

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name EAST OAKS

other names/site number M:17-24

2. Location

street & number 21524 White's Ferry Road  not for publication

city or town Poolesville  vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Montgomery code 031 zip code 20837

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

DEPUTY STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

9/11/96

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

East Oaks  
Name of Property

Montgomery Co., MD M:17-24  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
	1	objects
9	3	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Secondary structure
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Processing
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural Outbldg.
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural Field

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Secondary structure
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Processing
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural Outbldg.
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural Field

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Metal

other Wood

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 7.1

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property or National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

**Period of Significance**

c. 1829-1942

**Significant Dates**

c. 1829

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance** SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 8.2

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

East Oaks  
Name of Property

Montgomery Co., MD M:17-24  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** approximately 156.64  
USGS quad: Poolesville, MD-VA

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	2 8 8 0 9 0	4 3 3 7 0 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 8	2 8 9 2 5 0	4 3 3 6 3 3 0

3	1 8	2 8 7 8 4 0	4 3 3 5 8 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description** SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 10.1  
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification** SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 10.1  
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Mary Ann G. Kephart; Susan Soderberg; Roberta Hahn  
organization Historic Medley District, Inc. date 15 September 1994  
street & number P.O. Box 232 telephone (301) 972-8588  
city or town Poolesville state MD zip code 20837

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional Items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name A.M. and B.A. Weintraub  
street & number 21524 White's Ferry Road telephone (301) 972-7375  
city or town Poolesville state MD zip code 20837

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation Sheet**EAST OAKS  
Montgomery County  
MarylandSection number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:**

East Oaks is a 156-acre farm complex consisting of a ca. 1829 Federal period brick residence situated on a knoll surrounded by agricultural buildings and dependencies whose construction dates span more than a century. The farm is bounded on the north by White's Ferry Road, on the west by Edward's Ferry Road, and on the southeast by an irregular stream bottom.

The main dwelling is a 2-1/2 story, five bay, L-shaped brick building, built ca. 1829 in the Federal style. There are one-and-one-half story wings at each end of the main block. The interior of the house possesses an unusually high degree of integrity and sophistication with original moldings, floors, doors, and mantels. The complex of domestic and agricultural outbuildings includes a brick smokehouse, sandstone slave quarter, stone bank barn, stone dairy, and log and frame tenant house which are contemporaneous with the construction of the main dwelling. Other agricultural buildings include a small frame barn and machinery shed/corn crib from the end of the 19th century, and a block dairy barn from the mid-20th century. This collection exemplifies and documents agricultural architecture in Montgomery County over a period of more than a century.

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**GENERAL DESCRIPTION:**

The following descriptions of existing resources are keyed to the site plan which accompanies this documentation. Buildings 1 through 9 are considered contributing resources. These include the main dwelling (#1) plus outbuildings whose construction dates span over 100 years and document the history of agriculture in Montgomery County. This complex exhibits an unusually high degree of architectural and historic integrity.

1. RESIDENCE - ca.1829 (photos 3-16)

Exterior

The foundation of the main dwelling is reddish brown sandstone indigenous to the area. The walls are red brick laid up in common bond. Some glazed headers appear in random arrangement in the walls. The gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. Metal "snowbirds", or brackets, are placed at each seam along the lower edge of the roof.

The entrance is in the center of the front, or east, facade. Above the five panelled door with original hardware there is a seven light transom. On each side of the door there are four sidelights above a wooden panel. These sidelights were installed in the 1940s at a time when additions were being made to the house. There is a one story porch, 6' x 9', with a gable roof supported by four chamfered posts. The porch replaced a deteriorated three-bay-wide Victorian era porch in 1980.

On each side of the doorway there are two windows with nine over six lights. Across the tops of the windows there are jack arches made of gauged brick. Louvered shutters hang on each side of the windows. With one or two exceptions all the windows have jack arches above them and shutters on each side. On the second level slightly smaller windows of six over six lights are located directly above the four first floor windows and above the central entrance. Along the top of the wall of the front facade a decorative cornice is formed by three rows of brick in a saw tooth pattern. The first row, all headers, projects about 6" from the wall. The second row is formed by bricks set at an angle so that each forms the point of a triangle. The third and top row is formed by stretchers. This cornice is repeated on the west wall of

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the main block and on the north and south walls of the west wing of the main block. This trim is also found in five brick houses in the National Register Poolesville Historic District.

There is an interior chimney at the north end and south end of the five-bay main block and at the west end of the main block ell.

A brick one-and-a-half story kitchen wing projects from the south end of the main block. It is built of brick and has two six-over-six windows in the east wall. This wing is the original kitchen of the main dwelling. Most of the original fabric remains although the roof was raised and a front dormer added in 1942. At the corner formed where the kitchen wing joins the main block there is a quarter circle bay window consisting of five tall, slender, six-over-six double hung windows and a flat roof. This bay appears in the 1936 HABS photo of the house but internal evidence (different molding and joined flooring) indicates that it was not original. It was probably an early 20th century addition.

On the north end of the main block a brick one-and-a-half story addition was built in 1942.

The second level of the north wall of the main block is visible above the gable roof of the one-and-a-half story wing. On each side of the interior chimney at the half-story level there is a rectangular louvered opening.

On the west facade, main block, first level, there are two nine-over-six light windows and a doorway to the right of the two windows. On the second level, there are two six-over-six light windows directly above the windows on the first level. There is one eighteen light, triple-hung window directly above the first level door. The doorway on the west wall is inset with 14" reveals with rolled moldings, has a stone threshold and, above the opening, a jack arch of gauged brick.

A two-and-a-half story wing, a part of the main block, projects westward to the rear. On the first level, north facade, there is a doorway identical to the one described above. Directly above the door in the north-facing wall there is a six-over-six window. On the west wall of this wing two windows flank the interior chimney on the first level. These were added in 1980. Until that time, this had been a solid wall except for two small

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louvered openings in the gable which still remain. Barge boards extend from each side of the chimney to the end of the walls.

A glassed-in porch, enclosed in 1980, extends 22' southward from the projecting west wing of the house. Above the porch there are two six-over-six dormer windows piercing the sloping roof of the kitchen wing.

A one-story brick addition built in 1980 extends from the south wall of the one-and-a-half story original kitchen wing. In the center of the gable end of the one story extension there is one six-over-six window with a louvered opening above. The gable roof is covered with standing seam metal.

On the south end of the one-and-a-half story kitchen wing there is a door with deep reveals and six-over-six window on the first level. On the attic level two four-pane windows flank the interior chimney. Barge boards extend from chimney to roof edge of the gable end.

The south wall of the main block contains one six-over-six window at the second level and a louvered opening beside the interior chimney at the attic level.

Interior

On the interior a large living room and dining room are located on each side of a center hall. Extending westward from the dining room there is a back hall and a study forming the stem of the ell-shaped plan.

The front door opens on a center hall which extends through the main block to the rear where there is another large doorway. A squared spiral stairway rises along the south wall to a landing, thence in half turns to the second floor. The landing between the first and second floors is lighted by a triple-hung, eighteen light window set in the west wall.

East Oaks is similar to and a very good example of a center hall floor plan found in a number of other contemporaneous houses in the Poolesville area. This plan, which includes the center hall, front and back entrances, and reversing stairway along one wall (i.e. a stairway which goes half way up, has a landing, and

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reverses direction to the next floor) with a landing lighted by a window, can be found in nine other historic houses in Western Upper Montgomery County:

Old Chiswell Place	1826	M 17/9 (NRHP)
Inverness	1818	M 12/35
Annington	1810	M 16/9 (NRHP)
Hanover	1801	M 17/2 (NRHP)
Dr. Thomas Poole House	1830	M 17/15 Poolesville NRHD
Mt. Nebo	1820	M 17/46 (NRHP)
Susannah Farm	1810	M 17/46 (NRHP)
Hall House		Poolesville NRHD
Killmain II	1820	M 17/23

East Oaks is unusual, however, in that its main entrance door is the central bay in the main block of the house: most of the other houses mentioned have the door to one side or do not have a flat front facade.

The large living room contains 2 nine-over-six windows in the east and west walls. The architraves of these windows and of the north and south doorways have bullseye squares at the top corners. A chair rail extends along each wall. A fireplace in the north wall has a brick hearth. The wooden mantel shelf and molded frieze are supported by two tapered reeded columns on each side, each set on plinths. Other Montgomery County properties with this double-columned mantel treatment include the "Old Chiswell Place" (1826, M17/9) and the "Dr. Thomas Poole House" (1830, Poolesville Historic District).

A door beside the fireplace leads to a sitting room added in 1942 with multiple windows on three walls and bookcases on the fourth wall.

The dining room is slightly smaller than the living room. There are two windows on the east wall. In the southeast corner an extension forms a quarter circle bay with five narrow, double-hung windows. This bay pre-dates 1936 but is not original to the house: the molding surrounding the opening is rounded and unlike any other found in the house. Also the floor boards, although apparently of the same age as the rest of the dining room, have been pieced in to the bay area.

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The fireplace in the dining room has a brick hearth and one post on each side to support the mantelpiece and frieze. The wood trim is of simpler design than that in the living room. The architraves of windows and doors are formed with narrow rolled molding on the edge of the opening with flat strips set in a gradually built-up fashion to quarter-round molding on the outer edge. Corners are mitred with no insets. This wood trim is an exact duplicate of that found in "Chiswell's Inheritance" (1796, M17/19), paternal home of Margaret Young. In 1956, at the time Killmain (1756) was being razed by its owner, some wood trim was removed to repair some architraves in "Chiswell's Inheritance". It can be seen today and compared to the "East Oaks" wood trim. Killmain was the 18th century house in which the builder of "East Oaks" was reared.

The chair rail is a duplicate of that in the living room. On the fireplace wall there is a cupboard 5'4" wide, with two sets of panelled doors. The upper part of the cupboard contains original, unpainted "butterfly shelves".

A door in the west wall of the dining room leads to a hall similar to the front hall but smaller. This hall has a large door opening from the south and one directly opposite opening from the north. On the east wall a stairway rises to a landing on which there is a window on a level with the one on the front hall landing. A half turn across the landing, another half turn to more stairs, leads to the second floor. Two more half turns to a stairway lead to an attic.

West of this back hall the study is of the same proportions as the dining room. It had nine-over-six windows in the north and south walls directly opposite each other. The one in the south wall has been walled up and bookshelves set in the window frame. In 1980 two nine-over-six windows were installed flanking the fireplace in the west wall. The mantel and fireplace surround are identical to those in the dining room. One reeded column on each side, set on plinths, supports a frieze which has horizontal carving and a rosette carved into each end. Chair rail extends around the room.

There is quarter-round ceiling molding on all the rooms of the first floor. This unusual feature may be a 20th century addition.

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The floors are random width pine throughout the house. Some are worn enough to be original. Some are replacements.

The kitchen which forms a wing to the south is entered down two steps from the south door of the 'back' hall. The cooking fireplace was removed from the south wall in 1942 and replaced by a window. The interior has been completely modernized except for the north wall. This remains a tongue-in-groove vertical board wall which is thought to be original. One vertical board door opens onto a well-worn quarter-turn-with-winders stairway leading to the bedroom above. A similar door leads to a cellar stairway. In the corner formed by the west wall of the kitchen and the south wall of the west wing there is a large glassed-in porch built in 1980.

On the second floor the center hall is lighted by a nine-over-six pane window set above the front door. Doors open to the north and south into large bedrooms corresponding to the living and dining rooms below. Both of these doors were moved approximately three feet east (towards the front of the house) in 1980. To the north of the north bedroom, two steps lead down to the upper level of the north addition. This room is now a bathroom and dressing room.

The south bedroom above the dining room has a fireplace in the south wall and recently added closets on the west wall. In the south half of the small hall west of the south bedroom, a bathroom has been added. The small hall leads to a third bedroom located directly above the study, in the west wing of the house. Original closets flank the fireplace on the west wall. All three bedrooms have fireplaces with narrow mantels and simple panelled surrounds.

On the second level the size, arrangement, fenestration, and location of fireplaces of the bedrooms and halls correspond to those on the first level.

A closed stairway in the west wing leads to a low-ceilinged, unfinished attic. The attic above the main block appears to be inaccessible.

Landscape

Both White's Ferry and Edward's Ferry roads have marked

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property lines of this parcel since the time when the house was constructed ca. 1829. The house is reached from White's Ferry Road by a 2000-foot-long driveway. The terrain of the property is gently sloping in both directions away from the house and drive to the stream bottom which encircles the property, forming a natural boundary to the southeast.

The house is sited on a knoll facing east. It is surrounded by some mature tree and shrub specimens, primarily oaks and boxwood, and the front is terraced in three levels down to the drive (photograph 3). At least one of these terraces is visible in a HABS photo of 1936 (photograph 28). Although it is not possible to date this landscape feature positively, terracing is appropriate to the period of the house construction and is found at two other houses of the same era in the Poolesville area, "Mt. Nebo" and "Dowden's Luck".

2. SLAVE QUARTERS - Second quarter nineteenth century (Photo 17)

A rectangular one-story, two-room sandstone building with a wood shingled gable roof. A central chimney rises from the center of the roof. Fireplaces face into each of the rooms. Two doors face east and two windows face west. The end walls are solid except for a small window in each gable. It probably housed two servant families since there was no opening in the dividing wall. Corners are quoined with large cut stones. The interior has been renovated to become guest quarters. Based on its proximity to the main house; the style, method and materials of construction; and similar structures in the area which date from the period, this building was probably constructed contemporaneously with the main dwelling. Both "Inverness" (M-12-35) (1818) and "Dowden's Luck" (M-17-20) (1840) have similar two-family slave quarters built of fieldstone with cut stone quoining.

3. SMOKEHOUSE - Second quarter nineteenth century (Photos 18 & 19)

A four-sided brick building 12'6" x 14'6" with a wood shingled gable roof and no window openings. In each gable end there are diamond shaped openings of pierced brick construction (brick headers alternating with open squares). The foundation is of red brown sandstone. Five joists project above the flat walls under

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the eaves of the roof. In the east wall there is a forty-inch-wide batten door. The threshold is a large slab of stone. The building was used to smoke meat by building a fire on the dirt floor in the center of the building and keeping it smoldering to produce smoke over a long period of time. The open spaces in the brick allowed just enough air to keep the fire going. Based on its proximity to the main house; the style, method, and material of construction; and the existence of a similar smokehouse at "Dowden's Luck" (1840) which was built by Margaret Young's younger brother John Chiswell, this building was probably constructed contemporaneously with the main house. Today it is used for storage.

4. STONE BARN - Second quarter of the 19th century (Photo 20)

The barn is the Pennsylvania bank barn type widely adopted in central and western Maryland from the late 18th century throughout the 19th century. The barn is set against a bank of earth, either natural or manmade, so that on the bank side vehicles and horses can easily reach the upper part of the barn to store hay. On the lower side, usually open to the south, animals are in a part of the barn protected by the earth bank on one side. The north and south end walls are constructed of red brown fieldstone with slits left at the second, third, and fourth levels for air to ventilate hay. At the first level there are two louvered openings. The west wall is of frame, consisting mostly of wide board and batten doors. The east wall is of stone on the lower level and vertical siding on the upper level. The forebay extends across the building and affords protection to the animals when in the barnyard. The stone wall contains numerous doors to stalls. There is one other such stone barn in western upper Montgomery County located at "Inverness" (1818) which is nearly identical to this.

5. DAIRY - Second quarter of the nineteenth century (Photo 21)

A square stone building with doors opening to the north and south. A deep trough in the floor around the inside wall was used for cold storage of dairy products. Constructed of the same materials and in the same style as the barn, it is believed to have been constructed at approximately the same time. It is now used for storage.

6. TENANT HOUSE - Center section c. 1823, east section c. 1890, west section c. 1920 (Photo 22)

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A three-part dwelling, or telescope house, of frame and log construction with asbestos shingle covering. The house faces north. The west end is two story, two bay, with gable roof of raised seam metal. The middle section, partially of log construction, is one story in the first room and one and a half stories in the second room. This section is said to be the oldest part of the tenant house and may have been on the property before the main house was constructed in the 1820s. The third section, on the east end, consists of one room with gable roof covered with raised seam metal with windows in the north, east and south walls. The entire dwelling is now covered with asbestos shingle siding.

7. SMALL BARN - ca. 1890 (photo 23)

A one-and-one-half story wooden building of vertical board and batten construction with metal-clad gable roof. It probably dates from the late 19th century when baling became a common farming practice, thereby necessitating a place to store the bales.<sup>1</sup> Central double doors make an opening large enough for carriages or farm machinery. A small door in the gable above the double doors and the mechanism above were for lifting hay into the loft of this building. On each side of the double doors are entrance doors to side sections where farm implements are stored.

8. MACHINERY SHED AND CORN CRIB - ca. 1890 (photo 24)

A late 19th century wooden building of vertical board and batten construction with gabled metal roof. The construction coincides with the beginning of the wide-spread use of farm machinery which required covered storage space.<sup>2</sup> The central part has slatted boards to allow ventilation for corn storage. The west section is open on the north and south sides, the roof slanting at a lesser pitch than that above the corn crib (middle) section. On the east side, with roof pitch matching that above the west side, the north and south walls are comprised of wide wooden doors. Both sides of the corn crib are used for machinery storage, one open, one enclosed.

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<sup>1</sup>MacMaster, A Grateful Remembrance, p.243.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

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9. DAIRY BARN - ca. 1942 (photo 25)

This is a 20th century dairy barn built ca. 1942. Improved transportation and suburban markets were responsible for an increase in dairy farming in the county in the 20th century<sup>3</sup>. As the type of farming changed a different type of barn was required. This one, built of cinder block with wide entrances on each end and windows along the long sides, is designed to hold stanchions for milking cows. The mansard roof, covered in standing seam metal, is designed to provide space for the large amount of hay required for the dairy herd. A door on the second level provides for hay to be loaded in a the second level. A large silo standing beside the dairy barn stored silage for the dairy cows.

Structures 10 through 12 were constructed significantly later than those described above and do not relate to the agricultural history of the county. They are therefore not considered historically to contribute to the significance of the resource.

10. GARAGE - ca. 1942 (photo 27)

A rectangular one-story red brick building with a wood shingle gable roof. Wide garage doors, one single width, one double width, of square-panelled wood face east. A cupola and weather vane are in the center of the roof ridge. There is a door in the west wall. The other two walls are solid.

11. INDOOR RIDING RING - 1980 (photo 26)

A large metal one-story prefabricated building with wide sliding doors on three sides. There are rows of small windows located high in the walls on the east and west sides. The metal roof is gable at a very small angle appearing to be nearly flat. The dirt floor is covered with tanbark.

12. ENTRANCE GATE - 1980 (photos 1 & 2)

The double entrance gates and gateposts appear to be of an early design and workmanship but date from 1980. The 10" square

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<sup>3</sup>MacMaster, A Grateful Remembrance, p. 242.

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EAST OAKS  
Montgomery County  
Maryland

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posts are chamfered at the top. They support carved columns with finials in the shape of an acorn. The vertical rails of the gate are 2" square, cut to a point at the top, mounted between three cross rails. They are tapered in height from the 6' height of the gateposts at each side, descending to about shoulder height in the center. The two center rails of each gate have small acorn finials at the top.

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Maryland

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**HISTORIC CONTEXT:**

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA**

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Rural Agrarian Intensification, A.D. 1680-1815  
Agricultural/Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:

Architecture/Landscape      Architecture/Community  
    Planning  
Agriculture

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Functions and Uses:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/secondary structures: tenant house,  
barn, dairy, smoke house, slave quarter  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing, storage,  
animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

Known Design Source: None

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**EAST OAKS  
Montgomery County  
MarylandSection number 8 Page 2**SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:**

East Oaks is significant under Criterion A for its association with the history of agriculture in Montgomery County. The complex of buildings represents agricultural development over a period of more than a century. During the period represented by East Oaks, agriculture in Montgomery County underwent a series of changes, including a shift from self-sufficient grain and livestock farms in the early 19th century to mechanized agricultural production in the latter part of that century, culminating in an emphasis on dairy farming in the 20th century in response to changing demographics and transportation. The agricultural buildings at East Oaks clearly reflect these changes. The property derives additional significance under Criterion C for the Federal style architecture of the main house, and for the outbuildings which comprise an exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of the type of agricultural complex which characterized substantial plantations in western Montgomery County during the period.

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National Park Service**

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EAST OAKS  
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Maryland

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HISTORIC SETTING

The area of Maryland where "East Oaks" is located was not settled until a hundred years after the first settlements in southern Maryland. About 1720 to 1750, when land for planting tobacco in Prince George's County was becoming scarce, speculators began obtaining patents on the wooded land on the upper Potomac River south of the Monocacy River.

Large tracts of land were sold or leased to settlers who cleared the land and established working farms. Such tracts in the area of "East Oaks" included "Hanover", 1500 acres to Dr. Patrick Hepburn in 1722; "Flint's Grove", 300 acres to John Flint in 1722; "Happy Choice", 1186 acres to William Black in 1724; "Partnership", 2,000 acres to Charles Diggs and John Bradford, 1728; as well as the 3,000 acres of "Killmain" to Daniel Carroll in 1735 upon which "East Oaks" was eventually built.

For many years in the early history of the colonies tobacco was the principal medium of exchange, becoming legal tender in 1732. By 1790 Maryland produced roughly one fourth of the tobacco exported from the U.S., with one-fifth of that coming from Montgomery County farms<sup>4</sup>. One disadvantage of a tobacco based economy was the commodity itself which, being of necessity irregular and unreliable in its availability, often causing wild fluctuations in the market. The disadvantages of a single crop agricultural economy, especially one based on a crop like tobacco which exhausted the soil at an alarming rate, began to become clear to local farmers as the 18th century progressed, causing an increase in wheat growing. Tobacco growers suffered from a prolonged depression in the world market from 1794 to 1815 although they benefitted briefly from the peaceful era following the War of 1812.

Poor farming practices, including single crop farms, took their toll on the land. By the early 19th century concerted efforts were being made to reclaim the land and improve productivity by studying agriculture in a scientific fashion. Thomas Moore and Isaac Briggs, of the Sandy Spring Quaker community, were leaders in the center of agricultural knowledge in

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<sup>4</sup>MacMaster, A Grateful Remembrance, page 116.

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Montgomery County  
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Montgomery County and eventually played a major role in agricultural reform nationally. Together they launched the Sandy Spring Farmers' Society in 1799. In 1808 the Montgomery County Agriculture Board was established following legislation passed in the General Assembly to create such boards in each county. Improved agricultural machinery was one of the major developments stimulated by scientific agriculture societies, as was crop rotation and use of fertilizers.<sup>5</sup>

The Medley's District Agricultural Society was formed by farmers in the Poolesville area in 1840. Dr. William Brewer, William Matthews, Horatio Trundle, Benjamin Shreve, and Joseph C. White were among the most active early members of the group.<sup>6</sup> An 1849 report by the Society described each member's farm, showing widespread use of fertilizers and greater dependence on wheat and corn although tobacco was still grown in the area.

The 1850 Agricultural and Manufacturing Census Records of Maryland show a relative balance of farm cash crops and production in Montgomery County. Although still producing tobacco (426,995 lbs.), this was slightly less than 2% of the total grown in the state. The county did, however, rank near the state median among the 20 counties in production of live stock and grains (wheat, rye, corn and oats) and in the top third in production of wool, potatoes, buckwheat and orchard products.<sup>7</sup>

Following the Civil War, county farmers suffered a major depression, due to both the overuse of the soil and from almost continuous encampments on local farms during the War. As the century came to a close farming, aided by better farming methods and improved technology, improved. It also changed in response to the new, more suburban market developing in the county and better transportation provided by railroads and new transportation patterns.

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<sup>5</sup>MacMaster, A Grateful Remembrance, p.120.

<sup>6</sup>MacMaster, A Grateful Remembrance, p. 124.

<sup>7</sup>'Agricultural & Manufacturing Census Records', Maryland, 1850.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetEAST OAKS  
Montgomery County  
MarylandSection number 8 Page 5RESOURCE HISTORY

The land on which the "East Oaks" complex stands, part of a plantation called "Killmain" comprising 3,000 acres, was originally owned by Daniel Carroll who obtained it in 1735. It was later purchased by Osbourn Williams; Richard Bennett Hall purchased a portion in 1803 and passed it on to his son Richard Lowe Hall. From this Mr. Hall, Ludwick Young II, whose father had emigrated from Holland in 1753, bought 1645 acres in 1812. Ludwick Young II and his wife had moved from Hagerstown with their six sons and two daughters. Henry Young, for whom "East Oaks" was built, grew up at "Killmain", a large stone house built in 1756 (and demolished in 1958). Henry's father, Ludwick, "was a very intelligent and successful farmer and introduced improved agriculture with deep plowing and sub-soiling, which attracted many persons to see the sod upturned by four horses in the plow".<sup>8</sup>

Ludwick died in 1820 at which time his 1645 acres were divided among his eight children (Map 2). Second son Henry Young became the owner of Lot number 3 which contained 266 acres. In 1823 Henry married Margaret Chiswell, daughter of a wealthy and prominent Montgomery County family and granddaughter of Stephen Newton Chiswell who had settled in the Medley District in 1753 and who owned thousands of acres in the area. Family tradition holds that they built their house, "East Oaks", in 1829.<sup>9</sup>

Henry's brothers and sisters also married into well-established and prosperous families: the Cissels, Williamses, Darnells, and Willcoxens. Some of the family 'went west' but those who remained were successful farmers. They were owners of substantial property, both real and personal, as shown in Tax Assessments of 1825 and 1831. In many respects Henry and his siblings were typical of the upper-middle class in the Medley District. Like the Young family, owners of the other extant Federal style houses in the area mentioned below (including Benjamin White, Horatio Trundle, William Hempstone, William Chiswell) were all second and third generation residents of the Medley District. The heads of households all farmed for a living,

<sup>8</sup> Scharf, History of Western Maryland, Page 727.

<sup>9</sup>Cissel, Some Facts Secured by Ludwick Craven Young.

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
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MarylandSection number 8 Page 6

all owned slaves, nearly all had large families. They served in the legislature, on commissions, operated mills, established churches, helped establish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, operated ferries across the Potomac for commerce with Virginia farmers, and were generally regarded as the influential citizens of the time.

According to the 1850 Agricultural Census Henry Young was a fairly typical, if somewhat more prosperous, farmer of his time. The cash value of his farm was \$12,500, higher than 9 out of 10 farmers in the Medley district. He owned 10 horses, 7 milk cows, 41 sheep, 69 swine and 33 cattle and grew a variety of grains (wheat, corn and oats) and vegetables (potatoes, beans, and peas). He did not grow tobacco on his farm.

When Henry Young died in 1856 his Will directed that all of his property should be sold and the proceeds divided among his heirs. His widow, Margaret Young, asserted her Dower Rights to the property and remained in possession of the residence and 120 acres of the land (Map 3). Henry Young, Jr., and his family continued to occupy the residence with his mother and two minor age sisters and he operated the farm.

In 1862 and 1863, Union troops occupied the woods located in a corner of the property formed by Edwards Ferry Road and White's Ferry Road, as well as some of the fields. The camp was called "Camp Heintzlemen" and the following regiments were encamped there: 10th Vermont, 39th Massachusetts, 10th Massachusetts Battery, and part of the 11th New York Cavalry called Scotts 900.

Following Margaret Young's death in 1864, "East Oaks" was sold to a relative to comply with the terms of Henry Young, Sr.'s Will. It was immediately resold to Henry Young, Jr., whose family and heirs continued to own the residence and 271 acres until 1930. Thus the handsome Federal style residence and its appurtenances remained in the same family for 100 years.

When Henry and Margaret Young were married in 1823 there were several other Federal style houses in the nearby vicinity from which their builder could have patterned "East Oaks". Three materials were available from which they could have built their house: the clay around Poolesville is well suited and was often used to make bricks; red-brown sandstone, both picked up in the

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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Montgomery County  
MarylandSection number 8 Page 7

fields and quarried in several location in the area; and lumber from the well-forested land and local sawmills which was used for houses, barns, and outbuildings.

"Inverness" (1818) (M-12/35), built by Margaret Young's aunt and uncle, Margaret and Benjamin White, and "Annington" (1810) (M-16/9), built by Horatio Trundle, are both larger than "East Oaks" but are similar in plan, containing 2-1/2 stories, 5 bays, built of brick laid up in the same bond. They contain center halls with doors at front and back, a stairway along one wall with a window on the stair landing, a large room on one side of the center hall and two rooms on the other side of the hall. On the exterior, windows are slightly larger on the first level than on the second level and there is a central entrance door flanked by side lights and lights across the transom. The low gable roofs are raised seam metal.

"Hanover" (1801) (M-17/2), built by William Hempstone, resembles "East Oaks" in ways mentioned above except that the main block contains 3 bays instead of 5. "Old Chiswell Place" (1826) (M-17-9) was owned by Margaret Young's older brother William Chiswell who added a brick addition to the small wooden house. The addition is comprised on the first floor of hall and living room with east and west windows, with hall and bedroom directly above, which is almost identical to the north side of the main block of "East Oak".

Three houses in the Federal style were build as the second stage of three-part house: "Mt. Nebo" (1820) (M-17-46) and "Sussanah Farm" (1820) (M-18/26), both of wood siding, and "Killmain II" (1810) (M-17/23), build of brick, were all added to small houses which then became kitchen wings of the expanded dwellings. In later years, Victorian additions were added to make them three-part houses.

These houses, belonging to the landed gentry of the period, were large, of graceful design with simple but refined interior finishing. "East Oaks" is a beautifully maintained, outstanding example of the houses of this period in this area. The architecture of the outbuildings of "East Oaks" demonstrates the original uses of the buildings and the materials available to the builders. As noted in Section 7 above, there are several comparable ancillary buildings on other farms in the Medley District.

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RESOURCE ANALYSIS

"East Oaks" is a textbook example of the Federal style in domestic architecture prevalent throughout the county in the first half of the nineteenth century. It is characterized by symmetry, lightness, and delicacy. It is also a significant representative within the context of a period and style important in the development of the Medley District and expresses the level of sophistication found in a prosperous if somewhat remote area.

Characteristic of the style, the main dwelling, built of brick with a smooth finish and fine joints, is of simple rectangular plan, with central entrance, larger windows on the first level than on the second, a bay window, low gable roof, thin muntins and louvered shutters. Twentieth century additions serve to reinforce the prevailing symmetry of the style and do not diminish the historic architectural features of the house.

The collection of outbuildings contemporary with the house, with their high degree of architectural integrity, speak to the economic and social life of the period. They reflect the nearly self-sufficient farm life and activities of food production, processing and storage during the agricultural-industrial transition period in the Piedmont Section of Maryland. The construction materials are indicative of local building materials of the period. The later farm buildings, the small wooden barn and wooden machinery shed/corn crib (both built c. 1890) and the c. 1942 block dairy barn, vividly describe the evolution of farming in the area over the years. Taken as a whole, the complex is a significant representative of rural domestic and agricultural architecture, beginning in the early nineteenth century with the Federal style and spanning a period of over one hundred years.

In terms of number and integrity of buildings, the variety of types of materials used (brick, stone, log, frame, block), and the quality of workmanship, "East Oaks" is equalled only by "Inverness" (1818) (M-12-35). Other historic farm complexes in the area have, for the most part, lost most of their ancillary buildings: "Hanover" and "Killmain II" have none, "Annington" and "Mt. Nebo" have only one remaining, "Old Chiswell Place" has only log outbuildings remaining, "Dowden's Luck" has both a stone slave quarter and a brick smoke house but all others (including the house) are gone, and "Susannah Farm" retains several close to the

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National Park Service**

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Maryland

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house which do not constitute the comprehensive complex of "East Oaks".

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National Park Service

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Maryland

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**United States Department of the Interior  
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EAST OAKS  
Montgomery County  
Maryland

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**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nominated property is designated as Parcel 100 on Montgomery County Tax Parcel Map BT

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated property, 156.64 acres, comprises the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource. The property remains in its historic agricultural use. Boundaries on the northeast and west correspond to the alignment of historic roads which have marked property lines of this parcel since the time when the house was constructed ca. 1829. The southeastern boundary is marked by a stream, a natural feature.

United States Department of the Interior  
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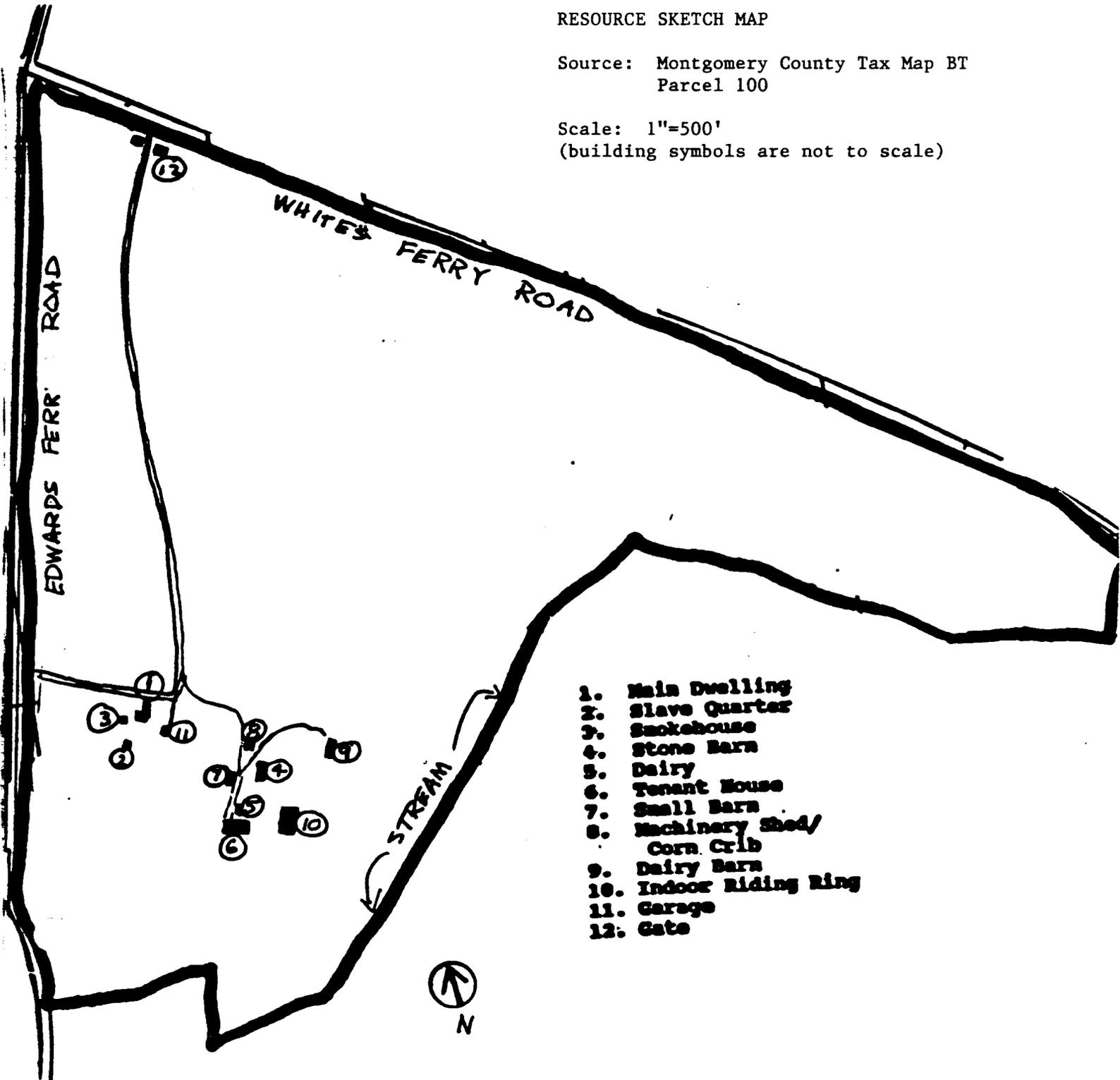
EAST OAKS  
Montgomery County  
Maryland

Section number 10 Page 2

RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

Source: Montgomery County Tax Map BT  
Parcel 100

Scale: 1"=500'  
(building symbols are not to scale)



- 1. Main Dwelling
- 2. Slave Quarter
- 3. Smokehouse
- 4. Stone Barn
- 5. Dairy
- 6. Tenant House
- 7. Small Barn
- 8. Machinery Shed/  
Corn Crib
- 9. Dairy Barn
- 10. Indoor Riding Ring
- 11. Garage
- 12. Gate

M 17/24  
EAST OAKS  
MONTGOMERY  
COUNTY, MD

A: 18-288090-  
4337050

B: 18-289250-  
4336330

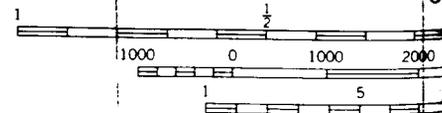
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4335880

480 000 FEET  
(M.D.)

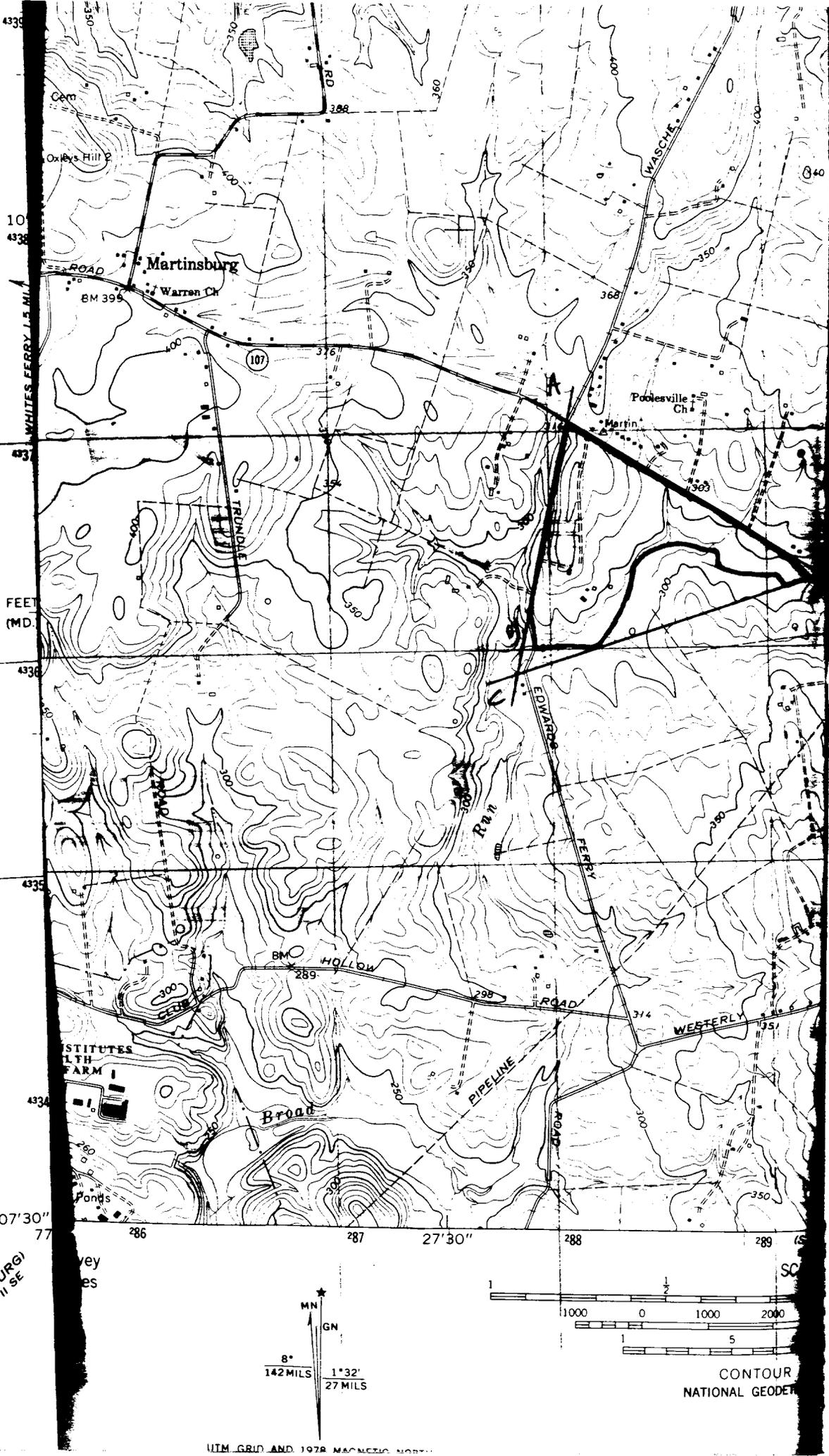
39° 07' 30"  
77

(LEESBURG)  
5462 II SE

MN  
GN  
8°  
142 MILS  
1° 32'  
27 MILS



CONTOUR  
NATIONAL GEODETIC





#17-24

NAME EAST OAKS

LOCATION Rt. 107 & EDWARDS FERRY Rd. POOLESVILLE, Md.

FACADE E.

PHOTO TAKEN 10/4/73 M. DWYER



#17-24

NAME EAST OAKS

LOCATION Rt. 1074 EDWARDS FERRY Rd. POOLESVILLE

FACADE S.

PHOTO TAKEN 10/4/73 MIDWYER



#17-24

NAME EAST OAKS (BANK BARN)

LOCATION Rt. 107 & EDWARDS FERRY Rd. POOLESVILLE

FACADE S.

PHOTO TAKEN 10/4/73 M. DWYER



#17-24

NAME EAST OAKS (DAIRY)

LOCATION Rt. 107 + EDWARDS FERRY Rd. POOLESVILLE, Md.

FACADE S. E.

PHOTO TAKEN 10/4/73 M. DWYER



#17-24

NAME "EAST OAKS" (SLAVE QUARTERS)

LOCATION Rt. 107 & EDWARDS FERRY Rd. POOLESVILLE, Md.

FACADE E.

PHOTO TAKEN 10/4/73 M. DWYER



#17-24

NAME EAST OAKS (SMOKEHSE.)

LOCATION RT. 1074 EDWARDS FERRY Rd. POOLSVILLE

FACADE S.E.

PHOTO TAKEN 10/4/73 M. DWYER



EAST OAKS M17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992.

W.W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.

DICKERSON, M.D. 20742

MAIN DWELLING, FRONT, E. ELEVATION  
CAMERA FACING W.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3

© Woodbridge Williams  
No. 200-7A



EAST OAKS M 17-24  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND  
WOOD BRIDGE WILLIAMS  
JUNE, 1992

W. W.  
23300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD. 20742

GATE POST W SIDE  
CAMERA FACING W  
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2



EAST OAKS M 17-24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.

22300 DICKEPSON RD  
DICKEPSON, M.D. 20743

ENTRANCE GATE, E SIDE  
CAMERA FACING N

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 1



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MARYLAND

WOODBRIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.:

22300 DICKERSON RD.

DICKERSON, MD 20742

MAIN DWELLING ENTRANCE

CAMERA FACING W.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 4



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBRIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD 20742

MAIN DWELLING 1942 ADDITION (LEFT)  
ORIGINAL W. WING (RIGHT)  
CAMERA FACING S.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 5



EAST OAKS M 17/24  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND  
WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS  
JUNE, 1992

W.W.  
22300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD, 20742

MAIN DWELLING  
WEST ELEVATION (LEFT)  
NORTH ELEVATION (RIGHT)  
CAMERA FACING S.E.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 6



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.

22,300 DICKERSON RD.

DICKERSON, MD 20742

MAIN DWELLING

WEST ELEVATION

CAMERA FACING E.

PHOTO NO. 7



EAST OAKS M17/24  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.  
22300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD 20742

MAIN DWELLING

W. AND S. ELEVATIONS

ORIGINAL W. WING (LEFT)

ORIGINAL KITCHEN WING, 1823-9,  
WITH PORCH ADDED, 1980 (CENTER)

ONE STORY WING ADDED 1980 (RIGHT)

CAMERAS FACING N.E.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 8



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W. W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.

DICKERSON, MD 20742

MAIN DWELLING

S. ELEVATION

CAMERA FACING N.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 9



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOOD BRIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.  
22300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD. 20742

MAIN DWELLING INTERIOR  
LIVING ROOM, EAST AND SOUTH WALLS  
HALL AND STAIRWAY  
ORIGINAL FLOORING  
CAMERA FACING S.E.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 10



EAST OAKS M 17/24  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS  
JUNE, 1992

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No. 172-10

W. W.  
22300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD 20742

MAIN DWELLING, INTERIOR  
LIVING ROOM, NORTH WALL  
FIREPLACE SURROUND, ORIGINAL FLOOR  
BRICK HEARTH, WOODWORK, 1823-9  
N. WINDOW OF 1942 ADDITION (LEFT)  
CAMERA FACING N.  
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 11.



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.

DICKERSON, MD 20745

MAIN DWELLING, INTERIOR

DINING ROOM, S. AND E. WALLS

9 OVER 6 WINDOWS

SIMPLE DESIGN WOODWORK

CHAIR RAIL-ORIGINAL; CEILING MOLDING

CAMERA FACING N.E.

1942

PHOTO GRAPH NO. 12



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.V.

22300 DICKERSON RD.

DICKERSON MD 20742

MAIN DWELLING, INTERIOR  
DINING ROOM, NORTH WALL  
VIEW OF MAIN ENTRANCE, E ELEV.  
SIMPLE DESIGN WOODWORK

CAMERA FACING N.E.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 13



EAST ORKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W. W. 11

22300 DICKERSON RD.

DICKERSON, MD 20742

MAIN DWELLING, INTERIOR

DINING ROOM, W. WALL

VIEW OF BACK HALL

CAMERA FACING W.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 14



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS  
JUNE, 1992

W.W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD 20742

MAIN DWELLING, INTERIOR  
DINING ROOM, BAY WINDOW

CAMERA FACING S.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 15



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

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No. 172-16

W.W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD 20742

MAIN DWELLING, INTERIOR  
STUDY W. WALL

WINDOW ON RT., ORIGINAL 1823-9  
WINDOWS IN W. WALL, ADDED 1980

FIREPLACE SURROUND, FLOORS, BRICK  
HEARTH, CHAIR RAIL, ORIGINAL 1823-9

CAMERA FACING N.W.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 16



EAST OAKS M. 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W. W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.

DICKERSON, MD. 20742

SLAVE QUARTER, FIELDSTONE, 2 FAMILY

E. ELEVATION

CAMERA FACING W.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 17



EAST OAKS M 17/24.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.

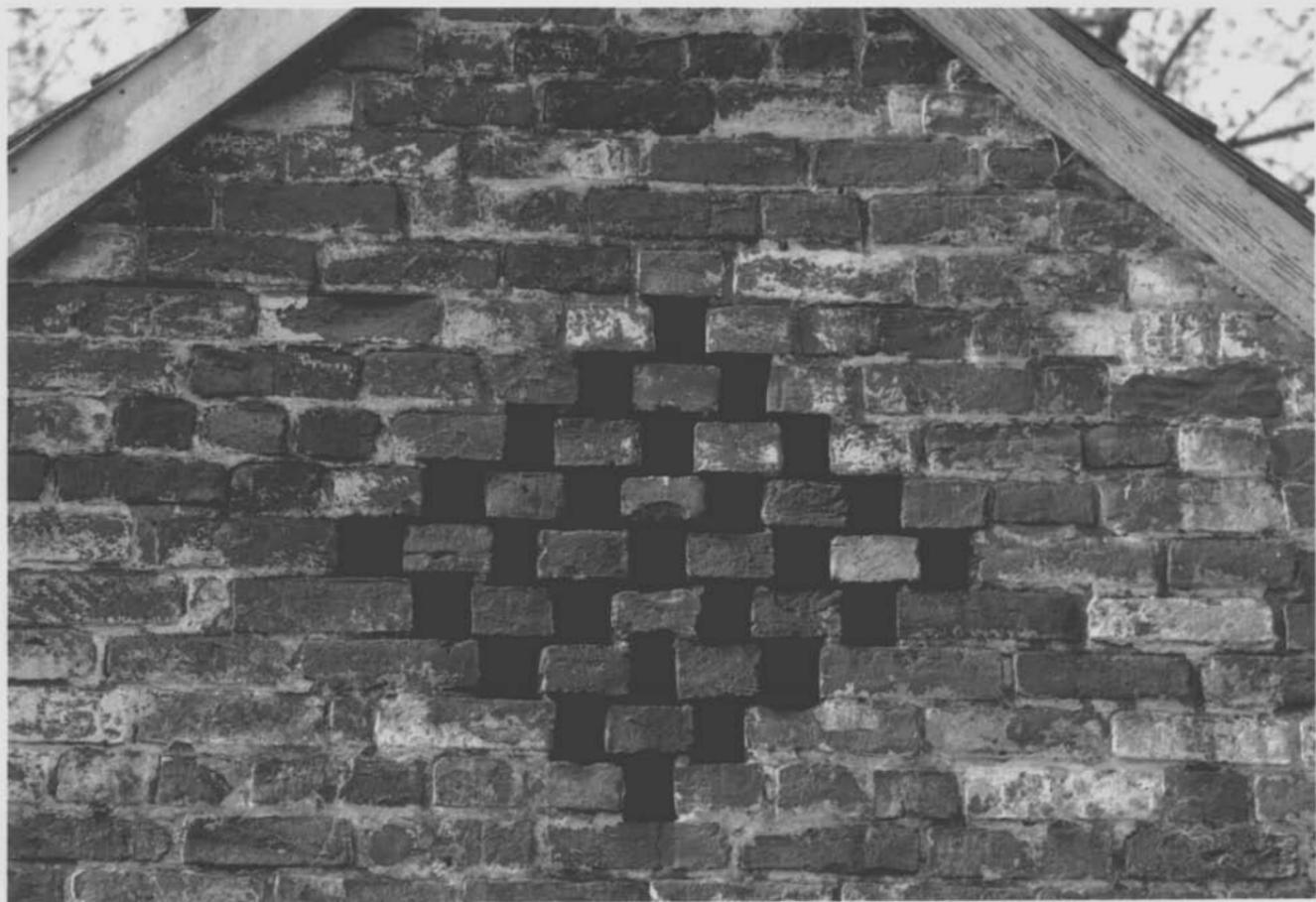
DICKERSON, MD 20742

SMOKEHOUSE, BRICK

S.E. ELEV.

CAMERA FACING N.W.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 18



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.

DICKERSON, MD 20742

SMOKEHOUSE DETAIL

N. GABLE, PIERCED BRICK CONSTRUCTION

N. ELEV.

CAMERA FACING S.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 19



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD 20742

STONE BANK BARN

S. ELEV.

CAMERA FACING N.

PHOTOGRAPH NO 20



East Oaks, M 17124

Montgomery County

Maryland

Woodbridge Williams

June, 1992

W.W.

22300 Dickerson Rd.

Dickerson, MD 20742

Fieldstone Dairy

S. ELEV

Camera facing N.

Photograph No. 21

© Woodbridge Williams  
No. 200-29A

East Oaks  
Bank Barn, April, 1992



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MARYLAND

WOODBRIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.

DICKERSON, MD 20742

TENANT HOUSE, N. ELEVATION  
CENTER SECTION, LOG, ORIGINAL 1823-9

LEFT, ADDED KITCHEN C. 1890

RIGHT, 2 STORY, C. 1920

CAMERA FACING S.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 22



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MARYLAND

WOOD BRIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W. W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.

DICKERSON, MD. 20742

SMALL BARN C. 1890

N. ELEV.

CAMERA FACING S.

PHOTOGRAPH NO 23



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD 20742

FARM BUILDING C. 1890

OPEN STORAGE, FARM MACHINERY (LEFT)  
CORN CRIB (CENTER)  
CLOSED STORAGE, FARM MACHINERY (RIGHT)

S. ELEV.

CAMERA FACING N.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 24



EAST OAKS M 17/24  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBRIDGE WILLIAMS  
JUNE, 1992

W.W.  
22300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD 20742

DAIRY BARN 1942

S.W. ELEV  
CAMERA FACING N.E.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 25



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD 20742

INDOOR RIDING RING, 1980

N. ELEV.

CAMERA FACING S.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 26



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS

JUNE, 1992

W.W.

22300 DICKERSON RD.  
DICKERSON, MD 20742

GARAGE, 1942

E. ELEV.

CAMERA FACING W.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 27



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MARYLAND

~~WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS~~

HABS

1936

NEG: MONT. CO. HIST. SOC.  
ROCKVILLE, MD. 20850

MAIN DWELLING, E. ELEV.

CAMERA FACING W.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 28

COMPARES TO PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
MARYLAND

HABS

1936

NEGATIVES; MONT. CO. HIST. SOC.  
ROCKVILLE, MD. 20850

MAIN DWELLING

S.E. ELEV.

CAMERA FACING N.W.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 29

COMPARES TO PHOTOGRAPH NO. 9



EAST OAKS M 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MARYLAND

~~WOOD~~ HABS

1936

NEGATIVES: MONT. CO. HIST. SOC.  
ROCKVILLE, MD. 20850

2 FAMILY SLAVE QUARTER 1823-9  
FIELDSTONE WALLS, QUOINING

S.E. ELEV.

CAMERA FACING N.W.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 30

COMPARES TO PHOTOGRAPH NO. 17



EAST OAKS m 17/24

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MARYLAND

~~WOODBIDGE WILLIAMS~~

HABS

1936

NEGATIVES: MONT. CO. HIST. SOC.  
ROCKVILLE, MD. 20850

MAIN DWELLING AND SLAVE QUARTER

S. W. ELEV.

CAMERA FACING N. E.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 31

COMPARES TO PHOTOGRAPHS NO. 8 + NO. 9