small brick section is the earliest surviving part of the building. The most interesting feature of this building is the "tumbling-in" decorative brickwork visible in the east gable. This suggests that an earlier pitched roof was raised to a gambrel. The large brick section to the west is believed to date to the last quarter of the 18th century, and shares much in common with Morgan's Enclosure at nearby Romancoke (QA-169).

A second photograph, taken later in the 1930's, has been located in the Francis Benjamin Johnston collection at the Baltimore Museum of Art. From this photograph it would appear that the upper gable of the

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

middle section has been rebuilt, and the frame wing has been demolished and replaced with a smaller frame gambrel roof wing. These changes probably occurred circa 1936.

Further renovations after World War II included raising the center section to two full stories and replacing the frame wing with a two story addition that includes a garage.

The north facade of the main house is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and a three-course bond foundation. A two-course belt course is carried across the facade but does not extend to the corners. The water table turns the corner on the west gable, but stops flush with the east corner, adjoining the earlier brick "wing". The entrance door is located in the east bay on the first floor with two large 6/6 windows to the right and three 6/6 windows on the second floor. There are three 6/6 pitched roof dormers on the third floor. The door is embellished with paneled soffit and jambs, a four-light transom, and a 20th century surround. A one story entrance porch in the early photographs has been removed.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

The west gable wall is laid in three-course bond above a plain water table and a three-course bond foundation. Large 6/6 windows flank the flush gable chimney on the first and second floors and a pair of four-light windows are similarly positioned in the upper gable. A bulkhead cellar entrance is located to the right of the chimney at ground level. The rakeboards are 20th century, and flare out at the base to cover the end soffit of the cornice.

The brickwork and fenestration on the south facade, facing the creek, match the north facade except that the east bay is offset slightly on all three floors to accommodate the stair. The door is fitted with a 20th century surround with reeded pilasters. There is no transom, but this may be due to an alteration. The eaves are finished with a deep box cornice, a complex crown mold and a small bed mold.

The majority of the east gable is covered by the raised two story wing. The exposed brickwork is three-course bond. A pair of four-light windows flank the chimney.

Only the front and rear walls of the early one

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

story brick section remain visible. The south facade is laid in glazed header Flemish bond above a beveled water table. A large 6/6 window in the center bay is the only opening. On the north facade the brickwork is glazed header Flemish above a plain water table. The 6/6 window in the center bay shows evidence of reworked jambs, but the original treatment is not clear. One detail of interest is the manner in which this early section is joined to the larger, late 18th century house. The original brickwork stops 12-15 inches from the seam and is continued with later work. There are no closers to suggest an earlier corner, raising the possibility that the surviving building is part of a larger 1 1/2 story house, the west end of which collapsed or was demolished before the later house was added.

The interior of the main house consists of a side hall, single parlor plan with the stair hall at the east end of the building. The stair rises against the east wall to a landing on the south facade. It is an open-string stair with a molded rail and square ballusters. The square walnut newels are reeded on each face, quite similar to the newels at

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

Morgan's Enclosure (QA-169). A half-rail and newels are carried up the other side of the stair, against the wall. A single large fielded pine panel fills the area below the carriage, which is decorated with solid scrolled stair brackets of walnut, which contrasts with the pine carriage piece. A six-panel door under the landing opens onto the cellar stairs. A door in the east wall of the hall at the foot of the main stairway leads down four steps into the wing. Handsome paneled exterior doors at opposing ends of the hall are hung on modern H-L hinges. A six-panel door in the west partition wall opens into the parlor. The Federal mantel in this room was brought from New England and installed by a previous owner in the 1930's. Decorative details in the parlor include the paneled soffit and jambs of the door to the hall, splayed but unpaneled window jambs, and architrave trim composed of a wide beaded fascia board with a bold ogee backband.

The stairhall in the second floor has been modified to allow a bath and closet. There is a large chamber to the west, over the parlor. The mantel in this room is not early; the architrave trim is plain. The third

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

floor was completely renovated in the 1930's. There is no access to the roof.

The first floor plan is repeated in the cellar. The floor joists are laid parallel to the gable walls, with continuous flooring battens notched into the top face of the joists, similar to the floor at Trunpington in Kent County (K-271). An arched chimney base is centered on the west gable wall. There are cellar windows in all three bays on each facade. Two retain early wood frames with diamond-section horizontal bars.

The first floor of the adjoining brick wing now serves as a dining room. The mantel on the east wall of this room was moved from the parlor in the 1930's, replacing a Victorian mantel which was moved to the second floor. This mantel is typical of the second quarter of the 19th century, with paneled pilasters and side blocks, a pair of panels in the frieze flanking a narrow center block. The molded complex shelf is dominated by Greek ogees. A two-piece chairrail was salvaged from a now demolished house near Stevensville.

QA-164
Great Neck

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



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Great Neck

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Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT





Great Neck

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QA-164

Great Neck

Stevensville vicinity

Orlando Ridout V 1980

South facade



QA-164

Great Neck
Stevensville vicinity
Kent Island
Orlando Ridout V 1980
North facade



QA-164

Great Neck
Stevensville vicinity
Kent Island
Orlando Ridout V 1980
West parlor



QA-164 Great Neck
 Stevensville vicinity
 Kent Island
 Orlando Ridout V 1980
 Interior stair



QA-164

Photograph, American, 20th Century

Johnston, Frances Benjamin

THE HOPKINS HOUSE

Queen Anne's County Maryland

Museum Purchase

38.41

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Baltimore, Maryland 21218