

## Capsule Summary

### **Inventory No. F-7-138**

Baker-Geisbert Farm

4235 Baker Valley Road

Frederick County, MD

Ca. 1840 (barn); ca.1914 (house); ca.1920 (dairy barn, milk house #1, smokehouse)

Access: Private

The Baker-Geisbert Farm, containing about 220 acres, is located on the west side of Baker Valley Road, immediately southwest of Araby Farm on the Monocacy National Battlefield.

Today, the two farms are separated by I-270. The house, barns and outbuildings are arranged approximately on an axis and are set well back from Baker Valley Road against the rising slope of the east face of Brooks Hill. From Baker Valley Road, the landscape slopes downward to the west, then begins to rise, forming Brooks Hill. A small stream known as Harding Run is located at the lowest point. It flows northeastward and around Brooks Hill and into the Monocacy.

From Baker Valley Road the vista is one of pasture and cropland, with a tree line forming about two thirds of the way up Brooks Hill. The house on the Baker farm is located directly at the head of the lane leading to the buildings, facing east. To its northeast is a frame forebay bank barn or "Swisser barn" with an unusual round brick silo, and a more conventional mid 20<sup>th</sup> century stave silo. Behind the house is a modern metal equipment shed, and to its south is a ca. 1920s gambrel roofed dairy barn and an accompanying milk house. There are two more silos near the dairy barn. There is also an earlier milk house between the house and barn, and a smokehouse. These outbuildings and the dairy barn are constructed of rusticated concrete block, prominently used in the 1910-1930 period. The Baker-Geibert Farm includes 6 contributing buildings, 4 contributing structures (silos), and 4 non-contributing buildings (post-1953 barns).

The Baker-Geisbert Farm is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the Monocacy National Battlefield for the role the farm played in the unfolding Civil War battle of July 9, 1864. Brooks Hill, the ridge forming the western boundary of the farm, served to funnel Gordon's Division of Confederate infantry from the southwestern ford of the Monocacy through Worthington and Baker's farms out-flanking Rickett's Union defense on the left.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-7-138

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

historic Baker-Geisbert Farm (preferred)

other Daniel Baker Farm

## 2. Location

street and number 4235 Baker Valley Road not for publication

city, town Frederick  vicinity

county Frederick

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

name USA/NPS Monocacy National Battlefield

street and number 4801 Urbana Pike telephone 301-662-3515

city, town Frederick state MD zip code 21704

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick Co. Courthouse liber 1586 folio 64

city, town Frederick tax map 86 tax parcel 42 tax ID number N/A

## 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	
						Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private		<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		6	4 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social		4	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object			<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation			objects
			<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		10	4 Total
			<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown			
			<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use			
			<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:			
						<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
						0	

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. F-7-138

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### Condition

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

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

### *Description Summary*

The Baker-Geisbert Farm, containing about 220 acres, is located on the west side of Baker Valley Road, immediately southwest of Araby Farm on the Monocacy National Battlefield. Today, the two farms are separated by I-270. The house, barns and outbuildings are arranged approximately on an axis and are set well back from Baker Valley Road against the rising slope of the east face of Brooks Hill. From Baker Valley Road, the landscape slopes downward to the west, then begins to rise, forming Brooks Hill. A small stream known as Harding Run is located at the lowest point. It flows northeastward and around Brooks Hill and into the Monocacy. From Baker Valley Road the vista is one of pasture and cropland, with a tree line forming about two thirds of the way up Brooks Hill. The house on the Baker farm is located directly at the head of the lane leading to the buildings, facing east. To its northeast is a frame forebay bank barn or "Swisser barn" with an unusual round brick silo, and a more conventional mid 20<sup>th</sup> century stave silo. Behind the house is a modern metal equipment shed, and to its south is a ca. 1920s gambrel roofed dairy barn and an accompanying milk house. There are two more silos near the dairy barn. There is also an earlier milk house between the house and barn, and a smokehouse. These outbuildings and the dairy barn are constructed of rusticated concrete block, prominently used in the 1910-1930 period. The Baker-Geisbert Farm includes 6 contributing buildings, 4 contributing structures (silos), and 4 non-contributing buildings (post-1953 barns).

House: The house is a frame, two story, American Foursquare style dwelling, which was built by Charles G. Geisbert after the Geisbert's acquired the farm in 1914. The new house was, however, built directly upon the foundations of the older dwelling it replaced. The house has a four bay façade with a window, window, door, and window arrangement. The side elevations are two bays deep. A one-story porch extends across the front and partially along the north side of the house, and another crosses the rear elevation. The hipped roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal and shed dormers extending from its south, east and north slopes. Brick flues rise from inside the north and south elevations. Windows have either six over one or single pane sash. The foundations are stone, older than the rest of the house. 1 contributing building.

Smokehouse: The smokehouse is a gable front, rusticated concrete block construction. The plank door on the east (front) elevation has a wood lintel. There are narrow openings between several blocks on the side elevations. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. 1 contributing building.

Bank Barn: The frame barn appears to date from the mid or late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This assessment is based on exterior observation only of its overall form and proportions and the materials used. It is covered with vertical board siding and has a broad roof span with the ridge centered over the entire width of the building including the cantilevered forebay. There is an attached wagon shed

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at the north end of the barn. The barn bank is located on the barn's west side, providing access to the threshing floor inside. 1 contributing building.

Brick Silo: An unusual feature is the round brick silo located at the southwest corner of the barn. The silo displays common bond brickwork and is parged with cement on the interior. It no longer has a top, and ferns and other vegetation are growing inside. It is a rare survival and could date from the original construction of the barn or perhaps earlier. 1 contributing structure.

Concrete Silo: Located off the northwest corner of the bank barn, this is a small concrete stave silo with domed metal roof. 1 contributing structure.

Milk House #1: In the south yard of the house, within the circular drive around the house, is a one-story rusticated concrete block milk house. The building has two doors on the west elevation. A door in the south gable end fronts directly toward the earliest section of the dairy barn (separated by the circular drive). A brick chimney rises from the northeast corner of the building. 1 contributing building.

Dairy Barn: The dairy barn was constructed in two sections, the northern-most section, c.1920, is constructed of rusticated concrete block (like milk house #1). The southern addition, constructed of plain concrete block, nearly doubled the size of the barn to approximately 100 feet long. The entire barn has a gambrel roof sheathed with metal sheets. Four conical metal vents are located along the roof peak. A breezeway connects the barn with milk house #2. 1 contributing building.

Milk House #2: This milk house is probably contemporary with the dairy barn addition. It is constructed of plain concrete block and sits near the center of the east elevation of the dairy barn, connected by a breezeway. 1 contributing building.

Concrete Stave Silos: Standing on the west side of the dairy barn are two concrete stave silos with metal straps. One is very tall with a conical metal roof; the other is of more typical height with a domed metal roof. 2 contributing structures.

Free Stalls: This frame barn houses the stalls for cows, required to be separated from the milking area. It is of recent construction. 1 non-contributing building.

Breeding Barn: A large, one-story concrete block building of recent construction used to house breeding cows. A series of plastic domed "calf huts" are placed in rows within a fenced area outside the north elevation of the barn. 1 non-contributing building.

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Milk Barn: A new frame milking barn with metal siding, the north elevation is open. 1 non-contributing building.

Equipment Shed: This large frame equipment shed is of recent construction. The south end of the building is completely enclosed with metal siding and has a sliding door in the east elevation. The north two-thirds of the building is open on the east elevation. It is used for large equipment storage. 1 non-contributing building.

## 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** c. 1840-1953 **Architect/Builder** unknown

**Construction dates** c. 1840 (barn); c.1914 (house); c.1920 (dairy barn, milk house #1, smokehouse)

Evaluation for:

National Register  Maryland Register  not evaluated

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

### *Summary of Significance*

The Baker-Geisbert Farm is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the Monocacy National Battlefield for the role the farm played in the unfolding Civil War battle of July 9, 1864. Brooks Hill, the ridge forming the western boundary of the farm, served to funnel Gordon's Division of Confederate infantry from the southwestern ford of the Monocacy through Worthington and Baker's farms out-flanking Rickett's Union defense on the left.

The Baker-Geisbert Farm was carved from the property owned by James Marshall, later known as *Araby*, in 1841. Only three families have owned the property for its entire history. According to Dr. Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern in *Pioneers of Old Monocacy, Wet Work* was the 30<sup>th</sup> survey made in Frederick County, for land speculator John Abington, in 1730.

On November 3, 1729, John Abington had "Wett Work" surveyed. (ref. C/S: AM 1: 311). Its 1,400 acres were located along the east side of the Monocacy River, crossed today by Interstate Highway I-270 between State Routes 80 and 355. Abington devised his share of "Wett Work," which he had taken up in partnership with surveyor George Noble, to his son Andrew and the remainder to Noble's heirs. In 1759 a large portion was reconveyed to James Marshall (ref. Frederick County Land Records F: 654) who had a resurvey made on January 1, 1797. (ref. C/S: IC4: 206). There he built a brick mansion, which is still standing. By his 1799 will Marshall directed that his lands be sold and recommended that his 'esteemed friends, Norman Bruce and his son Upton Bruce' assist the executors. John McPherson's 1832 "Araby" of 111 [sic] acres was a further resurvey...(ref C/S: GGB 2: 388).

*Wett Work* was a long narrow strip of land, which extended from a bend in the Monocacy near the present railroad track south along the east side to a place approximately opposite

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Buckeystown. The piece of land is hook-shaped, and excludes Brooks Hill, which hugs the east bank of the river for the length of approximately a mile. Adjacent to *Wett Work* and the river was a tract called "*Arcadia*," which also extended across to the west side of the river. *Arcadia* was a grant of 881 acres made to James Marshall in 1793. Most of that land eventually became the property of Col. John McPherson, Sr.

According to the August 28, 1806 deed from Chloe Marshall to Eleanor Harding, wife of John Lackland Harding, "...John Lackland Harding and Eleanor, his wife together with William Marshall as executors of James Marshall deceased by deed bearing date equal with these presents have conveyed unto the said Chloe Marshall certain lands purchased by her from the said executors under the will of James Marshall deceased which include the lands hereby conveyed...."<sup>1</sup> For the sum of £5, Chloe relinquished the 500 acres. This low price certainly indicates that this was an internal transaction to distribute the property under the terms of James Marshall's will.

The 500 acres was in the vicinity of other property owned by John L. Harding to the east. The Hardings retained the land until September 28, 1841, when trustees William Ross, Madison Nelson and James M. Harding sold 512 acres to Griffin Taylor at \$35 per acre or \$17,920.00. (Frederick County Land Record H.S. 14, page 304). This is the same Griffin Taylor that purchased portions of *Araby* in 1847 and 1852. Taylor kept the whole property for only a month, selling 380 acres of it to Daniel and Edward Baker on October 25, 1841, and retaining 132 acres which became part of Taylor's *Clifton* farm.<sup>2</sup> Taylor purchased the 512 acres as the result of an equity court decree declared July 25, 1839 in a case where Griffin Taylor was complainant and James M. Harding et al defendants. Probably, James M. Harding was the son of John L. Harding and Eleanor Marshall Harding and was named after his grandfather, James Marshall. The equity court proceeding may have had to do with the settlement of the estate John L. Harding.

Neither the 1808 Varlé map nor the 1858 Isaac Bond show any Harding property or Harding's distillery. The house that is now the centerpiece of the Baker Farm is a replacement dwelling built about 1914 when the Geisbert family acquired the farm. Therefore, the present dwelling does not offer a clue to what might have been standing when the Hardings owned the property.

The 380 acres conveyed by Taylor remained in the hands of Daniel and Edward Baker until January 6, 1849 when the two brothers divided the property.<sup>3</sup> In this division, Daniel received 214 acres and Edward got 150 acres adjoining to the southwest. The farm remained in the hands of Daniel Baker until his death.

For just over twenty years, Baker quietly farmed the fertile valley fields, interrupted only by the intrusive straightening of "Public Road No. 232," later called Baker Valley Road.<sup>4</sup> But events of the seemingly unending Civil War would lead to battle on the farms of Daniel Baker and his neighbors to the north and east on July 9, 1864. Confederate General Jubal Early's push toward Washington D.C. would be confronted by Union General Lew Wallace at the strategic Monocacy crossing at the B&O Railroad's Frederick Junction (also called Monocacy Junction)

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and the Georgetown pike's bridge crossing. While much of the morning battle took place around the crossings north of Baker's farm, Confederate cavalry, under McCausland, had discovered a river fording near the north end of Brooks Hill, on the neighboring Worthington farm. By afternoon, Early was growing impatient with the slow progress of his superior force over the outnumbered Union defenders. Sending the experienced infantry of Gordon's Division across the ford, they swung around to the base of Brooks Hill, along the edge of Baker's farm and to the south of McCausland's cavalry, and fanning out, faced the left flank of Union commander Rickett's exhausted troops. As the day drew to a close, Early achieved his objective and continued south, however, Wallace had stalled the column long enough to save Washington.<sup>5</sup> The tattered farms along the Monocacy began to assess their damages and begin the return to daily routines.

Nearly forty more years of farming passed before Daniel Baker's death. On October 12, 1903, William D. Baker, acting as administrator for the estate of Daniel Baker of F., sold the Baker Farm to David A. Baker for \$7,063.00. The farm was described as containing 221 acres on the west side of Baker Valley Road, adjoining the lands of the late C. Keefer Thomas, John T. Worthington (*Clifton*) on the north and west, the Monocacy River on the west and the lands of Charles and Laura Baker (Edward's parcel) on the south.<sup>6</sup> The property also included two acres on the east side of Baker Valley Road. The 1873 Atlas Map of Frederick County shows a United Brethren Church on the east side of Baker Valley Road opposite Daniel Baker's Farm. Perhaps it occupied the two-acre piece referenced in the deed. There was also a school indicated across the road (west side) from the church.

On March 30, 1914, David Baker sold the Baker farm to Charles G. Geisbert.<sup>7</sup> The acreage was the same 221 as previously recorded. The property remained in the Geisbert family until acquired by the National Park Service in 1989. The Geisberts continue to farm the land and occupy the house and farm buildings under a life estate.

**Note:** For Historical Context, please refer to *An Agricultural History of Mid-Maryland*, a Maryland Historical Trust grant funded context development project administered through The Catocin Center for Regional Studies, 2002-2003.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. F-7-138

Bond, Isaac. *Map of Frederick County, Maryland*. 1858.

Cooling, Benjamin Franklin. "Monocacy, The Battle That Saved Washington." *Blue & Gray Magazine*, December 1992.

Frederick County Land Records, Frederick Co. Courthouse, Frederick, MD.

Hotchkiss, Jedediah. *Map of the Battle of Monocacy*. 1864. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Lake, D.J. *Atlas Map of Frederick County, Maryland*. Philadelphia, PA: C.O. Titus Co., 1873.

Reed, Paula S. & Assoc., Inc. "Monocacy National Battlefield," National Register documentation update, May 2000.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 216 acres

Acreage of historical setting Approx. 5 acres

Quadrangle name Buckeystown, MD Quad

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The Baker-Geisbert Farm boundaries are defined by the property boundaries outlined on Frederick County Tax Map 86, parcel 42 (crosses onto Map 95). These are essentially the historic boundaries of the Daniel Baker farm established in 1849.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title Paula S. Reed, PhD., Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, Historian

organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.

date 28 March 2003

street & number 105 N. Potomac Street

telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown

state Maryland

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

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## Endnotes

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- <sup>1</sup> Frederick County Land Record W.R. 29, page 369.
- <sup>2</sup> Frederick County Land Record H.S. 14, page 401.
- <sup>3</sup> Frederick County Land Record W.B.T. 8, page 605.
- <sup>4</sup> Frederick County Land Record W.B.T. 1, page 594.
- <sup>5</sup> Benjamin Franklin Cooling, "Monocacy, The Battle That Saved Washington," Blue & Gray Magazine, December 1992.
- <sup>6</sup> Frederick County Land Record D.H.H. 17, page 738.
- <sup>7</sup> Frederick County Land Record H.W.B 308, page 277

See

Monocacy Battlefield  
~~F-3-142~~ F-3-042  
 5201 Urbana Pike  
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board siding. Since the outhouses were apparently constructed later than the house, the remains of older outhouses are likely nearby, but have not been discovered.

The property is made up of parts of the land grants *Altogether*, created by Thomas Johnson in 1805, and *New Bremen*, a 1,822-acre territory patented in 1787 by John Amelung. The land was part of John McPherson's "Hill Farm," 119 acres which he bought from John L. Harding in 1819 and incorporated into *Araby* in 1832. When *Araby* was broken up, in 1849 this parcel was sold to Henry Layman, who owned the property until 1856, when it was transferred to his wife Lydia. By 1863 she had died, and the land was sold to C. K. Thomas.

There is a gap in the records at this point, and it is unclear who was living on the farm at the time of the battle. The 1873 Atlas map labels the property "H. Lewis," which is why it is now called the Lewis Farm. Charles E. Trail apparently accumulated the land in pieces during the late nineteenth century. Upon his death, the property passed to his heirs and was eventually sold. At the time, Frank and Clinton Whitmore tenanted the property, and bought it in 1924. In 1932, the property was conveyed to H. Keiffer Delauter to be reconveyed to Frank and Clinton Whitmore and Lewis Jamieson, likely a maneuver to do with their financial situation during the Great Depression. When Frank Whitmore died in 1935, the farm was sold to James H. and Pearl I. Whitmore; when James died, Charlotte had the farm reconveyed to herself and her unmarried sister Charlotte M. Whitmore. In 1945 Charles C. Geisbert bought the property. It remained in the Geiser family, broken into two parcels, until the National Park Service acquired Parcel I, the Lewis farm, in 1989.

### Baker Farm (F-7-138)

The Baker farm is west of Baker Valley Road and south of *Araby* and I-270. The buildings on the property are arranged roughly on an axis and are set back from the road against the east face of Brooks Hill. The house faces southeast and is located at the head of a lane leading to the buildings. It was built by Geisbert shortly after he acquired the property in 1914 and directly on the stone foundations of the building it replaced. It is a frame, two-story, American Foursquare style house, four bays across and two bays deep. Two one-story porches cover the front and rear sides of the house, with the front extending a bit on the north side of the house. To its northeast is a frame forebay bank barn. According to its form, proportions, and materials, it appears to

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have been built in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is covered with vertical board siding and has a broad roof span with a central ridge. The north end of the barn has an attached wagon shed, and the west side has a barn bank providing access to the threshing floor inside. An unusual round brick silo, possibly dating from the original construction of the barn or earlier, sits at the southwest corner. It displays common bond brickwork with a cement interior, but the roof has deteriorated and ferns and other vegetation are growing inside. A more conventional 20<sup>th</sup>-century stave silo is also at the barn. Behind the house is a modern metal equipment shed, and to its south is a ca. 1920s gambrel-roofed dairy barn and milk house with two more silos. There is also a wash house / summer kitchen and a springhouse. The outbuildings and dairy barn, made of cast concrete block, were likely constructed 1910-1930, when this construction was usual.

The Baker Farm rests entirely within James Marshal's 1759 *Wett Work* land grant. When James Marshall died, his daughter Chloe acquired 910 acres, selling 500 of those to her sister Eleanor. Chloe's portion included *Araby*; Eleanor's portion became the Baker farm. Eleanor's husband was John L. Harding, who owned more land to the east of the tract. It is unclear where they lived while they owned the farm: in 1800, the Hardings were listed as living in Buckeystown in a household of nine people and one slave; in 1830, they were listed in Frederick Town with a household of ten people and five slaves. The Hardings sold the land in 1841 to Griffin Taylor, who almost immediately sold it to brothers Daniel and Edward Baker. They split it in 1849, with Daniel receiving the 214-acre Baker Farm and Edward taking 150 acres to the southwest. The brothers owned and lived on these properties during the Civil War. Daniel died by 1903, when the property was sold to David A. Baker. At that time, the tract included two acres on the other side of Baker Valley Road, which probably held a United Brethren church. In 1914, David Baker sold the land to Charles G. Geisbert; the Geisbert family owned the property until the National Park Service acquired it in 1989, and continues to live in the buildings and farm the land.

In 1840, a year before Daniel Baker purchased the farm, he was living in District 1 in a household of five whites, three free blacks, and one slave. In 1850, his household consisted of a wife, four children, two (probably white) farm hands and two (probably white) servant women; the slave census recorded one 51-year-old male slave. In 1860, he was listed in Urbana with his wife and two children; the slave census recorded two female slaves, 40 and 18 years old. In

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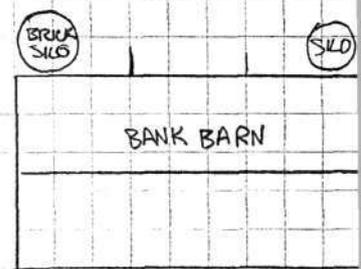
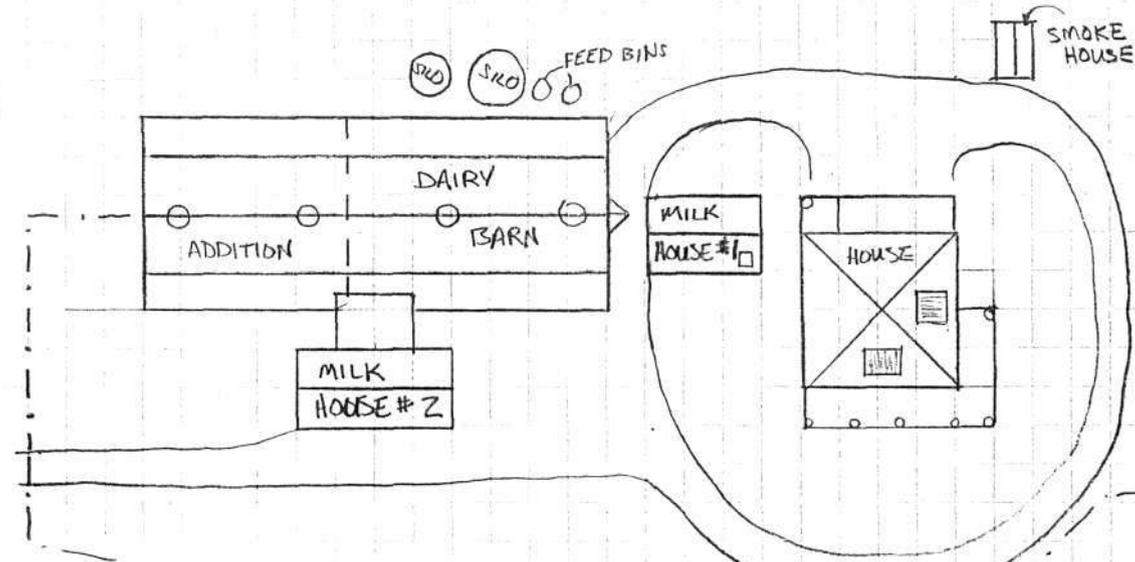
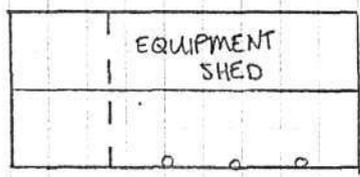
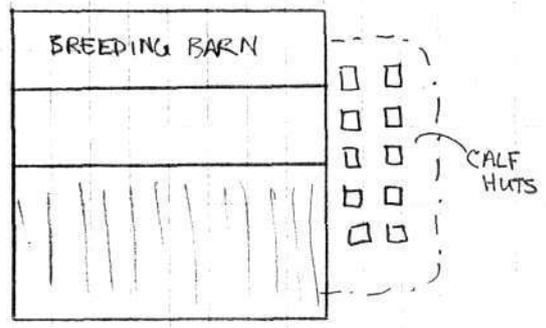
1870, at 59 years old, he lived with his wife, Margaret, 53; a daughter, Margaret, 23; and one relative living as a domestic servant. He is not listed in the 1880 census.

Despite owning only a few slaves at any given time, Daniel Baker was active in the slave trade. In 1862, Baker paid \$250 for William Henry, to be manumitted in 1875. In 1860, he paid William T. Ervin of Frederick County \$525 for his slave, Martha, a twelve year old girl set to be manumitted 23 years later. In 1856, he purchased from Jacob Lewis a slave woman Savilla. She was to work for 12 years, then be manumitted. He also signed an agreement with Henry Williams, a free black married to Savilla. Williams would sell himself into servitude to Baker for six years, in exchange for which Savilla's term would be shortened by six years. Less than a year later, Baker sold both Savilla and Henry Williams to Samuel Hoke, with the same agreement in effect. However, Savilla clearly did not trust either slaveowner, because on the day of the sale she secured a written order of manumission from her former owner, Jacob Lewis, stating that she would be freed in 1868, with no mention of Henry Williams' agreement. No further information is known about Savilla and Henry, other than that, even if the agreements were not followed, they and Baker's other slaves would have been freed in November 1864, when Maryland abolished slavery.

### ~~Clifton (the Worthington Farm)~~

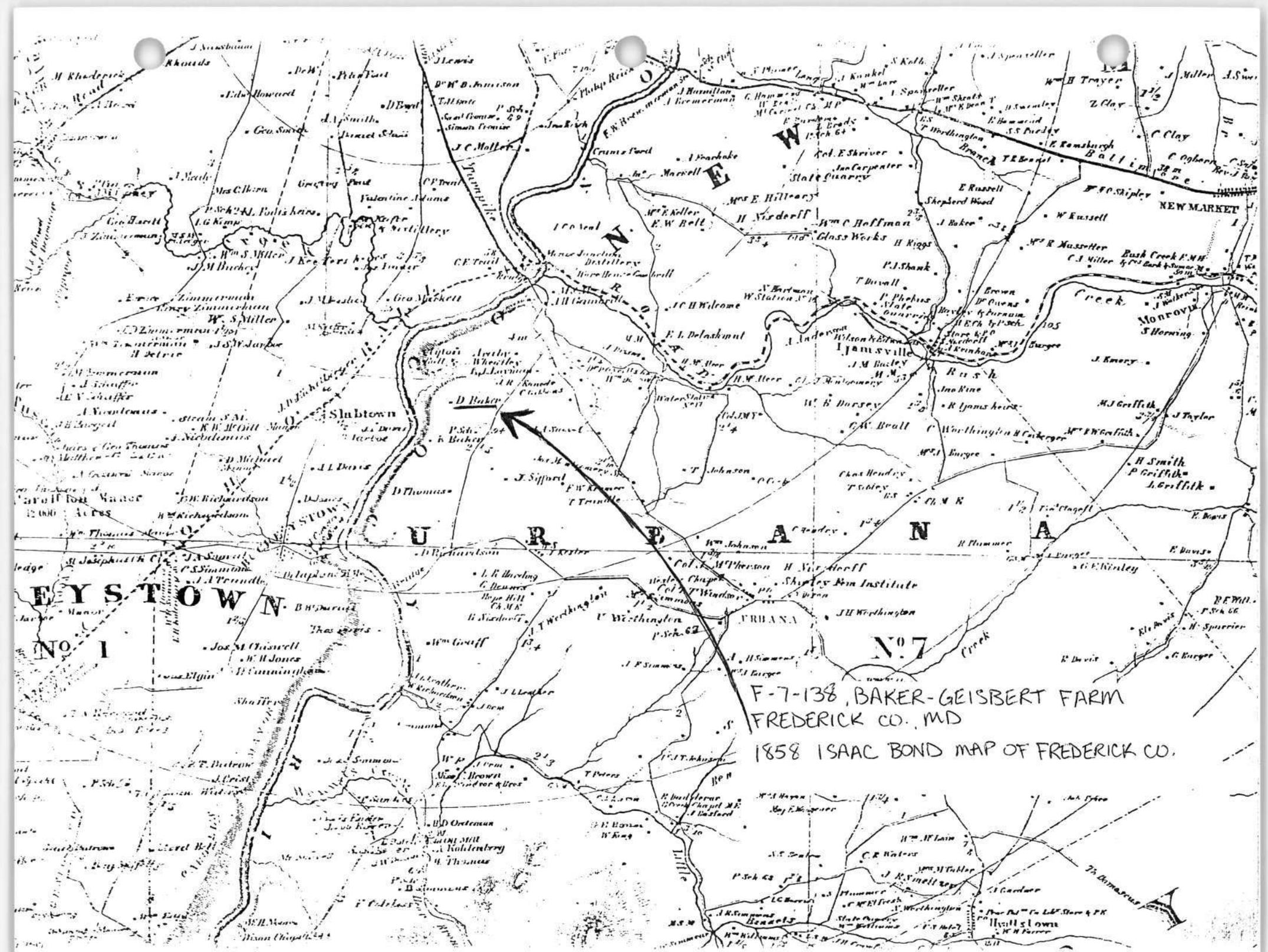
~~This 300-acre farm is located immediately west of *Araby*, west of I-270 and northwest of the Baker Farm. The Clifton House, the only remaining building of the complex, is located on a high point on the property and faces east. Made of bricks, it has two stories, five bays, and an L-extension in the rear. The house has a Georgian-inspired window, window door, window, window plan, but its detailing is influenced by the Greek Revival and Italianate movements in the third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In its entrance hall and parlor has a trompe l'oeil and stenciling simulating paneled walls and molded plaster cornice work attributed to Constantine Brumidi, who created the frescoes in the U. S. Capitol building. According to a ca. 1930 painting, the complex also included a barn, slave quarters, and several other farm structures. The one-story slave quarters were to the south of the house, made of wood, with vertical board siding and a central chimney.~~

BROOKS HILL



N →

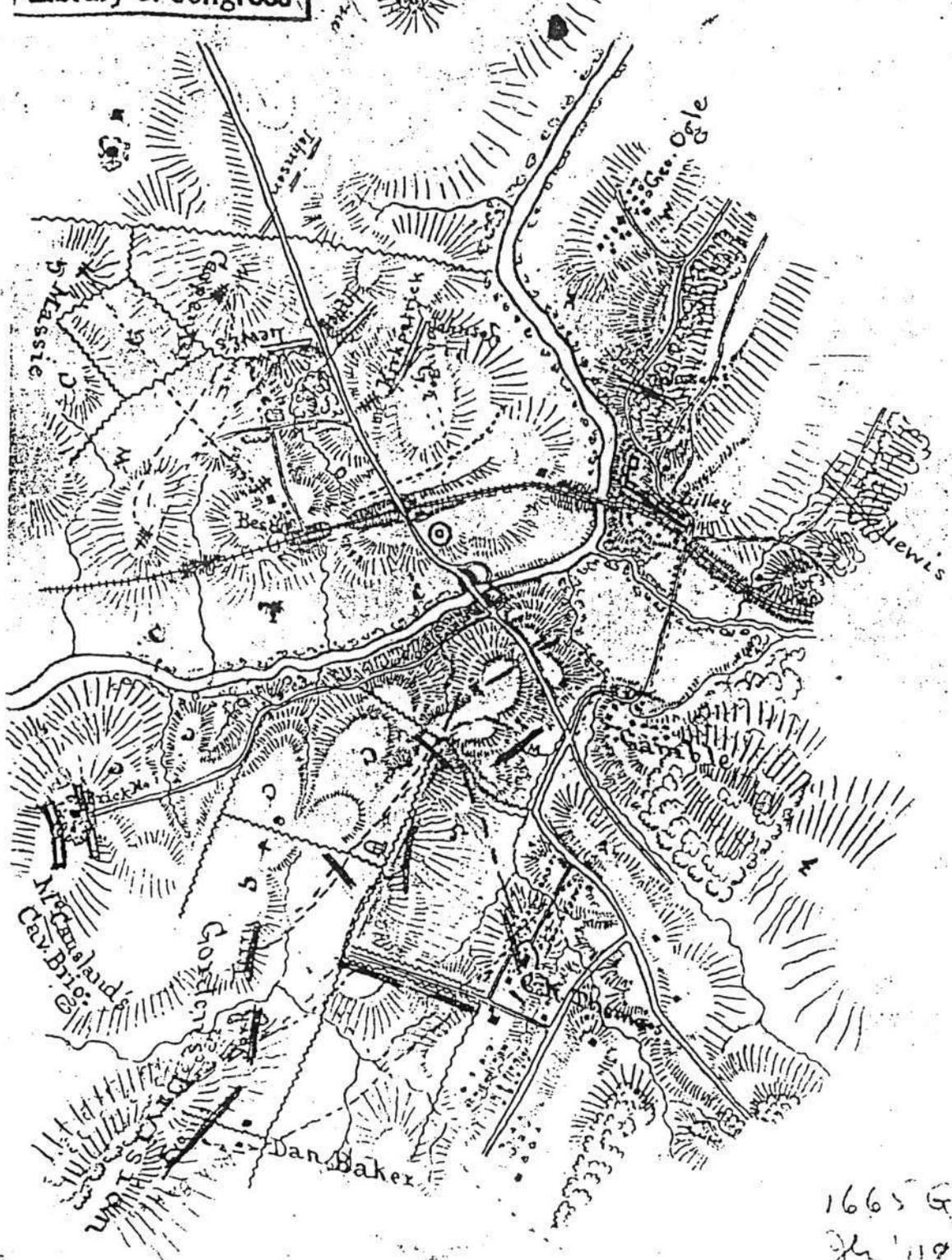
F-7-138  
BAKER-GEISBERT FARM  
FREDERICK CO, MD  
SITE PLAN



F-7-138, BAKER-GEISBERT FARM  
FREDERICK CO. MD  
1858 ISAAC BOND MAP OF FREDERICK CO.

Division of Maps  
JUL 30 1948  
Library of Congress

Battle of Monocacy



1665 G  
24 119

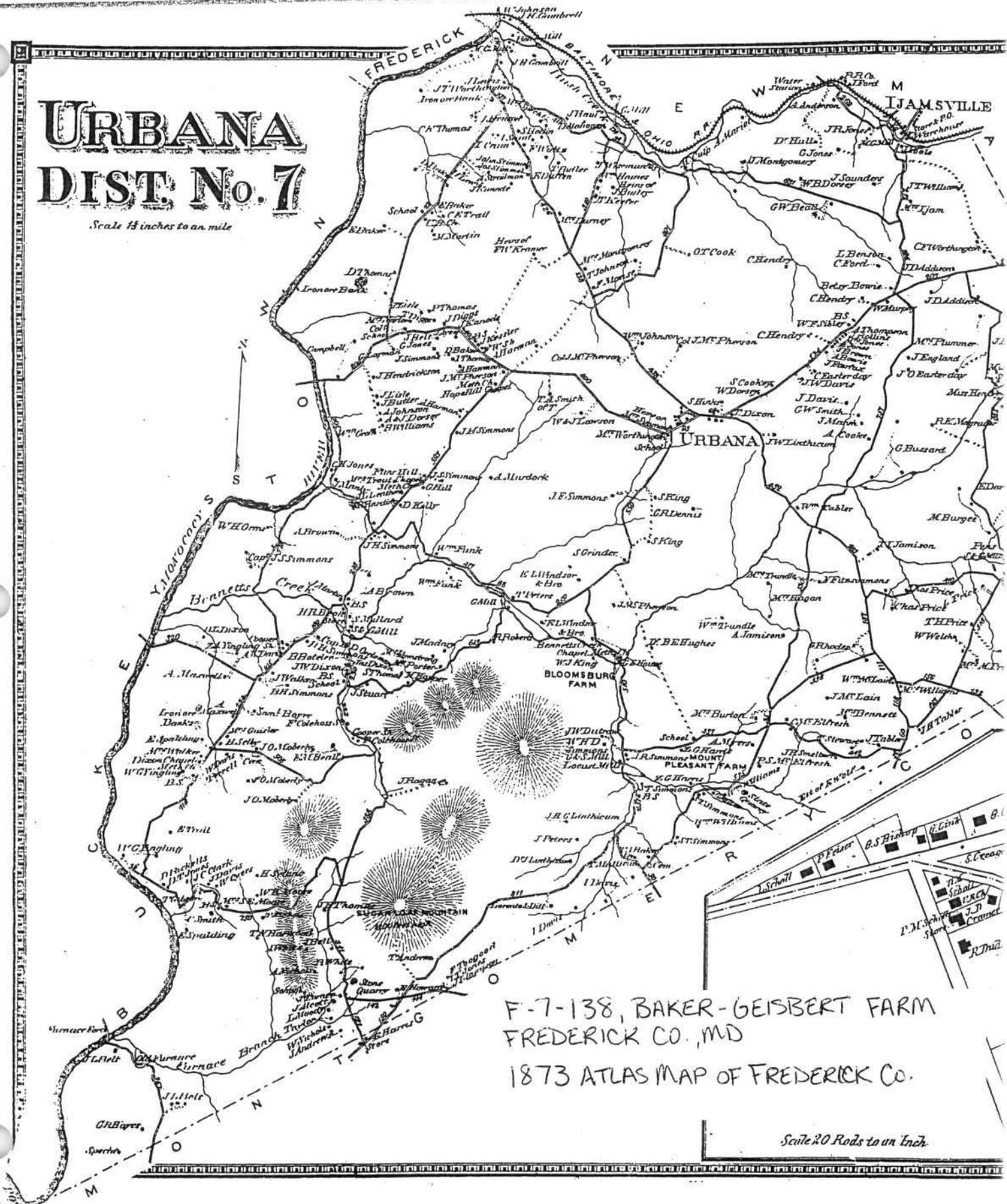
F-7-138, BAKER-GEISBERT FARM  
FREDERICK CO., MD

Map of the Battle of Monocacy (Jedediah Hotchkiss, 1864)

1864 MONOCACY BATTLE MAP

# URBANA DIST. No. 7

Scale 1/4 inches to an mile



F-7-138, BAKER-GEISBERT FARM  
FREDERICK CO., MD  
1873 ATLAS MAP OF FREDERICK CO.

Scale 20 Rods to an Inch

WATER PUMP SERVICE  
1125/933  
283.70A.  
P.21

270

P.22

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
1586/64  
216.20 A.  
P. 42  
MAP 95

OUTLOT

99A.

MAP 95

MAP 86

P.182

P.95-16

MAP 95-P.86

MAP 86 - P.42

P.147

P.33

P.98

P.34

P.69

HILL FARM  
1072/911  
16.32A.  
P.14

F-7-138, BAKER-GEISBERT FARM  
FREDERICK CO., MD  
TAX MAP 95 AND 86, PARCEL 42  
RESOURCE BOUNDARY MAP



P.76

BUCKEYSTOWN QUADRANGLE

MARYLAND-VIRGINIA

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

RMY  
S

FREDERICK 3 MI.

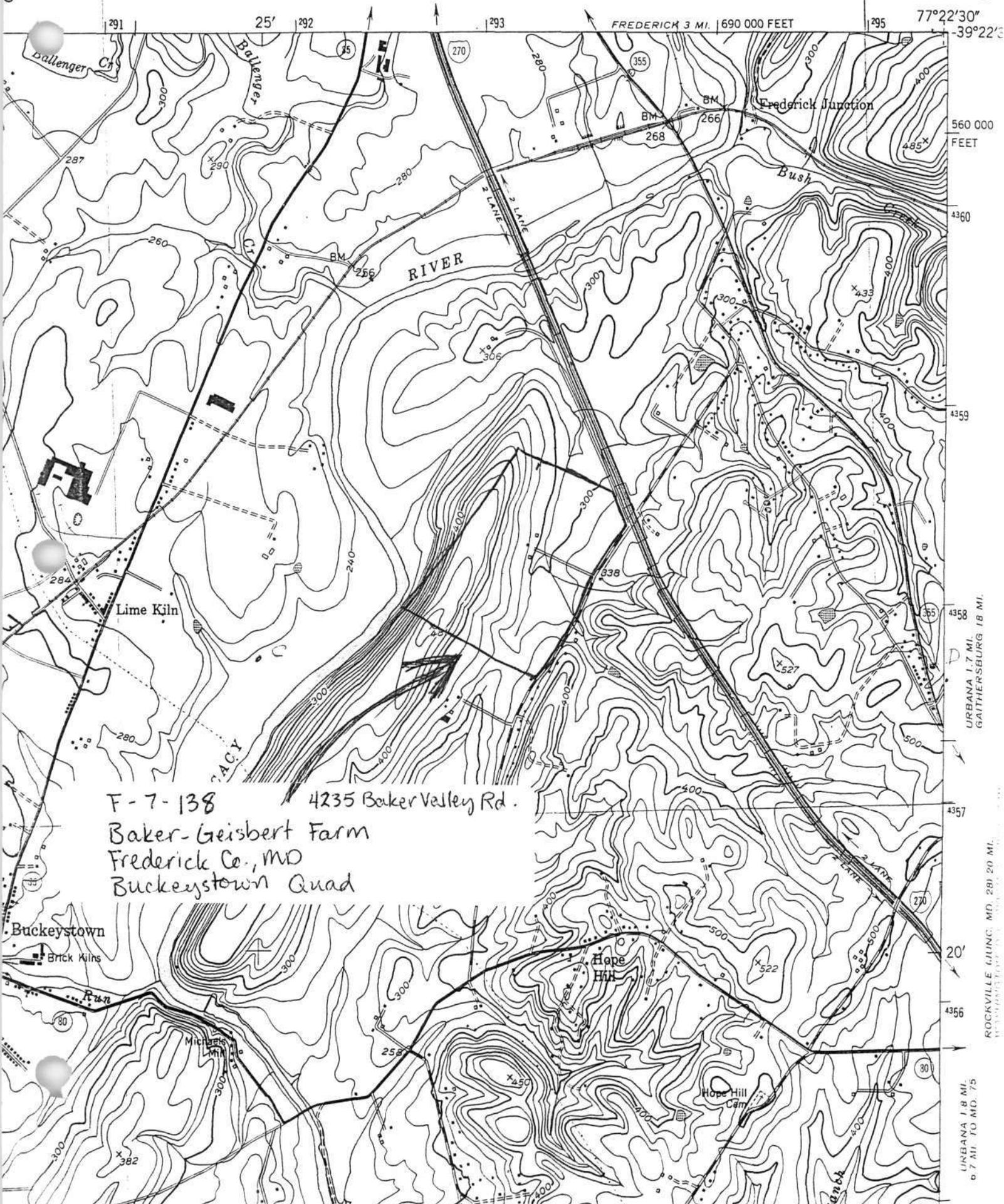
HAGERSTOWN 26 MI.  
FREDERICK (JUNC. U.S. 40) 3.5 MI.

FREDERICK 3 MI. | 690 000 FEET

77°22'30"

39°22'30"

(W. 55)



F-7-138  
 4235 Baker Valley Rd.  
 Baker-Geisbert Farm  
 Frederick Co., MD  
 Buckeystown Quad

560 000  
FEET

4360

4359

URBANA 1.7 MI.  
GAITHERSBURG 18 MI.

4357

ROCKVILLE (JUNC. MD. 28) 20 MI.  
URBANA 1.8 MI.  
0.7 MI. TO MD. 75

4356

4355



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2103

FEB 2003 GAK  
MD SHPO

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

Farm setting, view W from Baker Valley Rd.

1/19



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm  
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHPO

Main house, E and N elevations, view SW toward

GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

dairy barn

2/19



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2103

MDSHPO

Main house, S and E elevations, view NW toward  
bank barn

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

3/19



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2103

MDSAPO

Bank barn, S and E elevations, view NW

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

4/19



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHPO

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

Bank Barn, E elevation view of stall area  
below forebay

5/19



F-7-138

Baker + Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHPO

Bank Barn, W elevation, view NE, brick silo

EB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB

in foreground

6/19



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHPO

Brick Silo, view N

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

7/19



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHPO

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

Brick Silo, interior through window near base

8/19



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm  
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHPO

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

Smokehouse, E and N elevations, view SW

9/19



F-7-138  
Baker-Geisbert Farm  
Frederick Co., MD  
E. Wallace  
2/03  
MDSHPO

GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003

Main house and dairy complex, view S

10/19



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm  
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 20

GAK  
2/03

MDSHPO

Milk house #1, N and W elevations, view SE

11/19



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHPO

Dairy barn complex, view S

12/19



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm  
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHAD

Dairy barn, E elevation, milkhouse #2 breezeway,

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FE

detail of barn addition line

13/19



F-7-138

Baker - Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHPO

Dairy barn, interior, original section, view toward  
w wall

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

14/19



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHPO

Dairy barn, addition and milk house #2,  
w elevation, view NW

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

15/19

FEB 2003 GAK



F-7-138

Baker-Greisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHPO

New barns, view S

GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 20

16/19



F-7-138

Baker - Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHPO

Free stalls and milk barn, silo, view SW

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

17/19

FEB 2003 GAK



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSH PO

Equipment shed, S and E elevations, view NE

GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003

18/19



F-7-138

Baker-Geisbert Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

2/03

MDSHPD

Farm setting, view E from main house yard

003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB 2003 GAK

FEB

19/19

Personal  
11/11/11