SUMMARY

HA-1568

SAMUEL LEE DWELLING

The significance of this house lies not only in its ability to document mid 19th century building techniques but also in what it tells us about earlier attitudes of spatial concepts and development patterns.

The Samuel M. Lee Dwelling that had begun as a small stone cottage; one room down/one room up with an attic was built sometime between 1851 and 1854. It then grew over a period of fifty years or so into a sizable house of a dozen rooms or more. The differentiation of space in these rooms is as varied as a formal Victorian parlor and a tiny 8'x13' servants quarter above the kitchen.

The stages of this house are several and in them are documented at least three different important construction techniques. These include the strong local tradition of stone architecture, a first addition utilizing heavy hewn framing, riven laths, etc. and a final stage of balloon framing and machined materials.

The growth of this building is suggestive of the growth of the family who occupied it and it should be kept in mind that it is but one of several houses built by the Lee family in settling and developing the Thomas Run Valley near Deer Creek.

HA-1568

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MAGI #1315685404

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Samuel M. Lee Dwelling

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Cool Spring Road

CITY, TOWN
Churchville

__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Harford

COUNTY

STATE
Maryland

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
William McDaniel

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

__ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Liber #:541
Folio #:522

COURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
Harford County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
40 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN
Bel Air, Maryland 21014

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

HA-1563

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	✓DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	✓ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	✓ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

EXTERIOR

When this building was recorded it had been standing vacant for years following a ruinous fire.

This small stone cottage was enlarged twice by frame additions; the whole forming a two-story L-plan house with slate gable-end roofs. The building apparently has always been very close to the road being only a dozen feet from the south edge of Cool Spring Road. The level of the road; however, has been raised considerably, leaving the first story below grade.

The north facade (consisting of sections A & D in the attached plan) is six bays in total. A three bay stone building with a central entrance was extended to the west by a taller frame addition with three more wider bays. The walls of Section "A" are made of fieldstone with as much coursing as possible. The windows of the stone portion were 6/6 sash with 47"x28.5" openings. They are very symetrically placed one over the other two down and two up in the outer bays with the bay over the centrally located door being blind. All of the openings have brick segmental arches. The windows in the frame section of this facade were much taller and wider and are of a late Victorian character. None of the sash survived but the openings are 66" tall and 32" wide.

On its west end the stone building has an interior end chimney with a corbeled brick cap that in later times served heaters in both wings. The effect is that of a "saddle bag" plan although the two west parlors had a fireplace served by an i terior chimney on the west end.

The east side of the house is also a combination of stone and frame consisting of portions of sections A, B and C. The stone portion is the equivalent of two bays although it is vented by a single centrally located window on the first and second floors and by a similarly placed casement window in the gable at attic level.

Before being extended to the west by section "D" the stone cottage was extended to the south by sections "B" and "C". Section B added four more rooms (2 up and 2 down) with each bay being lighted by a symetrically placed window. "C" is a shed roofed addition adding two more rooms, one up and one down. Both sections rest on the stone walls of a cellar and have an exterior covering of plain clapboards, with 5" showing and painted white.

The south elevation is characterized by the ell and the single story hipped roof porch which joined three of sections of the building by running across the south side of the west wing to the door in "B".

An interesting feature of the facade is that the porch and the south door of the kitchen are only twenty yards or so from a branch of Tobacco Run that no doubt contributed to coolness in summer.

INTERIORS

Section A:

This house began as a 20'x16 1/2' two story building, three bays wide and the equival nt of two deep, with a one room down/one up plan. There was a semi-fini d attic room. There was no cellar and there is no evidence of a lean-to, although a

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY (See Attached Sheet)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PERIOD				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	✓ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
✓1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1851- 1854 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of this house lies not only in its ability to document mid 19th century building techniques but also in what it tells us about earlier attitudes of spatial concepts and development patterns.

The Samuel M. Lee Dwelling that had begun as a small stone cottage; one room down/one room up with an attic was built sometime between 1851 and 1854. It then grew over a period of fifty years or so into a sizable house of a dozen rooms or more. The differentiation of space in these rooms is as varied as a formal late Victorian parlor and a tiny 8'x13' servants quarter above the kitchen.

The stages of this house are several and in them are documented at least three different important construction techniques. These include the strong local tradition of stone architecture, a first addition utilizing heavy hewn framing, riven laths, etc. and a final stage of balloon framing and machined materials.

The growth of this building is suggestive of the growth of the family who occupied it and it should be kept in mind that it is but one of several houses built by the Lee family in settling and developing the Thomas Run Valley near Deer Creek.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

HA-1568

Land, will & equity records of Harford County
1858 Jennings & Herrick Map
1878 Martenet's Map

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Wayne Nield, Historic Sites Surveyor
ORGANIZATION
Harford County Historic District Commission
DATE
6/80
STREET & NUMBER
45 South Main Street,
TELEPHONE
838-6000 X207
CITY OR TOWN
Bel Air,
STATE
MD

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

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

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

INTERIORS (Cont.)

a frame kitchen that was destroyed when section "B" was added is possible. The openings of the north and south doors do not match.

The first level was a multi-functional room serving as living space, dining room, probably as kitchen and perhaps as sleeping quarters. The stone walls are 18" thick and the inner demensions of the room are approximately 13'10"x17'. The room was lighted by windows in the east, south and north walls. There may have been a window in the west wall on the north side of the chimney and a centrally located door in the south wall (see plan).*These windows taper in width from 31 1/2" inside to 28 1/2" outside. The centrally located entrance was blocked in, presumably at the time the west wing was added.

The division of space in this room is keyed by the centrally located fireplace of the west wall and the original built-in cupboard in the southwest corner that occupies the space between the chimney and south wall. It is constructed of tongue-and-groove with nails and typical of kitchen-dining room storage space. That this area was at least devoted to the consumption of food, if not its preparation, is clear.

The economy of space inherent in such a plan is further suggested by the compact enclosed windows of the southeast corner and the common incorporated closet beneath. Again, this enclosure is constructed of beaded tongue-and-groove batton doors utilizing cut-nails.

Whatever the size and plan of this building suggest about the economic status of its occupants is reinforced by the very plain 4" wide door and window trim. Deeds 37/205 and 6/17 prove that Samuel M. Lee "built" this house and suggest that he did so between 1851 and 1855. The Jennings & Herrick map of 1858 suggest that he occupied this house at that time. It is interesting to compare Samuel Lee's lifestyle to that of his father, Parker H. Lee (owner of hundreds of acres of land) or his father, Parker H. Lee, Sr.; owner of as much land and at least a dozen slaves.**

A good deal of this room was stripped at the time of recording (5/19/80). The floor was rotted and broken, the chimney pieces were gone, windows broken, etc. It is clear that the walls were plastered and painted but the ceiling finish remains a mystery. Circular sawn laths (riven laths are found in Addition B and in the second floor of A) finished the ceiling last. Only every other joist is hewn and none of the joists show any evidence of whitewash, except the one visible in the top of the cupboard in the southwest corner. Exposed joists that were whitewashed are a likelihood but there is no positive evidence of such an appearance. The distance between the upper floorboards and lower ones is 7'9". The average joist measures 7"x4 1/2".

---

*This building appears to have more of an orientation to the road than to the path of the sun. Having most of its vents facing north and a minimum of light entering its south or west sides is contrary to the average site plan of this kind of house in Maryland. That Samuel Lee's house was built after his mother's house at the head of the lane leading into the homestead from the main road may be an explanation for its relatively impractical plan.

**See Will of Parker Hall Lee. Will Book 1/475 (1829).

INTERIORS (Cont.)

The second floor room shows evidence of a removed mantelpiece. However, there is no visible fireplace or flue-top. Again, the interior chimney provided an ideal closet space in the northwest corner.

There is random width flooring in the room and riven laths attached with cut nails.

There is no third story as such but plaster and whitewash on the gable walls gives the attic a semi-finished quality. Casement windows on either side of the chimney in the west gable and the centrally located casement window of the east gable lighted this area.

The roof framing is crude and shows evidence of the use of re-used materials. Most of the rafters are undressed 3 1/2" (average) trees (birch?) mitered at the ridge and fixed at that point and at the joist ends with cut nails. One pit-sawn rafter with an open mortise for a non-extant collar was observed on the north side.

Section B:

The original space was more than doubled with the addition that provided for two more rooms down and two up. The same kind of transitional frame observed in the east addition to the Jones-Welch-Doyle House (HA-1567) is seen here; this time resting on the rubble walls of a cellar. Puncheon joists and hewn posts (3 1/2"x6") and end girts predate balloon framing in concept and along with angle braces and mortise-tenon-and trunnel joints are suggestive of post and beam construction. The utilization of continuous 2"x4" studs; however, proves a knowledge of balloon framing and when compared to the lighter framing of section "D" for example assumes the character of a transational framing technique.

The northern half of section "B" provided for a pantry and an entrance hall for the west kitchen door. It is divided by a partition and its southern part appears to have been a kitchen. A flue chimney is located in the southeast corner of this section. An open string stairs to its similarly divided upper story is located against the south side of the partition.

The attic of "B" was not finished and exhibits an A-frame roof utilizing mitered mechanically run 2"x4"'s and cut nails.

Section "B" was extended by a shed roofed frame addition that provided for one more room upstairs and an expanded kitchen below. It is a two bay wide addition and on the first floor is vented by a window in the west bay and a door in the east. A centrally located bulkhead entrance on the south end of "C" provided access to the cellar at this point.

Section C:

The southeast corner of "C" contains a compact stairs and closet not dissimilar to that seen in section "A". It is neatly placed between the stove flue and south wall.

That the upper room is totally segregated from the rest of the second story rooms and only reached by a third set of stairs in the far "back" of the kitchen is suggestive of servants quarters. That upper room is a tiny space 8'6" wide, 13'2"long with a tapering shed roofed ceiling measuring 6'10" high along the inner wall and only 3'3" along the south wall. A 33" high plain banister sets off the stair-well.

INTERIORS (Cont.)

Section C (Cont.):

The exact date of this addition is not known although it is obviously post 1851-55 but prior to the late Victorian addition on the west end of the house. Interpretation of this space as "servants quarters" is suggested by the placement of a room above the kitchen that is segregated from the other second story rooms. A further suggestion that this was space for a black servant is provided by the Will of Parker H. Lee, Sr., who in 1829 owned at least a dozen slaves that at his death were divided among his children. Unless, the Lees freed their slaves before Emancipation, it is likely that Samuel M. would have been raised with slaves about and if he was old enough to build a house and own 124 acres in 1851 he was also in a position to hold slaves. Whether section "C" was built before 1865 or not is not known and perhaps it does not matter, whether the tiny upper room is a "slave" quarter or not. The point to be taken is that Samuel Lee's family had had negro servants for generations and since that social custom did not end with Emancipation the design of this space may say a lot about social and racial roles in this household.

Section D:

A late Victorian addition expands the house to the west and also provides an example of yet another construction technique. It is a lighter proper balloon frame structure 23'6" long and 17'5" deep which was destroyed by fire. It provided four more rooms with two down and two up and appears to have been the most "formal" area this house ever knew. As indicated by the plan, there was an entrance hall which at one point had its own space heater and a featured 3' wide stairs. A south door made this a cross passage.

A partition set off a west parlor whose 7'8" ceilings and tall windows created a fashionable and typical late Victorian parlor. Heat was derived from a fireplace (Franklin Stove?) served by an interior end chimney.

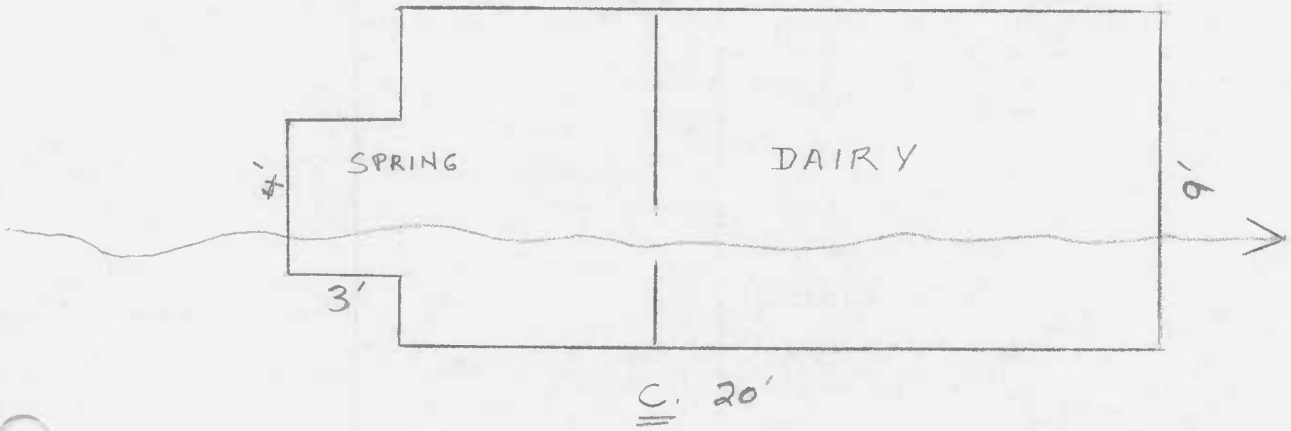
Springhouse Dairy:

The only outbuilding contemporaneous with the Samuel M. Lee House to survive is seen in the ruins of the springhouse-dairy located approximately 30 yards southwest of the house. It is about 10 yards south of the branch of Tobacco Run and just east of the existing fence. At the time of recording (5/19/80) it was missing its roof and was beneath a large recently fallen tree.

Its fieldstone foundations were visible. They consist of 18" thick walls rising about 1' above the ground on the north side and extending at least 3' below grade. It was a two bay building approximately 20' long and 9' wide. There was a dairy room with built in shelves and a trough accomodating water running through the building and either an open or semi enclosed area that was below grade and housing a "spring". This plan is not at all uncommon to springhouse-dairys seen in Baltimore County with Hampton (BC) and Hunts Meeting House (BC-) being Federal Period examples.

INTERIORS (Cont.)

Springhouse Dairy (Cont.):



(MEASUREMENTS APPROXIMATE)

HISTORY:

The Martinet Map of 1878 and the earlier Jennings and Herrick Map of 1858 show not only the Samuel M. Lee House but several other "Lee" homes that as a cluster occupy quite a large area. Land Records and Wills show that the same family of Lees owned hundreds of acres in the Deer Creek area and were occupying the Thomas Run Valley at least since the early 19th century. Marriage records such as that of Parker Hall Lee and Elizabeth Dellam (Marriage Record 1/6 1781) show the family here. At any rate, it is clear that Samuel M. Lee's family played a big role in the development of this neighborhood during most of its history as part of Harford County. Cool Spring Farm at least appears to have only been sold out of Lee ownership in 1913. The land on which Samuel M. Lee built his dwelling was a part of Cool Spring; his father's farm.

Public records and structural analysis suggest that this is a mid 19th century dwelling built specifically between 1851 and 1854. First mention of the oldest portion of the building comes in its property description of 1855 (Deed 6/17) which in describing part of "Jericho" of which says "Cool Spring" was a part. "Beginning at the corner of the land formerly owned by a certain Samuel Dougherty near where Samuel M. Lee has built a small stone dwelling.....". This same document, as well as others, suggest that this little house was built on the farm that had been the Lee family homestead for at least two generations and that it occupied a site on the road leading into the house of his mother, Mrs. Ann Lee. When she deeded this parcel to her son in 1851 (see Deed 37/203) the des-

HISTORY (Cont.)

cription of the lot is nearly identical to that in the 1855 deed except that there is no reference to Samuel M. Lee's "small stone dwelling". It is likely that the house was built during the following period of four years.

SAMUEL LEE DWELLING

Title Search

HA-1568

	541/522	December 14, 1959	Grantor:	Chas. Collier & wife
			Grantee:	Wm. McDaniel & wife
			Acreage:	two tracts tract #2, "Beginning at a corner of the land formerly owned by Samuel Daugherty near which Samuel Lee has built a small stone dwelling.... Cool Spring Road...1.13 Acres...
	341/207	April 17, 1950	Grantor:	Chas. & Nina Collier
			Grantee:	Carl Todd & wife
			Acreage:	1/2 interest in "Cool Spring Farm", 400 acres on east and south side of road leading from Schucks Corner by way of Thomas Run Valley to State Road from Churchville excepting parcel of land with same description
	293/173	January 10, 1946	Grantor:	Elsie J. Symington, et al
			Grantee:	Chas. Collier & wife
			Acreage:	8 parcels in districts 3 and 5 parcels #7 "Cool Spring Farm" and parts of "Jericho" and "Isaacs Inheritance" - 290 Acres (Parcel #1 221/531) parcel #8 (contiguous to #7), part of "Jericho" 112 acres.
	280/334-5	October 30, 1943	Grantor:	Wm. S. James
			Grantee:	Don & Elsie Symington
	221/531	January 9, 1932	Grantor:	Grover C. Greer
			Grantee:	Don Symington
			Acreage:	(1) 290 Acre Farm known as Cool Spring - same description, parcel #1) and 145/170 and as parcel #3 in 195/387* (2) 112 Acre contiguous farm on road from Schucks Corner and part of Jericho and described in 201/72 and 6/17 except that parcel in 7/180.
1.	195/387	January 20, 1926	Grantor:	Olin H. Hoffman & wife
			Grantee:	Donald Symington
			Acreage:	several parcels (1) 758 acres in 3rd district on both sides of Deer Creek with chain of title presented back to 1704 including 1780 confiscation of British properties including

1.	195/387 (Cont.)	January 20, 1926	Acreage:	furnace, great mills, Indian Spring Farm, et al (2) 4 Acres in 5th district *(3) contiguous to Indian Spring Farm in both districts on both sides of Deer Creek and Thomas & Tobacco Runs. 217 Acres called "The Meadows" composed of tracts and parts of: "Come By Chance" "Pacas Industry" "Maidens Bower" "Rumseys Neighbor" "Bennetts Prospect" "Stumps Prospect" Many other deeds mentioned.
	189/340	August 11, 1924	Grantor: Grantee: Acreage:	Jesse Osborne & wife Grover C. Greer Same description
	142/488	December 22, 1913	Grantor: Grantee: Acreage:	Jas. Lee & Mary E. Lee Grover Greer, Jas. Osborne, Laura Osborne and Muncie Osborne metes and bounds of Cool Spring, 241 1/2 acres mentioning bridge over Tobacco Road devised unto Jas. Lee by will of Parker H. Lee, April 4, 1888.
	27/275	July 18, 1872	Grantor: Grantee: Acreage:	Parker Lee & wife Jas. Lee two parcels "part of the farm" on which "Parker H. Lee and wife now reside" (1) 50 ac. contiguous to Isaacs Inheritance, the road leading to Bel Air, the Thomas Run Road and a stone near Tobacco Run. (2) 58 ac. east of Tobacco Run, binding on the lane to Mrs. Ann Lees (see attachment)
2.	201/72	August 23, 1926	Grantor: Grantee: Acreage:	Frances Z. Gross Grover Greer 112 Acres
	7/180	April 9, 1836	Grantor: Grantee: Acreage:	Sam M. Lee & Chas. W. Lee Parker H. Lee 11 Acres of Jericho
	6/17	April 20, 1835	Grantor: Grantee:	Sam M. Lee Charles W. Lee & wife, Cassandra

6/17 (Cont.)	April 20, 1835	Acreage:	124 Acres of Jericho mentioning "Small Stone Dwelling" (see attachment) This is a verbatum description of this parcel given in the current deed 541/522
37/205	June 10, 1851	Grantor: Grantee:	Ann Lee Sam M. Lee (see copy)

MARRIAGE RECORDS

Sam. W. Lee & Mary Giver	February 2, 1795
Saml. M. Lee & Cassandra Giver	December 24, 1844
Parker Hall Lee & Eliz Dellam	1781
Parker Hall Lee & Mary Brierly	1841

4A-1568

LEE WILLS

Sam. Lee 1798 2/400

Parker Hall Lee 1829 1/475

1. Wife - Mary Lee
2. Leaves parts of "Isaacs Inheritance" and "Jericho" to youngest son Parker Hall. 176 Acres.
3. To Henry H. the "Mill Farm", 90 1/2 Acres of Jericho.
4. To Jas. C. the dwellings which I have inherited and "I now dwell". 125 Acres of same two tracts.
5. To Parker Hall Lee part of wood lot. 80 Acres and negroes.

Parker Hall 1889 12/30

To daughter Mary Lee 1/2 the farm on which I now reside being part of "Jericho" and known as "Cool Spring". 118 Acres.

Sam. M. 1896 13/112

daughter - Priscilla G. Wilson
son - James

HA-1568

BEL AIR QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND—HARFORD CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

HA-1568

Samuel Lee Dwelling
Wayne L. Nield 6/80
North Elevation

HA-1568

Samuel Lee Dwelling
Wayne L. Nield II 6/80
East Elevation

HA-1568

Samuel Lee Dwelling
Wayne L. Nield II 6/80
West - added parlor, fireplace in west wall

HA-1568

Samuel Lee Dwelling
Wayne L. Nield II 6/80
Interior of original down-room;
stairs in south east corner

HA-1568

Samuel Lee Dwelling
Wayne L. Nield II 6/80
Interior of original down-room
fireplace in original west wall

HA-1568

Samuel Lee Dwelling
Wayne L. Nield II 6/80
Kitchen addition