WA-II-276

Bakersville Survey District

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Last Updated: 04-25-2013

WA-II-276
Bakersville Survey District
Bakersville Road, Boonsboro (legal town designation), Maryland
1823-1900
Private

Bakersville is a small crossroads village located in southwestern Washington County, approximately five miles northwest of Sharpsburg, near the intersection of Bakersville (Route 63) and Fairplay Roads. The survey district is .25 miles long and consists of 6 contributing and 2 noncontributing resources, all of which are located along the north side of Bakersville Road. A former church/school and one brick dwelling date to the second quarter of the 19th century. The present church was erected in 1854, and three frame houses were constructed during the fourth quarter of the 19th century. The district's 2 noncontributing resources date to the later part of the 20th century. The surrounding rural landscape is typified by large farms, rolling fields and woodlands, occasionally punctuated by modern residential construction.

Bakersville is an example of the type of small cross roads, rural postal village that developed in the second quarter of the 19th century to meet the needs of area farm families. It is named for Elias Baker, Sr. (1785-1863) who was Bakersville's first postmaster and the owner of the store around which the tiny hamlet developed. The village's small collection of buildings include two interesting antebellum vernacular buildings, as well as a church and three postbellum houses whose designs were inspired by nationally popular building styles.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA II 276

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Bakersville Survey District

other

2. Location

street and number Bakersville Road (Route 63) at the intersection with Fairplay Road ___ not for publication

city, town Boonsboro (legal address) X vicinity

county Washington

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

name Multiple Property Owners (see attached sheet)

street and number telephone

city, town state zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Circuit Court Clerk liber folio

city, town Hagerstown tax map 67 tax parcel multiple tax ID number

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
X district
____ building(s)
____ structure
____ site
____ object

Ownership
____ public
X private
____ both

Current Function
____ agriculture
____ commerce/trade
____ defense
X domestic
____ education
X funerary
____ government
____ health care
____ industry
____ landscape
____ recreation/culture
X religion
____ social
X transportation
____ work in progress
____ unknown
____ vacant/not in use
____ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
6	2	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. WA-II-276

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
___ good ___ ruins
X fair ___ altered

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

Summary Description

Bakersville is a small crossroads village located in southwestern Washington County, approximately five miles northwest of Sharpsburg, near the intersection of Bakersville (Route 63) and Fairplay Roads. The survey district is .25 miles long and consists of 6 contributing and 2 noncontributing resources, all of which are located along the north side of Bakersville Road. A former church/school and one brick dwelling date to the second quarter of the 19th century. The present church was erected in 1854 and three of the district's frame houses were constructed during the fourth quarter of the 19th century. The district's 2 noncontributing resources date to the later part of the 20th century. The surrounding rural landscape is typified by large farms, rolling fields and woodlands, occasionally punctuated by modern residential construction.

Physical Description

Bakersville is more accurately described as a small collection of houses rather than a community. While its size is much the same as it was a century ago, the village's sense of place was supported by the combined presence of a church, school, general store, post office and long-established families living in close proximity. The school, store and post office have closed and many old families have moved away, leaving only the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church as the sustainer of community. Bakersville's identity has diminished to the point that its location is sometimes omitted from road maps, and the official town address of its residents is listed as Boonsboro.

The survey area consists of 6 contributing and 2 noncontributing resources. District architecture is not easily characterized due to the varying condition, age and small number of resources. The present and former church buildings and one 19th-century frame house are in either good or excellent condition. Three late-19th-century dwellings are in a fair but deteriorating state of repair. One mid-20th-century house is also rather dilapidated, while the district's other 20th-century dwelling appears well-maintained. Historic buildings are constructed almost immediately adjacent to the road, while the two modern houses are setback approximately 50 feet.

The former Union Church and present Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church are the district's oldest resources. The first is a vacant but well-preserved limestone edifice built in 1823 to serve as a church for Bakersville's three dominant religious denominations. It shares a lot with the current Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church. Built in 1854 and modified in 1888, this attractive and well-maintained brick building is surrounded by a large cemetery containing hundreds of graves. Nicely crafted, hand-carved stones mark the location of the earliest graves. The oldest legible stones dating to the second decade of the 19th century.

Slightly more than one-tenth of a mile of farm fields, woodlands and limestone outcrops separate the church buildings and cemetery from the small collection of houses that forms Bakersville's core. These dwellings are located on the north side of Bakersville Road, west of its intersection with Fairplay Road. All face south towards the cultivated fields associated with the former George Stonebraker Farm, identified in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties as "Three Part House" (WA-II-413).

Surrounded by mature trees, the stone and brick Stonebraker house is partially visible in the distance. It is set back from the public right-of-way and oriented towards Fairplay Road. The oldest section probably pre-dates Bakersville.[1] It is not included in the survey due to the fact that it is a large farm complex oriented away from the village with no direct commercial or family associations with either Bakersville or the Baker family.

The Eakle Farm is located immediately north of the survey area and is accessed by a private farm lane that extends from the west side of Fairplay Road. It is listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties as "Wooden Farmstead" (WA-II-0454). The house is vacant but the 110 acre farm remains in cultivation. The farm is excluded from the survey area due to its function, location and lack of direct association with Bakersville's development or the Baker family.

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Name
Continuation Sheet

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Bakersville's oldest domestic building is at **17542** & **17544** Bakersville Road. This plain, four-bay, brick building was constructed c. 1827 by Elias Baker, Sr. for whom the village was named. Constructed for combined use as a house and store, the building now serves as a duplex. Immediately left (west) are **17536** and **17532** Bakersville Road. Both of these frame I-houses built in the late-19th century on land formerly owned by the Baker family. The building that stood at **17534** Bakersville Road has been demolished. Continuing west, the next two adjacent lots are occupied by the modern frame split level house at **17528** Bakersville Road and the 19th century gable-front-and-wing dwelling at **17524** Bakersville Road.

Please refer to the following chart for individual resource descriptions and ownership information.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates **Architect/Builder**

Construction dates 1823 (stone church); c. 1827 (Elias Baker House); 1854 (brick church)

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register ____X____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.)

Statement of Significance

Bakersville represents the type of small cross roads, rural postal village that developed in Washington County in the second quarter of the 19th century to meet the needs of area farm families. It is named for Elias Baker, Sr. (1785-1863) who was Bakersville's first postmaster and the owner of the store around which the tiny hamlet developed. Its small collection of buildings include two interesting antebellum vernacular buildings, as well as a church and three postbellum houses whose designs were inspired by nationally popular building styles.

Period of Significance

The Period of Significance is 1823-1900. The first date is associated with the construction of the Union Church, which is Bakersville's oldest surviving building. By 1900 all of Bakersville's historic resources were standing, and the store around which the village developed had closed.

History and Context

Bakersville developed as a small cross roads village in the second quarter of the 19th century. It is named for Elias Baker, Sr. who built a house and store near the intersection of present-day Bakersville and Fairplay Roads about 1827. Baker was appointed as the village's first post master in 1833. After Baker's death in 1863, store and postal operations passed to Baker's son-in-law, Isaac Wilson. Even at its height, Bakersville consisted of no more than 7 or 8 houses, one or two stores, a school and church. General economic conditions, combined with the opening of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in 1882 and the advent of the automobile, are principal factors leading to its decline in the late-19th and early 20th centuries.

Bakersville is located in southern Washington County on land associated with *Chew's Farm*, which was a 5000-acre tract patented in 1734 by Samuel Chew of Anne Arundel County.[2] While Washington County's first land patents date to the 1730s, most were claimed by investors from eastern Maryland who, like Chew, had little or no intention of moving to these lands, but instead hoped to profit from future land rents or resale. The Stonebreakers, Eakles, Davises and Poffenbergers acquired large tracts of land in the third quarter of the eighteenth century and were among the future Bakersville area's earliest residents. Despite their later prominence, the Bakers did not purchase land in the area until the second decade of the 19th century.[3]

The area, like all of that which became Washington County, developed slowly. Early attempts at concentrated settlement were undermined by hostile Indians and remained largely unsuccessful until the conclusion of the French and Indian War in 1763. With the cessation of hostilities immigration quickly resumed, nascent settlements were reestablished and new communities formed. By 1776 the population was sufficient to warrant the creation of Washington County.[4]

Early settlers pressed into Washington County attracted by the availability of fertile land. Some of these new farms were established by English or Scotch Irish settlers from the Chesapeake area, but many were associated with immigrating Germans moving out of Pennsylvania.[5] German immigrant John Hager's 1762 town of Elizabethtown (now Hagerstown) emerged as the largest population center west of Frederick. Other early communities include Sharpsburg and Williamsport, both of which are located only about five miles from Bakersville.

The establishment and growth of villages and towns largely coincided with access to the growing network of roads and turnpikes. Population centers developed as local market centers principally catering to the needs of the surrounding farm community. Bakersville's development in the second quarter of the 19th century appears consistent with this typical pattern. The little village emerged at the intersection of the c. 1737 road from Williamsport and a smaller road that travelled south towards Sharpsburg. A half-mile east of this intersection was the c. 1739 forerunner to Sharpsburg Pike (Route 65), which served as the main north-south route connecting Hagerstown with Sharpsburg.[6]

Town development coincided with the region's growing prosperity which in turn derived from a robust grain-based agricultural economy. Wheat was by far Washington County's most important cash crop. Grain was more easily transported when milled into flour and so by extension, grain mills also flourished along the county's myriad creeks and streams. In the 18th and 19th centuries numerous mills were located near Bakersville along Marsh Run and Antietam Creek (Figure 1).[7]

Bakersville's history is not well documented. Except for entries about the church, little about Bakersville appears in either of the county's two published histories. Thomas Williams' account related to the construction of the first church in c. 1800 remains the best source of information on the region's early history. He writes "*There being but few families* [in Bakersville], *though they were of different faiths, principally Methodists, German Reformed and Lutherans, they came together at a point in the edge of a clearing, and here these sturdy God-fearing people built a log church...The first Lutherans were Germans and therefore conducted the services in German.*"[8] The location of the church appears on Charles Varle's 1808 map of Washington County (Figure 1).[9]

Williams' report is interesting for several reasons. First it indicates that the area was sparsely populated, but religiously and ethnically diverse. Second, the construction of one shared house of worship reflects good relations and a spirit of cooperation among these persons of different backgrounds. Third, it suggests a population lacking the sufficient resources needed to construct separate houses of worship. The use of log construction is also notable in that it is consistent with what is known about the nature of the region's early architecture. In the 18th and early-19th century, log construction was the overwhelmingly dominant building method for all but the best buildings.[10] If this important joint symbol of community and faith was built of logs, it suggests that the congregant's homes also utilized inexpensive log construction.

The region's population and prosperity grew, and in 1823 the simple log church was replaced with a plain, but well-constructed, 40'x 50' stone building. Again, this represented a joint effort by the area's three principal denominations. The agreement between the Methodist Episcopal, German Reformed, and Evangelical Lutheran congregations was legalized in 1835 with the execution of Articles of Incorporation under the name "Union Church."[11] The second church's list of patrons included both Anglo and Germanic names. Among them were Peter Palmer, Henry Poffenberger, Martin Newman, John Bratner, John Knode, Henry Zook, William Reynolds, Joseph Roberts, Jacob Dovenberger and Otho Baker.[12] The now-vacant Union Church building, located at **17626** Bakersville Road, is the district's oldest surviving architectural resource.

In 1827 Elias Baker, Sr. (1785-1863), the son of church patron, Otho Baker, acquired a .08-acre lot of land on the east side of "*the wagon road leading to Williams Port... being part of a tract of land called Chews Farm*" near the intersection of present-day Bakersville and Fairplay Roads. Ten years earlier Baker purchased an adjacent lot from Owen Robey, but that sale was later invalidated due to a challenge from Daniel Rentch who declared he was the rightful owner and that Robey acted illegally when he sold

the land to Baker. Baker agreed to relinquish the original lot in exchange for an adjacent or nearby parcel of the same size. [13] Soon after this transaction, Baker erected a 2 ½-story, Flemish bond brick building for use as a home and store. Elias Baker's house is located at **17542** Bakersville Road and is the survey district's second oldest building.

Elias Baker's business appears to have been successful and involved more than the sale of dry goods. Land records from the 1820s and 30s record more than a dozen bills of sale for household goods and farm animals. In numerous cases Baker purchased the entire contents of a house, though not the land or buildings. The quantity of windsor chairs, dining tables, 10 plate stoves and bedsteads is far beyond what he would need for personal use and indicates acquisition for purposes of resale.

Baker was also a minor financier. His wealth or access to capital was sufficient enough to enable him to make loans of several hundred dollars. On at least five occasions he loaned money, taking as collateral the borrower's land and/or slaves. By the late 1830s loans were occasionally carried out in partnership with John Van Swearingen, while his purchases of household goods were sometimes done in conjunction with his son, Elias Baker, Jr. [14]

Baker's reason for establishing his home and business at this location was most likely the cross roads location and proximity to the Potomac River. Construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal was about to start. After numerous delays the canal finally opened in Washington County in 1833. Its arrival precipitated immediate growth along the its route. Factories and mills opened along the Potomac and the population grew as both skilled workers and manual laborers moved to the area seeking employment. The same year the canal opened at Harper's Ferry, Elias Baker, Sr. was appointed as Bakersville's first postmaster. [15] While the canal was convenient for area farmers, millers and merchants, there is no evidence of a direct impact on Bakersville's development.

The format of census records make it difficult to determine how many persons resided within the village as opposed to the surrounding area, but it is clear from the small number of non-farm occupations that in 1850 Bakersville remained a tiny hamlet. This characterization is also consistent with Thomas Taggert's depiction of Bakersville on his 1859 map of Washington County.[16] In the 1850 census Elias Baker is listed as a merchant and his son, Charles Baker, as a carpenter. Elias' neighbor and son-in-law, Isaac Wilson (1824-1891), was employed as a clerk, presumably in Baker's store. Baker's other immediate neighbors included two shoemakers, one weaver and a tailor. Elias' son, Otho Baker, was a boat builder and lived near the canal.[17]

In 1854 construction started on Bakersville's third church. Unlike two previous houses of worship that were jointly owned and used by three denominations, the new brick edifice was built for the exclusive use of the Lutheran congregation and named the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church. After the completion of the new church the stone Union Church was used as a school.[18]

The 1860 census identifies Elias Baker, now 75 years of age, as a farmer, which is curious given that there is nothing to suggest he ever worked in that capacity before. His son, Josiah, and son-in-law, Isaac Wilson, are listed as merchants. In 1860 the Bakersville area was home to two school teachers, four shoemakers, as well as a blacksmith, cooper, tailor and a weaver. [19] Again, given the nature of census records, it is not possible to determine where these manufacturing activities took place. If they were located in Bakersville, no evidence of their operations remain.

As with the rest of the nation, Bakersville's prosperity came to an abrupt halt when civil war broke out in 1861. Washington County's role in the Civil War is important and well documented. The county was the site of numerous battles, small skirmishes, and troop movements during the four-year conflict. The most famous and bloodiest action occurred only a few miles south of Bakersville at the Battle of Antietam where, on September 17, 1862, 23,000 soldiers fell. Troops occupied Bakersville both before and after the battle. [20] According to local tradition General William B. Franklin used the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church as his headquarters. Published sources record that Union surgeon Chapman Davis used the church, school and an unidentified barn as field hospitals from September 19th through November 13, 1862.[21]

These are the only buildings whose use is documented, but it is almost certain that wounded were treated in most every home and barn throughout the area. A newspaper clipping from the *Herald of Freedom and Torch Light* that ran in the Baltimore Sun on September 26, 1862 noted that "*from Hagerstown to the southern limits of the county, wounded and dying soldiers are to be found in every neighborhood and in nearly every house...nearly the whole population is engaged in waiting on and ministering to their wants.*" Another piece from the same day reported that the region had been "*eaten out of food of every description*" and that "*the two armies of from eight to a hundred thousand each have swept over it and devoured everything within reach.*"[22]

The entire area endured the economic hardship associated with the collateral damage that comes from being the theater of war, but given their proximity to the field of battle, Bakersville's residents experienced these unfortunate events to an even greater extent than more distant locations. The effect of damaged buildings, destroyed crops, depleted timber, commandeered supplies and livestock, as well as injuries and loss of life sustained by area participants, was felt well after Lee's surrender at Appomattox.[23]

Elias Baker, Sr. did not live to see the war's conclusion. He died intestate in 1863. Three years later the Equity Court ordered his property sold and the proceeds divided among his heirs. The sale took place on February 28, 1867. Documents related to the sale describe the property as "*1 ½ acres of land in the village of Bakersville improved by a two story brick house with a store there in and also a log dwelling house.*" Otho Baker clarified that in addition to the two houses, the property also contained a vacant lot. Otho's brother-in-law, Isaac Wilson, was the highest bidder and acquired the property for $4,920.[24] Wilson, who had worked as a clerk for Baker, took over store and post office operations.

The 1877 Lake, Griffing and Stevens Atlas' depiction of Bakersville shows a village of about the same size as that presented by Thomas Taggert nearly twenty years earlier (Figures 2 and 3). This source associates Isaac Wilson with a store/post office, as well as three additional buildings. The later were built on property formerly owned by Elias Baker, Sr. but were not standing at the time of the 1867 Equity Court Decision. Three of Wilson's four buildings survive. These are the original c. 1827 Elias Baker house/store/post office at **17542 & 17544** Bakersville Road, and the two neighboring I-Houses now located at **17536** and **17532** Bakersville Road. The fourth building, formerly located at **17534** Bakersville Road, has been demolished. Census listings indicate Dr. Richard Ducket occupied **17532** and Isaac Wilson's son, Charles, lived in one of the others dwellings. It is not known if Isaac Wilson chose to live in one of the recently constructed buildings or remained in the brick house.[25]

The Atlas's patron list features six Bakersville residents. In addition to Isaac Wilson, the small list includes three entries for "boatman", which is a canal-related occupation.[26] The list is also informative for showing in microcosm broader changes in regional agricultural practice. The patron list includes numerous entries for "dairyman," "fruit and vegetable gardener" and "nurseryman."[27] A decade earlier the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extended its route through southern Washington County. The railroad created jobs and inspired growth but it also upset the traditional farm economy. Throughout the east farm income fell as prices for wheat, Washington County's traditional staple crop, declined as east-bound trains flooded markets with mid-western grain. In response, many Washington County farmers transitioned away from grain to dairy products and fresh fruit and vegetables. Prior to the railroad, these commodities were of little market importance as they were too perishable to transport over a long distance distances. Rail access and improved refrigerated box cars now made dairy and produce viable alternatives to grain.[28]

The Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran east of Bakersville, through Pleasant Valley and did not have a direct effect on the community. In 1882, however, the newly established Shenandoah Valley Railroad began running trains between Hagerstown and Roanoke, Virginia. The line bypassed Bakersville but included a stop at Grimes Station, which was located 1.5 miles west of Bakersville. Grimes Station, which up to this time had not appeared on maps, was smaller than Bakersville, but the presence of a railroad station gave it distinct advantage over its neighbor.

Isaac Wilson died in 1891. Charles Wilson subdivided his father's property into four parcels. In 1897 he sold **17532** Bakersville Road to Dr. Ducket's daughter, Ann Louisa Ducket. Allen Eakle acquired another of these properties.[29] The brick house remained in the family until the death of Wilson's widow, Susan, in 1907. The Bakersville Post Office closed before 1900 and mail service relocated to Grimes Station.

Bakersville did not so much decline as fail to flourish after the closing of the store and post office around which the village developed. The gable-front-and-wing dwelling at **17532** Bakersville Road was built about 1895. This was the last house built in the village until the 1960s. School consolidation programs of the 1920s resulted in the closing of the school. The early-20th century was a difficult time for small villages and cross road communities in general as the automobile allowed rural residents to travel to larger towns and cities for work and shopping.[30] Small scale manufactures such as the weavers and shoemakers listed in the 19th-century census records were unable to compete with the economies of scale realized by large factories. The combined effects of an agricultural depression in the 1920s, followed by the Great Depression of the 1930s and World War II effectively put an end to any remaining local businesses.

Demolition by neglect presents the greatest threat to Bakersville. Three of the survey district's six contributing resources are in fair but deteriorating condition. This includes the Elias Baker House which appears to have some significant structural brick problems on the front facade. Subdivision pressure is another concern. Modern construction has taken place on Fairplay Road, near the intersection with Bakersville Road. The roads immediately around Bakersville are narrow and have a limited carrying capacity and could not accommodate a major increase in traffic in their present condition, which limits the immediate potential for subdivision activity.

Resource History

The stone building at **17626** Bakersville Road was built in 1823 as the Bakersville community's second church and replaced a log church built about 1800. The name "Union Church" reflects the fact that it, like the earlier log building, was constructed by and for the areas Lutheran Evangelical, German Reformed and Methodist Episcopal populations. A new church was constructed in 1854 after which this building was used as a school until the 1920s.[31] The building was used as a field hospital following the Battle of Antietam.[32]

17626 Bakersville Road is also the address of the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was built in 1854. It too served as a field hospital after Antietam. The 300 person seating capacity is remarkable given the size of Bakersville and indicates worshipers traveled from the surrounding area to attend services. The front façade and Italianate brackets date to 1888 and were part of a $1,000 remodeling program.[33]

Current tax assessment records date the Elias Baker house at **17542** Bakersville Road to 1804, but this seems unlikely for several reasons. Foremost is the building's brick construction. Although several examples of brick architecture in Washington County survive from the 18th century, brick as a construction material did not come into general use here until the 19th century, with most examples dating from after 1820.[34] The house was probably constructed soon after Elias Baker, Sr. acquired the associated .08 acre lot of land from Daniel Rentch in 1827. Rentch conveyed the lot to Baker in a cashless transaction in exchange for an adjacent lot Baker purchased in 1817 for $500. The brick house would have been worth substantially more than $500 so this sale price indicates that it was not standing at the time of the sale.

The house has several notable features. First is the brick work. The dwelling's façade is laid up in Flemish bond which was going out of fashion in eastern urban areas by the first decades of the 19th century. Its use here is not surprising as building traditions often remained popular in rural areas after they had faded from fashion elsewhere.[35] Side walls, and those of the ell, are laid up in 4:1

common bond, which was less expensive and would have been perceived by the builder as less stylish. The rear ell is also interesting for its half-gable form, sometimes referred to as a flounder house, and for the presence of a two-story galleried porch.

The building, now used as a duplex, has three front doors, two of which are original as indicated by their side paneling. At first investigators interpreted the door configuration as signaling a *kreuzehaus*, which is an important 19th century transitional vernacular house type associated with builders of German extraction. The balanced façade created by two front doors is usually interpreted as a sign of German acculturation and a partial acceptance of dominant Anglo building preferences.[36]

Upon closer inspection it appears that this is not the case. In a *kreuzehaus*, the doors are located immediately side by side, but here they are separated by an intermediate window. It appears that the two original doors are the result of a practical, rather than ethnic, consideration and reflects the building's dual use as a dwelling and a store. The door and frame of the third opening appear to date to the mid-20th century and related to the building's conversion at that time into a multi-family dwelling.

The two I-Houses at **17536** and **17532** Bakersville Road are located on land previously owned by Elias Baker, Sr. and were probably constructed in the early 1870s. They were not present in 1867 when Isaac Wilson purchased the land on which they stand, but buildings are shown in this location on the 1877 Lake, Griffing and Stevens Atlas. Dr. Richard Ducket is believed to have rented **17532** which was purchased by his daughter in 1897.

The gable-front-and-wing dwelling at **17524** Bakersville Road was probably built c. 1895 following its purchase by Georgiana Hoffman. Hoffman paid $750 for the .68-acre parcel at an auction ordered by the Equity Court. The land was previously part of the estate of major land owner and farmer, John B. Eakle.[37]

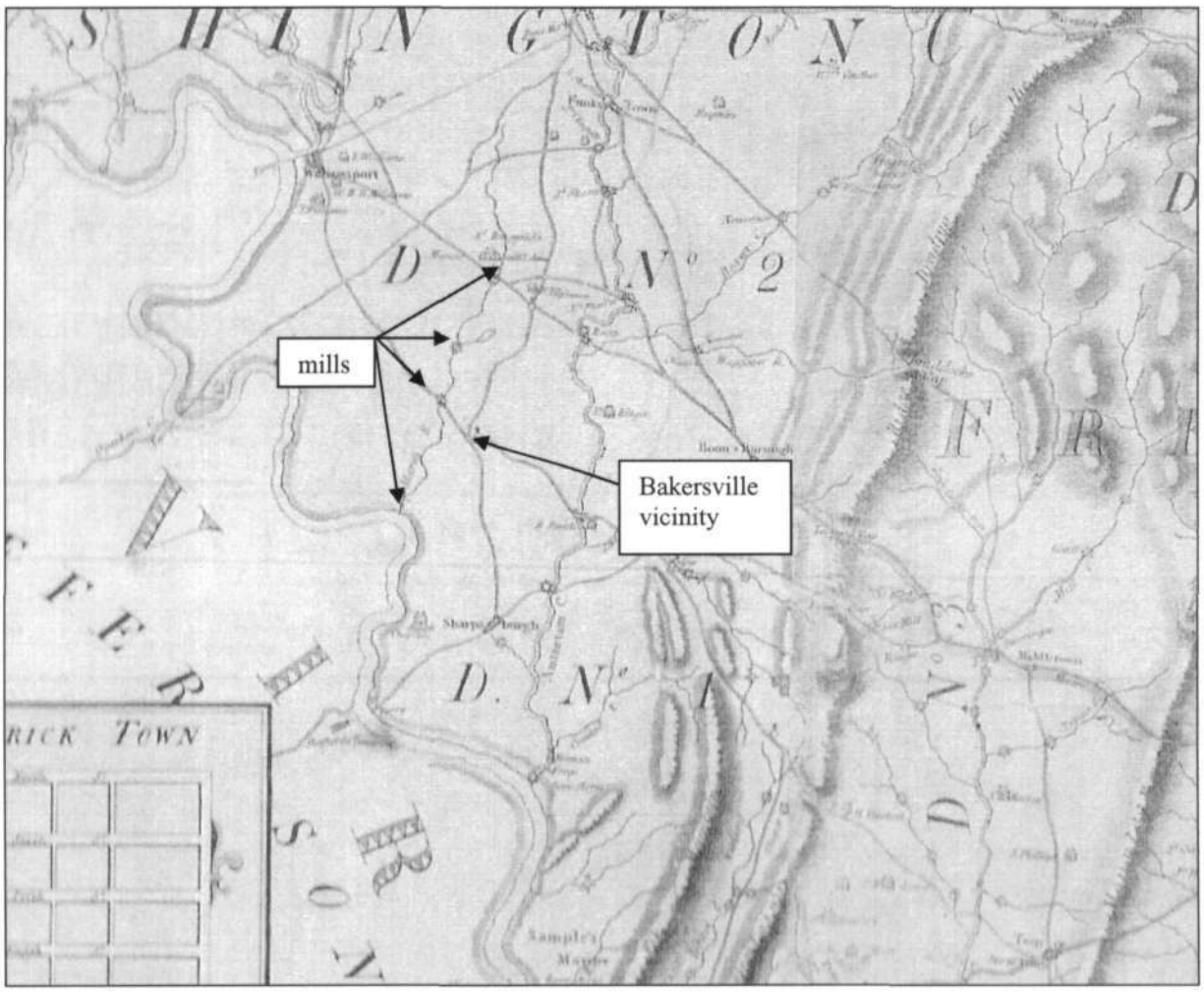

Figure 1: Charles Varle's 1808 Map of Washington and Frederick Counties shows a church near the future site of Bakersville.

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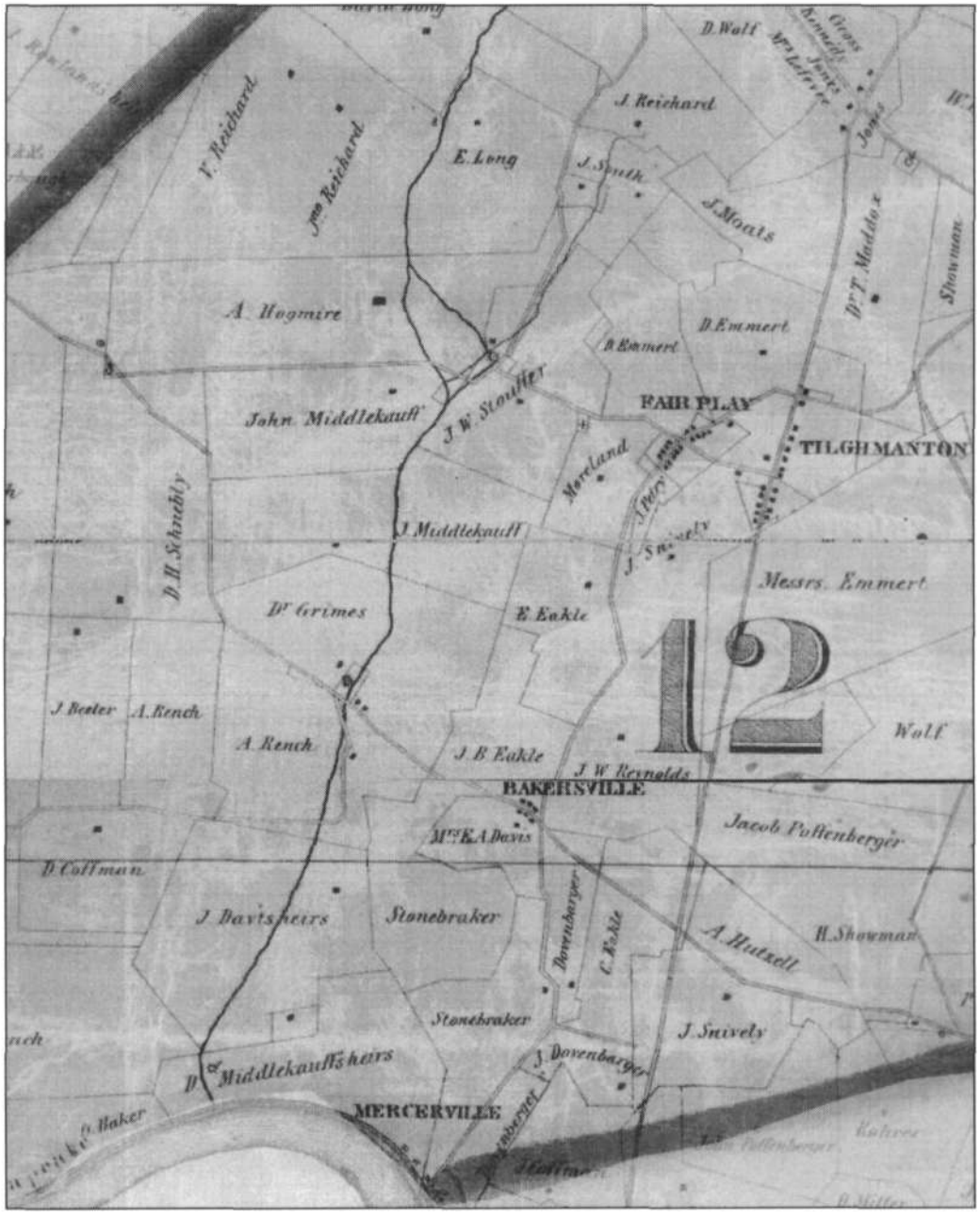

Figure 2: Excerpt from Thomas Taggert's Map of Washington County, Maryland, 1859.

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Figure 3: Excerpt from the 1877 Lake, Griffing and Stevens Atlas. Three of the four buildings identified with "I. Wilson" survive, as does the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church and the building identified as School No. 3.

Figure 4: This excerpt from USGS Map, Williamsport Quad, 1912 edition show Bakersville and the newly developed community of Grimes Station.

Figure 5: Excerpt from Washington County Property Map 67 showing parcel numbers referenced in the building description section.

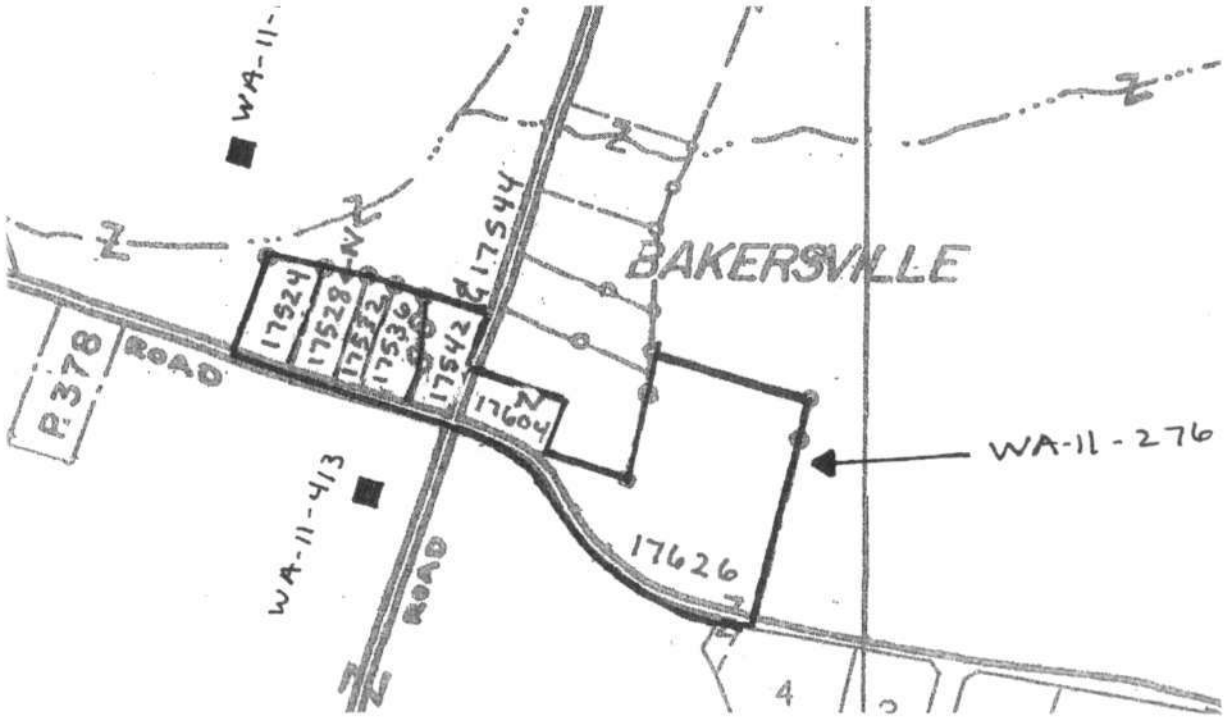

Figure 6: Excerpt from Washington County Property Map 67 identifying addresses of survey district properties. Addresses shown with an "N" indicate noncontributing resources.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	12.8 acres		
Acreage of historical setting	12.8 acres		
Quadrangle name	Williamsport	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The survey area begins at the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church lot at 17626 Bakersville and terminates .25 miles west of that address at 17524 Bakersville Road. These two points mark the east and west boundary respectively. The district's north boundary is the rear (north) property line of survey district properties, while Bakersville Road represents district's southern terminus. It excludes modern houses built on Fairplay Road, near the intersection of Bakersville Road. Its area includes all buildings historically associated with the village of Bakersville.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Sherri Marsh Johns		
organization	The Ottery Group	date	June 2010
street & number	3420 Morningwood Drive	telephone	(301) 260-1924
city or town	Olney	state	Maryland

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
410-514-7600

Bibliography

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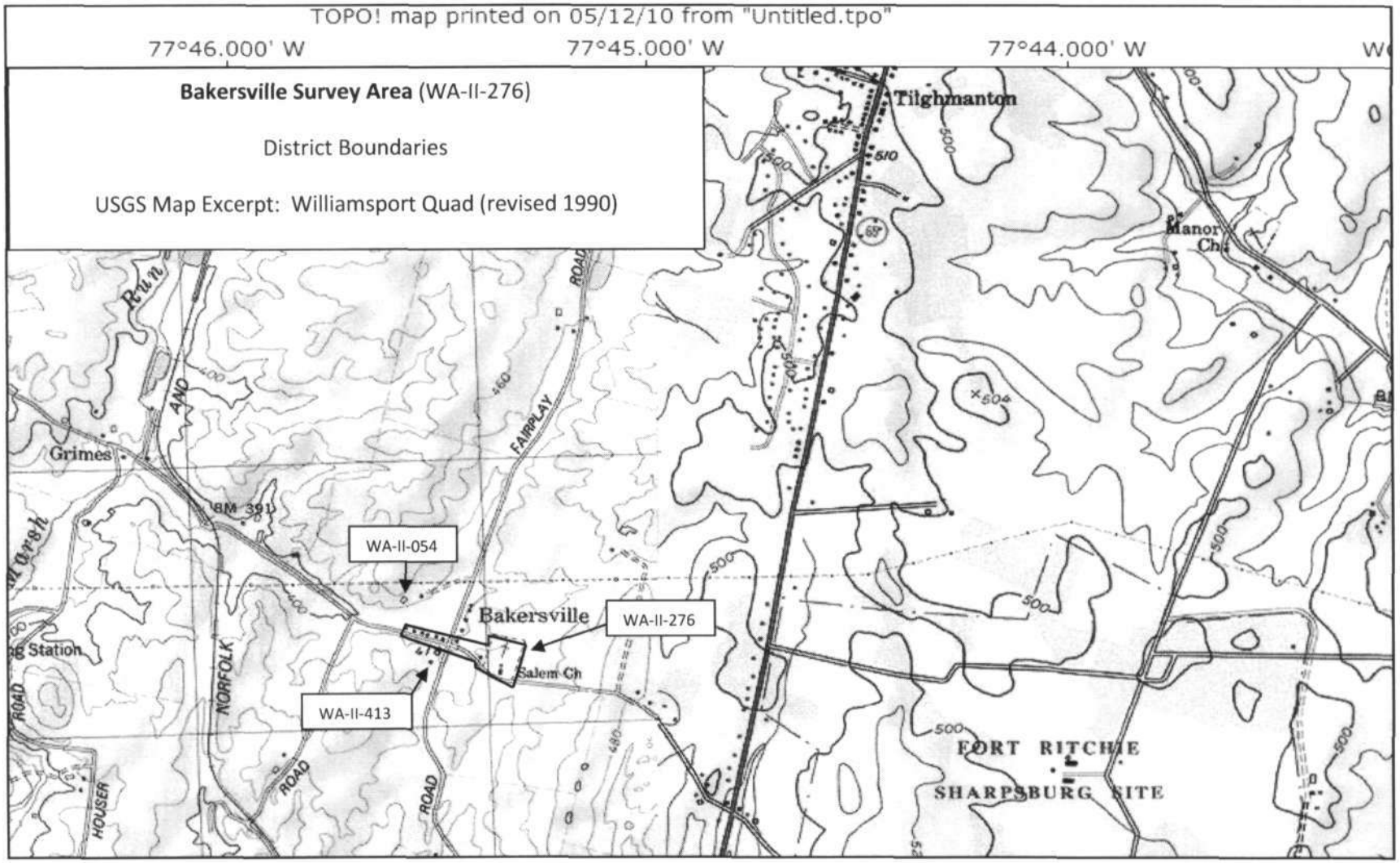
ENDNOTES

[1] J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland, Vol. II* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968),1203.
[2] Dr. Edward C. Papenfuse and Sarah Patterson, *Dr. Arthur G. Tracey Patent/Tract Index and Map. Locations for Carroll, Frederick and Washington Counties*, "Location of Patents Issued Before the End of the Year 1756." Images 10-27. An e-book edition of the original Microfilm. Maryland State Archives, 2009. Viewed at http://mdhistory.net/msaref07/tracey_fr_wa_cr/html/index.html
[3] This claim is based on chains of title for individual properties as well as transaction dates and names found in the Washington County Grantor/Grantee index.
[4] Scharf, p. 981.
[5] Thomas J. C. Williams, History and Biographical Record of Washington County, Maryland. (Hagerstown: Runk & Titsworth, 1906), 21.
[6] Papenfuse and Patterson, "Early Roads of Washington County." Images 28-39. Viewed at http://mdhistory.net/msaref07/tracey_fr_wa_cr/html/msa_scm13086-0028.html.
[7] Varle, *A Map of Frederick and Washington Counties. 1808* [map]. In: Edward C. Papenfuse and Joseph M. Coale III. *The Maryland State Archives Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908.* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003), 107.
[8] Williams, p. 498.

[9] Varle.
[10] Paula Stoner, "Early Folk Architecture of Washington County" *Maryland Historical Magazine* 4 (1977), 513.
[11] Archives of Maryland Online, Volume 541, Page 258. Viewed at http://aomol.net/000001/000541/html/am541--258.html
[12] Williams, p. 498.
[13] Land Records of Washington County, Liber CC, Folio 330 (1817) and Liber II, Folio 270 (1827).
[14] See as example Land Records of Washington County, Liber HH, Folio 221; Liber KK, Folio 251; Liber MM, Folio 205; Liber OO, Folio 411 and Folio MM, 441.
[15] Hamill Kenny, *The Place Names of Maryland and Their Meaning*. (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1998), 34.
[16] Thomas Taggert, *A Map of Washington County, 1859* [map]. In: Edward C. Papenfuse and Joseph M. Coale, III. *The Maryland State Archives Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001), 135.
[17] 1880 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule), Bakersville Post Office, District 157, Washington County, Maryland. Viewed at http://search.ancestry.com/Browse/view.aspx?dbid=6742&path=Maryland.Washington.Tilghmanton.157.14&sid=&gskw=&cr=1.
[18] Williams, p. 498.
[19] 1865 U.S. census, population schedule, Subdivision 2, Washington County, Maryland. Viewed at http://search.ancestry.com/Browse/view.aspx?dbid=7667&path=Maryland.Washington.Tilmington.6&sid=&gskw=Elias+Baker&cr=1
[20] Janet B. Hewett, et al, editors, *Supplement to the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Vol. 3.* (Wilmington: Broadfoot Publishing, 1994)
[21] John H. Nelson, *As Grain Falls Before the Reaper. The Federal Hospital Sites and Identified Federal Casualties at Antietam*, (Hagerstown: John H. Nelson, 2004), 42.
[22] "24-F War News: Washington County—Scarcity of Substance", Battle of Antietam Herald of Freedom and Torch Light, Maryland Historical Society. Western Maryland Regional Library. Viewed at http:www.whilbr.org.
[23] James V. Murfin, *The Gleam of Bayonets: The Battle of Antietam and Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign, September 1862* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1965), 135.
[24] Washington County Equity Court Records, Docket #2014 (1866). Maryland State Archives.
[25] Assumptions about the occupants of these buildings is based on census listings. Isaac Wilson owned all four buildings so if Ducket did live there he was a tenant.
[26] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*."(Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877). Viewed at http://www.whilbr.org/WashingtonCounty1877/index.aspx.
[27] Williams, p. 367.
[28] Williams, p. 364,
[29] Land Records of Washington County, Liber 207, Folio 41.
[30] Sally McMurry, *From Sugar Camps to Star Barns: Rural Life and Landscape in a Western Pennsylvania Community*, (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2001), 23.
[31] Williams, p. 498.
[32] Nelson, p. 42.
[33] Ibid.
[34] Stoner, p. 518.
[35] Ibid.
[36] Charles Bergengren, "The Cycle of Transformations in Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania, Houses." In *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture,* edited by Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1991), 99.
[37] Washington County Equity Court Records, Docket #4774 (1895).

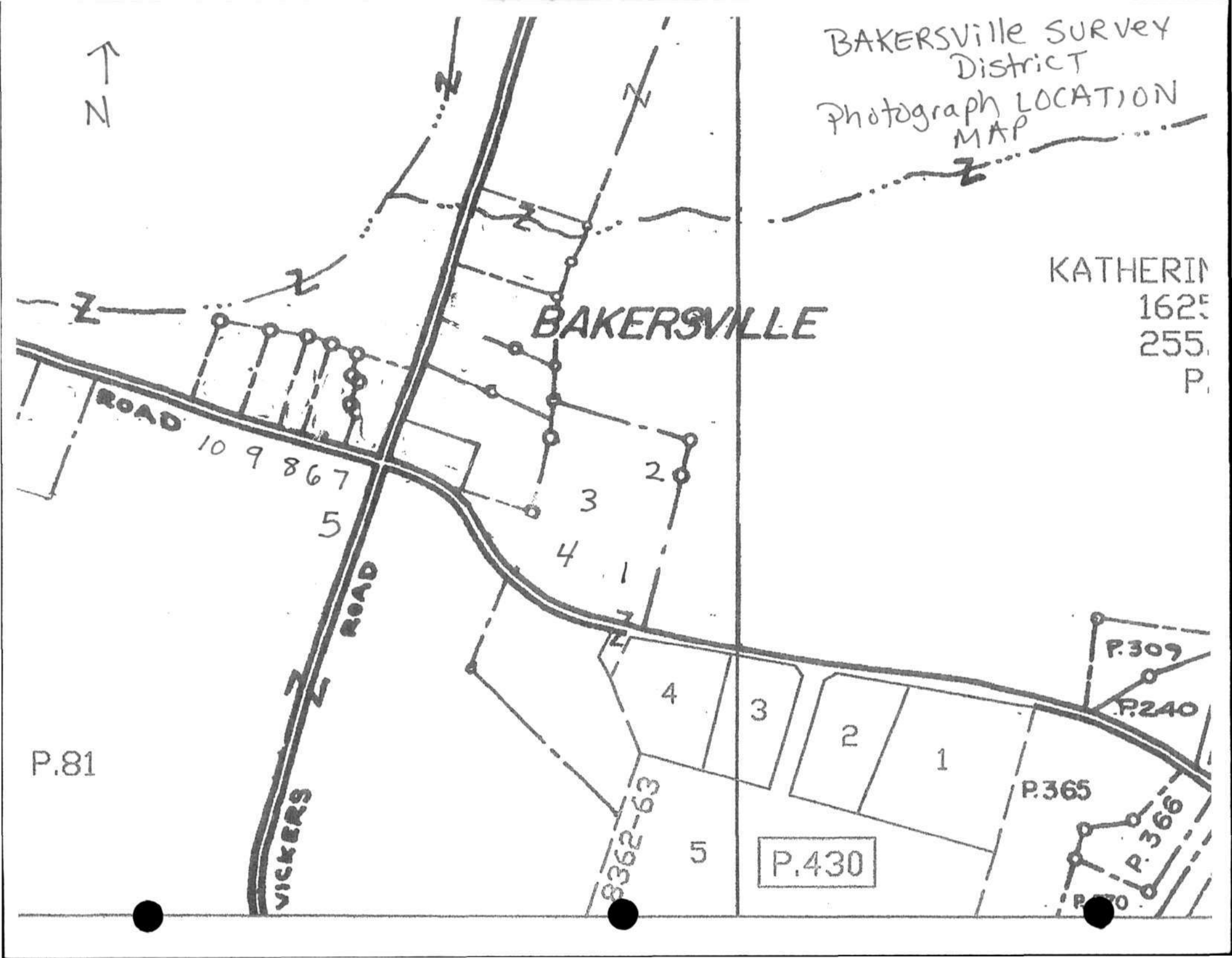

TOPO! map printed on 05/12/10 from "Untitled.tpo"
77°46.000' W
77°45.000' W
77°44.000' W
Bakersville Survey Area (WA-II-276)
District Boundaries
USGS Map Excerpt: Williamsport Quad (revised 1990)
Tilghmanton
Manor Ch
Grimes
BM 391
WA-II-054
Bakersville
WA-II-276
Salem Ch
WA-II-413
FAIRPLAY
ROAD
NORFOLK
AND
HOUSER
FORT RITCHIE
SHARPSBURG SITE

Property Owner/ Address	Tax Map, Parcel	Date	Property Description	C/ NC
1. 17626 Bakersville Road (former Union Church) Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church 17626 Bakersville Road Boonsboro, Maryland 21713	67, 301	1854	1 ½-story, 3-bay, gable-front, 5:1 and 7:1 common bond brick church with polygonal bell tower; stone foundation. Stained glass windows. Decorative cornice brackets, arched windows and door on façade. Other: Cemetery with marked graves dating to second quarter of the 19th century.	C
2. 17626 Bakersville Road Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church 17626 Bakersville Road Boonsboro, Maryland 21713	67, 301	1823	Vacant, but well-maintained, 1 ½-story, 3 bay, gable-front, fieldstone building with ribbon mortar joints; 6/6 double-hung sash windows joined with pegs. Two windows and two doors (replacement) in east wall; modern shed- roof porch along east wall.	C
3. 17542 (& 17544) Bakersville Road Scott E. Frey 17542 Bakersville Road Boonsboro, Maryland 21713	67, 78	c.1827	2 ½-story, 4-bay, side-gable, brick duplex with Flemish bond façade and 4:1 common bond side walls. Flush eaves with corbelled front cornice; interior chimney at either end. 3 front entrances, two of which are original and display paneled side frames and 4-light transoms. 6/6 windows joined with pegs; wood sills. 2-story rear ell with double porches. Outbuildings: well pump in front yard; possible log building, with stone end chimney; modern prefabricated garage.	C
4. 17536 Bakersville Road Phillip Kretsinger, Jr. 17536 Bakersville Road Boonsboro, Maryland 21714	67, 77	c.1870 with possible earlier core	2 ½-story, 3-bay, German-sided, frame I-house with corner boards; 2-story rear ell. 2/2 windows throughout both sections except in relatively modern front bay window. Boxed eaves with partial cornice returns; interior end chimneys. Slightly off center middle bay may indicate two stages of construction. Deeply set front door possible sign of partial log construction. House similar	C

			to 17532 Bakersville Road. Outbuildings: 1 concrete block shed; 1 frame shed; barn with metal roof surrounded by trees;	
5. 17532 Bakersville Road Griffin & Debbie Lewis 17532 Bakersville Road Boonsboro, MD 21713	67, 76	c. 1870	2 1/2-story, 3-bay German-sided frame I-house with corner boards; 2-story rear ell and 1-story shed addition. 1/1 replacement windows; modern metal pipe in lieu of chimney. Slightly off center middle bay may indicate two stages of construction. Front porch not original. House similar to 17536 Bakersville Road Outbuildings: late-19th or early-20th century barn and shed.	C
6. 17524 Bakersville Road William & Tessa Siler 17524 Bakersville Road Boonsboro, Maryland 21713	67, 75	c. 1895	2 ½-story, frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling with 2-story rear ell. Overhanging boxed eaves with partial cornice returns; large corbelled chimney in gable-front section; small stove chimney in wing; 2/2 windows; doors and windows accented with bold, peaked surrounds. Shed-roofed front porch with bead-and-reel trim overhangs dwelling's 2 front doors. Outbuildings: modern concrete block garage; early 20th century machine shed.	C
7. 17604 Bakersville Road Frederick Moats 17604 Bakersville Road Boonsboro, Maryland 21713	67, 172	1966	1-story, 2-bay, aluminum-clad, frame dwelling on full concrete block basement.	NC
8. 17528 Bakersville Road Sandra & Leonard Crockroft 17528 Bakersville Road Boonsboro, Maryland 21713	67, 145	1982	2 ½-story, vinyl-clad, split-level, frame dwelling.	NC

Bakersville Survey District
(WA-II-276)
Photograph Log
Photographs taken May, 2010

1. 17626 Bakersville Road; Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, facing north.
2. 17626 Bakersville Road; Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church Cemetery, facing north.
3. 17626 Bakersville Road; Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church Cemetery, facing east.
4. 17626 Bakersville Road; former Union Church, facing north.
5. 17542 & 17544 (duplex) Bakersville Road; facing north towards Fairplay Road.
6. 17542 & 17544 (duplex) and 17536 Bakersville Road, facing northwest.
7. 17542 & 17544 (duplex) Bakersville Road, facing north.
8. 17536 Bakersville Road, facing north.
9. 17532 Bakersville Road, facing north east.
10. 17524 Bakersville Road, facing north west.


BAKERSVILLE SURVEY
District
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ROAD
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4
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ROAD
VICKERS
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P.240
P.365
P.366
P.370

WA II 270

17626 BAKersville Rd, Bakersville MD
WAshington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
Neg at MD SHPO
Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church
CAmera facing North

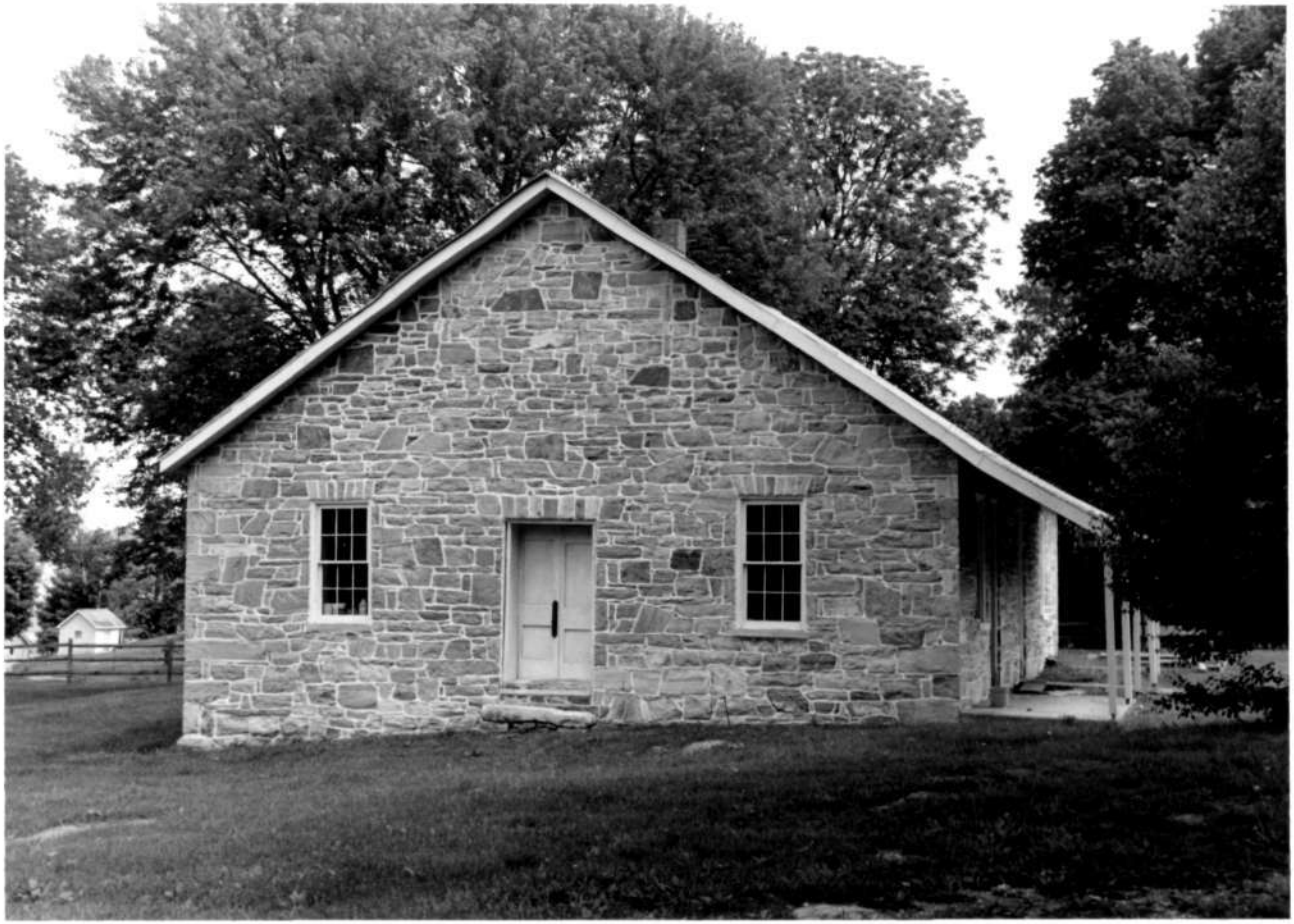
photo 1 of 10

SUSAN
OTHO BAKER

WA11276
17626 BAKERSVILLE Rd, BAKERSVILLE MD
WASHINGTON Co., MD
by SHERRI JOHNS
MAY 2010
Neg. at MDSHPO
Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church
Cemetery
Photo 2 of 10

WA-II-276
Bakersville
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
neg. at MD SHPO
~~Grace Lutheran~~ Salem Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery, facing east

3 of 10



WA II 276

17626 Bakersville Road, Bakersville

Washington Co., MD

by Sherri Johns

MAY 2010

Neg at MD SHPO

former Salem Lutheran Church + later school, camera facing N

4 of 10

STOP

WA-II-276

17542 Bakersville Road, Bakersville

Washington Co., MD

by Sherri Johns

MAY 2010

neg at MD SHPO

View from Fairplay Road, facing North towards Baker House

Photo 5 of 10

SPEED LIMIT
25

WA-II-276

17542 + 17536 Bakersville Road, Bakersville

Washington Co., MD

by Sherri Johns

May 2010

neg. at MD SHPO

Camera facing NW

Photo 6 of 10

WA-
17542 +
17544 Bakersville Road, Bakersville
Washington Co, MD
by Sherri Johns
May 2010
neg at MD SHPO
Camera facing North
at BAKER HOUSE
photo 7 of 10

WA-II-276
17536 Bakersville Rd Bakersville, MD
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
neg. at MD SHPO
Camera facing North
Photo 8 of 10

WA-II-276
17532 Bakersville Rd, Bakersville, MD
Washington Co, MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
neg. at MD SHPO
camera facing NE
photo 9 of 10

WA II-276

17524 Bakersville Rd. Bakersville
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
Neg. at MD SHPO
Camera facing Northwest

Photo 10 of 10

WA-II-276
District 12
Map 67
MAGI # 2208445504

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Bakersville, Maryland

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Bakersville Road

CITY, TOWN
X VICINITY OF Williamsport-Fairplay

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
6

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Washington

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	_PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	_AGRICULTURE	_MUSEUM
_BUILDING(S)	_PRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIED	_COMMERCIAL	_PARK
_STRUCTURE	X BOTH	_WORK IN PROGRESS	_EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
_SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	_ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
_OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	_GOVERNMENT	_SCIENTIFIC
	_BEING CONSIDERED	_YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		_NO	_MILITARY	_OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple Owners

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
_ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Washington County Court House

Liber #:
Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER
West Washington Street

CITY, TOWN
Hagerstown

STATE
Maryland 21740

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Maryland Historical Trust Survey # 2076

DATE
Summer 1967

_FEDERAL X_STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN
Annapolis

STATE
Maryland 21740

7 DESCRIPTION

WA-II-276

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL SITE
X_GOOD	_RUINS	X_ALTERED < 50%	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Bakersville is a small community consisting of fewer than a dozen houses located along Bakersville Road between Keedysville and Williamsport and south of Fairplay in Washington County, Maryland. The buildings are located along the north side of the road, facing south.

Among the buildings, which are for the most part 19th century wooden and brick structures, is a one story three bay early 19th century stone structure formerly a school and church, but now used as a residence. At the east end of the village is the one story, four bay brick Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church which is dated 1854. It has a multisided steeple with a wood shingle roof rising from a square tower.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

WA-II-276

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X_RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X_1800-1899	X_COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Bakersville is a small residential community which grew up along a presumed 18th century road across Washington County. The buildings in the village are however, 19th century examples.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

WA-II-276

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Paula Stoner, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION
Preservation Associates

DATE
June 1978

STREET & NUMBER
109 West Main Street, Box 202

TELEPHONE
301-432-5466

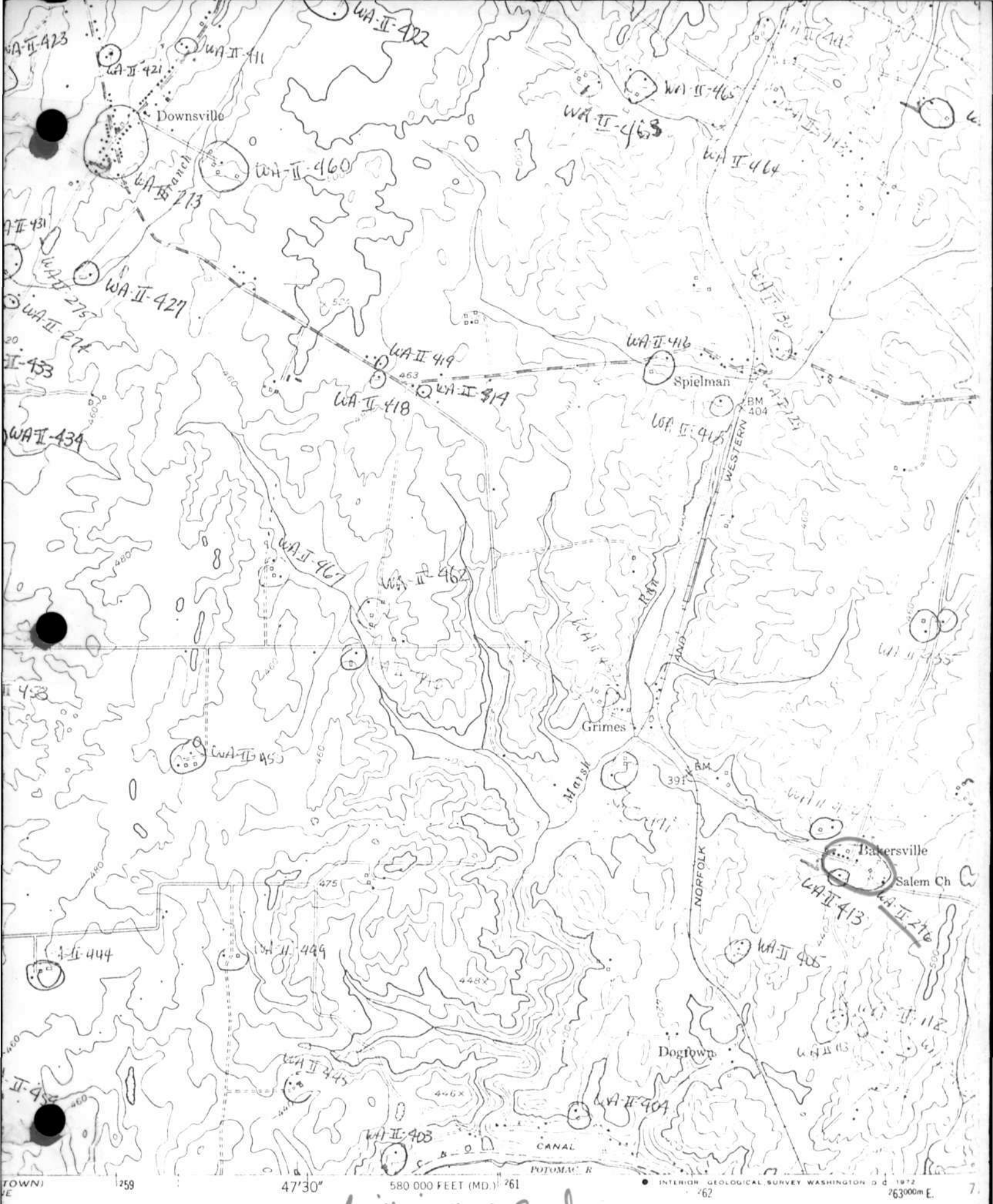
CITY OR TOWN
Sharpsburg

STATE
Maryland 21782

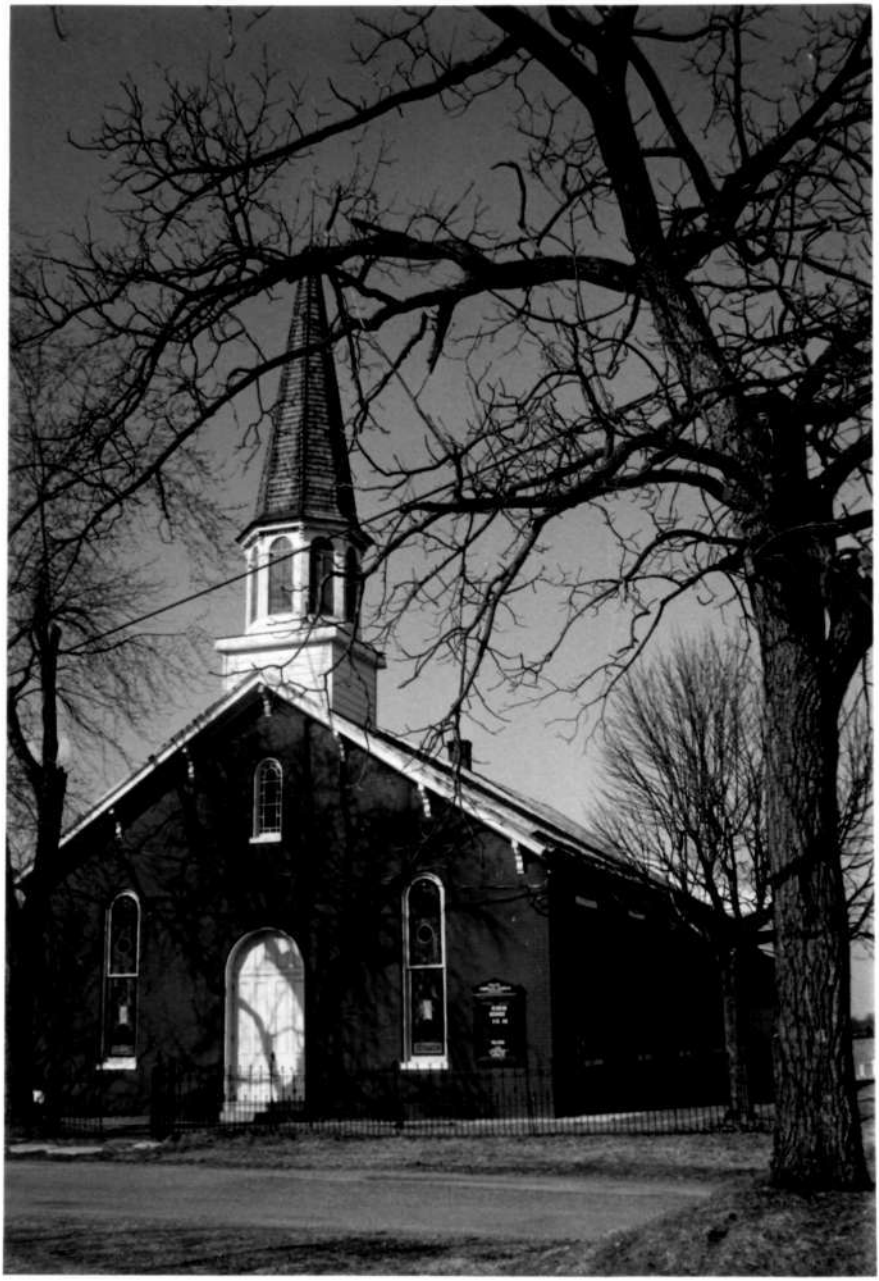
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

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

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



Williamsport Quad

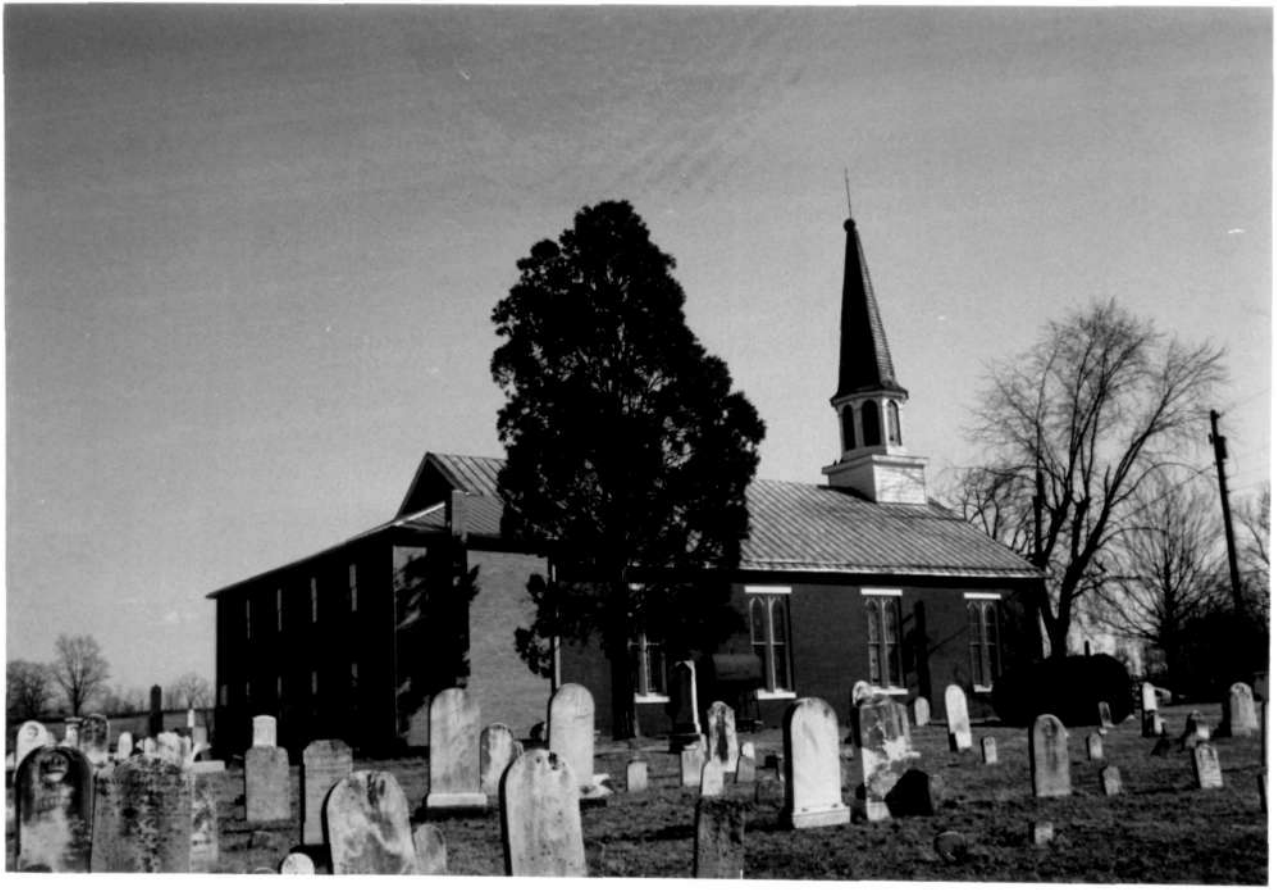


Bakersville, Maryland

Bakersville, Road
Williamsport-Fairplay Vic.

WA-II-276
Salem Church
S.E.
Feb. 1976

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



Bakersville, Maryland

Bakersville Road
Williamsport-Fairplay Vic.

WA-II-276
Salem Church
N.W.
Feb. 1976

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

Bakersville, Maryland

Bakersville Road
Williamsport-Fairplay Vic.

WA-II-276
N.W. View
Feb. 1976

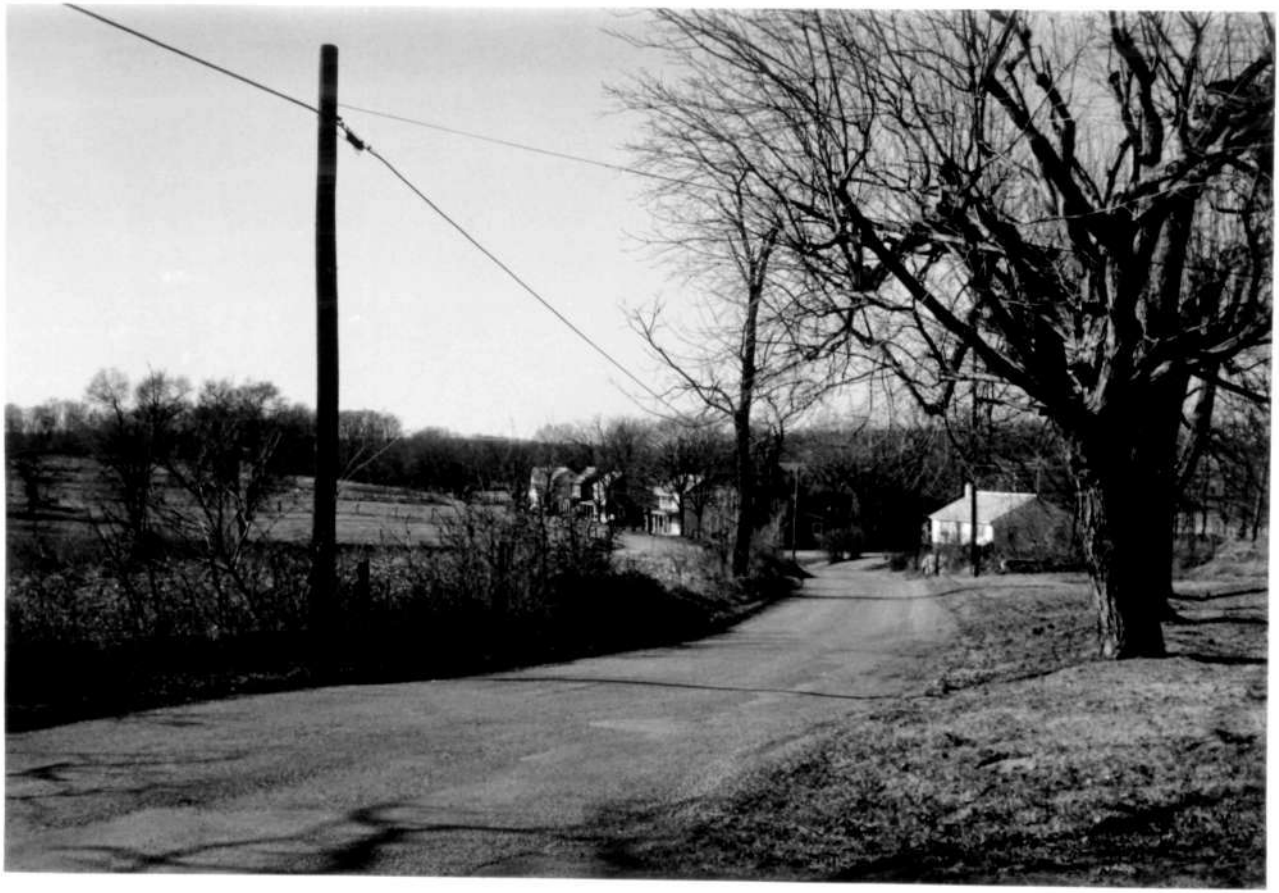
PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-II-276
Stone School, Church, dwelling
S.E.
feb. 1976

Bakersville, Maryland

Bakersville Road
Williamsport-Fairplay Vic.

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



Bakersville, Maryland

Bakersville Road
Williamsport-Fairplay Vic.

WA-II-276
N.W. View
Feb. 1976

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY