



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)
- 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
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- 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:

- Agriculture
- 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 Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

Survey No. M: 16-2

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

**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street & number 20130 Wasche Road N/A not for publication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  vicinity of congressional district 8th

state Maryland 20842 county Montgomery

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<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"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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  state  county  local

pository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville state MD

# 7. Description

Survey No. M: 16-2

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input 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 of move
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			N/A

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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>The 1992 Maryland Inventory Form states that the building had a slate roof at that date.

# 8. Significance

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

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

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
 and/or  
 Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  
 Level of Significance:  national  state  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.<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup>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.



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 is 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.<sup>2</sup> 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."<sup>3</sup> 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."<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

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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<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Montgomery County Land Records, Liber IC #L, Folio 477.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.<sup>6</sup> The 1831 assessment indicates that he owned four slaves and that his personal property was assessed at \$459.<sup>7</sup> 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:

<u>Name of Parcel</u>	<u>No. of Acres</u>	<u>Price/Acre</u>	<u>Assessed Value</u>
The Whole Included	135	\$ 6.56	\$ 885.60
Part of Allison's Adventure	90	\$ 4.10	\$ 369.00
Part of Allison's Adventure	100	\$ 3.28	\$347.68
Part of Allison's 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.<sup>8</sup> His five slaves included one male (age 24 to 36), two males (age 10 to 24), and two females (age 10 to 24).<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup>

In 1866, the heirs of Henry W. Talbott sold the 359 acre farm to Edward J. and Evelina Chiswell for \$14,362.50.<sup>12</sup> 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

<sup>6</sup>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.

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

<sup>8</sup>1840 and 1850 U.S. Census.

<sup>9</sup>1840 U.S. Census.

<sup>10</sup>Koski-Karell 1996 and Maryland Historic Sites Inventory Form M: 16-3 provide further information about the Jones Farm.

<sup>11</sup>Henry O. Talbott is shown as the owner of the property in the 1865 Martinet and Bond Map of Montgomery County.

<sup>12</sup>Montgomery County Land Records, Liber EBP 4, Folio 488.

the property until his death in 1906.<sup>13</sup> 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.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup>

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.<sup>17</sup> 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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<sup>13</sup>The 1992 Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites Form on this property provides further information about Chiswell's activities during the Civil War.

<sup>14</sup>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.

<sup>15</sup>U.S. Census of 1900.

<sup>16</sup>Montgomery County Land Records, Liber 178, Folio 25.

<sup>17</sup>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.<sup>18</sup> 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.

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<sup>18</sup>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

A 

Zone	Easting			Northing							

B 

Zone	Easting			Northing							

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

## 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

CONTINUATION SHEET Number 9.1

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

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.

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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

<b>1. NAME</b>				
COMMON: Longview				
AND/OR HISTORIC: E. Chiswell Farm				
<b>2. LOCATION</b>				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Dickerson				
STATE: Maryland		COUNTY: Montgomery		
<b>3. CLASSIFICATION</b>				
<b>CATEGORY</b> (Check One)		<b>OWNERSHIP</b>		<b>STATUS</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public        Public Acquisition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
<b>ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC</b> Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____
<b>4. OWNER OF PROPERTY</b>				
OWNER'S NAME: Cook				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	
<b>5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Montgomery County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville			STATE: Maryland	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
<b>6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>				
TITLE OF SURVEY: None				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	

7. DESCRIPTION			
CONDITION	(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair
	(Check One)		(Check One)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE			
<p>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 quoins. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The north end appears to be the oldest section. It is a low, two-story section with small 6/6 windows 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.</p> <p>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.</p>			

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aboriginal</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Historic</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Architecture</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Art</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Commerce</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Communications</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conservation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Education</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Engineering</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Industry</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Invention</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Literature</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Military</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Music</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Political</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Science</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Theater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Transportation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> </ul> |
|---|--|---|---|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blank area for Major Bibliographical References.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	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
NW	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
SE	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
SW	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

Blank area for Acreage Justification.

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

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:

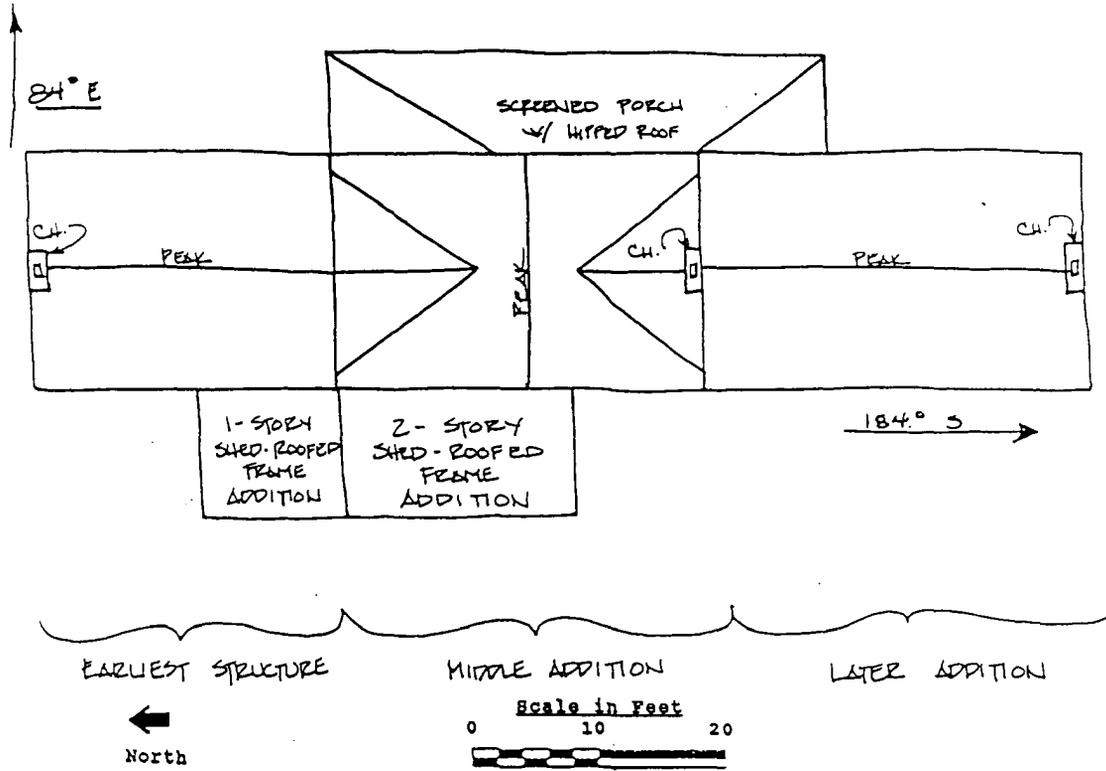
National  State  Local

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

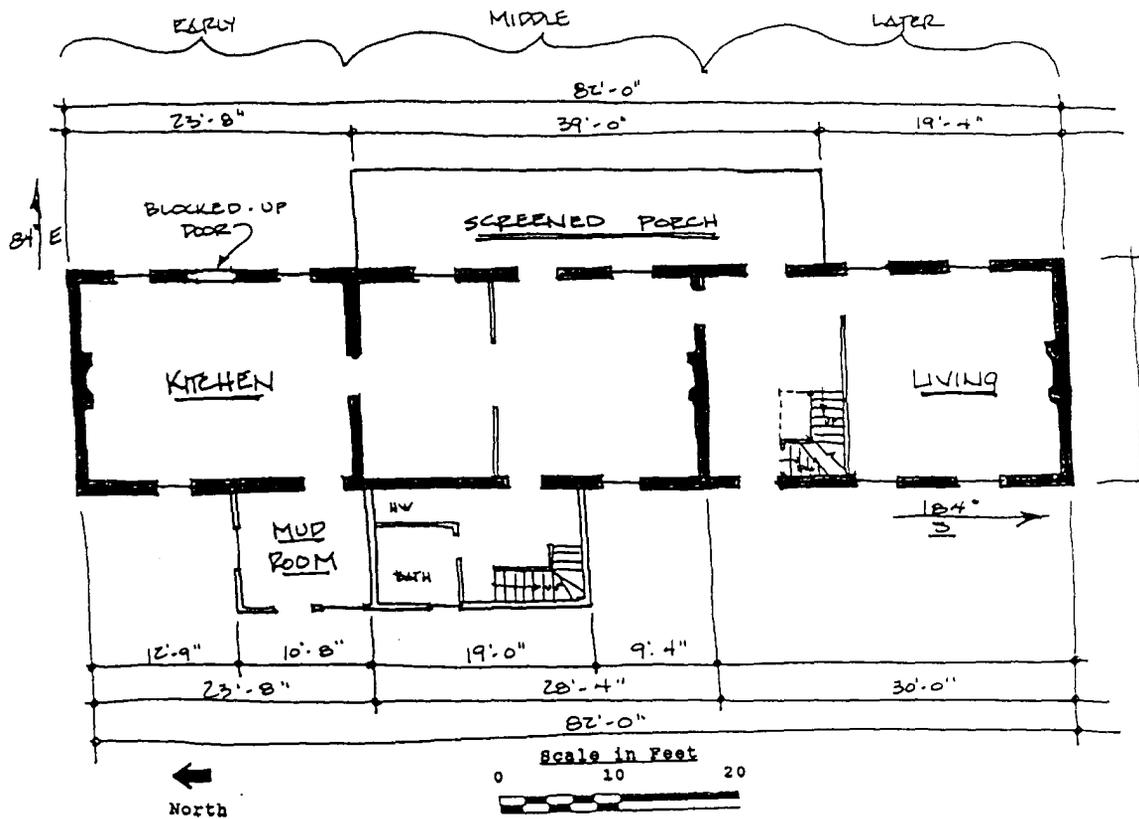
ROOF PLAN  
CHISWELL HOUSE

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



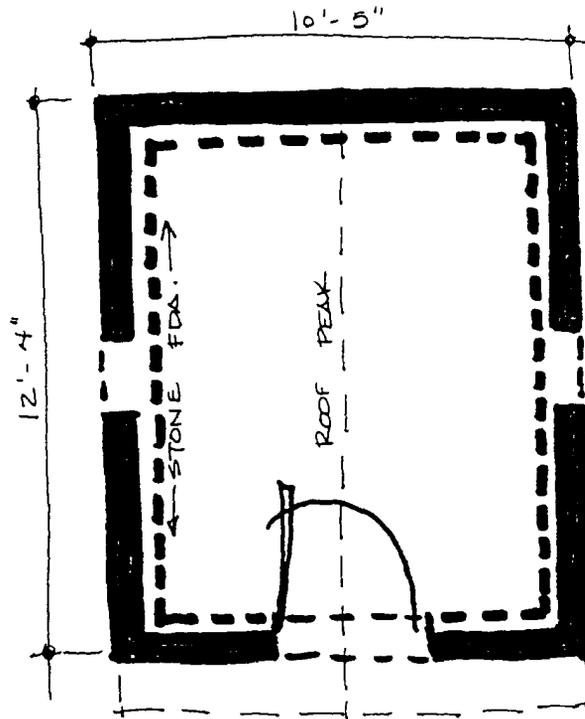
FLOOR PLAN - FIRST FLOOR  
 CHISWELL HOUSE

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



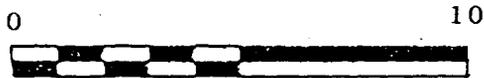
FLOOR PLAN  
STONE OUTBUILDING

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



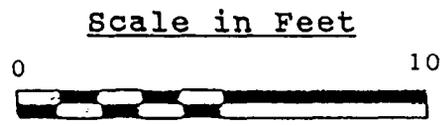
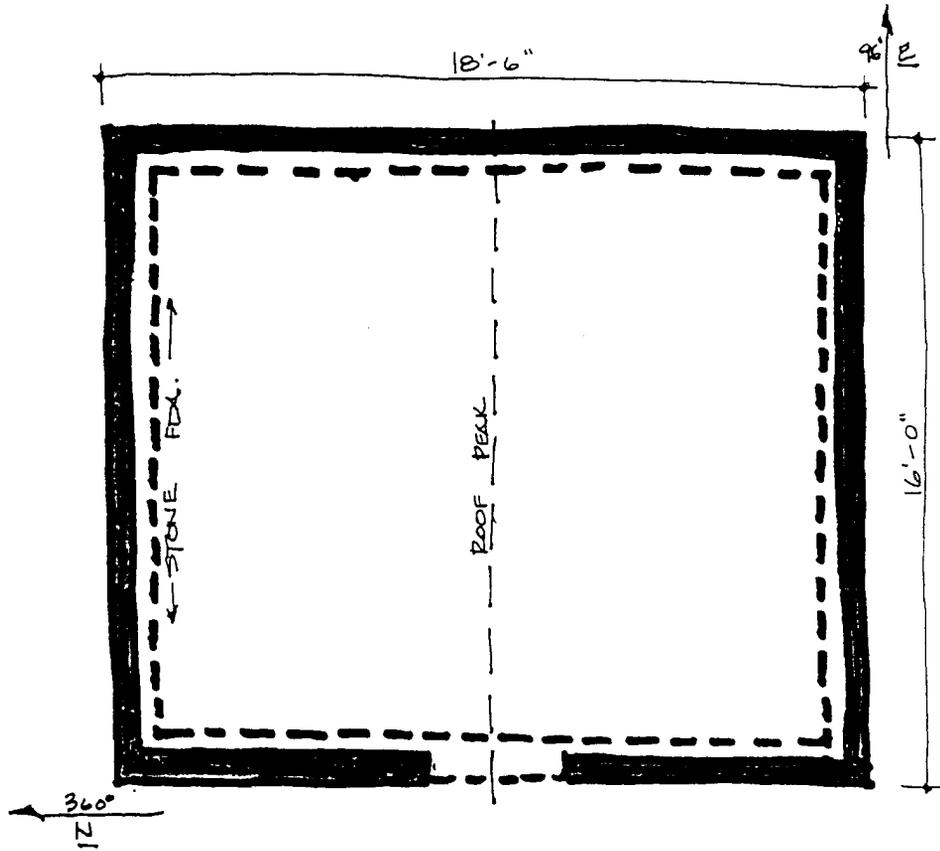
North

Scale in Feet



FLOOR PLAN  
STONE OUTBUILDING/ICE HOUSE

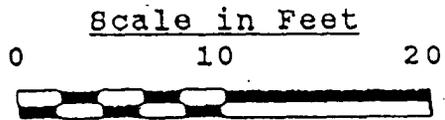
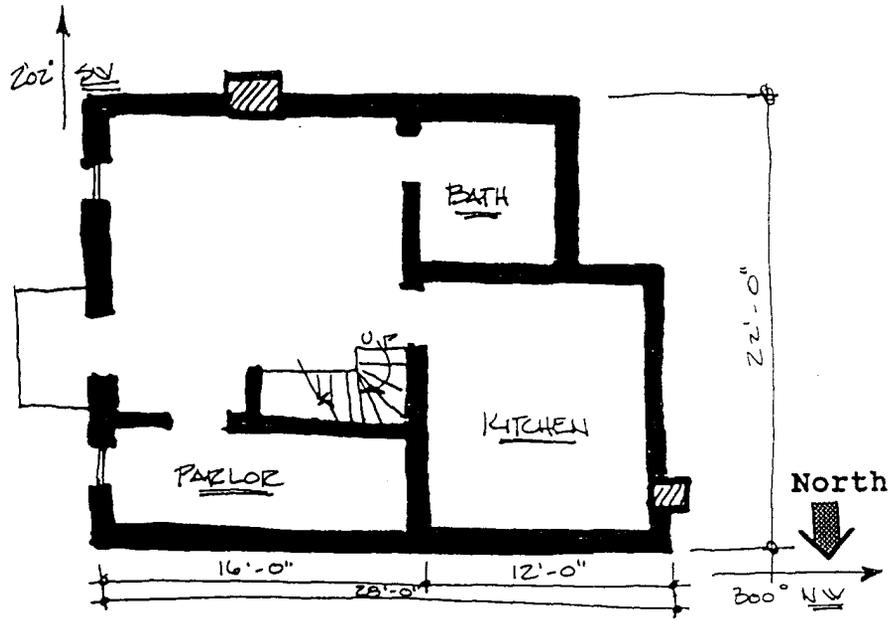
Survey No. M: 16-2  
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex  
Montgomery County, MD



←  
North

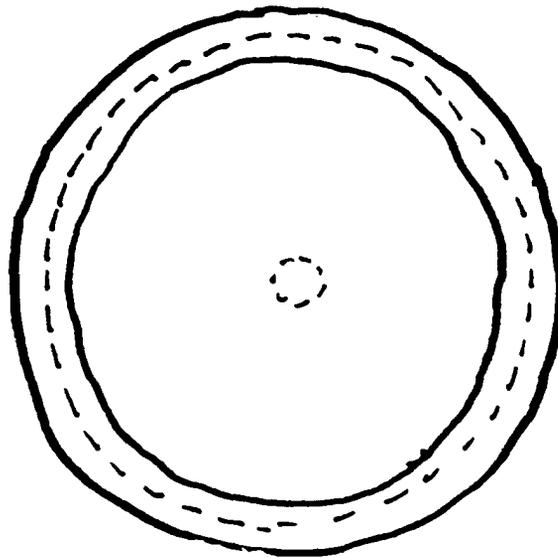
FLOOR PLAN  
TENANT HOUSE

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

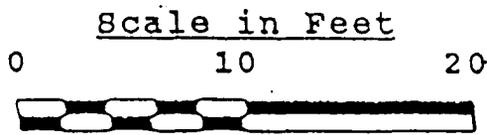


FLOOR PLAN  
IMPROVED SPRING

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

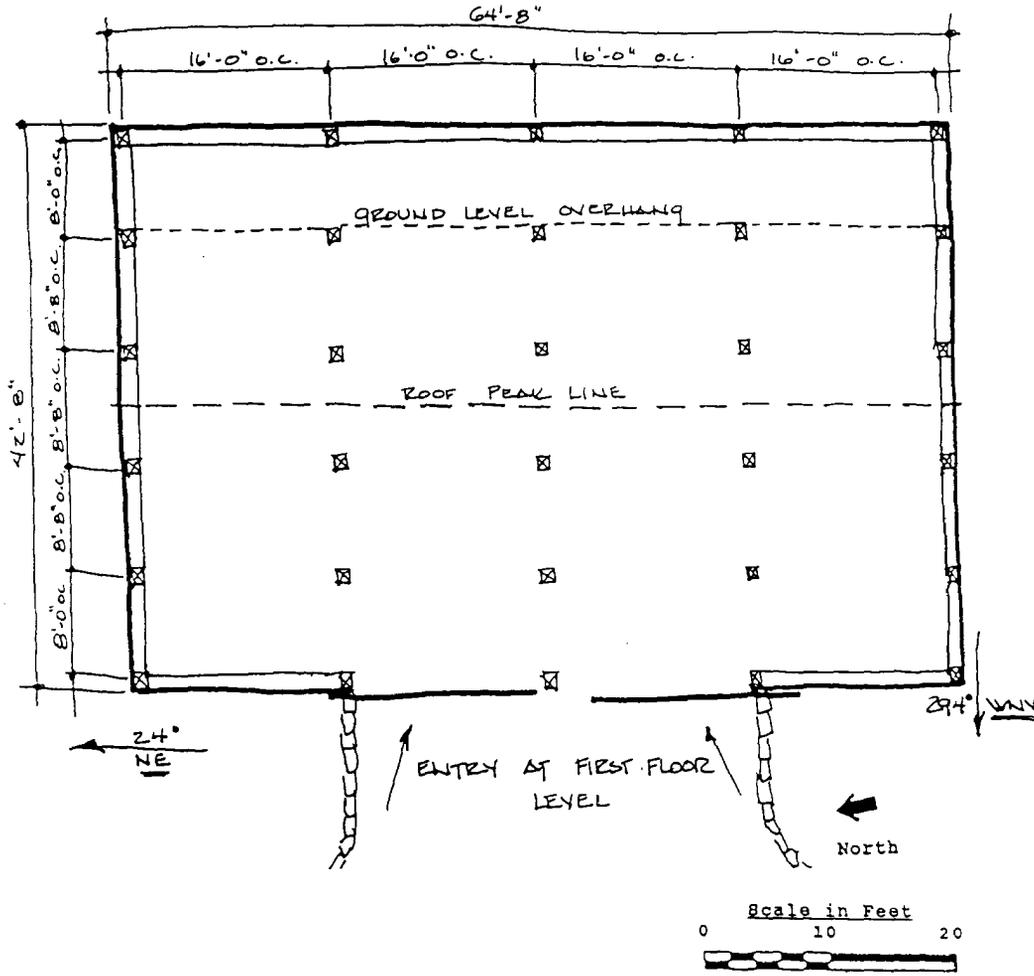


↑  
North



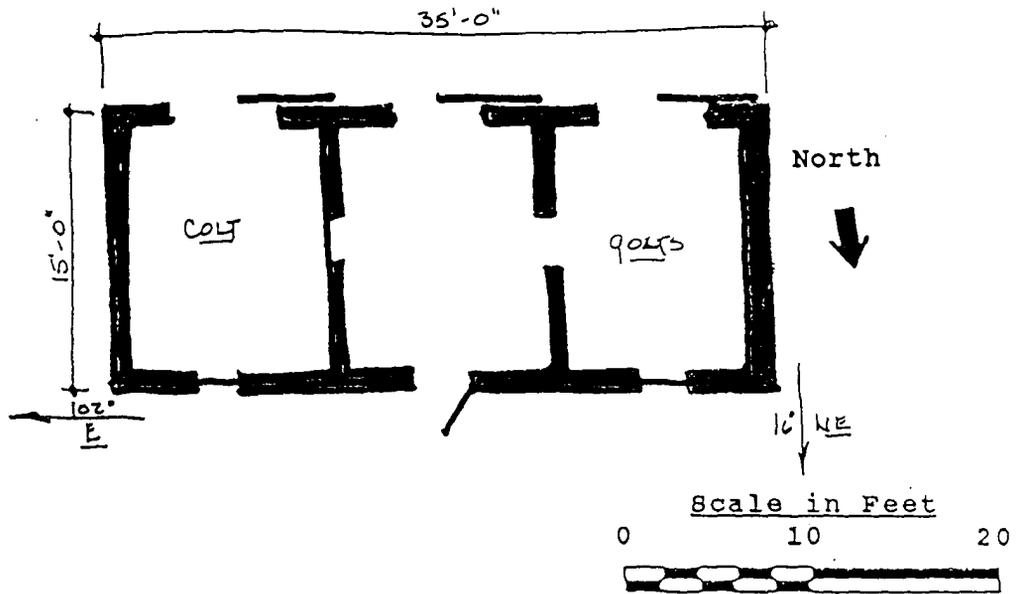
FLOOR PLAN  
BANK BARN

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



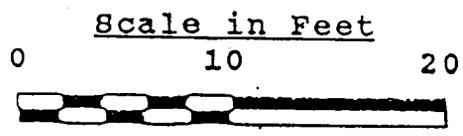
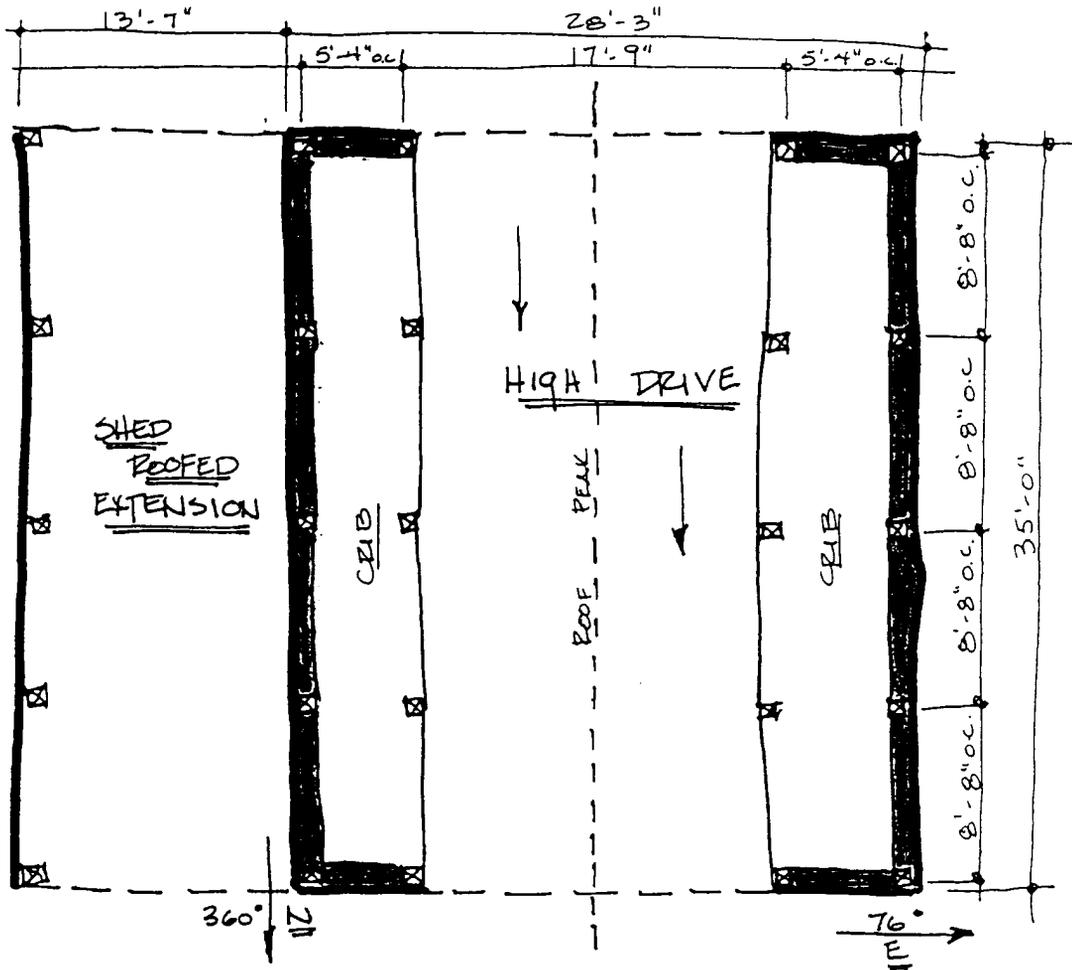
FLOOR PLAN  
STABLE

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



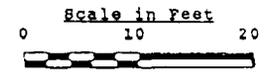
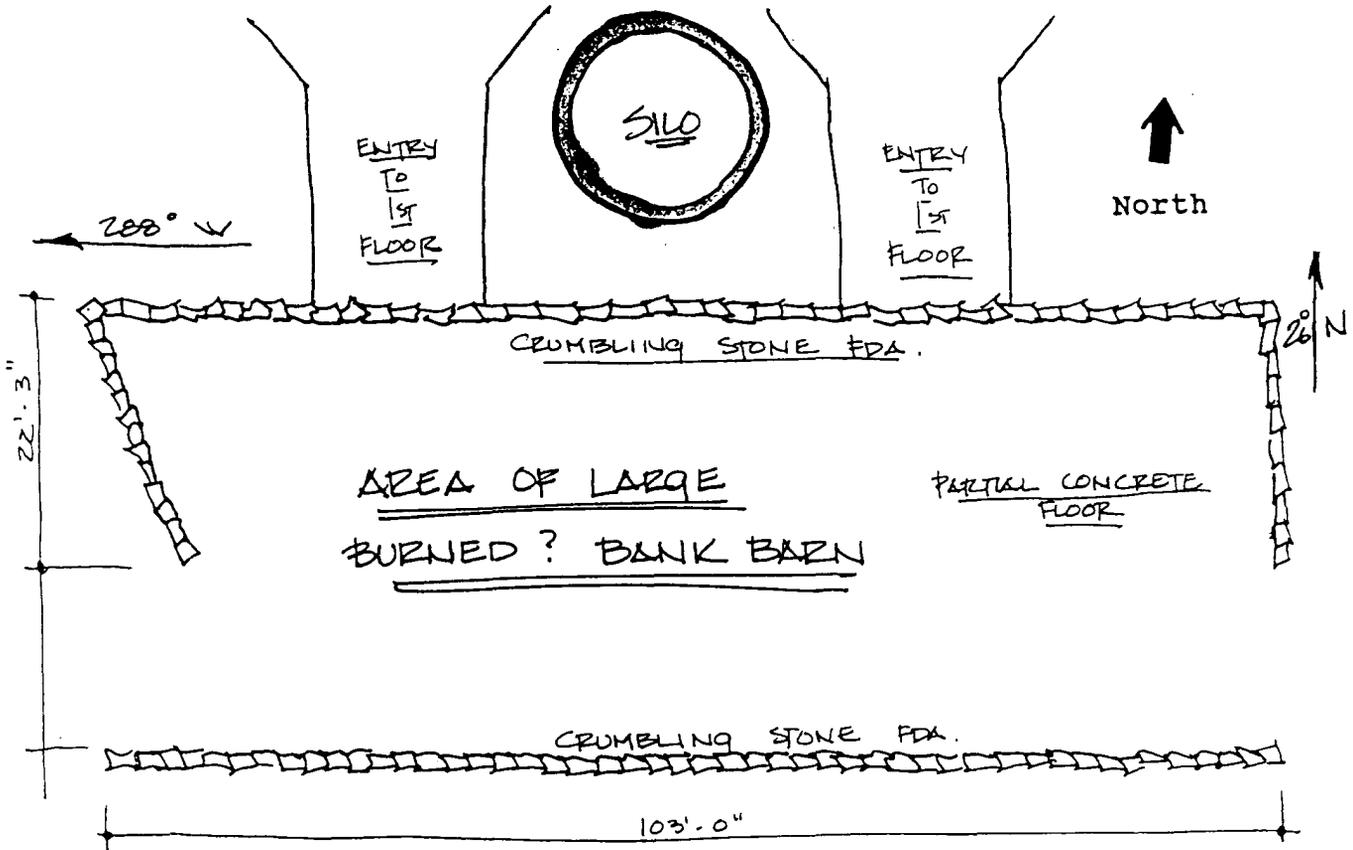
FLOOR PLAN  
WAGON SHED

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



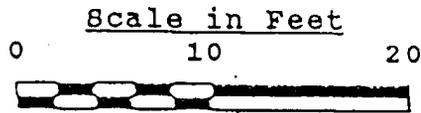
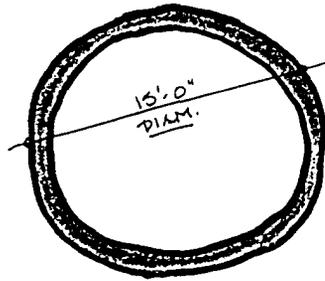
FLOOR PLAN  
BARN RUIN AND SILO

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



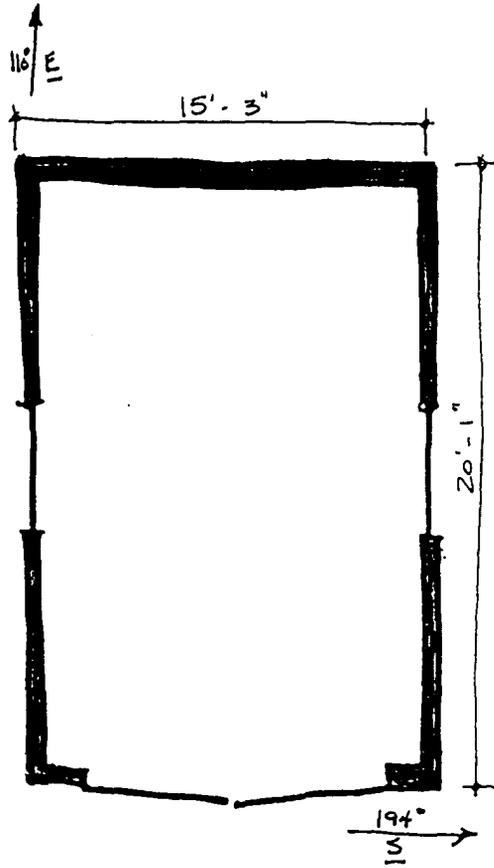
FLOOR PLAN  
SILO (NEXT TO BANK BARN)

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



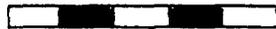
FLOOR PLAN  
GARAGE

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



North

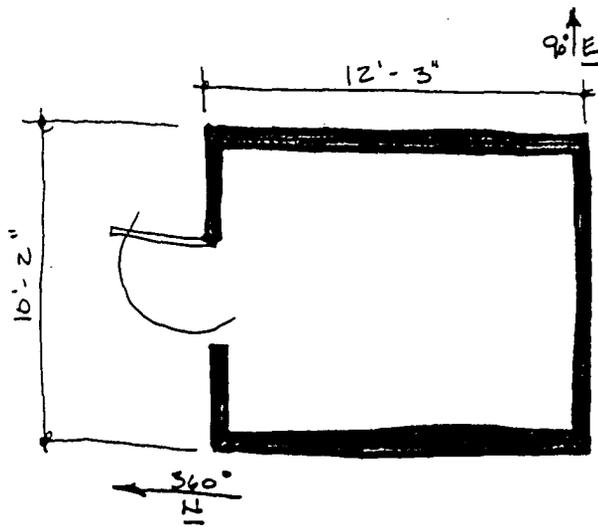
0 10



Scale in Feet

FLOOR PLAN  
TOOL SHED

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



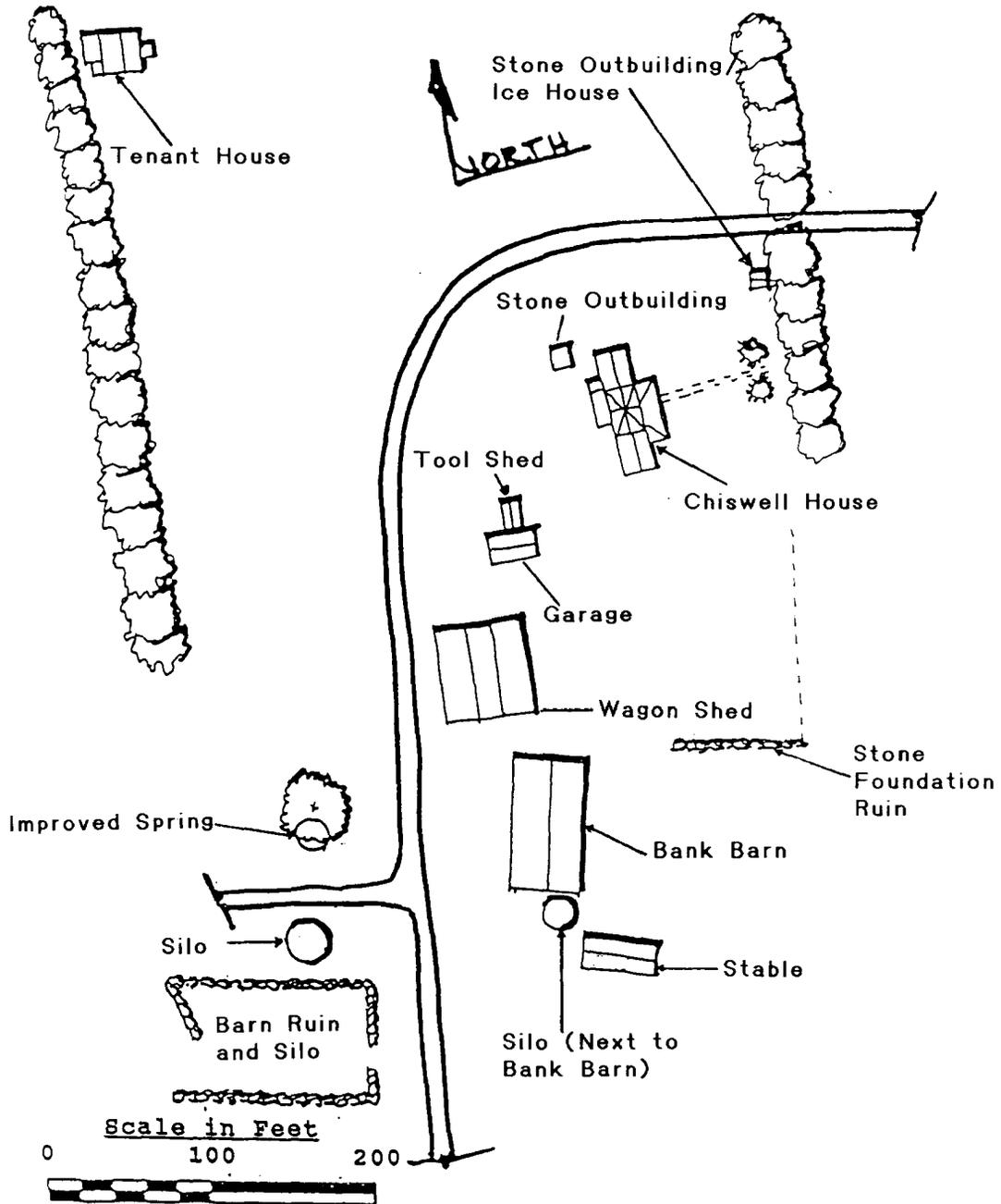
North



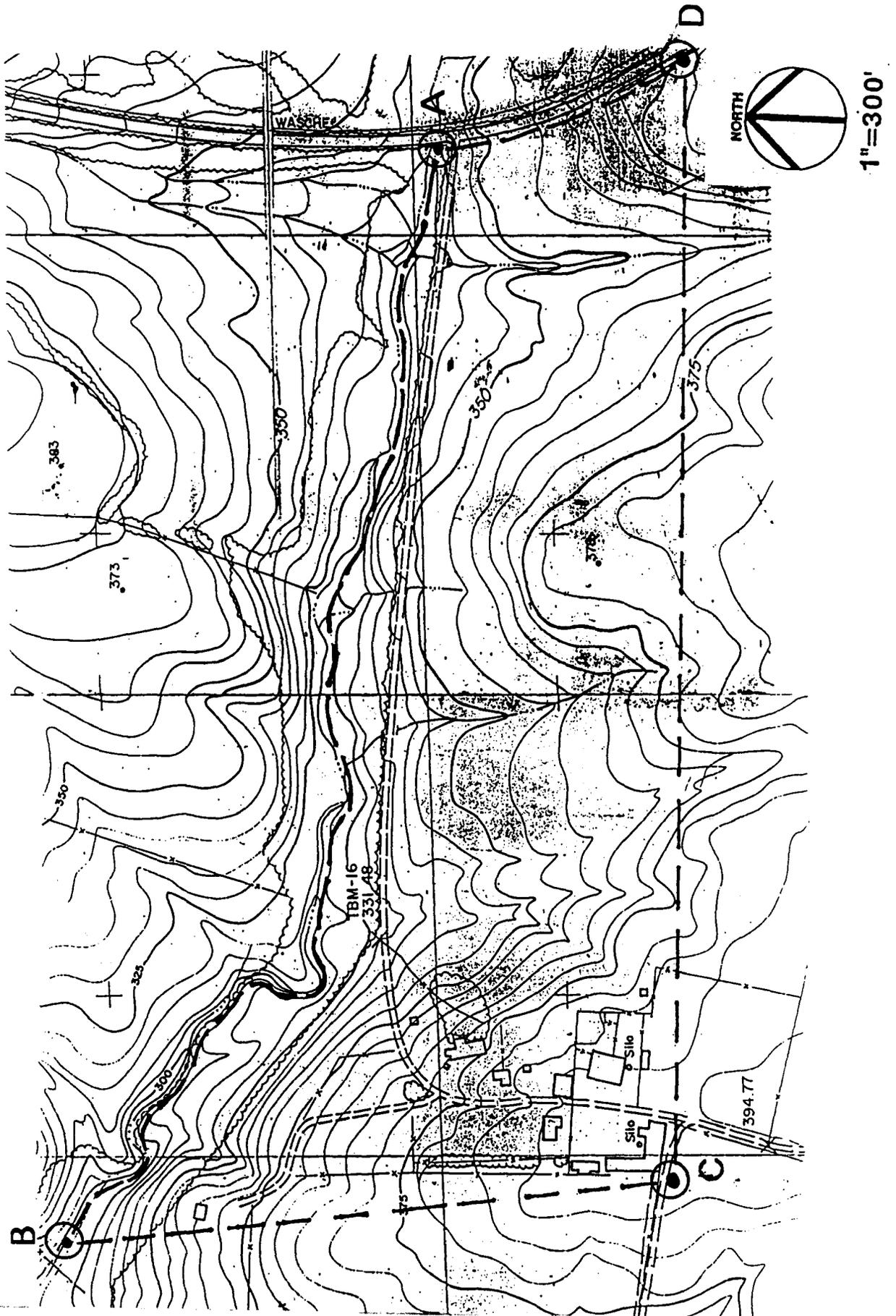
Scale in Feet

RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

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



10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

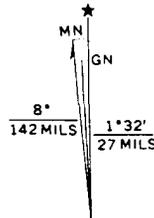


LOCATIONAL MAP:

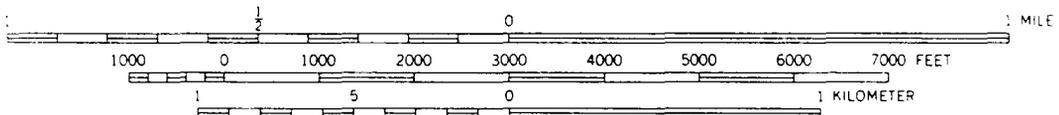
Survey No. M: 16-2  
Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex  
Montgomery County, MD

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

M: 16-2



UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET





NAME E. CHISWELL FARM

M:16-2

LOCATION WAESCHE RD DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE E. (FRONT)

PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 M. DWYER

17



NAME E. CHISWELL FARM

M: 16-2

LOCATION WAESCHE Rd. DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE W. (REAR)

PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 M. DWYER

9



NAME E. CHISWELL FARM (LONGVIEW)

M: 16-2

LOCATION WAESCHE Rd. DICKERSON, Md

FACADE N. W.

PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 M. DWYER





NAME E. CHISWELL FARM

M:16-2

LOCATION WAESCHE Rd. DICKERSON, Md

FACADE S.E. (SOUTH SECTION)

PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 M. DWYER

M



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

M: 16-2

LOCATION WAESCHE RD. DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE S.E.

PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 M. DWYER

16



M. #16-2

NAME E. CHISWELL FARM (LONGVIEW)  
LOCATION WAESCHE Rd DICKERSON, Md  
FACADE NW  
PHOTO TAKEN 3/19/73 MDWYER



M: 16-Z

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD.

Sally Smith

6/93

Chiswell House

10.00:050 23100 HHHHH STAU 100

East Elevation, Looking West



M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

Chiswell House

110-30 214 23182 111111 0200 195

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

MO. 080 000 22481 NINNIH31AU 130

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

011 22102 1111111111111111 300

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, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

Chiswell House

010.79 630 23401 111111 2500 400

East Elevation, Looking Northwest



M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Daniel Koski-Karell

7/96

01.08.0000 22:00 11/11/11 11/11/11

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 - Karell

7/96

JUL 17 09 302 22:09 111111 0100 300

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

HL 1683001 22 01 IIIIIII 3300 300

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

000 000-000000 0000 000 0

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

31.100 003 22100 10000 1000 000

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

PHOTOGRAPH BY DANIEL KOSKI-KARELL

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

NOV 27 9 55 22 AM '01

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

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Chiswell House

Middle Section

Fire place

First Floor, South Elevation, Looking South



M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Daniel Koski-Karell

7/96

JUL 27 2012 12:09 PM HUNTERDUNN 300

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

NO. 210007 20100 11111 1180 495

Tenant House

East and North Elevations, Looking Southwest







M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

NOV 72 037 22 81 110414433RD 437

Bank Barn

East and North Elevations, Looking Southwest



M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

110.2>647 22100 NNNNNH0300 437

Improved Spring  
Looking Northeast



M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex  
Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

NO. 1582028 23100 111111 11111 11111

Stone Outbuilding / Ice House  
West Elevation, Looking East



M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

010.102832 22100 NNNNNN 8 710 407

Garage / Tool Shed

West. Elevation, Looking East



M: 16-2

Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex

Montgomery County, MD

Sally Smith

6/93

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Hen House

North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast