

ADDENDUM/NEW INFORMATION

- F-2-63 Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead**
- F-2-64 Old Needwood**
- F-2-65 Needwood Forest**
- F-2-66 Outerbridge Horsey House and Distillery Site**

Additional research by Paul and Rita Gordon on the Needwood properties associated with Thomas Sim Lee was provided to the Frederick County Planning Department and the Historical Society of Frederick County Library in May 1999. The research is in typescript in a report cover, entitled *All The Needwoods*, copyright pending. The research reveals new documentary information in land records, personal histories, and other material that was not researched for the preparation of the existing Inventory of Historic Properties forms on the four properties in 1991.

The most important highlight is the apparent corrected identification of the building used as Bartholomew Booth's school for boys. Originally, the house now known as Old Needwood was believed to have been erected as the school. The Gordon research appears to confirm that the Booth school was the house called Needwood Forest. The date of Needwood Forest, estimated at 1808, may thus be incorrect. The school was known to have been in operation in 1777 and 1778 at the "Forest of Needwood". The Gordon research discusses the reasons for the identification of Needwood Forest as the school. The date of at least part of Needwood Forest may therefore be about 1775-1776.

Another highlight is the conclusion of the authors that Thomas Sim Lee did not live at Old Needwood until at least 1816. He died at Old Needwood in 1819. The Gordons discuss the land transactions and Lee's will to support this conclusion.

The *All The Needwoods* report is available for public research at the Historical Society of Frederick County, 24 E. Church St., Frederick, MD 21701 (301-663-1188) or the Frederick County Planning Dept., 12 E. Church St., Frederick, MD 21701 (Janet Davis, 301-696-2958).

Janet Davis
Historic Preservation Planner
Frederick County Planning Department
Frederick, MD
May 21, 1999

F-2-63

Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
Burkittsville vicinity
Private

Ca. 1843; ca. 1870

The Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead consists of a main dwelling house built about 1843 with circa 1870 Second Empire additions of a mansard roof, a tower and porch, a tenant house, several small domestic outbuildings, and an agricultural group including a frame bank barn, a concrete block dairy barn and milk house, a stone springhouse, and a corn crib. The main house is architecturally significant for its Second Empire details, a style not often found in rural Frederick County, and the entire farmstead is important for its association with the Governor Thomas Sim Lee family, which owned the "Forest of Needwood" tract from the late 18th century to the 20th century. The governor's grandson, Thomas Sim Lee, built the original house about 1843 upon his marriage and added the Second Empire details about 1870.

F-2-63

Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
Burkittsville
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery Counties,
and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes
Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/mansion dependencies
Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies
Agriculture/Subsistence/storage/granary
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility/barn

Known Design Source: None

7.1 Description (continued)

vernacular floor plans from the late 18th century into the early 20th century. The interior plan of the wing was apparently altered during the ca. 1870 remodeling, creating the rear stair hall and the two service rooms with a hall on the west side. Mr. Pry says the concrete block garage replaced a two-story frame building with a chimney, possibly a summer kitchen which had been attached to the rear wing by extensions. The building is visible in a circa 1950 aerial photograph of the farmstead in Mr. Pry's possession.

The central hall has an archway separating the front and rear sections of the space. At some point in the 19th century, doors were added to the archway and a curtain or valance above to separate the two sections. These were removed during the mid-20th century. The main rooms of the first floor are wallpapered with plaster ceilings. In the two south parlors are painted and grained wood trim. The door and window surrounds throughout the original part of the house are Greek Revival in style, with pediments and crossettes. The mantels in the parlors are circa 1870's painted and marble-grained slate. Next to the mantel in the southwest parlor is a mechanical call system which originally extended to the kitchen at the north end of the rear wing. In the southeast parlor fireplace is an elaborate dated 1892 Latrobe stove manufactured by S.B. Sexton & Son, Baltimore. Patent dates are April 13, 1875 and March 1880. The filigree plates are embellished by a glazed porcelain cameo. The original mantels were apparently relocated to the added story in the mansard section. They are plain wood with a shallow pointed arch in a vernacular Greek Revival style. The flooring in the southeast parlor is the original wide board floor; the central hall floor was replaced with hardwood in the mid-20th century. Carpet covers the floor in the southwest parlor. The kitchen was remodeled in about 1970 and the fireplace closed. The dining room contains a brick fireplace surround added about 1952.

The second story rooms match the plan of the first floor. On this floor, Greek Revival cornices and vertical paneled doors are still in place. Early enclosed closets next to the chimney breasts in most of the rooms are also embellished with the cornice molding. The mantels in each room are circa 1870's Arts and Crafts styles, each of a different design. The projecting tower on the south elevation contains a large room over the porch entrance on the first story. A cornice above the south window is clearly a late 19th century reproduction of the Greek Revival cornices of the rest of the house.

Domestic Outbuildings:

Chicken Houses: At least three frame chicken houses are located north of the rear wing of the main house. They are one story with board and batten and vertical siding and corrugated or standing seam metal roofs. They appear to date from the last quarter of the 19th century or the first quarter of the 20th century.

7.2 Description (Continued)

Frame sheds: Two frame sheds with vertical siding and corrugated or standing seam metal roofs are located near the chicken houses. Dating from the last quarter of the 19th century, their use is not known, but may be possibly feed sheds or other domestic storage uses.

Springhouse: The springhouse is a square rubble stone structure with a pyramidal standing seam metal roof. A single door is located in the south elevation. As stated above, the springhouse is located at the edge of Lee's Lane about 50 yards south of the main grouping of buildings. It appears to date from about 1850. The south elevation is partially plastered and painted white.

Tenant house: The tenant house is located west of the main dwelling. It is a two-story, two section house possibly built about 1850 with probable log structure in at least one part. It is a long rectangular shaped building with two apparently separate three-bay facades on the east elevation. The southernmost of the two sections has a one-story enclosed entry porch. The sash is 6/6 and the siding is composition shingle. The roof is standing seam metal. A concrete block garage of mid-20th century construction adjoins the north section at the north gable end.

Agricultural Outbuildings:

Frame bank barn: The bank barn apparently dates from about 1875. It has vertical siding and a standing seam metal roof. A metal roofed loafing shed extends from the south elevation.

Dairy barn and milk house: The dairy barn and milk house are concrete block with frame upper gables in a rounded roof. They probably date from about 1940.

Silos: Two concrete silos are located near the south end of the dairy barn and are approximately the same date, 1940.

Corn crib: A frame double-sided pull through wagon shed and corn crib is located near the bank barn. It has vertical siding and a standing seam roof and apparently is contemporary with the bank barn.

Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
Frederick County

Survey No. F-2-63

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Scharf, J.T., History of Western Maryland, Vol. 1, Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & Co., 1882, p. 452, (general background on Needwood tract)

Titus, C.O., Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1118 Lee's Lane not for publicationcity, town Burkittsville vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Richard L. Pry

street & number 5232 Burkittsville Road , telephone no.:

city, town Burkittsville state and zip code Maryland 21718

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1379

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 227

city, town Frederick state Maryland 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Paul Brinkman Survey of Frederick County #129

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Md.

7. Description

Survey No. F-2-63

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 14

The Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead is a farm grouping consisting of a circa 1843 stuccoed brick dwelling with a Second Empire style circa 1870 tower, mansard roof, porch, and dormers, with several frame chicken houses and sheds of the last quarter of the 19th century, a stone springhouse of about 1840 at a considerable distance from the main grouping, a frame tenant house possibly contemporary with the main dwelling, and agricultural outbuildings including a frame bank barn of about 1875, a frame corn crib of the same date, a concrete block and frame dairy barn and milk house of about 1940, and two concrete silos of about 1940. The group also includes several modern concrete block outbuildings which are non-contributing. The farmstead is located on the north side of Lee's Lane just west of Burkittsville Road (Maryland Route 17) about 1-1/2 miles south of Burkittsville, Frederick County, Maryland. The main group is located about 100 yards north of Lee's Lane in the midst of open agricultural fields. The springhouse is located just north of Lee's Lane about 50 yards from the intersection with Burkittsville Road.

The main dwelling house has two sections: an approximately 1843, originally two-story three-bay brick section facing south and a rear wing or ell extending from the northwest corner. The exterior of the entire house is covered with stucco, but the outline of a water table is visible on the main section. This basic structure was altered about 1870 with the addition of a Second Empire style facade which included a third story within a mansard roof, a central projecting tower on the south elevation, and a one-story veranda on the south elevation, replacing an earlier porch. The veranda is entered through the base of the projecting tower and the main block has slightly projecting corner piers visible under the stucco. The first story windows on the south elevation are tripartite and the upper story windows are 6/6. The doorway has a transom and sidelights. At the entrance to the porch in the tower base is a console overdoor and diagonal tongue-and-groove paneled jambs. The cornice is bracketed and the mansard roof is slate. In the tower are paired 4/4 windows with nailhead decorations and blind oculi in each directional face of the slate mansard. The east and west elevations have two bays each with a projecting dormer in the mansard roof with paired windows opening on a cantilever platform as if for a balcony. Interior chimneys are located in the center of the east and west elevations, ending in corbeled stacks above the mansard. The chimneys were built up from the original height when the mansard was added to clear the new roofline, as can be seen in the attic. The rear wing is more vernacular in form and details, with a one-story open porch on the east side and a standing seam and composition gable roof. The windows are 6/6. A concrete block garage, a mid-20th century addition to the house, adjoins the rear wing on the west elevation.

The floor plan is a central hall, double pile type common to vernacular houses of the middle third of the 19th century. The symmetrical arrangement is in keeping with the rural location and the apparent skills of local builders. The rear wing is thought by Mr. Richard Pry, the current owner, to date from about 1800. The location of the kitchen at the north end of the wing is a feature found :

8. Significance

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

Specific dates Ca. 1850; Ca. 1875 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

The Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead is primarily significant for the Second Empire details added in about 1870 to the original house of about 1843. It is one of four main dwelling houses with outbuildings on the "Forest of Needwood" tract, three of which were built by descendants of Thomas Sim Lee (1743-1819), the second Governor of Maryland. The farmstead was originally built about 1843 by Thomas Sim Lee (1818-1898), the grandson of the governor. About 1870, the house was altered with the addition of a third story and mansard roof, a porch and a projecting tower in the Second Empire style. This style is unusual in rural Frederick County. Each of the four Needwood properties has individual architectural significance, and date from about 1775 to the 1870's. The other properties are Old Needwood (F-2-64), Needwood Forest (F-2-65), and the Outerbridge Horsey House and Distillery Site (F-2-66).

Although the context of high style domestic architecture of the late 190th century in Frederick County is still under study, the Second Empire mansion as represented by the remodeled Needwood-Thomas Lee house has very few comparable examples. The Gambrill House (Boscobel) on the Monocacy National Battlefield (F-7-58) is a National Register Second Empire house built about 1868. It has the central tower and mansard roof which defines the Second Empire style in much the same configuration as the Thomas Lee house. The relationship of the Thomas Lee house with the nearby Horsey House (F-2-66) is intriguing, as they were remodeled within a few years of the same date in different popular styles of the period, by different but closely related branches of the same family. Further research in family records may clarify the dates and personal relationships which may have bearing on the architectural history of the houses.

Thomas Sim Lee (1818-1898) was the son of William Lee, the builder of Needwood Forest. Thomas Lee married Josephine O'Donnell about 1843, the date that he purchased the property from his father for \$8,000. It is probable that the house was built at about this time. The Greek Revival details of the original house indicate the style was probably at its peak, about 1840-1850. The Lees had three sons and a daughter, all of whom married, and it is likely that the house expansion took place to accommodate the children and grandchildren.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-2-63

Bond, Isaac, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Land Records of Frederick County.

Randel, Mary Digges Lee. Needwood Forest: A Family Record, 1943. Bound typescript in possession of Howard Stepler, Needwood Forest.

(Continued on separate page)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5 acres

Quadrangle name Harpers Ferry, Va., -Md. -W.Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 5 acres centered on dwelling house including outbuildings,
Tax Map 83, Parcel 55

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

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept date September 1991

street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958

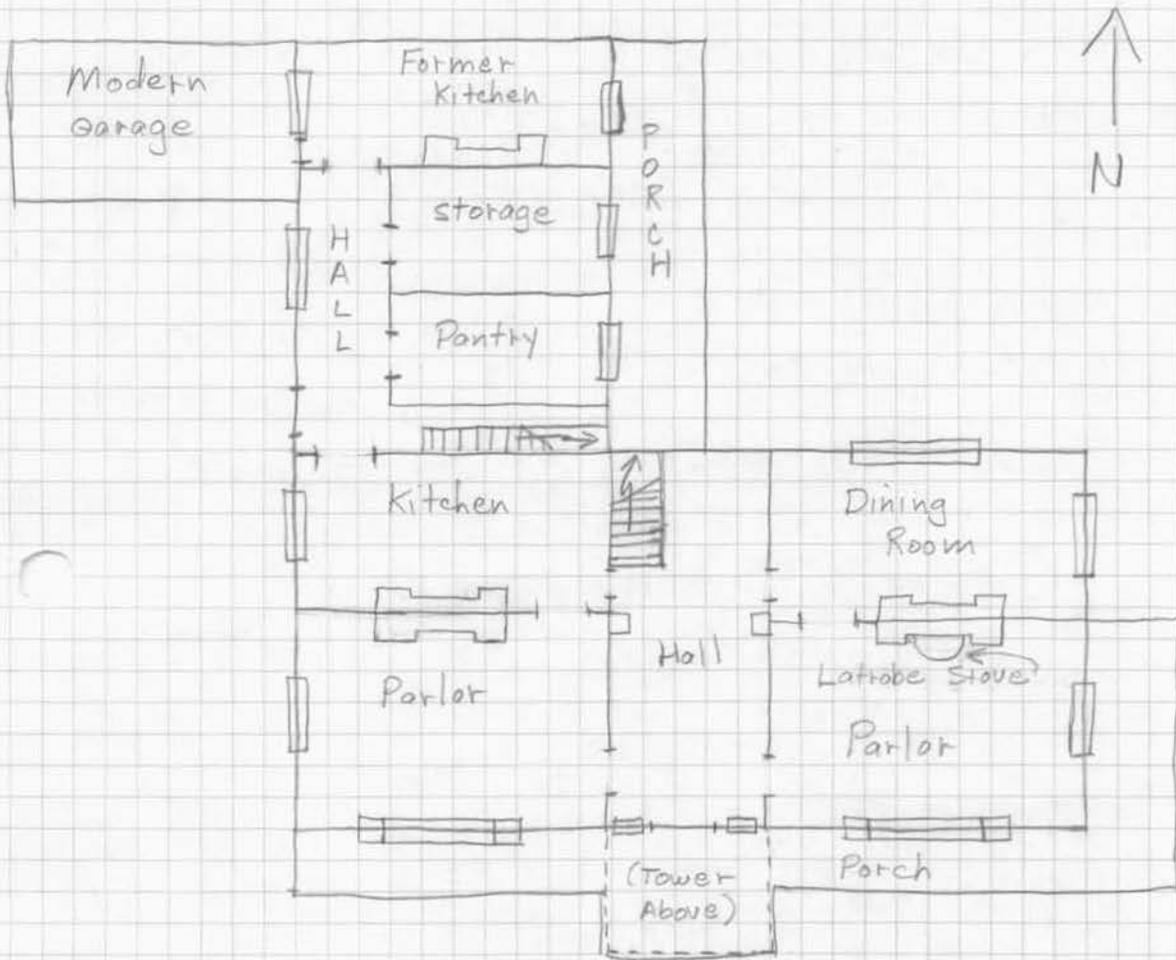
city or town Frederick state Md. 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCE
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
301-514-7600



F-2-63

Needwood-Thomas Lee
House

Frederick County

Janet Davis
October 1991

Not to Scale

LIBER/FOL.	GRANTEE	GRANTOR	ORIGINAL TRACTS	COST	DATE
1379/227 16 Sept 86	Richard L. Pry	Pers. rep of estate of Outerbridge L. Pry			
356/232 29 Jan 26	Outerbridge L. Pry	Samuel L. Zesher et al.			
HWB 312/336 9 Apr 15 + HWB 312/333 6 Apr 15	Luther C. Pry	Columbus O'Donnell Lee heir under will of Thos. S. Lee, 1899 & 1901	"Forest of Needwood" 150a. Fielders Manor & Forest of Needwood } 50a.		
WBT 6/348 27 Oct 1847 + WBT 6/347 27 Oct 1847	Thos. S. Lee Columbus O'Donnell	Columbus O'Donnell Thos. S. Lee		\$10,272	
HS 17/545 30 May 1843	Thos. S. Lee son of Wm. (grandson of Gov. Thos. S. Lee)	Wm. Lee heir of Thos. S. Lee by will (Governor)	"Forest of Needwood" 150a.	\$8,000	



F-2-63
 Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

ACE, SOIL, &c.
 and the northwest parts of 2, 4, 5 and 15. are
 tile but timber, except in the rich and beau
 Valleys, about Wolfsville and Wolf's-tavern.
 m the hilly but productive and picturesqu
 the foregoing predominate in Epidote, Mic
 nersed with Iron, Copper, &c.

FOR CHILDREN'S FIRST LESSONS ABOUT















