

ADDENDUM/NEW INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

F-2-64
Old Needwood
Burkittsville vicinity
Private

Ca. 1775

Old Needwood is a two-story stuccoed stone Georgian style house with a distinctive three-part plan embellished by two-story integral porches and pediments on the east and west elevations. Associated with the house are several agricultural outbuildings ranging in date from about the 1850's to the 1940's. The house was built as an early private school by Rev. Bartholomew Booth and was recognized as unusual by the local population who associated Booth, an Anglican priest, with unfounded Tory sentiments and his school as a rendezvous for Loyalists. Forced to relocate the school to Washington County, Booth probably sold the Needwood tract to Governor Thomas Sim Lee, the second elected governor of Maryland and a prominent Revolutionary leader in the state. The Lee family also built three other houses on the Forest of Needwood tract: Needwood Forest (F-2-65), Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead (F-2-63), and Outerbridge Horsey House and Distillery Site (F-2-66).

F-2-64
Old Needwood
Burkittsville
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

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

Chronological/Development Period:
Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural - Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Government/Law
Social/Educational/Cultural

Resource Types:

Category: Buildings

Environment: Rural

Function and Use:

Domestic/Single dwelling/mansion
Domestic/Secondary structure/smokehouse
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility/barn
Agriculture/Subsistence/agricultural outbuilding/wagon shed

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form
MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no
1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Needwood

and/or common Old Needwood (preferred)

2. Location
street & number 5118 Catholic Church Road not for publicationcity, town Burkittsville vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

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

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

name McKendree G. and Mildred M. Fulks

street & number 18845 Laytonsville Road telephone no.:

city, town Gaithersburg state and zip code Md. 20760

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 710

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 207

city, town Frederick state Md. 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Paul Brinkman Survey of Frederick County #117

date 1968 federal state county local

depository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state MD. 21032

7. Description

Survey No. F-2-64

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

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 14

Old Needwood is an agricultural complex centered on a circa 1775 stuccoed stone dwelling house with its associated domestic outbuildings consisting of a brick smokehouse, a frame storage shed, and a tenant house, and an agricultural grouping of 10 buildings. The agricultural group contains a frame bank barn of about 1875-1900, a concrete block dairy barn and milk house of about 1940, a hog barn, a pull-through corn crib/wagon shed, a carriage house or stable, and several other frame buildings dating from about 1875 - 1900. At a distance of about 1/4 mile to the north and part of the same current parcel is a brick and frame bank barn dated 1855-56 on an inside wall which originally belonged to a separate farm of which only the brick barn and a frame pull-through corn crib of about 1875-1900 survive. The entire farmstead is located on open agricultural fields on the west side of Catholic Church Road about 2 miles southeast of Burkittsville, Frederick County, Maryland.

The main dwelling is a Georgian style symmetrically planned two-story house with three main parts. The central section is a long rectangle oriented north-south adjoined on both ends by roughly square sections. The center portion is recessed slightly on both the east (principal) and west elevations and sheltered by integral two-story open porches. The roof is hipped and covered with composition material. Above the porches are wide shallow pediments. The tympanum of the eastern pediment is covered with wood shingles, apparently an alteration of the late 19th century. In each pediment is a three-part window with fluted and bull's eye trim. The porch on the east elevation is enclosed with wire screens; the western porch remains open with a large wisteria vine intertwining the columns. Pedimented dormers are located in the north and south roof slopes below the stuccoed chimney stacks.

The east and west elevations have five sub-bays each within the basic three-part composition. The entrance is in the east elevation's center bay and has double doors with oval raised panels and a transom and sidelights. The doors are probably replacements of the original doors, as similar elliptical paneled doors are fairly common in Frederick city houses documented in the first quarter of the 19th century. The fenestration is 6/6 flanked by louvred shutters. The sills are wood. Linked to the main section by an enclosed breezeway on the south is a one-story concrete block addition erected in the early 1950's. This replaced a two-story frame building, possibly a summer kitchen. The addition has a hipped composition roof.

The floor plan is symmetrical, with a central stair hall separating a parlor and a dining room, through which the end units in the three-part plan are accessible. The end pavilions have two rooms each. The south pavilion contains the kitchen and a modern laundry room separated by a small pantry. The original use of the laundry area is not yet known. The interior trim includes bull's eye corner blocks and late Georgian/early Federal style bolection moldings. In the parlors, paneled sections below the windows and fluted pilasters and bolection moldings on the fireplace mantels also correspond with the late 18th century character of the house. The

(Continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-2-64

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

Specific dates C. 1775 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

Old Needwood is significant for its late Georgian architectural style and three-part plan, which is unusual in Frederick County. The recessed integral porches on both the principal elevations are typical of the symmetry associated with Georgian design, but are features which are not known in other Frederick County houses of the last quarter of the 18th century. The house is also significant under the theme of education, having been built about 1775 by Rev. Bartholomew Booth as a private boarding school which included the sons of Robert Morris, Benedict Arnold, and two young relatives of Richard Henry Lee among its pupils. The school was known as Needwood or Forest of Needwood and attained considerable fame during the Revolutionary period among the upper class as an alternative to education in English schools. The school functioned intermittently from about 1775 to 1779 when Booth relocated the school to Washington County. Old Needwood is lastly significant for its association with Thomas Sim Lee, the second elected governor of Maryland, who served 1779-1782 and 1792-1794. The exact date of Lee's acquisition of the Needwood property is not yet known, but probably was about 1779 when Booth apparently transferred his school to Washington County. Lee was a prominent patriot in the Revolutionary period, being an important supplier of men and materials for George Washington's army. Governor Lee died at Needwood in 1819. The Old Needwood farm remained in the Lee family until about 1862. Subsequent owners added most of the agricultural outbuildings, which are typical of the evolving farmstead of the period 1850 through 1940, with the additions of separate animal facilities, dairy barn and milk house, and silos in response to health regulations of the dairy industry and scientific improvements in agriculture. Three other Lee family properties located on the original "Forest of Needwood" tract are Needwood Forest (F-2-65), built in 1808 by Governor Lee's son William; the Needwood-Thomas Lee Farmstead (F-2-63), built about 1850 with alterations in about 1870; and the Outerbridge Horsey House and Distillery Site (F-2-66), built about 1840 with additions in about 1870.

In terms of architectural context, Old Needwood may be unique in its three-part composition during the last quarter of the 18th century. Although further research and survey may challenge its singularity, a reference in T.J.C. Williams' and Folger McKinsey's History of Frederick County (1910), pp. 619-620, states that "it happened to be so odd a structure that the people in the upper part of the valley suspected it to be a Tory rendezvous, and only through the efforts of Mr. Potts of Frederick

(Continued on separate sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-2-64

Bond, Isaac, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Land Records of Frederick County.

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

(Continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10 acresQuadrangle name Harper's Ferry, Va.-Md.-W.Va./Point of Rocks Quadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References Md.-Va.
do NOT complete UTM referencesA

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

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D

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 10 acres centered on the main dwelling and outbuildings, including the Ahalt barn north of the main grouping; Tax Map 83, Parcel 4

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date October 11, 1991street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958city or town Frederick state Maryland 21701

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

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

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

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

7.1 Description (Continued)

walls are painted plaster and the ceilings are modern replacements due to water damage in recent years. The cornice moldings may therefore be replacements, but the ogee curve is consistent with the period of the house. Notable in one of the north pavilion rooms is an iron fireback decorated with fluted elliptical panels typical of the Adam period. This may be original to the house. The wide floor boards in the main floor rooms are also original, as are the box locks and hardware of the doors.

The two domestic outbuildings are a stuccoed brick smokehouse possibly built by 1800 which has a square plan and a pyramidal composition roof. It has a single vertical board door in the east elevation. The frame shed used as a garden house or herb drying shed has board and batten siding with scalloped eave trim and a dutch door in the east elevation. The shed probably dates from the last quarter of the 19th century.

Following are brief descriptions of the agricultural outbuildings. Most of the outbuildings are only in partial agricultural use as storage or equipment buildings:

Equipment shed: This is a one-story frame building of about 1875-1900 with board and batten siding and a standing seam metal roof topped by an octagonal cupola with lattice trim. The building is entered on the west elevation through sliding doors.

Hog barn: The frame barn has german siding and a corrugated metal roof. The doors are vertical boards opening on the west gable end with the wallow area on the south. The barn probably was built in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Frame bank barn: The vertical-sided bank barn may have been originally built as early as the 1850's. The interior flooring and structure shows that an expansion was made to the width of the building, possibly in the 1890's, since the date 1893 is on an interior post. The east elevation has four loading doors above the forebay, which has lattice enclosing screens on the lower level. A wagon shed/corn crib is located on the south end of the barn, and a non-contributing frame loafing shed adjoins the south end. The roof is corrugated metal.

Carriage house/stable: This is a frame, two-section shed with a gable roof covered in both standing seam and corrugated metal. The siding is board and batten and the north elevation has both a dutch door and a sliding door. The possible date period is the last quarter of the 19th century.

Privy: This is a small, square frame building with a shed roof of corrugated metal and vertical tongue-and-groove siding. Probably built in the last quarter of the 19th century, the privy stands south of the carriage house, which indicates that it was possibly moved to the present location from a site near the domestic outbuildings.

7.2 Description (Continued)

Dairy barn, milk house, and silos: The concrete block dairy barn appears to have been built about 1940 and has a domed roof profile with frame gable covered with german siding. The milk house is a small rectangular concrete block building with a gable roof; it was undoubtedly built at the same time as the dairy barn. Two concrete silos stand south of the bank barn and probably date from the same period.

Tenant house: The frame two-story tenant house is located west of the main dwelling on a farm lane leading north toward the brick bank barn. The house has three bays with a cross gable and one-story porch on the east elevation. Interior chimneys are located at the north and south gable ends and the roof is standing seam metal. The exterior is covered with composition shingles. The probable period of construction is 1875-1900.

Brick bank barn: The brick and frame bank barn was probably built about 1855-56 according to a wall inscription inside with the initials "B.H." The bond pattern is 5:1 with rectangular vents on the east gable elevation. The interior walls are deteriorated, but were originally plastered and whitewashed. The south elevation over the forebay is vertical boards. The roof is recently installed standing seam metal.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The circa 1875-1900 pull-through corn crib is located near the west gable end of the barn. It has board and batten siding and a corrugated metal roof.

Also on the current owner's property are the ruins of the Ahalt Distillery, established in 1879 using an 1840's flour and later saw mill built by John Lee (Scharf, History of Western Maryland, p. 622). These ruins were not observed during the current survey and should be documented.

The slave quarters at Old Needwood were located near the main grouping and, according to Williams and McKinsey, History of Frederick County, p. 1351, were removed by William Ennis, the owner from 1894 to about 1914. Mrs. Fulks, the current owner, stated the slave houses stood east of the main dwelling in what is now an open agricultural field, approximately half the distance to Catholic Church Road.

8.1 Significance (Continued)

were the hardy yeomanry restrained from tearing it down." This suggests its unusual appearance at the time of construction, although in another passage in the Williams and McKinsey book, the reason for local suspicion about the building was given as Booth's required oath of allegiance to the King at his ordination as an Anglican priest (p. 328). The Needwood school was not the first private school in Frederick County, as five were known to exist by 1754; it was, however, certainly one of the largest school buildings until approximately 1820 and an early surviving school of its period. Four Maryland governors have been Frederick County citizens. The first, Thomas Johnson, is associated with the 1790's Rose Hill Manor (F-43), a National Register property which is an example of transitional Georgian and Greek Revival design. Needwood is not only an older structure, but also has a more direct connection with Governor Thomas S. Lee.

The origin of the widely accepted date of about 1740 for Old Needwood is unknown. It was cited on the 1968 Paul Brinkman historic sites survey form for MHT; however, Rev. Bartholomew Booth, the substantially documented builder of the house, graduated from Oxford in 1754, and was ordained a deacon in 1755 and as a priest in 1760. (See Williams and McKinsey, p. 328, for Booth's diploma and biographical sketch.) Booth apparently had a quarrel with his wife and left with two of his three sons and two women companions for America about 1770. J. Thomas Scharf's History of Western Maryland (1882) cites Booth's resurvey of 945 acres of "Forest of Needwood" in 1775 (p. 378). In addition to this fairly well documented background on Booth, the architectural style and proportions of the house seem well beyond the typical capabilities of frontier building in the 1740's. Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern in Pioneers of Old Monocacy (1987) conclude that by 1743, settlement in Frederick County probably had not penetrated far from the Potomac River and in March 1744, John Hawkins (father of the first known owner of the Forest of Needwood Tract, John Hawkins, Jr. in 1745) and two other individuals were ordered by the Prince George's County Court to lay out a road from Tuscarora Creek to Catoctin Creek and onward to Shenandoah (later South) Mountain (pp. 95 and 97). The reference to John Hawkins, Jr. as the first owner of the Forest of Needwood tract has not been verified in the current survey, as the source is the Maryland Rent Rolls in the Hall of Records in Annapolis. Hawkins devised the "Forest of Needwood" to his son George Fraser Hawkins, who sold it to Fielder Gantt in 1765, who was then a resident near the present Feagaville. The deed(s) from Gantt to Booth have not yet been identified, but this sequence of ownership tends to support the date of 1745 for the origin of the entire tract. Booth's school of about 1775 was probably the first large structure of importance on the "Forest of Needwood".

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Western Maryland, Vol. 1, Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882. Pp. 378, 460, 475, 478, 619 and 623.

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

Tracey, Grace L. and John P. Dern, Pioneers of Old Monocacy. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1987, pp. 95, 97.

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, Vol. 1. Frederick: L.R. Titsworth and Co., 1910. Reprinted. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1967, pp. 328-332, 1078, 1351.

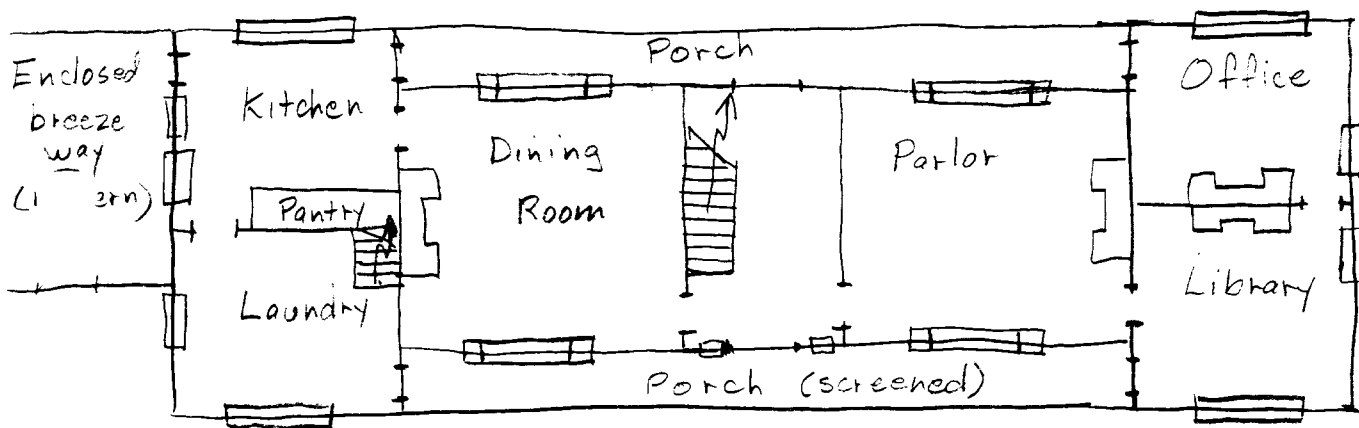
-----, History of Washington County. John M. Runk and L.R. Titsworth, 1906. Pp. 71, 383-384.

Old Needwood P. 2

LIBER/FOL.]	GRANTEE	GRANTOR	ORIGINAL TRACTS	COST	DATE
1. HWB 310/37 19 Jun 14 HWB 310/ 37	James C. Metright	Ann E. Enniss, Joseph & Lillian R. Enniss & William Enniss, Jr. Down	199A. including wheat crop & right of way over abalt land Abalt to M. W. Fout	#20,029.31	JWLC 2/38, 17 Aug. 1864
1. Will Record JKW 2/162	Ann E. Enniss & sons Joseph & Wm, Jr.	William Enniss	199A.		
1. JLS 7/359 17 Oct. 1894	William Enniss	Michael W. & Charity A. R. Fout	199A. 3 tracts & 41A. of mountain land 1A: 140A. 1B: 80. 1C: 55A.	#15,950	
1A: JWLC 2/41 4 Aug 1864	Michael W. Fout	Hugh McAlee, trustee of Harriett C. Lee & Harriett C. Lee.	144A. part of Home Farm of "Forest of Needwood" & 65A. mountain land	#21,439.57	
1B: DSB 1/392 16 May 1867	Michael W. Fout	Samuel Abalt	8A.		
1C: CM 5/394 29 Jun 1870	Michael W. Fout	Mary D. Gouverneur & Ellen & Lynch	55A. mentions "farm purchased by M. W. Fout from John Lee (no deed ref)		
1A: BGF 8/7874 23 Oct. 1862	Hugh McAlee	Charles Carrall of Howard County	conveyance of trusteeship from M. M. Beall to Robert Boone to Charles Carrall to McAlee		F-2-64
1A: HS 19/81 25 Oct. 1893	Wm. M. Beall	John & Harriett C. Lee.	1000A. of "Carrollton Manor"		

Old Needwood 5118 Catholic Church Rd. #151 McKendree St. & Mildred M. Fulks 18845 Laytonsville Rd m 83 P 4 Southsburg 20760					
LIBER/FOL.)	GRANTEE	GRANTOR	ORIGINAL TRACTS	COST	DATE
710/207 28 Aug 64	McKendree St. & Mildred M. Fulks	Robert H. & Maria S. Everitt	2 parcel tracts 1. 199 a. 2. 246 a. (ahalt property)		
1. 547/208 20 May 55	Maria Theresa Duchin	Ruth St. Zimmerman	199 a.		
2. (a) 573/420 10 Oct. 56 (b) 577/576 12 Feb 57	Robert H. Everitt & Maria S. Everitt Robert H. & Maria S. Everitt	California Ahalt Miller succ. of Last Will of Blanche Ahalt Mahoney California Ahalt Miller			
2. (c) 710/204- 14 Aug 64	Robert H. & Maria S. Everitt	Floyd W. & Agnes M. Ahalt Nathaniel J. Ahalt Fudinger & Robert Fudinger, & Clyde H. Ahalt			
1. 547/205 9 apr 55	Ruth St. Zimmerman	Morgan St. & Maria Theresa Heap, doing business as "Needwood" & individually			
1. 512/248 10 Feb 53	Morgan St. & Maria Theresa Heap doing business as "Needwood"	Anna X. & Howard Williams	199 a.		
1. 469/524 10 apr 48	Anna X. & Howard Williams	Elmer C. & Bertha M. Shafer	199 a.		
1. 421/90 7 Oct 39	Elmer C. & Bertha M. Shafer	James Wetnight	199 a.		

N →

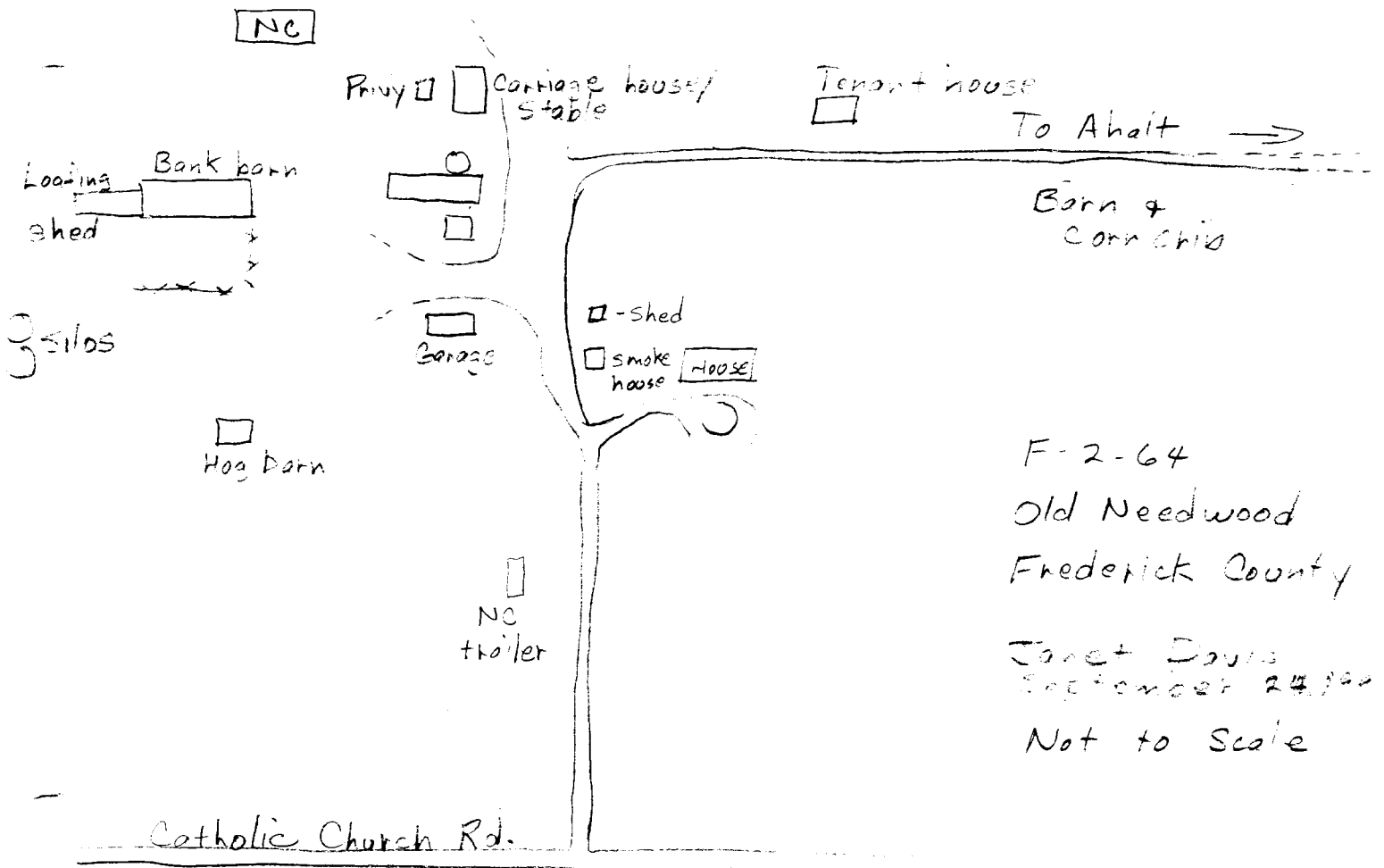


F-2-64
Old Needwood
Frederick County

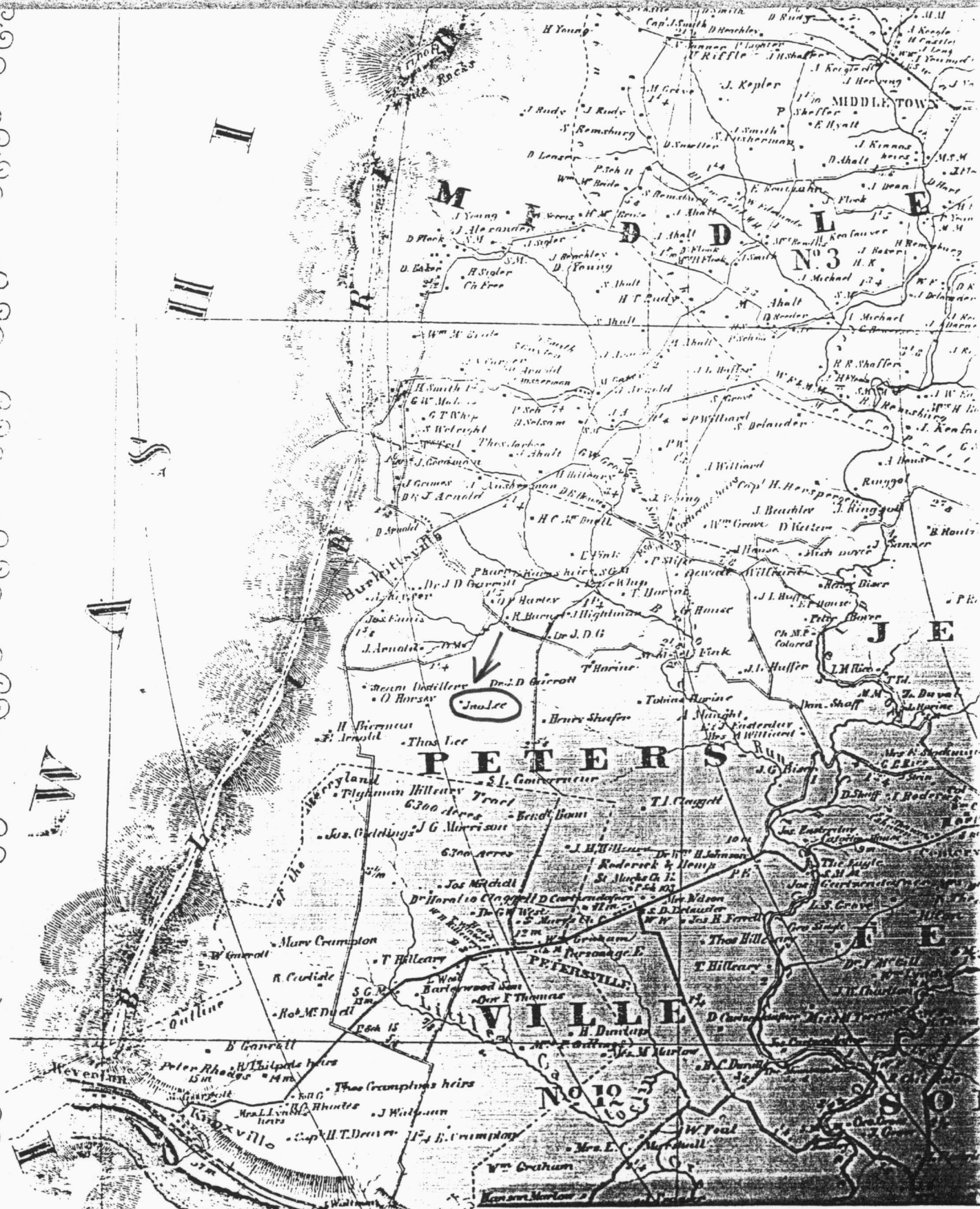
Janet Davis
September 24, 1991

Not to Scale

→ N



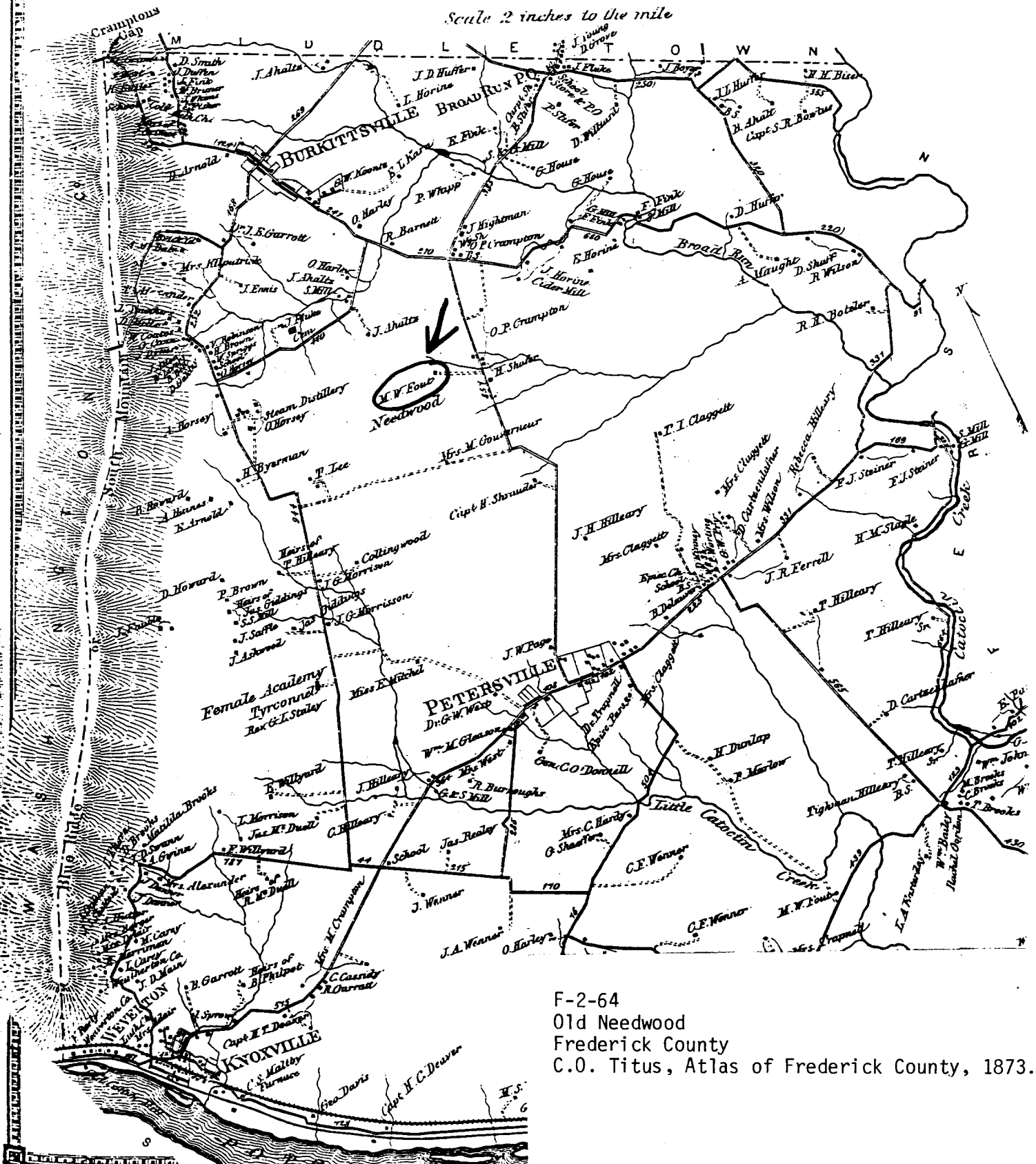
F-2-64
Old Needwood
Frederick County
Janet Davis
September 24, 1990
Not to Scale



F-2-64
 Old Needwood
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

PETERSVILLE DIST No. 12

Scale 2 inches to the mile



F-2-64
Old Needwood
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
VIRGINIA-MARYLAND-WEST VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5 MI. 320 000 FEET (W.VA.) 12 240 000 FEET (VA.) BURKITTVILLE 1.5 MI. 77° 37' 30" 12 250 000 FEET (VA.)



F-2-64
Old Needwood
Frederick County
USGS Harper's Ferry, Va.-Md.-W.Va.
Point of Rocks, Md.-Va.
1:24000

Brunswick











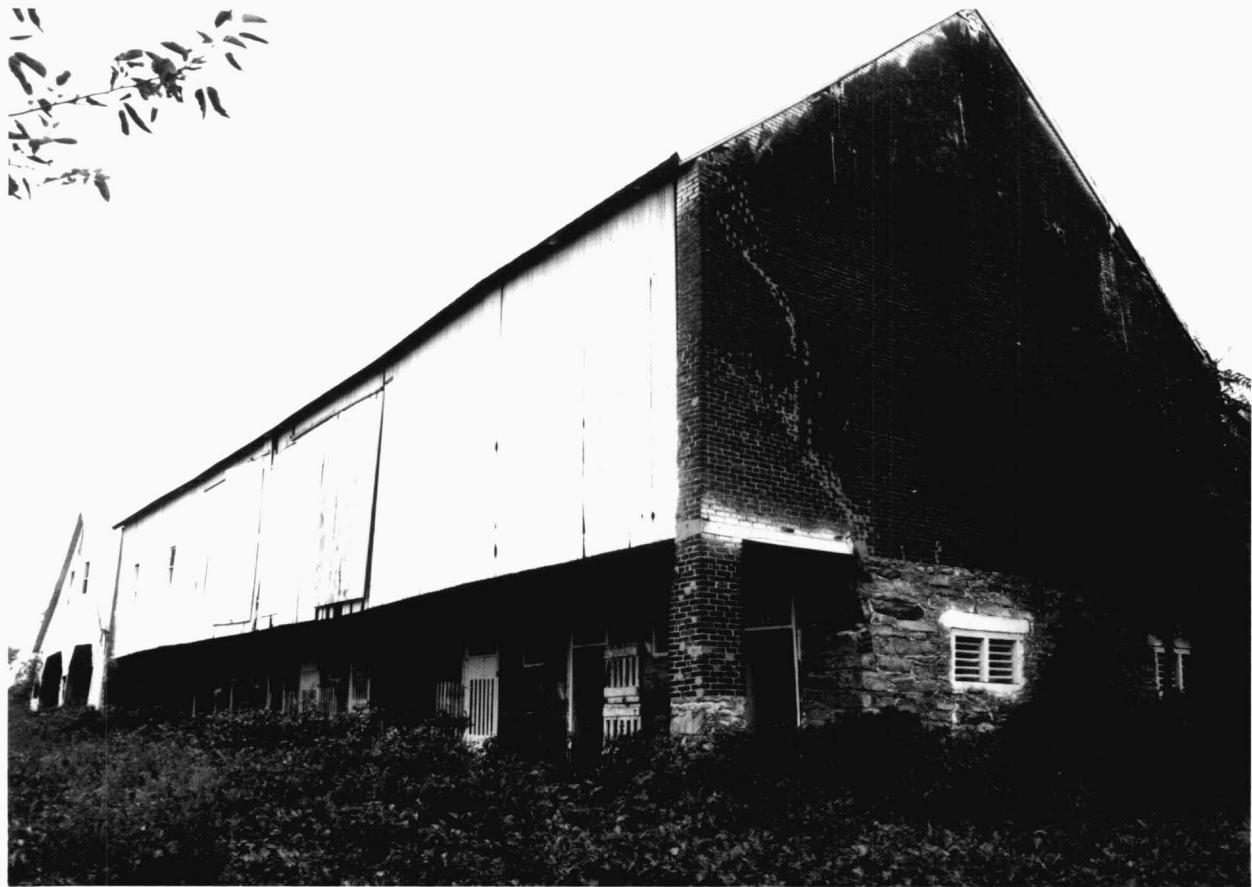












A black and white photograph of a wall with handwritten numbers. The wall is light-colored and shows signs of wear, including cracks and discoloration. To the left, there is a dark, rectangular opening, possibly a doorway or window. The numbers are written in a dark ink or paint. The top number is '1855' and the bottom number is '1856'. The numbers are positioned on the right side of the wall, near a vertical edge.

1855

1856

