

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**  
**Charles Lee Sr. House**  
**MIHP#: F-6-155**  
**16732A Annandale Road**  
**Emmitsburg, Maryland**  
**Date: c.1840s-1850s**  
**Access: Private**

Constructed at an unknown date but with characteristics suggesting the mid-19th century, the assumed Charles Lee Sr. House is a small one-and-one-half story, side-gabled house made of stone. It is located on the west side of Annadale Road, approximately 1.6 miles southwest of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Emmitsburg, Frederick County. It sits at the back of its 1.5-acre lot, partially built into a slope. Surrounding it to the north and south are more recent homes. The site has several smaller structures, including a combination privy and storage building, a shed, and a springhouse, that postdate the Lee period. While in poor condition, the house retains its historic integrity.

The Charles Lee Sr. House is a stone dwelling associated with the Mountain community, a historic enclave of Black landowners. The Mountain community, which grew primarily along today's Annandale and Crystal Fountain roads, developed from a seed planted by Charles Lee in the 1820s and Stephen Green in the 1830s. By the 1870s, homes of both families lined Annandale Road. But like elsewhere in northern Frederick County, the Emmitsburg area African American communities struggled with population loss, and by the 1910s, the Mountain community had disbanded. The three surviving historic Black homes on Annadale Road hold significance for their association with the community. While in poor maintenance, the Charles Lee Sr. House retains sufficient historic integrity to communicate its period and association. For this reason, the house is eligible under Criterion A, Ethnic, Black History, at the local level of significance

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-155

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Charles Lee Sr. House  
other N/A

### 2. Location

street and number 16732A Annandale Road \_\_\_ not for publication  
city, town Emmitsburg \_\_\_ vicinity  
county Frederick

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

name Dennis V. Ott Sr.  
street and number 16732A Annandale Road telephone  
city, town Emmitsburg state MD zip code 21727

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Circuit Court, Land Record liber 07360 folio 00205  
city, town Frederick tax map 0008 tax parcel 0035 tax ID number 168848

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

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

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
___ district	___ public	___ agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	___ landscape	Noncontributing
___ structure	___ both	___ commerce/trade	1
___ site		___ recreation/culture	0
___ object		___ defense	0
		___ domestic	0
		___ education	0
		___ funerary	1
		___ government	work in progress
		___ health care	unknown
		___ industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use
			___ other:
			3
			Total

\* resources post-date association  
Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory  
0

---

## 7. Description

Inventory No. F-6-155

---

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

---

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

### Summary

Constructed at an unknown date but with characteristics suggesting the mid-19th century, the assumed Charles Lee Sr. House is a small one-and-one-half story, side-gabled house made of stone. It is located on the west side of Annadale Road, approximately 1.6 miles southwest of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Emmitsburg, Frederick County. It sits at the back of its 1.5-acre lot, partially built into a slope. Surrounding it to the north and south are more recent homes. The site has several smaller structures, including a combination privy and storage building, a shed, and a springhouse, that postdate the Lee period. While in poor condition, the house retains its historic integrity.

### Setting

The Charles Lee Sr. House is situated at the foot of College Mountain, a local landmark and geological feature of the Catoclin Mountains. It sits at the rear of its lot, backing into a steep, wooded slope (Photo 1). It looks eastward across a subtle terraced field and over Annandale Road down to another Lee property (MIHP# F-6-157). This area continued to be planted through the mid-20th century with corn, squash, zucchini, potatoes, tomatoes, green beans – a home garden for the family.<sup>1</sup> Beyond, the topography flattens to level agricultural fields lining Toms Creek (Photo 2). In the distance are views of Mount St. Mary's University, the National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton, and the spire of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in downtown Emmitsburg. More recent homes are to the north and south, on land subdivided from the Lee tract. While proximate, the newer residences (one screened with trees) do not detract from the overall setting and viewshed of the historic resource. A driveway on the north side of the property, cut deep into the land like a channel, gives access to the house from Annandale Road.

### House (N39° 41.602'/W0.77°21.102')

The house is a simple structure made of a rectangular volume divided into a few rooms. The roughly 17'x35' rectangle has a side-gabled form with a medium pitch roof. It is constructed of masonry, consisting of rough but regular courses of non-quarried metabasalt Catoclin greenstone. The stones, mainly of a rectangular and tabular shape, have natural pitched faces, indicating little dressing was performed. Sections of exposed stonework at the rear show a traditional lime plaster, but most of it has been covered with white paint. The house has four bays with asymmetrical fenestration. Recent V-crimp metal siding serves as the roofing material.

Looking over the valley, the front (east) façade has a roughly centered opening flanked by windows and another door (Photo 1). The doors, separated by 6', are set deep into the stone walls, with their thresholds

---

<sup>1</sup> "Notes from June 25 and 27, 2022 interviews with Phyllis Ott."

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-157

Name Charles Lee Sr. House  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 7 Page 1

---

about 9" above the porch floor.<sup>2</sup> The one unobscured door is a ½-light wood unit with three raised panels. The windows are more recent 1/1 wood sash.

A full-length, shed-roof porch graces the façade. It sits on wood posts tied into square rock piers. Its floor is made of tongue-and-groove boards. The roof is supported by 3½"x 3½" squared wood posts and a lateral beam boxed with facing boards. Beadboard siding, painted green, covers the decking. The posts are trimmed with capitals; a strip of quarter-round molding covers the juncture between the beam and the ceiling. The ornamentation carries further, with a scalloped triangular piece of softwood molding capping the beam ends. A set of wide concrete aggregate steps gives access to the porch.

The short, south elevation is mostly all stone, broken only by double four-light wood windows at the attic (Photo 3). A stubby interior brick chimney, painted red, breaks through the roof at this elevation. The west elevation partially dug into the slope reveals the building's construction (Photo 4).<sup>3</sup> Because of deterioration, the stonework is visible. It consists of natural and a few rough-cut stones laid in a bed of mud. The mud looks similar to the earth exposed along the driveway. Over this was applied a coat of horsehair plaster, with what appears to be traditional lime mortar and finish.

Like the façade, the elevation is divided into four bays and holds three 1/1 wood sash windows and a door of unknown vintage. The roof carries over with a boxed fascia, creating an 8½" overhang. A 7½"-wide concrete berm runs along the bottom, working to support the wall.

The north elevation has a single 1/1 window at the ground level. Centered at the gable is a small wood window providing light to the attic.

The house is one room deep on the ground floor, with a loft above. Phyllis Ott, who grew up in the house, recalled that the ground floor had three equal size rooms.<sup>4</sup> The center entry opened to a living room or parlor with the kitchen to the left (south) and a bedroom to the right (north). Some of the walls were framed partitions; others were made out of stone, potentially suggesting a once simpler division of rooms. A dog-legged staircase at the kitchen's northwest led to the loft containing two bedrooms.

---

<sup>2</sup> There is one door, perhaps acting as the primary entrance at the center of the façade. The secondary door is located adjacent to the south. The placement of the doors is unusual and does not represent a typical Pennsylvania farmhouse-type plan, but it still may reflect some form of German influence. See Dennis Dormer, "Genesis Theories of the German-American Two-Door House," *Material Culture* (Vol. 26, No. 1, Spring 1994), 1-35.

<sup>3</sup> The partially banked placement of the west wall could reflect a Pennsylvania German influence, a thermal mass heating and cooling strategy, or material and cost efficiency.

<sup>4</sup> "Notes from June 25 and 27, 2022 interviews with Phyllis Ott."



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-157

Name Charles Lee Sr. House  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 7 Page 2

---

### **Ancillary Structures**

The site includes several secondary structures that, by their design and materials, post-date the Lee period.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, they are discussed only in brief.

#### **Combination Privy/Storage (N 39.41.600'/W 0.77° 21.107')**

Sitting behind the house is a 5'x13', side-gabled, wood-frame structure holding a privy and a storage room (Photo 5). At the south end, a tongue-and-groove door opens to a two-seater outhouse painted bright blue. Horizontal boards, some covered with asbestos shingles, sheathe its walls. The north end, clad with green board-and-batten, has a narrow opening leading to a small storage room. The structure sits on a poured concrete foundation, bookended with boulders.

#### **Storage Shed (N39 41.601'/W 0.77° 21.102')**

South of the house, elevated on an earthen berm, is a wood-frame, shed-roof storage structure (Photo 6). Sitting on a short rubblestone foundation, it is sheathed with random-width vertical boards. On its south end, a plank door with rusted "T" hinges opens to a single room. The east elevation has a set of deteriorated 6/6 wood sash windows. The interior is finished painted plasterboard; its ceiling has collapsed at the center.

#### **Springhouse (N39 41.612'/W 0.77° 21.105')**

Approximately 20' northeast of the shed is a reconstructed springhouse (Photo 7). The small structure is made of unpainted concrete masonry units covered by a plywood gable roof. A hatch at the east side opens to a storage shelf submerged in a pool of water. The location of the springhouse, close to the dwelling, is significant and may have dictated the house's location.

### **Integrity**

The house is important for its association with the Lee family and the 19th-century African American Mountain enclave. It shows wear and tear and poor maintenance but retains its overall historic integrity. Its form, design, and construction material and techniques are discernable. Repairs to the masonry, including cementitious mortar patches, are not of consequence. The most significant threat to integrity is a contemporary home standing 45' south of the historic resource. Still, the Lee house's immediate front, west, and north setting and viewshed have been retained.

---

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. When Phyllis Ott and her parents lived on the property, it included a "shanty" situated south of the house, where the neighboring driveway is located, a "cave," a root cellar built into the hillside, and additional sheds.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. F-6-155

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input 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 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 checked="" 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: _____

---

<b>Specific dates</b>	1813; 1859	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	Unknown
-----------------------	------------	--------------------------	---------

---

<b>Construction dates</b>	c.1840s-1850s
---------------------------	---------------

---

Evaluation for:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Maryland Register	<input type="checkbox"/> 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.)

### Summary

Erected likely in the mid-19th century, the Charles Lee Sr. House is a stone dwelling associated with the Mountain community, a historic enclave of Black landowners. The Mountain community, which grew primarily along today's Annandale and Crystal Fountain roads, developed from a seed planted by Charles Lee in the 1820s and Stephen Green in the 1830s. By the 1870s, homes of both families lined Annandale Road. But like elsewhere in northern Frederick County, the Emmitsburg area African American communities struggled with population loss, and by the 1910s, the Mountain community had disbanded. The three surviving historic Black homes on Annadale Road hold significance for their association with the community. While in poor maintenance, the Charles Lee Sr. House retains sufficient historic integrity to communicate its period and association. For this reason, the house is eligible under Criterion A, Ethnic, Black History, at the local level of significance.

### Historical Overview

The Mountain community, a historic cluster of African American dwellings initiated by freed Black man Charles Lee, sat at the base of Carrick Knob, approximately 1.5 miles southwest of Emmitsburg. It straddled a road connecting Mount St. Mary's College to Emmitsburg's west end (Figure 2). Now named Annandale Road, its alignment follows a level ridgeline, separating the mountain from the valley floor.

Small streams flow down Carrick Knob (also known as College Mountain), underneath the road, and dump into Toms Creek below to the east. A 20-mile-long tributary of the Monocacy River, Toms Creek nourishes the valley and its farms. Most properties on Annandale sit on its west side, backing into the mountain with its steeply wooded slopes. Historically, residents farmed between their homes and the road. Evidence of these small farms is still visible.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-155

Name: Charles Lee Senior House  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 1

---

### Charles Lee Senior

Charles Lee (c.1770-1847) was distinctive as a formerly enslaved Black man who obtained freedom himself in the early decades of the 19th century. He was identified in the 1820 Emmitsburg district census as such. His household included himself and his wife, both over the age of 45, one male and one female aged 14-26, three females under the age of 14, and one enslaved male under 14.<sup>6</sup>

Though it appears he and his family were living as free residents, other records tell a different story. Charles Lee was, in fact, the only free person in his family, having purchased his freedom in 1804 from his enslaver John M. Bayard for £100. Bayard would subdivide much of the land that became the Mountain Community. In 1807, Lee freed his son Isaac (c.1799-1846) from Elizabeth Brawner for \$100. Then in 1814, Lee paid £100 to another enslaver to free his wife Hannah, and daughters Hannah, Peggy (Margaret), and one-year-old Adeline.<sup>7</sup> It was not until 1822 that Lee manumitted his entire family “from all manner of servitude and service to me.”<sup>8</sup>

Lee began farming for himself — though likely as a tenant — soon after purchasing his freedom. As early as 1805, he had raised ten acres of wheat and rye, as well as a plot of tobacco. In 1810, three years after his son Isaac joined him on the farmstead, he had 30 acres of “grain in the ground” in January, and in October, another 25 acres of corn and “wheat and rye in the ground.”<sup>9</sup> Lee sold his produce, along with his horses, farm equipment, and household furniture, to local farmers in exchange for cash. It is not clear whether these sales were final or loans secured by Lee’s produce and personal property — a common practice in the 19th century.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup> The following historical overview is based on a context prepared for the survey: Edith B. Wallace, “African American History of the Monocacy-Catoctin Region, Northern Frederick County, Maryland,” created for the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society et al., March 8, 2022, Draft. At different points, the author of the MIHP has provided additional research, interpretation, and text.

<sup>7</sup> Land Records of Frederick County, DB WR26/330, Bayard to Chas. Lee, 1804, WR28/132; Brawner to Chas. Lee, 1807; WR44/488, Brawner to Chas. Lee, 1814.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., DB JS15/480.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., DB WR28/132, Chas. Lee to Jos. Ellis, 1805, \$60; WR36/226, Chas. Lee to Jos. Ellis & Christian Hoover, 1810, £16; WR38/341, Chas. Lee to Adam Flack, 1810, £15.

<sup>10</sup> Given that there is no “null and void” clause at the end of these BOS, legally, they would be considered “absolute,” not “conditional” (i.e., security for a loan). But there could have been an unrecorded gentlemen’s agreement.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-155

Name: Charles Lee Senior House  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 2

---

### The Mountain Community

In 1813, Charles Lee, identified on the deed as a “Blackman (formerly the property of John M. Bayard),” purchased two acres of “Pleasant View” from Andrew Smith for the sum of \$40.<sup>11</sup> Andrew Smith had the 16-acre parcel surveyed earlier in 1812. Part of it adjoined “Carrollsburgh,” a 5,000-acre tract patented in 1735, spanning Frederick and Adams (Pennsylvania) counties. Lee was now officially a landowner just eleven years after purchasing his freedom.

The 1820 census provides a sense of Lee’s presence on the land. Both Charles Lee and his son Isaac indicated that they were working in agriculture. While they were likely producing crops on their own land — which had to be first cleared of trees — they were also employed elsewhere, possibly on the nearby farm of Ignatius Brawner. Listed nearby in the census was the large free Black family of Stephen Coats, whose household also had two people occupied in agriculture. Joseph Shorter, likely the son of Ignatius Shorter (freed in 1800), his wife, and his young son appeared in the census at the end of the list near St. Mary’s Seminary and the Sisters of Charity.<sup>12</sup>

An 1825 tax assessment recorded two Charles Lee properties in the area. Charles Lee Jr. (c.1798-1841), one of Charles Lee’s sons, probably occupied the three-acre “unknown” tract identified with a “log house.” The father’s ownership of the two-acre tract was later confirmed in an 1833 deed. The deed conveyed the land to Charles Lee Jr., reserving for the father “a life estate in the land” and “possession of the tenement there on.”<sup>13</sup>

The households of Charles Lee (probably Jr.) and his near neighbor Stephen Coats were recorded in the 1830 census. Five years later, Charles Lee Jr. manumitted his wife Catherine and their children: Catherine, Cecelia, Ann, and William. Although neither Charles Lee Sr. nor Jr. was assessed for their land in 1835, the son was recorded in 1840 census as living in the area. While scant in detail, the census provides a glimpse of the Mountain community.

Charles Lee Jr. was recorded with two free Black households adjoining his home. Probably representing tenants, one included Robert Watt and his wife and two children, a family name that would stay with the community for several decades. Both Lee and Watt gave their occupations as agriculture. Charles Lee Sr.’s son, Isaac Lee, also appeared in the census, living on his father’s land near one of the Elder family properties, where several Black men worked as farmhands. Although Isaac and his wife are shown as “Free Colored

---

<sup>11</sup> Land Records of Frederick County, DB WR44/13, Andrew Smith to Chas. Lee, 1813. The 16-acre “Pleasant View” was surveyed for Andrew Smith in 1812, part of which adjoined “Carrollsburgh” (Frederick Co. Circuit Court (Certificates, Unpatented, FR), 1812/09/07, “Pleasant View,” Andrew Smith, 16 3/4 Acres, Unpatented Certificate 571, MSA S1220-594).

<sup>12</sup> Given the proximity, one could speculate they were working as servants for John Dubois and Elizabeth Ann Seton.

<sup>13</sup> Land Records of Frederick County, DB JS 43/489, Charles Lee, Sr. to Charles Lee, Jr., 1833.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-155

Name: Charles Lee Senior House  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 3

---

Persons,” one child and two adult males in the household were still enslaved. Proximate was the free Black family of Abden Reid, as well as two other free Black households: Leonard Allison (Ellison) and Philip Smith. It’s possible that one or all of these households were tenants on Lee Sr.’s “Pleasant View” tract.

One may draw from the census that the Mountain community was populated with mostly free Blacks, many of whom were related to Charles Lee Sr., or may have been his tenants. These families lived in log homes, a few of which have survived. As before, males farmed their own plots but were still reliant on jobs at white-owned farms or work at Mount St. Mary’s College.

At some point during this period, Charles Lee Sr. sold the land holding his home to Samuel Duphorne (also Duphorn), an Emmitsburg resident and onetime part-owner of “Stonehurst,” a large manor tract. Thereafter, the property moved out of Black ownership.

### **Post-Emancipation**

The 1860 census begins to document the decline of the influence of the Lee family in the area. Neither Lee appears in the enumeration. Susan Green, the widow of Stephen Green, an early resident from the 1830s, is indicated to be the head of her household. Her two adult-aged sons, James and Ferdinand, worked as day laborers, while her four younger children, Anna, Lucious, Martha, and Thomas, remained at home.

Another familiar community member, William Richardson, was identified as a tenant with his wife and seven children — including daughter Mary, who worked as a domestic servant at Mount St. Mary’s College. Others appearing in the 1860 census for the area include George Briscoe and Adolphus Williams, both tenant laborers. Robert and Matilda Watts were recorded with real estate valued at \$250.<sup>14</sup>

Their immediate neighbor in the census was Augustus Butler, whose land was valued at \$500. Another free Black landowner, Abram Aby, owned land worth \$75. Aby, a laborer, had a large household of ten family members, with an 18-year-old son David who worked as a day laborer, and daughters Mary, 20, and Ann, 16, working as “servants.”

As before, many Mountain community residents were employed at Mount St. Mary’s College, which listed in 1860 seven free Black workers. Ferdinand Green, 16, the daughter of Susan Green, worked as a laborer; Mary E. Aby and Mary Richardson were both domestic servants. Others employed by the college included Nelly Dugan, Mary Bryseal, Martha Busee, and Ann Richardson. Leo MacKay was employed (and housed) by the college’s music professor, Henry Deihlman (or Duhlman).

From the 1870 census and the 1873 atlas of Frederick County, six Black community clusters are identified, five of which (excepting the town of Mechanicstown) had grown from free-Black population areas established by 1860. Although the Emmitsburg had the largest free-Black population among the northern districts, much of

---

<sup>14</sup> They are later shown on the 1873 county atlas near today’s Crystal Fountain Road.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-155

Name: Charles Lee Senior House  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 4

---

that population exited in the 1860s, leaving just 127 African Americans by 1870. The majority of those who remained (97) lived outside the town of Emmitsburg. These 21 households were largely clustered around the settlements making up the Mountain community and outlying areas.

Ten years later, the Mountain community still included the Ross, Richardson, and Green families, and Matilda Watts. New families in the area included Nathan Millberry, who had recently arrived from Pennsylvania and whose whole family was recorded as literate. John Mitchell lived on the same property as Joseph Richardson, and William Ridout, next to William Richardson, was also a new arrival.

One name that appeared on the 1873 Frederick County atlas was "M. Lee." This individual owned at least two properties on the east side of future Annandale Road, one of which links with a log dwelling at 16731 Annandale (MIHP# F-6-157). Born Martin Conrad, he married Adeline Lee (c.1813-1870), the daughter Charles Lee Sr.<sup>15</sup> Conrad apparently took his wife's surname as his own.<sup>16</sup>

### **Exodus off Annandale**

Like elsewhere in the northern districts, the Emmitsburg area African American community struggled with population losses, though a larger percentage stayed on. Based on census data, the northern districts, including the area of the Mountain community, had experienced a steep decline of Black population by 1910.

As with most population changes, much of the decline was due to changes in employment. This trend is further reflected in the subsequent censuses: by 1940, the African American population for all five northern districts of Frederick County had plummeted to 52 men, women, and children. Perhaps even more telling was the reduction in Black households — from 32 in 1910 to 16 in 1940. This suggests that entire families were leaving the region, though in some cases, elderly householders remained after their children left. For the entirety of the Emmitsburg census area, only 19 African Americans were recorded, representing seven households.

While hard to verify, the Mountain community — recorded in the census as the Mount St. Mary's-Annandale Road area — is listed as having only four Black households: Lee, Richardson, Mitchell, and Butler.

### **Conclusion**

---

<sup>15</sup> Rick Smith, "Charles Lee Sr. Family Tree," undated.

<sup>16</sup> An 1876 tax assessment of then-owner Nicholas Collins of survey property valued the improved land at \$100 and a stone house and stable at \$225. Frederick County, Board of County Commissioners, 1876 Assessors Field Book for Election District 4, Creagerstown (MSA C758-3).

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-155

Name: Charles Lee Senior House  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 5

---

With most African Americans having left the area, the properties fronting Annandale Road began to change in ownership resulting in a slow erasure of the former Black community. This phase of sequent occupance is still underway, and has resulted in land subdivision and new homes. Log homes thought to be associated with the community have been altered, demolished, or as in one case, subsumed under a new house.

A 1991 survey of a large log house on Annadale Road (demolished) counted 12 timber homes in the area. The survey concluded that “[t]here are no other comparable nineteenth century [log house] districts to the Annandale Road community in the region.”<sup>17</sup>

Many informal Black settlements, especially those at the rural margins, like the Mountain community, have disappeared from the landscape and memory. Therefore, the remaining homes and traces of the Annandale Road settlement are significant.

---

<sup>17</sup> Mary Kendall, “Annandale Road Log House, (F-6-82)” Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form (Annapolis, June 1991), 8-1.

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

Inventory No. F-6-155

See Continuation Page.

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>1.5</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>Unknown</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Emmitsburg</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24000</u>

---

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The selected survey boundary is depicted in Figure 1. It encompasses the house and outbuildings and their immediate setting, located within the current tax parcel. The boundary includes a portion of the property historically associated with the house.

---

## 11. Form Prepared by

---

name/title	John W. Murphey, Architectural History Services, for:		
organization	Catoctin Furnace Historical Society, Inc.	date	June 31, 2022
street & number	12610 Catoctin Furnace Rd	telephone	240-288-7396
city or town	Thurmont	state	MD

---

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-697-9591



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-155

Name: Charles Lee Senior House  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 9 Page 1

---

Domer, Dennis. "Genesis Theories of the German-American Two-Door House." *Material Culture*. Vol. 26, No. 1, Spring 1994: 1-35.

Frederick County, Board of County Commissioners. "1876 Assessors Field Book for Election District 4, Creagerstown." Maryland State Archives record series MSA C758-3.

Frederick County, Maryland. Land Records: various entries, 1813-2009.

Helman, James A. *History of Emmitsburg, Maryland*. Frederick, Md.: Citizens Press, 1906.

Lake, D. J. *Atlas of Frederick County Maryland*. Philadelphia: C. O. Titus & Company, 1873.

Miller, Charles W., compiler. *General Directory of Frederick and Business Directory of Frederick County*. Frederick, Md.: W. T. Delaplaine & Company, 1886.

Ott, Phyllis. "Notes from June 25 and 27, 2022 interviews with Phyllis Ott." Notes are on file at the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society.

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Western Maryland*. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1882.

Shaffer, Steffanie R. *Inhabitants of Frederick County, Maryland, Volume 2: 1749-1800*. Berwyn Heights, Md., Heritage Books, Inc., 2019.

Wallace, Edith B. "African American History of the Monocacy-Catoctin Region, Northern Frederick County, Maryland. Historic context prepared for the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society et al, March 8, 2022, Draft. Context on file with the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-155

Name: Charles Lee Sr. House  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number Photos Page 1

---

### PHOTO LOG

Name of Photographer: John W. Murphey  
Date of Photograph: February 26 and February 27, 2022, as noted  
Location of Original Digital File: Maryland SHPO

Photo 1 of 7:  
East (front) elevation, camera facing northwest. February 27, 2022.  
F-6-155\_2022-02-27\_01.tif

Photo 2 of 7:  
Setting and viewshed, camera facing east. February 27, 2022.  
F-6-155\_2022-02-27\_02.tif

Photo 3 of 7:  
South elevation, camera facing north. February 27, 2022.  
F-6-155\_2022-02-27\_03.tif

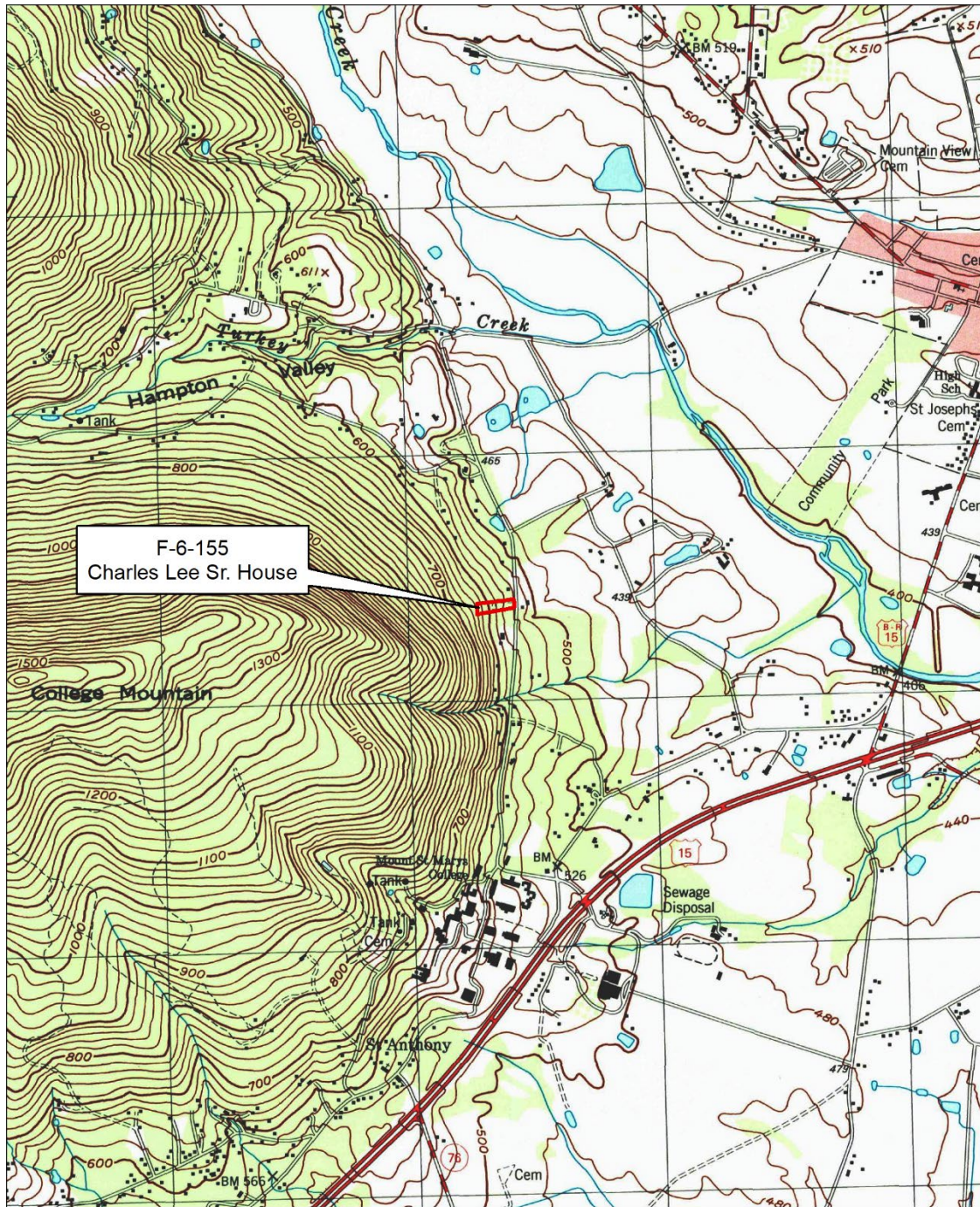
Photo 4 of 7:  
West elevation, camera facing northeast. February 26, 2022.  
F-6-155\_2022-02-26\_04.tif

Photo 5 of 7:  
Combination Privy/Storage, camera facing northwest. February 27, 2022.  
F-6-155\_2022-02-27\_05.tif

Photo 6 of 7:  
Storage Shed, camera facing west. February 27, 2022.  
F-6-155\_2022-02-27\_06.tif

Photo 7 of 7:  
Springhouse, camera facing northwest. February 27, 2022.  
F-6-155\_2022-02-27\_07.tif

MIHP#: F-6-155  
Charles Lee Sr. House  
Emmitsburg  
Frederick County



F-6-155  
Charles Lee Sr. House  
16732A Annandale Road  
USGS 1999 Topographic Quad,  
Emmitsburg, MD

Property boundary

0 1,000 2,000  
Feet



Figure 1: Survey Boundary Map.

MIHP#: F-6-155  
Charles Lee Sr. House  
Emmitsburg  
Frederick County

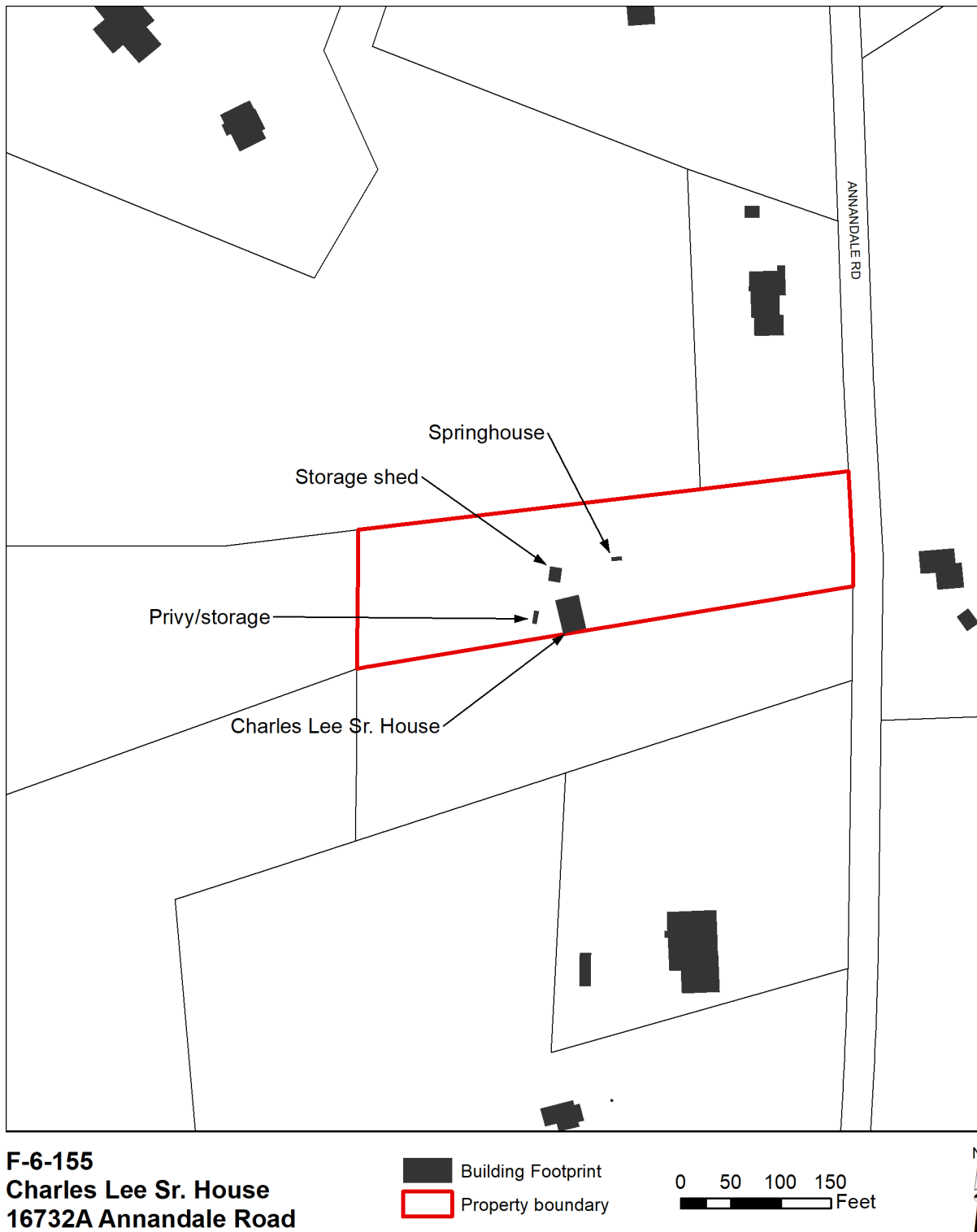
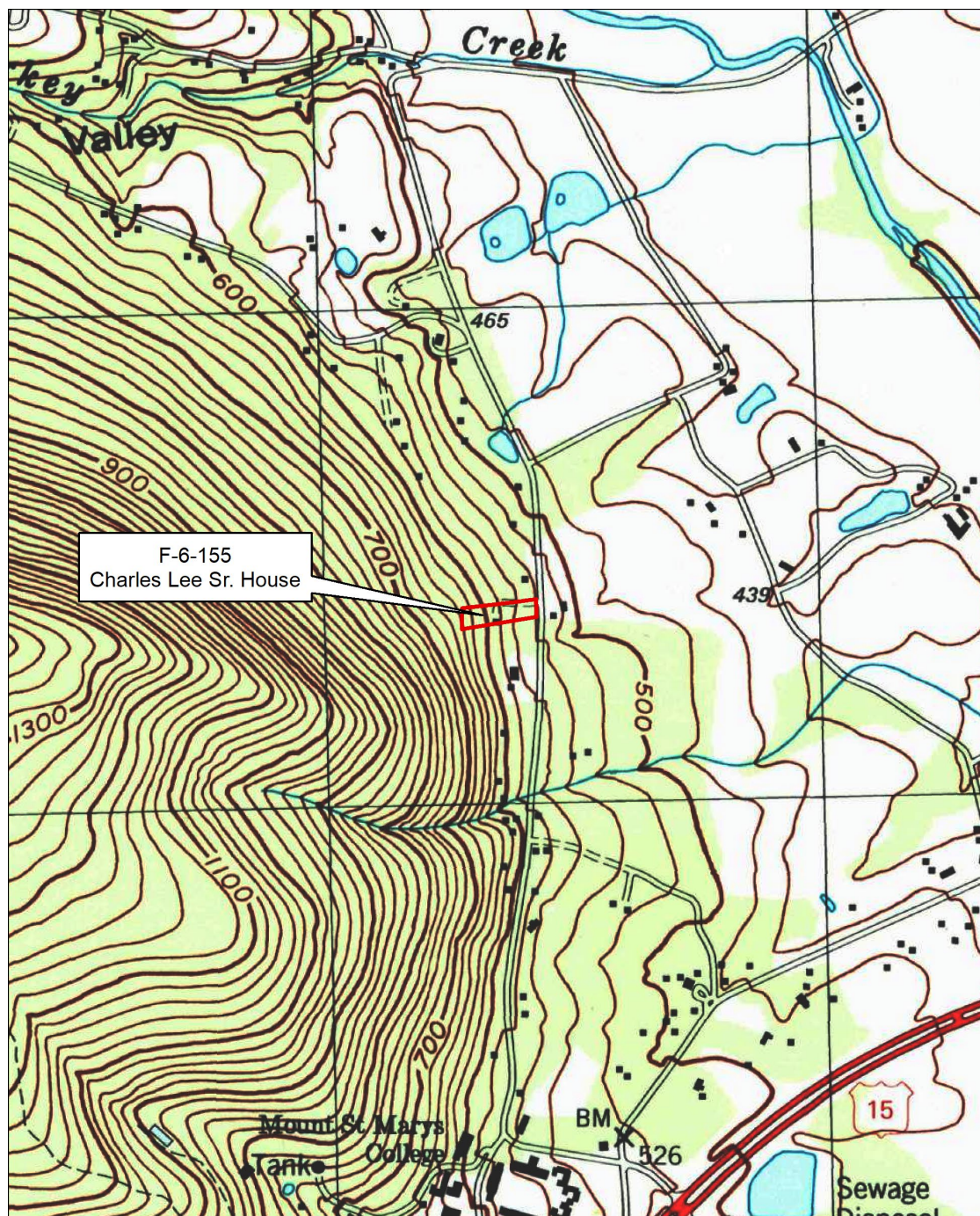


Figure 1A: Plan of property.



MIHP#: F-6-155  
Charles Lee Sr. House  
Emmitsburg  
Frederick County



F-6-155  
Charles Lee Sr. House  
16732A Annandale Road  
USGS 1999 Topographic Quad,  
Emmitsburg, MD

 Property boundary

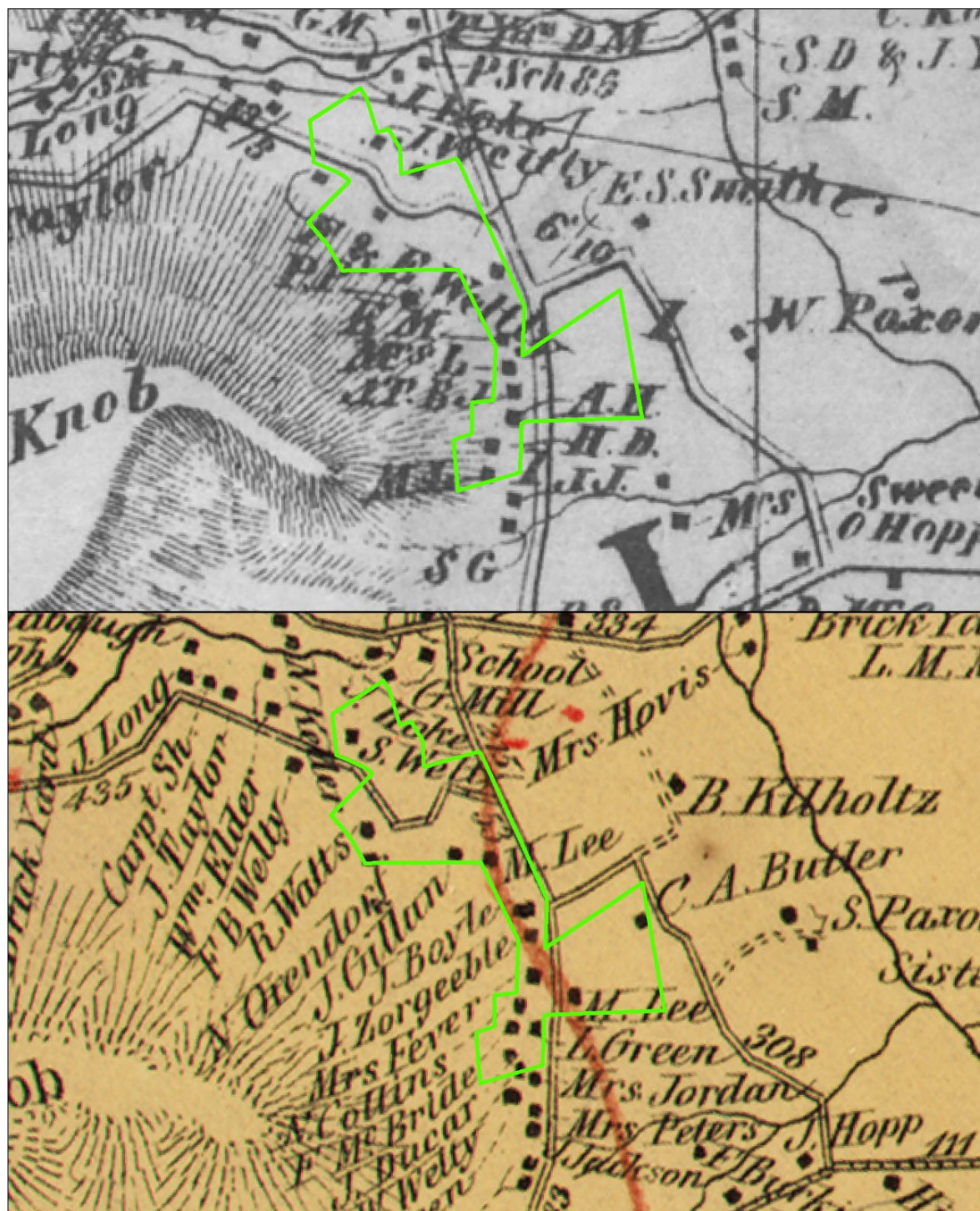
0 500 1,000  
Feet



Figure 1B: Survey Boundary Map (1:12,000).



MIHP#: F-6-155  
Charles Lee Sr. House  
Emmitsburg  
Frederick County



Mountain Community on  
Bond 1858 map of Emmitsburg (top) and  
Titus 1873 map of Emmitsburg (bottom)

 Mountain Community

0 800 1,600 Feet

Figure 2: The Mountain Community.

**MIHP#: F-6-155**  
**Charles Lee Sr. House**  
**Emmitsburg**  
**Frederick County**

**Chain of Title**

7360/205, John B Ott, Jr. and Doris P. Ott to Dennis V. Ott, Sr., 2009

664/65, John and Ida Ott to John B. Ott Jr. and Doris P. Ott, 1962

362/115, Catherine Clunk to John and Ida Ott, 1927

JLJ 14/561, Vincent Seabold trustee (equity case 6521) to Catherine Clunk, 1896

BGF 3/595, Samuel Duphorne to Nicholas Collins (being one of two parcels owned by Charles Lee of which he died seized), 1859

(no deed found by which Samuel Duphorne obtained this land)

WR 44/13, Andrew Smith to Charles Lee, 1813

## Charles Lee Sr. House Photo Log

MIHP No.: F-6-155

MIHP Name: Charles Lee Sr. House

County: Frederick

Photographers: John W. Murphey

Dates: February 26 and February 27, 2022, as noted

Ink and Paper Combination: Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink on Epson Premium Semimatte Photo Paper

Image File Name	Image Description
F-6-155_2022-02-27_01.tif	East (front) elevation, camera facing northwest. February 27, 2022.
F-6-155_2022-02-27_02.tif	Setting and viewshed, camera facing east. February 27, 2022.
F-6-155_2022-02-27_03.tif	South elevation, camera facing north. February 27, 2022.
F-6-155_2022-02-26_04.tif	West elevation, camera facing northeast. February 26, 2022.
F-6-155_2022-02-27_05.tif	Combination Privy/Storage, camera facing northwest. February 27, 2022.
F-6-155_2022-02-27_06.tif	Storage Shed, camera facing west. February 27, 2022.
F-6-155_2022-02-27_07.tif	Springhouse, camera facing northwest. February 27, 2022.





F-6-155\_2022-02-27\_01.tif

East (front) elevation, camera facing northwest. February 27, 2022.



F-6-155\_2022-02-27\_02.tif

Setting and viewshed, camera facing east. February 27, 2022.



F-6-155\_2022-02-27\_03.tif

South elevation, camera facing north. February 27, 2022.



F-6-155\_2022-02-26\_04.tif

West elevation, camera facing northeast. February 26, 2022.



F-6-155\_2022-02-27\_05.tif  
2022.

Combination Privy/Storage, camera facing northwest. February 27,





F-6-155\_2022-02-27\_06.tif

Storage Shed, camera facing west. February 27, 2022.



F-6-155\_2022-02-27\_07.tif

Springhouse, camera facing northwest. February 27, 2022.