QA-595
Lower Long Point Farmhouse
100 Some Other Place
Stevensville vicinity, Queen Anne's County

Constructed mid-19th century
Private

The Lower Long Point Farmhouse stands about a third of a mile north of Long Point, at the south tip of Kent Island. The house is located approximately eight miles south of Stevensville, and almost one-and-a-half miles south of Romancoke. The Lower Long Point Farmhouse faces west towards Cove Creek, with Eastern Bay behind it to the east. The house appears to be a mid-nineteenth-century I-house with two twentieth-century side additions, and a rear wing that may predate the house. Two outbuildings--a shed and a guest house--are also located on the property.

Research performed by current and prior owners of the Lower Long Point Farmhouse indicates that the Tanner family owned the property beginning circa 1811, and that they built the current house at that time. The northeast wing of the house may be the remnants of an early 19th-century building, but the single-pile, center-hall, main block of the house is a typical I-house, a housing form more prevalent in the mid to late nineteenth century. Reflecting nation-wide trends, the I-house form was common among rural residences in Queen Anne's County from the mid-nineteenth century through the first years of the twentieth century. By 1866, Thomas Tanner lived on the Long Point Farm property, and the current house was probably built around this time. His daughters Eliza and Elizabeth operated the farm from circa 1890 until 1922. Thereafter, the property passed through a number of hands; several of the twentieth-century owners seem to have been absentee landlords who rented the house to tenants. The house's physical evolution during the second half of the twentieth century reflects the popularity of the Colonial Revival style. Additionally, the Lower Long Point Farmhouse's current use, as well as its setting in the midst of a late-1970s, suburban-form neighborhood, illustrates the proliferation of vacation housing on Kent Island in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-595

1. Name of Property

historic	Lower Long Point Farmhouse (preferred)
other	Thomas Tanner House

2. Location

street and number	100 Some Other Place	__	not for publication
city, town	Stevensville, MD 21666-3711	X	vicinity
county	Queen Anne's County		

3. Owner of Property

name	Marie C. Neuhauser, et al.				
street and number	6489 Wishbone Terrace			telephone	(301) 229-7708
city, town	Cabin John	state	MD	zip code	20818

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Queen Anne's County Courthouse			liber	SM 651	folio	437
city, town	Centreville	tax map 76	tax parcel	23		tax ID number	04-078969

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category
____district
_X_building(s)
____structure
____site
____object

Ownership
____public
_X_private
____both

Current Function
____agriculture
____commerce/trade
____defense
_X_domestic
____education
____funerary
____government
____health care
____industry
____landscape
____recreation/culture
____religion
____social
____transportation
____work in progress
____unknown
____vacant/not in use
____other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. QA-595

Condition

X excellent ___ deteriorated
___ good ___ ruins
___ fair ___ altered

Summary

The Lower Long Point Farmhouse stands about a third of a mile north of Long Point, at the south tip of Kent Island. The house is located approximately eight miles south of Stevensville, and almost one-and-a-half miles south of Romancoke. The Lower Long Point Farmhouse faces west towards Cove Creek, with Eastern Bay behind it to the east. The house appears to be a mid-nineteenth-century I-house with two twentieth-century side additions, and a rear wing that may predate the house. Two outbuildings--a shed and a guest house--are also located on the property.

Description

The Lower Long Point Farmhouse sits on a level, grassy, 1.52-acre lot in the midst of a golf course subdivision. Although its address is on Some Other Place, the house actually faces west towards Penny Drive, the main street through the neighborhood. The house's gravel driveway runs west from Penny Drive straight to the garage that is attached to the south end of the main block. Shrubs and perennials line the house's foundation, and mature trees dot the property; mature trees surround the guest house at the north end of the lot. Trees and shrubs line the rear of the property, which has a narrow water access running east to Eastern Bay from the southeast corner of the lot.

The Lower Long Point Farmhouse presents a typical I-house form. It has a symmetrical five-bay façade organized around a central entry, a single-pile main block, and interior end chimneys. Although it is currently clad in wood shingles, the current owners removed the original wood weatherboarding because it was in an advanced state of disrepair. The shingles cover the foundation, which was not visible at the time of survey. The house is capped by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Nearly all of the original windows have been replaced with six-over-six, vinyl windows framed by square-edged wood surrounds, overhanging lintels, and projecting sills. An unadorned wood cornice marks the roofline.

A front-gabled portico attached to the main block's façade indicates the location of the centered entry. The portico's gable displays a simplified pediment with a broken lintel. Square wood posts support the roof and rest on a wooden stoop with brick steps. Built-in wood benches line the sides of the stoop. The entry comprises a six-panel wood door, three-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and a three-light, wood transom. The door, while historic, does not appear to be original to the house.

The south gable of the main block is occupied by two, one-over-one, vinyl windows. A second-story window is located at the east end of the south elevation. The east (rear) elevation is five bays long. A one-story, shed-roofed screened porch with a poured concrete floor extends the length of the main block's first story. Like the façade, the east elevation is symmetrically organized, with a central doorway flanked by two windows on each side. A wide, four-panel wood door that appears to be a replacement fills the doorway. The door and window surrounds match those on the façade. Five windows occupy the east elevation's second story. The north elevation features a pair of windows in the gable matching those found on the south elevation.

The Lower Long Point Farmhouse's kitchen and garage are housed in twentieth-century additions attached to the main block's north and south elevations, respectively. Both additions are side-gabled, concrete-block, masonry structures, clad with stucco. The façade of the north addition incorporates two double casement windows. On the north elevation, the eastern bay is occupied by a wood Dutch door with six lights in the top half and two panels in the lower half. The western bay contains a pair of windows matching those found on the façade. A square window opening occupies the gable; it has been boarded up. Wood shingles sheathe the gable end above the first story. The northeast wing of the house is attached to the rear of the north addition. The south addition, which houses the garage, is also two bays wide. An eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl window occupies the northernmost bay, with a vehicle bay to its south. A paneled, roll-up, vinyl door fills the vehicle bay. Wood shingles clad the garage's south gable end above the first story; this elevation is devoid of fenestration. The east (rear) elevation of the garage addition comprises two bays, with a window opening to the south, and a doorway to the north.

The northeast wing of the house, which is attached to the rear of the kitchen addition, appears to predate the main block of the house and may have been moved to this location. It is unclear if it is original to this property. The northeast wing is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a north-south-oriented gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The wing stands upon a brick foundation, and is clad with wood shingles. An interior-end brick chimney is located at the northernmost end of the structure; the exterior of its firebox is visible on the exterior, and is framed with an unadorned, mitred wood surround. The south elevation of the wing features two window openings, one in the first story, and one in the gable. The first-story window bay contains six-over-six, double-hung, wood

8. Significance

Inventory No. QA-595

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	X agriculture	__ economics	__ health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	__ archeology	__ education	__ industry	__ philosophy
X 1800-1899	X architecture	__ engineering	__ invention	__ politics/government
X 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/	__ landscape architecture	X religion
__ 2000-	__ commerce	__ recreation	__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ ethnic heritage	__ literature	__ social history
	__ community planning	__ exploration/	__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation	__ settlement	__ military	__ other: ____

Specific dates **Architect/Builder**

Construction dates mid-nineteenth century

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register ___X__not evaluated

Summary Statement of Significance

Research performed by current and prior owners of the Lower Long Point Farmhouse indicates that the Tanner family owned the property beginning circa 1811, and that they built the current house at that time. The northeast wing of the house may be the remnants of an early 19th-century building, but the single-pile, center-hall, main block of the house is a typical I-house, a housing form more prevalent in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Reflecting nation-wide trends, the I-house form was common among rural residences in Queen Anne's County from the mid-nineteenth century through the first years of the twentieth century. By 1866, Thomas Tanner lived on the Long Point Farm property, and the current house was probably built around this time. His daughters Eliza and Elizabeth operated the farm from circa 1890 until 1922. Thereafter, the property passed through a number of hands; several of the twentieth-century owners seem to have been absentee landlords who rented the house to tenants. The house's physical evolution during the second half of the twentieth century reflects the popularity of the Colonial Revival style. Additionally, the Lower Long Point Farmhouse's current use, as well as its setting in the midst of a late-1970s, suburban-form neighborhood, illustrates the proliferation of vacation housing on Kent Island in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

Historical Narrative

According to research by the current and prior owners, Philemon Tanner built the Lower Long Point Farmhouse circa 1811.[1] The northeast wing of the house may be the remnants of this early nineteenth-century building. However, the main block of the house likely dates to the mid-nineteenth century, when the property was owned by Philemon's son, Thomas (1806 – ca. 1890), and his wife, Elizabeth Tanner, née Shawn.[2] The main block of the Lower Long Point Farmhouse is a typical I-house, a type of two-story, single-pile, side-gabled dwelling. The house displays the characteristic center-hall plan, with two rooms on either side of a central stair hall, a condition reflected in its symmetrical façade. Many I-houses exhibit a rear ell that provided space for the kitchen and other service spaces, a trait which the Lower Long Point Farmhouse does not share. In Queen Anne's County, I-houses very often feature a centered front gable on the facade. Reflecting nation-wide trends, the I-house form was common among rural residences in Queen Anne's County from the mid-nineteenth century through the first years of the twentieth century, and many are still extant.

After his death, Thomas Tanner's daughters Eliza and Elizabeth continued to live on the Lower Long Point Farm; neither sister ever married, and together they ran the farm successfully until their deaths in 1922.[3] During the second half of the 19th century, wheat and corn were the chief crops being raised in Queen Anne's County, and Eastern Shore farms were known for the fine bloodlines of their herds of cattle, horses, and flocks of sheep.[4] By the third quarter of the 19th century, Eastern Shore grain farmers had difficulty

[1] See *History of Some Other Place*, Continuation Sheet No. 8-3; see attached chain of title for all deed references.

[2] *J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County* (n.p.: J.G. Strong, 1866). Tanner's residence is noted in the current location of the house on this 1866 map, as well as on a similar map from 1877: *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Maryland* (Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877).

[3] In the 1900 U.S. Census, Lizzie E. Tanner (Eliza) was listed as the head of household, and was described by the enumerator as a "Farm Lady." By the time of the 1920 Census, any confusion about occupational labels seems to have been resolved, for Lizzie's sister Elizabeth, then listed as head of household, was described as a farmer. 1900 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 4, Enumeration District No. 64, Sheet No. 5A. 1920 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 4, Stevensville Town, Enumeration District No. 79, Sheet No. 4B.

[4] J. Thomas Scharf, *The Natural & Industrial Resources and Advantages of Maryland* (Annapolis, Md.: C.H. Baughman & Co., State Printers, 1892), p. 85.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. QA-595

See Continuation Sheet 9-1 for bibliographical references.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	1.52 acres		
Acreage of historical setting	129.8 acres		
Quadrangle name	Claiborne	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000 (7.5 minute)

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundary is defined by the current parcel boundaries shown on tax map 76, grid 16, parcel 23 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kathryn Gettings Smith, Director, Architectural History and Preservation Planning Gerald M. Maready, Jr., Architectural Historian		
organization	History Matters, LLC	date	November 16, 2007
street & number	1502 21st Street, NW, 2nd Floor	telephone	(202) 223-8845
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

sash, with a square-edged, wood surround that is narrower than those found elsewhere in the house. The gable window opening is unusually long, and has been infilled with plywood; it displays the same square-edged wood surround found in the rest of the house. The wing's east elevation is two bays wide; the southern bay features a Dutch door that matches on the one on the kitchen's north elevation, while the northern bay is filled by a six-over-six, double-hung, wood window.

Interior

Like the Lower Long Point Farmhouse's exterior, the interior of its main block conforms closely to the I-house type. It presents a single-pile plan, with two similarly sized rooms – the living room on the north end, and a bedroom on the south end – flanking a center stair hall with both front and rear exterior doors. Random-width pine floorboards run from front to back in the center hall, while similar flooring is laid side-to-side in the two flanking rooms. Ovolo-molded baseboards line the walls throughout the main block's first floor. The doors and windows in all three spaces are framed by square-edged, wood trim with a slightly overhanging lintel. All of the walls in the main block's first floor appear to be clad with drywall. The stair and the flooring are the only interior finishes that appear to be original; the other finishes appear to date either to a substantive circa-1940 renovation, or are renovations performed by the current owner.

A stripped, six-panel, wood door with a metal case lock leads from the façade to the center hall. This door is framed by a three-light transom and three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. An open-stringer, dogleg stair with a half landing runs up the north wall of the center hall; it features a heavy, turned, wood newel post, a full-round, wood hand rail, turned wood balusters, and wood newel drops at the landing. A closet with a four-panel, wood door fills the space under the stair, while the rear, exterior, four-panel, wood door is located underneath the stair landing.

The first-floor bedroom features a crown molding and a paneled wood ceiling. The original plaster ceiling is visible in an overhead closet at the south end of the room. A four-panel, stripped, wood door divides the bedroom from the center hall, while a similar door located in the south wall leads to a full bathroom located in part of the house's garage addition. Another bathroom has been constructed in the northwest corner of the room; a four-panel wood door provides entry. The breast of the chimney at this end of the main block extends into the room. It is decorated by an approximately five-foot-tall, blocky, wood mantel that incorporates unadorned wood pilasters. The rebuilt firebox is clad with decorative, ceramic tile, and has a brick hearth.

The living room's formality is emphasized by its paneled wood wainscoting. The rebuilt firebox, located at the north end of the room, features a tall, wood mantel and a deeply paneled, wood overmantel, with a bead-and-reel cornice and fluted pilasters. A built-in cabinet with a nine-light-over-one-panel wood door is situated to the west of the firebox. The cabinet and wall surrounding it are flush with the firebox. A former exterior doorway on the east side of the firebox now leads to the kitchen addition, the floor of which is lower than those in the main block.

The kitchen addition is a circa-1940 structure that was completely renovated by the current owner circa 1980, and that features brick floors and metal casement windows. A door in the east wall of the kitchen leads down a step to the den, located in the northeast wing of the house.

The den is an approximately square room that is dominated by a massive, rebuilt, unfinished brick chimney and firebox that project into the room on the north side. The den features four-inch-wide wood flooring with pegs, exposed ceiling beams that appear to be pit-sawn, and circa-1940 paneled wainscoting. A bi-fold wood door with strap hinges and rose-head nails occupies the doorway between the den and kitchen.

Just to the south of the den is a small room that contains a laundry and a doorway to the rear screened porch. The laundry walls are clad with drywall, and it has a brick floor. The screened porch features pressure-treated wood flooring, pressure-treated wood posts, and a faux-wood ceiling.

The Lower Long Point Farmhouse's second floor displays the same flooring, window and door trim, and baseboards as the first floor. The current owner removed a flight of the existing stair that extended to the attic level of the house. The attic is partially finished and

fully insulated – with circa-1940 seagrass insulation – and thus the roof rafters are not visible. In one corner, however, the insulation has torn away, and in that spot, the wood rafter appears to have been hewn. The window frames are exposed, and appear to be constructed of a combination of sawn and hewn wood. The kneewalls are finished with plaster on lath. The chimneys at either end of the house flare out at the top of the attic space before they punch through the roof.

Secondary Resources (buildings, sites, structures, objects.)

Shed

The current owners constructed a circa-2000, one-story, one-bay shed located approximately 30 feet east of the northern end of the house. The shed rests upon concrete-block piers, is clad with wood shingles, and has wood cornerboards. The façade, which faces the rear of the main house, incorporates a nine-light-over-two-panel wood door. The shed is capped by a pyramidal roof sheathed with wood shingles. A ball finial accentuates the peak of the roof.

Guest House

The guest house is located approximately 20 feet northwest of the house. Formerly a farm shed, the one-story, stuccoed, wood-frame building was converted by the current owners into a guest house circa 1980. Additions flank the façade on either side, projecting from the north and south elevations. A single-leaf, nine-light-over-two panel door is centered on the original, south-facing façade; the doorway is sheltered by a shed-roofed hood. The north addition is used for storage and has a flush, T-111 door with strap hinges in its north elevation. A projecting window bay with four tall, one-light, metal casement windows occupies the south elevation of the south addition. The roofs of the guesthouse and additions are sheathed with wood shingles, and have open eaves with exposed wood rafters. Despite its former incarnation as a farm shed, the guest house has been so altered that its historic form and function are no longer visible.

competing with the Great Plains states for the national market, so farmers increasingly turned to fruit production. The soil of Queen Anne's County was particularly suited for raising peaches, but other fruits such as pears, apples and small fruit proved profitable. In 1891, the county shipped approximately 100,000 baskets and boxes of peaches, 20,000 baskets of pears, and 5,000 crates of strawberries and blackberries.[5] In addition to the canning operations developed in the county, the fruit was transported by rail and ship to the nearby market of Baltimore. The Tanner sisters apparently "did quite well. They built a number of outbuildings to house their livestock (they kept horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep)."[6]

From 1922 until the 1940s, the house was likely occupied by tenants. In 1922, the year that both Eliza and Elizabeth Tanner died, the property passed to the children and grandchildren of Thomas Tanner. Three years later, Susan C. Legg, Thomas's daughter, purchased the house from the other heirs. She and her husband, James R. Legg, already owned the upper Long Point Farm, Legg having received it in 1889 after a legal dispute.[7] James and Susan Legg died within days of each other in 1930, whereupon the house on lower Long Point Farm passed to Thomas H. Legg, a relative and resident of Carroll County, Maryland. In 1933, Thomas passed the lower Long Point Farm to his daughter, Doris, who was the last relative of Thomas Tanner to own the property.

In 1938, Doris Legg sold the property to Theodore Cooke, Jr., a retired doctor from Baltimore.[8] In 1947, Cooke sold Lower Long Point Farm to Walton Bolgiano (1896-1996), who was also from Baltimore, and whose father was a doctor of the same generation as Cooke.[9] Bolgiano and his wife Chloie were likely responsible for renovating the house – particularly the interior – in the Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival is one of the most enduring styles for domestic structures in the United States; preeminent throughout the twentieth century, its popularity continues today. Colonial Revival-style architecture and interiors not only evoke familiar forms and design elements from America's colonial past, but have acquired their own cultural connotations, signifying such concepts as stability, respectability, civility, and elegance.

Interest in America's colonial past began to take root after the Civil War, spurred in part by the 1876 Centennial Exposition, as well as by nostalgia for what was perceived to be a simpler, pre-industrial past. Well-known architects such as Charles McKim, of the New York firm McKim, Mead and White, and Robert Peabody, of Boston firm Peabody and Stearns, examined colonial New England housing, and published what they found in books and articles that received wide distribution.[10] The restoration and opening to the public of houses such as Mount Vernon and Monticello, as well as the Rockefeller-funded restoration and opening of Colonial Williamsburg in 1932 further fueled the popularity of the Colonial Revival.

By the early twentieth century, the Colonial Revival style dominated residential house design. Characteristic architectural elements include a symmetrical façade; an entry emphasized elements such as sidelights, transoms or fanlights, oversized pediments or porticos, and sometimes-elaborate Classical surrounds; multi-light, double-hung windows; gabled roofs, particularly side gables; gabled dormers; and siding composed of wood weatherboards, clapboards, or brick laid in a Colonial-era bonding. Full wood paneling or wood-paneled wainscoting, classical mantelpieces, and oversized fireboxes are some of the interior elements that are characteristically Colonial Revival.

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[5] Scharf, p. 96.

[6] *History*, Continuation Sheet No. 8-3.

[7] Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber WD 3, Folio 404 (28 October 1889). The court case was *James R. Legg v. William B. Shawn, et al.*, No. 808 on the Chancery Docket of the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's County in Equity. James R. Legg's father, Henry, bought the Long Point Farm property in 1874 after what seems to have been a similar case, *Louis C. Pascault v. Juliana D. Murphy, et al.*, possibly over Philemon Tanner's will. Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber WAGH 1, Folio 60 (27 March 1874). Henry Legg kept the upper farm, and assigned his award for the lower farm to Thomas Tanner.

[8] "Theodore Cooke, Jr.," *Baltimore: Its History and Its People* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1912), pp. 658-659 [p. 259]. "Baltimore Its History and Its People," *Google Book Search* (Mountain View, Calif.: Google, Inc., 2007), accessed 19 July 2007, <http://books.google.com/books?id=pPZom7xkp3gC&pg=PA658&lpg=PA658&dq=theodore+cooke+jr&source=web&ots=1LVpB1eGwd&sig=bddd_0_HMaQsmEgjt t6vgquwu54>.

[9] Walton Bolgiano's father, also named Walton Bolgiano (1868-1914), received his medical license in 1892, and practiced until his death in 1914. "Walton Bolgiano," *Medicine in Maryland, 1752-1920* (Annapolis, Md.: Nancy Bramucci), accessed 19 July 2007, <http://www.mdhistoryonline.net/mdmedicine/cfm/dsp_detail.cfm?id=1675>.

[10] Richard Guy Wilson, "Introduction: Why Colonial Revival?" *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), pp. 6-11. See also Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), pp. 320-341.

In 1953, J. Browne Metcalfe and Stanley B. Giraitis bought the Lower Long Point Farmhouse, which they rented to tenants. In 1973, Metcalfe and Giraitis sold the farm to Milton E. Kettler of Montgomery County, Maryland, the developer of the neighborhood that now surrounds the house. Kettler was part of Kettler Brothers, Inc., a prominent development firm in Montgomery County.[11] Kettler bought the upper Long Point Farm property as well, and subdivided the entire property, incorporating the Lower Long Point Farmhouse into the development, situated on its own lot. In 1980, Kettler sold it to the current owner, who replaced the siding and converted a former shed into a guest house.

[11] The firm was founded in 1952 by Charles, Clarence, and Milton Kettler. One of their largest projects was Montgomery Village, a "New Town" in Gaithersburg, Md., that now has approximately 40,000 residents, according to the neighborhood's published information. "Visitors Guide," *MVF Homepage* (Gaithersburg, Md.: Montgomery Village Foundation, Inc.), accessed 24 July 2007, <http://www.mvf.org/Visitors/Visitors.htm>.

Chain of Title

***History of 100 Some Other Place*, Cove Creek Club. Romancoke, Maryland, as written in the early 1970s by the daughter of a one-time tenant, Mr. Orr, and updated by Robert C. Cissel in May 2006:**

Southern Long Point Farm

Owners:

1. Built by Philemon Tanner- 1811- at this point the farm contained 120 acres. His father, John William Tanner came over to America as a mechanic. Philemon was born on Kent Island. The farm was profitable.
   Thomas Tanner, Philemon's son, inherited the farm (although no mention of it was made in his father's will) apparently as the eldest son, it was considered his by right. He was born in 1806. Thomas married Elizabeth Shawn in 1836. They had seven children- Cornelius, Susan, Emma, Ella, William P., Eliza, and Elizabeth. At this time the farm was known as "Lower Long Point". Cornelius and William P. both were able to buy their own farms (also on Kent Island); Susan married one of the Leggs. Eliza and Elizabeth never married.
   Eliza and Elizabeth inherited the farm in 1890. Their father outlined his last wishes very clearly in his will. If either of them had married then it would belong solely to the other. If both married then it would pass to Cornelius. At any rate, both sisters remained spinsters and remained on the farm until 1922. They both died the same year. As a matter of fact, they have just one headstone at their gravesite. It simply states "Eliza and Elizabeth Tanner" and the dates of their deaths. During the years they had the farm, they did quite well. They built a number of outbuildings to house their livestock (they kept horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep).
2. During the 1870s and 1880s the grandchildren of Philemon Tanner did very well and were considered affluent. William was County Commissioner and a vestryman of St. Mark's chapel as well as being a wealthy farmer. Cornelius bought up a good deal of land. He bought the Legg farm (Upper Long Point) in 1896. He doubtlessly had hopes of joining the two farms together but died before his sisters.
3. As Cornelius had died without a will, all his properties passed to his children Marion and Lillie Tanner and Lulu (Tanner) Bird. In order to settle the Estate, they sold all of Long Point (as two properties) to Susan (Legg) Tanner.
4. 1931, she sold Lower Long Point to some relatives – Thomas and Doris Legg
5. 1937, they sold the property to Theodore Cooke, Jr. A year earlier he had bought Upper Long Point, so he now owned all the point.
6. 1947, Cooke sold it to Walton and Chloie Bolgiano
7. 1953, they sold all the property to Joseph B. Metcalfe and Stanley Giraitis. The Tanner house was rented for ten years during this time to the Gaertners. The house had been empty for several years when we [Orr family] rented it in '67.
8. 1973, sold to Milton Kettler, of Kettler Brothers. Purchased the property to build Cove Creek Club. Lower Long Point farmhouse became a single lot with the address 100 Some Other Place, Cover Creek Club.
9. 1980 – sold to John Patrick Cissel. Work began to renovate house as a second home. John Patrick Cissel died in 1983, but house is still owned by his family. Since 1980, the house has never been a year round residence. It has been used as a summer and fall vacation home and weekend getaway for friends and family. The house has been fondly referred to as The Point during this time.

Chain of Title

16 December 1998
Grantor: Marie C. Neuhauser
Grantee: Nancy C. Wiegand, et al.
Liber SM 651, folio 437
"This conveyance is being made for estate planning purposes only and is a Deed of Gift."

19 December 1997
Grantor: Marie C. Neuhauser
Grantee: Nancy C. Wiegand, et al.
Liber SM 597, folio 346
"This conveyance is being made for estate planning purposes only and is a Deed of Gift."

6 February 1980
Grantor: Milton E. Kettler and Barbara W. Kettler, husband and wife
Grantee: John P. Cissel and Marie P. Cissel, husband and wife
Liber MWM 162, folio 320
"All that lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Kent Island, in the Fourth Election District of Queen Anne's County, State of Maryland, set forth and shown on a certain plat entitled 'Amended Plat 6 of 10, Cove Creek Club, Queen Anne's County, Maryland,' dated September, 1979, by Dewberry, Nealon and Davis, registered engineers and surveyors, recorded among the Land Records of Queen Anne's County in Liber M.W.M. No. 157 folio 544, and in Plat Book C.W.C. No. 4 folio 34. Said lot being known and designated as Lot No. 53 of Cove Creek Club."
1.52 acres

18 April 1973
Grantor: Stanley B. Giraitis and Anne W. Giraitis, husband and wife, and Fredrica M. McDorman and Margaret M. Brogan
Grantee: Milton E. Kettler and Barbara W. Kettler, husband and wife
Liber CWC 72, folio 791
129 acres, 3 rods and 8 perches, more or less

21 March 1953
Grantor: J. Walton Bolgiano and Chloie B. Bolgiano, husband and wife
Grantee: J. Browne Metcalfe and Helen Metcalfe, husband and wife, and Stanley B. Giraitis and Anne W. Giraitis, husband and wife
Liber TSP 9, folio 538
129 acres, 3 rods and 8 perches, more or less

3 July 1947
Grantor: Theodore Cooke, Jr.
Grantee: J. Walton Bolgiano and Chloie B. Bolgiano, husband and wife
Liber ASG, Jr. 18, folio 84
129 acres, 3 rods and 8 perches, more or less

1 April 1938
Grantor: E. Doris Legg Crumpacker and Lewis E. Crumpacker, wife and husband
Grantee: Theodore Cooke, Jr.
Liber WHC 6A, folio 370
129 acres, 3 roods and 8 perches, more or less

31 January 1933
Grantor: D. Eugene Walsh
Grantee: E. Doris Legg
Liber BHT 16, folio 54
129 acres, 3 roods and 8 perches, more or less

31 January 1933
Grantor: Thomas H. Legg and Evelyn C. Legg, husband and wife, and E. Doris Legg
Grantee: D. Eugene Walsh
Liber BHT 16, folio 53
129 acres, 3 roods and 8 perches, more or less

27 January 1931
Grantor: Barnes Legg
Grantee: Thomas R. Legg and E. Doris Legg [not husband and wife]
Liber BHT 12, folio 352
129 acres, 3 roods and 8 perches, more or less

27 January 1931
Grantor: Thomas H. Legg and Evelyn C. Legg, husband and wife
Grantee: Barnes Legg
Liber BHT 12, folio 352
129 acres, 3 roods and 8 perches, more or less

27 January 1931
Grantor: J. Archie Legg and Mary D. Legg, husband and wife
Grantee: Thomas H. Legg
Liber BHT 12, folio 351
129 acres, 3 roods and 8 perches, more or less
"Whereas at the time of her death, one Susie C. Legg was seized and possessed of two tracts of land situate, lying and being on Kent Island, in Queen Anne's County, State of Maryland, one known as 'Long Point Farm' containing two hundred and sixty one acres . . . and the other known as 'The Lawn Point Farm' [*sic*] containing one hundred and twenty nine acres . . .; And whereas the said Susie C. Legg departed this life on the 17th day of March 1930, intestate, leaving surviving her, as her only heirs at law, the said J. Archie Legg and Thomas H. Legg; And Whereas the said J. Archie Legg and Thomas R. Legg by operation of law have become the owners in fee of all the land above referred to of the said James R. Legg and Susie C. Legg; And Whereas the said J. Archie Legg and Thomas R. Legg have agreed upon a division of said land and to this end have agreed to execute deeds for the undivided interest in said real estate." In Liber BHT 12, folio 350, of the same date, Thomas R. Legg assigned his interest in the upper Long Point Farm, as well as in other properties, to J. Archie Legg and his wife.

14 May 1925
Grantor: Marion Tanner, et al.
Grantee: Susie C. Legg
Liber BHT 3, folio 456
129 acres, 3 roods and 8 perches, more or less
"[. . .] being also the same farm which was devised by the said Thomas Tanner to Eliza Tanner and Elizabeth A. Tanner for and during their joint lives and the lives of the survivor of them and which the said grantors and the grantee hereof by operation of law are the owners now in fee." The surviving heirs of Thomas Tanner inherited the Lower Long Point Farm property after the death of Tanner's daughters, Eliza and Elizabeth – who had a life interest in the property – and Susie C. Legg, one of the heirs, then purchased the farm from the other heirs.

27 March 1874
Grantor: John B. Brown, Trustee
Grantee: Thomas Tanner
Liber WAGH 1, folio 62
"[. . .] Whereas by a Decree of the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's County in Equity, passed on the twenty-third day of May in the year Eighteen hundred and fifty seven in the case of *Louis C. Pascault vs. Juliana D. Murphy* and others, Madison Brown, late of Queen Anne's County, State aforesaid, was appointed Trustee to sell the land Decreed to be sold, and sold the said Real Estate to Henry C. Legg of County and State aforesaid, of and for the sum of Thirteen thousand and seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty two cents who has fully paid the purchase money therefore . . .; and whereas afterwards the said Henry C. Legg transferred his petition in the said cause in said Circuit Court setting forth to the sale by him of a portion of the said Real Estate on as aforesaid purchased by him to one Thomas Tanner of County and State aforesaid, who has fully paid him therefore;. . . all that portion of the Real Estate, described in the proceedings in the aforesaid cause, called 'The Long Point Farm,' situate [and] lying on Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, State of Maryland, which is particularly described as follows to wit: 'Part of Long Point Farm,' or 'The Lower Long Point Farm,' . . .; containing One hundred and twenty nine acres three roods and eight perches of land more or less."
Liber WAGH 1, folio 60-61 details Henry C. Legg's purchase of the upper part of Long Point Farm. The court case seems most likely to have been the result of a dispute by heirs over a will, perhaps Philemon Tanner's.

No further deed citation available.

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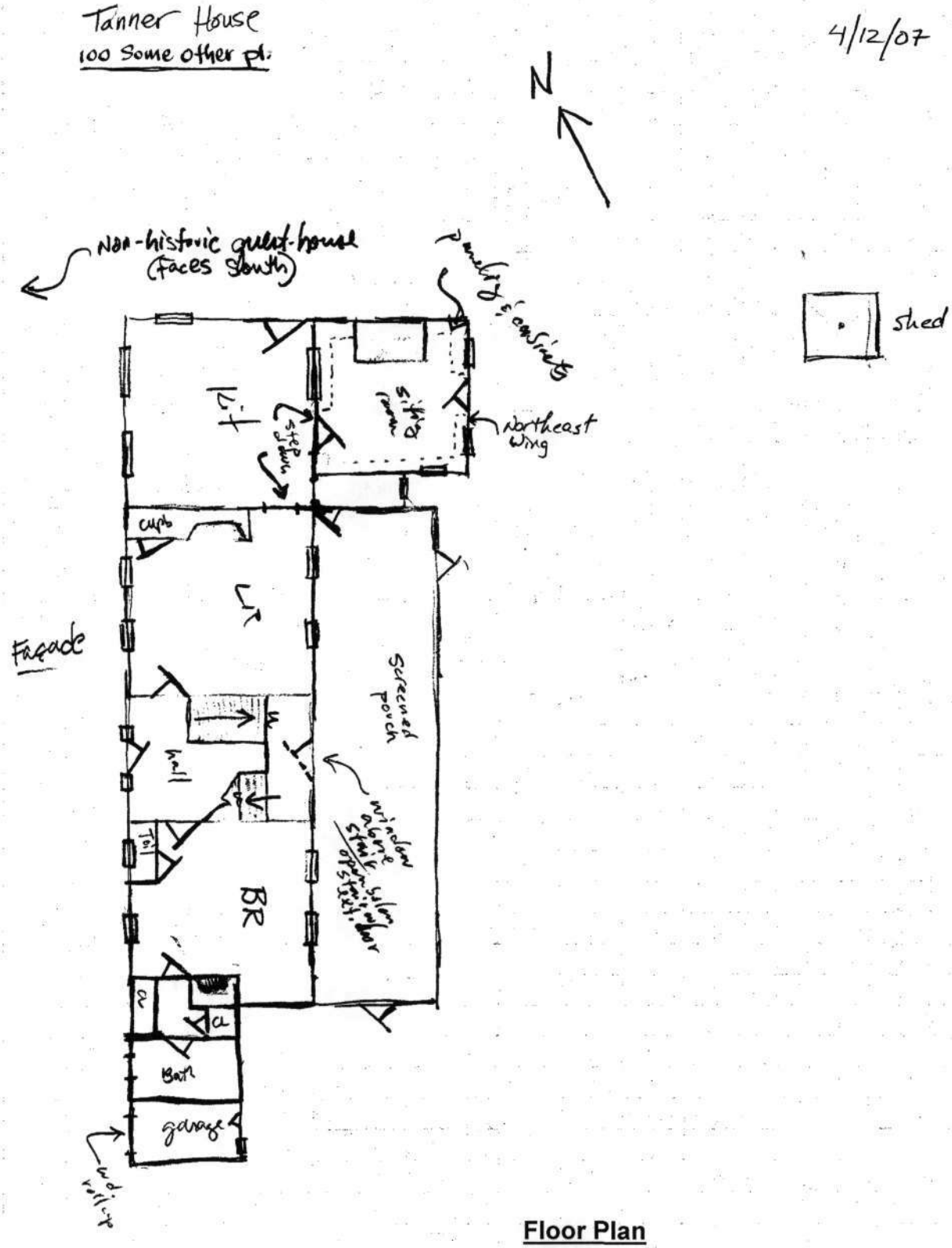
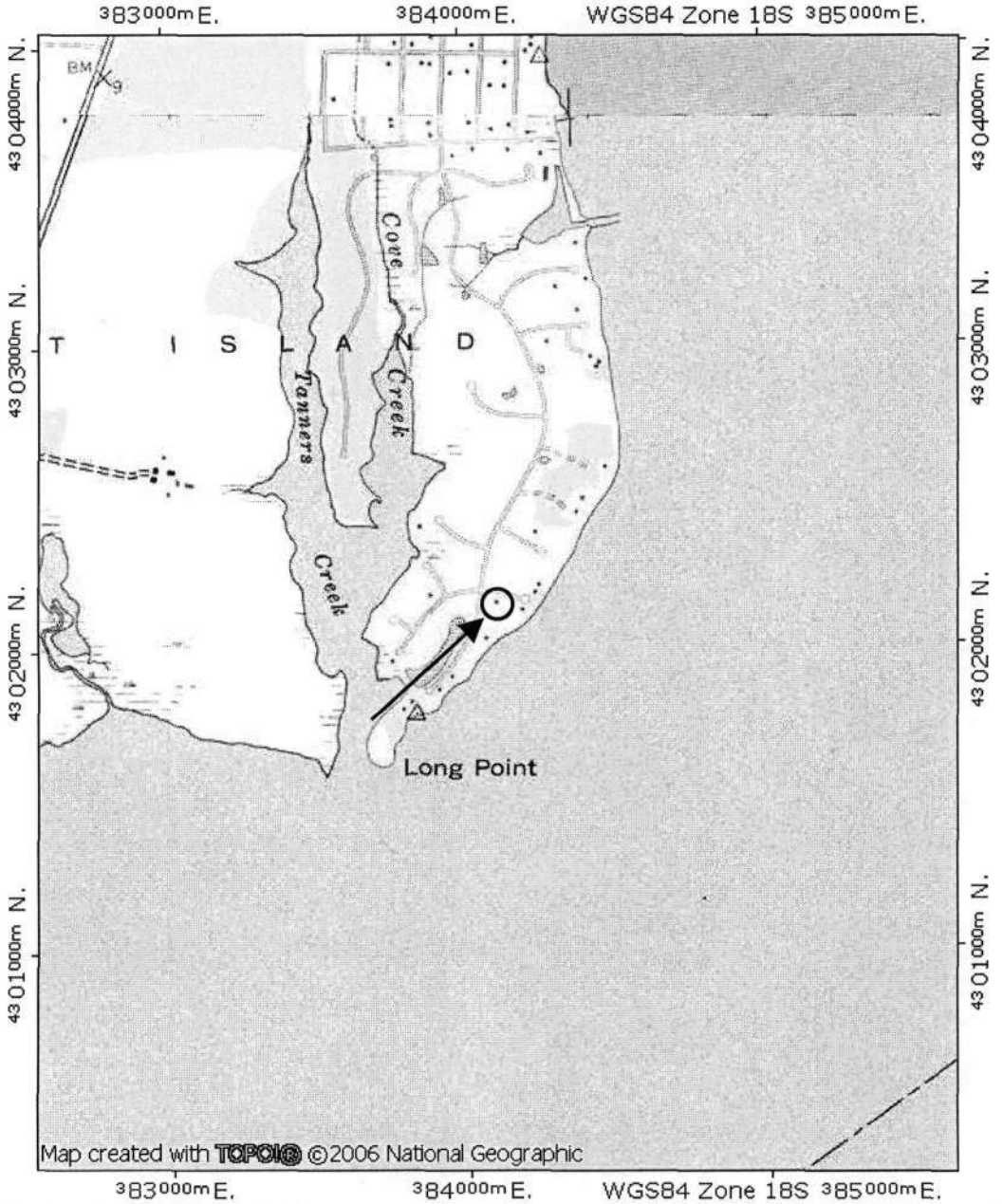


Floor Plan
QA--595
Lower Long Point Farmhouse
100 Some Other Place
Stevensville vicinity
Queen Anne's County, Maryland

not to scale

USGS Claiborne Quadrangle Map, Maryland, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)



QA-595
Lower Long Point Farmhouse
100 Some Other Place
Stevensville vicinity
Queen Anne's County

0.0 0.5 1.0 miles
0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 km

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QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
FACADE (WEST ELEVATION)
1 of 13

QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHEAST
2 of 13

QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO, MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
EAST ELEVATION (REAR), LOOKING NORTHWEST
3 of 13

QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
EAST ELEVATION (REAR)
4 of 13

QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF NORTHEAST WING
5 of 13

QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO, MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
NORTH ELEVATION
6 of 13

QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
Interior, STAIRHALL, LOOKING EAST
7 of 13

QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
INTERIOR, BEDROOM, LOOKING SOUTH
8 of 13

QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
INTERIOR, LIVING ROOM, LOOKING NORTHEAST
9 of 13

BLESS
THIS
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QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO, MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
INTERIOR, SITTING ROOM IN NORTHEAST WING, LOOKING NORTHWEST
10 of 13

QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO, MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
SHED, LOOKING NORTHEAST
11 of 13

QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
GUEST HOUSE, LOOKING NORTHEAST, SOUTH ELEVATION (FRONT)
12 of 13

QA-595
LOWER LONG POINT FARMHOUSE
100 SOME OTHER PLACE, STEVENSVILLE
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
GUEST HOUSE, NORTH (REAR) ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST
13 of 13