

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Needwood – Content Rural Historic District Inventory Number: QA-486

Address: Hope Road City: Centreville (vicinity) Zip Code: 21617

County: Queen Anne's USGS Topographic Map: Centreville

Owner: Multiple

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: Bell Atlantic Communications Tower Agency: _____

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

Eligibility recommended Eligibility **not** recommended _____

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Is the property located within a historic district? no yes Name of district: _____

Is district listed? no yes Determined eligible? no yes District Inventory Number: _____

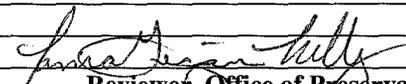
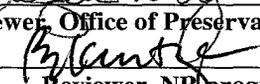
Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)

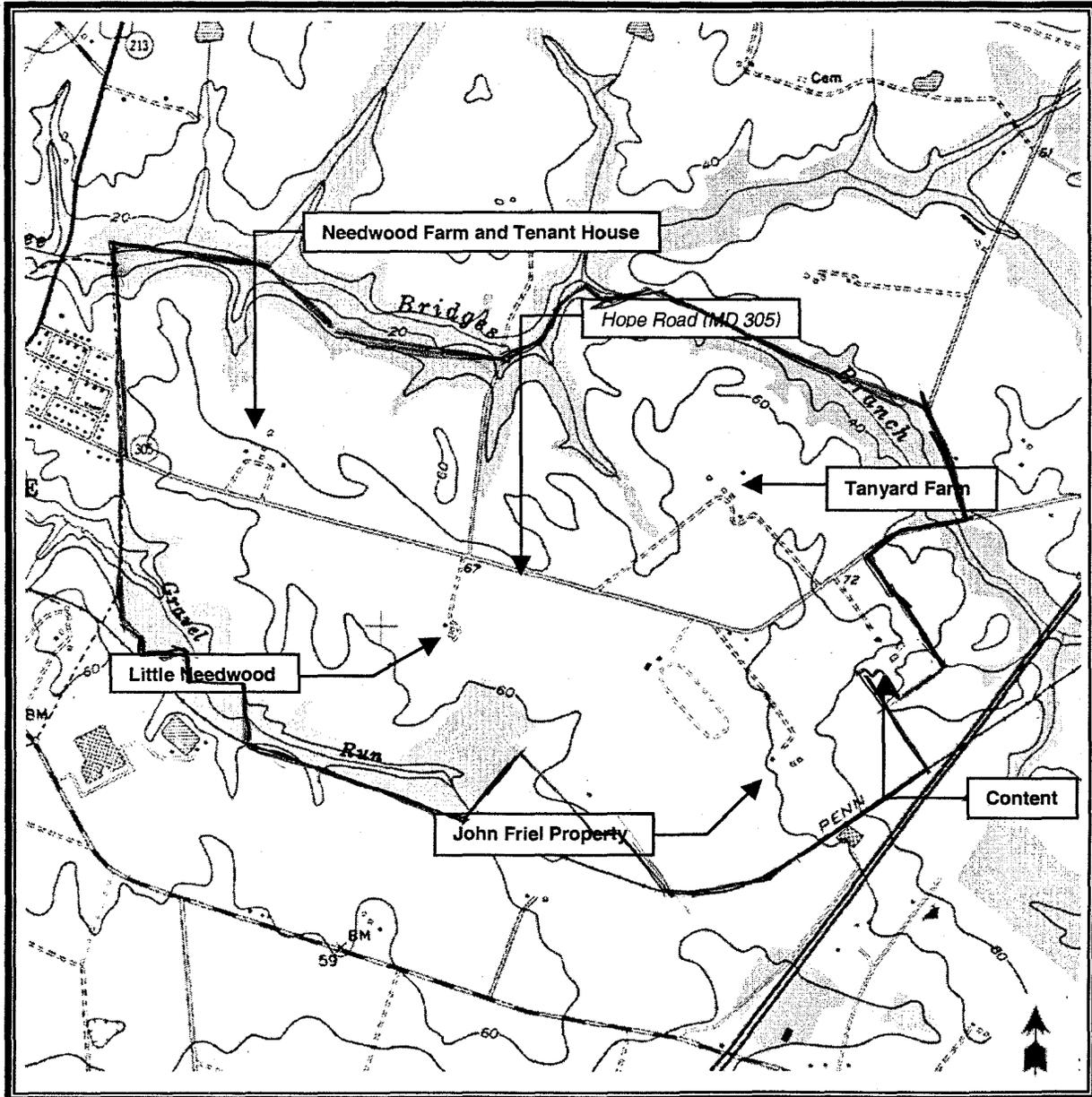
The Needwood-Content Rural Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as a cohesive rural historic landscape. The significance of this resource is intimately tied to the district's distinctive landscape that encapsulates over two hundred years of agricultural and architectural development in Queen Anne's County. Although sharing geographical and historical associations with a much larger rural area, the geographic area of the Rural Historic District is limited to properties visually affected by the Needwood Farm Cellular Communication Tower Proposal. The Needwood-Content Rural Historic District satisfies the National Register requirements for significance under Criterion A through its association with broad agricultural and architectural patterns that occurred throughout the Delmarva Peninsula. Indeed, the district reflects the wholesale reshaping of the landscape by the rural elite in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the shifting of agricultural priorities from tobacco to grain and then grain to orchard and truck farms, the rise of agricultural tenancy, and the growth and decline of the canning industry. The requirements for significance under Criterion C are satisfied by the components of the Needwood-Content Rural Historic District. While consisting of isolated farm complexes surrounded by cultivated fields, the properties are also visually and historically linked by narrow rural roads, small woodlands, expansive vistas, flat topography, fencing and field patterns, as well as windbreaks around main houses. The previously surveyed resources, Content (QA-11), Needwood Farm (QA-338) and Needwood Tenant House (QA-353), are particularly diagnostic properties that illustrate the prevailing organization of eighteenth and nineteenth century farms. Overall, the district's landscape retains a moderate to high level of integrity.

Prepared by: _____

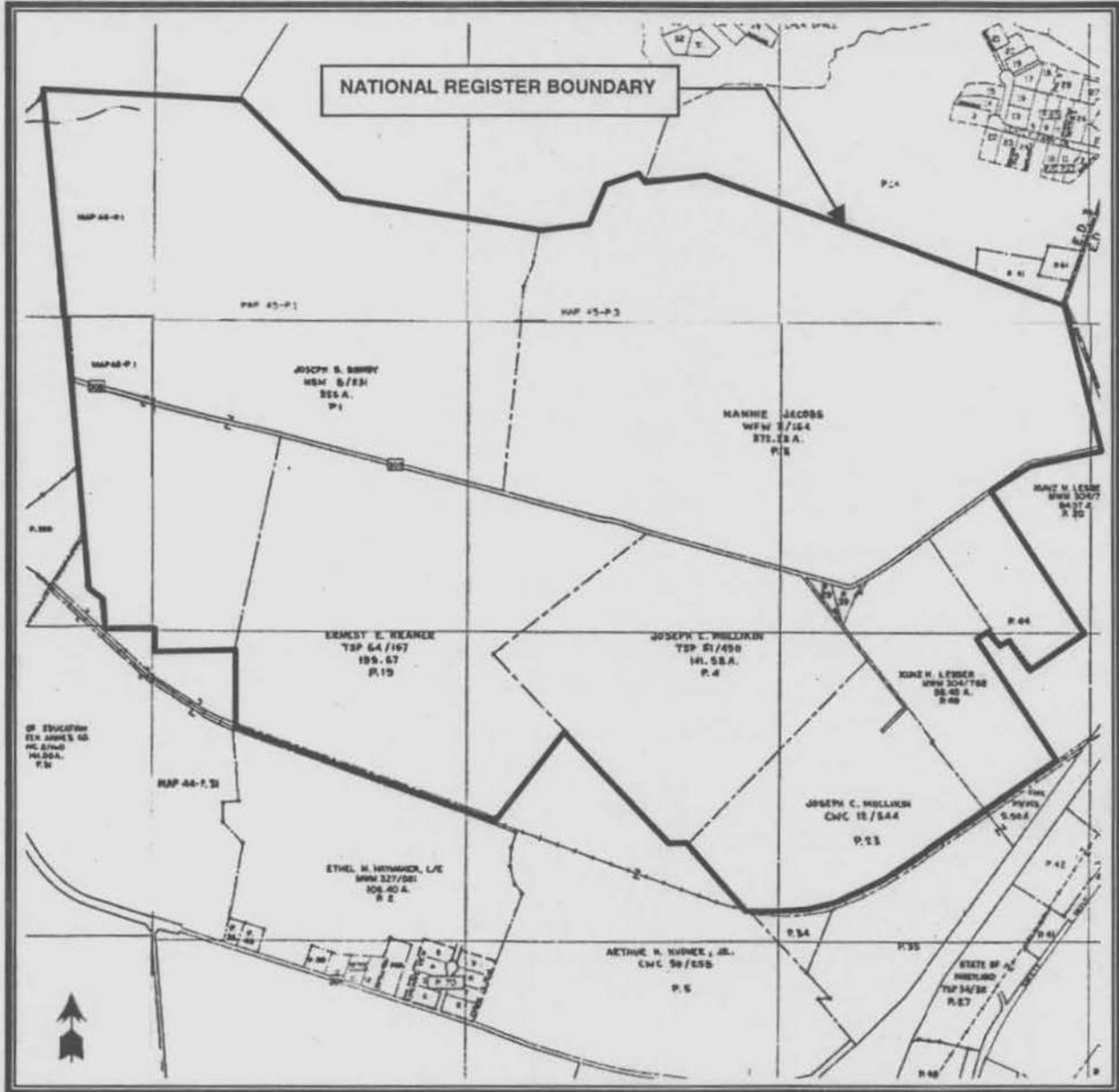
Date Prepared: _____

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	9/4/07 Date
 Reviewer, NR program	9/10/07 Date

LOCATION MAP
INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES



NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY MAP



NEEDWOOD - CONTENT RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

QA-486

Hope Road

Centreville Vicinity

Circa 1775 – Circa 1950

Private Access

DESCRIPTION

Situated just east of Centreville, Maryland, the Needwood-Content Rural Historic District is a cohesive agricultural region that consists of eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century resources. Lining the north and south sides of Hope Road (MD 305), the district's 499.93 hectares (1233 acres) are characterized by a relatively flat topography, a series of scattered farm complexes surrounded by large trees that serve as windbreaks, agricultural outbuildings, a narrow rural road, expansive vistas, and rectilinear field patterns. The district includes a total of six contributing properties that contain twenty contributing buildings/features and three non-contributing properties that have ten non-contributing buildings/features. Properties that comprise the district's period of significance were constructed between circa 1775 and circa 1950 and typify the architectural and agricultural heritage of Queen Anne's County. In continuous agricultural use since the first settlement of the area, the district retains a high level of integrity. The historic district contains a wide variation of building types and architectural treatments and styles. The earliest development of the district is represented by Content, a 2 story, 5 bay, center passage plan dwelling erected with Georgian architectural embellishments in circa 1775. Content also contains a rare dairy and meat house. The Needwood Tenant house (QA-353), erected circa 1850, is a modest 2 story, brick dwelling constructed just east of the main house at Needwood Farm (QA-338). The two buildings are set apart by an oak-lined allée that appears to predate the present dwelling on Needwood Farm. Constructed circa 1891, the main house at Needwood Farm is a 2 ½ story, frame dwelling that consists of two equally sized, single pile units joined together. While distinctive in appearance, the two sections were erected simultaneously. The John Friel Farm features a circa 1860 2-story, side-passage dwelling with a series of descending rear ells clearly integrated into the overall plan of the dwelling. Little Needwood contains an 1871 center-passage dwelling accompanied by a number of early twentieth century outbuildings, including a round metal corncrib and several machine sheds. The Tanyard Farm represents a

contributing property that, while lacking a main house, contains three agricultural outbuildings that reflect the agricultural emphasis of the district. Overall, these resources are illustrative of the area's agricultural and architectural development.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Needwood-Content Rural Historic District is significant for its distinctive agricultural and architectural landscape that reflects larger trends in the economic development of Queen Anne's County. Encapsulating over 225 years of change, the district retains rich associations with the reshaping of the agricultural landscape by the county's rural elite in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the shifting of agricultural staples from tobacco to grain and then grain to orchard and truck farms, the important role of agricultural tenancy, and lastly the growth and gradual decline of the canning industry. The district's landscape components, such as its isolated farm complexes, flat topography, cultivated fields, expansive vistas, and narrow rural road are highly reflective of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth century agricultural function on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The district's wide range of architectural resources, that date from circa 1775 to circa 1950, mirror the integrity of the surrounding landscape. Ranging from the formal Georgian style of Content to the simple sufficiency of the house at the John Friel Farm, the dwellings document the changes in architectural taste, agricultural staples, local building methods and materials, as well as societal hierarchies. Agricultural buildings, the most ephemeral of resources, have been continuously built and rebuilt. While the dairy and meat house of Content are an exception, a majority of domestic and agricultural outbuildings, such as the gambrel roof dairy barn at Needwood Farm, were built in the twentieth century. Bound together by this diversity of architectural forms and landscape elements, the Needwood-Content Rural Historic District conveys a cohesive and informative rural historic landscape.

7. Description

Inventory No. QA-486

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

The Needwood-Content Rural Historic District is a cohesive agricultural region of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and twentieth-century resources located along Hope Road (MD 305) immediately east of Centreville. The district includes approximately 499.38 hectares (1233 acres) of land on the north and south sides of Hope Road. The land is nearly flat with elevations ranging between approximately 40 and 80 feet above sea level. Three Bridges Branch passes above the district to the north, while Gravel Run crosses through the district on the south. Both streams are lined with trees. The land is otherwise open and cultivated with wheat, corn and soybeans.

The Needwood-Content Rural Historic District includes six contributing agricultural properties (five of which include buildings), one non-contributing agricultural property, and two non-contributing residential properties. Included among the contributing resources are the previously-surveyed Needwood Farm (QA-338) and Needwood Tenant House (QA-353), located at the northwest end of the district, and the National Register-listed Content (QA-11), located at the southeast end of the district. Located between Needwood Tenant House and Content are the four other contributing resources: Little Needwood, the John Friel Farm, the Tanyard Farm, and the Mercedes Lesser Property (land only); as well as the three non-contributing properties: the Arlett Farm (residential and agricultural), the James H. Knotts Property (residential) and the Edward Lee Walls Property (residential).

The resources of the Needwood-Content Rural Historic District represent agricultural development in Queen Anne's County from the late-eighteenth century through the twentieth century. The earliest extant resource, Content farm, was a prosperous grain farm of the late-eighteenth century. Content includes a circa 1775 Georgian center-passage house with associated dairy and meat house. The associated farm land is still cultivated, but is owned separately from the house. The Needwood Farm and Tenant House are located on a continuously cultivated grain farm originally created by the Earle family in the late-eighteenth century. The buildings have been demolished and rebuilt, as was the pattern through the nineteenth century. The complex presently includes an 1891 center-passage main house, and circa 1850 hall-and-parlor tenant house, and outbuildings ranging in date from circa 1890 to the present. Little Needwood and the John Friel Farm represent the persistence of traditional house designs through the late-nineteenth century and the continual adaptation of outbuildings to changing agricultural practices. Little Needwood consists of an 1871 center-passage house and a complex of early-twentieth century outbuildings that includes a round, metal corn crib and several machine sheds. The John Friel Farm has only one extant building, a circa 1860 side-passage house, but a ruined outbuilding is still visible. Finally, the Tanyard Farm reflects the increase in tenant farming during the nineteenth and twentieth century. Historic maps and documents indicate there were four houses on this property in the late-nineteenth century. Two of the houses belonged to small farms, while two were tenant houses. The Tanyard Farm currently only includes three twentieth-century outbuildings. Most of the buildings have been demolished, but the land is still leased and cultivated. Together, these resources comprise an intact, continuously cultivated agricultural landscape that illustrates the history of agriculture in this area.

8. Significance

Inventory No. QA-486

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

Specific dates	circa 1775 – circa 1950	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	1775 - 1950		

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Situated on the periphery of Centreville, the county seat of Queen Anne’s County, the Needwood - Content Rural Historic District encompasses six properties that together are significant under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C. Significance is intimately tied to the district’s distinctive landscape, which encapsulates over two hundred years of agricultural and architectural development in Queen Anne’s County. Although sharing geographical and historical associations with a much larger rural area, the scope of the Rural Historic District is limited to properties visually affected by the Needwood Farm Cellular Communication Tower Proposal.

The Needwood-Content Rural Historic District satisfies the National Register requirements for significance under Criterion A through its association with broad agricultural and architectural patterns that occurred throughout the Delmarva Peninsula. Indeed, the district reflects the wholesale reshaping of the landscape by the rural elite in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the shifting of agricultural priorities from tobacco to grain and then grain to orchard and truck farms, and the growth and gradual decline of the canning industry.

The requirements for significance under Criterion C are satisfied by the components of the Needwood-Content Rural Historic District. While consisting of isolated farm complexes surrounded by cultivated fields, the properties are also visually and historically linked by narrow rural roads, expansive vistas, flat topography, fencing and field patterns, as well as windbreaks around main houses. Content (QA-11), Needwood Farm (QA-338), and Needwood Tenant House (QA-353) are particularly diagnostic properties that illustrate the prevailing organization of eighteenth and nineteenth century farms.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. QA-468

1798 Federal Direct Tax, Queen Anne's County, Microfilm, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

Burton, R. Lee. Canneries of the Eastern Shore. Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1986.

Bourne, Michael, et al. Architecture and Change in the Chesapeake: A Field Tour on the Eastern and Western Shores. Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998.

Clarke, Charles B. The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1950.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 499.38 hectares (1233 acres)

Acreage of historical setting 499.38 hectares (1233 acres)

Quadrangle name Centreville

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The proposed National Register boundary of the Needwood-Content Rural Historic District includes approximately 499.38 hectares (1233 acres) of agricultural and wooded land, early roads and significant architectural resources. The boundary has been delineated according to the visual impacts imposed by the Needwood Farm Cellular Communication Tower combined with the cohesive occurrence of rural landscape components. The properties within the district represent a period of significance from circa 1775 to circa 1950 and encompass such uses as agriculture, residential, and transportation.

The proposed historic district, is roughly bounded to the north by Three Bridges Branch, to the east by Maryland Route 301, to the west by the town limits of Centreville, and to the south by the Penn Central Railroad line. The district is more precisely composed of the following tax parcels: (TM-45, P-1), (TM-45, P-19), (TM-45, P-23), (TM-45, P-3), (TM-45, P-49), (TM-45, P-44), (TM-45, P-4), (TM-45, P-29), and (TM-45, P-39). The historic district includes six contributing agricultural properties that contain 20 contributing buildings/features and three non-contributing properties that feature 10 non-contributing buildings/features.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	KCI Technologies, Inc., Cultural Resources Division		
organization	KCI Technologies, Inc.	date	February 2001
street & number	10 North Park Drive	telephone	410-316-7800
city or town	Hunt Valley	state	Maryland 21030

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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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LIST OF OWNERS

List of owners of all resources within the Needwood-Content Rural Historic District:

Property Name and Address

Owner Name and Address

Needwood Farm and Tenant House
121 Needwood Farm Lane
Centreville, MD 21617

Jay H. Quimby, Joan Q. Dawkins and Joseph S. Quimby Jr.
121 Needwood Farm Lane
Centreville, MD 21617

Little Needwood
626 Hope Road
Centreville, MD 21617

Ernest E. Kramer
313 North Hibernia Road
Centreville, MD 21617

Arlett Farm
730 Hope Road
Centreville, MD 21617

Mary T. Mullikin
730 Hope Road
Centreville, MD 21617

John Friel Farm
200 Mullikin Lane
Centreville, MD 21617

Joseph C. Mullikin
730 Hope Road
Centreville, MD 21617

James H. Knotts Property
742 Hope Road
Centreville, MD 21617

James H. and Jo Ann Knotts
742 Hope Road
Centreville, MD 21617

Edward Lee Walls Property
746 Hope Road
Centreville, MD 21617

Edward Lee and Lois Ann Walls
746 Hope Road
Centreville, MD 21617

Mercedes Lesser Property
South Side Hope Road
Centreville, MD 21617

Mercedes Lesser
27460 Westpoint Road
Easton, MD 21601-8438

Tanyard Farm
North Side Hope Road
Centreville, MD 21617

Town Council of Centreville
101 Lawyers Row
Centreville, MD 21617

Content
842 Hope Road
Centreville, MD 21617

Donna C. Babe
P.O. Box 567
Centreville, MD 21617

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Contributing Resources

Needwood Farm and Tenant House

121 Needwood Farm Lane
Tax Map 45, Parcel 1
Circa 1850, Circa 1890

The Needwood Farm and Tenant House (QA-338 and QA-353) are located on the north side of Hope Road (MD 305) approximately 1.04 kilometers (0.65 miles) east of its intersection with Church Hill Road (MD 213). The property occupies 144.18 hectares (356 acres) of open agricultural land that is currently cultivated with corn. An oak-lined allée leads north from the main road toward the complex of buildings, which includes a circa 1891 main house and shed, a circa 1940 dairy barn and shed, a modern barn, a modern cell tower site, and a circa 1850 tenant house.

The circa 1891 main house (QA-338) is 2 ½-stories tall and 5-bays wide. The house rests on a brick foundation and is constructed of wood-frame with asbestos shingle siding. The side-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and has deep, overhanging eaves with an original boxed cornice. The roof has a projecting front gable in the center bay of the front (south) elevation. Hipped-roof dormers are located on either side of the projecting gable as well as on the west end of the north slope of the roof. The twin interior end chimneys are constructed of brick with corbelling at the top of the shaft. The house has original 2/2 double-hung windows with plain wood surrounds and drip caps. There are replacement shutters on the east elevation and original shutters on the south and west elevations. A 1-story, full-width front porch stretches across the front elevation. A 2 ½-story, 4-bay rear ell with porches on the east and west elevations extends to the north.

On the front (south) elevation, the main entry is located in the center bay. The half-glass, paneled door has 2-light sidelights and a 4-light transom. Two windows are located to each side of the door. On the second story, the projecting center bay has paired windows with two single windows to each side. At the attic level, the projecting front-gable has paired windows with a single dormer to each side. The front porch rests on an original brick foundation with a modern brick stoop and a modern wood floor. The porch is currently enclosed in modern wood siding and aluminum windows. The hipped roof is covered in standing-seam metal.

On the west elevation, the main block has two symmetrically placed windows at the first- and second-story levels. Smaller 2/2 windows flank the chimney at the attic level. The rear ell has an enclosed shed-roof porch across the first story. The porch has an original brick foundation, modern wood siding and aluminum windows, and a standing-seam metal roof. The second story of the rear ell has three symmetrically placed windows. The attic level has a front-gable flanked by hipped-roof dormers. The ell has corbelled brick chimneys in its center and north gable end.

On the north elevation, the main block has at its west end a single window on each story as well as a hipped-roof dormer at the attic level. There is no fenestration on the north elevation of the rear ell.

On the east elevation, the main block has two symmetrically placed windows at the first- and second-story levels. Smaller 2/2 windows flank the chimney at the attic level. The rear ell has two asymmetrically placed paneled doors and two single windows on the first story. The second story has four evenly spaced windows. The attic level has a front-gable flanked by hipped-roof dormers. A 1-story porch stretches across the rear ell. The porch has a deteriorated brick foundation, a modern brick stoop, original turned posts with jig-sawn brackets, and a standing-seam metal shed roof. The north end of the porch is enclosed.

Directly west of the main house are a modern swimming pool and brick barbecue pit. West of the pool and barbecue, behind a hedge, are two large headstones and one small stone. The first large headstone reads "In the memory of Ann Earle wife of Richard Tilghman Earle who died on August 18, 1786. Her maternal care raised ten children to maturity, four sons and six daughters." The second large headstone reads "In memory of Richard Tilghman Earle who departed his life in March 1788." The small stone marks the grave of Anne Earle and has only the initials A.E. All three stones have simple designs with scrolled tops.

Immediately northeast of the main house is a 1-story, 1-bay wood-frame shed constructed circa 1900. The shed rests on concrete-block piers and has widely-spaced, circular-sawn, vertical board siding with wire nails. The south elevation has a batten door. The shed

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Needwood – Content Rural Historic District Continuation Sheet

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has a side-gable roof covered in modern corrugated metal with open eaves and exposed rafters.

Northeast of the main house and shed is a large modern barn. The barn, currently used as a machine shed, has a packed dirt floor, wood framing, corrugated-metal walls, and a corrugated-metal side-gable roof. Corrugated-metal sliding doors are located on the south and east elevations. A standard door and small window occupy the southeast corner. North of the modern barn is the cell tower site. The 100-foot by 100-foot site is enclosed in chain-link fence. The 225-foot high lattice tower is located at the center of the site with two small, pre-fabricated equipment sheds located at the periphery.

East of the main house and modern barn are a circa 1940 dairy barn and shed. The circa 1940 dairy barn is 2 ½-stories tall and 1-bay wide. The first story is constructed of concrete-block, while the second story is of wood-frame with wood weatherboard. The gambrel roof is covered in standing-seam metal. On its front (south) elevation, the barn has double sliding batten doors at the first story level, a single swinging batten door at the second-story level, and double swinging batten doors flanked by nine-light wood windows at the loft level. The rear (north) elevation has double sliding batten doors at the first story level, an off-center, single, swinging batten door at the second story level, and two nine-light wood windows at the loft level. Five six-light, fixed sash metal windows and a single door are located on the east and west elevations. A one-story, concrete-block extension with a side-gable roof extends from the east wall of the barn and ends at a steel silo. On the interior, the barn has a center aisle lined with stalls.

Immediately west of the barn is a 1-bay, 1-story workshop. The workshop is constructed of rock-faced concrete block with a standing-seam metal front-gable roof. The gables are faced with vertical board. The shop has batten doors on the east and west gable ends and two six-light windows on the north and south elevations.

East of the main house and outbuilding complex is a circa 1850 tenant house (QA-353). The 5-bay, 2-story tenant house is constructed of 7:1 common bond brick. The house has a corrugated-metal, side-gable roof with an open cornice and a central brick chimney. The 1/1 modern, vinyl windows have brick jack arches and modern shutters. Many window openings have been filled with brick. The main entry, located in the center bay of the first story on the front (south) elevation, consists of a single-panel, modern door with a granite threshold. A modern porch shelters the center three bays of the first story. The porch has early brick piers with concrete-block infill, simple wood posts and rail, and a corrugated-metal shed roof.

Needwood Tenant House was surveyed by Orlando Ridout V for the Maryland Historical Trust in 1978. No determination of eligibility was made at the time. Since the time of the survey, the original windows have been removed and vinyl replacements have been installed.

The Needwood Farm and Tenant House, with extant buildings constructed beginning circa 1850, have a moderate level of integrity. While the main house and tenant house both have had material changes, the changes are not irreversible. The basic forms of both houses remain unchanged. The property is significant for its representation of the rebuilding of the agricultural landscape during the late-nineteenth century.

Little Needwood 626 Hope Road
Tax Map 45, Parcel 19
1871

Little Needwood is located on the south side of Hope Road approximately 1.93 kilometers (1.2 miles) from its intersection with Church Hill Road. The property consists of 80.87 hectares (199.67 acres) of open, agricultural land that is currently cultivated with corn and soybeans. The complex of buildings stands in a grove of trees at the end of a long, straight dirt lane. The complex includes an 1871 house, a workshop, two machine sheds, a corn crib, a barn, and a shed.

The main house is 2 stories tall with a 3-bay main block and a 1-bay addition on the west. The house rests on a brick foundation and is constructed of wood-frame with asbestos shingles covering wood weatherboard. The side-gable roof is covered in asphalt-shingle and has an original, shallow molded cornice and bargeboards. The main block has brick twin interior end chimneys. The house has some 6/6 double-hung wood windows, however most of the windows are 1/1 aluminum replacements.

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On the front (north) elevation, the main entry is located in the center bay. The plain, modern door has a plain surround. A single window is located on each side of the door. Three windows are evenly spaced across the second story. The west addition, which is slightly recessed from the main block, a brick foundation, and a window on each story. A 1-story modern porch shelters the main entry. The porch rests on concrete-block piers and is enclosed in wood weatherboard and screen. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof.

There is no fenestration on the east elevation.

The south elevation has three windows evenly spaced across each story of the main block and a window on each story of the west addition. A bulkhead entrance to the basement, now enclosed in modern plywood, is located at the center of the main block.

A 1-story, 1-bay modern addition with a shed roof extends from the west gable end. The addition has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos shingle siding and a corrugated-metal roof. The addition has single windows on the north and west elevations and a door opening to a concrete patio on the south elevation.

Southwest of the main house, within a heavily overgrown area of brush, is a 1-story, 1-bay workshop. The workshop is constructed of wood-frame with vertical board siding and a front-gable, corrugated-metal roof. There is a half-glass door on the north elevation. A window on the east elevation is missing.

The rest of the outbuildings are located in another heavily overgrown area southeast of the house. Most of the outbuildings are barely discernible; one is completely inaccessible. Machine shed 1, the most easily accessible, has a dirt floor and is constructed of new and re-used timbers that include circular-sawn lumber and logs with the bark left on. The machine shed has vertical board siding and a standing-seam metal roof. It is open on the west elevation. Machine shed 2, located directly east of machine shed 1. It rests on concrete-block piers and has vertical board siding and a corrugated metal roof. It is open on the east elevation. The round corncrib, also located east of machine shed 1, is constructed of corrugated metal and mesh with a conical roof. The 2-story, 1-bay barn, located immediately south of machine shed 1, has a concrete-block foundation, vertical board siding, and a standing-seam metal gambrel roof. The shed, located south of the barn, is possibly the oldest of the outbuildings but is partially collapsed and inaccessible due to overgrowth. The shed has vertical board siding and a wood-shingle, gable roof.

Little Needwood retains a moderate level of integrity. While the house has undergone some material changes, the changes are reversible. The outbuildings have not been heavily altered, but are badly deteriorated. The property is significant because it exemplifies a middle-class farm dwelling of the mid-nineteenth century as well as the rebuilding of outbuildings during the twentieth century to accommodate changing farm methods.

John Friel Farm 200 Mullikin Lane
Tax Map 45, Parcel 23
Circa 1870

The John Friel Farm is located on the south side of Hope Road approximately 2.87 kilometers (1.78 miles) east of its intersection with Church Hill Road. The property occupies a 32.2 hectare (79.5 acre) tract of open agricultural land that is currently fallow. The complex of buildings, which lies at the end of a long dirt lane, includes an abandoned circa 1870 farmhouse, the ruins of an outbuilding, and a modern trailer.

The 2-story, 3-bay main house follows a side-passage plan with a series of rear ells. The house rests on a brick foundation and is constructed of wood frame with plain wood weatherboard and cornerboards. The side-gable, corrugated-metal roof has a deep, molded cornice with returns over the main block and shallow, open eaves over the ells. Interior brick chimneys are located in the west gable end of the main block and south gable end of the last ell. The original 2/2 double-hung windows have plain wood surrounds and vary in size.

On the front (north) elevation, the main entry is located in the east bay. The original door has arched panels, 3-light sidelights, and a 4-light transom. Two windows are located west of the door. Three windows are evenly spaced across the second story.

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On the east elevation, the main block has an off-center window on each story. The ell is flush with the east wall of the main block. The first section of the ell, which has a slightly lower roofline than the main block, has a five-panel door and a window on the first story and two windows on the second story. The windows on this section of the ell are slightly smaller than those on the main block. The second section of the ell, which has a slightly lower roofline than the first ell, has a single window on each story. The windows on this section of the ell are slightly lower than those on the first. The third section of the ell, which is demarcated by a break in the weatherboard and foundation, has two windows on each story.

On the rear (south) elevation, the main block has a single window in the west end of each story. The ell has a paneled door at the southeast corner.

On the west elevation, the main block has no fenestration. The first section of the ell has a centered, paneled door with a window to each side on the first story. The second story has two evenly spaced windows. The second section of the ell appears to have a single window on each story. The third section of the ell has a half-glass door and a window on the first story and two windows on the second story.

Immediately southeast of the house is a modern trailer. Northeast of the house and trailer are the ruins of a collapsed, wood-frame outbuilding.

The house on the John Friel Farm is scarcely altered but badly deteriorated. It is significant as a typical middle-class farm dwelling of the mid-nineteenth century. Although no outbuildings remain, the open land contributes to the agricultural landscape.

Tanyard Farm North side of Hope Road
Tax Map 45, Parcel 3
Circa 1940

The Tanyard Farm is located on the north side of Hope Road approximately 3.31 kilometers (2.05 miles) from its intersection with Church Hill Road. The property occupies 150.8 hectares (372.33 acres) of open agricultural land that is currently cultivated with wheat and corn. A complex of circa 1940 outbuildings that includes two machine sheds and a workshop lies at the end of a long, winding dirt lane that leads north from Hope Road.

The workshop is a 1-story, 2-bay building with a concrete-block foundation, corrugated-metal walls, and a corrugated-metal, side-gable roof. The shop has a door on the west elevation and several 6-light windows.

The two machine sheds are set at right angles to one another and form a courtyard northeast of the workshop. Machine shed 1 is constructed of wood-frame with a modern timber foundation, a packed-dirt floor, corrugated-metal walls, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. This shed is open on the south elevation and has sliding, corrugated-metal doors on the west elevation. Machine shed 2 has concrete-block foundation and walls, a concrete floor, and a standing-seam metal, gable roof supported by wood framing. This shed is open on the west elevation.

The Tanyard Farm has a moderate level of integrity, with buildings that are slightly deteriorated. The property is significant because it represents the rebuilding of outbuildings during the twentieth century to accommodate changing farm methods. The property also represents the shift from owner-occupied farms to tenant farms.

Mercedes Lesser Property South side of Hope Road
Tax Map 45, Parcel 49
No Buildings

The Mercedes Lesser Property is located on the south side of Hope Road approximately 3.17 kilometers (1.97 miles) east of its intersection with Church Hill Road. The property occupies 22.86 hectares (56.45 acres) of open agricultural land that is currently

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cultivated with corn. There are no buildings associated with this property, however its agricultural landscape contributes to the significance of the district, since the property was historically part of the Content farm.

Content 842 Hope Road
 Tax Map 45, Parcel 44
 Circa 1775

Content is located on the south side of Hope Road approximately 3.37 kilometers (2.1 miles) east of its intersection with Church Hill Road. The property occupies 10.68 hectares (26.36 acres) of open agricultural land that is currently cultivated with Christmas trees. The complex includes a circa 1775 house, meat house and dairy as well as two modern garage buildings. The complex is located at the end of a long, oyster shell lane that leads south from Hope Road.

The main house at Content is 2-stories tall and 5-bays wide. It is constructed of Flemish-bond brick with a molded water table. The hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has a molded, boxed cornice. A brick interior end chimney occupies the west wall. The house has 12/12 double-hung windows with plain, beaded surrounds and modern shutters. The main entry, located in the center bay of the front (north) elevation, consists of a paneled door with a 4-light transom and a molded surround. A 2-story brick ell extends to the rear of the house. East of the house are an original brick dairy and wood-frame meat house.

Content was surveyed by the Maryland Historical Trust by Orlando Ridout V in 1981. The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. Since the time of listing on the National Register, two modern garage buildings have been constructed northeast of the house.

Content retains a high level of integrity, with all major changes to the house having been made during an historic period. The property is significant as a dwelling of the rural elite of the late-eighteenth century that has survived to the present.

Non-contributing Resources

Arlett Farm 730 Hope Road
 Tax Map 45, Parcel 4
 1964

The Arlett Farm is located on the south side of Hope Road approximately 2.78 kilometers (1.73 miles) east of its intersection with Church Hill Road. The property consists of 56.89 hectares (140.46 acres) of open agricultural land that is currently cultivated with corn. A 1964 brick ranch house and two modern machine sheds are located on the property. Although the buildings on the Arlett Farm Property do not contribute to the significance of the district, the associated agricultural land is part of the landscape of the district.

James H. Knotts Property 742 Hope Road
 Tax Map 45, Parcel 29
 1982

The James H. Knotts Property is located on the south side of Hope Road approximately 2.93 kilometers (1.82 miles) east of its intersection with Church Hill Road. The property consists of a 1982 wood-frame Cape Cod house on 0.52 hectares (1.28 acres).

Edward Lee Walls Property 746 Hope Road
 Tax Map 45, Parcel 39
 1968

The Edward Lee Walls Property is located on the south side of Hope Road approximately 2.99 kilometers (1.86 miles) east of its intersection with Church Hill Road. The property consists of a 1968 brick ranch house on 0.47 hectares (1.15 acres).

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Contact and Settlement Period (1570-1750)

During the early exploration of the mid-Atlantic region, several European adventurers plied the waters in or near the Chesapeake Bay. Verrazzano, for instance, came ashore at the entrance to the Bay in 1524, as did the Spaniards in 1570. The first systematic documentation of the Bay by a European explorer, however, did not occur until 1608, when Captain John Smith traveled to the waterway's northern extremities. Along his journey, Smith documented the presence of the Native American villages that dotted the Bay's shores. He recorded two villages near present-day Queen Anne's County: Tockwogh (near the mouth of the Sassafras River) and Ozinies (near the mouth of the Chester River) (Fiedel, 18-19).

The sites of these villages and other Native American occupation sites would prove to be ideal locations for the early European settlers. The Native American settlements were usually situated near fresh water, fertile soils that had been cleared for subsistence agriculture, and sources of fish, oysters, and game. With the arrival of white settlers in the 1630s, Native American groups such as the Wiccomiss, Matapeake, and Monoponson gradually moved further inland and away from arriving settlers. By the late eighteenth century, most of the Native Americans, except the Nanticoke of Delaware, had departed the Eastern Shore. European diseases, internecine warfare, and continued pressure from white settlers had taken their toll, resulting in decreases in population and widespread migration (Fiedel, 19).

William Claiborne, along with a group of Protestant settlers from Virginia, established the first European settlement in Queen Anne's County when he landed on Kent Island and set up a trading settlement (Emory, 74-76). Although Claiborne and his Virginia backers would eventually be removed by the Catholic dominated government of the Calverts in 1637, the island and the hinterland to its immediate east proved to be an ideal settlement for early tobacco planters. Traversed by a number of inlets, creeks, and sheltered harbors, the county offered planters easy access to transportation. By 1680, plantations had reached down the Wye River as far as the present day Queen Anne's-Talbot County border (Karinien, 87-99).

Agrarian Intensification (AD-1680-1815)

In 1706 the Maryland Legislature formally created the boundaries of Queen Anne's County, four years after the accession of Queen Anne to the English throne. The new county contained 422 square miles (257,920 acres), bounded on the northwest and north by the Chester River, on the east and southeast by Delaware and Tuckahoe Creek, on the south by Wye River and Eastern Bay, and on the west by the Chesapeake Bay. The good soil, abundance of timber, and proximity to navigable waters made the county an ideal location for tobacco plantations. By 1712 the county boasted a population of 3,850, including 550 slaves (Emory, 30 and Scharfe, 377). The growing reliance upon African slaves, as opposed to indentured servants for labor was precipitated by the growing number of servants whose indentures were fulfilled. This, combined with the labor-intensive nature of tobacco farming and its potential for huge profits, precipitated the widespread importation of black slaves from Africa beginning in the 1680s. In many counties, including Queen Anne's, free blacks and slaves outnumbered white residents by the year 1800 (Scharfe, 780-781).

Like much of the Eastern Shore, the county's reliance upon tobacco created a highly stratified society that increasingly became less and less mobile. As death rates decreased and inherited wealth was transferred from generation to generation, an upper class of planters and merchants emerged as a powerful political and economic elite. The economic basis of this elite class, as well as their agricultural priorities, began to shift in the mid-eighteenth century. Large landowners turned to wheat and corn as new market products by 1740; county farmers began growing more and more corn and wheat as English demands for grains increased and tobacco prices declined (Clemens, 192). Tobacco production within the county steadily declined after 1740. The shift away from tobacco accelerated in the 1760s when grain prices soared. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the acreage planted in tobacco had greatly declined (Clemens, 168-170). Within a generation, tobacco's decentralized landscape of scattered barns, small field cultivation, and isolated farm houses gave way to wide expanses of orderly grain fields and centralized farm complexes (Bourne, et al., 6). By 1807, all of the county's public tobacco warehouses were sold to private individuals (Clarke, 1066).

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This change in the landscape was largely driven by the differences in cultivation between grain and tobacco. A land exhaustive crop, tobacco could prove profitable even from a relatively small plot. Wheat and corn, however, demanded expansive acreage. The desire for land drove a widespread land speculation that patented all of the land in the county by 1780 (Fiedel, 19). The desire for acreage also probably resulted in the wholesale clearing that eventually created the open, expansive field networks currently seen in the vicinity of the Needwood-Content Rural Historic District.

Coinciding with this change in the agricultural landscape came a change in the political landscape. In 1782, the Maryland Assembly moved the county seat of Queen Anne's County from Queenstown near the Chesapeake Bay to its present location of Centreville. Centrally situated in the county and near the head of Corsica Creek, the community grew quickly; a port for the milling and export of grain had already been established just west of town on Corsica Creek, and a new courthouse was constructed by 1792-1794 (Emory, 334 and Bourne et al., 92). The emergence of Centreville as an important political and mercantile center would eventually prove critical to the development of the Needwood-Content Rural Historic District.

Roughly coinciding with these changes in agriculture and government was the construction of Content, a large 2-story, 5-bay brick dwelling on the outskirts of Centreville. The house boasted Georgian architectural detailing that included a symmetrical fenestration, banded brickwork, molded watertable, as well as on the interior a crosssetted overmantel topped with a broken pediment. The house has been characterized as "representative of the largest and finest dwellings of the latter half of the 18th century in Queen Anne's County" (Rideout, QA-11). It remains uncertain who erected the house, although it was probably Thomas Davis (Queen Anne's County Land Records Liber RT 3, Folio 57-61). Although not much is known about the builder, the house's architectural finishes suggests the builder was a member of the mid-eighteenth century agricultural elite in the county.

Situated at the end of a long farm lane, Content typifies several characteristics of the eighteenth century agricultural and domestic landscape. The presence of large trees that create a wind break, clustered ancillary domestic and agricultural outbuildings, and the surrounding cultivated grain fields create the feeling of an island. The outbuildings, consisting of a brick dairy and a post-and-plank meat house, are situated to the east side of the house and close to the kitchen wing. Together they mark the domestic space of the farmstead while several modern agricultural buildings (which probably replaced earlier granaries, cribs, etc.) extend further to the east. As Content reveals, the open field, grain-oriented agricultural landscape had already matured by the mid- to late-eighteenth century.

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (AD 1815-1870)

The American Industrial Revolution had profound impacts upon much of Maryland's economy during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. While urban areas such as Baltimore became manufacturing centers during this period, rural counties such as Queen Anne's experienced a much more modest exposure to the proliferation of industry. Transportation to urban markets, however, was greatly improved during this period. Steamboats began plying the county's waters as early as 1817 (Emory, 544). Regular direct service to Baltimore greatly expanded market prospects for the county's farmers.

Few large-scale factories were built in the county, but the principles of scientific management garnered the interest of profit seeking farmers who were experiencing greater competition from newly opened western lands. Spurred by these circumstances, farmers across the Delmarva Peninsula increased yields and profits by maximizing the factors of agricultural production. Pamphlets, local newspapers, and farming organizations facilitated the dissemination of prescriptive literature that encouraged farmers to use fertilizers, crop rotation and diversification, innovative farming implements, as well as new agricultural buildings (Herman, 117). A Queen Anne's County contingent of the Maryland Agricultural Society appeared as early as 1820 (Emory, 399). An examination of the agricultural census information from Queen Anne's County reveals that the larger farms were diversifying their livestock by adding sheep and swine by 1850, and the smaller farms followed suit by 1860 (United States Census, Agriculture Schedules, 1850-1860).

The success of the agricultural reform movement caused a period of building and rebuilding. With profits gleaned from progressive agricultural practices, farmers updated or erected new houses, barns, and other outbuildings to reflect a more fastidious attention to domestic order. At Content, for instance, the roof was changed from a gable to a hipped roof with a widow's walk, and the roof of the rear kitchen addition may have been raised as well at this time. Other dwellings across the Delmarva Peninsula experienced more

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radical changes, such as an extended kitchen addition, the reorientation of a primary elevation, or even wholesale demolition and reconstruction (Herman, 145-152).

The domestic rebuildings that occurred in Queen Anne's County also remolded the relationships between gentleman farmer, tenant, and slave. For most of the eighteenth and nineteenth century, agricultural tenancy allowed large landowners to rent out their land. Finding a tenant was not always easy, as many landowners complained about their unkempt and lazy nature (Herman, 165). Living accommodations for a majority of tenants were rather modest, usually containing one or two stories with a hall/parlor or center passage plan. Perhaps one of the more commodious tenant houses in the county during this period was the Needwood Tenant House. Erected in circa 1850 by the wealthy Earle family of Needwood, the tenant house was a 2-story, 5-bay, brick dwelling with very modest architectural embellishments. The relatively large dwelling reveals how the Earle family attempted to attract a suitable tenant or manager. Although the tenant house was substantial, the hierarchical relationship between tenant and landowner was not lost. The main house remained the focal point from Hope Road, as the Earles created a prominent oak allée to lead to the family estate.

The hierarchies inherent in the district's architecture and landscape extended beyond the main house and tenant house to the slave quarters. While the slave population decreased from 6,674 in 1790 to 4,174 in 1860, slavery remained an important component in the area's economy (Scharfe, 781). Not unexpectedly, many large landowners, such as the Earles of Needwood, owned a large number of slaves in the early nineteenth century to work their grain fields and orchards. Slave quarters were usually separated from the main house, situated with other domestic outbuildings or in relatively isolated locales near cultivated fields. Many tenant farmers in the Chesapeake region also owned slaves. Recent studies, such as a recent analysis of the 1798 Federal Direct Tax in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, have shown that although retaining smaller numbers, typically under 5 or 10, tenant farmers nonetheless employed slaves as a means of maximizing their profits from rented land. A larger workforce undoubtedly enabled tenants to farm more acreage. These studies have also suggested that a tenant farmer's slaves did not occupy separate quarters, living instead in the same residence as the tenant farmer and his family. Despite increases in manumissions and the rise of free black settlements, this relationship remained largely intact until the Civil War. The lack of previous studies, historical documentation, and surviving slave-related resources in the vicinity of the district makes it difficult to ascertain the full contributions of slaves to the appearance and function of the Needwood-Content landscape. The relationship between planter, tenant, and slave in Queen Anne's County deserves more detailed research.

The economic continuity of the nineteenth century was briefly interrupted during the Civil War. The county seat of Centreville was periodically occupied by Northern troops during the war in order to quell interest in the rebellion. Many residents were imprisoned and harassed as homes and businesses were searched for illegal arms and powder (Emory, 500). Many of the county's representatives in the Maryland Assembly spoke out against these actions, as they remained resolute in their support of state's rights and the more gradual abolition of slavery. In an attempt to influence votes, Northern troops camped in Centreville during the 1861 election. Regardless of the effect of their presence, the voting patterns revealed a deeply divided populace (Emory, 502).

Industrial/Urban Dominance (AD 1870-1930)

With the conclusion of the Civil War and the abolition of slavery, the plantation system fell apart. Queen Anne's County farmers were forced to reconsider their provisions for labor as well as their agricultural focus. Many planters sold off portions of their estates as the number of farms increased while the average size of farms decreased. The tenant system expanded as former slaves acquired small parcels, and often supplemented their income by hiring out as laborers.

The agricultural focus of the farms changed as well. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, county farmers had diversified their crops growing a range of vegetables as well as a variety of grains. James T. Earle of Needwood, John Friel, and Dr. C. C. Harper of Content all predominantly grew corn, wheat, and oats, and smaller amounts of peas, beans, potatoes, and sweet potatoes, in addition to raising livestock such as sheep and cattle (United States Census, Agriculture Schedules, 1850-1880).

As transportation improved with the introduction of the Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad, however, northern urban areas such as Philadelphia quickly became markets for canned fruits and vegetables, creating a demand for orchard fruits. Peaches were particularly popular in Queen Anne's County, as the open fields were planted in fruit trees. Within the Needwood-Content Rural Historic District,

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only the largest farms produced orchard products in 1850 and 1860; by 1870, nearly all of the farms were producing some orchard products, with an increase in 1880 (United States Census, Agriculture Schedules, 1850-1880). One farm in the county, called Round Top, contained 1000 acres of peaches consisting of 165,000 trees (Emory, 563). Canneries, situated near steamboat landings and railroad depots, employed 460 of the 626 people involved in light industry across the county (Fiedel, 27).

Centreville, however, does not appear to have been a large terminus for the early fruit canning industry. The 1877 Atlas for the town reveals the absence of any such operations in the vicinity. The wharf area to the north of town only contained a granary (The 1877 Atlases). As a result, many of the farmers on the outskirts of town did not have large orchards. The tenuous nature of orchard keeping, however, became apparent in the 1880s when a devastating peach blight damaged orchards across the region. Consequently, many farmers shifted their focus back to grain until the Great Depression in 1929 (Fiedel, 27).

Several canneries were in operation in and around Centreville in the late nineteenth through early twentieth century, primarily associated with tomatoes and other vegetables, particularly corn. County farmers began growing tomatoes for canning purposes around 1872. The Centreville canneries included the S.T. Earle cannery in 1899, Hemingway and Company in 1900, Dolby and Turner in 1901, J. Langrall and Brothers from 1900 to 1945, Serto Packing Company in 1919, and Scarmelli Company in 1933 (Burton, 118-119). Gradually, farms grew less and less corn and wheat and more diversified produce; truck farming had become increasingly important by the 1920s (Maryland Geological Survey, 125).

The Agricultural Census for Queen Anne's County shows the changing nature of agriculture in the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. In 1850, the county's primary products were corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, flax and honey. In 1880, county farmers were also producing wool, milk, butter and cheese; by 1890, apples, peaches, pears and eggs were being produced. As the nature of farming changed, the nature of the farmstead did not. Existing outbuildings were adapted to new uses. The fields opened up for the cultivation of wheat and corn were planted in fruit trees (Emory, 530-531), and later vegetable crops for canning and truck farming. Field patterns probably remained the same, as vegetable crops required less acreage, and wheat and corn continued to be grown. In the mid-1920s, 55% of the county's agricultural acreage was planted in wheat, 35% in corn, and the rest in grass or vegetables, primarily tomatoes (Maryland Geological Survey, 125).

With the state of agriculture in flux, farmers remained committed to constructing traditional farm dwellings that integrated domestic service into the floorplan. The houses at Little Needwood (1871) and the Friel Farm (circa 1860s) are representative dwellings of the period that capture the variation in architectural styles and buildings forms. The house at the Friel Farm, in particular, reveals how farmers integrated a series of rear ells for additional living space thus connecting the kitchen to the main part of the house.

Perhaps one of the most interesting dwellings erected during this period in the district is the dwelling at Needwood. The current house, which replaced the original eighteenth century mansion, is particularly instructive of how the accretional building plans produced during the height of the agricultural reform movement were appropriated into a modern dwelling. At Needwood, the main block and rear ell appear to be two well-articulated and differentiated building components and yet are clearly integrated, as they were constructed simultaneously in 1891. The dwelling suggests how the layering of architectural styles and additions in the mid-nineteenth century created new forms that area farmers could use as examples for more modern homes.

Modern Period (AD 1930-present)

Census records indicate that since the 1930s the county's agricultural landscape has been slowly dwindling. Between 1890 and 1997 improved farmland has shrunk from 220,479 to 170,677 acres (United States Census, Aggregate Schedules, 1890, 1997). This gradual diminution has been partially precipitated by the opening of the bridge connecting Kent Island to the Annapolis metropolitan area. The bridge successfully connected residents of Washington, DC and Baltimore to resort towns all along the Atlantic Ocean. With the growing popularity of places such as Ocean City and Rehoboth Beach, Route 50/301 has emerged as a major thoroughfare through the county bringing with it sprawl-like development. Shopping plazas, fast food restaurants, and waterside condominiums are now commonplace. Planned unit developments have slowly crept up Maryland Route 301 as many of the county's new residents now commute long distances to their distant urban jobs.

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The nature of farming has also changed. Beginning in the mid-twentieth century, some farmers in the county engaged in light dairy operations. In the 1940s, for instance, the owners of Needwood Farm erected a large dairy barn with a large hay-loft above. Other farms were converted into horse farms, and racetracks were constructed, such as at the Arlett Farm. In the modern period, farms have returned to growing mainly grains, with primary outbuildings consisting of machine sheds and workshops.

Even as wheat, corn, rye, oats, soybean, flax, and alfalfa are still cultivated in the county, the fields themselves are increasingly worked by tenants rather than their actual owners. The trend among farms in Queen Anne's County in recent years has been consolidation of land and decreased diversification, with a consequent abandonment and loss of historic farmsteads. As farmland is consolidated, leased, or sold to non-resident interests, the old houses are abandoned or demolished. The house at the Tanyard Farm property was probably allowed to fall down after the property became farmed by a tenant. There has been increasing consolidation of farm properties by large landowners, both local and foreign. It is not uncommon today for farms to be owned by corporations or European investors (Corddry, B-8). Content was bought by a corporation who later divided the house and original agricultural fields into two parcels and sold them separately. The modern practice of giving children small parcels with road frontage has also contributed to the loss of historic farmsteads, as new houses are built along the road and the old house is abandoned. This phenomenon can be seen at the Friel House, which was probably abandoned when a new brick house was built along the road in the 1960s. The historic house at the Arlett Farm was replaced with a brick ranch house, also in the 1960s. Despite these modern trends and intrusions, much of the Needwood-Content Rural Historic District remains visually intact.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Needwood

The Needwood Farm and the Needwood Tenant House consist of an 1891 frame farmhouse, a circa 1850 brick tenant house, several twentieth century agricultural buildings and the Earle family cemetery. The Needwood tract was assembled by Richard Tilghman Earle beginning in 1761 from land purchased from his uncle, Richard Tilghman. The land consisted of parts of tracts known as "Confusion" and "Adventure" located on the south side of the easternmost branch of Corsica Creek. Richard T. Earle constructed a house on the property (no longer extant) sometime between 1761 and his death in 1788. The farm remained in the Earle family until the death of Judge James T. Earle in 1882. At the time of James T. Earle's death, the farm contained 559 acres. The Earle heirs sold a large portion of the family farm to William McKenney in 1886, retaining for themselves a smaller farm known as "Little Needwood" immediately to the south of Needwood. William McKenney was a wealthy landowner who owned over 14,000 acres of land in the Centerville area. McKenney was responsible for the construction of the present main farmhouse on the Needwood property in 1891. Since McKenney maintained his principal residence, the "McKenney Mansion house" less than two miles away in the town of Centerville, it is likely that this house was constructed for his daughter, Henrietta McKenney Holton, who later inherited the farm in 1915. The house left the ownership of William McKenney's heirs in 1939, when it was purchased by Charles S. Quimby. Needwood passed to Joseph S. Quimby, the present owner, in 1950.

The first house constructed on the Needwood tract was built by Richard T. Earle. Richard T. Earle, born in 1728, was the fourth child and third son of James and Mary Earle. Richard T. Earle's son wrote the following account of his father in 1838:

My father, Richard Tilghman Earle, was brought up a merchant, and pursued the business for some time. He settled on the estate near Centerville, where I at present reside and which I have called Needwood, and continued to live here until his death in 1788. He married Anne Chamberlaine, daughter of Samuel Chamberlaine, of Plain Dealing, in Talbot County, on the first day of February 1755, and by her had ten children, four sons and six daughters, all of whom grew to full age (Earle, 12).

Richard T. Earle and his wife Anne are buried in the small family cemetery at Needwood, among other relatives whose headstones no longer exist. Only three headstones remain, marking the gravesites of Richard T. Earle (1728-1788), Anne Earle (1734-1786), and a small stone marked "A.E." for their daughter Anne Earle (1762-c.1781).

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In 1788, Needwood passed to Richard T. Earle, Jr. The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 lists Richard T. Earle, Jr. as owning one house and one outbuilding valued at \$800, as well as two slaves. In a history of the Earle family written in 1838 by Richard, he provides the following description of himself:

I am one of ten children of Richard Tilghman Earle and Anne Chamberlaine, was born on the 23rd day of June, 1767, and am now near the age of seventy-one years. I was educated at Washington College, Chester Town, and had the honors of the College conferred upon me in May 1787. I then entered the law office of Thomas B. Hands, Esquire, in Chester Town, and with him prosecuted my studies with ardor for three years, and at the end of the time was deemed sufficiently qualified to engage in the business of my profession. I pursued it with industry and, for one of my slender attainments, with unusual success; and in May 1809, I was elected to the office of Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, and served the public faithfully for more than twenty-five years, when age and infirmity obliged me to resign, and give place to another. It was my happy lot to marry Mary Tilghman, daughter of my predecessor in office, Judge James Tilghman, with whom I have lived in harmonious union a few days over thirty-five years. She was taken from me on the 11th day of December, 1836, in the fifty-fourth year of her age, and I am left a lonely being to drag out the remainder of my days, and seek consolation from the kind attentions of my affectionate family of children. We were married the 4th day of December, 1801, and had fourteen children, and raised ten of them (Earle, 18).

Upon the death of Richard T. Earle, Jr. in 1843, Needwood was inherited by Judge James T. Earle, the eldest son of Richard and Mary Earle. James T. Earle was born July 30, 1814. The 1850 Agricultural Census for Queen Anne's County lists James T. Earle as the owner of a farm consisting of 450 improved acres and 250 unimproved acres. Contained on the farm was a large number of livestock, including 11 horses, 50 head of cattle, 62 sheep, and 52 swine. Wheat and corn were the principal products of the farm, which also produced wool, hay and fruit from a small orchard. The land and buildings had a value of \$14,000. It was during this period that the brick tenant house was constructed on the property. James T. Earle lived on the property until his death in 1882. Needwood was willed to his wife Mary and his children Anne, James and Richard. Excepted from the estate was the family cemetery, which was to be enlarged by 0.25 acres within the garden enclosure, for the burial of all descendants and relatives.

The heirs of James T. Earle sold 358 acres of the 559 acres of Needwood, containing the original Earle homestead and the brick tenant house, to William McKenney in 1886. The Earle family retained 202 acres to the south of Needwood called "Little Needwood." That property contained a 2-story frame tenant house constructed in 1871. The widow Mary F. Earle moved into Little Needwood after the sale of Needwood to William McKenney. McKenney was a wealthy landowner who possessed 50 farms, several tracts of land, numerous houses, two hotels and several office buildings in the Centreville area. In 1891 a large 2-story frame farmhouse was constructed at Needwood, presumably at the location of the original Earle homestead. The house is located at the end of an alley of large trees that considerably pre-date the construction of the 1891 farmhouse. The close proximity of the Earle cemetery, historically situated within "the garden enclosure", to the 1891 farmhouse also suggests that the original Earle homestead was close by. In addition, the 1877 Atlas of Queen Anne's County shows the presence of a house at the same location as the present farmhouse constructed in 1891. It is likely that this building depicted in the 1877 Atlas was the original Earle homestead. William McKenney died in 1897 with an estate valued at \$861,539.59. When the estate was finally settled in 1915, Needwood and seven other farms were bequeathed to McKenney's daughter, Henrietta McKenney Holton, who likely resided at Needwood since the construction of the farmhouse in 1891. The farm passed to Henrietta McK. Holton's daughter Henrietta Shearer by will in 1935. In 1939, Needwood was purchased by the Centreville National Bank of Maryland and sold to Charles S. Quimby. In 1950, the 358 acre Needwood was transferred to Joseph S. Quimby, the present owner.

Little Needwood

The Little Needwood Farm consists of a 2-story, 4-bay wood-frame vernacular farmhouse. According to architectural evidence and the Queen Anne's County Tax Assessment data, the house at Little Needwood was constructed in 1871. Little Needwood was historically part of the Needwood farm owned by the Earle family from the mid-1700s until 1886. The house at Little Needwood was used as a

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-486

Needwood – Content Rural Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

tenant house, as the family's principal house was located immediately north at Needwood. When the Earle family sold Needwood to William McKenney in 1886, they retained 202 acres known as Little Needwood as the residence of Mary F. Earle, the widow of Judge James T. Earle. A dispute in 1919 between Mary F. Earle and her sons, James T. Earle, Jr. and Richard T. Earle, resulted in Chancery Case #2268 in Queen Anne's County. The property was ordered to be sold at auction March 11, 1919. An auction notice published in the Centreville Observer in early 1919 noted,

Trustee's Sale of a Valuable Farm....all that valuable farm known as "Little Needwood" situate in the Third Election District of the County and State Aforesaid, on the left side of the public road leading from Carville Station to Centreville, adjoining the Needwood Farm of the McKenney Estate, facing the public road and running back to the Q.A. & K. RR, and containing 202 acres of land more or less. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling in good condition; a small outhouse for a hand; nearly new stable, cow barn, granary, a good poultry house, meat house and corn crib. There is a nice meadow at the rear of this farm of sufficient size to accommodate all stock on the farm.

The sale of this land offers a splendid opportunity for anyone looking for a nice farm and home near the town of Centreville (this farm only about one-and-one-half miles from Centreville where schools, churches and other conveniences and attractions are situated). This farm is of best quality and in a high state of cultivation.

The property was purchased by Nannie McKenney Jacobs for \$26,664.00 in 1919. Nannie McKenney Jacobs was a neighboring landowner, as well as the daughter and heir of the late William McKenney. The farm passed to Nannie Jacobs' granddaughter, Frances Kent Jacobs, by Equity Case in 1945. Ernest Egon Kramer, the present owner, purchased the property from Frances Jacobs in 1961. The property has generally retained its size and is currently 199 acres.

John Friel Farm

The John Friel Farm consists of an abandoned mid-late nineteenth century side-passage house and the ruins of an outbuilding. The house is located on lands called "Confusion, Cleaver, or Peter's Lot" that were partitioned in the settlement of the John Davis estate in 1850. The original 428-acre property was divided into three separate parcels, which were given to Davis' three children. His son John inherited 151 acres, which he sold a year later to John Robinson for \$2075. Robinson sold the property to John Friel in 1862 for \$5000, though he was recorded as farming the land as early as 1860. Friel constructed a house on this land circa 1860. In 1867, Friel acquired two smaller lots adjacent to this lot from James K. Harper. The two lots, totaling 20 acres, were described as part of Wright's Chance.

The combined 171-acre parcel was sold to John Glanville in 1879 by John Friel's estate. William Golt acquired the property in 1897 from Glanville's estate in an equity case in Talbot County, suggesting Glanville did not live on the property. Golt's widow sold the property in 1920 to Charles Mullikin, and it remains in the Mullikin family today.

The frame house currently extant on the property was constructed circa 1860. Census data from 1860 and 1870 yields some information about the owners of the property, and suggests that John Friel lived on the property before he purchased it from John Robinson. In the agricultural census of both 1860 and 1870, Friel is listed adjacent to Christopher C. Harper, who owned the Content farm immediately to the east of the Friel property. John Robinson is enumerated elsewhere in the census records as a 33-year-old lawyer with a wife and 2 small children, real estate worth \$6000 and personal estate worth \$12,000. It seems likely that John Friel had an agreement with Robinson regarding the farm before he bought it, and it was Friel who built the house.

John Friel was listed in the 1860 census as a 44-year-old farmer from Ireland, with real estate worth \$5000 and personal estate worth \$2000. He had a wife and 6 children; also in the household were two male laborers and an adult female. The house at this location on the 1877 Atlas of Queen Anne's County is labeled "J. Friel". In the agricultural census of 1860, Friel owned a farm of 201 acres worth \$5000, had 47 head of livestock, including sheep and pigs, and produced wheat, corn, oats, wool and butter. In 1870, he owned a 180-acre farm worth \$9000, paid \$1000 in wages, and owned roughly the same amount of livestock. The farm produced wheat, corn, oats, wool, orchard products, butter and forest products. The production of orchard products reflects the move by local farmers to growing fruit for the canning industry.

Maryland Historical Trust

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Needwood – Content Rural Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

The house appears to have been empty for several decades, probably since the brick ranch house on the adjacent Arlett property was built in the 1960s. The Mullikins owned the Friel property and the adjacent Arlett Farm by 1948; Charles Mullikin, Sr. died in 1964, the same year the new house was built in the general location of the Arlett farmhouse.

Arlett Farm Property (non-contributing)

The Arlett Farm property, lying between Little Needwood and the Friel House, was also part of the lands called "Confusion, Cleaver, or Peter's Lot" that were partitioned in the settlement of the John Davis estate in 1850. Mary Ann Davis Arlett inherited 136 acres adjoining James T. Earle's property to the west. She apparently mortgaged the property to George Palmer a few months later. William McKenney acquired the property in 1862 from trustees of the Arlett estate. On the 1877 Atlas of Queen Anne's County, McKenney and L. Tilghman are listed as the owners of a house on the property.

The Arletts were probably farming the property prior to 1850; Aaron Arlett is listed in the 1850 agricultural census as having a 136-acre farm worth \$1500 with one horse and two mules, and producing wheat and corn. This was clearly a very modest farm. The Arletts may have been recently married and just starting out as farmers; Arlett is listed in the 1850 census records as a coachmaker. The small farm may not have been very successful, and Arlett apparently died at a young age, prior to 1862 when McKenney acquired the farm from his estate.

The 1877 Atlas shows a house belonging to J.T. Earle along the road just east of the driveway to the Friel House. In the census enumeration of 1860, the household adjacent to Friel on the west contained seven black laborers/servants. This was probably the house located along the road on the 1877 map belonging to Earle, who was renting it out as a tenant house.

In the 1880s, the two small triangular parcels just east of the driveway to the Friel House were acquired by McKenney from trustees of the Earle and Brown estates; these small parcels were combined with the 136-acre Arlett farm to form the property described in the 1915 McKenney estate settlement as the 141-acre "Arlett Farm or Confusion". The property went to Nannie McKenney Jacobs in the settlement; she sold it to Francis Carter in 1947, who sold it less than a year later to Charles Mullikin. The property remains in the Mullikin family.

The 1877 map shows there were once at least two houses on the current property; the Arlett Farm house and the Earle tenant house. Both houses were probably rented out, particularly after McKenney acquired them. There are no extant historic structures on the property; there are three modern houses, two along the road and a 1964 brick ranch house in the general vicinity of the Arlett house, a 1968 brick ranch house and a 1982 wood frame Cape Cod house in the small lots along the road. The historic houses were gone by 1973, when the USGS quad map shows only the modern houses; they were probably demolished in the 1960s when the brick ranch houses were built.

Tanyard Farm Property

The Tanyard Farm property falls between the lands associated with Needwood to the west and Tanyard Road to the east. The current property is a consolidation of three parcels, with the tract historically referred to as the "Tanyard Farm" comprising the center section of the current Tanyard Farm Property. The first reference to the "Tanyard Farm" was found in James K. Harper's will of 1856, in which he left to his son Christopher C. Harper "the farm which he now has possession...called the Hacket Tanyards or Sellers Farm" (no acreage given). In 1877, according to the Atlas of Queen Anne's County, Christopher C. Harper still owned the property, which contained one house, but resided across the road at Content. Sometime between 1877 and 1885, Harper sold the property to James T. Earle, who then sold it to William McKenney. In an 1885 mortgage for Content, it is described as adjacent to "McKenney's Harper Farm".

The adjacent parcel to the east of the "Tanyard Farm" is a small 10-acre parcel. This parcel was once part of a 157-acre lot sold in 1867 by Albert Biscoe to Thomas Chambers. James Bramble had acquired the property from Chambers by 1877, when J. Bramble is listed the owner of the two houses in this area, one along the main road and one along Tanyard Road, on the Atlas of Queen Anne's County. In 1879, Bramble defaulted on his mortgage and the Chambers estate resold the majority of the property to pay off the balance. Bramble also sold the remaining 10 acres, with two tenant houses to John Brown; the deed notes that the 10-acre parcel had

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-486

Needwood – Content Rural Historic District Continuation Sheet

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been separated from the rest of the property by "the new road" (presumably Tanyard Road). This 10-acre lot on the west side of Tanyard Road eventually became part of the current Tanyard Farm property. Brown sold the parcel to Thomas Dewing in 1884, who also defaulted on his mortgage and the property reverted to Brown, who sold it to William Tucker in 1892. The McKenney estate acquired the parcel from Tucker same year.

The adjacent parcel to the west of the original "Tanyard Farm" was part of the Needwood estate owned by the Earle family since the eighteenth century. On the 1877 map, James T. Earle is listed as the owner of the house to the west of C.C. Harper, on the north side of the road. This house was most likely a tenant house, rented by laborers on the large Earle estate. Earle acquired the adjacent Tanyard Farm prior to 1887, probably in a transfer referred to as the "Needwood Addition". In 1887, the Earle estate sold 360 acres referred to as the Needwood Addition, apparently consisting of the original Harper "Tanyard Farm" and some Earle property to the west of it, to William McKenney.

In the court documents filed at the division of McKenney's estate in 1915, the "Tanyard Farm" was described as 370 acres, including the 10-acre parcel acquired from Tucker in 1892 and the 360-acre parcel from Earle in 1887. The property, between Needwood proper and Tanyard Road, was transferred to Nannie McKenney Jacobs in the settlement of the estate.

The 1877 map indicates that in the nineteenth century there were at least four houses on what is now the Tanyard Farm property. Two of the houses were owned by landowners (Earle and Harper) who lived elsewhere and rented the houses out; the other two houses went through at least two owner/occupants (Bramble and Dewing) who had difficulty keeping them. This suggests all four houses were tenant houses. By 1954, the Bramble houses and Harper house were gone; the Earle farm was intact, showing two houses and three outbuildings. These circa 1940 outbuildings are the only structures currently extant on the property.

Content

The Content property consists of a circa 1775 2-story, 5-bay brick dwelling, two historic outbuildings, and two modern outbuildings. The earliest reference to a property by this name is in a series of land transfers in 1782, when the estate of William Wrench III transferred four properties (Content, Wrenches Lot Resurveyed, Wrenches Reserve, and Mistake) to Nathaniel Wright. Several days later, Wright then transferred the properties, now divided into three roughly equal parcels, to the husbands of Wrench's three sisters (this was a common legal procedure when women inherited property). Content was described as a 400-acre lot that William Wrench III had acquired from Thomas Davis (no date given). The original Content parcel was subdivided into two parcels and given to Charles Downes and William Hackett, husbands of two of Wrench's sisters. Between 1782 and 1785, the property was reacquired by the Davis family, since in 1785, Thomas Davis Jr. sold 470 acres called Content to Richard T. Earle. This deed states that the property had been occupied by Thomas Davis Sr. and his father.

William Wrench III owned another large parcel, the 450-acre Wrenches Lot Resurveyed, that had passed from his grandfather (William Wrench) to him and his uncle, suggesting that this was the Wrench family homestead. While Nathaniel Wright is credited as the builder of Content on the National Register nomination form, it does not seem likely that he built the house, since he owned it very briefly and only to facilitate a property transfer. The Davis family appears to have been the primary eighteenth century owners and occupants of the property, and most likely are the ones who built the house.

The property was not retained by Earle for long, and he almost certainly did not live there. In the Federal Direct Tax of 1798, Thomas Davis is still listed as the owner of a property called Content. Earle's acquisition of the property in 1785 may have been a mortgage or investment, since he is listed as a gentleman (whereas Davis is listed as a planter), and he paid only 20 pounds for the property. Earle owned a large estate to the west, Needwood, where he resided and is buried. The property may have been returned to Davis when Earle died in 1788. It seems clear that Earle did not live at Content, and that the Davis family did. The apparently brief transfers of the property to Wrench and Earle, both large, wealthy landowners, may have been mortgages.

The next reference to the Content property that could be found in the land records was the transfer of a farm called Contentment from Edwin Pratt to Anne Pratt in 1822. Anne Pratt left the "farm on which I now live called Contentment" to her grandson Henry I.F. Pratt in

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-486

Needwood – Content Rural Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

1833. Henry I.F. Pratt in turn sold the property to James K. Harper in 1836 for \$2150; the property was described as that conveyed by Edwin Pratt to Ann Pratt, and left to Henry Pratt in her will.

James K. Harper left the property to his daughter Ann C. B. Jacobs in his will of 1856. Ann's brother Christopher C. Harper, who had been left the Tanyard Farm across the road by his father, acquired Content property by 1860. He mortgaged the 298-acre parcel, described as where he lived, for \$5000 in 1876. In 1880, his widow Caroline bought the farm back from Charles Baker, attorney, for \$7000. She mortgaged the farm again in 1885 for \$8000. In 1897, the trustee for her estate sold the property to Charles W. Slagle for \$4455 at public sale due to default on the mortgage. The farm was then acquired by the McKenney estate in 1901, and was caught up in the settlement of his estate in 1915. In court documents filed at the settlement, the property was described as the "C.C. Harper Farm or Content", listed initially as 297 acres, but resurveyed as 279 acres, and valued at \$10,000. The property went to Nannie McKenney Jacobs in the settlement, and she sold it to Frances Kent Jacobs in 1945.

Frances Kent Jacobs Campbell sold the farm to Thomas and William Baldwin in 1965; who in turn sold it to the Ambulitter Corporation in 1967. The company split up the property, selling off the 10-acre house parcel to Doris and Marcia Maguire in 1972. The Maguires sold it to Eldridge Duffee a few months later; he sold it in 1975 to Ernest Grabiec, who did most of the renovations to the house. Grabiec sold Content to Daryle Stuckey in 1983; Stuckey sold the house in 1988 to Michael Bignell, who sold it to the current owner Donna Babe in 1998. The rest of the original farmland surrounding the house lot was eventually sold to Kunz Lesser, and it remains in the Lesser family today.

Census and tax records revealed some information about the occupants of Content. Architectural details of the house suggest a construction date of the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The Davis family was probably the builders and occupants for most of Content's eighteenth century life. The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 lists Thomas Davis as the owner and occupant of a house and two outbuildings valued at \$125, and 202 acres called "Content, Peter's Lot, Confusion, etc." valued at \$750. In 1810, the Thomas Davis household consisted of Davis, his wife and five children. In the early nineteenth century, Content was owned by the Pratt family (prior to 1822-1836).

The Harper family owned and occupied Content for most of the nineteenth century (ca. 1836-1896), and it became known as the C.C. Harper Farm. James K. Harper owned four farms when he died in 1856, and a number of slaves. He was also a doctor; he left his "medical books, furniture, instruments and such other things relating to the medical profession" to his son Christopher. Doctor C.C. Harper was listed as residing at the house on the 1877 Atlas of Queen Anne's County. On the 1860 and 1870 censuses, Dr. C.C. Harper is listed near John Friel, who owned the adjacent property to the west of Content, so he had apparently acquired the house from his sister by 1860. That year, he was listed as a physician with a wife and no children, owning real estate worth \$12,000 and personal estate worth \$8500.

In the agricultural census of 1850 James K. Harper owned a 6-acre farm worth \$720 with a few horses and cows producing corn, potatoes and butter; and a 350-acre farm worth \$3000 with several cows and horses, producing wheat, corn, potatoes and butter. In 1860, C.C. Harper had 280 acres worth \$12,000, with 58 head of livestock, including sheep and pigs, and produced wheat, corn, oats, wool, potatoes, sweet potatoes, butter and hay. In 1870, his 293-acre farm was valued at \$15,000, he paid \$1200 in wages, and had only 17 head of livestock, and produced wheat, corn, oats, wine, butter and forest products. According to the National Register nomination form, the original side-gable roof was modified to form the present hip roof with a widow's walk (since removed) and an original end chimney was moved sometime between 1850 and 1890, based on the presence of machine cut nails in the roof and the form of the base of the new chimney. These changes were likely made by Dr. C.C. Harper who owned the house from the 1860s until 1896.

It is unclear who occupied the house after the McKenney estate acquired it in 1901. It was probably rented to a tenant who farmed the surrounding land. Most of the twentieth century owners of the property resided elsewhere, outside of Queen Anne's County. Photos show the property was vacant and boarded up at some point prior to 1975, when the Grabiecs acquired the property and began renovations.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

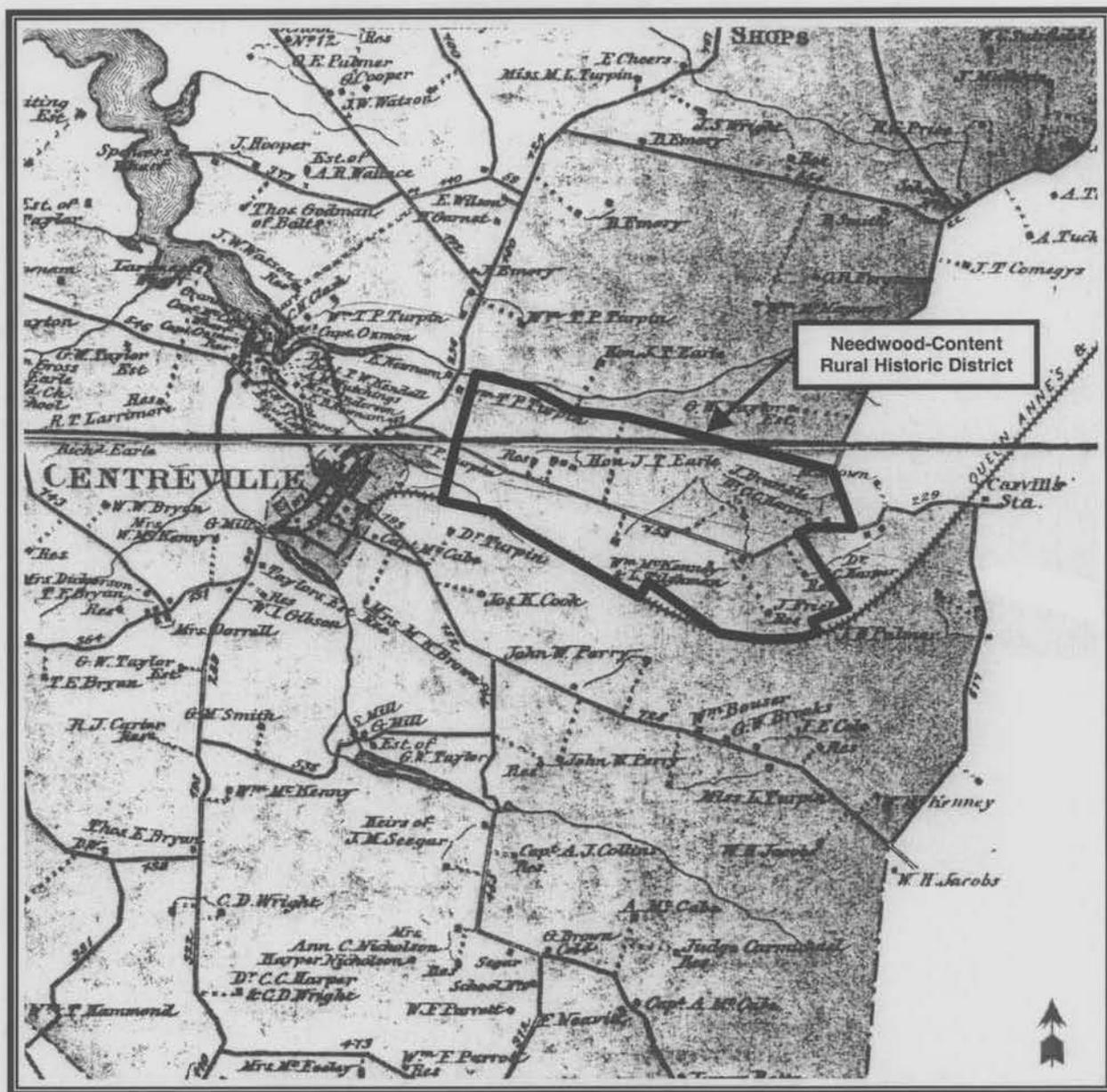
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Needwood – Content Rural Historic District
Continuation Sheet

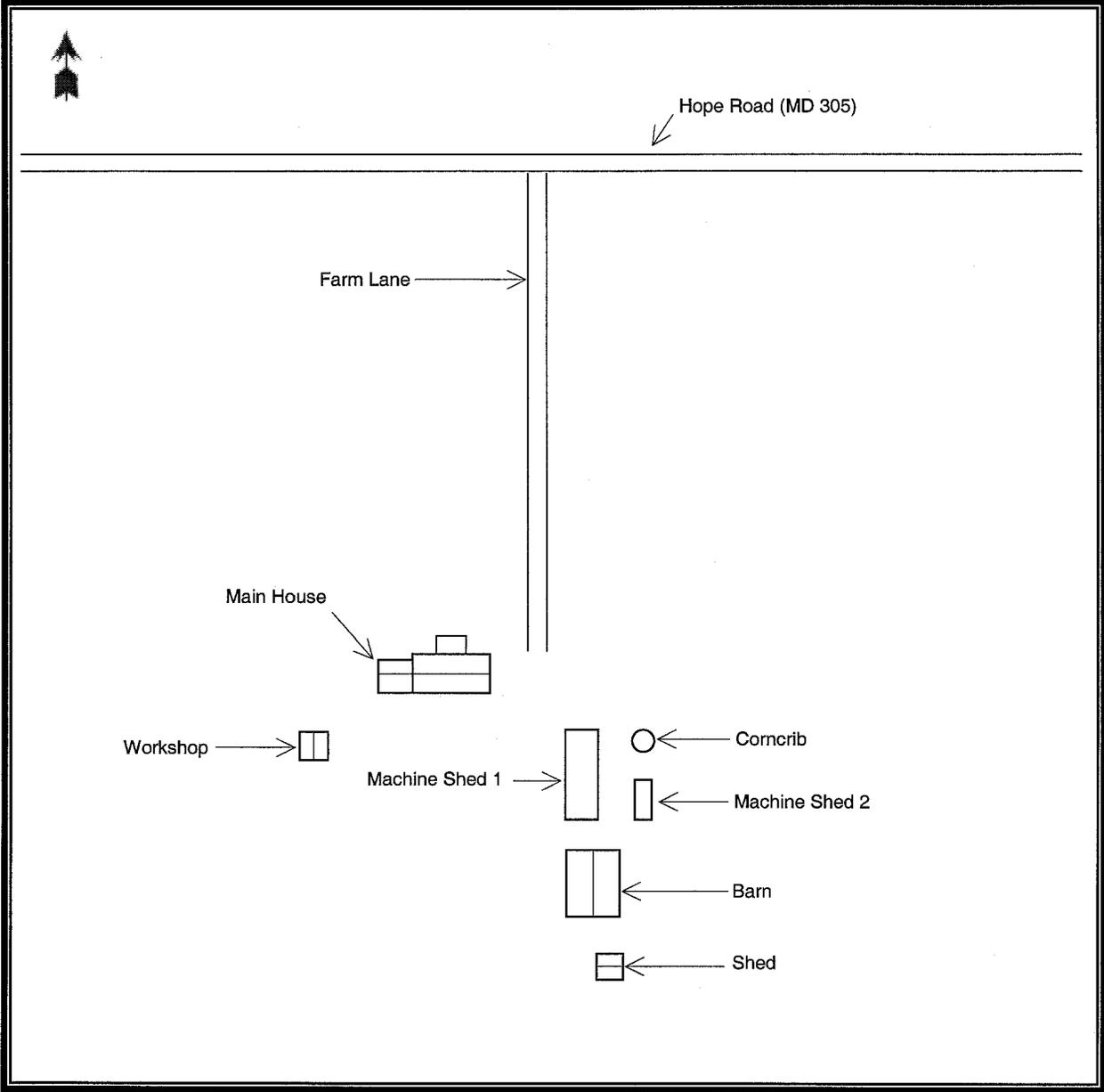
Number 9 Page 1

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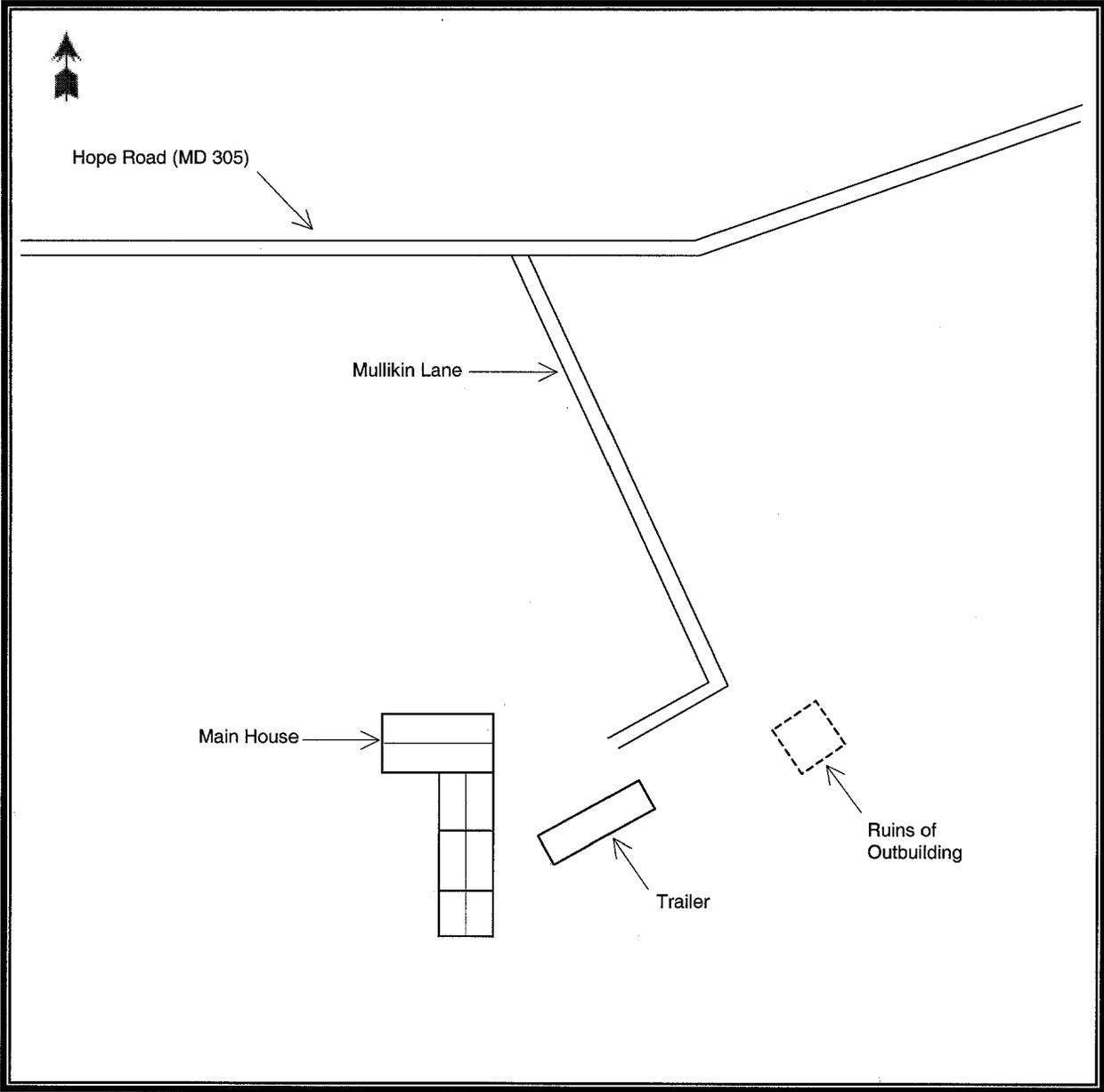
HISTORIC MAP
1877 ATLAS OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY



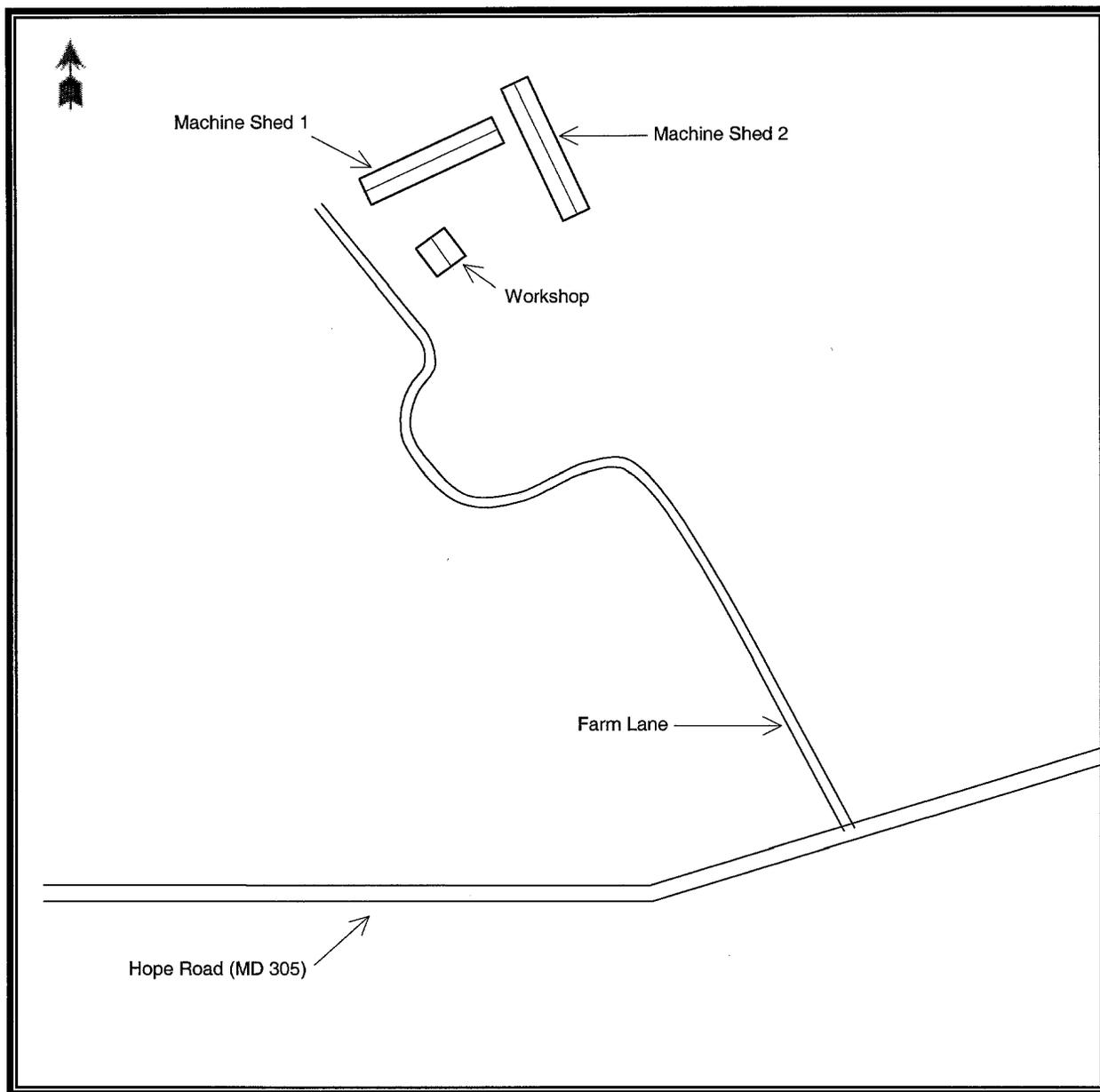
**RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
LITTLE NEEDWOOD**



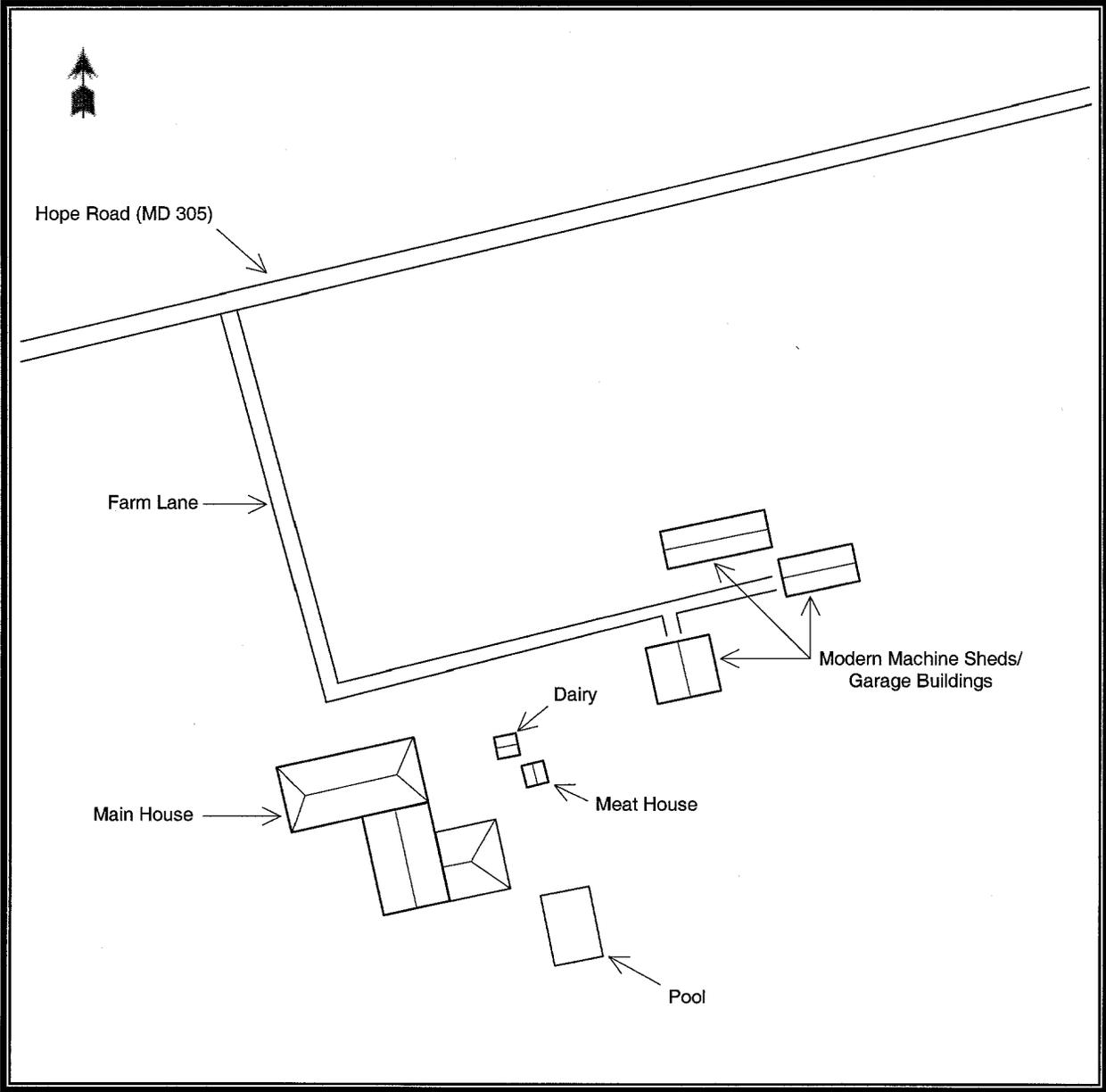
**RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
JOHN FRIEL FARM**



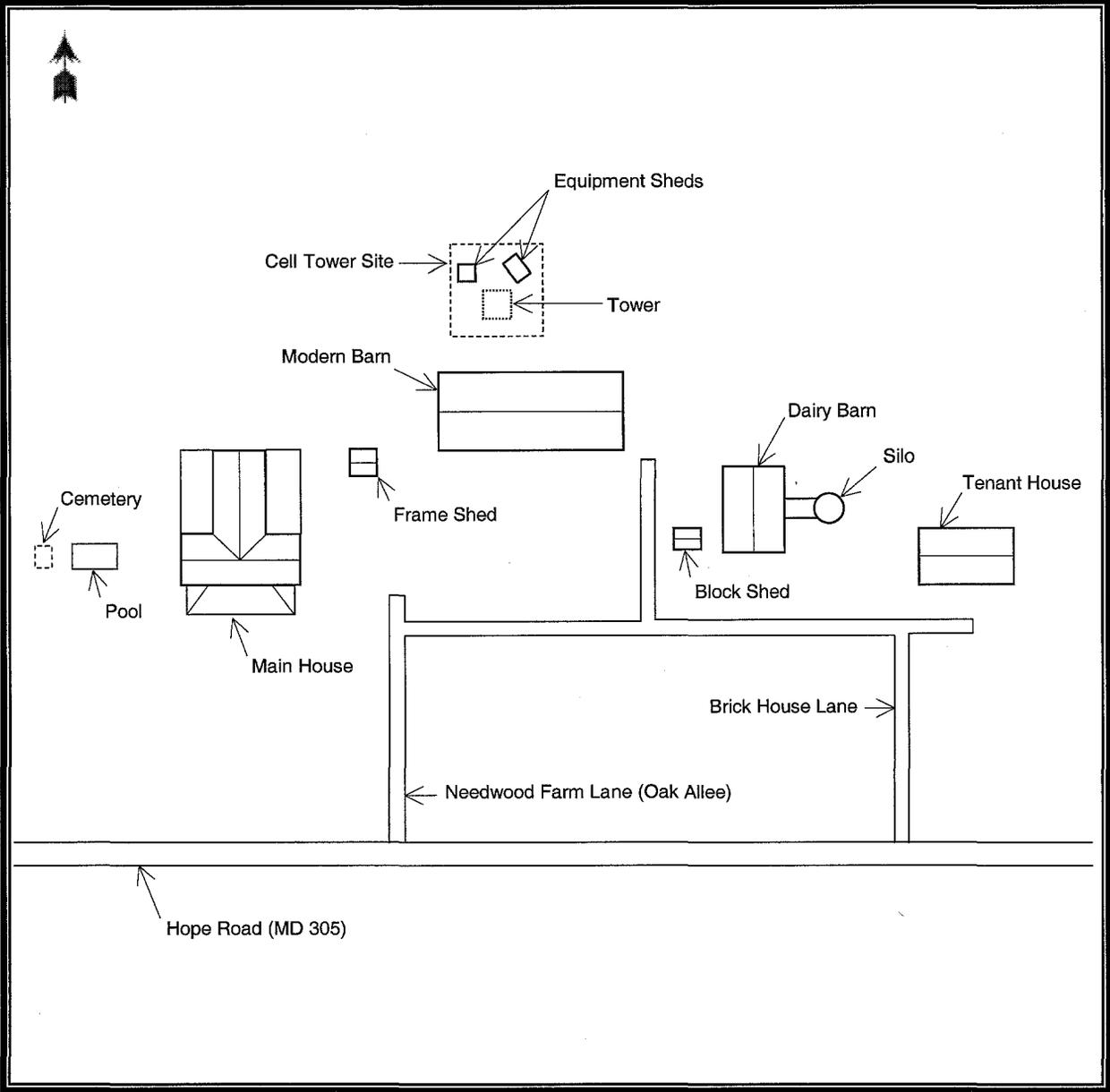
**RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
TANYARD FARM PROPERTY**



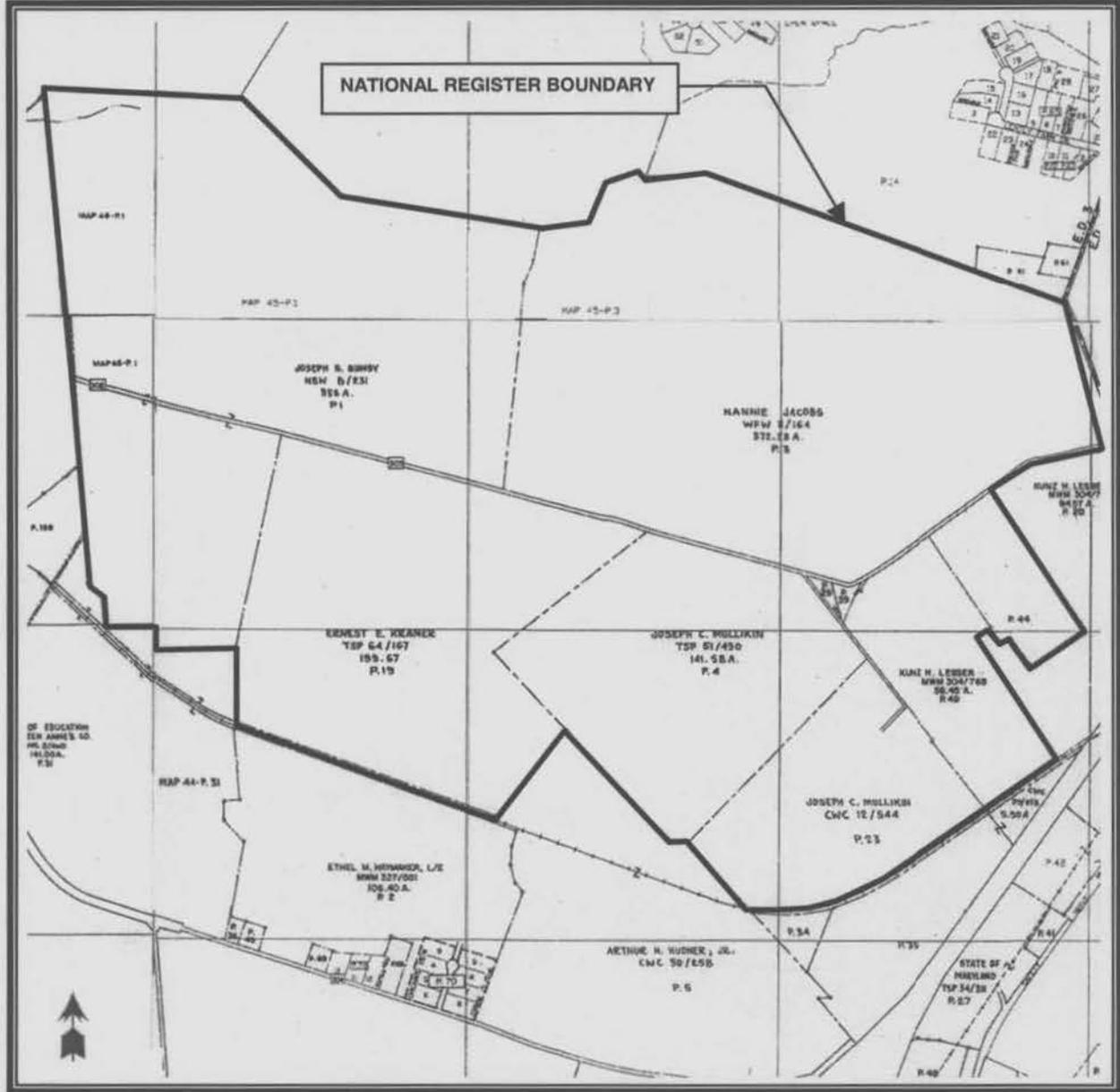
**RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
CONTENT**



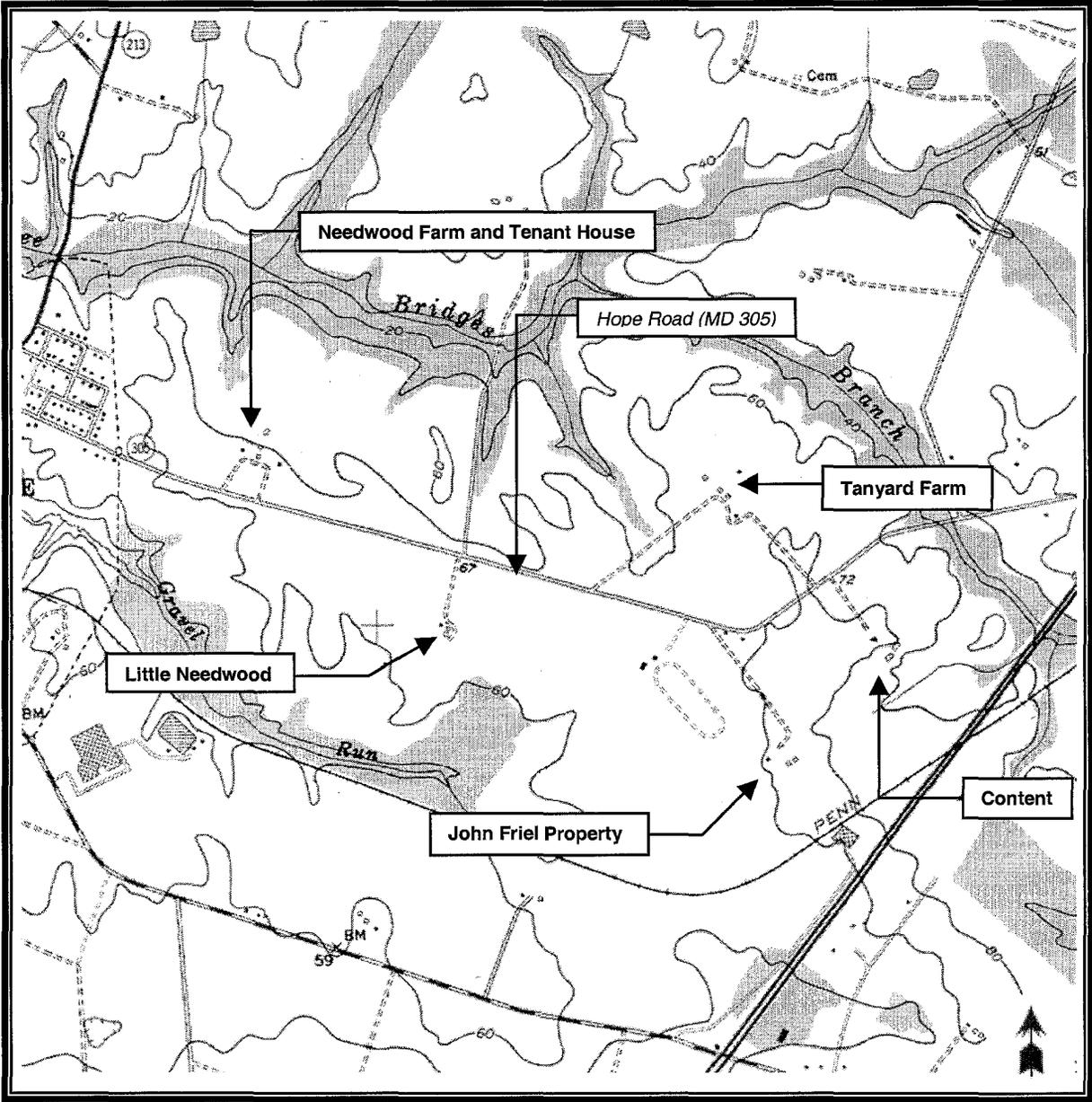
**RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
NEEDWOOD AND NEEDWOOD TENANT HOUSE**



NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY MAP



**LOCATION MAP
INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES**





1. QA-484
2. Needwood, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. General view west along Hope Rd towards Needwood
View W



1. QA-486

2. John Friel Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Tim Tamburrino

5. 6/00

WESTM HNNN---21.06.00 FotoImage

6. MD SHPO

7. View from house toward Needwood Farm, View NW



1. QA-486

2. Needwood, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Tim Tamburrino

5. 6/00

0511 NNNN---21.06.00 Fotomare

6. MD SHPO

7. View of farmstead from Little Needwood, View NW



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPD
7. Main house front (s) elevation, View N

052M NNNN-- 21*06*00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Main house SW Corner, View NE

PS2M NNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Main House, W elevation, View E

432M NNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content - Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Main house, NW corner, View SE

432M NNNN--- 21.06.00 FOTOLM33E



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content - Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Main House, N Elevation, View S

052M NNNN--- 21*06*00 FotoImage



1. QA-480

2. Needwood, Needwood Content-Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Julie Darsie

5. 6/00

932M NNNN-- 21.06.00 FotoImage

6. MD SHD

7. Main House, NE Corner, View SW



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content - Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Main House, E Elevation, View W

052M NNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content - Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Main house, SE Corner, View NW

052M NNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content - Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Shed next to main house, View SE

452M HNNN-- 21.06.08 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content-Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Shed next to main house, View NW

052M NNNN-- 21.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content-Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPD
7. Modern barn & tower complex, View NW

032M NNNN---21.06.08 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content-Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Headstones

032M NNNN--- 21*06*00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content-Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Modern barn & tower complex, View NW

052M HNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content-Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPS
7. Dairy barn, View SE

252M NNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImase



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content- Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Dairy barn, View NW

0324 MNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486

2. Needwood, Needwood Content-Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Julie Darsie

5. 6/00

052M NNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImage

6. MD SHPO

7. Shed next to dairy barn, View SE



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content-Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPD
7. shed next to dairy barn, View NW

852M NNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content - Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Tenant House, S. Elevation, View N

052M HNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content - Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Tenant House, W. elevation, View E



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content-Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPS
7. Tenant House, N. elevation, Views

452M NNNN-- 21.06.08 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Needwood, Needwood Content-Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Julie Darsie
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPD
7. Tenant house, E. Elevation, View W



1. QA-486
2. Little Needwood, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. View up lane toward house, View 5

031M NNNN-- 21.06.00 Fotomase



1. QA-486

2. Little Needwood, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Tim Tamburrino

5. 6/00

6. MD SHPO

7. Front elevation (N elevation) View S

2021 MNNN---21.06.00 FOTOWARE



1. QA-486

2. Little Needwood, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Tim Tam Burrino

5. 6/00

6. MD SHPO

031M NNNN--- 21.06.00 Fotoimage

7. Front elevation (NE corner) View SW



1. QA-486
2. Little Needwood, Needwood-Content Historical District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPD
7. Rear Elevation (SE corner) View NW



1. QA-486
2. Little Needwood, Needwood-Content Historical District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPD
7. West elevation (NW corner) View SE

0151M NNNN--- 21*06*08 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Little Needwood, Needwood-Content Historical District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Workshop View 5



1. QA-486
2. Little Needwood, Needwood-Content Historical District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPD
7. Machine Shed and barn View SE

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1. QA-486
2. Little Needwood, Needwood-Content Historical District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Rear elevation from corn field, View N



1. QA-486
2. John Friel Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. View of house and trailer from lane View 5

PSM NNNN-- 21.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. John Friel Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. House and Trailer, View E



1. QA-486
2. John Friel Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/08
6. MD SHPO
7. Front Elevation, View E



1. QA-486
2. John Friel Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Front elevation (North Corner) Views



1. QA-486
2. John Friel Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. North elevation, View 5

PHOTOGRAPH BY TIM TAMBURRINO



1. QA-486
2. John Friel Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. South Elevation, View N

051M NNNN---21.06.00 Fotomare



1. QA-486
2. John Friel Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. East Corner of house, View W



1. QA-486
2. John Friel Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Detail of door (main entrance) View E

031M NNNN--- 21.06.08 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. John Friel Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. View from house toward outbuilding ruins, View NE

WESTMANNN--21.06.00 Fotoimage



1. QA-486
2. Tanyard Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. View N

043M NNNB--- 27*06*00 Fotomasee



1. QA-486
2. Tanyard Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPD
7. View N from Hope Rd toward property

931M NNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Tanyard Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. SW Corner of agricultural out building complex View NE

PHOTOGRAPH BY TIM TAMBURRINO



1. QA-486
2. Tanyard Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPD
7. machine Shed #1 and shop, View N

951M NNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Tanyard Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPS
7. machine shed #2, View N

051M HNNN--- 21.06.00 FotoImasee



1. QA-486
2. Tanyard Farm, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Machine Shed #1 and #2, View NE



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Front elevation from end of drive View S

043M NNNB--- 27.06.00 Fotomase



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Trees Along Driveway View W



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Front Elevation (North) View SW

943M NNNB--- 27.06.00 Fotomass



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Front Elevation (North Elevation) View S

043M NNNB---22*06*00 Fotomase



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood - Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Side elevation NW corner View E



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Rear Elevation View N

043M NNNB--- 27.06.08 FotoImasee



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Rear Elevation View N

043M NNNB--- 27.06.00 Fotomase



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Side elevation View W

043M NNNB---27.06.00 FotoImage



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Smokehouse View NE



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Smokehouse & Dairy. View East

043M NNNB-- 27.06.08 FotoIbase



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Modern machine shop/garage View E



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Modern Out buildings, View N



1. QA-486
2. Content, Needwood-Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. View West from Content towards Friel Farm



1. QA-486
2. Edward Lee Walls Property, Needwood - Content Rural
Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Front elevation View S

043M NNNB--- 27.06*00 Fotolm399



1. QA-486
2. James H. Knotts Property, Needwood - Content Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. 6/00
6. MD SHPO
7. Non-contributing property