

15-4 Alfred Baker House (c1850)
28901 Kemptown Road, Mt Airy
Private Access

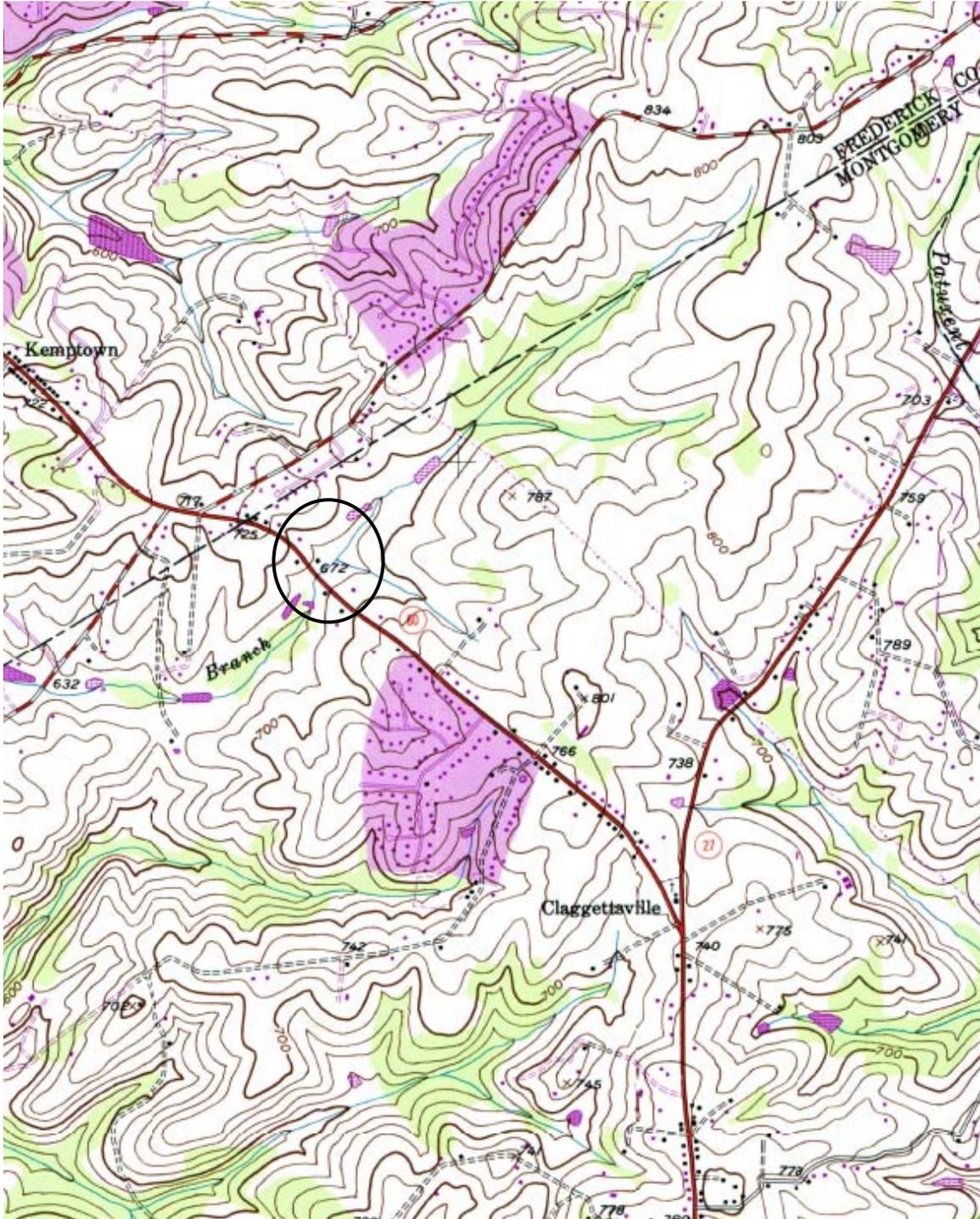
Capsule Summary

The Alfred Baker House is located on the northeast side of Kemptown Road (Route 80) approximately 1.2 miles northwest of its junction with Ridge Road (Route 27) in Clagettsville and less than a quarter mile southeast of the Montgomery-Frederick border. The historic resource is located at 28901 Kemptown Road on Parcel P900 of 11.84 acres. Two tributaries of the Fahrney Branch and a pond lie on the parcel, which is highest at its northwest corner along Kemptown Road. The resource includes a dwelling house, two small outbuildings (possibly a dairy house and a loafing shed for horses or storage shed), a detached garage, and a new barn.

The Alfred Baker House is significant for its association with Alfred Baker (1812-1885), an early Methodist Protestant minister and farmer in the upper Montgomery County area now known as Clagettsville. The Methodist Protestant Church was founded in Baltimore in 1830 as an offshoot of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was founded in 1784, also in Baltimore. Many events significant to the spread of Methodism in America occurred in Maryland, which became the stronghold of the Methodist Protestant Church. Alfred Baker was one of the original subscribers (financial contributors) of an early Methodist Protestant church – the Providence Methodist Protestant Church in Kemptown, Maryland, located just north of the Montgomery County border. Many upper Montgomery County families, including a number who had attended the Brownsville Methodist Episcopal Church, became subscribers of this church, a log meeting house built in 1836. By 1840, Alfred Baker had become a Methodist Protestant minister. Over the ensuing 45 years, until the year he died, he held many appointments as a traveling minister or “circuit rider” serving congregants throughout the region. Baker was one of three known ministers of Brown’s Chapel, probably serving and preaching there during the divisive Civil War years. Brown’s Chapel was the first church located in the Clagettsville area of Montgomery County and was the predecessor church of Montgomery Methodist Protestant Chapel and the current Montgomery United Methodist Church.

From approximately 1850 (and perhaps as early as 1843) until his death in 1885, Alfred Baker lived in this frame residence, operating a farm as well as preaching the gospel. Historically, the property was a farm, with the farmstead located close to the road on the northwest portion of the parcel, to the west of the Fahrney Branch tributaries. Baker outlived his only child (a daughter) and two wives, and was buried by a third. His life is highly illustrative of the early Methodist Protestant circuit riders, who traveled widely and left their wives to run the farms while they were gone. Alfred Baker’s long tenure of service and preaching undoubtedly helped to both cement the foundations of the Methodist Protestant Church in Maryland and establish him as one of the major citizens in his upper Montgomery County community. Currently, structures on the parcel, P900, are clustered in an area of about 1.3 acres. The property is currently used as an equestrian facility that provides riding lessons, training, and boarding.

15-4 Alfred Baker House (c1850)
28901 Kemptown Road, Mt Airy
Private Access



Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. 15-4

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Alfred Baker House

other

2. Location

street and number 28901 Kemptown Road __ not for publication

city, town Mt. Airy, MD 21771-4411 __ vicinity

county Montgomery County

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

name Terra Equis LLC (c/o Dr. Jean Barton)

street and number 5008 Benton Ave telephone

city, town Bethesda state MD zip code 20814-2804

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. MC Courthouse liber 16318 folio 533

city, town Rockville tax map FZ31 tax parcel P900 tax ID number 12-00923364

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: MNCPPC/Montgomery Co. Planning Department Historic Preservation Section Files

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	Number of Contributing Resources	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: equestrian facility	previously listed in the Inventory	

7. Description

Inventory No. 15-4

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

Summary

Historic resource #15-4 Alfred Baker House is located in Montgomery County, Maryland, on the northeast side of Kemptown Road (Route 80) approximately 1.2 miles northwest of its junction with Ridge Road (Route 27) in Clagetsville and less than a quarter mile southeast of the Montgomery-Frederick border. The property consists of two adjoining pieces of land owned by Terra Equis LLC: a parcel, P900, which contains 11.84 acres and various buildings and improvements including the historic structures, and Outlot B, Block 1, of Moxley Mill Manor, which contains 10.62 acres and is open farmland or pasture. The address of the parcel is 28901 Kemptown Road, and no address is given in the tax records for the outlot other than Kemptown Road. Two tributaries of the Fahrney Branch and a pond lie on the parcel, which is highest at its northwest corner along Kemptown Road. Terra Equis LLC operates "Ridgefield" on the property, which is an equestrian facility that provides riding lessons, training, and boarding. Historically, the property was a farm, with the farmstead located close to the road on the northwest portion of the parcel, to the west of the Fahrney Branch tributaries. Currently, structures on the parcel, P900, are clustered in an area of about 1.3 acres and include a dwelling house, two small outbuildings (possibly a dairy house and a loafing shed for horses or storage shed), a detached garage, and a new barn. The rest of the parcel contains paddocks.

Dwelling House (ca. 1850, with subsequent additions/alterations)

The dwelling house is oriented southwest toward Kemptown Road and is set back from the front property line approximately 100 feet. The house has been added to and altered over time and has an irregular plan. Currently, the dwelling house consists of a two-and-a-half-story main block, a long two-story rear ell built in two sections, a two-story side ell on the southeast façade, and a small one-story, shed-roofed side ell also on the southeast facade. There is a one-story wrap-around porch, part of which is enclosed, on the front and northwest sides of the building, and a one-story shed-roofed porch on the southeast side of the rear ell. The house is covered in aluminum siding. The roofing materials throughout are composite shingles except for the wrap-around porch, which has a standing seam metal shed roof. The main block, rear ell, and two-story side ell all have rooflines with plain projecting eaves.

The *main block* is a side-gabled structure that is three bays wide by one bay deep with a symmetrical façade. Along its southeast side is an exterior, corbelled brick chimney. Surmounting the roof is a centered, triangular, overhanging front dormer, almost the size of a gable, containing a triangular-headed casement window typical of the Gothic Revival style. The first and second story windows in the main block are replacement, one-over-one sash with shutters, and the gable end contains a two-over-two fixed window. The wrap-around porch has simple turned spindle porch supports and squared balusters.

The *rear ell* is four bays deep and, judging from discontinuities in roofing and siding materials, was built at two different times in sections of two bays each. It is unclear how many bays wide the rear ell is, since staff did not enter the property to observe the rear of the building. However, the roof of the rear ell is not as steeply sloped

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as the roof of the main block and, gauging from aerial photos, the rear ell is approximately two bays wide. The section of the rear ell that adjoins the main block has two-over-two replacement sash windows with shutters. Toward the rear of the first section of the rear ell is an offset stovepipe chimney. The enclosed portion of the wrap-around porch extends along northwest façade of the first section of the rear ell. The second section of the rear ell also has two-over-two sash windows, without shutters, and an exterior, corbelled brick chimney on the rear façade. The one-story shed-roofed porch on the southeast façade has simple turned spindle porch supports and squared balusters.

The *two-story side ell* is one bay deep by one bay wide and has one-over-one replacement sash windows, some with shutters. The roof pitch is not as steep as that of the main block.

The *small one-story side ell* is built into the corner where the main block meets the two-story ell. Its function is unknown, and could possibly be a shed, vestibule, or cellar entrance.

Outbuilding 1: Possibly a Dairy House (ca. 1850) (contributing)

A small rectangular one-story outbuilding stands about 17 feet from the house in its northeast sideyard. The building is about 6.5 feet by 11.5 feet, and has a door in the gable end that faces the street, a louvered window on the southeast side facing the rear ell of the dwelling house, and a gable roof that projects forward over the door. The front gable is not enclosed, but a squared horizontal timber or bar connects the front gable eaves. As a decorative element, the upper portion of the side walls extends forward to meet the horizontal timber under the projecting front gable. There appears to be a metal or screen door. The roof is clad with composite shingles and the building with clapboards. Judging from the depth of the windowsill, the building may be constructed of log. This building form – rectangular, with a projecting front gable over a door-- is found in many types of agricultural outbuildings, including spring houses, dairy houses, wash houses, smoke houses, meat houses, feed houses, dry house, and bake ovens. Often, the interior layout gives a clue to the function of the building, but the interior was not examined here. However, given the existence of a window and lack of a chimney, the building may have been used as a dairy to keep foods cool and still, allow cream to settle, and make butter.

Outbuilding 2: Loafing Shed (non-contributing)

To the southeast of the dwelling house is a paddock containing a small, one-story, rectangular building made of plywood and frame. The structure is side-gabled, and the gable ends are open. There is an opening facing the house. This structure is probably used as a loafing shed for horses or for storage.

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Barn: (modern construction) (non-contributing)

To the rear and north of the house stands a large green gambrel-roofed barn with a one-story, shed-roofed addition on its northwestern side. Roofing materials are standing seam metal, and the walls are clad in vertical siding made of indeterminate material. There is a rolling door in the gambrel end, with a door above. The doors open to a fenced paddock. The barn appears to be of modern construction, and staff was told this by the owner's husband.

Garage and Addition: (ca. 1920s or later) (contributing)

To the rear of the house is a three-car garage that faces the southeast. The garage doors are made of wood and have windows. The structure is side-gabled, and the gable ends have vertical board siding. The walls are made of plain concrete block. The roof is clad with corrugated metal, and the roof rafters are exposed. There is a low, shed-roofed extension on the northwest side. The three-car garage was extended to the northeast by a concrete-block addition used for vehicle storage. This addition also opens to the southeast, is side gabled, its roof is made of corrugated metal with exposed rafters. On its northwest side is a one-over-one sash window, and on its northeast side is a metal stack or chimney.

8. SignificanceInventory No. 15-4

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

Specific dates ca.1850**Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

 National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

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

Summary of Significance

The Alfred Baker House, historic resource #15-4, is significant for its association with Alfred Baker (b. 1812, d. 1885), an early Methodist Protestant minister and farmer in the upper Montgomery County area now known as Clagettsville. The Methodist Protestant Church was founded in Baltimore in 1830 as an offshoot of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was founded in 1784, also in Baltimore. Many events significant to the spread of Methodism in America occurred in Maryland, and Maryland became the stronghold of the Methodist Protestant Church. Alfred Baker was one of the original subscribers (financial contributors) of an early Methodist Protestant church – the Providence Methodist Protestant Church in Kemptown, Maryland, located just north of the Montgomery County border. Many upper Montgomery County families, including a number who had attended the Brownsville Methodist Episcopal Church, became subscribers of this church, a log meeting house built in 1836. By 1840, Alfred Baker had become a Methodist Protestant minister. Over the ensuing 45 years, until the year he died, he held many appointments as a traveling minister or “circuit rider” and served in the Concord, Pennsylvania circuit as well as in the Baltimore, Patuxent, Frederick, Montgomery, Howard, and Jefferson circuits. (The Jefferson circuit was west of Frederick near Harper’s Ferry.) He was one of three known ministers of Brown’s Chapel, probably serving and preaching there during the divisive Civil War years. Brown’s Chapel was the first church located in the Clagettsville area of Montgomery County and was the predecessor church of Montgomery Methodist Protestant Chapel and the current Montgomery United Methodist Church. From approximately 1850 (and perhaps as early as 1843) until his death in 1885, Alfred Baker lived in historic resource #15-4, operating a farm as well as preaching the gospel. He outlived his only child (a daughter) and two wives, and was buried by a third. His life is highly illustrative of the early Methodist Protestant circuit riders, who traveled widely and left their wives to run the farms while they were gone. Alfred

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Baker's long tenure of service and preaching undoubtedly helped to both cement the foundations of the Methodist Protestant Church in Maryland and establish him as one of the major citizens in his upper Montgomery County community. The Alfred Baker House was probably built prior to 1843 and may have been remodeled and extended over time.

Alfred Baker's Family

Alfred Baker was born June 4, 1812, and died December 28, 1885.¹ He was the youngest child of Larkin Baker (b. 7.19.1776, d. after 1831) and Margaret Mark. Larkin and Margaret married in Frederick County on December 12, 1799 and had at least six children: Thomas Milton Baker, Reuben Baker, Polly Baker, John Baker, Cordelia Baker, and Alfred Baker.² Larkin was listed as head of household in the 1800 Census of the First District (Buckeystowne) of Frederick County, but in a mortgage³ dated October 30, 1828, he was described as being "of Montgomery County". Larkin is referred to in a later mortgage as owning Lot 2 of Flag Patch and Solomon's Roguery, totaling about 63 acres, and these tracts are in the Browningsville area of Montgomery County.⁴ Alfred Baker's grandfather was Abednego Baker (b. ca. 1754),⁵ who, starting in 1798, owned and leased land near Browningsville, within both Montgomery and Frederick Counties. Court records indicate that Abednego lived in Anne Arundel in 1787.⁶ Sometime thereafter he must have moved to Montgomery County, where his name appeared on the tax rolls of 1798.⁷ In an 1817 deed, he was listed as being "of Frederick County."⁸ He was married to Ruth Israel, daughter of Robert Israel and Priscilla Dorsey, and his birth and death dates are uncertain.⁹

On September 19, 1832, Alfred Baker married Louisa Moxley (b. circa 1812, died 1.30.1872),¹⁰ daughter of Jacob Moxley and Sarah Mocabee, who were married in Anne Arundel on November 26, 1794.¹¹ Louisa was the granddaughter of Nehemiah Moxley of Anne Arundel (now Howard County). Nehemiah had local reknown as a patriot. According to Nehemiah's obituary in the *Baltimore American Newspaper* dated March 4, 1836, Nehemiah participated in the 1774 burning of the Peggy Stewart brigantine and its contraband tea in Annapolis, which was Maryland's own version of the Boston Tea Party.¹² The event occurred in broad daylight after the

¹ William Neal Hurley, Jr., Our Maryland Heritage, Book Twenty-Eight, Baker Families (Maryland: Heritage Books, 2001), page 21.

² *Ibid.*, pages 19 – 20.

³ Deed BS 2/57, Montgomery County Land Records, November 11, 1828.

⁴ Deed EBP 10/57, Montgomery County land Records, July 30, 1872.

⁵ Baker, op. cit., page 15.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Deed, T/423, Montgomery County Land Records, June 3, 1817.

⁹ Baker, op. cit., page 17.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, page 21.

¹¹ Allie Mae Moxley Buxton, Nehemiah Moxley: His Clagettsville Sons and Their Descendants (Michigan: Bookcrafters, 1989), page 208.

¹² Buxton, op. cit., pages 6 – 8.

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brigantine sailed into the harbor in Annapolis and colonists discovered that not only that it was carrying contraband tea but worse, that the brig's captain, Anthony Stewart, had paid the British the hated tax. Stewart was given a choice of hanging or burning his own ship, and given that his wife, Peggy Stewart, for whom the vessel was named, was pregnant, chose to have the ship burned.¹³

Starting in the 1790's, Nehemiah Moxley purchased property in the Clagetsville area for three of his sons – William, who lived at historic resource #10-1 Friendship Farm; Ezekiel (Sr.), who resided near or at #10-3 John Moxley House and the now demolished #10-6 Farmer (Fahrner)/Moxley House (known as the Ezekiel Moxley House in the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County Maryland); and Jacob, Louisa's father, who lived in a now demolished log cabin on the property of the existing #15-3 Rezin Moxley House.¹⁴ The Rezin Moxley House is located on land that straddles the Montgomery/Frederick border off Penn Shop Road to the north of #15-4 Alfred Baker House.

Alfred and Louisa had one child, Sarah Ann Baker, born c. 1834 and died June 16, 1876. On December 29, 1852, Sarah married John Dorsey Purdum (b. 10.25.1830, d. 4.6.1896), and they moved across the street, to historic resource #10-5 John Purdum House. Their children were Alfred W. Purdum, Josephine Purdum, Louisa Agnes Purdum, Sarah Eunice Augusta Purdum, Reverdy Mason Purdum, and Eunice M. Purdum.¹⁵

Alfred Baker married two more times.¹⁶ On August 28, 1872, about six months after his first wife, Louisa, died, he wed Sarah E. Mullinix (b. circa 1838, d. November 1877), who is buried with Alfred and Louisa at Providence United Methodist Church (then Providence Methodist Protestant Church) in Kemptown. The 1870 Census listed Sarah E. Mullinix, age 32, as a domestic servant in Alfred Baker's household. On January 7, 1879, Alfred Baker married Sarah E. Duvall (b. circa 1848) at the home of Samuel Baker in Carroll County. Sarah was listed as age 32 in the 1880 Census of the Second District.

Alfred Baker, Methodist Protestant Minister

Alfred Baker was an early minister in the Methodist Protestant Church in Maryland. Maryland played a key role in the establishment of Methodism in the United States. After John Wesley, an English clergyman, helped establish a revival movement within the Church of England in the mid 1700's that stressed methodical and disciplined cultivation of the Christian life¹⁷, Robert Strawbridge, an Irish immigrant to Maryland, established the first Methodist class in America in 1760 in his home near New Windsor in Carroll County (then

¹³ J.D. Warfield, The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland (Baltimore, MD: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), pages 444 – 446, at Google Books.

¹⁴ Buxton, op. cit., page 8, pages 354 – 369.

¹⁵ Baker, op. cit., pages 22 – 24.

¹⁶ Baker, op. cit., pages 20 – 22.

¹⁷ For a brief history of Methodism in America, see website for the United Methodist Church at http://www.umc.org/site/c.lwL4KnN1LtH/b.1720691/k.B5CB/History_Our_Story.htm.

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Frederick).¹⁸ Strawbridge's home was only about twelve miles north of the home that Alfred Baker would eventually inhabit in Montgomery County. Strawbridge traveled and preached widely, and was influential in establishing Methodism in Maryland and Virginia. By 1764, he had established near his home what some call the first Methodist log meeting house in America. The meeting house was located near Route 407 (Marston Road) on a private farm near the junction of the Pipe Creek and Sam's Creek tributaries. (Today the log meeting house has been recreated on the site of the Strawbridge Shrine in New Windsor.)¹⁹

Establishment of the Methodist Protestant Church: In 1784 in Baltimore, the Methodist Episcopal Church was established, with the Reverend Francis Asbury as its superintendent and bishop. Propelled by the democratic spirit of the times, groups within the church began to urge that a more representative form of governance be adopted. They sought to restrict the growing power of the bishops and allow for lay participation in church councils, known as the annual (regional) and general (national) conferences. Reformers founded "union societies" across the colonies to espouse their dissident views and show their unity, and their chief publication, "The Mutual Rights of Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church," was published out of Baltimore. The Methodist Episcopal Church rejected the proposed reforms and expelled many members, including a contingent from Maryland of thirteen clergy members and twenty-two members of the laity.²⁰

On November 12, 1828, the reformers held a convention in Baltimore and established a new organization with a provisional name and temporary articles of association.²¹ At their first General Conference held on November 2, 1830, fourteen annual conferences, represented by 114 delegates, adopted "The Methodist Protestant Church of America" as the organization's new name. The new church also adopted a constitution that required lay participation in the conferences and rejected the use of bishops. Pastors in the Methodist Protestant Church were to be appointed by the Superintendent of the Conference, and then affirmed by the Conference. (In the Methodist Episcopal Church, the bishops appointed clergy to local churches.)²² The Methodist Episcopal Church lost more than 5000 of its members to the new church. Maryland became the stronghold of the Methodist Protestant Church.²³

¹⁸ See the website for the Strawbridge Shrine at <http://www.strawbridgeshrine.org/>.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ John Paris, History of the Methodist Protestant Church, (Baltimore: Sherwood and Company, 1844), pages 343, 344.

²¹ See Matthew Simpson, D.D., LLC, Cyclopaedia of Methodism, Embracing Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Present Condition, with Biographical Notices and Numerous Illustrations (Philadelphia: Everts and Stewart, 1878), pages 602 – 607 for a discussion of the Methodist Protestant Church, at Google Books.

²² See Wikipedia, Methodist Protestant Church at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methodist_Protestant_Church; also United Methodist Church website, Our Church History, The Churches Grow 1817 – 1843, page 2 at http://www.umc.org/site/c.lwL4KnN1LtH/b.1720691/k.B5CB/History_Our_Story.htm,

²³ By 1849, there were 6,500 members of the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, more than in any other conference at the time. See John Paris, History of the Methodist Protestant Church, (Baltimore: Sherwood and Company, 1844), pages 343, 344.

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Establishment of Providence Methodist Protestant Church in Kemptown: Because church property was held by the Methodist Episcopal Church rather than its individual members or trustees, the new Methodist Protestant Church had to find its own properties for places of worship. In August 1836, Solomon and Barbary Kemp of Kemptown, Maryland, in Frederick County deeded a one-acre portion of a tract known as Snakeroot Thicket to five named trustees who, the deed specified, had to be members of the Methodist Protestant Church.²⁴ The deed noted that the property was deeded to the trustees on behalf of a list of named subscribers, and this list included Alfred Baker. A log meeting house was erected, and the church became known as the Providence Methodist Protestant Church, now the Providence United Methodist Church. (Additional land was deeded to the church in 1872 by Greenbury Baker and his wife Hepsy in Frederick County, and a new structure replaced the old.)²⁵ The church is located on Kemptown Church Road off of Kemptown Road, not far from the Montgomery/Frederick line and the property in Montgomery County on Kemptown Road where Alfred Baker eventually resided. Alfred Baker and his first two wives as well as his daughter and members of her family are buried in the church cemetery.²⁶

Alfred Baker's Appointments as a Methodist Protestant Minister: By 1837, Frederick County records indicate that an "A. Baker" had become a justice of the peace.²⁷ By 1840, already married and with a 6-year old daughter, Alfred Baker had become a Methodist Protestant minister. Methodist ministers generally were appointed to serve a specific group of churches known as a circuit, and traveled the circuit on horseback, often preaching at two or three churches every Sunday. The work was exhausting and hence appointments to a specific circuit were often only for one or two years. Their wives were often left to run the farms and were known as circuit widows. Alfred Baker's appointments were listed in the Historical Records of the Maryland Annual Conference 1829 - 1939 (of the Methodist Protestant Church), and demonstrate the wide number of appointments and the extensive traveling required of a Methodist preacher in those days. His appointments were as follows, as conveyed by the Rev. Edwin A. Schell:²⁸

1841 – 1843: Corcord Circuit, Pennsylvania – first appointment.

1844: Baltimore Circuit -- Assistant.

1845 - 1846: Retired.

1847: Baltimore Circuit.

1848: Retired.

²⁴ Deed HS 3/193-194, Frederick County.

²⁵ See website for Providence United Methodist Church in Kemptown, Maryland, History, at <http://www.gbgm-umc.org/providence-kempton/>.

²⁶ Baker, op. cit., pages 22 – 23.

²⁷ Abstracts of Marriages and Deaths and Other Articles of Interest in the Newspapers of Frederick and Montgomery Counties, Maryland from 1831 – 1840, compiled by L. Tilden Moore (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1991), page 320, 321.

²⁸ Per telephone conversation on January 9, 2008 between Sandra Youla, MNCPPC researcher, and the Reverend Edwin A. Schell, Emeritus Executive Secretary of the United Methodist Historical Society and Commission on Archives and History (Lovely Lane Museum and Archives in Baltimore, MD).

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1849: Patuxent Circuit.

1850 – 1851: Frederick Circuit.

1852 – 1856: Retired.

1857: Frederick Circuit – Assistant.

1859: Frederick Circuit.

1860 – 1863: Frederick Circuit – Superannuated (meaning that the preacher renders less than full service and is paid whatever the Circuit could afford).

1864: Montgomery Circuit.

1865: Retired.

1866: Montgomery Circuit.

1867: Retired.

1868: Montgomery Circuit.

1869: Retired.

1871 – 1872: Frederick Circuit – Superannuated.

1873 – 1874: Howard Circuit – Superannuated.

1875 – 1877: Frederick Circuit – Superannuated.

1878 – 1879: Jefferson Circuit (west of Frederick, toward Harpers Ferry) – Superannuated.

1881 – 1885: Frederick Circuit – Superannuated.

Establishment of Brown's Chapel: By 1846, residents who lived south of Kemptown in the upper portion of Montgomery County now known as Claggettville and also in nearby Howard County must have felt the need for a meeting house that was closer to them. Consequently, in a deed made on November 28, 1846 and recorded on March 6, 1848, Owen Brown and his wife, Elizabeth H. Brown, and Joshua Brown and his wife, Sarah M. Brown, purchased a one-acre portion of a tract known as "Mt. Radnor or a Resurvey thereof" in Montgomery County from Nicholas Watkins and his wife, Rachel.²⁹ On this site, they erected a log meeting house that was given the name Brown's Chapel.³⁰ The site is located on the south side of Brown's Church Road just as the road enters the current limits of the Patuxent State Park. The chapel no longer stands, but the site is marked by a stone marker placed by the congregation of the successor church, Montgomery Chapel, in 1993, with the permission of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and officials of the Patuxent State Park. There is also a nearby cemetery associated with Brown's Chapel.

Undoubtedly, this property seemed suitable for a new chapel because of its proximity to a recently constructed road leading from the Old Quaker Road (now Route 80 -- Kemptown Road) in what is now called Claggettville in Montgomery County up through Ridgeville near Mt. Airy in Frederick to Westminster in Carroll County. This road was authorized by the Maryland General Assembly in 1829. By 1836, the road was called the

²⁹ Deed STS 3/353, Montgomery Land Records.

³⁰ Floyd Simms Moxley, History of Montgomery Church, A Survey of Montgomery United Methodist Church from 1846 – 1971, (printed Claggettville, Maryland, 1971), pages 7 – 8, available at the Montgomery County Historical Society.

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Buffalo Road and designated as one of the boundaries of the new Carroll County. (Today, we know the portion of this road in Montgomery County that leads north from Clagettsville as Route 27, Ridge Road, and the portion leading from Ridgeville in Frederick to Westminster in Carroll County as the Buffalo Road.) It is likely that the Buffalo Road facilitated the spread of Methodism and the Methodist Protestant Church southward from New Windsor through lower Frederick County into Montgomery County, as evidenced by the existence of a number of Methodist Protestant churches located along the Buffalo Road, per maps from the 1850's and 1860's.³¹

From 1846 to 1860, Brown's Chapel was non-denominational. Local laymen generally conducted meetings, but occasionally circuit riders would preach. Eventually, unspecified differences arose among the Howard and Montgomery County church members who attended Brown's Chapel, and they sought to separate themselves. On January 7, 1860, land was deeded for a new Howard Chapel Methodist Church, a Methodist Protestant church at Long Corner, Maryland, now known as the Howard Chapel-Ridgeville United Methodist Church (Liber WWW 20, Folio 537, Howard County). Brown's Chapel itself became a Methodist Protestant Church several months later, when the four Browns above sold the land to the named trustees of Brown's Chapel Methodist Protestant Church in a deed made on September 15, 1860 and recorded March 18, 1861 (Liber JGH 8, Folio 352, Montgomery County). The deed was not delivered from the Courthouse in Rockville to the trustees until 1869, due to the interference of the Civil War.³²

Alfred Baker was one of three ministers known to have served Brown's Chapel.³³ His circuit appointment record above shows he was appointed to the Frederick Circuit and Montgomery Circuits at various times during the 1850s and 1860, so it is likely he preached at Brown's Chapel during this time, particularly in the 1860s through the Civil War.

Though no records exist of the sermons that Alfred Baker or other circuit riders preached at Brown's Chapel, we can imagine some may have dealt with the divisive issue of slavery. The Methodist Protestant Church struggled with the issue of slavery much as the nation did. John Wesley was opposed to slavery and the Discipline, the doctrinal guide used by both the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Protestant Church, explicitly disavowed slavery. By 1842, the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church began to discuss the issue explicitly, and from that time to 1857, issued carefully crafted compromise position statements that opined that slavery was sometimes but not always a sin, and it was not the province of the General (national) Conference to legislate on moral matters but rather the province of the Annual (regional) Conference to do so.³⁴ This, of course, was an argument that paralleled the civil arguments for states' rights in determining the legitimacy of slavery.

³¹ See Simon J. Martenet Map of Carroll County of 1865 from the Simon J. Martenet Atlas of Maryland and the Isaac Bond Map of Frederick County 1858.

³² Floyd Simms Moxley, *op. cit.*

³³ Floyd Simms Moxley, *op. cit.*, page 5.

³⁴ Simpson, *op. cit.*, page 604.

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Establishment of Montgomery County Methodist Protestant Church: On February 13, 1871, land was deeded in Montgomery County at the junction of what is now Ridge Road and Kemptown Road for the Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church (Liber EBP 13, Folio 196). Over time, Brown's Chapel fell into disuse, decayed, and was eventually torn down.³⁵ Although Alfred Baker was no longer preaching at Brown's Chapel, his appointment record indicates that he continued to serve in the Frederick, Howard, and Jefferson circuits from 1871 to 1885 on a superannuated basis.

The Alfred Baker House and Land

House: The 1850 Census record showed Alfred Baker, his wife Louisa, and his daughter Sarah living in Montgomery County in the Clarksburg District, which included the vicinity around what came to be known as Clagettville. Listed immediately above him in the 1850 Census records and thus presumably his nearby neighbor was Ezekiel Moxley (Jr.), who was Louisa's cousin, the son of Ezekiel Sr. of Montgomery County, and the grandson of Nehemiah Moxley of Anne Arundel. Ezekiel Moxley Jr.'s home is known to be #10-5 John Moxley House, located at 28800 Kemptown Road in Montgomery County. This property is across the street and southwest of the property now known as #15-4 Alfred Baker House, located at 28901 Kemptown Road. Thus, it is quite likely that by 1850, Alfred Baker and his family were already living in the historic resource currently known as #15-4 Alfred Baker House. (They were certainly living there in the late 1850s, as evidenced by the name "A. Baker" shown on the east side of the Quaker Road in Montgomery County on the Isaac Bond Map of 1858 of Frederick County. "A. Baker" was also shown at the same location on the 1865 Simon J. Martenet Map of Montgomery County.)³⁶

Alfred Baker, however, did not start purchasing property in Montgomery County until 1852. The explanation for how he came to be living in the #15-4 Alfred Baker House by 1850 may derive from a land transaction made by his brother-in-law, Reuben M. Moxley of Montgomery County. Reuben was the son of Jacob Moxley of Frederick/Montgomery Counties, and grandson of Nehemiah Moxley of Anne Arundel. According to a

³⁵ Montgomery Chapel at the junction of Kemptown and Ridge Roads stood from 1871 to 1905, when it was sold to Greenbury Poole, torn down, moved, and resurrected as a residence. A new church was built on site starting in 1904. On April 25, 1939, the Methodist Protestant Church of America merged with the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church south (which had split from the Methodist Episcopal Church due to differences on slavery), and the new American church was called the Methodist Church. Hence, Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church became known as Montgomery Chapel Methodist Church. In 1968, the Methodist Church of America merged once again with the Evangelical United Brethren, and Montgomery Chapel was renamed the Montgomery United Methodist Church. The Church purchased new property on Kemptown Road in 1971 and started construction. In 1979, the Montgomery United Methodist Church sold the church edifice to the First Church of God, who has since sold it again. The Montgomery United Methodist Church retained title to the cemetery.

³⁶ Additional research into records at the Maryland State Archives would be useful here, especially tax records and also Equity Case 618 in the Montgomery County Circuit Court, T# 415, MSA Box 48, Loc. No. 3-55-8-48, Type of Case : Equity, Years 1885 – 1891, JA No. 1. Equity records contain descriptions of land improvements, including buildings, and also sometimes have a plat (map) showing location of land and structures.

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deed³⁷ recorded on December 11, 1854, Reuben M. Moxley, on March 3, 1843, purchased from Montgomery County Sheriff Thomas F.W. Vinson a two-acre, improved lot that was part of a tract known as Prospect Hill and that had belonged to Joshua Norwood, “late of the said county.” In accordance with a writ of the court, Joshua Norwood’s land had been taken by Sheriff Vinson so that he could auction it off to the highest bidder for repayment of Norwood’s debts to Stephen Moxley, who was Reuben’s and Louisa’s older brother. The first auction produced no bidders, and a second writ was issued ordering the sheriff to hold another auction. Reuben purchased the land for \$165.00 current money in, as noted, 1843. However, Sheriff Vinson died before the writ could be returned to the court, so no deed was recorded. Reuben eventually petitioned the Court, which ratified and confirmed the earlier sale and ordered the subsequent sheriff, Sheriff Matthew Fields, Esquire, to convey the property by a “good and sufficient deed reciting this order” and to record the proceedings and deed in the “executions of this court.” Reuben paid the Sheriff \$10.00 current money, and the deed was executed and recorded.

Alfred Baker eventually purchased this property from Reuben M. Moxley for the sum of \$175.00 current money via a deed³⁸ that was made on February 19, 1862 and recorded on March 3, 1862. This deed describes the land as “that piece of improved [emphasis added] lot of Land called Prospect Hill...Beginning...at the end of a line drawn from a stone planted at the north margin of the Quaker Road³⁹ north...west, north...east,...north...west, south...east, to the said road south...east then with a straight line to place of the beginning containing two acres of land more or less...”

Consequently, we may surmise that sometime in the 1840s, either while or after Alfred Baker served two years in the Concord Circuit in Pennsylvania, one year in the Baltimore Circuit, and one year in the Patuxent Circuit, Alfred needed a home for his wife, daughter, and at times, himself, and thus his brother-in-law Reuben allowed them to live on the improved property on the Quaker Road that Reuben had just purchased. This property would have been highly suitable for a Methodist circuit rider – it was in close proximity to both his family and his wife’s, and these family members could help with the farming when Alfred was riding the circuit and preaching in distant places. The property was also on a main thoroughfare, the Quaker Road, making it easier for Alfred to travel to and from his many circuit churches and allowing him to be accessible to local church members who may have need of his services or counsel at any time of the day or night.

How did Joshua Norwood, who owned the aforementioned debt to Louisa Baker’s brother, Stephen Moxley, come to own this property? The record is unclear and requires further research.⁴⁰ However, we can conclude

³⁷ JGH 4/29-31, Montgomery County Land Records.

³⁸ JGH 8/537, Montgomery County Land Records.

³⁹ The Quaker Road was the name in the 1800’s for Kemptown Road (Route 80).

⁴⁰ There are several possibilities. For example, in 1840, Joshua Norwood was appointed trustee of the property of two insolvent individuals, James Butler and William Bowie, on behalf of their creditors, and he was given title to their property. (See Deeds of Trust BS 10/248 and BS 10/249.) Perhaps the Alfred Baker House came into Joshua Norwood’s possession this way, and Stephen

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that it is likely that historic resource #15 -4 Alfred Baker House or at least a portion of it dates from sometime prior to Reuben Moxley's purchase of it in 1843. (See attached Deed Research.)

Alfred Baker's Land Tracts and Their Notable Patent Holders, Surveyors, and Sellers: In addition to purchasing the two improved acres, Alfred Baker over time also bought a significant amount of farmland. Most of this land and the land on which his house sits came from two tracts: "Prospect Hill" and "Warfield and Snowden." There were many notable people among those who surveyed, patented, and sold these tracts, as discussed below.

Prospect Hill⁴¹ was a resurvey of Friendship Enlarged,⁴² which was a resurvey of Friendship.⁴³ Friendship was a tract of 1575 acres that was surveyed and patented in 1760 by Col. Henry Ridgely (IV),⁴⁴ hero of the French and Indian Wars,⁴⁵ resident of Howard County (then Anne Arundel), and one of the major land

Moxley was pursuing claims against Joshua Norwood in Norwood's capacity as trustee, although the relevant deed, JGH 4/29, does not note that Norwood was acting in capacity as a trustee. Or perhaps Joshua Norwood inherited the property from family – a James Norwood purchased land from Henry Ridgely, the original patent holder of Friendship, which was resurveyed several times and became Prospect Hill, and there were several Norwoods living in the vicinity. (Further, in the Providence Methodist Protestant Church deed discussed previously, Joshua Norwood along with several other Norwoods were listed as subscribers to the Providence Methodist Protestant Church, along with a number of Moxleys and Bakers, including Reuben Moxley and Alfred Baker. So they were clearly acquainted with one another.) Or perhaps the property was Stephen Moxley's, and he conveyed it to Joshua Norwood, who may have mortgaged it back to Stephen Moxley but been unable to pay off the debt (no mortgages have been found in the land records to support this theory). Stephen Moxley did own a 2-acre improved lot which was off of his father Jacob's property (see #15-3 Risdon Moxley) and which Stephen's grandfather, Nehemiah, willed directly to Stephen. (Nehemiah died in 1836.) The will indicates that the property contained a spring and that Stephen already had improved the property by the time Nehemiah amended his will (1830) to bequeath it to Stephen. A stream, part of the Farney Branch, does run through the property – perhaps there is a spring as well. (However, in her book, Nehemiah and His Clagettsville Descendants, Allie May Moxley Buxton, the author, notes that her husband, Roscoe Buxton, a descendant of Jacob Moxley, noted the existence of a house foundation on Jacob's property (#15-3) and that perhaps it was Stephen's house, since it was near a spring.) Stephen married Elizabeth Watkins on September 9, 1826 (see Nehemiah Moxley and His Clagettsville Descendants, page 208) and perhaps started improving his property then and building the house. By 1839, he had moved to Ohio and granted his brother, Reuben, power of attorney (see BS 9/437 in the Montgomery County Land Records).

⁴¹ Warfield and Snowden, MSA S-1202-64, Montgomery County, at Maryland State Archives, plats.net.

⁴² Friendship Enlarged, MSA S-1189-560, Anne Arundel County, at Maryland State Archives, plats.net.

⁴³ Friendship, MSA S-1197-1575, Frederick County, at Maryland State Archives, plats.net

⁴⁴ Harry Wright Newman, Anne Arundel Gentry: A Genealogical History of Some Early Families of Anne Arundel County (Maryland, Volume Three, published by author, Annapolis, MD, 1979), page 34. The Ridgelys were a prominent family in Maryland's early history, and different branches spawned many sons named Henry over the centuries. However, per Newman, the Henry Ridgely who lived from 1728 to 1791 was the owner of land called Friendship of 1275 acres, which he was forced to mortgage, along with numerous other properties, on 4/27/177_ to meet substantial debts. Newman notes this mortgage was fully redeemed by the value of Ridgeley's personal estate after his death.

⁴⁵ J.D. Warfield, The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland (Baltimore, MD: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), pages 351 – 353, at Google Books.

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owners in Montgomery County.⁴⁶

Warfield and Snowden was a resurvey of Prospect Hill,⁴⁷ and was surveyed and patented by Col. Henry Ridgely's son-in-law, Major (Dr.) Charles Alexander Warfield, who was married to Elizabeth Ridgely, and by Ann Snowden, Col. Ridgely's daughter, who was married to Major Thomas Snowden.⁴⁸

Major Charles Alexander Warfield is known as the hero of the Burning of the Peggy Stewart in 1774, and was the person who led the crowd to Anthony Stewart's door in Annapolis and gave Anthony Stewart, the captain of the Peggy Stewart, the choice of burning his own ship and tea or hanging from the gallows. There are numerous accounts of Warfield's role in this event leading up to the Revolutionary War.⁴⁹ Perhaps Nehemiah Moxley, grandfather of Louisa Moxley, wife of Alfred Baker, was in the crowd led by Major Charles Alexander Warfield, since Nehemiah obituary and Moxley family tradition say that he was a participant in the incident.

Ann Ridgely Snowden and Thomas Snowden were notable for building Montpelier in Laurel, Maryland, a Georgian manor on the National Register owned by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.⁵⁰ Thomas Snowden and Charles Alexander Warfield patented Friendship Enlarged and then surveyed and patented Prospect Hill. Major Thomas Snowden was a Revolutionary War hero who served under George Washington. Snowden came from a notable family, some who were Quakers, who were instrumental in settling Anne Arundel, Howard, Prince George's and Montgomery Counties and setting up iron works and mills.⁵¹ The Patuxent River was once known as Snowden's River. The Ridgelys, Warfields, and Snowdens were all progenitor families in Maryland and came to the colony in 1659.⁵²

Major Charles Alexander Warfield had a son, Dr. Peregrine Warfield, who came into possession of Warfield and Snowden, and then conveyed about 530 acres of it to Abram England and Gassaway Grimes, who then conveyed approximately 83 acres of it to Alfred Baker in 1851.⁵³ Peregrine Warfield, in an attempt to assist his friend, ardent Federalist Alexander Contee Hanson II, defend Hanson's property and press, was the victim of mob violence in the infamous Baltimore Riot of 1812, said to be the most violent American riot to that point.⁵⁴

⁴⁶ Richard K. MacMaster & Ray Eldon Hiebert, A Grateful Remembrance – The Story of Montgomery County, Maryland 1776 – 1976, page 44.

⁴⁷ Prospect Hill, MSA S-1189-1293, Anne Arundel County, at Maryland State Archives, plats.net.

⁴⁸ Joshua Dorsey Warfield, The Warfields of Maryland (Baltimore: Daily Record Co., 1898), page 52.

⁴⁹ J.D. Warfield, The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, op. cit., pages 444 – 446.

⁵⁰ See website of MNCPPC Department of Parks and Recreation, Prince Georges County, Maryland, at http://www.pgparcs.com/places/eleganthistoric/montpelier_intro.html.

⁵¹ See the Snowden-Warfield family website at www.snowden-warfield.com and J.D. Warfield, Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, generally.

⁵² See, generally, J.D. Warfield, Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, op. cit., pages 77, 351-353, and 363.

⁵³ Deeds STS5/365 and STS/529, Montgomery County Land Records.

⁵⁴ Peregrine Warfield was a member of Alexander Hamilton's Federalist Party and was present at a significant event in American and Maryland history known as "The Defense of Hansen's Press" or "The Baltimore Riot of 1812." The Federalist Republicans opposed

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After Alfred Baker died on December 28, 1885, Equity Case 618⁵⁵ was filed in 1886 in Montgomery County Circuit Court on behalf of his grandchildren, widow, and creditors. Ultimately, the property that contained his home and outbuildings and some farmland (including a portion of that conveyed by Peregrine Warfield) came into the joint possession of his grandchildren, totaling about 16 acres.⁵⁶ The property was eventually conveyed to the current owners.

Conclusion

Alfred Baker's life sheds light on the development of Methodism in Maryland, the way of life of circuit riders and their families in farming communities, and the spread of the Methodist Protestant Church in Carroll, lower Frederick, and upper Montgomery Counties. Alfred Baker's land was owned previously by descendants of several of Maryland's founding families, including many war heroes and persons of historic note. The Alfred Baker House, garage, and outbuildings represent upper Montgomery County's rural vernacular architecture in the mid 1800s to early 1900s.

the War of 1812, in contrast to the Democratic Republicans, who supported it. Peregrine's friend, Alexander Contee Hanson, the owner and publisher of the *Federalist Republican* newspaper, had printed a series of articles in Baltimore strongly critical of the war and President Madison. Baltimore was a stronghold of Democratic Republican sentiment and the articles were not well received. On June 22, 1812, while Hanson was away, Hanson's press was seized and destroyed. Hanson, in an attempt to defend his right to publish what he saw fit, returned to Baltimore the next day with friends, including Peregrine Warfield, to protect his property and recommence publishing in premises on Charles Street. After holding off the crowd that wanted to storm the house, Hanson and his party were prevailed upon by the authorities to leave the house and be escorted to jail, which was the only place, they were told, that their safety could be assured. However, while at the jail, Hanson and his comrades were left undefended, and the mob attacked, killing several, including a Revolutionary War hero, General Lingan. Peregrine and several others who were severely injured escaped and were brought to Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield's home, Bushy Park in what is now Glenwood, Howard County (then Anne Arundel), where he attended them. The riot was one of the worst in American history to that point, and Americans were shocked by its violence and brutality and the inability and unwillingness of the authorities to protect Hanson and his friends. The event provoked much discussion in the early Republic on the limits of dissent and role of the press and the authorities. See <http://mason.gmu.edu/~shurter/hist697/printers/images.htm> .

⁵⁵ Equity Case 618, op. cit.

⁵⁶ See Deed JLB 242/447, Montgomery County Land Records, recorded July 8, 1914.

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#15-4 Alfred Baker House Deed Research

Deed	Date	Parties	Land
16318/533	10.6.1998	Craig S. Cropp, by Michele A. Cropp, to Terra Equis, LLC	<p>\$395,000 28901 Kemptown Rd., Mt Airy</p> <p>1) Tax Id 12-1-923364 (11.8 acres) (main homestead) <u>and</u></p> <p>2) Tax ID 12-1-3148277 (Outlot B, Resub. of Moxley Hills Manor, at Plat Book 181/Plat 20153, rec. 1996.8.8, 10.62 acres)(see liber/folio 7192/513, Outlot B land orig. from Roger Buxton of 15/3 Rezin Moxley) – (will not trace back, no buildings) 11.8 acres plus 10.62 acres</p>
13665/276 CORRECTIVE DEED	1995.9.29	Joseph Ingegneri and Marylou Ingegneri, to Craig S. Cropp and Michel a. Cropp	<p>Tax ID 12-1-923364 Property as at 6337/609. Land description at Sched. A. This is a corrective deed to remedy incorrect course and distance in deed at 12157/26.</p>
12157/26	1993.12.27	Joseph Ingegneri and Marylou Ingegneri, to Craig S. Cropp and Michel a. Cropp, husband and wife	<p>Tax ID 12-1-923364 \$300,000 Land description at Sched. A -- "Same land ... conveyed at 1038/314." "...Stone on 4th line of conveyance fr. Gassaway Grimes to Alfred Baker, JGH1/26, same as end of 1st line of con. fr. Risdon Moxley et ux to Al Baker JGH 9/137...end of 2nd line of con fr Reuben Moxley et ux to Al Baker JGH 8/537...to Quaker Road...8th line of conveyance fr Risdon Moxley, Reuben Moxely & others to Al Baker JHG 8/538-539..to stone of east margin of Bennett's Creek...containing 11 acres, 3 roods, 15 square perches of land "</p>

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Deed	Date	Parties	Land
6337/609	1984.3.6	Jack Bruce Barton and Constance Vivian Barton, his wife, to Joseph Ingegneri and Marylou Ingegneri, his wife	12-1-923364 \$130,000 Land description as attached: "Same land ...conveyed at 1038/314.
CKW 1038/314	1946.9.20	Alger Y. Barbee to Arthur J. Hurley	\$10.00 "Same as conveyed at 532/132, except one acre conveyed at 881/425 " "...Stone on 4 th line of conveyance fr. Gassaway Grimes to Alfred Baker, JGH1/26, same as end of 1 st line of con. fr. Risdon Moxley et ux to Al Baker JGH 9/137...end of 2 nd line of con fr Reuben Moxley et ux to Al Baker JGH 8/537...to Quaker Road ...8 th line of con fr Risdon Moxley, Reuben Moxely & others to Al Baker JHG 8/538-539..to stone of east margin of Bennett's Creek ...containing 11 acres, 3 roods, 15 square perches of land"
CKW 881/426	1942.7.10	Arthur J. Hurley and Esther Hurley, his wife, and The Bank of Damascus, to Harry Robert Cline and Bernice Larue Cline, his wife	\$10.00 "...being part of the same land conveyed by the said Mark.M.Moxley and wife to Arthur J. Hurley and wife by deed dated 1930.4.28..."(532/132) "...Point on northeast margin of Kemptown-Damascus State Road ...wild cherry tree...east margin of said State road..." One acre

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Deed	Date	Parties	Land
532/132	1931.12.29	Mark Moxley and Daisy Moxley, his wife, of Howard County, to Arthur J. Hurley and Esther Hurley, his wife, of MC	<p>\$5.00 and for other good and valuable considerations</p> <p>“Being the lot first described in & conveyed by a deed fr Reverdy M. Purdum, and others, to Mark M. Moxley, and Daisy Moxley, his wife, dated 1916.5.21, MC, 258/178. See also deed of release fr said Reverdy M. Purdum and wife to said Mark M. Mosley, and Daisy Moxely, his wife, dated 1916.9.17, at 261/127.”</p> <p>“...4th line of conveyance fr Gassaway Grimes to Alfred Baker by deed 1852.12.9 in JGH1/26, being the end of first line of conveyance fr Risdon Moxley & wife to Alfred Baker by deed 1863.8.13 in JGH 9/137...to end of 2nd line of conveyance fr Reuben Moxley, and Sarah Moxley, to Alfred Baker by deed 1862.3.3 in JGH 8/537...to the Quaker Rd, then with margin of said road...end of 8th line of conveyance fr Risdon Moxley, Reuben Moxley, and others to Alfred Baker, by deed 1862.3.3 in JGH 8/538-539...east margin of Bennett’s Creek...containing 12 acres, 3 roods and 15 square perches of land”</p>
261/127	1916.10.12	Reverdy M. Purdum and Carrie Purdum, wife, of Balt. Cnty, to Mark M. Moxley and Daisy Moxley, wife, of Howard Cnty	<p>In consideration of Premises and One Dollar, having paid a \$250.00 vendors lien to Purdums</p> <p>“...Parcels of land ...described..in 258/178”</p> <p>(so this would be 12 acres, 3 roods and 15 square perches of land)</p>

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258/178	1916.6.8	Reverdy M. Purdum and Carrie Purdum, and Fannie Barber, to Mark M. Moxley & Daisy Moxley, wife	<p>\$1000, \$250 of which is held back by Moxley until Purdums perfect title by taking out letters of administration for Josephine King, a predecessor in title, and ensure there are no claims against estate, Purdums keeping a vendors lien on the \$250; and also, Purdums paid \$30.25 to Fannie Barber, holder of judgment dated 1911.3.23 for \$550 against Myrtle K. Brockway & Charles L. Brockway, predecessors in title of Purdums, thus releasing property fr judgement. In consideration of Premises and One Dollar fr Purdums and Barber, conveyance to Moxleys “Being same ...land ...conveyed to said Reverdy M. Purdum by deed 1914.6.5 in 242/447, fr Louisa A. Sagle, et al.”</p> <p>“...4th line of conveyance fr Gassaway Grimes to Alfred Baker by deed 1852.12.9 in JGH1/26, being the end of first line of conveyance fr Risdon Moxley & wife to Alfred Baker by deed 1863.8.13 in JGH 9/137...to end of 2nd line of conveyance fr Reuben Moxley, and Sarah Moxley, to Alfred Baker by deed 1862.3.3 in JGH 8/537...to the Quaker Rd, then with margin of said rad...end of 8th line of conveyance fr Risdon Moxley, Reuben Moxley, and others to Alfred Baker, by deed 1862.3.3 in JGH 8/538-539...east margin of Bennett’s Creek...containing 12 acres, 3 roods and 15 square perches of land”</p>
JLB 242/447	1914.7.8	<p>Louisa A. Sagle, widow, Sarah E. Browning & husband Reverdy Browning (Baltimore City), Myrtle e. Brockway and husband Charles L. Brockway, and Clarence E. King and wife Ellen E. King, to Reverdy M. Purdum</p> <p>Note: deeds shown with * in</p>	<p>\$10.00 and diverse other goods & considerations (2 tracts) 1. “Being all that land laid off for the widow’s dower, in the case of Reverdy Browning and others vs. Homer King and others, No. 618 Equity in the Circuit Ct for MC, as will more fully appear by course and distances, and the plat filed in said proceedings, as follows:” “Beginning at a stone planted at the end of 105 and 7/10th perches on the 4th line of</p>

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		<p>column to the right of this means the deeds are listed subsequently in this table (in chronological order), although they may or may not be directly in this chain of title.</p>	<p>conveyance fr Gassaway Grimes to Alfred Baker by deed 1852.12.9 in JGH1/26*, being the end of first line of conveyance fr Risdon Moxley & wife to Alfred Baker by deed 1863.8.13 in JGH 9/137*...to end of 2nd line of conveyance fr Reuben Moxley, and Sarah Moxley, to Alfred Baker by deed 1862.3.3 in JGH 8/537*...to the Quaker Rd, then with margin of said road...end of 8th line of conveyance fr Risdon Moxley, Reuben Moxley, and others to Alfred Baker, by deed 1862.3.3 in JGH 8/538-539*...east margin of Bennett's Creek...containing 12 acres, 3 roods and 15 square perches of land"</p> <p>2."Also,..part of land described in deed fr Gassaway Grimes aforesaid to Alfred Baker, to wit: Beginning at end of 3rd line of said conveyance...containing four acres, more or less; together with a right of way twelve feet wide fr the beginning of said tract of land, known as the dower right, along the fourth line of aforesaid conveyance fr Gassaway Grimes to Alfred Baker, making in both lots 16 acres, 3 roods, and 15 square perches of land, more or less"</p>
<p>Equity Case 618 in MC Circuit Ct., T# 415, MSA Box No. 48, Loc. No 3-55-8-48, Type of Case; Equity Years 1885-1891, JA No. 1</p> <p>(see also Equity Case 622, which was consolidated with this) (Jeff Mallick at Office of the Clerk of Court, 240777-9400, sent Index of Equity Case</p>	<p>@ 1886 – Feb. 1888</p>	<p>Reverdy Browning & Sarah A. Browning, Plaintiff, vs Homer King & wife, Betty Baker, Francis H. Engle, & others, Defendant</p> <p>Background Notes: Al Baker –(1812 -1885); first wife Louisa Moxley (@1812 – 1872.1.30), was seventh child of Jacob and Sarah Moxley (Jacob son of Nehemiah Sr); second wife of Al Baker was Sarah ____ (@1819 - ?11.1877? per Buxton, but Equity Case 618 references an answer from Sarah E. Baker, widow of Alfred Baker, filed <u>1886.6.80</u>); Alfred, Louisa, Sarah buried at</p>	<p>Land dispute, land sale? Info below from Index of Equity Case 618: Amended bill filed 1886.1.19. Answer of Francis H. Engle filed 1886.1.28 Answer of Sarah E. Baker, widow of Alfred Baker, filed 1886.1.30 Answer of Homer King & wife and assignment of mortgages from F.H. Engle to Joseph Wood & others filed 1886.3.16 Petition to consolidate No. 622/No. 618 filed 1886.3.17... Petition and Court's Order to Commissioners to lay off dower filed 1886.3.17 (Commissioners are William __ Clagett, Wm Boyer, Wm __ Bellison, John G Etchison, Charles F. Townsend) Petition and consent of Joseph Wood,</p>

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<p>618, which is kept in MSA now)</p>		<p>Providence United Methodist Cemetery in Kemptown, MD, per Buxton. Francis H. Engle held a mortgage on Al Baker's property, see EBP 24/149, 1881.3.25. Per deed and Equity Case 618, FH Engle assigned mortgage to Joseph Wood & others on 1886.3.16 – this is the 83+ acre property.</p>	<p>James T. Johnson, & J.E. R. Wood for a dower for sale, filed 1886.3.18 For sale of land, debts issued returnable 1st Mon Feb 1886 Gassaway Grimes ?Dec? Est, balance ____; dutys issued ... Objection to Audit b y Joseph Wood filed 1887.9.16 Final order of ratification (of Auditor's report) filed 1888.2.18</p>
<p>EBP 24/149 MORTGAGE</p>	<p>1881.3.25</p>	<p>Alfred Baker, Mortgagor, grants mortgage to Francis H. Engle, Mortgagee</p>	<p>Mortgage, for \$550, w/interest. Al Baker must pay to Francis H. Engle the \$550.00 by 1883.11.23, with interest due per terms of three promissory notes on 11.23 of 1881, 1882, & 1883; if Baker defaults, Engle can sell land at public sale. Same land description as JGH 1/26 and STS 5/529 below. 83 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches</p>
<p>*JGH 9/137 (* = referenced in JLB 242/447 above)</p>	<p>1863.3.13</p>	<p>Risdon Moxley and Elenor Moxley, wife, to Alfred Baker Note: This land appears to be mainly to east of Ridge road, perhaps straddling Forest Rd (southern boundary being the northern boundary of Black Walnut Plains, which is the 3rd line of Prospect Hill).</p>	<p>Deed, \$99.00 "All that piece or part of a tract of land called Prospect Hill" "Beginning at stone at end of 2nd line of lot containing 2 acres of land conveyed fr Reuben M Moxley to Alfred Baker ...to south.. to stone at end of 193/4perches reversed on home line of...Warfield & Snowden.. to a stone at end 3rd line of part of tract called Prospect Hill...conveyed to Baker by Risdon Moxley...to beginning" 4 acres, 3 roods and 32 perches of land</p>
<p>*JGH 8/538 (* = referenced in JLB 242/447 above)</p>	<p>1862.3.3</p>	<p>Risdon Moxley and wife Elinor and Reuben Moxley and wife Sarah, to Alfred Baker Note – John Lewis (see to right) was appted by Court for sale of real estate of Jacob Moxley deceased (Jacob, son of Nehemiah Moxley)</p>	<p>Deed, \$85.00 "All that piece of land called Prospect Hill which was conveyed to the said Risdan Moxley and Reuben Moxley by John T. Lewis trustee for the sale of said land by deed recorded in land records of MC." "Beginning for the outlines at the original beginning of tract conveyed by Bond of</p>

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		Note: can't find bond of conveyance in deed records of Henry Ridgely to John Poole – see to right	conveyance fr Henry Ridgely to John Poole...to a stone at end of 2 nd line of lot containing two acres conveyed to Alfred Baker fr Reuben M Moxley...to a stone on the margin of public road south ...to a stone on the east margin of Bennetts Creek ...to beginning” 5 acres and three and three fourth and twenty three and half perches
JGH 8/537 (= referenced in JLB 242/447 above)	1862.2.19	Reuben M Moxley and Sarah Moxley his wife of Frederick to Alfred Baker of MC Note: In JGH 4/29,30,31 to right, no detailed land description, but see ** subsequently in this table. Note: Deed shown with ** in column to the right of this means the deed is listed subsequently in this table.	Deed \$\$175.00 “All that piece of improved lot of land called Prospect Hill ... in MC...which was conveyed to aforesaid Reuben Moxley by Mathew Fields late sheriff of MC by deed bearing date 1854.12.11 recorded in JGH 4 folios 29 & 30& 31 in MC”** “Beginning ...at the end of a line drawn fr a stone planted at the north margin of the Quaker Road north...west, north..east,...north...west, south...east, to road aforesaid then with margin of said road south...east then with a straight line to beginning...” 2 acres land more or less
JGH 8/494	1861.12.31	Gassaway S. Grimes of Carroll County and Abram England of Howard Cnty, to Alfred Baker	Deed, \$488.60 Same land as in deed dated 1851.7.2 below (STS 5/529) 83 Acres, 3 roods, 30 perches
JGH 1/26 (= referenced in JLB 242/447 above)	1852.12.9 (this indenture was made 1851.7.2)	Gassaway S. Grimes and Susan Grimes, wife, and Abram England and Elizabeth, wife, to Alfred Baker Note: See Deed STS5/365 below for Peregrine Warfield to Grimes/England – referred to at right. Note: Warfield & Snowden patented 1812.5.21 to Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield and Ann Snowden – resurvey of Prospect Hill to include Black Walnut Plains, 2084 acres	Deed, \$486.52 “...Part of a tract of land called Warfield and Snowden in MC being a part of the tract of Land called Warfield and Snowden heretofore deeded to [Gassaway Grimes/wife & Abram England/wife] by Perry G. Warfield ...said tract of land adjoin the lands of Risdon Moxley and others...” Same land description as in mortgage below STS 5/529 dated 1851.10.3 from Baker to Grimes/England. 83 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches

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<p>STS5/529 MORTGAGE</p>	<p>1851.10.3</p>	<p>Alfred Baker and Louise Baker, his wife, Mortgagor, grants mortgage to Gassaway Grimes of Carroll Cnty and Abram England of Howard District, Mortgagees</p> <p>Note: This land seems to be to the north & south of Browns Church Road (not as far north as Windsor Forest Road), to east and west of Ridge, no farther west than middle of 15-5 Joshua Molesworth.</p>	<p>Mortgage, \$324.35, w/interest. Alfred Baker sells land to Gassaway Grimes and Abram England, provided that if Baker pays the full sum with annual interest before 1856.7.2, then the sale (“these presents and every matter...”) shall be null and void.</p> <p>“All that tract of land ...in MC which was conveyed to Alfred Baker by Gassaway Grimes and Abram England by deed bearing date on or about 1851.7.2 being part of tract called Warfield and Snowden”</p> <p>“Beginning...at the end of the 120th line of whole tract called Warfield and Snowden and running across said Land the following courses and distances: 1st..., 2nd... 3rd...to intersect the home line of the whole tract then running with said line, 4th south...to a stone planted at the end of the 123rd line of the whole tract then with said line reversed...to a stone still with outlines of said tract...to a stone planted at the end of the 121 line of the whole tract then by a straight line to the beginning”</p> <p>83 acres, three roods, thirty perches .</p>
<p>STS5/365 (See JGH 1/26 above)</p>	<p>1851.5.31</p>	<p>Peregrine Warfield and wife Harriet Warfield to Abram England and Gassaway Grimes</p>	<p>Deed, \$3194.00</p> <p>“that portion of land called Warfield and Snowden in MC...</p> <p>Beginning at a stone planted at the beginning of whole tract of Warfield and Snowden running. ..with the outlines thereof...to the courses & distances on the original certificate or grant thereof dated 1811.6.14... two courses ...to the end of the second line of whole tract aforesaid then... with a dividing line...the said whole tract south...east... to a stake at the end of 100th line of whole tract called W & S then ...with outlines thereof in succession agreeably to courses & distances confessed in the original grant or patent thereof 23 courses...to a stone at the end of the tract...23rd line of the whole tract aforesaid, then by and with the closing line of whole</p>

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			tract north...east to the ...beginning containing 530 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches"
JGH 4/29 (= referenced in JGH 8/537 above)	1854.12.11 (but refers to events from 1841, 1842, & 1843)	Matthew Fields, Esquire, Sheriff of MC to Reuben M. Moxley	Indenture and Deed <i>Joshua Norwood as of 1841.3. ___ was to pay debt to Stephen Moxley, Sheriff ordered to sell Norwood's land to recover money (Prospect Hill, an improved lot, 2 acres, in MC), no one would buy, Sheriff put land for sale again to highest bidder & Reuben M. Moxley bought it on 1843.31, Sheriff died with no deed recorded, court ratifies the sale on 1854.11.18, new Sheriff now issues deed to Reuben M. Moxley 1854.12.11.</i>

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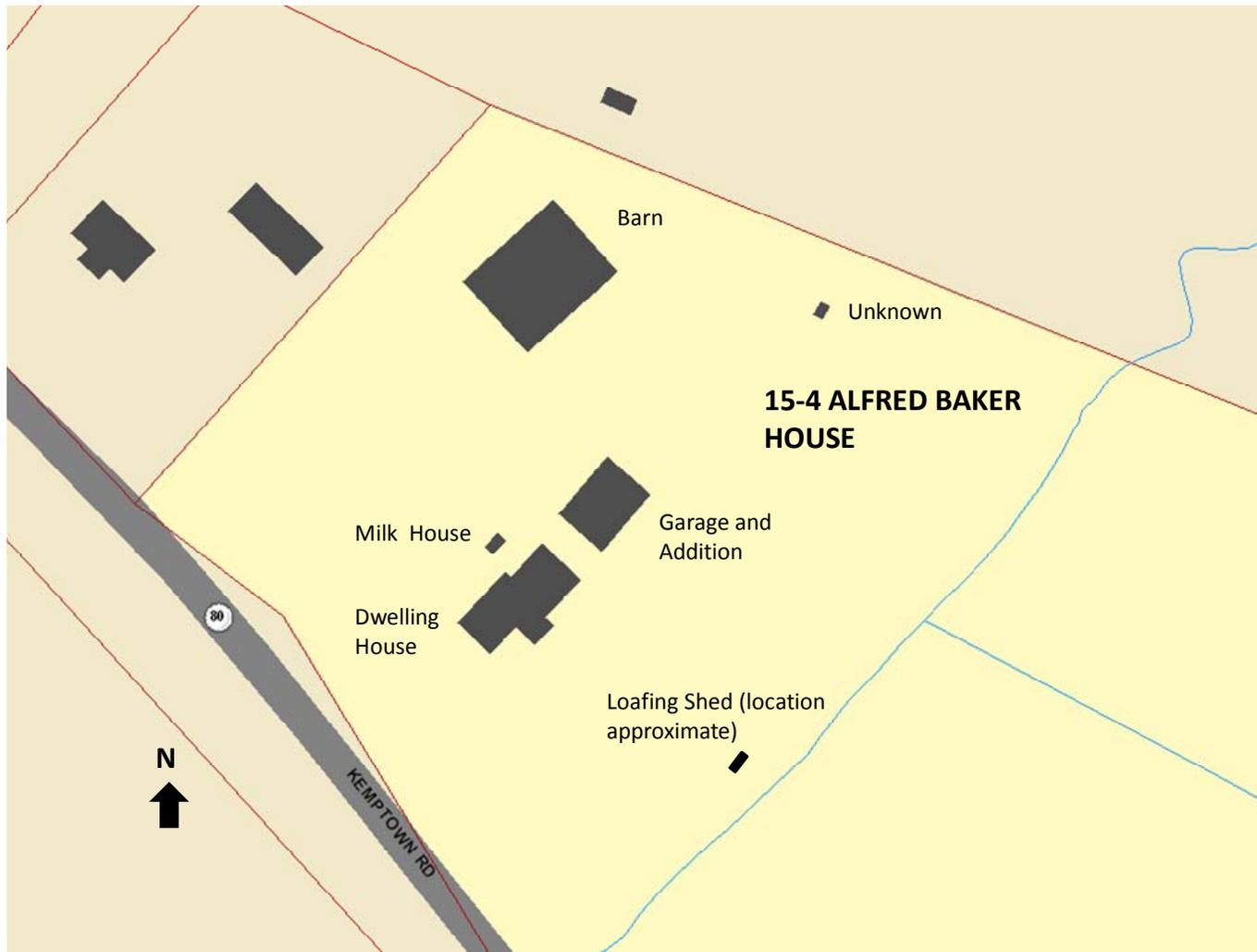
Alfred Baker House

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*15-4 Alfred Baker House
Dwelling House: southwest façade.
Sandra Youla, 2.6.2008*

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15-4 Alfred Baker House

Dwelling House: northwest and southwest façades.

Milk House: northwest and southwest facades.

Garage and Addition: northwest and southwest facades.

Sandra Youla, 2.6.2008

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*15-4 Alfred Baker House
Dwelling House: southwest and southeast façades.
Sandra Youla, 2.6.2008*

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15-4 Alfred Baker House

Dwelling House: southwest and southeast façades.

Garage and Addition: southwest and southeast facades.

Loafing Shed: southwest façade.

Barn: southwest and southeast facades.

Sandra Youla, 2.6.2008

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*15-4 Alfred Baker House
Dwelling House: southeast façade.
Garage and Addition: southwest and southeast facades.
Barn: southwest and southeast facades.
Sandra Youla, 2.6.2008*

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15-4 Alfred Baker House

Milk House: northwest and southwest facades.

Dwelling House: northwest façades.

Garage and Addition: northwest and southwest facades.

Sandra Youla, 2.6.2008

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*15-4 Alfred Baker House
Loafing Shed: southwest and southeast façades.
Sandra Youla, 2.6.2008*

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*15-4 Alfred Baker House
Barn: southwest and southeast façades.
Sandra Youla, 2.6.2008*

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 11.84 acres
Acreage of historical setting _____
Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of 11.84 acres encompasses the bounds of parcel P900.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Sandra Youla		
organization	Montgomery County Planning Department/Hist. Pres.	date	1/20/09
street & number	8787 Georgia Avenue	telephone	301-563-3419
city or town	Silver Spring	state	MD

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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