

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Speak-Baker Farm Inventory Number: F-6-149

Address: 12331 Old Frederick Road Historic district: ___ yes X no

City: Thurmont Zip Code: 21788 County: Frederick

USGS Quadrangle(s): Woodsboro

Property Owner: Baker Point LLC Tax Account ID Number: 151410

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 87 Tax Map Number: 33

Project: Baker Point Solar Farm Agency: _____

Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.

Preparer's Name: Paula Reed Date Prepared: 6/25/2015

Documentation is presented in: _____

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: X A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ___ yes Listed: ___ yes

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

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Statement of Significance

The Speak-Baker Farm is an intact example of a small, general farm dating from ca. 1890.. Very little has changed on the 60-acre farm since its purchase by Charles E. Speak in 1886 and his subsequent improvements of house and barns. The concrete block milk house was likely added in the second third of the 20th century, before or possibly by William G. Baker whos purchased the farm in 1955 and maintained a dairy and beef herd on the farm. The farm remained in the Baker family for 57 years. It may be considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. No documentation was found to establish the properties' eligibility under Criterion B. Additions to the house and the loss of the frame shed diminishes its eligibility under Criterion C. Criterion D was not considered.

Resource Description

The Speak-Baker Farm, containing approximately 60 acres (deeds consistently record 58 acres, but tax records indicate 60), lies between MD Route 550 (historically the Woodsboro and Creagerstown Turnpike), and Old Frederick Road, just south of their Y

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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MHT Comments: *Undistinguished example of a common type.*

Jonathan Sager
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

9/15/15
Date

[Signature]
Reviewer, National Register Program

9/2/15
Date

201502799

intersection, which has come to be known as "Baker Point." The farm at 12331 Old Frederick Road is situated at the southern edge of the village of Creagerstown in northern Frederick County.

The farm buildings stand at the northern edge of the tract, although the small triangle at the point is occupied by another dwelling that is not and never has been part of this property. The buildings include a frame house, which faces north toward Creagerstown and a small frame bank barn that faces south. Between the house and barn is a concrete block milkhouse with attached milking parlor, and to the south of the barn is a modern metal equipment shed. The house and barn appear to date from the 1880s, while the milkhouse/milking parlor from the 1940s or 1950s. A June, 2012 Google image of the property shows a long wooden shed behind the barn, which has since been removed. The space it occupied has become a large gravel parking area. The metal equipment shed was added after the wooden shed was removed.

The farm is confined by the two roads, which diverge from the point to the southeast and southwest. The land is relatively flat with only small undulations and currently is under cultivation with soybeans. The Google aerial view shows the original five-field layout recorded in the property history.

The farmhouse is a lightweight framed building oriented to face north. It has three bays with a central entrance. An extension to the rear is part of the original construction. However, there are several additions, including a two story shed-roofed extension to the east, a one story shed-roofed extension to the south from the rear gable end, and a one story gable-roofed addition to the east. All components of the house are covered with vinyl siding.

A hip roofed porch, an original feature, extends across the three front bays. The porch has a standing seam roof and retains its original chamfered pilasters against the wall. The front columns and brackets are replaced, but are in character with the time period of the building.

Original windows remain with two over two light sash. Where additions covered original windows, those were reused in the new construction. Other added windows in the various additions have single pane sash. One large multi-pane window has been added in the west gable wall.

The roofing material on the north (front) slope of the roof is standing seam sheet metal with a wooden snow board near the eaves. Other sections of roof are covered with asphalt shingles. An exterior brick chimney, a fairly recent addition, has been constructed along the east gable end of the house.

The original appearance of the house was likely typical of small, modest late 19th century farmhouses. Three bays with central entrance with front porch and wing to the rear with a two story open porch along one side. For the Speak-Baker house, such a porch, if it existed would have been along the east side of the rear wing. Additions have covered any obvious evidence of a double porch, but it was a common feature in the 1880s.

The barn, like the house appears to date from the 1880s. It is of timber frame construction and rests on coursed red sandstone foundations. The ramp to the upper floor of the barn is on the north side, and the cantilevered forebay on the south. Siding consists of vertical boards painted red, with wooden louvered vents in each gable. Some recent replacement boards have been added to the barn siding. The west end of the barn has a wagon shed bay and the remainder of the ground level is stable area. An earthen ramp with a red sandstone retaining wall on the east side and a poured concrete retaining wall on the south side leads to the threshing floor at the upper level of the barn. Large double doors suspended from a roller track open to provide access to the interior. The barn's roofing material is standing seam sheet metal with snow boards attached near the base of the roof. A shed-roofed extension has been added to the front of the barn.

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Between the house and the barn is a mid-20th century milk house with attached small milking parlor. Constructed of concrete block with a channel drain sheet metal roof, the building is L-shaped with the milk houses forming the front section with its roof gable running east-west. The milking parlor extends to the south with its gable running north-south. A concrete block wing wall projects outward to the east from the juncture of the front and rear sections of the building, separating the milk house area from the cattle entrance to the milking area. Each section has a round metal ventilator projecting from the roof ridge. Four light steel hopper windows remain in place. Smaller two light steel hopper windows light the milking area in the south wing. Doors are wooden with four glass panes over a paneled lower section. The cattle entrance is ramped with grooved concrete. Concrete block sidewalls border the ramp. A second entrance on the east side of the milking parlor has a series of steps leading to it but the concrete steps likely replaced a ramp that would have been a second entrance or exit for cattle. Google Earth images from 2012 show the pathways that led from the barnyard to the milking parlor and from the milking parlor back to the barn through the wagon shed bay from the north side.

At some point after 2012 a metal equipment shed was added to the farmstead. It is a gable-roofed red building, and while non-contributing to the historic character of the farm, is representative of many such buildings on working farms in the area.

Evaluation of integrity:

While the house has some compromise to its integrity through several additions and the application of vinyl siding, the farm as a whole retains historic integrity to the 1880s-1950s period. Although the land is farmed essentially as one large field, the farm's boundaries, land, overall landscape and contours remain intact. The barn and milk house/milking parlor retain integrity.

Historic Context

Frederick County, established as a political entity in 1748, was partitioned from Prince Georges County as settlement of western Maryland proceeded. Following his 1744 purchase of Taskers Chance from the heirs of Benjamin Tasker, Daniel Dulaney laid out the town of Frederick in 1745. Frederick Town became the new county seat and the center of political, religious, and commercial life for the western region of Maryland.(1)

The crossroads village of Creagerstown was established in the northern section of Frederick County at the intersection of the Monocacy Road and the road from Baltimore to Pittsburgh. Laid out by John Creager (Kreiger) around 1770, the first house was built in 1775 by Isaac Kolb and by 1785 a tannery was operating.(2) The largely German immigrant population supported both a Lutheran and a German Reformed congregation, the two forming a Union Church in 1787.(3)

The larger west-central region of Maryland became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads. In 1787, Baltimore officials laid out 20-foot wide roads leading to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, more often it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who constructed new roads or improved old ones.(4)

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland

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following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders. The National Road reached Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later got as far as Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments, was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road and Turnpike system.

Many more turnpikes connected formerly isolated regions along the way to the east-west National Pike system. In northern Frederick County the Westminster-Hagerstown Turnpike was completed in 1816, running from Westminster (now in Carroll Co.) through Mechanicstown (Thurmont) and connecting to the Baltimore Turnpike in Hagerstown. By 1824, the Frederick-Emmitsburg Turnpike traveled a north-south route, passing through Creagerstown just east of Mechanicstown.(5) The National Road and its associated turnpike system became one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night.

Development of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal along the Potomac River and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad through central and western Maryland as alternate forms of transportation began in 1828. But for many producers not located near these transportation systems the turnpikes continued to serve as their primary routes to markets. Northern Frederick County was among those bypassed by the railroad. But in 1852, the Maryland General Assembly chartered a railroad company that would later become the Western Maryland Railroad the Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick County Railroad. Difficult mountainous terrain and the interruptions of the Civil War slowed construction and it was not until March 1871 that the railroad arrived in Mechanicstown and continued westward. The Western Maryland Railroad revitalized agriculture and industry in northern Maryland.(6)

As the urbanization and industrialization process of the late 19th century gradually transformed the economy of Maryland, the west-central counties responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. Technological advances that promoted the dairy industry began with the silo; the first American silo was constructed in 1873, facilitating year-round feeding of dairy livestock. Later, the centrifugal separator, which parted cream from milk, was first used in the United States in 1882.(7) Refrigerated rail cars, introduced in 1875 allowed for rapid transit of perishable products such as dairy, fruits and vegetables.

The turn of the 20th century was punctuated in Frederick and Washington Counties with the development of the Frederick to Hagerstown interurban electric railway. Multiple branch lines connected rural towns to the urban markets, a boon not only to the farmers transporting produce and milk products. Creameries and vegetable canning factories dominated rural town industry along the electric railway routes. The electric railway and the Western Maryland Railroad were important avenues for passenger travel and the summer resort businesses.

Throughout Maryland, the trend toward urbanization and the shift of population to Baltimore continued into the 20th century. By 1910, Frederick was the fourth largest city in Maryland with 10,411 people, behind Baltimore City, Cumberland, and Hagerstown.(8) The rapid growth of Baltimore, Hagerstown and Cumberland had to do with the multiple mainline railroads serving these cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Hagerstown became a hub for four intersecting railroads. The good transportation opportunity led to growth of heavy industries there and consequently population growth. While agricultural pursuits continued, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined.(9) In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore.(10) As a result, many more farms converted to dairy, vegetable and orchard production, catering to the growing urban markets.

The 1930 drought brought more woes to Maryland farmers, with agricultural losses estimated at \$38,000,000. While federal loans were available for relief to farmers, as many as 25% of Maryland's farmers were so destitute that they were unable to pull together the required collateral to qualify for the loan money.(11) In 1931, one of the major bank failures in Maryland was the Central Trust Company of Frederick and its eleven branches. When it collapsed, it affected fourteen smaller banks in western Maryland.

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This troubled the already depressed farming area in central and western Maryland even more. The bleak economic outlook for farmers in the region encouraged even more people to leave the land and try to turn their fortunes in the city.

With the popularization of the automobile and road surface improvements in the 1920s, faster speeds and increased traffic led to alternate highway construction beginning in the 1930s. The 1930s improvements to the east-west route of U.S. Rt. 40 (formerly the Baltimore or National Pike) and development of the north-south U.S. Rt. 15, bypassed the crossroads at Creagerstown, leaving the town and its surrounding small farms relatively isolated.

After World War II with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington DC and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. With the suburbs came stores, restaurants and other services to support the growing residential communities where workers commuted to jobs in the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward from Baltimore and Washington, as well as around the smaller cities and towns of west-central Maryland substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.(12)

Resource History

Perched within the intersection point formed by two early important routes through northern Frederick County, the Frederick to Creagerstown Road and the Woodsboro and Creagerstown Turnpike, the 58-acre tract of land owned by Jacob V. McDannell was conveniently located but limited by its road frontage. McDannell, who owned several lots in Creagerstown, as well as a home farm on Hunting Creek to the south, used his small tract on the edge of town primarily for hay production. He originally purchased the land in two parcels in 1855.(13) McDannell divided the 58-acre tract into five fields and improved the soil with "over 6000 bushels of lime," enclosed the tract with locust post and rail fencing, "six rails to the panel," constructed a hay shed "about 100 feet long," and planted an orchard.(14)

Following his death about 1886, the Frederick County Equity Court decreed that McDannell's land be sold at public auction. Charles E. Speak became the purchaser of the 58-acre tract at \$37.10 per acre, a total of \$2,151.80.(15) Speak was already a farmer in the Creagerstown District, listed on the 1880 U.S. Population Census at age 28. In 1900, at age 47, Speak was listed as the owner of a farm and an employer. Two of his sons, George (22) and Elmer (19) were listed as "Farm Laborer." The unfortunate loss of the 1900 Agriculture Schedule of the U.S. Census precludes knowing exactly what was grown on the Speak farm, though it was likely a "General Farm," growing wheat and possibly rye and oats, with a few milk cows and possibly pigs and chickens. Three years later, Charles and Margaret Speak sold their small farm to Middletown-area farmer John T. Joy.(16) Joy paid \$3,650 for the tract, over \$1,500 more than Speak's purchase price just seventeen years earlier, indicating Speak's addition of the house and barn to the property. The Joys sold the property in 1905 for \$3,600 and it was sold again in 1911 for the same price by then-owner Bessie Putman.(17)

This relatively rapid turnover to a new owner continued seven times over the following three decades: in 1921, 1928, twice in 1931, in 1933, 1940, and 1953.(18) From 1940 to 1953, it was George and Eva Wilhide who owned the farm and who may have added the milk house to the building complex. The Wilhides sold the farm in 1953 to Elvin and Anna Long, who quickly turned it over in 1955 to Wilbur and Emma Baker.(19) Over the forty years of rapid shifts in ownership, much of it likely due to economic instability in the markets, very little on the farm had changed.

Wilbur and Emma Baker apparently purchased the farm for their son William G. Baker, to whom they conveyed it two months after their purchase in 1955.(20) The Baker family lived in Frederick City in 1940, according to the U.S. Population Census,

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though Wilbur Baker was listed occupied as a farmer. His son William, then aged 16, enlisted in the Army in 1942, serving in the European Theater during World War II, and returned home in 1946.(21) Following his return from service, Baker returned to his studies at the University of Maryland, where he "worked as a herdsman at the University of Maryland Dairy Barns while finishing his undergraduate degree." (22) Baker taught Vocational Agriculture at local high schools from 1950 to 1973, while he maintained his own dairy and beef cattle herd on his home farm.

By 1955, the U.S. economy had stabilized and was rapidly growing along with suburban development. In the quiet countryside of northern Frederick County, bypassed by the highways and interstates, the William Baker farm operated as a small dairy farm for more than 50 years. In 2009, Baker passed away and in 2012 his widow Marguerite Baker sold the little farm to Baker Point LLC.(23)

- (1) See Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Historic Contextual Overview for the City of Frederick," (produced for the City of Frederick and the Maryland Historical Trust, 2003).
- (2) Mary Kendle Shipe, "Creagerstown Survey District," MIHP #F-6-100, 1991.
- (3) Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "St. John's Church at Creagerstown Historic District" (MIHP #F-6-134), Nation Register of Historic Places, 2006.
- (4) Ibid.
- (5) Edmund F. Wehrle, Catoctin Mountain Park, Historic Resources Study, March 2000, Chapter 2.
- (6) Wehrle, Chapter 3.
- (7) Wayne D. Rasmussen, ed., Readings In The History of American Agriculture, (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1960), p. 152.
- (8) William Lloyd Fox, "Social-Cultural Developments from the Civil War to 1920," in Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, eds. Maryland, A History, (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), p. 503.
- (9) Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484. Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product in 1860 included 1) Flour and Meal; 2) Men's Clothing; 3) Cotton Goods; 4) Sugar, Refined; and 5) Leather. By 1870, the list had changed: 1) Sugar, Refined; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Men's Clothing; 4) Cotton Goods; and 5) Iron, Forged and Rolled. The leading industries had shifted again by 1880: 1) Men's Clothing; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned; 4) Fertilizers; and 5) Cotton Goods. Ten years later in 1890, flour milling products had dropped to fourth place in value of product, behind men's clothing, brick and stone masonry, and canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. In 1900, flour and grist mill products had dropped again to the number five position behind men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop products. Thereafter, flour and grist mill products don't appear among Maryland's major products at all.
- (10) James B. Crooks, "Maryland Progressivism," Walsh and Fox, p. 590
- (11) Brown. P. 735.
- (12) Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context." (Frederick, MD: The Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2003), p. 110.
- (13) Reference to these deeds found in Frederick County (FC) Deed Book (DB) WIP 4, p. 14.
- (14) FC Equity Book WIP 2, p. 44.
- (15) FC DB WIP 4, p. 14.
- (16) FC DB DHH 17, p. 70.
- (17) FC DB 269, p. 354; DB 296, p. 22.
- (18) FC DB 335, p. 447; 366, p. 176; 380, p. 225; 380, p. 500; 388, p. 586; 421, p. 553; 516, p. 95.
- (19) FC DB 547, p. 200.
- (20) FC DB 549, p. 384.

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_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

(21) William G. Baker Collection (AFC/2001/001/60000), Veterans History Project, American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, accessed 6/15/15, [http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/vhp/search?query=repository:"Maryland Room"](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/vhp/search?query=repository:).

(22) "William G. Baker Obituary," Hartzler Funeral Home, P.A., accessed 6/24/15, www.hartzlerfuneralhome.com/obituary/William-G.-Baker/_/824749#sthash.QoR1rG7a.dpuf.

(23) FC DB 9156, p. 277.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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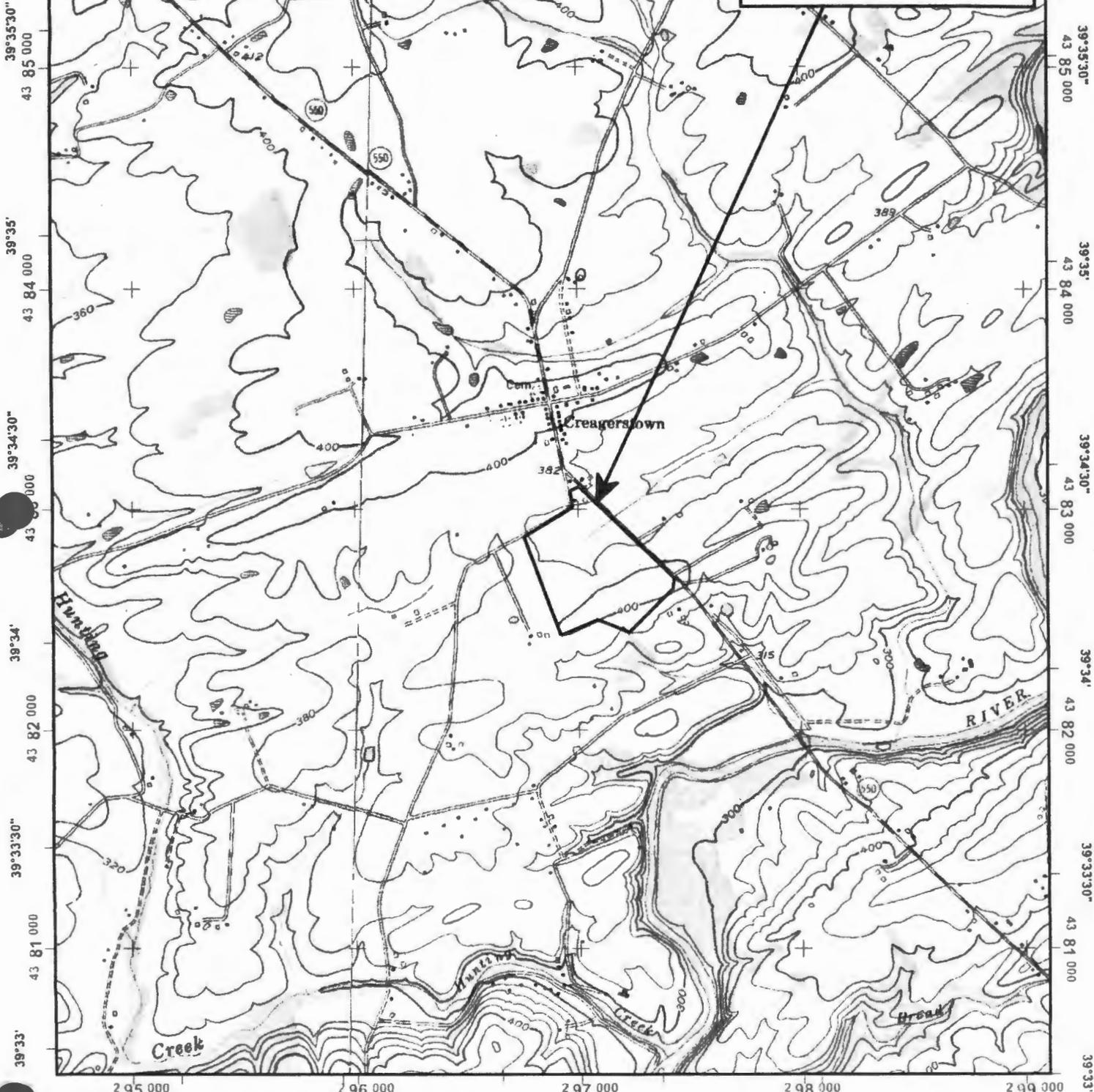
Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

295 000 77°23' 77°22'30" 77°22' 297 000 77°21'30" 77°21' 298 000 77°20'30" 299 000

F-6-149
Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
Thurmont, Frederick Co., MD
Woodsboro Quadrangle USGS



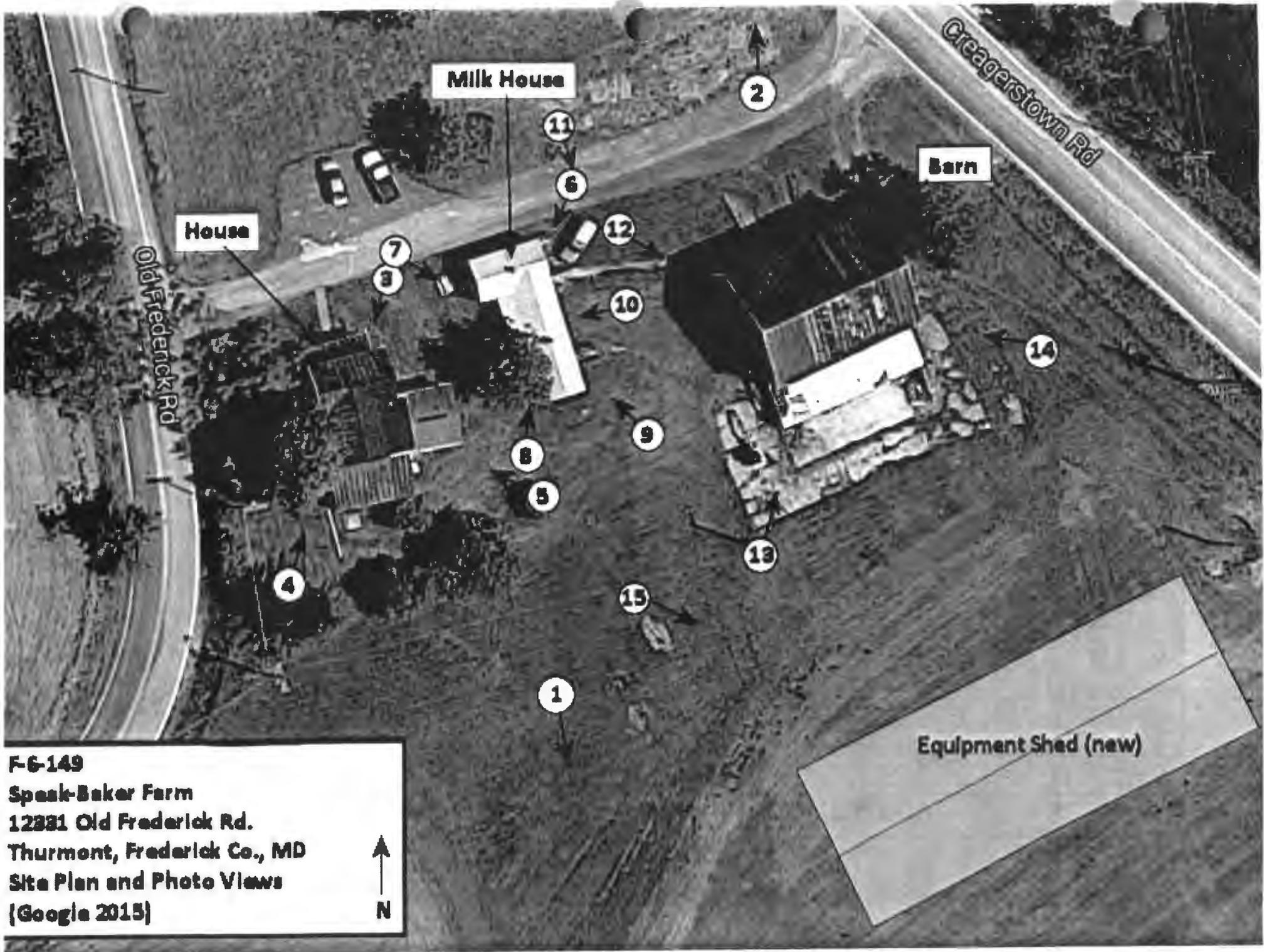
295 000 77°23' 77°22'30" 77°22' 297 000 77°21'30" 77°21' 298 000 77°20'30" 299 000

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection Zone 18
North American Datum of 1983

1:24000 scale



Magnetic declination of 12W at center of map
on March 17 2011.



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Speak-Baker Farm
12881 Old Frederick Rd.
Thurmont, Frederick Co., MD
Site Plan and Photo Views
(Google 2015)





F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm

12331 Old Frederick Rd.

Thurmont, Frederick Co., MD

Aerial view showing field divisions
(Google 2015)



CREAGERSTOWN

DIST. No. 4

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the mile

F-6-149

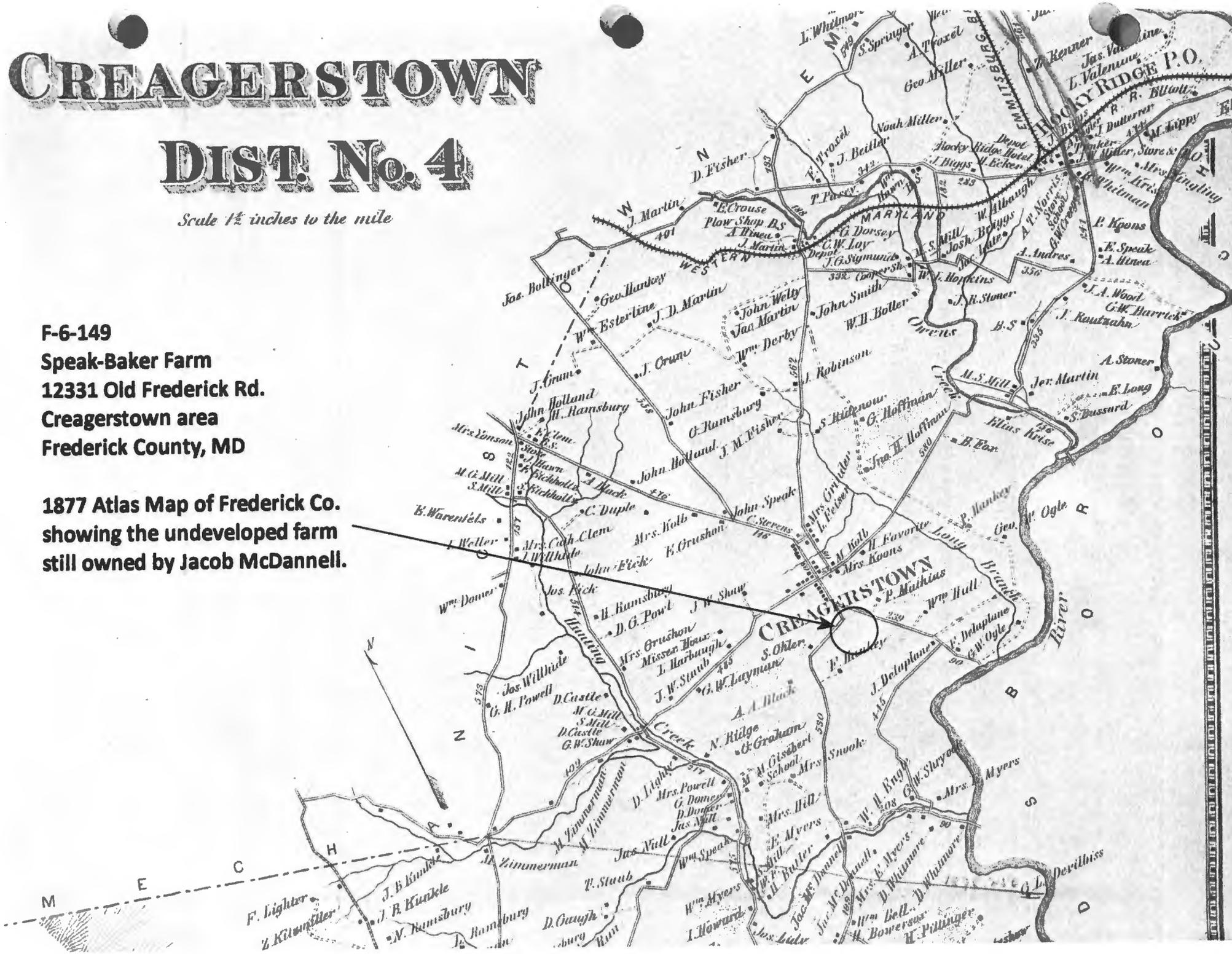
Speak-Baker Farm

12331 Old Frederick Rd.

Creagerstown area

Frederick County, MD

1877 Atlas Map of Frederick Co.
showing the undeveloped farm
still owned by Jacob McDannell.



F-6-149

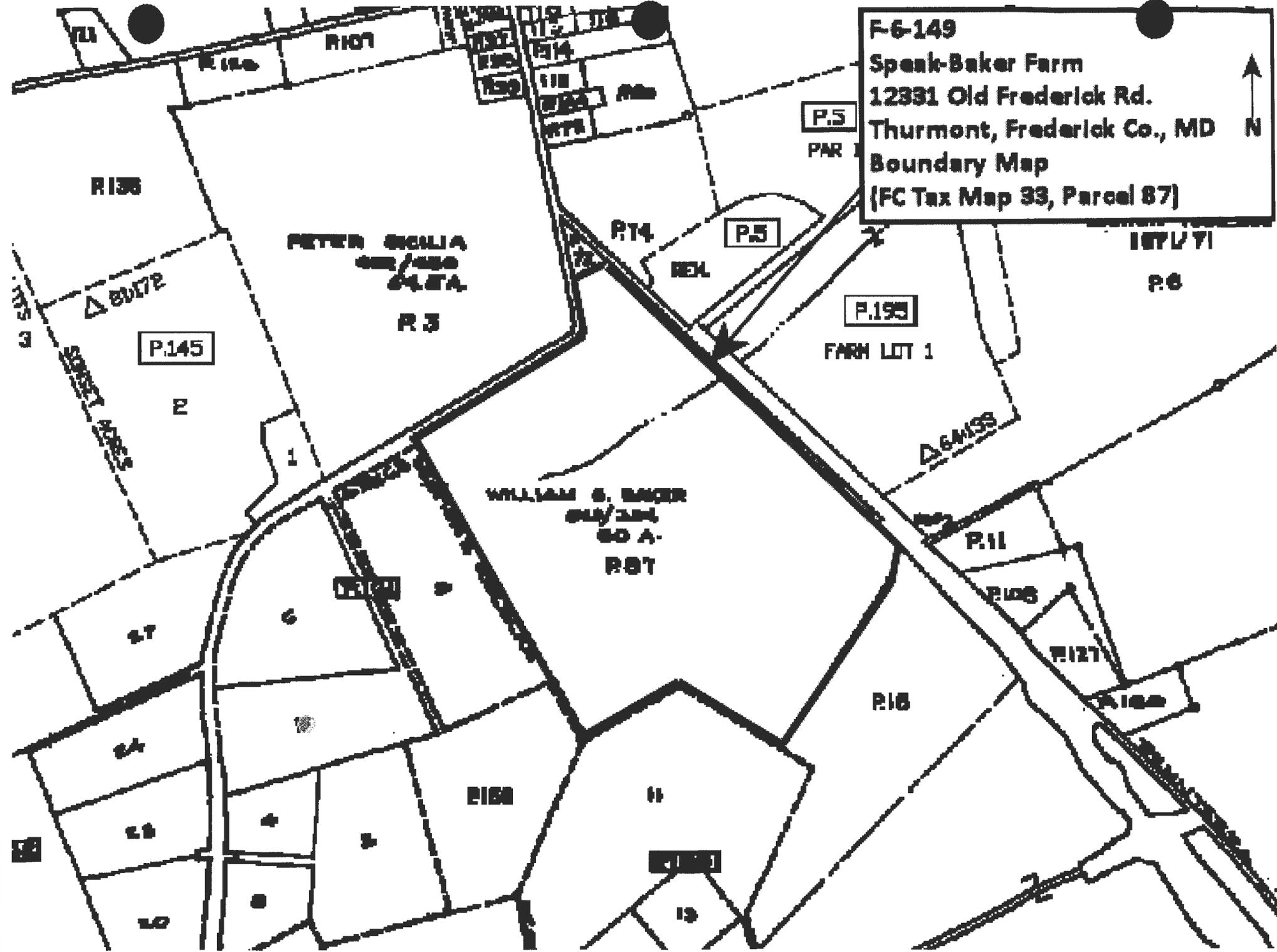
Speak-Baker Farm

12331 Old Frederick Rd.

Thurmont, Frederick Co., MD

Boundary Map

(FC Tax Map 33, Parcel 87)



HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

F-_2015-06-22_01.tif
Setting, view SE across Speak-Baker Farm fields.

F-_2015-06-22_02.tif
Setting, view N toward south end of Creagerstown.

F-_2015-06-22_03.tif
House, east and north elevations, view SW.

F-_2015-06-22_04.tif
House, west and south elevations, view NE.

F-_2015-06-22_05.tif
House, south and east elevations with additions, view NW.

F-_2015-06-22_06.tif
Milk house, east and north elevations, view SW toward house.

F-_2015-06-22_07.tif
Milk house, north and west elevations, view SE.

F-_2015-06-22_08.tif
Milk house, west and south elevations, view NE.

F-_2015-06-22_09.tif
Milk house, south and east elevations, view NW.

F-_2015-06-22_10.tif
Milk house, east elevation detail showing ramped entrance for cows on left, view W.

F-_2015-06-22_11.tif
Agricultural complex, showing Milk house (right), barn (left), equipment shed (center-right), view S.

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Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd., Thurmont
Frederick Co., MD
Digital Photo Log
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F-_2015-06-22_12.tif

Barn, north and west elevations, view SE.

F-_2015-06-22_13.tif

Barn, west and south elevations, view NE.

F-_2015-06-22_14.tif

Barn, south and east elevations, view NW.

F-_2015-06-22_15.tif

Equipment shed, view SE.



F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
near Creagerstown
Frederick Co. MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPO

Setting, view SE across Speak-Baker Farm fields

1/15



F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
near Creagers town
Frederick Co., MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPO

Setting, view N toward south end of Creagers town

2/15



F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd
near Creagerstown
Frederick Co., MD
E Wallace

June 2015
MDSHPO

House, east and north elevations, view SW

3/15



F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm
12331 old Frederick Rd
near Creagers town
Frederick Co., MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPO

House, west + south elevations, view NE

4/15



F-6-149

Speak Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
near Creagerstown
Frederick Co., MD
E Wallace

June 2015
MDSHPO

House, south + east elevations w/ additions, view NW

5
/ 15



F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
near Creagerstown
Frederick Co., MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPO

Milk house, east + north elevations, view SW toward
house

6/15



F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
near Creagerstown
Frederick Co., MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPO

Milk house, north + west elevations, view SE

7/15



F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
near Creagers town
Frederick Co., MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPO

Milk house, west + south elevations, view NE

8/15



F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
near Creagerstown
Frederick Co., MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPO

Milk house, south + east elevations, view NW

9/15



F-6-149

Speck-Baker Farm
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near Creagerstown
Frederick Co, MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPO

Milk house, east elevation detail showing ramped
entrance for cows on left, view W

10/15



F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
near Creagerstown
Frederick Co., MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPO

Agricultural complex showing milk house (right), barn (left),
equipment shed (center-right), view S

11/15



F-6-149

Speak Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
near Creagerstown
Frederick Co, MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPD

Barn, north + west elevations, view SE

12/15



F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
near Creagerstown
Frederick Co., MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPO

Barn, west + south elevations, view NE

13/15



F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
near Creagerstown
Frederick Co., MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPO

Barn, south + east elevations, view NW

14/15



F-6-149

Speak-Baker Farm
12331 Old Frederick Rd.
near Creagers town
Frederick Co., MD
E Wallace
June 2015
MDSHPO

Equipment shed, view SE

15/
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