960370

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex Survey Number: M: 16-2

Project: Montgomery County Landfill Agency: MDE/Montgomery County

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

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility **not** recommended ___

Criteria: ___A ___B X C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on available information, the Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex, also known as Longview and located at 20130 Wasche Road in Dickerson, appears to be eligible under Criterion C as a relatively intact collection of 19th century domestic and agricultural buildings representative of western Montgomery County's agricultural heritage. The earliest portion of the sandstone and frame farmhouse dates to c. 1830, with several subsequent periods of addition and renovation in the mid- and late 19th centuries. Also contributing to the historic farmstead are number of outbuildings, thought to date to c. 1830; a bank barn and stable, thought to date to c. 1880, and a turn-of-the century tenant house. There are several non-contributing 20th century dependecies and agricultural buildings. The Chiswell house embodies distinctive vernacular stone construction and illustrates the evolution of domestic architecture in an agricultural setting over time.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project File, Maryland Inventory form M: 16-2

Prepared by: Daniel Koski-Karell (7/25/96 form); Christopher Owens (1973); draft revision/update MNCPPC, 1992

Elizabeth Hannold — December 11, 1996
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Peter E Kurtze — 12/11/96
Reviewer, NR program — Date

Survey No. M: 16-2

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
__X__	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
____	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
____	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
__X__	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
__X__	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
____	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	___ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

____	Subsistence
____	Settlement
____	Political
____	Demographic
____	Religion
____	Technology
____	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

__X__	Agriculture
__X__	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
____	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
____	Government/Law
____	Military
____	Religion
____	Social/Educational/Cultural
____	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic-single family dwelling; Agricultural-Animal, food storage

Known Design Source: na

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. M: 16-2

Magi No.

DOE X yes __ no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

and/or common (1992 Survey refers to property as Allison's Adventure and Longview)

2. Location

street & number 20130 Wasche Road N/A not for publication

city, town Dickerson X vicinity of congressional district 8th

state Maryland 20842 county Montgomery

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	X public	___ occupied	X agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	___ not applicable	___ no	___ military	X other: vacant

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Montgomery County Government, Dept. of Facilities and Services

street & number 110 N. Washington St. telephone no.: (301) 217-6080

city, town Rockville state and zip code MD 20850

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber 9121

street & number 51 Monroe Street folio 134

city, town Rockville state MD 20850

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

date 1992 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville state MD

7. Description

Survey No. M: 16-2

Condition		Check one	Check one		
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site		
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved	date of move	N/A
X fair	___ unexposed				

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex is a relatively intact collection of 19th c. domestic and agricultural buildings comprised of the Chiswell House and its outbuildings, a frame tenant house, a bank barn, stable, wagon shed, and spring improvements. The Chiswell House, which is the product of at least three building programs, is constructed of Seneca sandstone, a distinctive regional building material. The earliest portion of the vernacular house was probably constructed around 1830; a substantial addition dates to ca. 1880. The outbuildings probably date to around 1830, the barn and stable to ca. 1880, and the tenant house to the turn of the century.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 8

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Chiswell House

The Chiswell House sits on an elevated ridge overlooking what appears to be an earlier road bed passing by the property. There is evidence of crude terracing extending down to the former road on the east.[1] The house, constructed of Seneca sandstone, is a long rectangular structure that faces east. Vertical seams clearly indicate that the house was constructed in three distinct parts. These parts include the 23 ft. x 15 ft. two story, three-bay kitchen section on the north constructed ca. 1830; the 30 ft. x 15 ft. two-story addition on the south constructed ca. 1880; and a three-bay, 2-1/2 story middle addition that connects these two parts. The 2nd floor of the middle addition is frame; physical evidence shows that it was added in the late 19th century after the 1st floor of the middle addition was constructed. The building is surmounted by an asphalt shingle roof.[2] Both the kitchen section and south addition have end-gable roofs; the middle addition is surmounted by a cross-gable roof. The cross-gable forms a central element in the composition, unifying the front facade. A long screened porch placed at center of the front of the house further ties the three elements of the front facade together. The porch's position at the center of the front facade, rather than the central section, suggests that its present form dates no earlier than the south addition. There are small, frame shed additions attached to the west facade of the kitchen section and middle addition. The house has interior end chimneys; a third chimney is located at the south end of the cross-gabled section.

The Chiswell House is constructed of load-bearing cut sandstone laid in a coursed pattern. Only the south addition has a basement; the middle addition and kitchen section rest on a crawl space. The 2nd

[1]Other than the terraces to the east of the house, no physical evidence for the "terraced water garden" mentioned in the 1992 Maryland Inventory Form can be found. A small circular well, now flush with the ground, is the only water feature remaining. This well is located west of the house.

[2]The 1992 Maryland Inventory Form states that the building had a slate roof at that date.

8. Significance

Survey No. M: 16-2

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	X agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates ca. 1830, ca. 1880 **Builder/Architect** Not known

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B X C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state X local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SUMMARY SIGNIFICANCE

The Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex is a good example of 19th century agricultural settlements in the western part of Montgomery County. The structures on the property comprise a relatively intact collection of domestic and agricultural buildings representative of 19th century Montgomery County farmsteads. The Chiswell House was constructed in three sections dating from ca. 1830 to ca. 1880. All but the fish-scale shingled cross-gabled 2nd story addition at the center of the building are constructed of Seneca sandstone. The house embodies distinctive vernacular stone construction and illustrates the evolution of domestic architecture in an agricultural setting over time. Two early 19th century stone outbuildings are associated with the house. A tenant house, bank barn, stable, wagon shed, and spring improvements are also found in the settlement area of the property around the house.

HISTORY

Extensive primary source research that investigated primary sources including deeds, tax assessment records, census data, and wills coupled with archeological testing revises the history of this property presented in the 1992 Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites Form. Careful mapping of deed boundaries revealed that Thomas Cooley, who was previously regarded as the original owner of the property, never owned or resided on this tract. Cooley instead owned land west of this property that later became associated with the Jones Farm.[1] Information in the previous survey form detailing the history of the site prior to the Talbott occupation in 1825 has thus been superseded by new information presented below.

While archeological evidence and deed records suggest that the site of the Chiswell Farm Complex was occupied and in cultivation from the 1790s, the earliest structures on the site appear to date from the

[1]See Koski-Karell 1996 for further information about this research. Information about the Jones Farm may be found in Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites Form M: 16-3.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M: 16-2

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 60 acres

Quadrangle name Poolesville, MD-VA **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				
G				
H				

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Daniel Koski-Karell, President

organization Karell Archeological Services **date** 25 July, 1996

street & number P.O. Box 342 **telephone** (202) 333-1492

city or town Washington **state** D.C. 20044

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.

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Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

PS-2746

story and gable of the middle addition are of frame construction. The walls of this frame section are sheathed with fish scale shingles. The south addition displays 2-over-2 sash set within rectangular openings topped with stone lintels. The middle addition also has two-over-two windows. There are paired 1-over-1 arched windows within the central gable of the middle addition. The kitchen section has replacement windows of recent multiple pane sash. The screened porch rests on a sandstone foundation and is articulated by wood pilasters with simple capitals.

The proportions, configuration, and exterior appearance of the kitchen section are consistent with an early 19th century date of construction. There is a door opening at the center of the east facade that is now infilled with sandstone. The interior of the kitchen section has been completely altered; there is no visible interior fabric that predates the 20th century. While the exterior reads as a 2-1/2 story building, the interior consists of a single, open space. The original 2nd floor has been removed and a new ceiling has been dropped below the heads of the 2nd floor window openings. The interior end chimney on the north has been enclosed with recent cabinetry and paneling. The floor level of this section is the lowest in the house.

While the 1st floor of the middle section could post-date the southern addition, the existence of the former end chimney along the south wall of the middle section coupled with the visible shoulder within the 2nd floor hall of the southern addition suggest that the middle section was originally a one-story addition to the kitchen section, to which the southern addition was later attached. Also an opening that was probably a former entry has the splayed jambs that characterize the southern addition. The absence of a stair within the older stone portion of the addition adds to the evidence that the frame 2nd floor was constructed after the 1st floor of the middle section.

The 1st floor of the middle addition is a single large room divided by an arched beam. Unlike the southern addition, the interior finishes of the 1st floor of the middle addition vary, suggesting that the 1st floor evolved over time. The middle addition can be accessed from the kitchen section and the south addition. A bead board wainscot extends around the room. The frame mantel along the south wall consists of a shelf supported by simple pilasters and brackets. Some of the window openings have paneled jambs. A narrow stair in the later shed addition at the rear of the middle section provides access to the 2nd floor. Plumbing is also housed within the shed addition.

The interior of the south addition has been little changed. This section has a sidehall plan with the stair located on the north. The stairhall serves as the primary entrance to the house. All openings are splayed and display symmetrically molded trim with bulls-eye corner blocks. The open-string stair features turned balusters and a heavy, turned newel. The ceiling appears to have been replaced; none of the rooms have cornices.

Two frame additions were added to the rear (west) facade of the house in the 20th century. A one-story mud room was added to the kitchen section and a two story addition housing stairs and plumbing was added to the middle addition. Neither of these additions affect the essential form and workmanship of the building. As the principal residence on this site, the Chiswell House contributes to the architectural character of the Chiswell Farm Complex.

Stone Outbuilding

A one-story stone outbuilding is situated 20 ft. to the west of the north end of the kitchen section of the Chiswell House. The building is constructed of Seneca sandstone laid in a courses. The axis of the outbuilding, which is in fair condition, corresponds to the axis of the Chiswell House. The approximately 12 ft. x 10 ft. building is surmounted by a sheet metal gable roof. The south gable is detailed with beaded tongue and groove planking. There is a door opening on the south and window openings at ground level in the east and west walls. There is no evidence of a spring presently visible. Because of its 19th century date of construction and functional relationship with the principal residence on the site, this stone outbuilding contributes to the significance of the Chiswell Farm Complex.

Stone Outbuilding (Ice House)

A stone structure that appears to have been an ice house is situated below and to the northeast of the Chiswell House. This outbuilding is constructed of Seneca sandstone. The west wall of the outbuilding, which measures approximately 18 ft. x 16 ft., is set into the bank of the ridge. The entrance to the structure is on the west. The building is in deteriorated condition; the south wall of the structure has virtually collapsed. Like the stone outbuilding closer to the house, the original roof of this stone outbuilding also appears to have been replaced. The stone outbuilding (ice house) has a gable roof with tongue-and-groove planking used within the gable.

Because of its 19th century date of construction and functional relationship with the principal residence on the site, the Stone Outbuilding (Ice House) contributes to the significance of the Chiswell Farm Complex despite its deteriorated condition.

Tenant House

There is a two-story vernacular frame house measuring approximately 20 ft. x 16 ft. situated about 625 ft. northwest of the Chiswell House. Artifactual material found in test pits adjacent to the house suggests that the building was constructed no earlier than the late 19th century. The house, which faces west, is constructed over a crawl space enclosed with a rubble stone foundation of sandstone with cement mortar. There is a major repair to the foundation at the northeast corner of the house. The building is topped with a standing seam metal roof. The exterior of the house is clad with asbestos shingles. There is an exterior end chimney on the south side of the house. The windows have 6-over-6 sash. On the east side of the house, a 20th century one-story shed addition built on a concrete block foundation encloses a kitchen and bathroom. The east wall of the kitchen has a block and brick chimney used to vent stoves. The balloon frame house is constructed with studs 2 ft. on center. The interior of the house is finished with plaster above a bead board wainscot. A well capped with concrete is situated near the kitchen on terrain that slopes up from the house.

The tenant house contributes to the significance of the Chiswell Farm Complex. Although it may date to the early 20th century, the similarity between the finish of the interior of the tenant house and the interior of the 1st floor of the middle addition of the Chiswell House indicate a relationship between the two buildings.

Improved Spring

A natural spring on the west side of the road from the bank barn has been set within a 24 ft. diameter stone basin covered by a brick beehive cone approximately 18 ft. in diameter. The stonework appears to date from the 19th century; the brickwork from the 20th. Because the stonework appears to date from the 19th century and because the spring itself could correspond to the "Still House Spring" mentioned in the 1802 will of Carlton Belt, Sr., the improved spring contributes to the significance of the Chiswell Farm Complex.

Bank Barn

The ca. 1880 four-bay bank barn is of post and beam construction with pegged 8" x 8" posts. The posts are 16 ft. on center on the north and south and 8 ft. on center on the east and west. The building rests on a three-sided coursed stone foundation. The barn in topped by a standing seam metal gable roof with the ridge line running north-south. The eastern side of the barn is open; its western side is built against a banked entrance. Asbestos shingles cover the plank walls. The building's visible fabric and appearance suggest a late 19th century date of construction consistent with the rise in the property's assessments in 1875-1885. The building contributes to the late 19th and early 20th century agricultural character of the Chiswell Farm Complex.

Stable

This timber frame building is located south of the bank barn. The 35 ft. x 15 ft. building rests on an uncoursed sandstone foundation that incorporates cement mortar. The sandstone foundation and timber framing suggest a late 19th or early 20th century date of construction. Both the date and use of the building contribute to the significance of the Chiswell Farm Complex.

Wagon Shed

The four bay Wagon Shed is situated between the Chiswell House and the Bank Barn. The frame structure contains two enclosed corn cribs separated by a longitudinal high drive that runs north-south through the building. Stone piers support pegged post and beam construction. The posts are placed 8 ft. 8 in. on center. Asbestos siding covers the building, which is topped by a tin gable roof. A shed roofed addition is attached to the building on the west.

Non-Contributing Structures

Silo and Barn Ruin

A mid-20th century concrete silo surrounded with steel lattice reinforcing is located at the southwestern corner of the settlement area of the Chiswell Farm Complex. The roof of the silo is missing. The silo is centered adjacent to ruins of a masonry bank barn. Remains of earthen ramps are located on the north side of the barn to either side of the silo. Archeological investigation demonstrated that the barn had been constructed on concrete footings. Steel reinforcing rods extending above the ruins provide

further evidence of a mid-20th century date of construction. While this feature relates to the agricultural use of the property, its late date falls outside the period of significance of the Chiswell Farm Complex.

Bank Barn Silo

A 15 ft. diameter concrete block silo is situated on the eastern side of the south wall of the Bank Barn. The roof of the silo is missing. Because of its 20th century date, the silo does not contribute to the significance of the Chiswell Farm Complex.

Garage

The Garage is adjacent to the Tool Shed. Both buildings are located between the Chiswell House and the Wagon Shed. The board-and-batten walls are nailed to a rough dimensioned frame. The structure rests on a poured concrete slab and has a standing seam tin roof. The slab foundation indicates a mid-20th century date of construction. Because of its date, this building does not contribute to the Chiswell Farm Complex.

Tool Shed

The Tool Shed is located adjacent to the Garage. The structure has a vertical board exterior. The finish of the vertical boards indicates a mid-20th century date of construction. Because of its date, this building does not contribute to the Chiswell Farm Complex.

occupancy of Henry W. Talbott, whose family owned the property from 1822 to 1866.[2] The dates of earlier settlement, land assessments, and slave populations are consistent with the migration of the tobacco economy from the tidewater to the piedmont. The first documented settlement of the Chiswell Farm Complex site dates to the last years of the 18th century. In 1783 the land was owned by Carlton Belt, Sr. who resided on a nearby tract and was assessed for a log dwelling, two log tobacco houses, two small houses, and six slaves. In 1786 Belt surveyed several contiguous parcels that he owned combining them into one 760 acre tract named "The Whole Included."[3] The Chiswell Farm Complex is located in the southern portion of this tract. At the date of the 1798 assessment Belt's son, Carlton Belt, Jr., lived apart from his father on his own "plantation" but owned no real property. In 1802, Carlton Belt, Sr. died and willed the southern portion of "The Whole Included" to Carlton Belt, Jr. The only structure specifically referenced in the will is a "still house."[4] Low assessments make it unlikely that the stone buildings on the Chiswell Farm site were constructed during Carlton Belt, Jr.'s occupancy. In 1807 Carlton Belt, Jr. sold the property to Charles Willson (Wilson) for $25/acre. In 1815, Wilson sold the land to Daniel Trundle for $16/acre. Trundle, who was the guardian of Carlton Belt, Sr.'s children, resided elsewhere in the county. Trundle purchased several other parcels of "The Whole Included" from Belt heirs and in 1822 sold 134.9 acres to Henry W. Talbott (1789-1859) for $25/acre. The parcel Talbott purchased was the one on which the Chiswell Farm Complex is presently located. Talbott owned the property from 1822 until his death in 1859.[5]

Deed records, tax assessments, and archeological evidence suggest that Talbott constructed the kitchen section of the Chiswell House and the two stone outbuildings, the three earliest standing structures on the site. The eventual size of his household makes it likely that he added the 1st floor of the middle addition to increase the size of his original dwelling. In 1825 Talbott's 135 acre parcel was assessed at $4.00/acre. In 1831 the assessment rose to $6.56/acre. Because an adjoining parcel Talbott owned was only assessed at $4.10/acre, the $6.56/acre suggests that major improvements were made to the property between 1825 and 1831. A stone house, two stone outbuildings, and other agricultural buildings, now gone, would account for this 60% increase in value. The 1825-1831 date of construction is consistent with the size and proportions of the kitchen section of the Chiswell House and with pottery found at test pits excavated near the stone outbuilding closest to the house. The northern, two-story kitchen section of the house is constructed of coursed rubble Seneca sandstone with sandstone lintels over openings. The simplicity of its form, the size of the stone employed, and the section's overall proportions based on small floor-to-ceiling heights are consistent with an early 19th century date of construction. The dressed stone, small mortar joints, lintels, quoins, and careful use of small stones to maintain the coursing show a high degree of vernacular craftsmanship.

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[2]The Chiswell Farm Complex is the name commonly used for this property and the name that appears on earlier Maryland Historic Sites Inventory Forms. Because Chiswell was the site's most prominent occupant and because the present form of the site dates to Chiswell occupancy, the common name is also an historically appropriate name for the site.

[3]Montgomery County Land Records, Liber IC #L, Folio 477.

[4]Montgomery County Wills, W-130. The will locates the tract by reference to a spring. Since the only known spring on the southern portion of "The Whole Included" is at the settlement area of the Chiswell Farm, it appears that Carlton Belt, Jr. resided in this vicinity. Please see Koski-Karell 1996 for a full discussion and analysis of this evidence.

[5]For a full discussion of information in wills, deed records, and tax assessments, please see Koski-Karell 1996 on the Chiswell Farm Complex.

Talbott appears to have been a prosperous landholder. During the 1830s Talbott assembled a 523 acre tract of land, of which the Chiswell Farm site comprised the northern portion.[6] The 1831 assessment indicates that he owned four slaves and that his personal property was assessed at $459.[7] The 1840 Land Assessment confirms that "The Whole Included" was the most highly developed site within Talbott's holdings. His property had an assessed value of $1,764.64:

Name of Parcel	No. of Acres	Price/Acre	Assessed Value
The Whole Included	135	$ 6.56	$ 885.60
Part of Allisons Adventure	90	$ 4.10	$ 369.00
Part of Allisons Adventure	100	$ 3.28	$347.68
Part of Allisons Adventure	198	$ 0.82	$ 162.36

The eventual size of Henry W. Talbott's household suggests that the first floor of the middle addition could have been constructed during his occupancy, probably prior to 1840. There is more depth between the face of the stone and the mortar in the middle addition, giving the walls of the addition a more pronounced texture than both flanking sections. The coursed rubble walls employ stones that are more consistent in size and slightly larger than those in the earlier, kitchen section but the face of the stone does not have the degree of finish in the flanking sections. Its form also lacks the stand-alone symmetry of the northern section.

By the date of the 1840 census, Talbott's household included his wife Sarah (born ca. 1793), another adult female, two adult males, his daughters, Henrietta and Sarah, and two sons, Henry O. Talbott and Jonathan Talbott.[8] His five slaves included one male (age 24 to 36), two males (age 10 to 24), and two females (age 10 to 24).[9] By 1855, four years prior to his death, Henry W. Talbott sold a 175 acre parcel at the east end of the property to John Augustus Jones.[10] The 1860 census shows that Henry O. Talbott, the eldest son, continued to operate the farm after his father's death. Henry O. Talbott's household included his mother, two adult sisters, and eight slaves.[11]

In 1866, the heirs of Henry W. Talbott sold the 359 acre farm to Edward J. and Evelina Chiswell for $14,362.50.[12] Edward Jones Chiswell (1836-1906) was a member of a family that had settled in the Poolesville area during the 18th century. During the Civil War Chiswell left Maryland and joined the Confederate Army. When the war was over, he returned to northwestern Montgomery County and married Evelina Allnut. Chiswell, who became a prominent farmer and Justice of the Peace, lived on

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[6]Most of the parcels that Talbott purchased were within an original grant entitled "Allison's Adventure." These purchases probably account for discrepancies with deed research in the 1992 Maryland Historic Sites Inventory Form.

[7]His slaves included one adult male (age 14-45), one adult female (aged 14 to 36), and two children under 8.

[8]1840 and 1850 U.S. Census.

[9]1840 U.S. Census.

[10]Koski-Karell 1996 and Maryland Historic Sites Inventory Form M: 16-3 provide further information about the Jones Farm.

[11]Henry O. Talbott is shown as the owner of the property in the 1865 Martinet and Bond Map of Montgomery County.

[12]Montgomery County Land Records, Liber EBP 4, Folio 488.

the property until his death in 1906.[13] The present appearance of the house and property dates to the Chiswell occupancy. The physical appearance of the southern addition of the Chiswell House, changes in tax assessments, and the growing size of Chiswell's family makes it likely that the southern addition of the house as well as major agricultural improvements were constructed ca. 1880.

Initially, Chiswell's family was much smaller than either of the Talbott households. The African American population, however, was greater. By the date of the 1870 U.S. Census, Chiswell and his wife had only one child, a son born ca. 1869. African Americans included the family of Isaac and Eliza White.[14] Richard Dixon, John Gibbs, and Alfred Rush, also African American, lived on the farm and worked as farm laborers. By 1880 Chiswell had four sons, age 5 to 11. Chiswell's two daughters, Mary and Edith, were born around 1881 and 1882.[15] By 1900, when Chiswell was 63 years old, he lived on the farm with his wife, his son Thomas (29 years old) and his two daughters, aged 18 and 19. Throughout the 19th century, there were two or three African American men living on the farm. In 1904 Edward and Thomas Chiswell sold the farm to their son Thomas F. Chiswell and his wife Eloise Wooten Chiswell.[16]

The assessed value of Chiswell's real estate remained unchanged at $30/acre from 1868 to 1875. In 1876 the tax assessments were split into separate values for land and improvements. Chiswell's 1876 assessment shows a value of $23/acre ($8,257) and $1,436 for improvements. The total value of Chiswell's property had declined to $27/acre. The assessment records suggest that Chiswell made major improvements to his property between 1875 and 1885. While the land value remained unchanged, the 1885 assessment of the improvements virtually doubled to a value at $2,788. The value of improvements dropped to $2,450 in the 1896 assessment, although this decline may reflect a proportional decrease in all assessed values.[17] The value of the improvements rose to $2,850 by 1899, an increase of $400. After the Chiswells sold the property to their son and his wife, the assessed value of the improvements remained unchanged in the 1904-1908 land assessment.

The southern section of the house provides a good illustration of how stonework in Montgomery County advanced toward the end of the 19th century. Although it uses the Seneca sandstone employed in the two earlier sections, the blocks are larger and more uniform and the coursing is more evident. The proportion of smaller blocks filling interstices is much smaller than in the northern or middle sections of the house. The frame cross-gabled addition over the one-story stone center section unifies the three distinct elements that comprise the building. The role that this element plays and the way it is detailed with fish-scale shingles and paired arched windows in the gable indicate skillful design and

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[13]The 1992 Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites Form on this property provides further information about Chiswell's activities during the Civil War.

[14]Isaac and Eliza White, who were a few years younger than the Chiswells, had four children ranging in age from one to nine. Eliza White worked as a domestic servant, Isaac White as a farm laborer. The 1992 Maryland Inventory Form states that Chiswell served under his relative and neighbor Elijah Viers White during the Civil War. The Whites were probably former slaves who may have been associated with the White/Chiswell family.

[15]U.S. Census of 1900.

[16]Montgomery County Land Records, Liber 178, Folio 25.

[17]The assessed price per acre dropped to $20/acre. The decrease in value of both the land and improvements is roughly 13% for both.

an awareness of late 19th century architectural fashion. While the front porch could have been constructed at the same time as the southern addition, its course foundation, use of piers rather than columns, and the way in which it was added as an element making the front facade symmetrical suggest a later date of construction.

In 1932, when he was 62 years of age, Thomas Chiswell and his wife sold the property to F. Irwin Ray.[18] Many of the 20th century buildings on the property are consistent with the period of Ray's occupancy, which extended to 1948. The property remains in agricultural use.

[18]Montgomery County Land Records, Liber 532, Folio 263. Information about the chain of title for the property after the Chiswell occupancy may be found in Koski-Karell 1996.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M: 16-2

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 60 acres

Quadrangle name Poolesville, MD-VA **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				
G				
H				

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Daniel Koski-Karell, President

organization Karell Archeological Services **date** 25 July, 1996

street & number P.O. Box 342 **telephone** (202) 333-1492

city or town Washington **state** D.C. 20044

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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

PS-2746

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Koski-Karell, Daniel
1996 Archeological Phase II Evaluation Investigation for the Montgomery County Landfill Project in Montgomery County, Maryland. Submitted to Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Inc.; Gaithersburg, MD. Copy on file at the Maryland Historical Trust; Crownsville, MD.

Rivers, Robert D.
1992 Survey No. M: 16-2; Allison's Adventure, Longview, Ed Chiswell Farm. Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form. Copy on file at the Maryland Historical Trust; Crownsville, MD.

CONTINUATION SHEET Number 10.1 Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA Montgomery County, MD

ACREAGE: Approximately 60 acres.

QUADRANGLE: Poolesville.

UTM REFERENCE: (Grid Zone 18)

Reference Point A	288620 E	4340070 N
Reference Point B	287880 E	4340340 N
Reference Point C	287930 E	4339940 N
Reference Point D	288690 E	4339880 N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The boundary is indicated on the accompanying map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The eastern boundary and northern boundary conform to the early 19th century boundaries of the property as determined from deed research. Reference Point "A" the point where Wasche Road (the eastern boundary) meets the stream that forms the northern boundary. From Reference Point "A" the northern boundary follows the stream in a meandering fashion westward to a point on the western side of the Tenant House (Reference Point "B"). The Tenant House is the most northwestern historic standing structure resource associated with the Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex. From Reference Point "B" the boundary extends southward to include the location of the Tenant House, along the high ground of the ridge crest lying west of the farm buildings, to a point south of the most southern farm building at Reference Point "C." From Reference Point "C" the boundary extends eastward to Wasche Road at Reference Point "D" and thence northward along Wasche Road to Reference Point "A." The described boundary encompasses the contributing historical resources for the Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex and viewshed terrain between the farm buildings and Wasche Road.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Longview

AND/OR HISTORIC: E. Chiswell Farm

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Dickerson

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Montgomery

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☒ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Cook

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Montgomery County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Rockville STATE: Maryland

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: None

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

M.16-2

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☒ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*if known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a 2½ story stone and frame building which has been built in several sections. The south end is laid up in undressed blocks with heavy lintels and quoinings. There are two large brick internal end chimneys and the cornice is boxed. There are small loft windows flanking the chimneys. The window frames are set back from the wall surface and have a roll moulding along the inside edge; heavy stone lintels carry the walls above door and window openings. The stonework around the chimneys suggests that they were always of brick since there are no signs of rebuilding.

The center section has a forward-facing gable with patterned shingle facing and double arched gable windows. The second floor is also shingle, while the lower floor is cut and dressed stone.

The north end appears to be the oldest section. It is a low, two-story section with small 6/6 windos and no cornice. A brick stack replaces an earlier stone stack that was larger than the present one. The stone is fieldstone; an entrance in the ;middle of the east facade has been closed in; the lintel remains. The treatment of the window lintels with keystone and two large horizontal voussoir blocks resembles the treatment of the window openings at the Shreve house. Part of the rear of this section has been covered by a lean-to.

There are other stone and stone-foundation buildings on the site, including a smoke house and dairy house and a gambrel roofed barn. There is also a frame corn crib and a frame bankbarn. A frame, three-bay tenant house stands to the northwest of the main house. The fields are enclosed with stone walls.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M.162

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☒ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:16-2

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

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

STATE:		COUNTY	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION
M-NCPPC

DATE
19 July 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Silver Spring

STATE
Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

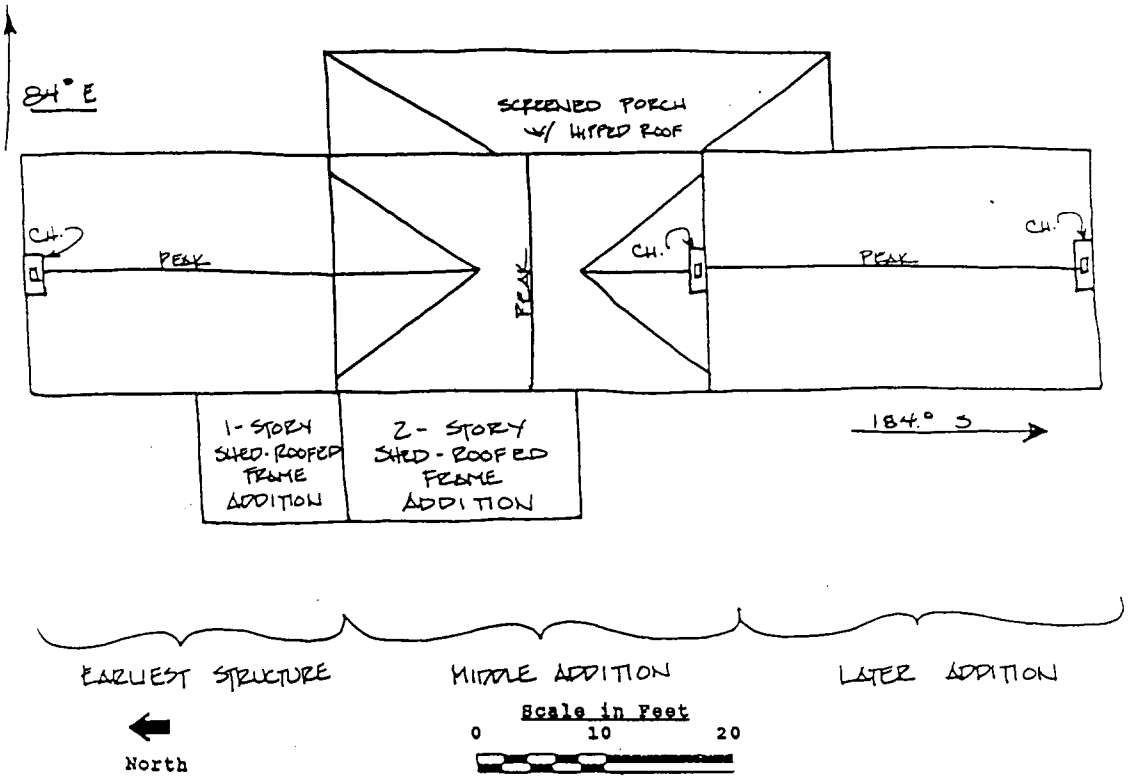
National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

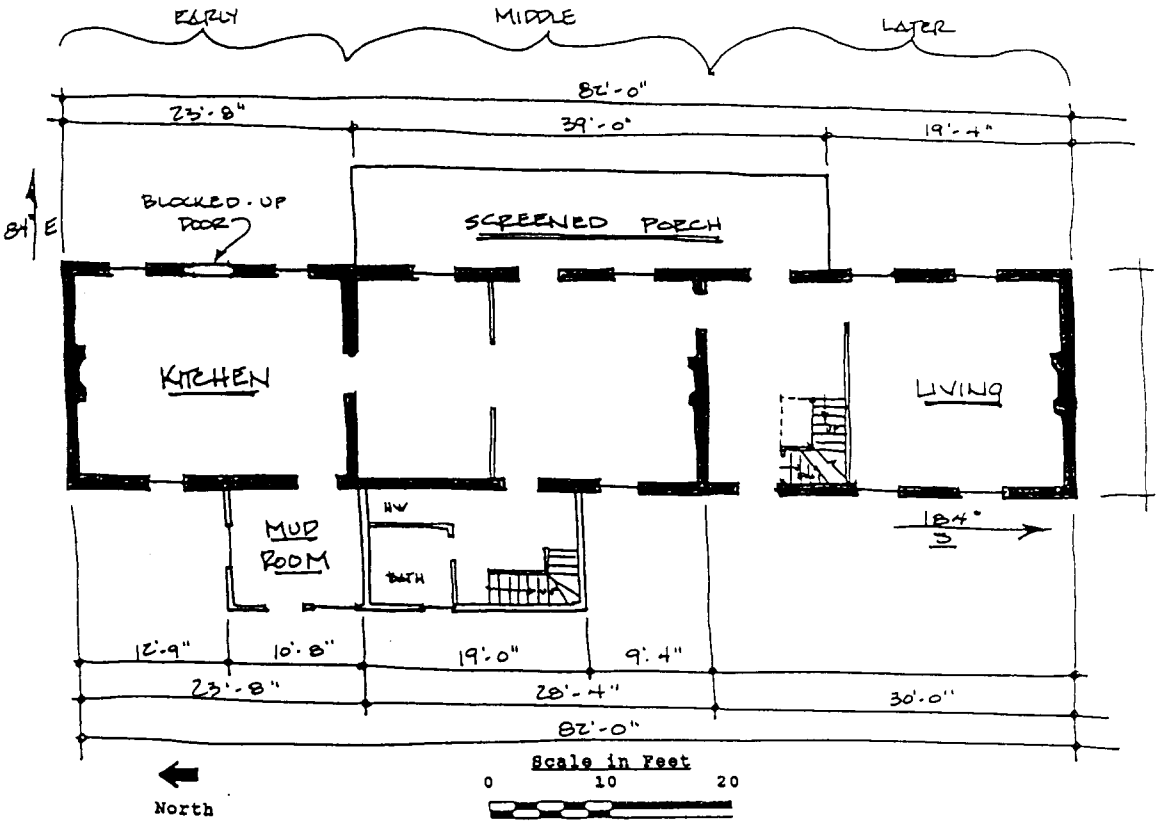
ROOF PLAN
CHISWELL HOUSE

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD



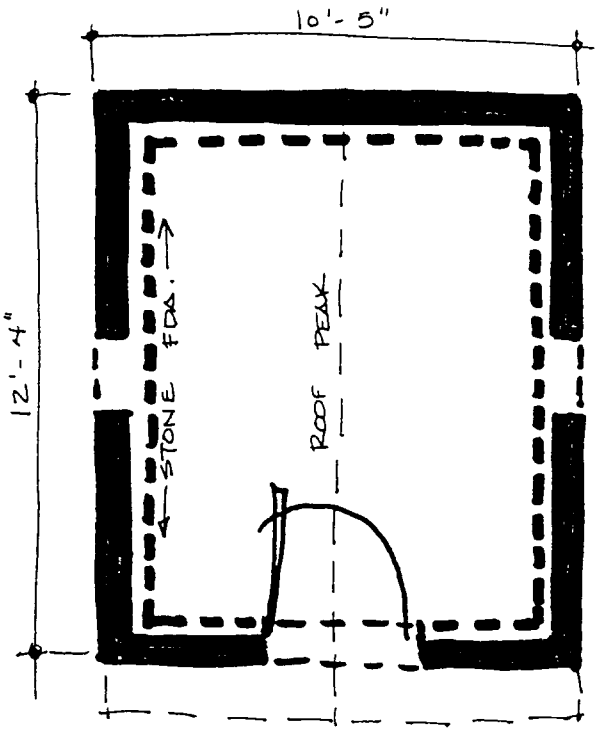
FLOOR PLAN - FIRST FLOOR
CHISWELL HOUSE

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD



FLOOR PLAN
STONE OUTBUILDING

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD



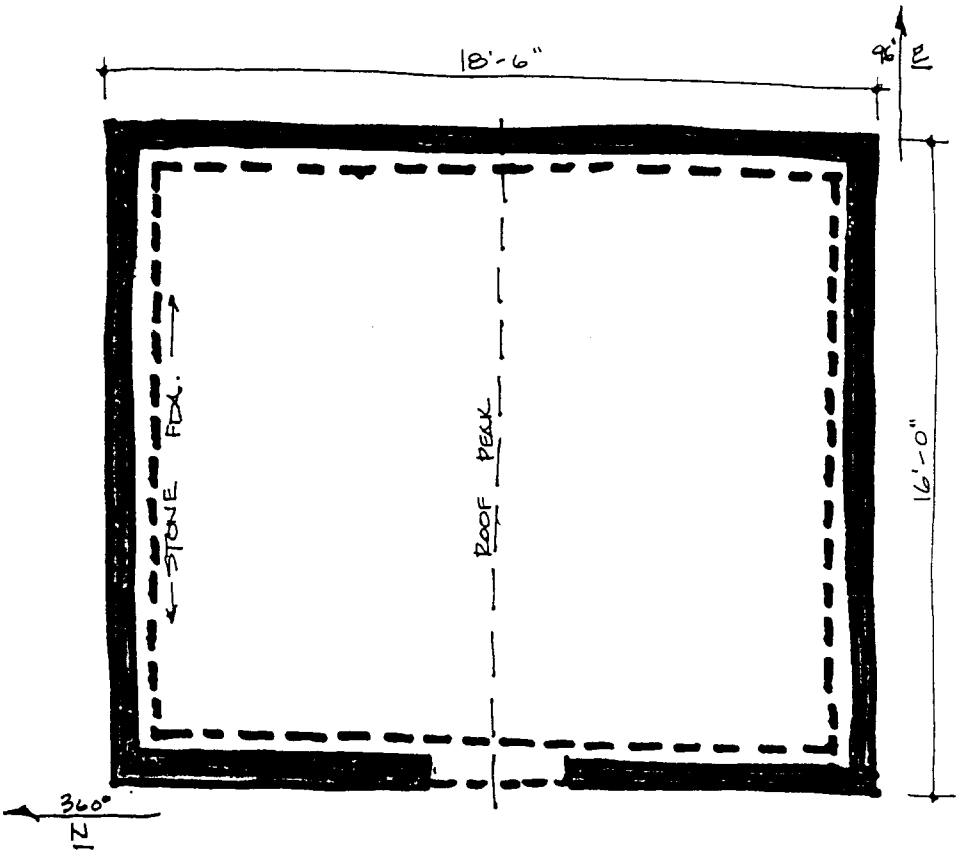
North

Scale in Feet

0 10

FLOOR PLAN
STONE OUTBUILDING/ICE HOUSE

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD



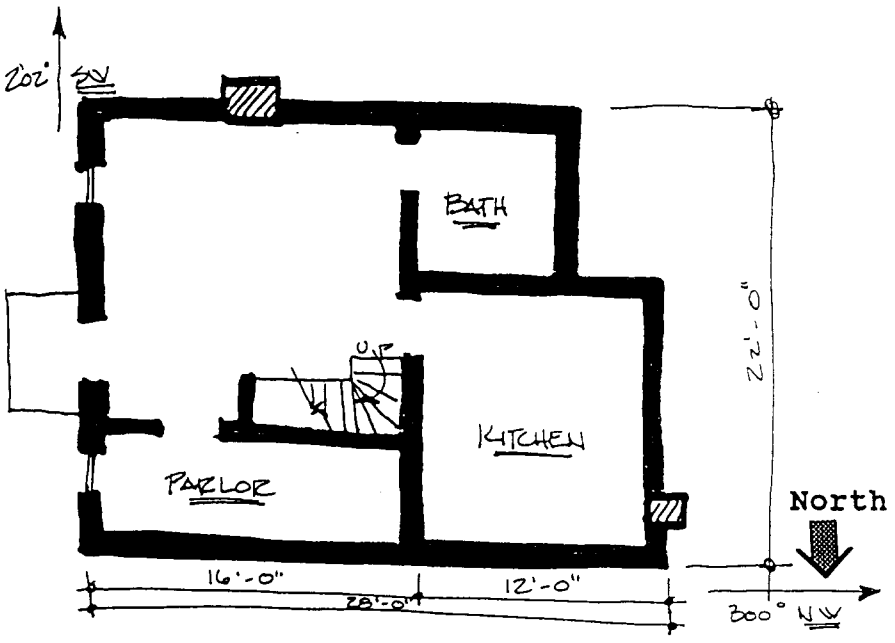
Scale in Feet

0 10

North

FLOOR PLAN
TENANT HOUSE

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD

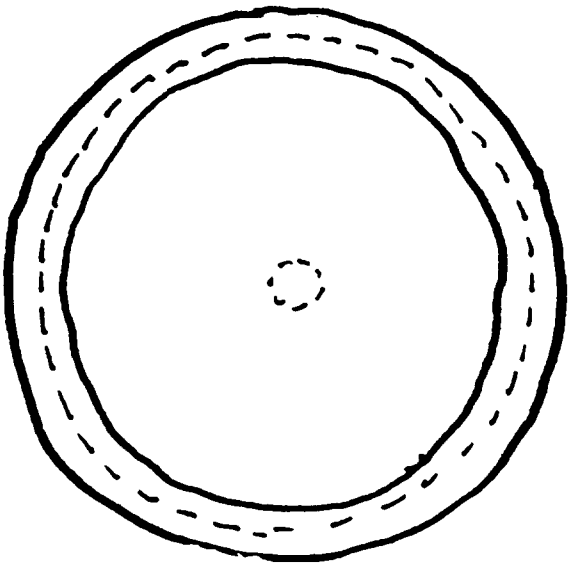


Scale in Feet

0 10 20

FLOOR PLAN
IMPROVED SPRING

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD



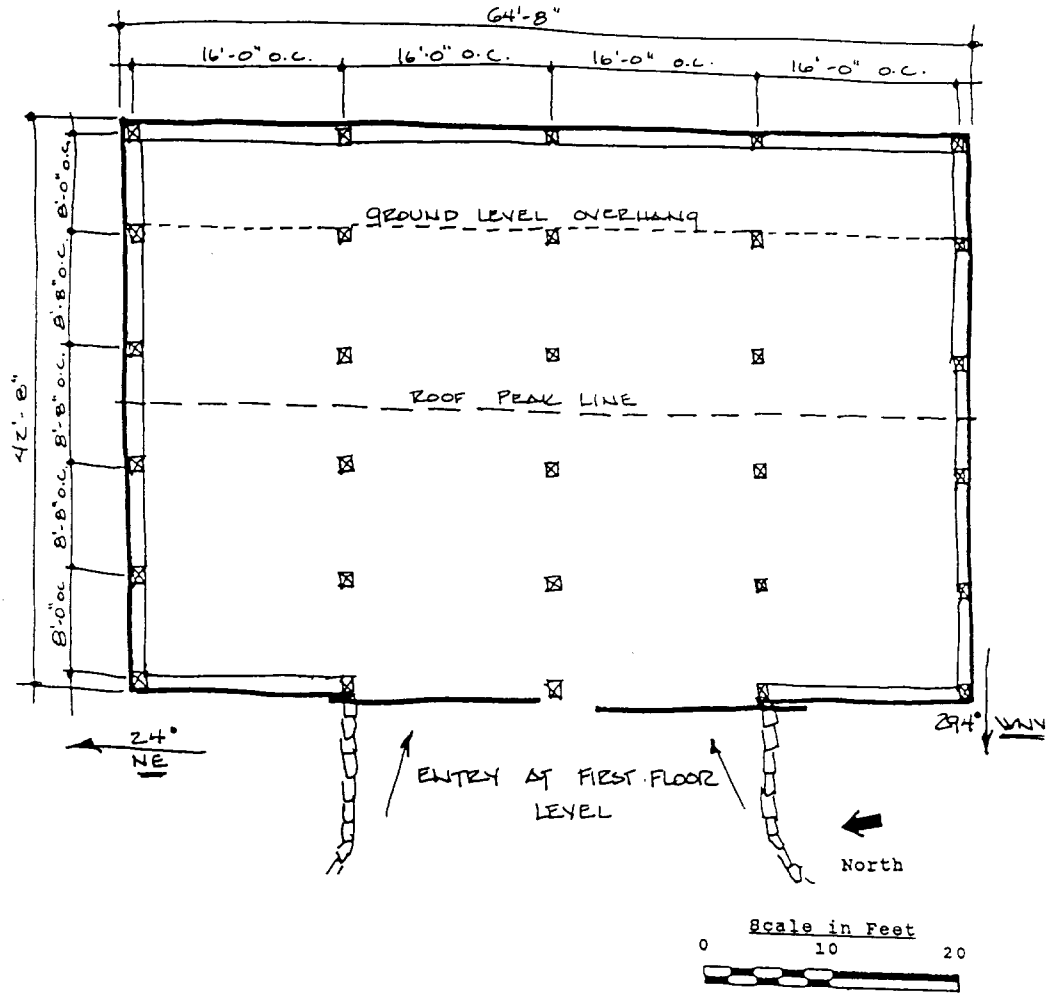
North

Scale in Feet

0 10 20

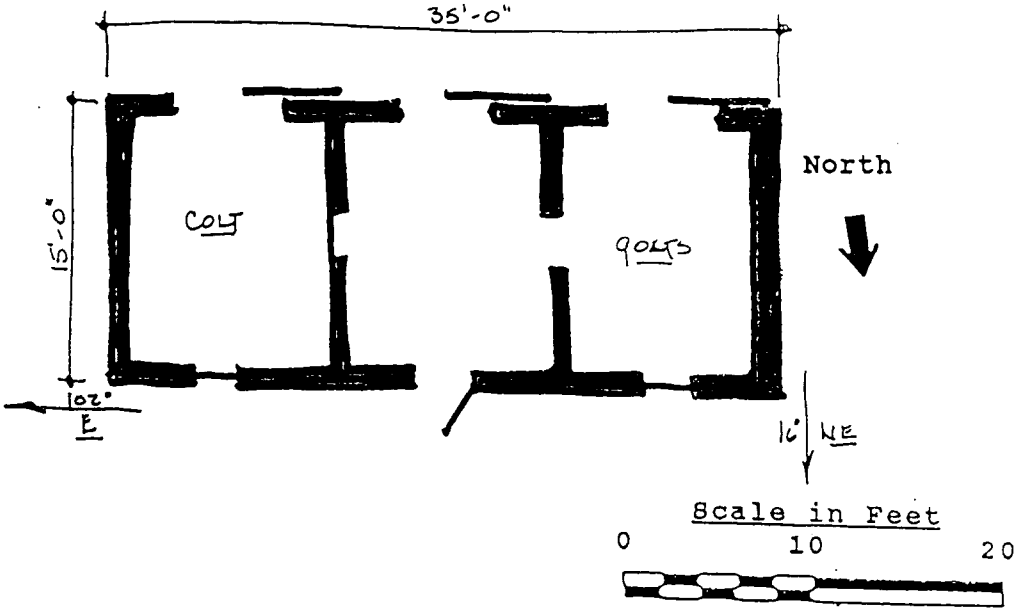
FLOOR PLAN
BANK BARN

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD



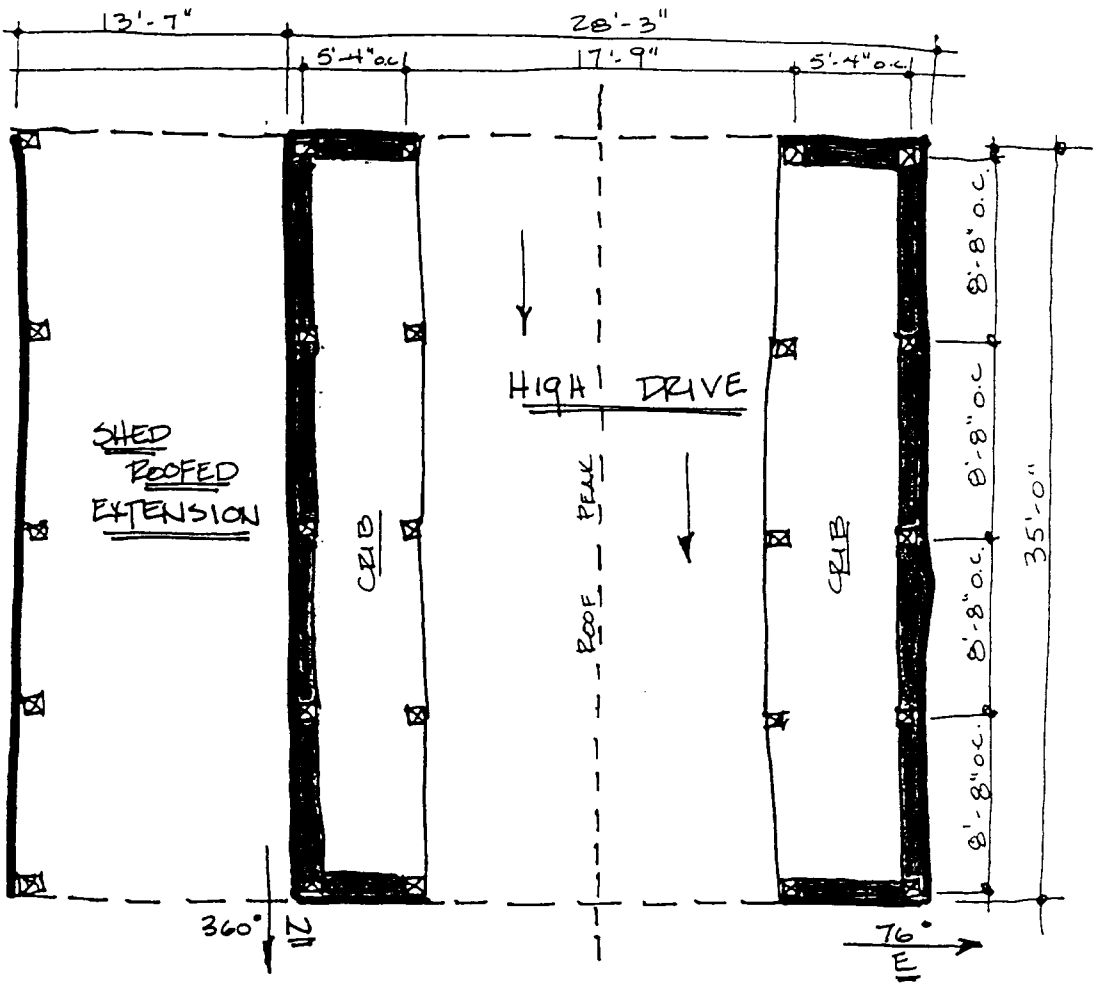
FLOOR PLAN
STABLE

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD



FLOOR PLAN
WAGON SHED

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD

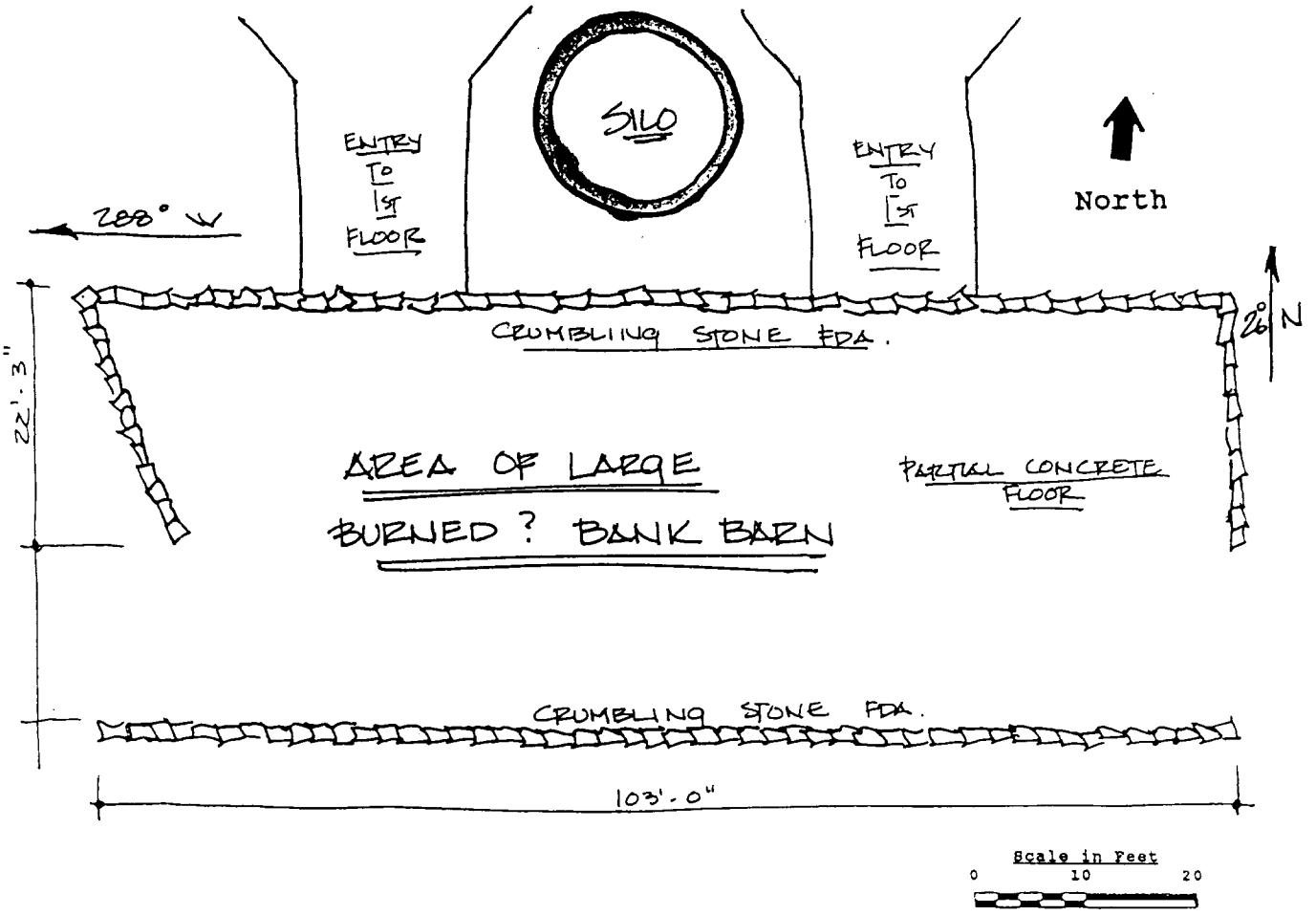


Scale in Feet
0 10 20

North

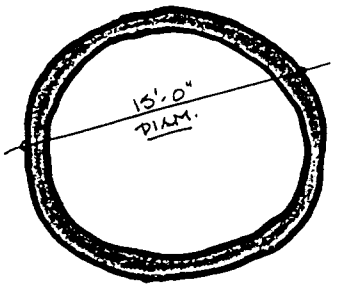
FLOOR PLAN
BARN RUIN AND SILO

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD



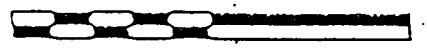
FLOOR PLAN
SILO (NEXT TO BANK BARN)

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD



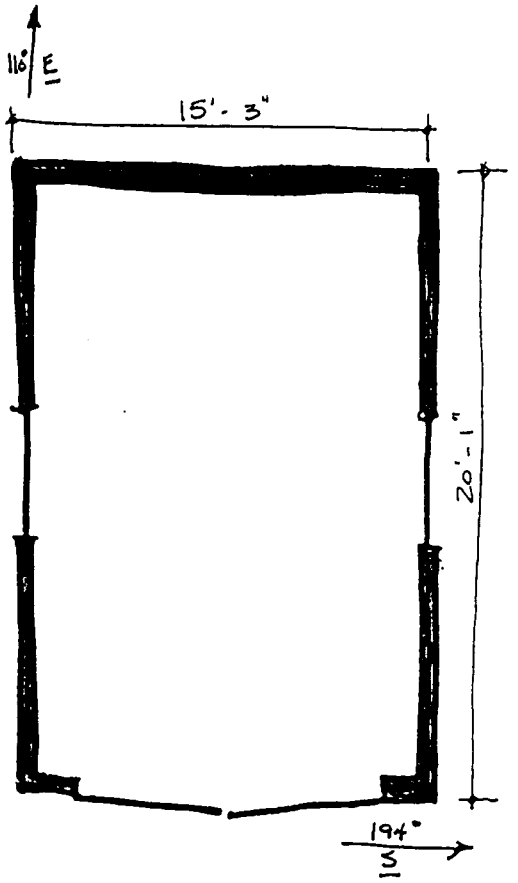
Scale in Feet

0 10 20



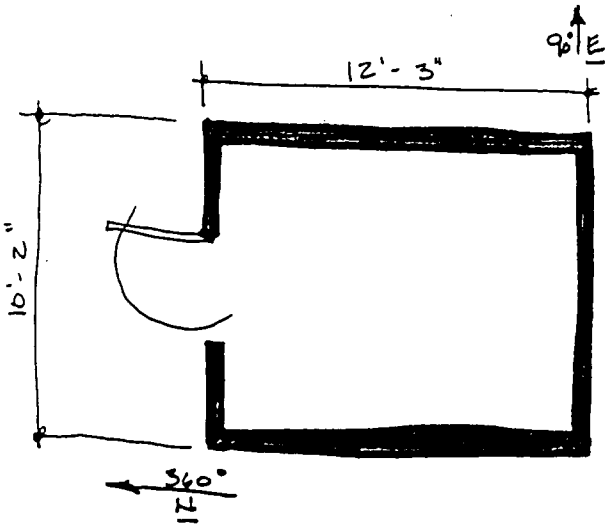
FLOOR PLAN
GARAGE

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD



FLOOR PLAN
TOOL SHED

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD



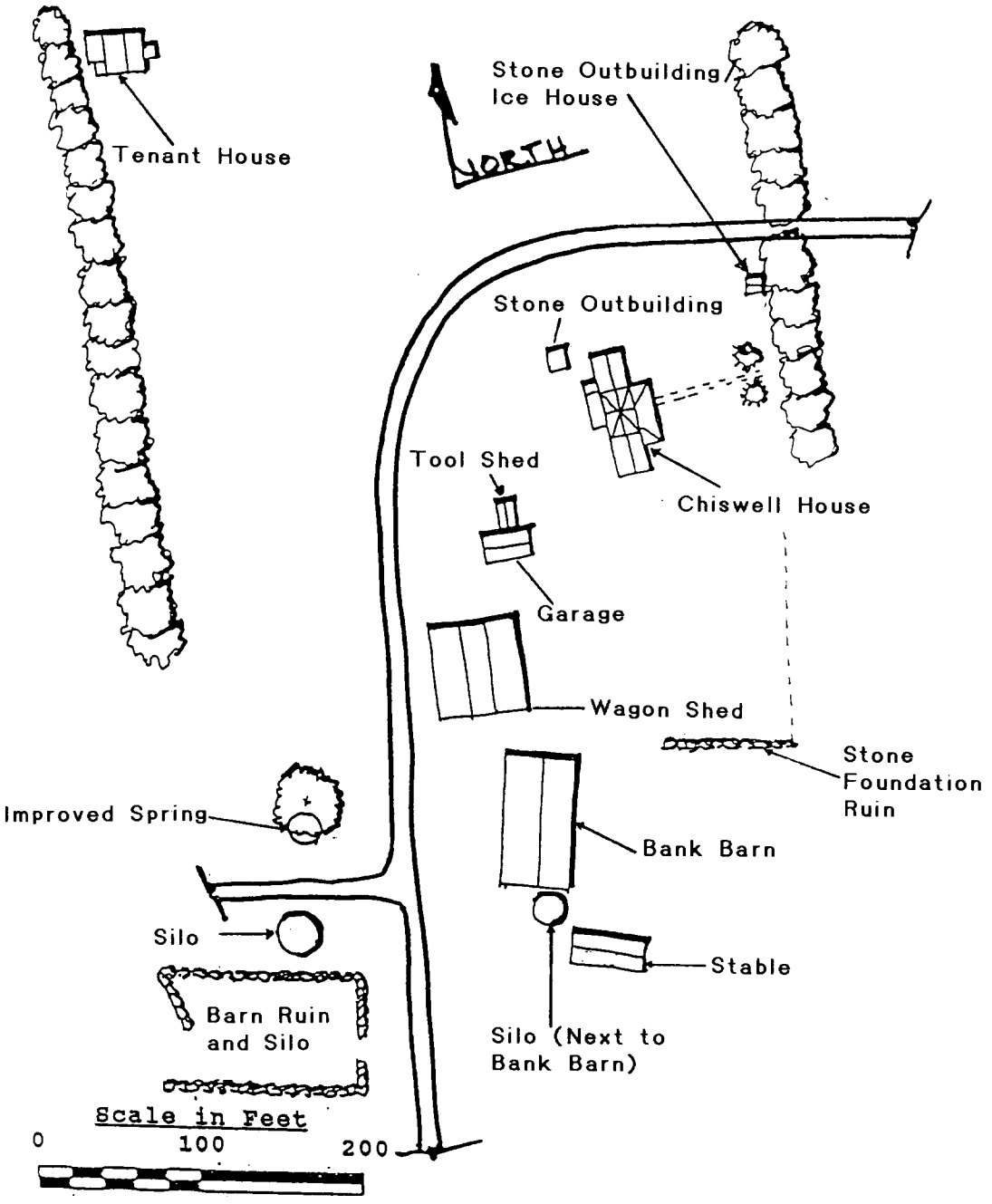
North

0 10

Scale in Feet

RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Coplex
Montgomery County, MD



CONTINUATION SHEET Number 10.2

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

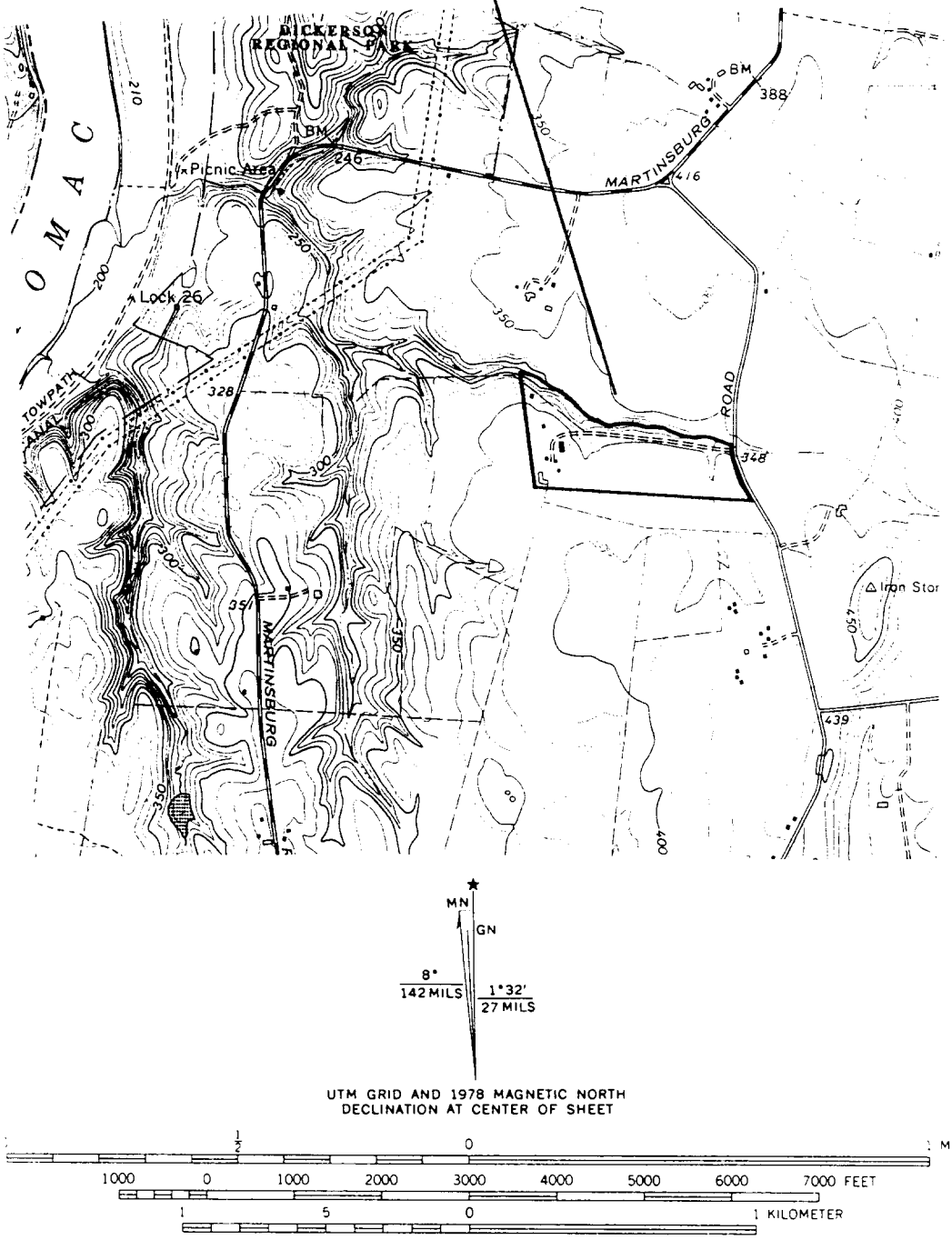
Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Coplex
Montgomery County, MD

LOCATIONAL MAP:

Survey No. M: 16-2
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Coplex
Montgomery County, MD

"Poolesville, MD.-VA." Quadrangle (1970, Photorevised 1978)

M: 16-2



M;16-2

NAME E. CHISWELL FARM

LOCATION WAESCHE Rd. DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE E. (FRONT)

PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 M. DWYER

17

NAME E. CHISWELL FARM

LOCATION WAESCHE Rd. DICKERSON, Md

FACADE W. (REAR)

PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 M. DWYER

M: 16-2

M: 16-2

NAME E. CHISWELL FARM (LONGVIEW)

LOCATION WAESCHE Rd. DICKERSON, Md

FACADE N.W.

PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 M. DWYER

M.16-2

NAME E. CHISWELL FARM

LOCATION WAESCHE Rd. DICKERSON, Md

FACADE S.E. (SOUTH SECTION)

PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 M. DWYER

M: 16-2

NAME E. CHISWELL FARM

LOCATION WAESCHE Rd. DICKERSON, Md

FACADE E. (NORTH SECTION)

PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 M. DWYER

4

NAME E. CHISWELL FARM - TENANT HOUSE

LOCATION WAESCHE Rd. DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE S.E.

PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 M. DWYER

16

M:16-2

M. #16-2

NAME E. CHISWELL FARM (LONGVIEW)

LOCATION WAESCHE Rd. DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE NW

PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 MDWYER

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD.

Sally Smith

6/93

Chiswell House

East Elevation, Looking West

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

Chiswell House

East Elevation, Looking West

North Sections,

Showing Doorway sealed with Masonry.

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD
Daniel Koski-Karell
7/96

Chiswell House
West Elevation, Looking East,
Vertical section between middle section and southern section of house showing masonry of southern section overlapping top of middle section.

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Daniel Koski-Karell

7/96

Chiswell House

West Elevation, Looking East.

Vertical seam between middle section and southern section of house showing masonry of southern section overlapping top of middle section.

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

Chiswell House and Stone Outbuilding

West Elevation, Looking East

M: 16-2

Edward S. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD
Daniel Koski-Karell
7/96

Chiswell House.
Northern Section.
North and west Elevations, Looking Southeast
Middle section, second story
North Elevation, Looking South

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MO

Sally Smith

6/93

Chiswell House

East Elevation, Looking Northwest

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Daniel Koski-Karell

7/96

Chiswell House
Middle Section
First Floor
Doorway to Northern Section
North Elevation, Looking North

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

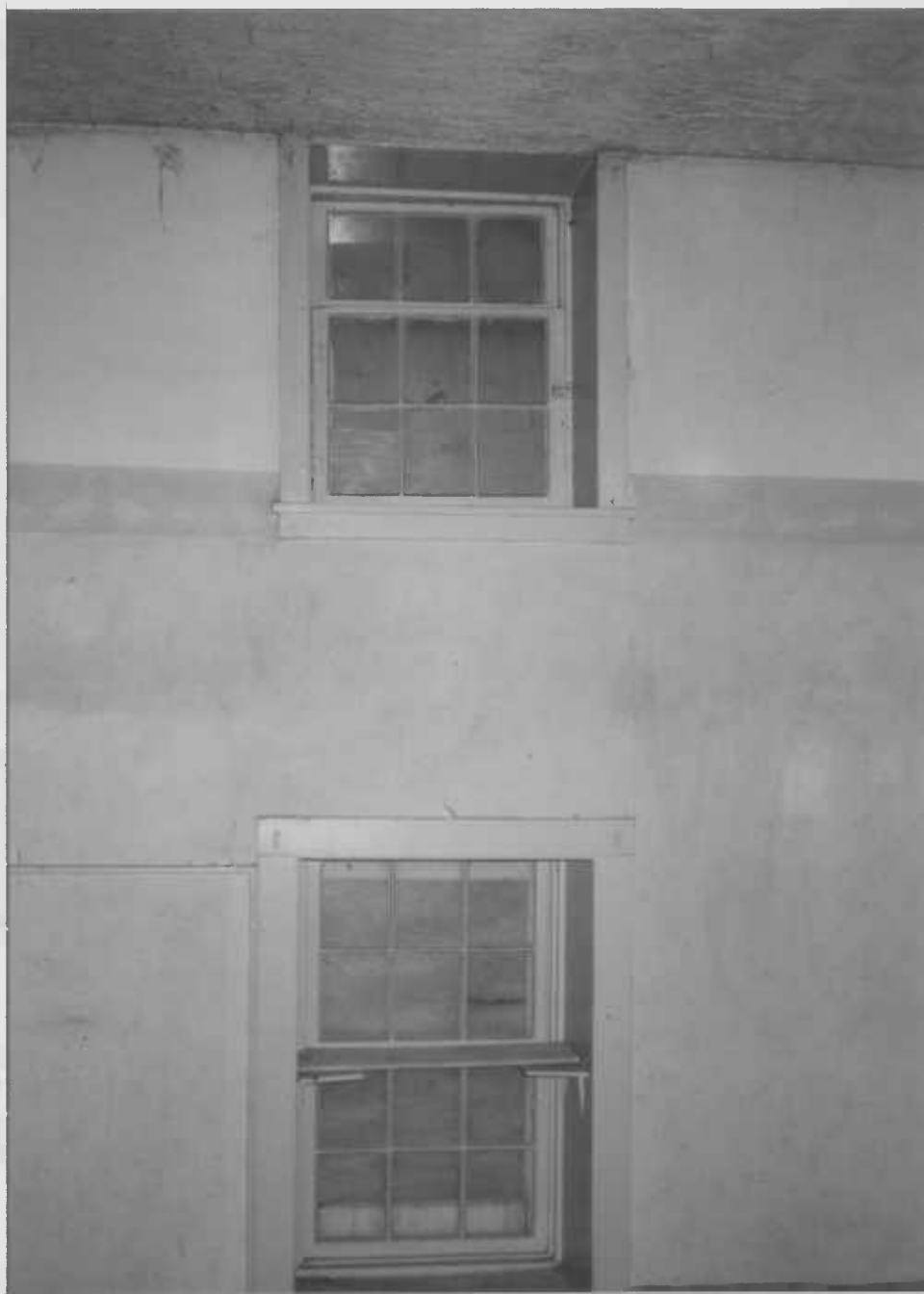
Daniel Koski - Kavrell

7/96

Chiswell House

Northern Section

Interior, West Elevation, Looking West



M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Daniel Koski-Karell

7/96

Chiswell House

Northern Section

Interior, East Elevation, Looking East

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Daniel Koski-Karell

7/96

Chiswell House

Northern Section

Interior

East and South Elevations, Looking Southeast

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Daniel Koski-Karell

7/96

Chiswell House

Northern Section

Interior, North Elevation, Looking North

Sealed Fireplace

M:16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Daniel Koski-Karell

7/96

Chiswell House

Northern Section

Interior

West and North Elevations, Looking Northwest

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Daniel Koski-Karell

7/96

Chiswell House

Southern Section

First Floor

Living Room, Southwest Corner

showing Splayed Window

M:16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Daniel Koski-Karell

7/96

Chiswell House
Southern Section
First Floor Hallway
Foot of Stairway

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Daniel Koski-Karell

7/96

Chiswell House

Middle Section

Fireplace

First Floor, South Elevation, Looking South

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex
Montgomery County, MD
Daniel Koski-Karell
7/96

Chiswell House
Southern Section
Interior, South Elevation, Looking North
Second Story, Bedroom Fireplace

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

Tenant House

East and North Elevations, Looking Southwest

M:16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

Bank Barn, Silo next to Bank Barn, and Stable

South Elevation of Bank Barn

Looking Northeast

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

Bank Barn

East and North Elevations, Looking Southwest

M: 16-7

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

Improved Spring

Looking NorMheast

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

Stone Outbuilding / Ice House

West Elevation, Looking East

JOHN
SHOP

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

Garage / Tool Shed

West Elevation, Looking East

M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

Hen House

North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast