NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name LINEBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number CARR-1029

2. Location

street & number Main, Church & Mill Streets N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Lineboro N/A ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21088

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

10-9-96

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Lineboro Historic District
Name of Property

Carroll Co., MD CARR-1029
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [X] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
68	13	buildings
1	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
70	13	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 29

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 9

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Wood, brick,stone,aluminum,asbestos
roof Asphalt, metal, wood
other Wood

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 1

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1820-c.1930

Significant Dates

1877

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 11
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 26

Bibilography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Lineboro Historic District
Name of Property

Carroll Co., MD CARR-1029
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 46 acres

USGS quad: Lineboro, MD

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	342320	4398140
2	18	341420	4397100
3	18	341340	4397920
4	18	341830	4398150

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 27
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 27
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Planner

organization Carroll County Planning and Development date 17 November 1995

street & number 225 North Center Street telephone (410) 857-2145

city or town Westminster state MD zip code 21157

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Property Owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

LINEBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
Carroll County
Maryland

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Lineboro Historic District comprises most of the village of Lineboro, located just south of the Maryland-Pennsylvania border (Mason-Dixon Line) in northeast Carroll County, Maryland. The village is laid out primarily along one road, Main Street, which runs southwest-northeast. Houses predominate within the district, and most fit into five categories. Perhaps the most common house type is a regional vernacular expression, three bays wide with a center entrance, and usually two bays deep with an ell on the rear. Most of these are two-story buildings, but several have a central gabled wall dormer (5231 and 5237 Mill Street South). Several of these houses are constructed into a partially-excavated bank. Similar to the former type, but larger and often more elaborately treated, is a group of five-bay buildings with a center entrance. The Pennsylvania Farmhouse plan, four bays wide with two center doors, two bays deep, with a one-story porch across the facade, is also represented in Lineboro. The Foursquare and bungalow house types of the early twentieth century also are common within the district. Domestic outbuildings, including summer kitchens and smokehouses, also contribute to the historic character of the district. Several properties were farms before the development of Lineboro and continued to operate as such after the town grew up next to them. These properties retain a variety of agricultural outbuildings, including bank barns. Public, commercial, and industrial buildings include several stores, a one-room school and a fire hall. Other buildings of interest include the former hotel, a feed mill, and the 1908 cruciform-plan Gothic Revival Lazarus Union Church. The district retains a high degree of integrity. It comprises a total of 83 resources, of which 70, or 84%, contribute to its significance.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The village of Lineboro is located just south of the Maryland-Pennsylvania border (Mason-Dixon Line) in northeast Carroll County, Maryland. The village is laid out primarily along one road, Main Street, which runs southwest-northeast. This road is bisected by a stream near the middle of the town that runs generally northwest-southeast. Consequently, the road slopes down to the stream on each side. Two other roads bisect Main Street. At the southwest end, Church Street runs northwest-southeast, while near the northeast end of town Mill Street runs in the same direction. All three of these roads apparently predate the village. Main Street is also bisected by the northwest-southeast running Chessie System (formerly Baltimore and Hanover) Railroad tracks, located between the stream and Mill Street. The town is set between hills to the southeast, northeast, and northwest, with a rolling valley to the southwest.

[In the following description, street numbers which include a question mark were not displayed on the building, but are inferred from its location relative to other numbered buildings.]

The variety of details found in the buildings of Lineboro is great, but the overall forms are limited. Houses predominate, and most fit into five categories. Perhaps the most common house type is a regional vernacular expression, three bays wide with a center entrance, usually two bays deep with an ell on the rear. Most of these are two-story buildings, but several have a central gabled wall dormer (5231 and 5237 Mill Street South). Several of these houses are banked, with an exposed foundation wall on the facade (5319 Mill Street North). These houses invariably have a three-bay, one-story porch. They have rubble stone foundations and are usually frame, with later siding materials and later roofing on the typical gable roof. Fenestration is typically 2/2 or 1/1 double-hung sash. One such structure (4302 Main Street) has stretcher bond brick. This form was used for at least one building, of rubble stone, that was apparently never a dwelling (4229? Main Street). The doors are often one light over two panels (4131 and 4229? Main Street), with a transom of two lights (4302 Main Street) or three lights (4131 Main Street). Decorative details include jigsawn balusters (5319 Mill Street North), sawtooth wood shingles

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

on gable ends (4229? Main Street), a dentil cornice (4302 Main Street), a bracketed cornice with jigsawn trim in the frieze (4131 Main Street), and segmentally-arched wood lintels with jigsawn trim (4302 Main Street). There are two three-bay, side-passage plan houses (4230 Main Street, 5257 North Church Street). The former has dentils similar to the center entrance houses, with a Queen Anne door and pedimented sash. The latter is one of the oldest structures in Lineboro, as evidenced by its use of 6/6 sash on the first story and 3/3 sash on the second. Where most of the other structures date from the late nineteenth century and probably had German siding originally, this building dates from the early part of that century and retains its clapboard siding. Instead of the three-bay porch, it has a one-bay, one-story gable-roofed porch with the gable facing the street.

Similar to the former house type, but larger and often more elaborately treated, is a group of five-bay buildings with a center entrance. This form remained popular for a very long time. Perhaps the earliest structure in Lineboro, predating the formation of the village by over 50 years, is of this form (4100 Main Street) and has a painted date plaque of 1826. It is a Flemish bond and 5-1 common bond brick building with an eight-panel door and a four-light transom. It has been altered so that it now has a two-story, one-bay, gable-roofed portico with a colossal order, as well as a narrower one-story porch across the front. The fenestration now has 6/1 sash. There are also two dormers on the gable roof. These houses tend to be of brick, either all stretcher bond (4214, 4242, and 4300? Main Street) or 6-1 common bond (5122 Church Street South and 4101 Main Street).

The five-bay houses also have more variation, often with projecting bays or turrets. For example, 4101 Main Street has a two-story octagonal turret on one corner, with a gable roof on the turret. The gable end has an oculus, and there are drop pendants at the gable corners. There is also a central gabled wall dormer with shingles that have clipped corners, a bracketed cornice with jigsawn trim in the frieze, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and jigsawn brackets. The door has one light over one panel, with sidelights and transom, and the windows have 1/1 sash. The house at 4214 Main Street has a two-bay, two-story turret to one side of the center entrance. It has a similar bracketed cornice

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

with jigsawn trim, and a gabled wall dormer that is set off-center because of the turret. The gable also has shingles with clipped corners. The segmentally-arched 1/1 sash have lintels with jigsawn trim. Like the other house, the wrap-around porch has turned posts, but has both jigsawn and spindle balusters, brackets, and frieze. There is also a projecting bay on the side and an ell on the rear, with a side porch. The dwelling at 5122 Church Street actually faces onto Main Street, but has two major elevations. The Main Street facade has a projecting central entrance bay that is 2½-stories tall with a five-horizontal-panel door, sidelights and transom. The 1/1 sash have brownstone sill and lintels, which is unique in Lineboro. The wrap-around porch has columns, a modillion cornice, and a pediment in the center bay. The Church Street elevation is also five bays, three of which have a bow window topped with a gable roof with jigsawn brackets where the roof overhangs the bow. The porch wraps around the rear of the building.

The simplest form of the five-bay structure is represented by 4242 and 4300? Main Street, which are virtually identical except that the former is two stories and the latter only one story. Both have segmentally-arched 2/2 sash with the same wood lintels that have applied, jigsawn trim. Although the door is new on 4242, the three-light transom is original. The porch is also a later addition or alteration. The porch on 4300? is one-bay, with a gable roof on columns and a full entablature. The door has six lights over four panels, with a segmentally-arched transom.

The Pennsylvania Farmhouse plan, four bays wide with two center doors, two bays deep, with a one-story porch across the facade, is also represented in Lineboro. These houses have either rubble stone or brick foundations, with stretcher-bond brick walls (4205 Main Street) or frame walls covered by later siding. They also have 1/1 or 2/2 sash and a gable roof. Only one (4205 Main Street) has a central gable wall dormer. This example also has the most elaborate trim; the bracketed cornice has applied jigsawn trim in the frieze. The porch posts are turned. Other porch posts are square, battered, and have flutes (4225 Main Street, 5310 Mill Street North) or have chamfers (4219 Main Street). Several houses of this plan have a rear ell (4205 and 4219 Main Street). Most of the doors have been replaced, though one house has one light over

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

two panels (4225 Main Street) and another has three lights over two panels, both with one light transoms. There is one variant of this plan, in that it is a four-bay structure that employs only one door. It too has a stretcher bond and a gable roof, and has a central gabled wall dormer with a Palladian window. The segmentally-arched windows have 1/1 sash, and the one door has four horizontal panels over two panels, with sidelights and a three-light transom. The most noticeable difference with this house, other than the door, is the one bay, gable roof porch on turned posts.

Another common form in Lineboro is the Foursquare house of the early twentieth century. These houses are basically cubical, with a projecting bay on one side that often contains a secondary entrance. They also have a wrap-around porch on the front and the side with the bay, and most have a hipped roof with a dormer. Several have a gable roof with the gable end to the street and a Palladian window (4128 Main Street) or similar variant (4116 Main Street) in the gable. The roofs are covered with slate, standing-seam metal, or asphalt shingles. The frame houses usually have later siding, though one retains its cedar shingles (4130 Main Street) and another has narrow German siding (4128 Main Street). Several have stretcher bond brick (4115 and 4119 Main Street). Most of the houses have a three-bay facade, but there are two- (4127, 4128 and 4211 Main Street) and four-bay (4115 Main Street) variants. The three-bay houses are about equally divided between center entrance and side entrance plans. Most of the doors are glazed and some have a single light over several panels. There are also multi-light doors, such as 15 lights (4127 Main Street) or Queen Anne-style with small lights surrounding a single pane (4112 Main Street). Some of the 1/1 sash are segmentally-arched (4115 and 4118 Main Street).

The porch details on the Foursquare houses have a greater variety. Wood columns were used alone (4128 Main Street), or set on brick piers (4118 Main Street), sometimes with stone plinth blocks (4115 Main Street). Square posts with applied moldings (4116 and 4121 Main Street) or fluting (4119 Main Street) are also found. Most elaborate are the paired columns set on rock-faced concrete block piers (4209 Main Street). Several of the Foursquares have a blend of Queen Anne details, most notably an

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

octagonal two-story turret on the side (4119 Main Street) or a corner turret on the second story (4130 and 4209 Main Street).

The other common early twentieth-century house type is the bungalow, all of which are 1½ stories. They all have a gable roof (two are jerkinhead gables - 4134? and 4215 Main Street) and they all have a front porch. Two have open porches across the front, with battered wood posts (4117 and 4220 Main Street). The former has a rubble stone foundation, piers, and balustrade. On one (4215 Main Street), the porch is half-enclosed as a sun room with four 3/1 sash while the other half has a door with three lights over one panel. Another (4134? Main Street) has a completely enclosed front porch that appears to be an original condition. The center door has six lights, the top two segmentally-arched, and there are three 8/8 sash to each side, with a panel below each. The porch or sun room has fluted Doric pilasters and an entablature with triglyphs. This house is brick and clapboard, while others have cedar shingles (4117 and 4215 Main Street) or stretcher bond brick (4220 Main Street). Window sash include 1/1, 3/1, 6/1, and 7/1, and are often grouped in pairs of two or three. Two of the houses have the gable end to the street (4134? and 4215 Main Street) and two do not.

A double house at 5241 Mill Street South does not fit into any of the previous classes. It is a six-bay by two-bay, two-story building of stretcher bond brick. It has 2/2 sash with stone sills and wood lintels with corner blocks, and two doors with Queen Anne muntins and transoms with two oval lights. The fenestration pattern of the first story is window, door, window, door, and two windows. There is a one-story, six-bay porch with square posts and square balusters. The house also has a dentil cornice and a gable roof.

Many of the houses have a variety of outbuildings that are important to the historic character of the district. Among the most common of these are summer kitchens. These are one or 1½-story, rectangular structures with gable roofs. Several are frame (4242 Main Street) with German siding (4230 Main Street and 5257 North Church Street) or clapboards (4214 Main Street) and some are of 5-1 (4100 Main Street) or 6-1 (5122 Church Street and 4101 Main Street) common bond brick. The other common feature is an interior brick chimney on one gable end. Smokehouses are not quite as

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

common, but equally important. They are generally square structures with gable roofs, and can be found with German siding (4100 Main Street and 5257 North Church Street), brick (4242 Main Street), or stone (5241 Mill Street South). They usually have a vertical-board door on one of the gable ends. A unique example has tongue-and-groove vertical-board siding and is attached to a brick bake oven (4101 Main Street), the only one known in the town.

Several properties were farms before the development of Lineboro and continued to operate as such after the town grew up next to them. Thus, a variety of agricultural outbuildings survive in the district. Bank barns are well represented in Lineboro. They have rubble stone lower stories and frame upper stories with clapboard (5241 Mill Street South), or beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards (4100 Main Street), or novelty siding (4101 Main Street). They also have gable roofs, wood louvered vents of various sizes and styles, and one has a cupola or ventilator box on the roof (4100 Main Street). One barn has been altered for a residence and is no longer contributing, but retains most of its original stone barnyard wall.

Another typical outbuilding is the carriage house. These are invariably frame structures with German siding, doors of beaded-edge-and-center vertical-boards, and gable roofs. The doors are often on the gable ends, and there are usually one or more vertical-board doors on the sides for people. In some instances, the doors are sheltered by a pent roof. The buildings are usually two-stories tall, and often have a cupola or ventilator box on the roof.

Several public, commercial, and industrial buildings are important in the historic character of Lineboro. The 1905 school is located on Dusty Lane behind houses on Main Street. It is a three-bay by three-bay, 1½ story building with a rubble stone foundation, brick walls, and a slate gable roof. There is a one-story porch on the gable end with brick on each end on the porch and wood infill between. This porch has a gabled central dormer with fishscale shingles. The fenestration has segmentally-arched 2/2 sash. The Fire Department is a two-story, three-bay by six-bay structure of stretcher bond brick. It has a jerkinhead gable roof with the gable end toward Main Street, with a bell tower on the

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

ridge, to the front. It has segmentally-arched 2/2 sash and stone tablets on the facade with "LINEBORO FIRE DEPT" and "Built A.D. 1920". The cornerstone is inscribed "Lineboro Vol. Fire Department organized 1915". The original fire department building is one-story high, of frame construction sided with beaded vertical boards, and has three pairs of doors on rollers on one side. It has a gable roof with a bell tower on one end.

There are several stores in Lineboro. That at 4304 Main Street is a three-bay, 1½-story frame building with German siding and a gable roof with the gable end to the street. It has a center entrance with two lights over two panels, and a one-light transom. On each side is a 2/2 sash with three-panel shutters. There is a one-story, three-bay porch on the front. The other store, at 4217 Main Street, is a considerably more substantial building, being three stories tall and five bays by six bays. It has novelty siding and a gable roof with the gable on the street front. There is a one-story wrap-around porch. There are two large store-front windows with three-light transoms, and a door with sidelights and transom between them. The door has four lights over two panels and the windows are 1/1 sash.

At 422? Main Street is a 2½-story, three-bay by two-bay feed mill with German siding and 6/6 sash. It has a gable roof with a large dormer in the center on each side; they are connected across the ridge of the roof. The mill has a large concrete addition on one end. Behind 4128-30 Main Street is a frame industrial structure that is two stories tall and eight bays by 13 bays. It has German siding and a gable roof. The fenestration is a mixture of 2/2, 6/6, and 12/12 sash in a consistent pattern, and the doors are triple doors with nine lights over three horizontal panels in each part of the door. There is a large pent roof on one side of the building. At the northwest end of Lineboro along the railroad tracks is a plate girder bridge (number 390) with a cast iron plaque that reads "Built by THE PENNSYLVANIA STEEL CO. STEELTON PA, 1912".

At the southeast end of Church Street is Lazarus Union Church, a cruciform plan Gothic Revival building constructed in 1908 with a bell tower placed in the crook of the cross facing the street. It is built of stretcher bond brick on a rubble stone foundation,

See Continuation Sheet No. 9

and now has an asphalt shingle roof. The lancet windows have stained glass except for in the top of the tower, which is open for the belfry. The tower is topped by battlements and has buttresses at the corners.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Agriculture
Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning
Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
Religion
Transportation

Resource Type:

Category: Historic District

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure
DOMESTIC/Hotel
COMMERCE/Department Store
GOVERNMENT/Fire Station
EDUCATION/School
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/Cemetery
AGRICULTURE/Outbuilding
INDUSTRY/Manufacturing facility
TRANSPORTATION/Rail-related
SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

Known Design Source: Unknown

See Continuation Sheet No. 11

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Lineboro Historic District is significant under Criterion C as an example of the linear, "Pennsylvania" town plan which is characteristic of 19th-century villages in the Piedmont region of Maryland. As defined by the cultural geographer Wilbur Zelinsky, the "Pennsylvania Town" is characterized by compactness, linearity, limited setback of regionally-distinctive buildings from the street, and "spatial scrambling" of urban functions, with "dwellings [and] shops . . . cheek by jowl with adjacent buildings, [but] churches, cemeteries, . . . and manufacturing and wholesale enterprises consigned to peripheral locations."[1] These characteristics are fully present in Lineboro, and the village is distinctive among the linear towns of northeastern Carroll County in its high degree of integrity which permits it to exemplify the type. In addition, the buildings within the district themselves represent a wide variety of vernacular architectural forms typical of the domestic, commercial, religious, and agricultural buildings of the region during the period 1820-ca. 1930. Through the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century, Lineboro remained a small crossroads community with a single church, a store, and an inn located at what is now the west end of the village. Growth accelerated following the arrival of the Baltimore and Hanover Railroad in 1877; a feed mill and store building were constructed next to the railroad tracks at the present east end of town, and the village became a center of transportation and commerce in rural northeastern Carroll County. Residential and commercial development proceeded to fill in along Main Street between the two ends of the present town. Building activity ceased in Lineboro during the Great Depression, and did not resume until after World War Two.

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[1] Wilbur Zelinsky, "The Pennsylvania Town: An Overdue Geographical Account," Geographical Review, vol. 67, no. 2, April, 1977, pp. 131-136.

See Continuation Sheet No. 12

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Lineboro is a small linear piedmont village in northeastern Carroll County, Maryland. It began as a crossroads settlement for several farms in the area, but the major impetus to development was the coming of the railroad in 1877. The village continued to grow slowly from both ends toward the middle, instead of from one point outward, concentrating on one main street. Development perhaps reached its peak in the late 1910s and 1920s, and ended with the Great Depression. Since World War Two, growth has resumed at a slow pace, reflected primarily by later houses located at the ends of town. The historic core of the village retains a remarkably high degree of integrity.

The village of Lineboro is located on a 350-acre tract of land first patented in 1745 by Verick Whissler as "Plymouth". Whissler erected a mill on the property, reportedly the first in this portion of the County, and later expanded his holdings to 434 acres. The parcel was later resurveyed and named "Mattingan" by Henry Fittes in 1767. Much of this land passed to Conrad Kerlinger, who built a stone house in 1790 and operated a mill adjacent to it, just outside of town (CARR-818). Kerlinger was also responsible for the construction of what is apparently the oldest structure in Lineboro, 4100 East Main Street (CARR-1055). The datestone on the rear of this dwelling is inscribed "Built by Conrad Kerlinger 1820". Jacob Wolfgang acquired this house and the farm that went with it. The house was extensively altered during the historic period, probably by Abdel R. Wentz of York County, Pennsylvania, who purchased the farm in 1859. Local tradition maintains that this building was an inn, and that during the Civil War, soldiers congregated there and in the store (now demolished) that Wentz ran across the street at 4101 East Main Street (CARR-1052). A barn on the property was reportedly burned by soldiers, which could date the existing barn to a c. 1865 replacement.[2]

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[2] Harvey G. Schlichter, Two Centuries of Grace and Growth in Manchester. (Westminster, MD: 1961), pp.285-7, 29). Carroll County Land Records, GEW 26,252. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, CARR-818.

See Continuation Sheet No. 13

Jacob Wolfgang is notable in that he sold three acres of his farm in 1853 to the trustees of Lazarus Union Church for $100. On that lot, a five-bay by two-bay, one-story brick sanctuary was erected. It had two doors on the gable front. It was heated by two wood stoves and lit by coal oil lamps, and the cost of the land, building, and fencing totaled $2,171.49. The church served both the Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran congregations. The church was often referred to as "Wolfgang's Church" in the 1850s and as "Kroh's Church" in the 1860s. After Wolfgang sold the Conrad Kerlinger House, he apparently moved to "Plymouth" at 4214 Main Street (CARR-1067). This was a 72-acre farm that Wolfgang sold to Francis Warner in 1870 for $4,500. The farm was described extensively in 1886:

> The dwelling house is of brick, 20 by 40 feet, and contains nine rooms and a basement, with back building 16 by 16 feet. It was created in 1840, and an addition was built in 1870. The dwelling is surrounded by a lawn and shade trees.
>
> The barn was built in 1851. It is a frame structure, 40 by 75 feet, commonly called a bank barn. The outbuildings are a summer house, a dairy, a wagon shed, a carriage house &c. There is a good orchard on the farm, consisting of apples, pears, and cherries.
>
> The chief crops are wheat, corn, oats, and hay, grown in rotation as follows - corn, oats, wheat, and grass. The yield, per acre, is 25 to 30 bushels of wheat, and about 12 barrels of corn. The fertilizers used in cropping were lime and barnyard manure principally.
>
> The number of cattle kept upon the farm is about twelve head in winter, and six milch cows in summer. The farm is well enclosed by post and rail fencing. . . .

Francis Warner did not farm the land himself, but had it farmed by others on shares, while he lived there and kept the stock. Warner (b. 28 July 1826) was educated at "White Hall Academy" near

See Continuation Sheet No. 14

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was a surveyor, a school teacher, and director of the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company of Dug Hill.[3]

Warner sold nine acres of his land to the Baltimore and Hanover Railroad in 1877, at which time the tracks were laid. At this point the development of the village accelerated markedly. During the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century, Lineboro had remained a small crossroads community with a single church, store and inn. By 1886 it had evolved into a local center of commerce and industry: "The village has eight dwelling houses, two stores, one warehouse, a post office, a shoemaker's shop, a cigar manufactory, two blacksmith ships and a grist and saw mill, all of which have been built since 1877, except one dwelling and the grist and saw mills". The E. L. Houck mills are indicated on the 1877 map but not on the 1862, suggesting they were constructed in that time period. They were located near where the railroad tracks were eventually laid, which was probably not a coincidence. These mills no longer survive.[4]

Francis Warner undoubtedly banked on the railroad bringing business to him, and he responded immediately. In late 1877 he sold a lot along Main Street, at the tracks, to Eli Warner. In conjunction with Ephraim Warner, Eli apparently created a feed mill and built the stone store building that was also used as a station for the railroad. The business was sold to Henry S. Stick of York, Pennsylvania, in 1905, and after his death, passed in 1918 to Charles F. Stick. Stick sold feed and produce. Hucksters and farmers would bring him butter, eggs, and chickens, which Stick loaded on his railroad car and ship to Baltimore once a week.

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[3] Joan Prall, "140 Years and Counting for Lineboro Church", Carroll County Times. Historical Society of Carroll County, vertical file. Schlichter, pp. 67, 290. "Farms of Carroll. Plymouth". Westminster Democratic Advocate, 15 May 1886, p.4, c. 1-2.

[4] "Plymouth". Simon J. Martenet, Martenet's Map of Carroll County, Maryland. (Baltimore: Author, 1862). Lake, Griffin and Stevenson, An Illustrated Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland. (Philadelphia: Author, 1877).

See Continuation Sheet No. 15

Stick also travelled to Baltimore himself once a week, where he had a store that sold produce. He would also bring back items to sell in his store in Lineboro. In 1931, the property was described as:

> . . . improved by a Stone Store Building and Warehouse, which building is also used by the Western Maryland Railway Company for its Station at Lineboro, and also by a small frame warehouse, and a large three-story Frame warehouse and Grain Elevator. Private switch tracks are located to reach all these buildings. Adjacent to the large elevator is a stockyard and scale. . . .
>
> For a long period of years a feed, fertilizer, produce, and grain elevator business has been conducted here by Charles F. Stick and his predecessors. . . .

The store burned at an unknown date and had to be rebuilt inside. Part of the lot was on the north side of Main Street at 4242 Main Street (CARR-1074).

> This part of the tract is improved by a large Brick Dwelling House of 8 Rooms with well and pump located at the back porch, good horse stable, hog house, chicken house and meat house, and has been used as the residence of the said Charles F. Stick.

These two portions of the lot were sold separately and remain divided today. The house probably dates from the late 1870s or early 1880s.[5]

Another development that was probably a direct result of the railroad, and was therefore located near it, was the hotel at 4227 Main Street (CARR-1033). The history of this property is probably

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[5] Carroll County Land Records, FTS 50-124; JGB 95-346; DPS 102-236; EOC 133-391; EMM 156-500. Westminster Times, 2 January 1931, p. 7, c.5-6. C. W. Grogg Reminiscences, handwritten, [1972]. Xerographic copy in possession of author. p. 25. Schlichter, p. 292.

See Continuation Sheet No. 16

very complex. It began as two quarter-acre lots purchased by Henry Stick from Francis Warner in 1885 and 1886, before Stick became involved with the feed mill and store. Stick sold these two lots in 1887 for $1,700, indicating that he had made a substantial improvement. Local tradition records that this building was used as a hotel and served for some time as the post office, which moved to several locations as the Postmaster changed. It was converted into a private dwelling in the 1920s.[6]

Francis Warner died on 22 April 1890 and left his farm "Plymouth" to his son, George W. Warner, who sold it for $3,450 to Henry F. Warner in 1894. Henry Warner probably was responsible for the existing house, as the property sold in 1910 for $5,900. At that time, it was purchased by Samuel J. Warner. The house has many features in common with others in Lineboro built c. 1895-1910. Abdel Wentz sold the Conrad Kerlinger house in 1885 but retained the store property and probably moved there. The existing house, 4101 Main Street (CARR-1052) has traditionally been dated to 1902, when the property was purchased from Abdel's executors by Oliver F.B. Wentz. The description of the property suggests that perhaps the house was actually built earlier, by Abdel Wentz. The advertisement noted that "the improvements are a 2½ story Brick Dwelling, well finished, with brick summer house; bank barn and all necessary buildings, which are comparatively new...." In any case, the house is a blend of traditional Carroll County forms and popular national trends, including the use of bays, dormers, and brackets, that attempt to disguise its vernacular roots and transform it. The same process can be seen in another development at this end of town, the Theodore Tracy house. Tracy bought the lot at 5122 Church Street (CARR-1053) in December 1905. The following August it was noted that his "....new house is nearing completion, and presents an admirable appearance". In July 1907, Tracy deeded the property to his wife, Annie, for $3,500.[7] These

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[6] Carroll County Land Records, WNM 66-353. Grogg, p.39. Schlichter, p. 292.

[7] Carroll County Land Records, BFC 75-106; BFC 79-387; ODG 117-198. For 4101 Main Street see Land Records GAM 63-195; JHB 94-412. Westminster Democratic Advocate, 9 November 1901, p. 3, c.8.

See Continuation Sheet No. 17

three houses, of Warner, Wentz, and Tracy, have similar details that suggest they were built around the same time, by the same hand.

By this time, rural northeastern Carroll County had grown enough to warrant construction of a school building, and the school board voted in May 1905, in favor of building one in Lineboro that would be 28 by 36 feet. The following month the secretary of the school board noted:

> The bids for building the public school house at Lineboro not being satisfactory to the Board, all the bidders demanding $1,200 or more, it was ordered that the building of said school house at Lineboro be entrusted to the President of the Board, Mr. Jacob H. Blocker, said building to cost the School Board not more than ($1100.00) Eleven hundred dollars. The President agreed to build the house at a sum not to exceed $1100.00.

Jacob Blocher, from nearby Alesia, took charge of the building. In August, the lot was purchased from Oliver F.B. Wentz, with the provision that the school board fence the lot. The plaque on the school reads "Lineboro School No. 15 1905", acknowledging that Blocher quickly finished the task. The school remained in use until 1931. At that time, the new Manchester school opened and children were bussed to it. The Lineboro school was sold and converted to a dwelling.[8]

The growth of the region affected the church as well, and the two congregations jointly raised a new structure in 1908, on the

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For 5122 Church Street see Land Records DPS 103-112; DPS 103-112; DPS 107-136. Westminster Democratic Advocate, 17 August 1906, p. 3, c. 4. Grogg, p. 4.

[8] Carroll County School Board Minutes, 2 May 1905, 12 June 1905. Carroll County Land Records DPS 102-410; Copy in Carroll County School Board Deed Book, p. 223. Joan Prall, Schoolbells and Slates. (Westminster, MD:), p. 40. Grogg, p. 37.

See Continuation Sheet No. 18

site of the earlier one. After its dedication in December of that year, the building was described as:

> ... a cruciform structure, modern Gothic in style of architecture. It is built of brick, with sawed yellow sandstone trimmings and has a tower in which a bell weighing 1,500 pounds has been hung. The building is 60 by 100 feet and has three rooms so arranged that they can be thrown together and afford seats for 750 persons. The main audience room has a seating capacity of 350, and Sunday school and infant departments accommodate 400 more. The woodwork, alter and pulpit furniture are of dark chestnut, polished. The mural decoration, done by Du Brau of Baltimore, is churchly and beautiful. A large modern reed organ furnishes instrumental music. The building is heated by steam and has a gasoline lighting plant. It was erected at a cost of about $14,000....[9]

The early development of Lineboro placed the store and church at one end and the railroad and mills at the other. The development of the village involved infill between these two focal points. This was facilitated first by the sale of individual lots and later by the platting of a series of adjacent lots. Among the latter was a series of lots laid out by Carroll G. Warehime in July 1891, on the north side of Main Street, just east of the Kerlinger House. Across the street from these, west of Dusty Lane, Oliver F.B. Wentz laid out a series of lots in 1919 that became known as Wentz's Addition. Some lots across the street from "Plymouth", east of Dusty Lane, were sold early in the twentieth century, but the plat for this group was not created until October 1921. The houses constructed in this area include the Jeremiah Hanes House at 4205 Main Street (CARR-1043). Haines purchased the lot in early 1907 and probably constructed the house later that year. He built a traditional "Pennsylvania Farmhouse" plan structure and embellished it with popular late nineteenth century jigsawn and

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[9] Prall, "140 Years". Westminster Democratic Advocate, 25 December 1908, p. 5, c. 2.

See Continuation Sheet No. 19

business was taken over by Miller's son, Ralph, after World War II. W. H. Wentz sold farm implements in Lineboro, such as Massey Harris, McDeering, and New Idea manure spreaders. After 1914, he obtained the agency for Ford automobiles and later sold Overlands, as well. This business is still in operation selling farm equipment, though the current building (CARR-1063) dates to 1951.

Several other businesses have disappeared from Lineboro. Along with Houck's Mill was a dam, and in winter, ice would be cut from the mill pond created by the dam, and floated to the lower end of the dam, where a conveyor would take it to the ice house to be packed in sawdust. Along with the mill, the dam and ice house have disappeared. Near Houck's Mill, a canning operation was opened in 1907. After a few years, this business was taken over by August Gentz, then by the Masenheimer family, and was finally purchased by Carroll Warehime in 1925. The site is apparently now used for lumber storage. William Kopp ran a barber shop in 1908 and also made shoes, repaired harnesses, bought hides, and served for a time as postmaster.[12]

In January 1906, it was noted that William Rorhbach had ". . . purchased a building lot from Eli Houck in Lineboro, and will build at once. This makes the third dwelling to be built here this spring". A week later it was noted that Rohrbach (Rohrbaugh) had ". . . received a car load of lumber for his new house". This house was most likely one of those on North Mill Street, since this was the vicinity in which Houck had his mill. Though Houck had a saw mill, Rohrbach seems to have had lumber brought in on the railroad for his use. At this time Lineboro had a population of 104, and had twenty-five dwellings. Other construction was taking place at the same time. In February of that year, the local correspondent recorded that "E.J. Wentz will erect a large buggy repository 35 x 70 feet". This is most likely the carriage house standing behind the Conrad Kerlinger House (4100 Main Street, CARR-1055). Another house of unknown vintage is documented in this period. It was the dwelling of the late Edward R. Miller, and stood somewhere on Main Street. When it was sold in 1907, it was

[12] Carroll County Land Records, ODG 125-495. Schlichter, pp. 292-3, 295. Grogg, pp. 8, 11, 15, 20, 25.

See Continuation Sheet No. 21

". . . improved with a 2-story Weatherboarded House, good Frame Stable, and all other necessary outbuildings".[13]

August Gentz, the canner, purchased one of Samuel Warner's lots across the street from "Plymouth" (4209 Main Street, CARR-1041) in 1913 for $180. It was probably shortly afterward that he built the frame Foursquare with Queen Anne details that still graces the lot. When Gentz moved to Hanover in the spring of 1924, he kept the house and rented it out to Curvin Grogg for $12.00 a month. Grogg remembered that:

> at that time the House was one of the show places of town it had Electric current steam heat furnace - Bath and hot and cold water there was a large water storage tank in the cellar - out at the well was a pump with jack and a small gasoline engine which had to be run about 1 time a week to fill the tank - there was also a dum waiter in the well that was build down into the well. You could set things on a platform and crank it down in to the bottom of the waiter to keep things cool. That was in place of a refrigerator when the house was build it had gas lights - up to the time the electric line came thru town

There was also a small wash house behind the rear porch. Grogg's reminiscences illustrate an interesting aspect of social history in Lineboro, and perhaps in small towns in general. When E. Webster moved to Glen Rock, he retained his house and rented it to Grogg, but in six months Webster returned to Lineboro and Grogg was forced to find another house. This turned out to be August Gentz's dwelling after Gentz moved to Hanover. It is not surprising that the young would be tenants and that tenants would move around a lot, but those who were apparently well-established also seem to have moved out of town and back, perhaps testing other occupations. They retained their properties, however, perhaps in expectation that they may not like the change in the long run. In Gentz's

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[13] Westminster Democratic Advocate, 20 January 1906, p. 2, c. 5; 27 January 1906, p. 3 c. 4; 3 February 1906, p. 3, c. 3; 13 September 1907, p. 2, c. 3.

See Continuation Sheet No. 22

case, he did not move back, but sold the house to Horatio Kneller in 1926 for $4,800. Kneller bought the house for his son and daughter-in-law, Ralph and Bertha Kneller. Grogg, in the meantime, arranged for a house of his own, as will be seen later.[14]

All towns and villages face the threat of fire and eventually organize a fire department to confront it. Lineboro established its company in 1915 as a volunteer organization and purchased an Ajax chemical engine the following year. In 1917, another chemical engine was donated by Henry Stick. This equipment was first stored the one-story frame garage east of the Miller store, but a more impressive structure was desired. A lot was purchased in 1918, and in July of 1919 it was noted that "all preparations are being made to commence work on the foundation of the new Lineboro Volunteer Fire Company Hall". Two weeks later, after the laying of the cornerstone, it was reported that the building would be 40 by 60 feet, two stories tall, and cased in brick. It was completed in 1920 at a cost of $12,500.[15]

George C. Braun purchased lot 5 of Carroll Warehime's plat (4118 Main Street, CARR-1059) in August 1913, and probably constructed his brick Foursquare that autumn and the following winter. The deed restricted him from placing any building closer than 46 feet from the front of the lot. It is tempting to speculate that the house was constructed by Braun, because in 1919, the newspapers noted that George Brown was the carpenter working on enlarging the porch on the house of Mrs. Charles Shearer (location as yet unknown). Though the spelling is different, the pronunciation was probably the same, so it might be the same George Braun. Lot 7 of Wentz's Addition (4117 Main Street, CARR-1050) was purchased by Edward Gentz in October, 1919 for $250 and sold in January 1922 for ten times that amount, or $2,500, closely dating the dark-green wood shingled bungalow to 1920-21. At the same time, the brick parsonage was being built next door at 4115 Main

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[14] Carroll County Land Records, ODG 122-448; EMM 147-175. Grogg, pp. 24, 27, 29.

[15] Schlichter, pp. 296-7. Westminster Democratic Advocate, 18 July 1919, p. 1, c. 3; 1 August 1919, p. 8, c. 1.

See Continuation Sheet No. 23

Street (CARR-1051). Curvin Grogg remembered:

> I helped to dig out for the foundation for the new Parsonage. They would use a scoop and 2 horses to take the ground but it had to be dug loose with Maddocks and Picks. The Parsonage was build by the new formed North Carroll Parish consisting to Lazarus of Lineboro and Jerusalem of Baughman's Valley.

The house they built for the pastor was a Foursquare very similar to the others in Lineboro, with a wrap-around porch that connects to a projecting side bay.[16]

In September 1921, [A.] Parker Tracy purchased lot 6 of Wentz's Addition (4119 Main Street, CARR-1049), also for $250. It also had similar deed restrictions. In this case, "no building shall be built nearer to the county road than the houses built on the Parsonage and Gentz lots and the said A. Parker Tracy will fence his lot as to keep the said Oliver Wentz's cattle from getting on it". This language is interesting for several reasons. All the Wentz's Addition lots, and some others, were required to be fenced, so Lineboro must have had many more fences in the early twentieth century than it does today. In Europe and early America, property owners were expected to fence other people's animals out, not fence theirs in, but this tradition was turned around by the early nineteenth century. Here one seems to see a reversion to the older system, no doubt driven by the fact that the owner of the animals in question was also the one selling the building lots, and it was cheaper to require others to fence than to do it himself. The account book for the construction of Tracy's house survives. In November 1921, he paid Adam and Jacob Geesy to cut timber. The house was built between 20 March 1922 and 16 January 1923 by a number of men, but especially Jacob E. Monath. Jessie Fuhrman was responsible for the fence. Much lumber was purchased from Schmuck

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[16] Carroll County Land Records, ODG 123-309. Westminster Democratic Advocate, 18 July 1919, p. 1, c. 3. For the Edward Gentz House see Land Records EOC 135-46 and EOC 139-519. For the parsonage see Grogg, pp. 15-6.

See Continuation Sheet No. 24

& Brothers, of unknown location.[17]

When Curvin and Garnett Grogg learned that they would be forced to evacuate the August Gentz house they purchased lot 3 of Wentz's Addition in October 1925.

> We found out Mr. Fred Kopp would build a house for us. He was building one for his son Clarence one for himself - and one over in the wood lot. He was cutting down there were a lot of chestnut trees were dying - so He used the lumber to build the houses we did not want to build But several people said we better build . . . so after we talked to Mr. Kopp he said He could have it ready by April 1926.

Frederick Kopp ran a small lumber yard that he began in 1918, apparently in conjunction with a construction operation. The lumber yard continues, much expanded, today. Kopp had a lot of men working for him and began the house in October, but Grogg was forced to move into it before it was done in the spring of 1926. The garage, outbuilding, and porches were all constructed after Grogg moved. Jesse Fuhrman also built the Grogg's fence. The house was painted by Irvin Armstrong and Grogg's brother, John, who worked for Armstrong. The house had a hand pump, called a cucumber pump. An electric water pump was installed by H. E. Hetrick in 1936. The coal oil stove was later replaced with a new filgas stove. They also got a hot water tank and a hot water front for the furnace so that they had hot running water in the winter, when the furnace was being used. In 1941, this system was replaced with a "dinky stove" so that they had hot water all the time.[18]

In the summer and fall of 1929, the road through Lineboro was laid in concrete. Sidewalks seem to have been left up to the

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[17] Carroll County Land Records, EOC 139-129. "Account Book Feb. 16, 1923, A. Parker Tracy and wife, Clara". Historical Society of Carroll County, 88. 40.1.

[18] Grogg, pp. 29-30, 44, 46. Carroll County Land Records, EMM 146-273. Schlichter, p. 299.

See Continuation Sheet No. 25

property owner. One newspaper correspondent noted in 1906 that "Charles Stick and Jacob Dubs have finished the first part of the proposed board walk from the station to the post office". The timing of the road improvements was fortuitous, coming as it did on the eve of the Great Depression. Perhaps one of the last improvements in the town was the brick creamery building along the railroad tracks. Grogg remembered it as being built "around the 1930s". It was probably built shortly after Fairfield Farms Dairy acquired the parcel in November, 1926. As the operation was recalled by Grogg, the farmer would still bring his mild to Lineboro in cans, and it would be dumped into a large tank in the building, where it would be pasteurized and stored until a special tank car on the railroad was brought up and the mild pumped from the building to the car.

The Depression brought a cessation of building activity to most of the country, and that seems to be the case with Lineboro, especially after the removal of the school to Manchester in 1931. Activity did not resume until after 1950, and does not seem to have ever reached the level it had attained in the 1920s.[19]

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[19] Westminster Democratic Advocate, 20 January 1906, p. 2, c. 5. Grogg, pp. 35,54. Carroll County Land Records, EMM 148-221. Schlichter, p. 298.

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NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

LINEBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
Carroll County
Maryland

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries of the Lineboro Historic District are indicated by the broken line on the map which accompanies this nomination, dated September 1994.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property, approximately 46 acres, encompasses the concentration of historic resources which retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the Lineboro Historic District. Boundaries generally conform to existing property lines. The surrounding area comprises open agricultural fields which do not directly contribute to the significance of the resource.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

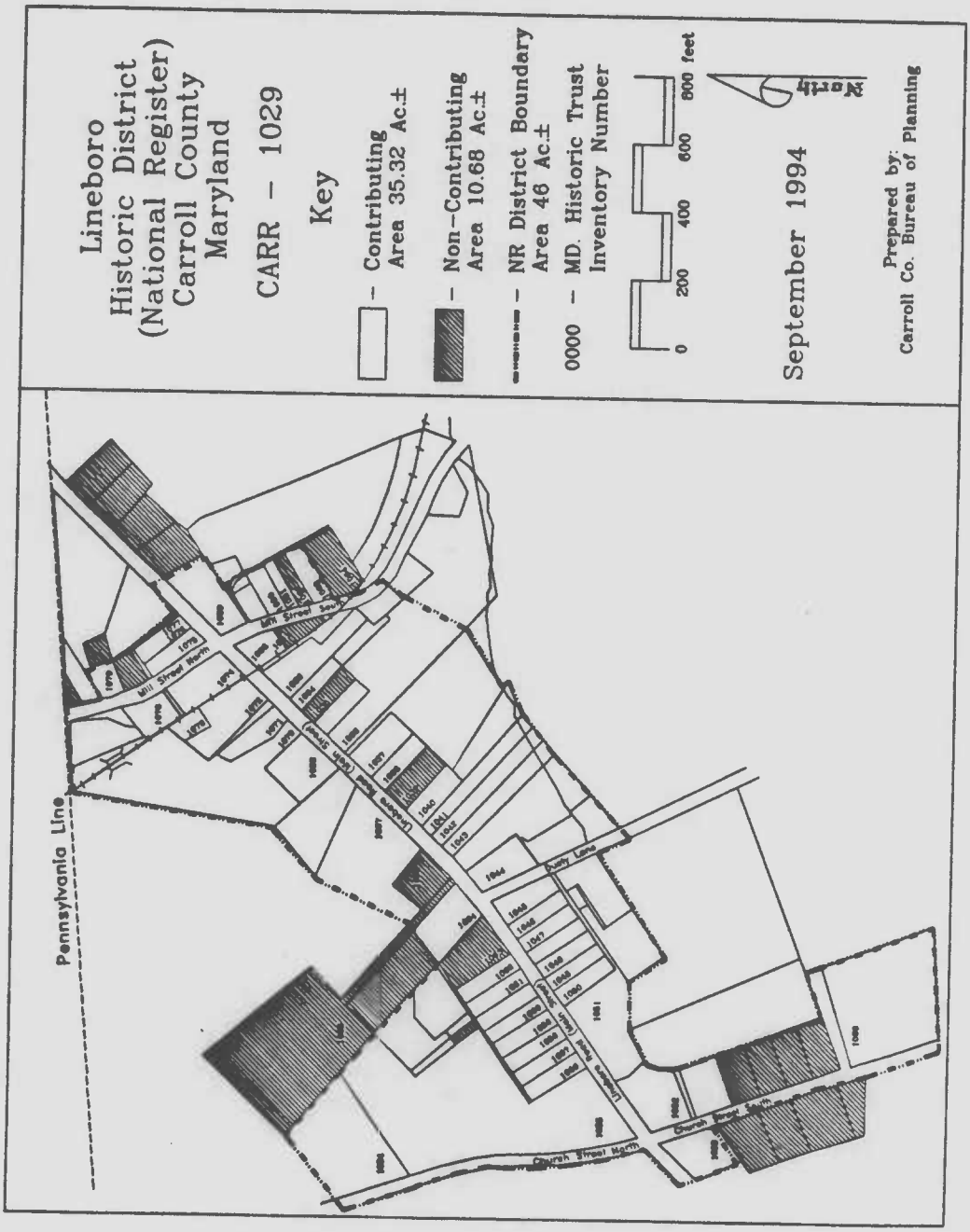
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

LINEBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
Carroll County
Maryland

Section number 10 Page 28



6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
DOMESTIC/hotel
COMMERCE/department store
GOVERNMENT/fire station
EDUCATION/school
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/outbuilding
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
SOCIAL/meeting hall
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/outbuilding
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
GOVERNMENT/fire station

7. Description

Architectural Classification

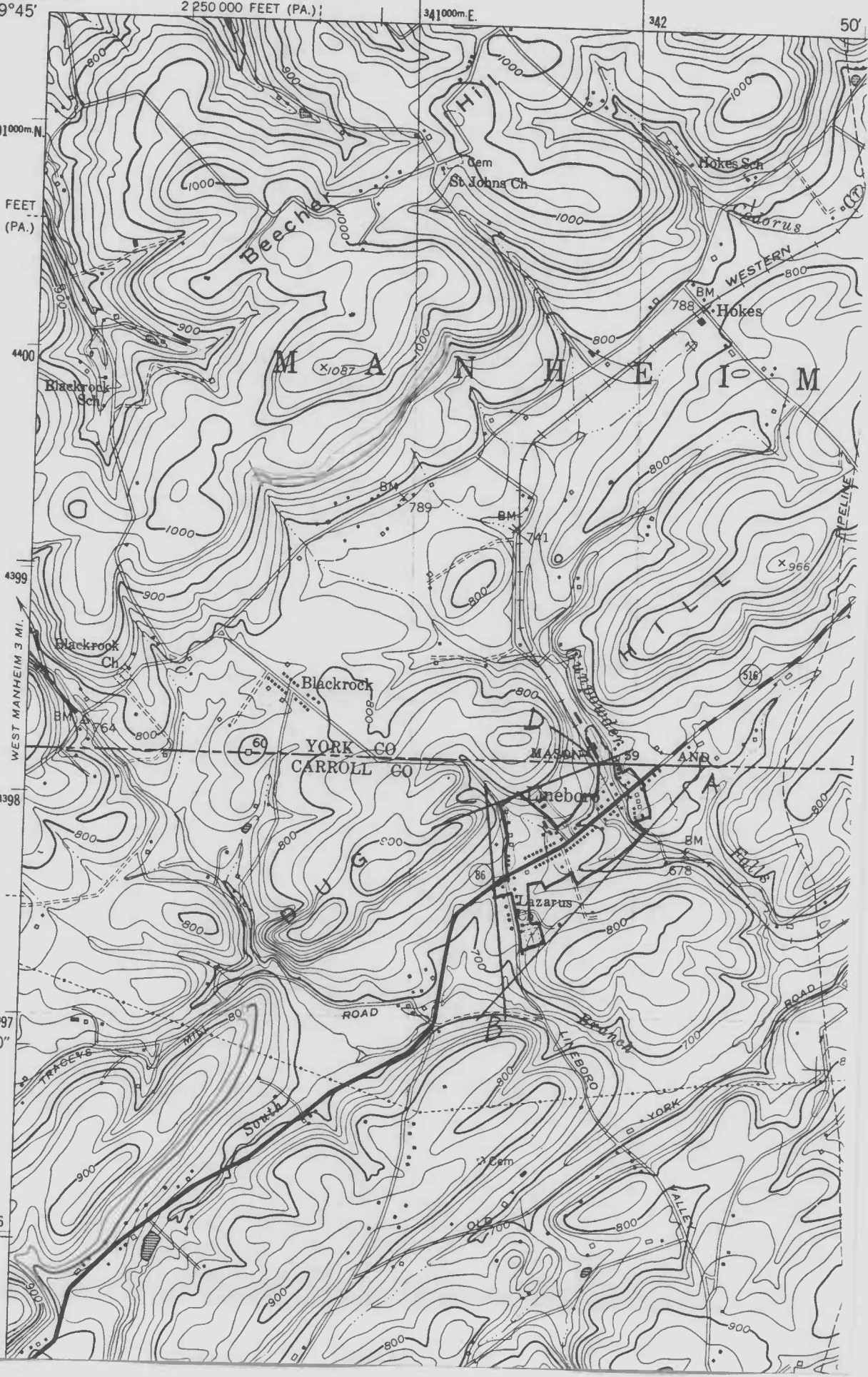
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
- Late Gothic Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Foursquare

OTHER
- I-house
- Pennsylvania Farmhouse

5663 IV SW (HANOVER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



CARR-1029
LINEBORO H.D.
CARROLL COUNTY
MARYLAND

A: 18-342320
4398140

B: 18-341420
4397100

C: 18-341340
4397920

D: 18-341830
4398150

CARR-1029

LINEBORO SURVEY DISTRICT multiple dates

Lineboro public and private

Lineboro is representative of the railroad villages that developed during the late 19th century in Carroll County. The village contains several farmhouses of the early 19th century that are constructed in the regional farmhouse style. However, most of its growth came after the construction of the Hanover to Baltimore Railroad in 1877. The railroad made Lineboro the major commercial and transportation center for the surrounding farming community. Its architectural development after the coming of the railroad reflects both the regional architectural tradition and the national influences of the Victorian period and early 20th century.

Survey No. CARR-1029

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Lineboro

and/or common

2. Location

street & number ___ not for publication

city, town Lineboro ___ vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
XX district	X public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	X other: village

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

name Multiple public and private owners

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse Annex liber

street & number 55 N. Court Street folio

city, town Westminster state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title None

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1029

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

SUMMARY:

The Village of Lineboro depicts the growth of a small railroad village that developed after the construction of the Hanover and Baltimore Railroad in 1877. The architecture of the village dates mainly from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It displays the influence of the Victorian era on the vernacular traditions in northern Carroll County. The village also contains several examples representative regional architecture from the early 19th and mid-20th centuries.

DESCRIPTION:

Lineboro is located in the northwest corner of Carroll County along the Mason-Dixon Line. Its Main Street is along Maryland Route 86 which becomes Route 516, Lineboro Road in Pennsylvania. The town grew up around the intersection of this road and the railroad tracks after the construction of the Hanover and Baltimore Railroad in 1877.

The architectural character of the community features examples of regional architecture from the early 19th up to today, but primarily consists of residences and commercial buildings from the late 19th century and early 20th centures. The buildings show the influences of the Victorian period and new routes of transportation on the regional vernacular architecture styles. Many of the houses of the late 19th century retain the basic design of the regional farmhouse (two stores, gable roof, L-shaped plan, symmetrical facade) but show their awareness of contemporary architectural fashion by Victorian-style bays, towers porches and ornamentation. The railroad allowed for the importation of construction materials and ornamental features that previously were not available for this region's architecture. The early 20th century examples frequently use national styles such as Foursquare, Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles.

The oldest house in Lineboro is the Conrad Kerlinger house (CARR-1055) at 4100 Main Street. This house has a date-circle in the gable end of the brick ell which is inscribed "Built by Conrad Kerlinger, 1820." Kerlinger had built a stone house and mill on property about one mile south of Lineboro in 1790. The brick house at 4100 Main Street is built in the regional farmhouse style with a two story height, L-shaped plan, five-bay symmetrical facade, and gable roof. This house was operated as a tavern by Conrad Kerlinger from 1820 to 1828, when it was bought by Jacob Wolfgang. It has remained in the ownership of descendants of the Wolfgangs since that time.

"Plymouth" (CARR-1067) at 4219 Main Street is another house in Lineboro that was constructed before the settlement of the village. This is an excellent example of a house that was built in the regional farmhouse style but was significantly remodeled with ornamentation during the Victorian period. The remodling included construction of a two-story bay window in the two southermost bays of the main facade, a gabled dormer with round-end shingle ornamentation and a circular window on the roof, and a one-story wrap-around porch with elaborate bracket ornamentation. The house was built by Jacob Wolfgang in 1840. In 1870, it was purchased by Francis Warner who constructed an addition to the house. The ornamentation dates from the 1870s or later.

DESCRIPTION:

With the coming of the railroad, town lots were laid out to create the village of Lineboro. The early house on these lots continued the regional farmhouse tradition of this area. They were two stories in height with an L-shaped plan and a gable roof. The main facade was symmetrically arranged, and one variation found in the Pennsylvania German settled areas such as Lineboro is a four-bay main facade with entrances on the two central bays of the first story. This particular pattern can be seen at 4225 Main Street (CARR-1034) and 4129 (CARR-1046).

The major growth of Lineboro occured during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In some cases, the architecture retained the basic characteristics of the regional style but added up-to-date features from the Victorian period such as bays,towers, porches and other oramentation. This can be seen in the examples at 4201 (CARR-1044), 4205 (CARR-1043), and (CARR-1042) Main Street.

The commercial buildings in Lineboro follow the same architectural evolution of their residential counterparts. The early crafts and businesses operated out of houses, such as the Kerlinger Tavern, or in buildings constructed in the regional farmhouse style, such as the store and railroad station at 4229 Main Street (CARR-1032). The later business structures retained elements of the regional style with influences of the Victorian period. A good example is the building that now houses the Village Inn at 4230 Main Street (CARR-1072) with its wide wrap-around porch bracket ornamentation, and storefront design. An example of mid-20th century commercial architecture is Wertz Garage at 4132 Main Street (CARR-1063) with its ornamental concrete block main facade.

The only ecclesiastical building in Lineboro is the Lazarus Union Church on Church Street (CARR-1086). The first church was built in 1854 to serve the community's German Reformed and Lutheran congregations. The present church was designed by Issac M. Myers of Hanover,Pennsylvania, and constructed 1908. It is a Gothic Revival style structure with a cruciform plan and tall bell tower for an entrance. It is constructed of brick with yellow sandstone trimmings and patterned glass windows. The interior of the church features dark chestnut woodwork, pews, altar and pulpit furniture and frescos by the Du Brau Art Company of Baltimore.

Individual sites listed on the inventory from Lineboro are numbers CARR-1030 to CARR-1086.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1029

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

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.

SUMMARY:

Lineboro is representative of the railroad villages that developed during the late 19th century in Carroll County. The village contains several farmhouses of the early 19th century that are constructed in the regional farmhouse style. However, most of its growth came after the construction of the Hanover to Baltimore Railroad in 1877. The railroad made Lineboro the major commercial and transportation center for the surrounding farming community. Its architectural development after the coming of the railroad reflects both the regional architectural tradition and the national influences of the Victorian period and early 20th century.

HISTORY:

Lineboro is located on a tract of land that was patented as "Plymouth" in 1745 to Ulrich Wissler. The tract consisted of 350 acres and Wissler construced a mill on the property. In 1757, he enlarged the tract and in 1767 he sold it to Henry Fittes. At that time, this area was being settled in farmsteads by Pennsylvania Germans who were migrating south. The prominent familes who settled in the Lineboro area were the Kerlingers, Krohs, Wolfgangs, Wentz and Warners.

The early houses located within the village limits are Conrad Kerlinger's Tavern and "Plymouth." Kerlinger's Tavern was built in 1820 and is representative of the regional farmhouse style. "Plymouth" was built by Jacob Wolfgang in 1840 and illustrates the Victorian embellishments of the late 19th century that were frequently applied to houses of the regional style.

In 1870, Francis Warner bought "Plymouth" from Jacob Wolfgang and seven years later he sold nine acres of the property to the Baltimore and Hanover Railroad Company. The village of Lineboro was laid out on this land and a railroad station was constructed.

The village grew slowly during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. An article about "Plymouth" in the Decmocratic Advocate of May 15, 1886, describes the village as having eight dwelling houses, two stores, a warehouse, post office, shoemaker shop, cigar manufactory, two blacksmith shops, and a grist and saw mill.

The growth of Lineboro is traced by Harvey G. Schlichter in Two Centuries of Grace and Growth in Manchester.

HISTORY:

He identifies the railroad as the important feature in the development of business in the community, which has included a feed mill, large lumber company, canning factory, agricultural implements garage, and a large wood-working business.

The architecture of the community reflects this growth and development. The early structures followed the basic characteristics of the regional farmhouse style. Late 19th century buildings incorporated traditional features with Victorian style elements and ornamentation. The architecture of the 20th century shows the national influences of the Foursquare and Bungalow styles as well as the uses of new technology, such as concrete block.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1029

Schlichter, Harvey G. Two Centuries of Grace & Growth in Manchester. Westminster author. 1962 revised 1984.

Democratic Advocate. "Plymouth". May 15, 1886

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joe Getty

organization Carroll Co. Dept. of Planning **date** March 1985

street & number 225 N. Center Street **telephone** 848-4500

city or town Westminster **state** MD

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

PS-2746

LINEBORO, MD.-PA.

QUADRANGLE

CARR-1029

LINEBORO, MD.-PA.

QUADRANGLE

CARR-1029

LINEBORO, MD.-PA.

QUADRANGLE

CARR-1029

Oliver F. B Wentz Farm (CARR-1052)
4101 Main St.
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: March 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
VW: southwest

CARR-1029

4110-4116 Main St (CARR1056-1058)
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: March 1996
Neg. loc: Maryland Historical Trust
vw. northeast

CARR-1029

Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
View west on Main St. at Mill St.

1/27

CARR-1029

Conrad Kerlinger Farm (CARR-1055)
4100 Main St.
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South elev.
2/27

CARR-1029

Conrad Kerlinger Farm (CARR-1055)
4100 Main St.
Linebaro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
barn- east elev.
3/27

CARR 1-39

Oliver F. B. Wentz Farm (CARR-105-)
4101 E. Main Street
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
House - northeast & northwest elevations

CARR 1029

Oliver F.B. Wentz Farm (CARR-1029)
4101 East Main Street
Linebaugh Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
barn - east and north elevations
1/2

CARR-1029

Edward Gentz House (CARR-1050)
4117 Main St.
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
north elev.
6/27

CARR-1029

H. Parker Tracy House (CARR-1049)
4119 Main St.
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
east and north elevs.
7/27

CARR-1029

4128 & 4130 Main St.
(CARR-1061 & 1062)
Linebaro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South & east elevs.
8/27

CARR-1029

4128 & 4130 Main St.
(CARR-1061 & 1062)
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Shop & garage - N. elev.
9/27

CARR-1029

(CARR-1044)
4201 Main Street
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
garage - west and south elevations
10/21

CARR-1029

Jeremiah Haines House (CARR-1029)
4205 Main Street
Carroll County, Maryland
Linwood Historic District

Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
North elevation
1/37

CARR-1029

August Gentz (CARR-1041)
4209 Main Street
Carroll County, Maryland
Linthicum Historic District
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
east and northeast elevations
12/27

CARR-1029

Plymouth (CARR-1067)
4214 Main St.
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South elev.
13/27

CARR 1009

Plymouth (CARR-1007)
4214 Main Street
Carroll County, Maryland
Lindora Historic District
Photo Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. loc. Maryland Historical Trust
east elevation
17/32

CARR-1029

(CARR-1028)
4215 Main St.
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
North and west elevs.
15/27

Coca-Cola
LINEBORO
GENERAL STORE

CARR-1029

Frank Miller Store (CARR-1037)
4217 Main Street
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
east and north elevations
16/22

00015: MMMH 2179

CARR-1029

Lineboro Fire Dept. (CARR-1070)
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South elev.
17/27

CARR-1029

John Hoffman Store (CARR-1072)
4230-32 Main St.
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
west & south elevs.
18/27

CARR-1029

Fairfield Farms Dairy Creamery Bldg. (CARR-1073)
Main Street by RR tracks
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
South & east elevs.
19/27

NO TRESPASSING
390

CARR-1029

Bridge #390
RR tracks north of Main St.
Linebaro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
View NW
20/27

CARR-1029

Warner- Stick Store and Station (CARR-1032)
Main St.

Hereford Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
north & west elevs.
21/27

WAYNE FEEDS
R. F. WARNER SONS
WAYNE FEEDS

CARR-1029

Warner-Stick Feed Mill (CARR-1031)
Main and Mill Streets
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
north & west elevs.
22/27

CARR-1009

(CARR-1076 & 1077)
4302 Main St.
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
House & store - south elevs.
23/27

CARR-1029

Theodore Tracy House (CARR-1053)
5122 Church St.
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
east and north elevs.
24/27

CARR-1009

Lineboro School No. 15 (CARR-1085)
Dusty Lane
Carroll County, Maryland
Lineboro Historic District
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
north elevation
25/27

30 0151 NNNN 2 17 02

CARR-1029

North of 4128 & 4130 Main St.
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
west & south elevs.
26/27

CARR-1029

(CARR-1030)
5241 Mill St.
Lineboro Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Aug. 1994
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
West elev.
27/27

RAIL
CROSSING

1. CARR-1029
2. Carroll County, Maryland
3. Joe Getty
4. February 1985
5. Md. Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. west elevation