

CARR-1584

Wakefield Valley Rd., New Windsor Vicinity

Summary:

Peter Baile was apparently born in England in 1747, and Baile family tradition states that he came to America as a young boy. According to this story, his parents died on the voyage and he and his sister were raised by the Nicodemus family near present-day New Windsor. The sister is said to have married a Nicodemus. Other stories about Peter Baile are dubious, at best. One, told by his great grandson, Nathan ("Cousin Nace") Baile, claims Peter was a wagoner for General Braddock's army during his defeat in the French and Indian War. As this occurred in 1755 and Peter would have been eight years old, this is hardly likely. What can be determined for certain is that Peter Baile was a blacksmith who purchased 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of "Stevenson's Garden" near New Windsor from the executors of Edward Stevenson in 1804. Baile already owned 669 acres of four other tracts in the vicinity by 1798, and was apparently accumulating land to establish his sons in farming.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. CARR-1584

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Bail-Repp Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Wakefield Valley Road not for publication

city, town New Windsor vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

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

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

name Robert E. Bassler

street & number 1401 New Windsor Road telephone no.: (410) 635-6323

city, town New Windsor state and zip code Maryland 21776

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber 500

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 681

city, town Westminster state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title None

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved

date of move _____

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

SEE ATTACHED

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1584

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

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

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

Level of Significance: national state local

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

SEE ATTACHED

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
MEMBERSHIP
1910-1911

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1584

SEE ATTACHED

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 163.69 A

Quadrangle name New Windsor

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

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

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

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Planner

organization Carroll County Planning & Develop date May 25, 1999

street & number 225 North Center Street telephone (410) 386-2145

city or town Westminster 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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438~~

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

Description

Section 7 Page 1

The Bail-Repp Farm is located about the 1700 block of Wakefield Valley Road approximately one and one quarter miles southeast of the Town of New Windsor in west central Carroll County, Maryland. The farm is located on the north side of the road and the ground slopes down from the road a little, then up to the north gently with the house and barn laid out on a linear plan in the middle of the slope. The house was set to the east and the barn to the west with the driveway coming up between them. The barn forebay faced south. The house is built in two sections. On the east is a 2 story, two bay by one bay banked stone structure that appears to be the earliest portion of the house. It has a gable roof with an east/west ridge. On the west is a brick addition that is a 2 story, two bay by two bay section with a gable roof with an east/west ridge and a brick ell or back building on the south end of the brick section that is 2 stories tall and two bays by one bay. It has a gable roof with a north/south ridge.

The north elevation of the stone section has a 9/6 sash in the east bay of the first story and two 6/6 sash in the second story. There is a wood box cornice with an ogee bed mold and an interior brick chimney centered on the east gable end. The brick section to the west projects approximately four feet to the north of the north plain of the stone section. This has 4 to 1 common bond brick with traces of penciling. On the first story, the east bay of this section has a six panel door with a wrought Suffolk latch that has lima bean cusps. There is a stone sill and a splayed brick jack arch. There is a small pent roof above that has standing seam metal. It is supported by Champford brackets that are bolted to the wall. There is patched brick on either side of the pent roof that suggests an earlier porch or hood was here. The west bay has a 9/6 double hung sash with a wood sill and a splayed brick jack arch. On the second story, the east bay has a 6/6 double hung sash with a wood sill and splayed brick jack arch. This window is set low just above the pent roof. The west bay has an identical 6/6 sash set just below the eave with a straight brick jack arch. The cornice has dog tooth brick with a corbled header course both above and below. The brick work of the cornice is painted white. There is an interior brick chimney on the west gable end.

The west elevation has a rubble stone foundation that stair steps down to the south. The brick wall above is of 4 to 1 common bond. On the first story, the north bay has a typical 9/6 sash. The north center bay opening has been widened and now has a six paneled door; two center panels of which are now glazed. There is a six light transom and side lights of three lights above one panel. The panels have ogee and bevel molds. The bricks here are penciled and to this work even covers the portland repointing. The south center bay has a six panel door with the two center panels now glazed. There are ghosts of a Suffolk latch with lima bean cusps. The opening has a wood sill and a splayed brick jack arch. The south bay has an enclosed porch with weather boards. There is a 9/6 sash covered with blinds on

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Description (continued)

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butterfly hinges. The north elevation of the enclosure has a beaded edge vertical board door on butt hinges and a Suffolk latch that is machine made. The north center and south center bays have an open porch. The porch has a shed roof with corrugated metal on top of wood shingles. There is all new deck, posts and railings to the porch. The porch has a rubble stone foundation that has been partially rebuilt with CMU's on the south end. On the second story, the north and north center bays have typical 6/6 sash. The south center bay has a 6/6 sash that has straight jack arch and there is no opening in the south bay. The gable end has two 4-light sash with wood sills and straight brick jack arches. The eaves have tapered rig boards. There is a cornice on the ell which is the two south bays of the west elevation. This cornice consists of three courses of corbled brick headers.

The south elevation of the brick section has a beaded edge vertical board door set east of center in the foundation. The door has a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame. The wall above is primarily 4 to 1 common bond brick. To the west, below the first floor level is a slightly protruding U shaped stone with brick and portland cement infill around it. The stone is set in a square opening in the brick wall and appears to be a stone sink. The south end of the enclosed porch has a 6/6 sash. There are no openings on the first and second stories of the brick section. The gable end has an interior brick chimney in the center with a 4-light sash set to the east. There are tapered rig boards at the eaves.

The east elevation of the brick ell is three bays and the walls are primarily 4 to 1 common bond brick. On the first story, the south bay has a typical 6/6 sash. The center bay has a six panel door that has now been cut to create a Dutch door. The doorway has a stone sill and a splayed brick jack arch. The north bay has a 12/8 double hung sash with a splayed brick jack arch that is not as wide as the current opening indicating the window has been widened. On the second story, the south bay has a typical 6/6 sash. The center bay has a six panel door hung on cast iron butt hinges. The north bay is enclosed with V groove vertical board siding. The south elevation of this enclosure has a 3-light casement window. There is a two story porch on this elevation. The north end of the porch butts the stone section and the south end is in the center of the south bay. The porch has square posts with cross buck balusters in the railing and has a shed roof that continues the pitch of the ell roof. The porch soffit has boards nailed to the bottom sides of the rafters. There is a wood box cornice.

The south elevation of the stone wing is three bays. The west bay is not stone and seems to pre-date the stone section. The foundation has a beaded edge vertical board door hung on tapered strap hinges in the center bay. The door has a mitered frame. On the first story, the west bay has a six paneled door with the center two panels now glazed. There is a 4-light transom and weather boards with a beaded bottom edge. The center bay has a 9/6

Description (continued)

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double hung sash with a wood sill and a splayed ashlar stone jack arch. Moved to elsewhere, the walls are rubble stone consisting of both Sams Creek metabasalt and a green stone that appears to be a sedimentary rock. The first story is whitewashed. The east bay has a door opening that is infilled with stone and has a jack arch like that of the center bay. This stone infill is not whitewashed. On the second story, the west bay has the enclosed porch. The center and east bays each have a 6/6 sash in a mitered frame. There is a wood box cornice identical to that on the north elevation. There is a ghost of a 1 story porch with a shed roof across the first story. The roof was set just under the wood sills of the second story where you can see a tar line.

On the east elevation, the first story has a 9/6 sash in the south bay. The second story has no openings. The gable end has two 4-light sash. There are traces of rough casting and later portland parging in the gable end. The eaves have tapered rig boards.

The first floor plan has been altered. It currently consists of three rooms in the brick section; one to the north; one in the center, and one to the south, and one room in the stone section. The east room in the stone section has architrave with a beaded interior edge and a back band that has a quirked Greek ogee in bead. There's a fireplace centered on the east elevation. It has been covered over by a recent brick veneer and a new fire box that is now bricked in. On the south elevation is a doorway with a 4-light transom. The door is gone and there is infill with new shelves. The strike plate survives and is marked "PAT Superscript D FEB.24,1857". There is a doorway on the west elevation with the same architrave as the rest of the room. The door is gone. The Suffolk and jambs each have one panel.

The center room has a two run stair on the east wall with a landing at the north end. The south end of the stairway has been rebuilt and has oak treads; stair brackets that are wire nailed; turned tapered balusters and newel posts and a molded hand rail. These features appear to postdate World War II. The stairs to the north appear to have pine treads and they are considerably more worn. The stringer on the east side of the stairway is all of one piece. It appears that the stairway was originally in a passage that was divided from the center room, but the wall must have been removed and has been replaced by two large brackets. The self elevation of what must have originally been the passage has a six panel door with an architrave that has quirked Greek ovolo and bead back band. This door was grained at one time with darker margins on the panels. It has a cast iron rim lock with a mineral knob and the lock is marked "PAT'D DEC.14,1842 PAT'D FEB.15,1866". The strike plate is marked "PAT'D FEB.21,1861or7?" This is not the original lock, as there is a ghost of a larger rim lock on the east side of the door. The east wall is at least partially hollow and may be a frame wall set against the stone wall. The north wall where the passage was is now closed of with horizontal

Description (continued)

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lath and plaster. In the northwest corner is a brick fireplace with plastered jamb and surround. There is a brick hearth. The mantel is gone and was probably destroyed in the fire. It also burned out a portion of floor in this area. The original floor runs east/west with a 2 1/4 inch wide flooring on top of it that runs north/south. The joists are sash sawn; are 2 inches by 8 inches and run north/south. They are set over a crawl space. There are the ghosts of chair rail that used to exist in this room. The west wall has a door with side lights and transom. This door was grained at one time and the graining had margins of a different color. The side lights are hinged to open in and are hung on plain cast iron butt hinges. The architrave has a quirked Greek ogee in bead back band. The north doorway architrave has a quirked ovolo and covetto back band with a beaded interior edge. The doorway on the south has the same back band as that on the north. The window on the east wall has an architrave with a broken field and a beaded interior edge.

The north/west room was originally divided from the passage by a narrow wall. There are ghosts along the north elevation that indicate the location of this wall. The ceiling overhead in the passage area is extremely low. The east elevation has a vertical board wall beneath the stairway with a doorway also of beaded edge vertical boards. Most of the boards south of the doorway have been studded out and plastered on the west side, but the east side of the boards are still exposed and are hand planed. North of the door, the board wall laps the other board wall. The north board wall is not planed but is rough on the east side. These details indicate that the board wall was constructed in two stages. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges, one of which appears to be marked "PATENT". The door architrave has a quirked Greek ovolo and bead back band and a beaded interior edge. The door on the north elevation has architrave with the quirked Greek ovolo and bead back band and a beaded interior edge. The rest of the northwest room has chair rail. The sash are set inside inter-frames in the jamb. The west end of the room is now closed off to create a modern powder room. The door on the south has a cast iron rim lock marked "Norwalk L.CO." and has a mineral knob. This is not the original lock. The door is hung on three cast iron butt hinges. It appears that the door was grained once and beneath the graining is a dark olive green paint layer. This door also has the typical architrave with the quirked Greek ovolo and bead back band.

The south room is now a modern kitchen with linoleum on the floor. There are ghosts of two peg rails on the west wall. There is a large fireplace on the south elevation that is covered over by modern brick with tile on the hearth. To the west of the fireplace is a cupboard. The top door has been replaced and there are four shelves inside of the top cupboard. The bottom door is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges and has two shelves inside. It has a fielded panel. The architrave has the typical quirked Greek ovolo and bead back band.

Description (continued)

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East of the fireplace is an enclosed winder stair leading to the chamber above this room. There are three steps set below a beaded edge vertical board door hung on plain cast iron butt hinges and with a cast iron Suffolk latch. There is a beaded edge vertical board wall and door for a closet under the stairway. This door is also hung on plain cast iron butt hinges. On the west elevation, the south bay has a door with six lights over two panels. It has mitered architrave with a beaded interior edge. The north door has six panels and has typical architrave. On the east elevation, the south bay has a typical back band applied to the edge of the window frame. The door to the north has the typical architrave. It has both cast iron butt hinges at top and bottom and stamped plate butt hinges in the middle. There is a plain cast iron rim lock with a metal knob, but there is a ghost of an earlier large lock. The doorway on the north elevation has a typical architrave, but the door is gone.

The second story is laid out with a center passage with three rooms along the west side and one room in the stone section to the east. The landing at the north side of the passage has three winder stairs in the northwest corner leading up to the doorway to the north chamber. The window on the landing has a quirked Greek ovolo and bead on the window frame. The door to the northwest chamber has a typical architrave but it is narrower on the south side where it butts up against the landing of the attic stairs above. This door was nicely grained. Some of this graining has been exposed when the heat of the recent fire bubbled later paint. The Suffolk latch on this door is now gone. There are four steps up from the landing to the passage. The door on the west leading to the center chamber has an architrave with an ovolo and covetto back band and beaded interior edge. The typical six panel door here was also grained and it is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges. The lock is gone. The door to the east chamber is a typical six panel door hung on plain cast iron butt hinges. The norfolk latch is now gone from here. The door has quirked Greek ovolo and bead right on the frame. There is an enclosed two run stair to the attic with a landing on the north end. The stair has a beaded edge vertical board door hung on plain cast iron butt hinges. It has head-cut architrave with a beaded interior edge. The lock is gone.

The east chamber has random width floor that runs east/west. There is chair rail in this room. The windows have quirked Greek ovolo and bead on the edge of the frames, and the door does too. There is a fireplace centered on the east elevation. It has a wood mantel with a back band the same as the rest of the room. The freeze has one sunk flat panel and the bed mold has a Greek covetto and bead. The edge of the mantel shelf is molded with a quirked Greek ovolo and bead. The fireplace is now closed off. The mantel appears to be moved from elsewhere, perhaps from the room below, as it is set on top of the plaster and there is a gap on the north side between the baseboard and the mantel. On the south side, the baseboard stops short of the opening and the mantel sits awkwardly on top of the baseboard. The south

Description (continued)

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end of the mantel is cut off as if to fit this location. There is a brick hearth. There is a ghost on the north and south elevations in the center of this room of a narrow board partition wall that ran north/south dividing this into two chambers originally. Moved elsewhere, the south end of the passage has knotty pine paneling and a two paneled door leading to a modern bathroom. The south wall has been taken down and pushed out to the south to enlarge the bathroom.

The north chamber has a random width floor that runs east/west. The windows have a quirked Greek ovolo and bead on the window frames that is not exactly like the stone section, but is very similar. The door has the typical architrave. The doorway on the south elevation of this room has a plain mitered architrave with a beaded interior edge. The door has four panels. It is hung on stamped plate butt hinges and the lock is gone. The center chamber is the same floor as the north chamber. There is quirked ovolo and covetto on the window frames and on the east door back band. The north door architrave is identical to that on the north side of this doorway.

The south chamber is only accessible from the stairway in the south room below. It has random width flooring that runs east/west and it is painted around the edges. The north part of the floor has been replaced. There is a peg rail on the north wall. The windows have a quirked ovolo and covetto on the edge of the frame and the door architrave has this molding as a back band. This door has a plain cast iron rim lock with a porcelain knob, but it is not original. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges. The stair has square and planned balusters and newel and a plain square rail. There is a fireplace flue centered on the south elevation. West of this flue is a built-in closet with one flat sunk panel above the door. The closet has been extended out with sheet rock but this alteration was never finished. The door was also moved out. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges that are original to the door and are marked "Clark & Son". The south wall of the closet has peg rail with metal pegs. This rail is on top of the plaster and must have been added later.

The east attic has a partial brick wall on the west end. The rafters are sash sawn and are tapered; being about four inches deep at the ridge and about six inches deep at the foot. They have a center tenon with a thin peg at the ridge. There is a false plate and the rafters have a bird's mouth cut at the foot. The rafters support wood lath and circular sawn wood shingles. The attic floor joists run north/south. They are also sash sawn and are about three inches by about seven inches deep. The attic flooring is tongue and grooved and is also sash sawn. It is random width and runs east/west. It appears there is no summer beam in the floor framing. At the top of the attic stairway is a beaded edge vertical board door that has never been painted. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges that are lightly stamped "PATENT". The

Description (continued)

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stairway is closed with a wall of riven lath and plaster. The west attic rafters are sash sawn and are also tapered. They are about three inches deep at the ridge and four inches deep at the foot. They have a center tenon and thin peg at the ridge and a bird's mouth cut at the foot that laps over a false plate. The false plate rests on top of a large gert on the south side. This gert does not continue over the passage. The floor of the west attic is one step up from the attic passage. The west attic is finished with five inch wide pine boards that are left natural and have lots of writing on them in pencil including "Jan.23,1879 Roofed the north side Wm. Repp" and "March 1st snowed". There are other things written in chalk including "Sept.27,1902" and "Mattie Harman".

The barn had recently been demolished when field work was done. The forebay faced south. There were stone walls on the east, west and north elevations of the lower story, and the upper story had beaded edge and center vertical board siding. The east elevation has two window openings; both with circular sawn jambs. The east wall has a sawn wood peg rail set into it and there is a circular sawn wood box near the southeast corner. The wall has a pocket for one summer beam that was set in the center. The west elevation has two window openings that are shorter than those inside. Each of these window openings had a 4-light sash. It appears that the south end of the west elevation had a door opening and that the stone wall continued to the south as a barnyard wall. It appears that all the stone work is too thin as though it was all built at once. There are remains of metal stanchions in the lower story. At the northwest corner of the barn the foundation has been extended to the north about 4 feet 1 1/2 inches, and the stone is not too thin to the original foundation, thus there are two north walls running parallel to each other with a gap between them of about 2 feet 4 inches. The original barn on this foundation was about 30 feet 7 1/2 inches wide, while the later barn on the expanded foundation was about 34 feet 9 inches wide. There is a concrete silo on the north side to the west of the barn foundation. About 4 feet east of the barn is a CMU milk house with a gable roof of standing seam metal that has a north/south ridge. The south elevation has a 3/3 metal sash and has German siding in the gable end with a wood louver vent. The east elevation has a beaded edge in center vertical board door on machine made strap hinges in the south bay. There are three 3/3 sash to the north of this door. The north elevation is identical to the south elevation. The west elevation has a door like that on the east elevation in the south bay but has no windows. The interior is divided into two rooms by a wall running east/west and all of the walls are plastered.

About 15 feet east of the milk house is the ruins of two sheds. They have rubble stone foundations and are U shaped with the foundations open on the south sides. The stone work is whitewashed. On the west shed, the west elevation wall is about 6 feet wide like a support for a corn crib. The west shed has a gable roof with an east/west ridge that is covered in

Description (continued)

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corrugated metal on top of wood shingles. It has sawn rafters that are mitered at the ridge. There are weather boards fastened with cut nails. The frame appears to be sawn and is morticed and tenoned and pegged. The east shed foundation was built later up against the west shed.

About 30 feet north of the barn is a corn crib that runs southeast to northwest. It has bevel lap siding with gaps between the boards and the siding is fastened with wire nails. There is wire mesh set between the framing and the siding. The structure has a gable roof with a southeast to northwest ridge and has corrugated metal. The southwest elevation has two hatch doors set high and hung on machine strap hinges at the bottom of each door. There is a door on the southeast end that had machine strap hinges. Moved elsewhere, the building is set on a concrete foundation. There's a shed roof wing on the northeast that has a concrete foundation and a corrugated metal roof. It has vertical board siding. The southeast elevation of the shed has beaded edge vertical board doors on tee hinges. The crib is constructed of circular sawn 4 by 4's that are fastened with wire nails and the rafters are approximately 2 by 4's mitered at the ridge. The shed is constructed of circular sawn 3 by 6's. The rafters of the shed are supported by cleets nailed to the side of the corn crib. This side of the crib is unpainted.

There's a poultry house approximately 30 feet west of the corn crib and 20 feet north of the 2 sheds. It has a concrete foundation; a circular sawn balloon frame and a gable roof of corrugated metal with an east/west ridge. It has vertical board siding, but this siding is now missing from the west and north elevations. The building was constructed in two stages. It had a door on the east elevation set to the north and an isle that ran along the north with 4 pens along the south. In the center is a wood stair that leads up from the north to the south to a loft. The roof framing is of 2 by 4 rafters mitered at the ridge. The east end has a sash sawn morticed and tenoned and pegged frame. The loft joists are toenailed with wire nails. The east end appears to have been a hog pen. There's a shed roof addition on the south with inverted V seam metal roofing. It covers CMU pens and there's no siding. There are treated round log posts on top of the CMU walls that support the roof of this shed.

About 120 feet north of the poultry house/hog pen is a barrack. It is a three bay by one bay one story structure with vertical board as siding and a gable roof of both corrugated, metal and inverted V seam metal with an east/west ridge. There are shed roof wings on both the east and west ends. The building has a low stone foundation, while the sheds are set on concrete piers. It has vertical board siding. The south elevation had double wagon doors in the center bay. These still survive on the north elevation and are hung on rollers. The interior of the building has a center wagon floor with a mount to each side. It is built with simple bents of three posts with up and down braces. The bents are constructed of hewn reused

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Description (continued)

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timber. There is a pearl and post truss for the roof; all of sawn material. The timber appears to have come from a barn as a lot of it has holes for ladder rungs. These holes were not used as there are ladders constructed with wire nails on the opposite sides of the posts. The north elevations of the shed wings have two wagon doors on rollers on each. The south elevations of these sheds are open but probably had wagon doors like those on the north elevation.

All of the buildings except the house were demolished in the process of doing the field work. Contributing resources 1.

Significance

Section 8 Page 1

Peter Baile was apparently born in England in 1747, and Baile family tradition states that he came to America as a young boy. According to this story, his parents died on the voyage and he and his sister were raised by the Nicodemus family near present-day New Windsor. The sister is said to have married a Nicodemus. Other stories about Peter Baile are dubious, at best. One, told by his great grandson, Nathan ("Cousin Nace") Baile, claims Peter was a wagoner for General Braddock's army during his defeat in the French and Indian War. As this occurred in 1755 and Peter would have been eight years old, this is hardly likely. What can be determined for certain is that Peter Baile was a blacksmith who purchased 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of "Stevenson's Garden" near New Windsor from the executors of Edward Stevenson in 1804. Baile already owned 669 acres of four other tracts in the vicinity by 1798, and was apparently accumulating land to establish his sons in farming.

Peter Baile had married Mary Catherine Haines and together they had eleven children. In May, 1815, Peter Baile deeded portions of his land to his three oldest sons. William (1782-1861) received 118 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres for \$4,720, Ludwick (1784-1853) acquired 106 acres for \$3,718, and Abraham (1784-1859) obtained 111 acres for \$3,108. Presumably each son was already working his farm, and the purchase price of each probably reflects the greater improvements of the older farms acquired by the older sons. By 1825, Peter Baile had sold 150 acres to his fourth son, David (1795-1852) and in his will, probated in May, 1829, left his 306 acre home plantation to his fifth son, Michael (1798-1834), along with farming implements. The youngest son, John, received cash, perhaps because he was too young yet to set out on his own, and Peter's daughters also received varying sums of cash. Peter's executors were two Nicodemuses and William Durbin, who was very active in the early formation of the Methodist Church in Carroll County.

Abraham Baile married Sarah Cassell (b.29 May 1794-d.3 Aug 1867) in June, 1811. Baile was a Methodist and member of Pipe Creek "Brick" Methodist Church, where he is buried. He apparently prospered, as in 1835, he had added a tract of 235 acres to the 111 acres he had bought from his father. His assessment of \$2,595 was one of the highest in the area, probably putting him in the top ten percent, or higher. As for the improvements, the tax books simply note "Brick houses, Barns tc," too vague to make any conclusions. The 1841, assessment is more detailed. It suggests that Abraham had moved to a brick house on the 235 acre tract. The 111 acre farm held a "Brick and Stone House," suggesting that the existing building had already reached its present configuration by that date. Abraham's total assessment was a substantial \$25,618.

By 1852, according to tax records, Abraham had sold part of his home farm (120 acres) to his son Isaac, and another son, Upton, was probably working the home farm. The 111 acre Baile-Repp farm was apparently being farmed by William Repp, who had married Abraham's

Significance

Section 8 Page 2

daughter, Ann Mariah, in 1844. The following year Abraham deeded the farm to William Repp for \$7,200. William Repp was notable to prosper the way the Bailes did, but he was certainly a successful farmer. By 1876, he had added a 44 acre tract and had six horses, eleven cows, three sheep, and eighteen hogs, a quantity of livestock that seems to be a little above average.

William Repp did in early 1895 and his will ordered all his property to be sold. The farm was now 120 acres, about 10 acres in timber and 15 in meadow, with the remainder in an orchard and fields that had produced 38 bushels of wheat to the acre. On the farm were "...two and a half story Brick and Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, new Wagon Shed 35 x 35 feet, two Corn Cribs, new Dairy, new Grain Shed 25 x 40 feet, Blacksmith Shop..." The new buildings were probably added by Repp over the past 40 years, as the old ones had probably deteriorated after Abraham Baile moved from here to his new farm. Most of these buildings were gone when the farm was surveyed, and those that survived were in the process of being demolished.

In 1895, a tenant, T. A. Harman, was on the farm. When it was offered for sale, the high bid was \$50/acre, or \$6,000, which was considered too low, and the farm was withdrawn. A better offer was not forthcoming at private sale, and the high bidder had already purchased another farm, so Charles T. Repp, one of William Repp's sons, purchased the farm for \$50/acre. This incident suggests that Repp was not farming, but bought the property simply to insure getting the value out of it. Repp was apparently living in New Windsor in 1910, if not sooner, according to the New Windsor National Register nomination. After Charles Repp's death, the farm was acquired by J. Sterling Greatly, then Edward Derr, and finally the present owners, who lived there until building a new house. The house was being used by a farmhand until a recent fire, at which time the owners decided to demolish all the outbuildings. The fate of the house remains to be seen.

The house was built in several stages and underwent changes in several others, making it very complex to interpret. Clearly, the stone section was built before the brick, and the brick section was built all at once. This addition has several quirky features, such as the fact that it projects beyond the stone building on both the south, which is the end with the kitchen wing, and on the north. One question which arises is what was the public front of the building. The north door enters under the low stair landing, which is very uncomfortable, and the south doors bring you near the kitchen/service wing, which is an unceremonious entrance. The west door is on the gable end, which is unusual, but the plan of the brick section is, as it currently exists, unusual in itself.

The house actually began as a frame (or possibly log) structure of about the same size as the stone building, located where the brick section is now. This was a tow-story structure,

Significance

Section 8 Page 3

probably one room down and one or two rooms up, with no cellar, and it faced south. The stone wing was added in the period 1800-1830, to the east gable end of the earlier building, and it too was built to face south. There was originally a raised porch on the south, across the entire front. Shortly afterward, in the period 1820-1840, the frame dwelling was dismantled, except for the stairway and passage on both stories and the south doorway and part of the adjoining wall.

The brick section was then constructed as a side passage, double pile plan with a kitchen ell, and the house was reoriented to face north, toward the old road. The low overhead of the entrance must have proved unsatisfactory, so in the period 1850-1875 a new front door, with sidelights and transom, was added to the west end. In the early twentieth century, the west wall of the passage, a vertical-board wall, was removed to make both rooms larger, and the passage was divided in half by a new section of wall that lines up with the wall between the north and center rooms. The south end of the west porch was enclosed for a pantry, and a window was added to the east elevation of the center room. Finally, the bottom half of the stairway was removed and rebuilt c. 1950-1965.

In adding the brick section, it was clearly decided first to reorient the house to face the road, and indeed, it may not have been possible to build the kitchen wing to the north because of the location of the road. The retention of the original stairway seems to have driven many of the design decisions that followed, and as a result, the unique form. It was likely decided that the stairway had to remain where it was because the doorways to the first and second stories of the stone wing were at the south end, and moving the stairway to the south would have interfered with these doorways. In a larger addition, this could have easily been worked out. Given the smaller space to work with here, the builder had few options. One would have been to move the door openings in the stone wing to the north. If this option was considered, it was rejected for some unknown reason. Had the stairs been moved to along the west wall, they would have blocked, or at least cramped, the entrance way to the center room, and would have had to extend south of the south wall of the stone wing. Apparently, it was desired to have the doorway to the center room centered on the east wall of this room. Thus, the stair had to stay where it was. Retaining it enable easy use of the second floor of the stone wing during construction, and perhaps this, too, was temporarily a consideration. A ladder might have been substituted, unless there were elderly members, though they could have been moved to the first floor. Since the landing was four steps below the height of the second floor, steps were needed to get up to the northwest chamber. The entire brick wing could have been built with the north wall in the same plane as the stone section. This would have pushed everything southward about three feet. The doorway to the northwest chamber would have been right at the top of the stairs, perhaps not ideal but certainly a livable solution. The doorway to the center chamber would have been at the southwestern corner of the passage, which would have been an uncomfortable fit. Several

Significance

Section 8 Page 4

possible remedies existed, including setting the doorway off center, or lengthening the passage slightly on the south end. Such an arrangement can be seen in the Bond-Cook-Baile-Otto House (CARR-1466) in New Windsor, where a side passage double pile brick addition was made to a small, one or two-room two-story brick dwelling.

The solution that the owner and builder finally arrived at was to push the north wall three feet to the north to widen the stair landing and place four winder stairs here, below the doorway to the northwest chamber. There are a number of surviving features that document that this is what was done. Beneath the stairway is two sections of vertical-board wall. The southern wall is of hand-planed boards, and ends even with the north wall of the stone addition. The northern wall is of rougher, sawn boards that lap over the northern end of the earlier wall, to fill the gap created by extending the landing above to the north. At the same time, a post was added against the northwest corner of the stone wing to support the original landing, which otherwise would have been left hanging when the north wall of the earlier dwelling was demolished. The other major clue comes in the attic. The stone wing does not have a gable wall of its own on the west, though it does have a west wall up to the eaves. The arrangement is typical of additions in Carroll County in the nineteenth century; though there is a wall that is being abutted, the new wing almost always gets its own abutting wall, but this wall is never carried up to the ridge. The existing gable wall is typically left in place, with the gable window converted to a doorway to give access to the addition attic. When the brick section was added, its peculiar connection to the stone wing at the north, and a fragment of the original dwelling to the south, precluded building an abutting wall against the west end of the stone wing. However, since the eave of the brick section projects beyond the north wall of the stone section, the east gable end had to be partially infilled to close the gap. This was done by building a short section of brick wall right on top of the west wall of the stone wing. There is also a hewn girt on the west side of the stone wing. While it could have been added when the brick section was built, it appears more likely that this is a survival from the original dwelling. This girt does not rest on top of the brick wall the way the rest of the joists do, but is lower, and the end joist that supports the east end of the false plate is lapped on top of the girt and spiked down to it.

There is one feature of the house that is especially worth noting. On the south end of the brick kitchen wing is an "U" shaped stone that projects slightly from the face of the wall. It is set approximately just below first floor level, and just west of the large kitchen fireplace. The "U" is now infilled with brick and mortar. In the kitchen, the hearth has been replaced, or built-up, with concrete, so it is not possible to gather anymore clues at this time. In the cellar, a large stone spans the gap from the west fireplace support to the west foundation wall. The placement of the stone is unusual, and seems to be supporting something. The appearance of the "U" shaped stone, and its location, are very similar to the stone sink below the kitchen floor of the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No.CARR-1584

Significance

Section 8 Page 5

Sherman-Fisher-Sheelman House (CARR-136) in Westminster. It seems likely that this may be another example of this very unusual feature. The use of stone sinks has been documented in several Germanic houses throughout the Pennsylvania Culture Region.

Geographic Organization:
Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Periods:
Rural-Agricultural Inten. A.D.1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D.1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D.1870-1930

Historic Period Themes:
Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Types:
Rural Vernacular

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1584

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Section 9 Page 1

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Frederick County & Carroll County Tax Assessments, 1798, 1825, 1835,
1841, 1852, 1866-76, 1876, 1876-96, 1896-1910.
Peter Baile Will, typescript copy, HSCC
Sue Hargis Christopher, "My Husband's Families (Maternal) Part II,
Baile, Haines, Cassell, Eby, McDonald, Huber," typescript [1949], HSCC
West. Am. Sent. 7 Sept. 1895, p.2, c.2.

CARR - 1584
Baile-Repp Farm

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Norman R. & Loretta M. Bassler (wf)	Carroll	Robert E. & Phyllis H. Bassler (wf)	Carroll	26 Nov. 1971	CCC 500	681	Deed fee simple	\$2.00 4 tracts 190 1/4 ac.
Edward N. Derr, Sr. et al, trustees for Mary V. Derr incompetent, wf. of Edward N. Derr, Sr.	Carroll Carroll	Robert E. Bassler, Norman R. Bassler, brothers	Howard	30 Jun. 1964	CCC 375	359	Deed fee simple	\$10.00 190 1/4 ac. 1. 44 ac. 2. 75 ac. 3. 9 ac. + 111 ac. - 69 ac. - 11 ac. 4. 31.5 ac.
N. Thomas Bennett & wf. Stella M.	Baltimore City	Edward N. Derr, Sr. & wf. Mary V.	Carroll	1 Jun. 1949	EAS 201	573	Deed fee simple	\$10.00 2. 75 ac. 3. 120 ac. Bennett - nephew & only heir of J. S. Geatty
Charles E. & Fannie A. Nicodemus (wf)	New Windsor	J. Sterling Geatty	New Windsor	26 Nov. 1929	EMM 153	288	Deed fee simple	\$10.00 120 ac.
J. Sterling Geatty exec. of Charles T. Repp	New Windsor New Windsor	Charles E. Nicodemus	New Windsor	26 Nov. 1929	EMM 153	287	Deed fee simple	\$8776.88 120 ac. pt. Stevensons Garden & Five Daughters
Joshua Smith & wf. M. Cora	Carroll	Charles T. Repp	Carroll	23 Nov. 1896	BFC 83	412	Deed fee simple	\$6,000
Charles T. Repp, exec. of William Repp	?	Joshua Smith	?	23 Nov. 1896	BFC 83	411	Deed	\$6,000 - private sale a. 111 ac. b. 9 ac.
Abraham & Sarah Baile (wf)	Carroll	William Repp	Carroll	21 Mar. 1853	JBB 15	283	Deed Indenture	\$7,200 2 tracts 111 ac. x. y.
Peter Bail, farmer	Frederick	Abraham Bail, farmer	Frederick	25 May	Fred./JS 2	162	Deed	\$3,108 111 ac.

CARR - 1584
Baile-Repp Farm

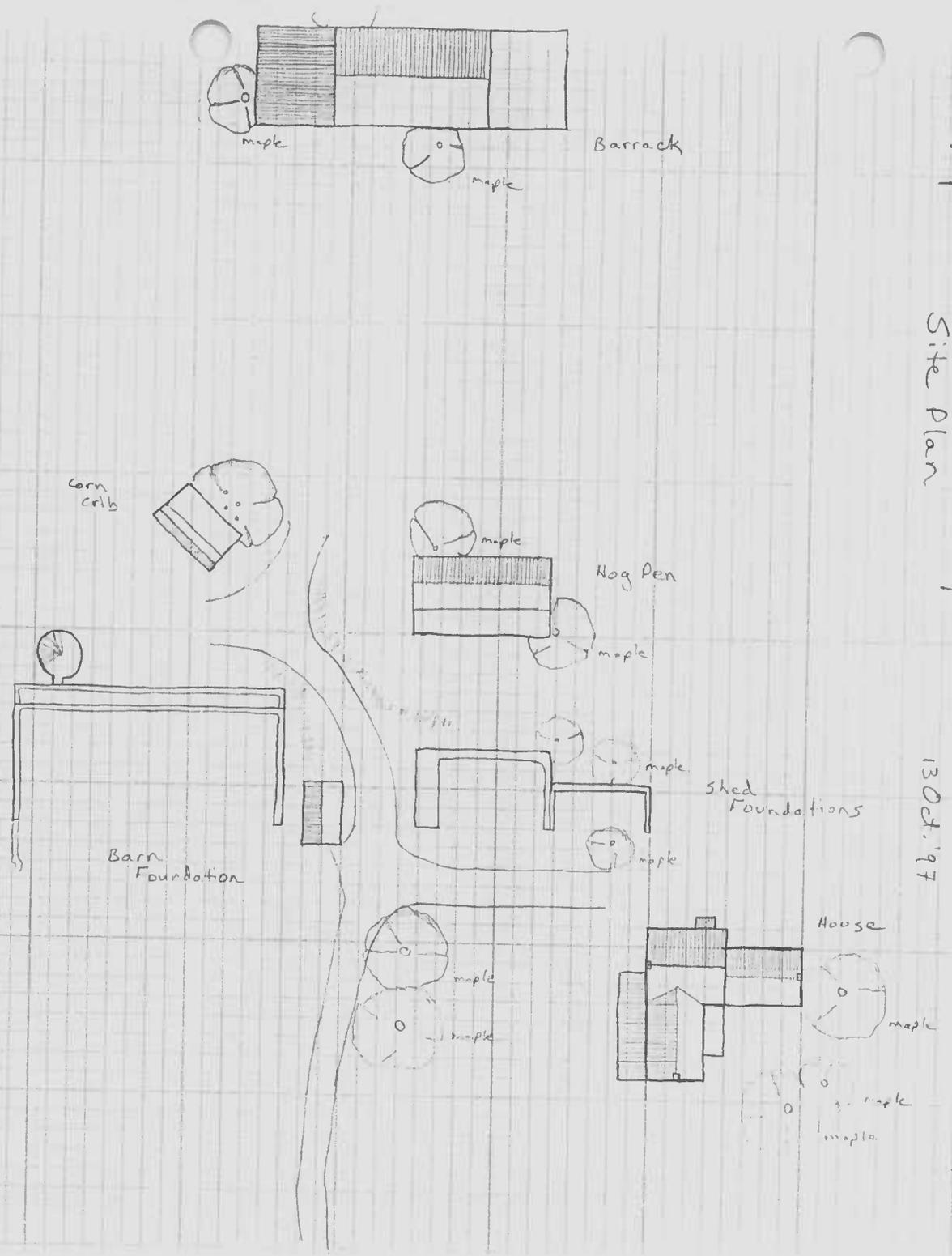
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
				1815			Indenture	pt. Stevensons Garden pt. Five Daughters [no previous ref.]
Jacob Haines & wf. Elizabeth	Frederick	Abraham Baile	Frederick	20 Dec. 1817	Fred./JS 6	348	Deed Indenture	\$100.00 ½ ac. + 32 sq. p. Stevensons Garden [see 30 May 1803 deed?]
Thorowgood Smith, Richard Caton, & Christopher Johnston, execs. of Edward Stevenson Charles Carroll of Carrollton	Frederick Anne Arundel	Peter Bail, blacksmith	Frederick	15 Feb. 1804	Fred./WR 25	453	Deed Indenture	L.O.S.O to execs. & \$1606.67 to Carroll 92 ¾ ac. Stevensons Garden

1/4 Wakefield Valley Rd
Site Plan

130A.97
KMS

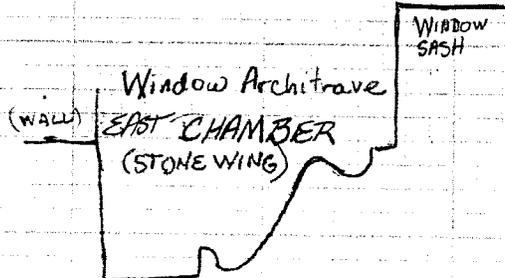
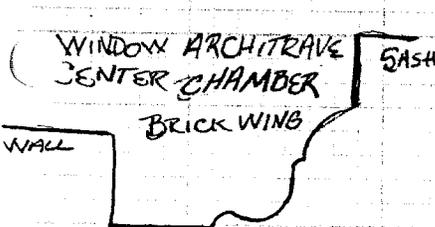
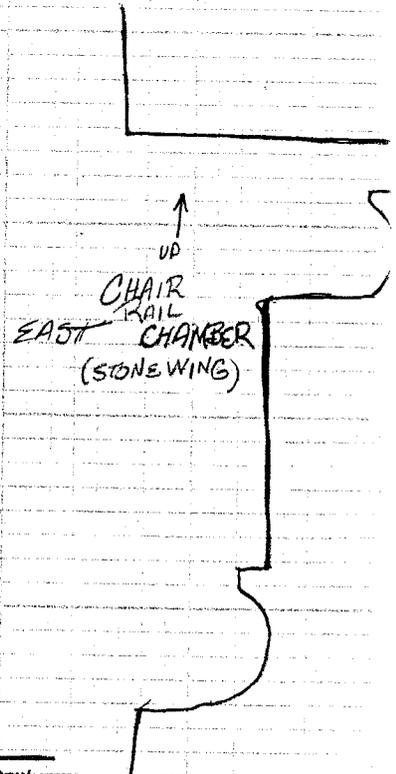
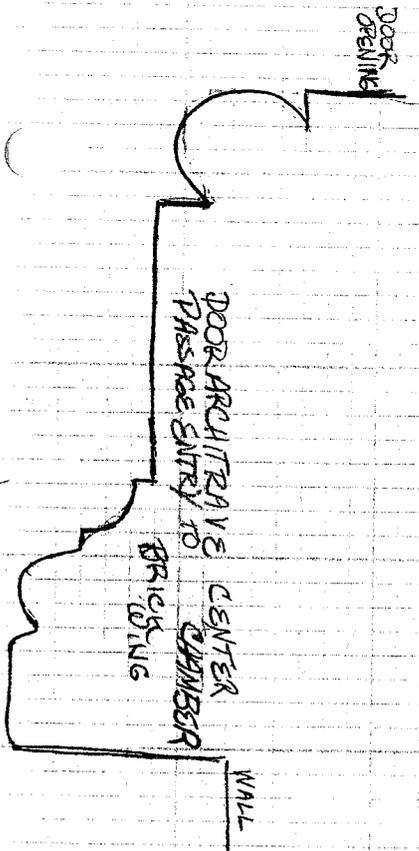
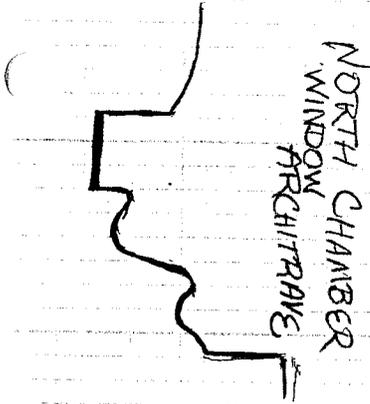
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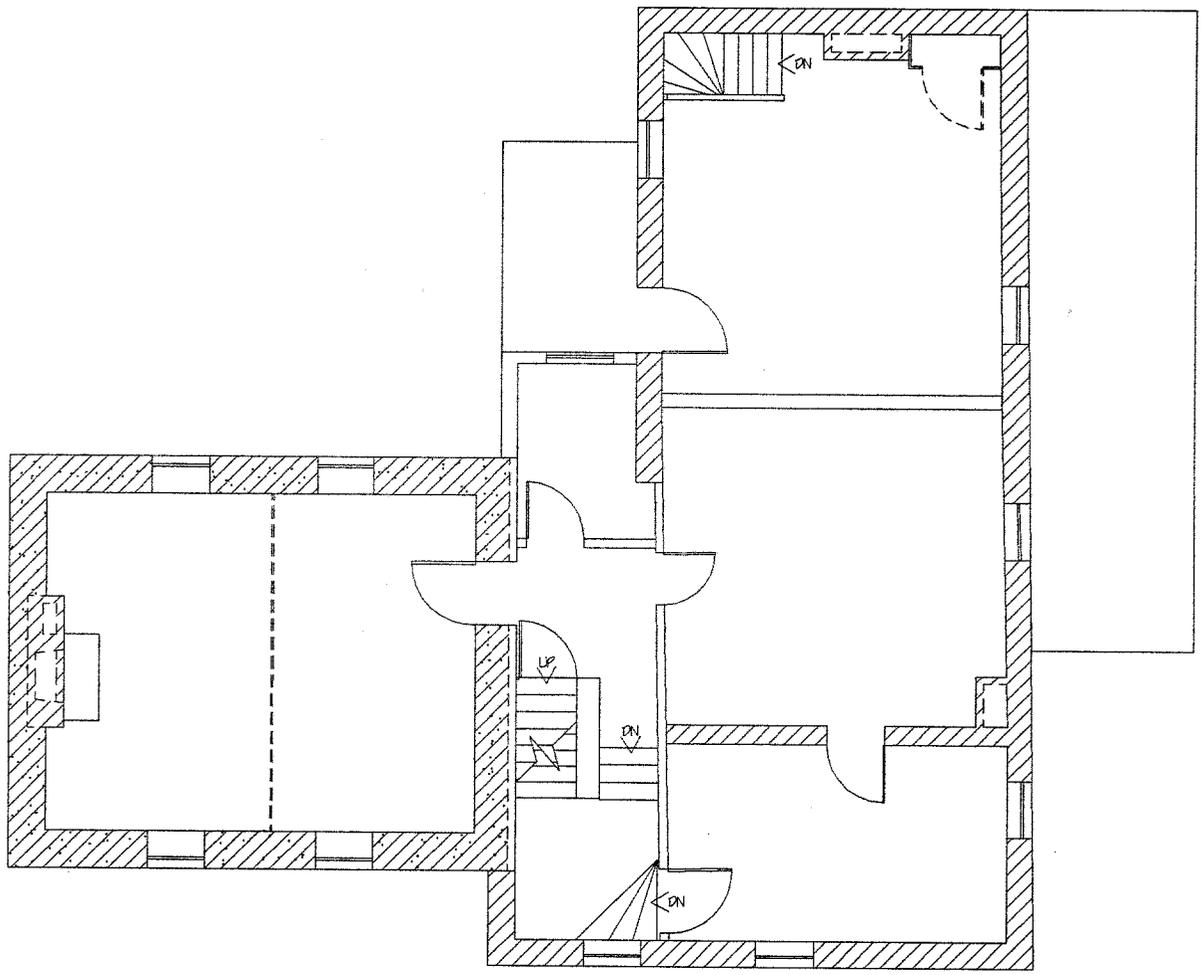


2/4

Wakefield Valley Rd Moulding Profiles

CARR-1584
26 Feb '98
B.L.



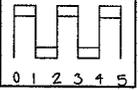


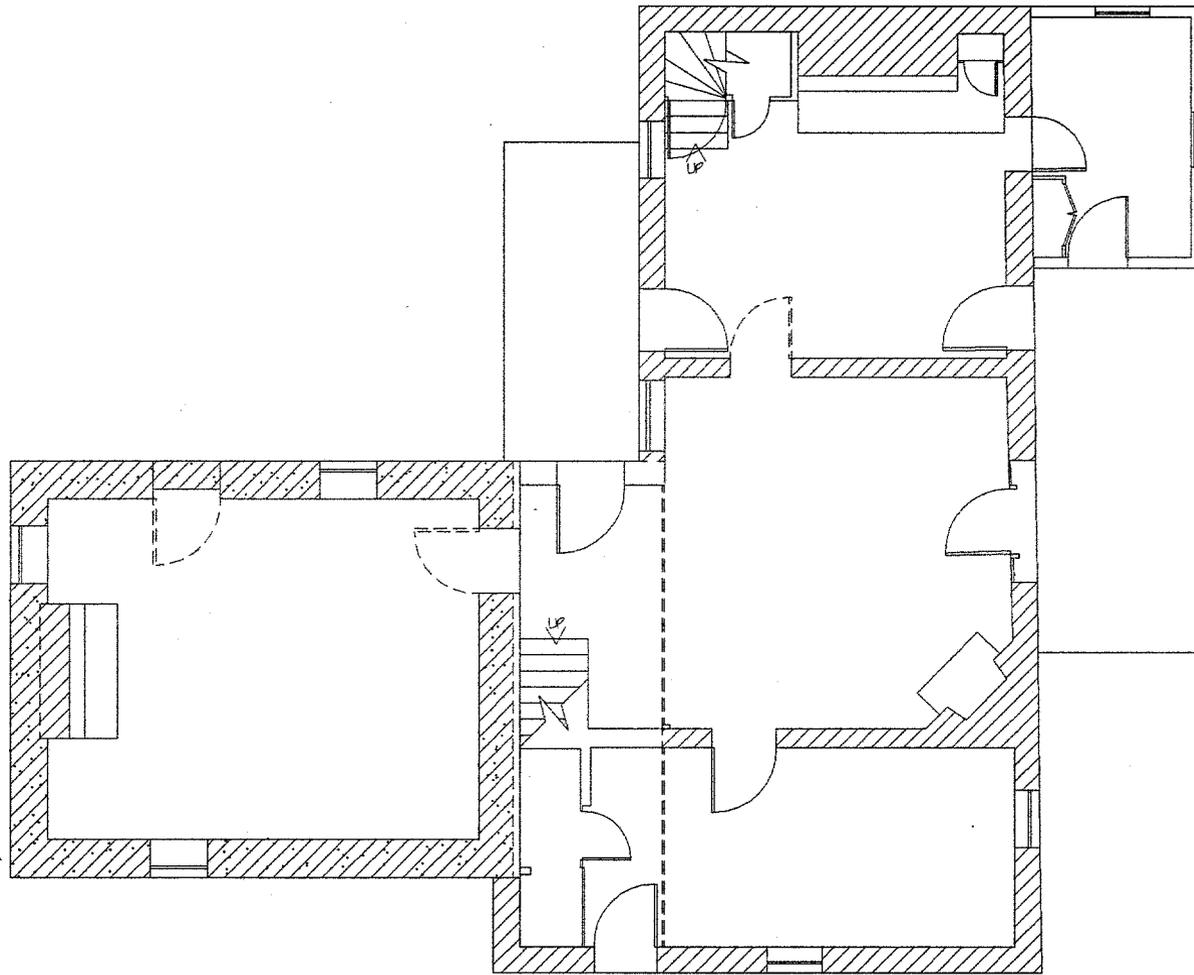
CARR-
1584

BAILE - REPP FARM
WAKEFIELD VALLEY ROAD

MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND BARB LILLY
DRAWN BY KEN SHORT

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
NOVEMBER 1997





CARR-
1584

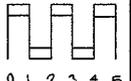
BAILE - REPP FARM
WAKEFIELD VALLEY ROAD

MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, MARCIA MILLER,
DARBY LILLY, AND AMANDA ZEMAN

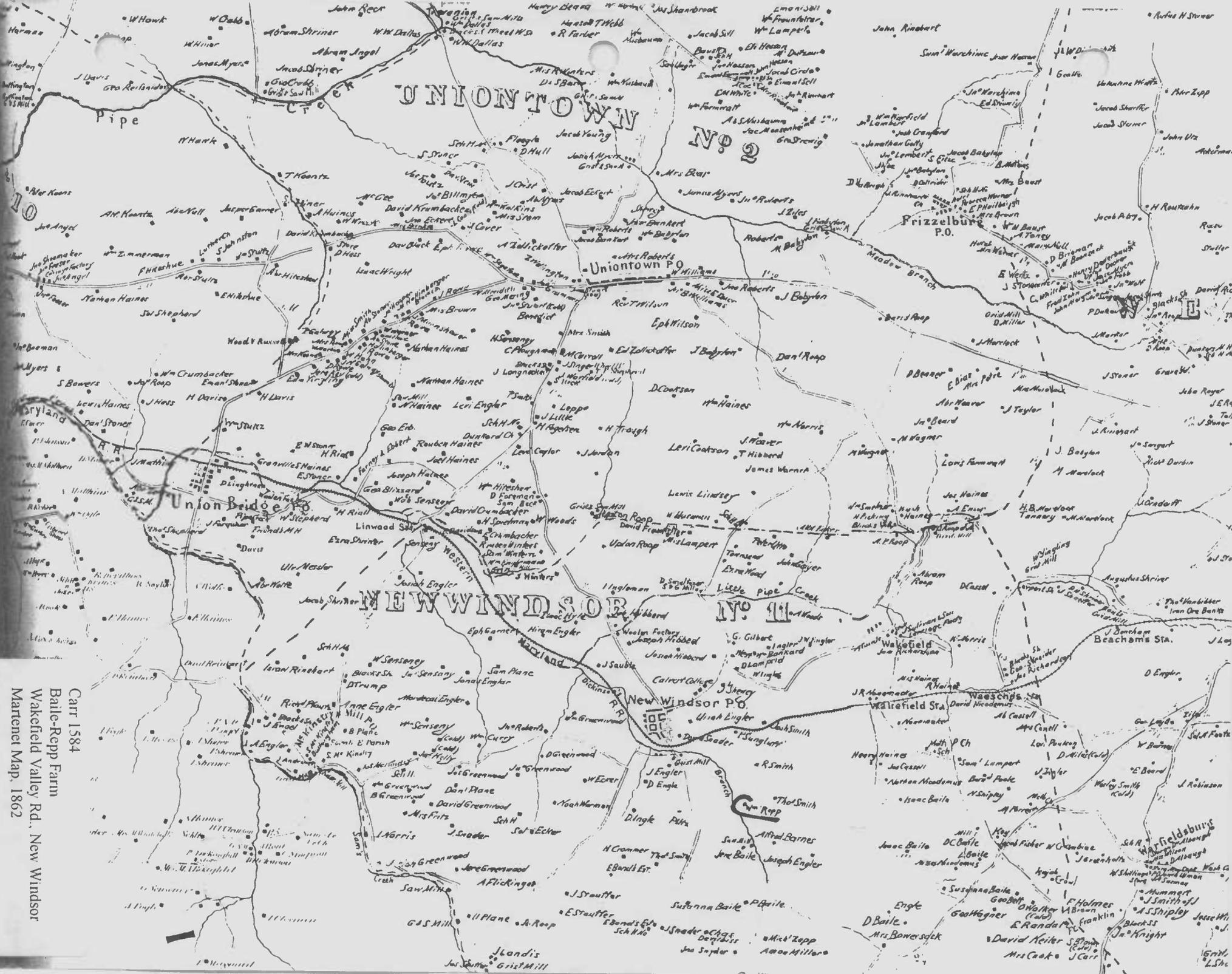
DRAWN BY KEN SHORT

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NOVEMBER 1997



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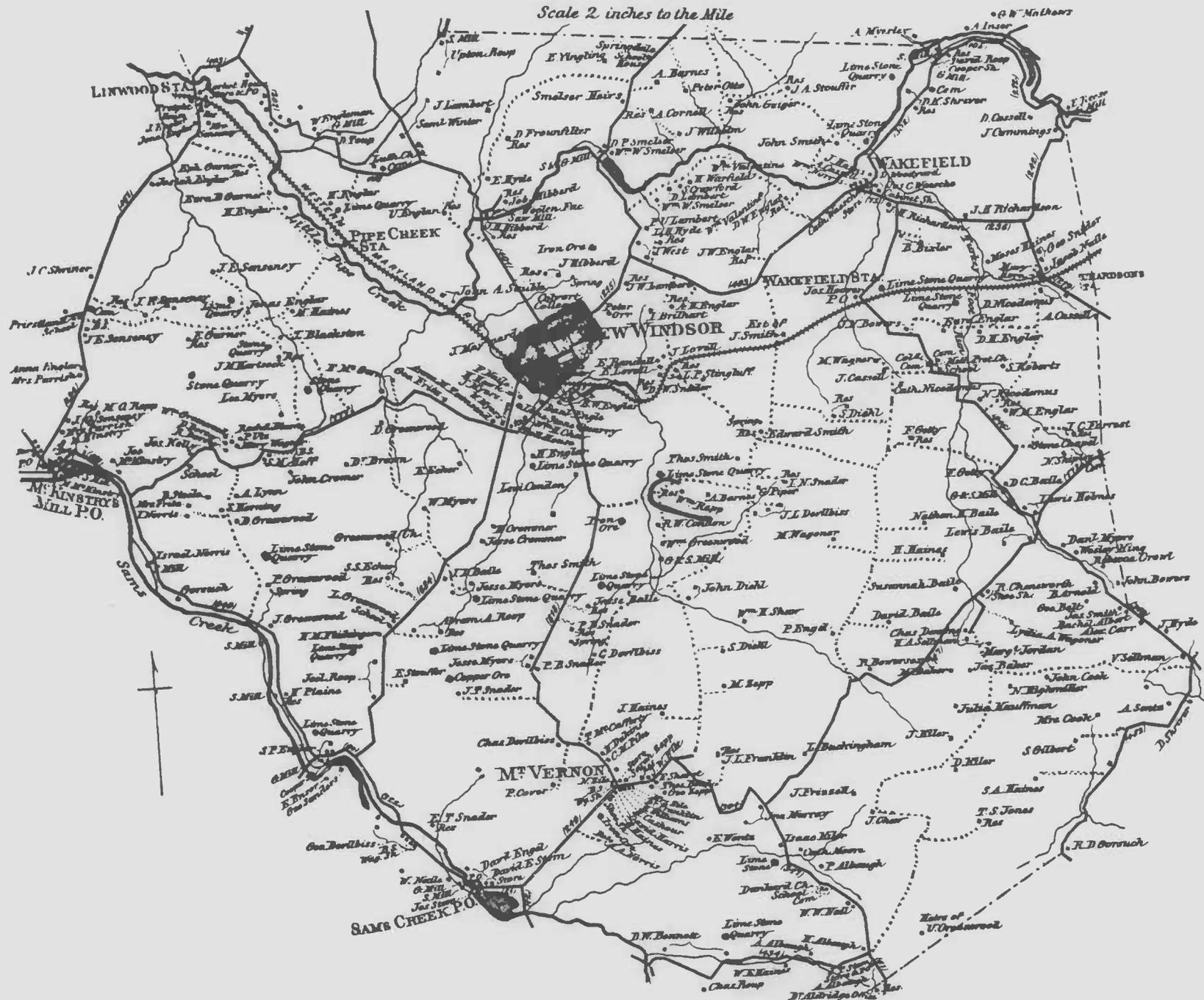


Carr 1584
 Baile-Repp Farm
 Wakefield Valley Rd., New Windsor
 Martenec Map, 1862

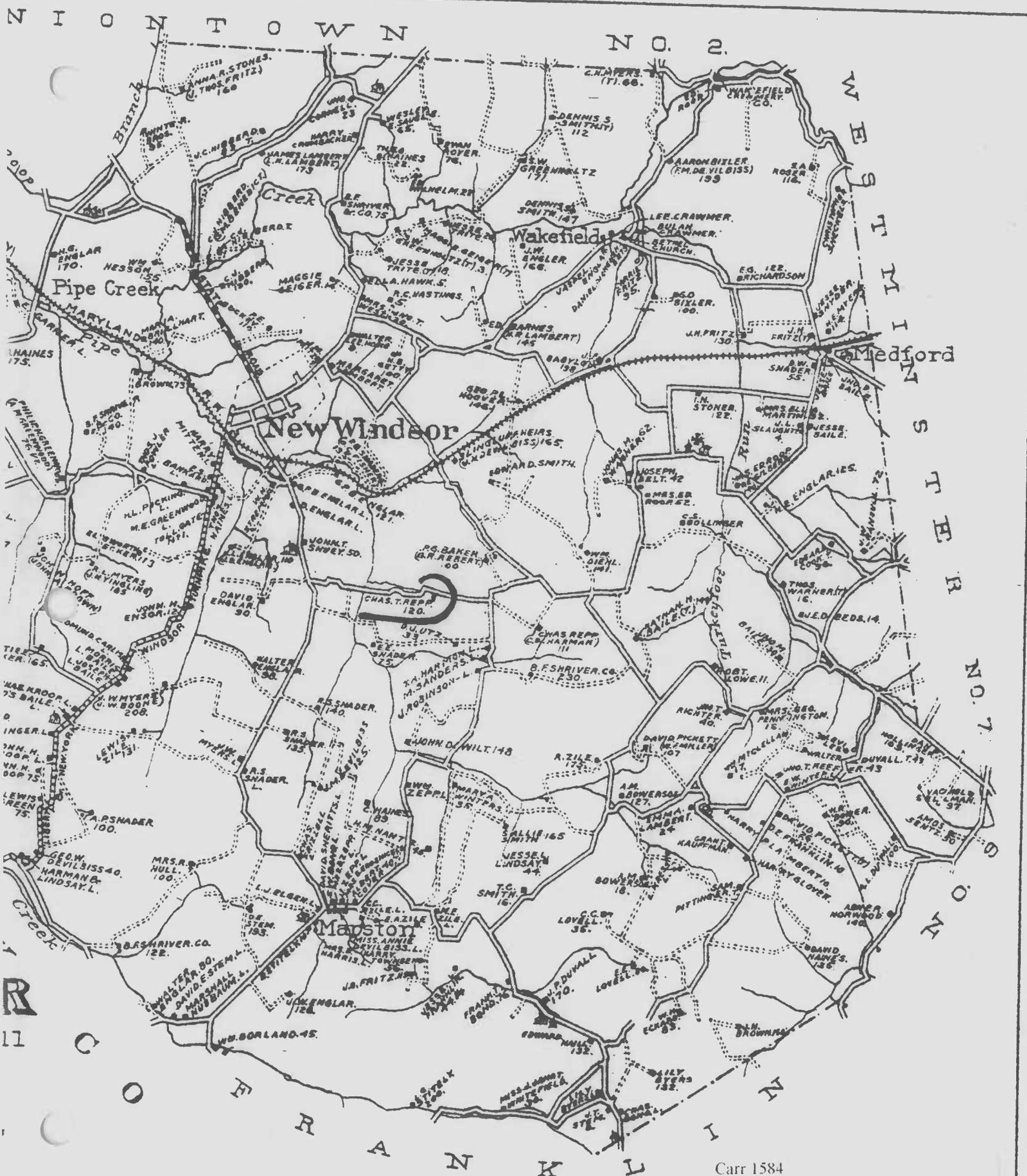
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DISTRICT N°911

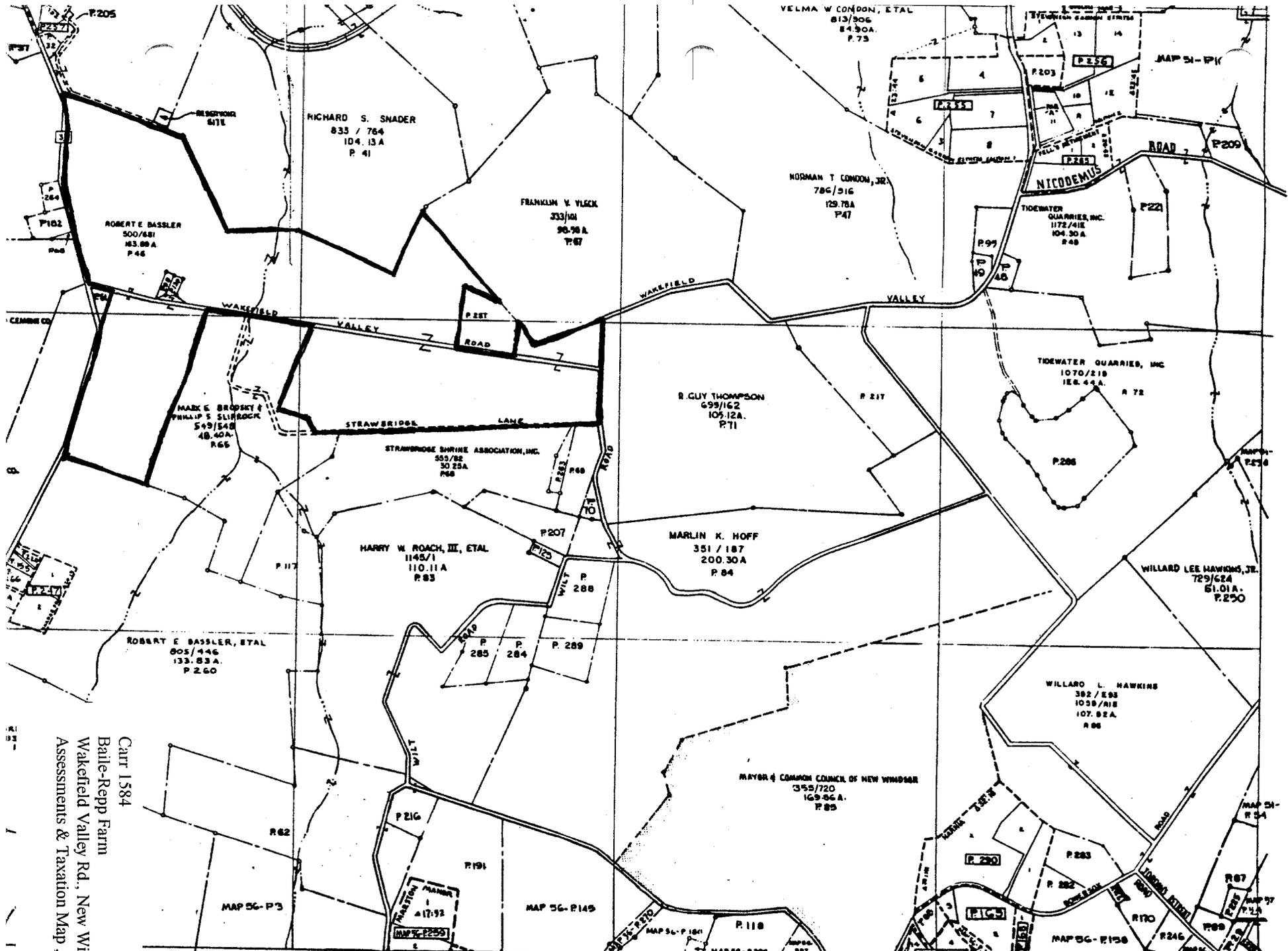
Scale 2 inches to the Mile



Carr 1584
Baile-Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Rd., New Windsor
Lake, Griffing & Stevenson Atlas, 1877



Carr 1584
 Baile-Repp Farm
 Wakefield Valley Rd., New Windsor
 Rand McNally Altas, 1917



Carr 1584
 Baile-Repp Farm
 Wakefield Valley Rd., New Windsor
 Assessments & Taxation Map, Parcel

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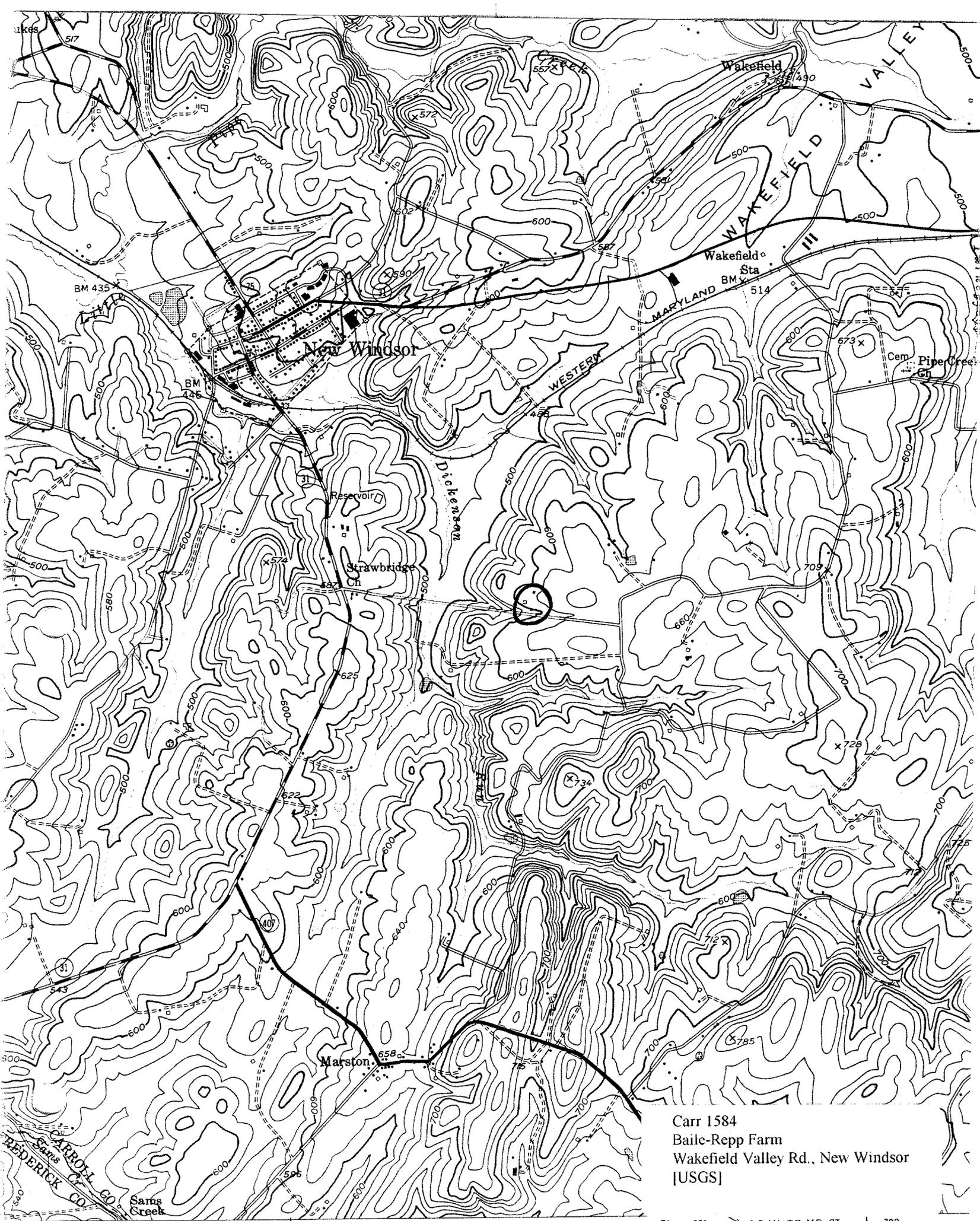
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 SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY
 CONTINUING OWNERSHIP - Z L E - Z
 PARCEL NUMBER - P. 349 (ADDED TO IDENTIFY AND INDEX CONTINUING OWNERSHIP - MUST BE PRECEDED BY MAP NUMBER)
 SCALE: 1" = 600'
 BY: LAY & CO. P. 349
 M.A.M. 292 179/20-379/8
 QUADRANGLE



MAP NO.
50

773

621
 618
 615
 612



Carr 1584
Baile-Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Rd., New Windsor
[USGS]



Car-1584

Buil-Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Road
Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Oct. 97

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Barr Run - W $\frac{1}{2}$, S. Elevations

1 OF 16



Can-1584

Bail-Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Road
Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Oct. 97

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Site view from S. w/ Milk Room,
Poultry House & Barrack

2 OF 16



Can-1584

Bair-Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Road
Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Start

Date: Oct. 97

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Poultry House - W. Elevation

3 OF 16



Carr-1584

Bail-Repp Farm

Waterfield Valley Road

Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Oct. 97

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Barrack - S. Elevation.

4 OF 16



Carr-1584

Bail-Repps Farm

Wakefield Valley Road

Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Oct 97

Neg Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Barn Ruins & Silo - VW West

5 OF 16



Carr-1584

Bail-Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Road
Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Stolt

Date: Oct. 97

Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust
House - W. Elevation

6 OF 18



Can - 1584

Baird-Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Road
Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Stort

Date: Oct. 97

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
House - S. Elevation.

7 OF 16



Can-1584

Bail-Repp Farm

Wakefield Valley Road

Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Oct. 97

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - E. Elevation

8 OF 16



Car-1584

Bail-Repp Farm

Wakefield Valley Road

Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Oct. 97

Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

N. Chamber door garning

90F16



Car-1584

Bart-Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Road
Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Oct. 97

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
E. Chamber Mantel

10 OF 16



Carr-1584

Bail - Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Road
Candell County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Oct. 97

Neg Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Center Rm - VW-NW Elevations

11 OF 16



Carr-1584

Bail-Repp Farm

Wakefield Valley Road

Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Oct. 97

Neg Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

House: Cornice - NE Corner

12 OF 16



Conn-1584

Bail - Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Road
Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Oct. 97

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
House - Cornice - NW Corner

13 OF 16



Car-1584

Bail-Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Road
Carroll County, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Oct. 97
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
House - N. Elevation

14 OF 16



Can-1584

Bail-Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Road
Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Oct 97

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - E & N Elevations

15 OF 16



Carr-1584

Bail-Repp Farm
Wakefield Valley Road
Carroll County, MD

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Oct. 97

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Corn Crib - SW & SE Elevations

160F18