

CARR-1404

4101 Alesia to Lineboro Road  
Alesia (vicinity)

**Summary:**

The Miller-Hoffacker Farm is located at 4101 Alesia to Lineboro Road, on the northeast side of the road, approximately 3¼ miles northeast of Manchester in northeastern Carroll County, Maryland. The complex consists of a log house, a large, log outbuilding, and a gable roof barn built on the foundation of an older bank barn. The house currently faces southwest toward the road and is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof. The house is banked on the southwest. The house is built in two sections, but apparently was built all at one time, as there was no obvious break in the foundation. The southeast half has V-notch cornered logs. The northwest half has logs with a vertical post at the south corner. The first story of the southwest elevation has stucco. The remainder of the house was covered in asbestos shingles over random-width weather boards. There is a one-story porch across the southwest and wraps around on the southeast elevations. The north corner of the house is a later addition that has a hewn sill with hewn vertical posts. The clapboard siding is continuous across the log section and the frame infill. The house is currently laid out with a center passage and two rooms to the southeast side and one large room to the northwest of the passage. The second story is laid out with a center-passage, double-pile plan. The summer house is located about 10 feet north-northeast of the house. It is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay hewn log structure with V-notch cornering, and a gable roof of standing-seam metal. On the southwest elevation are circular-sawn exterior stairs that lead up to the second story. There is an overhanging cantilevered roof with a slope that continues the main roof on the southwest. The roof framing on this porch is built of circular-sawn material. There is a large stone fireplace centered on the southeast end.

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. CARR-1404

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Miller-Hoffacker Farm

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 4101 Alesia to Lineboro Road  not for publication

city, town Alesia  vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

## 3. Classification

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

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

name Julia S. Radigan (under contract)

street & number R.D. #2, North Main Street, Extended telephone no.: 717 235-1355

city, town Glen Rock state and zip code PA 17327

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber LWS 1298

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 120

city, town Westminster state Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

### Summary:

The Miller-Hoffacker Farm is located at 4101 Alesia to Lineboro Road, on the northeast side of the road, approximately 3¼ miles northeast of Manchester in northeastern Carroll County, Maryland. The complex consists of a log house, a large, log outbuilding, and a gable roof barn built on the foundation of an older bank barn. The house currently faces southwest toward the road and is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof. The house is banked on the southwest. The house is built in two sections, but apparently was built all at one time, as there was no obvious break in the foundation. The southeast half has V-notch cornered logs. The northwest half has logs with a vertical post at the south corner. The first story of the southwest elevation has stucco. The remainder of the house was covered in asbestos shingles over random-width weather boards. There is a one-story porch across the southwest and wraps around on the southeast elevations. The north corner of the house is a later addition that has a hewn sill with hewn vertical posts. The clapboard siding is continuous across the log section and the frame infill. The house is currently laid out with a center passage and two rooms to the southeast side and one large room to the northwest of the passage. The second story is laid out with a center-passage, double-pile plan. The summer house is located about 10 feet north-northeast of the house. It is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay hewn log structure with V-notch cornering, and a gable roof of standing-seam metal. On the southwest elevation are circular-sawn exterior stairs that lead up to the second story. There is an overhanging cantilevered roof with a slope that continues the main roof on the southwest. The roof framing on this porch is built of circular-sawn material. There is a large stone fireplace centered on the southeast end.

### Contributing Resources: 2

The Miller-Hoffacker Farm is located at 4101 Alesia to Lineboro Road, on the northeast side of the road, approximately 3¼ miles northeast of Manchester in northeastern Carroll County, Maryland. The complex consists of a log house, a large, log outbuilding, and a gable roof barn built on the foundation of an older bank barn. The buildings are banked into the middle of a ridge that slopes from southwest down to the northeast.

The house currently faces southwest toward the road and is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof of standing-seam metal with a northwest-to-southeast running ridge. The house is banked on the southwest with an exposed foundation wall on the northeast elevation. There is an exterior brick chimney centered on the northwest and an interior brick chimney between the west-center and center bays. The house is built in two sections, but apparently was built all at one time, as there was no obvious break in the foundations. The southeast half has V-notch cornered logs with stone chinking laid in mortar. The northwest half has logs with a vertical post at the south corner. The logs appear to be whitewashed, but only a small portion is exposed to view. The first story of the southwest elevation has horizontal, hand-split lath attached with cut

Description (continued)

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nails to vertical nailers that are mill sawn and fastened to the logs. There is stucco applied over the lath. The remainder of the house was covered in asbestos shingles. These shingles have been removed from the first story of the southeast elevation to expose random-width weather boards with corner boards. The top weatherboard below the porch ceiling or soffit is 5 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches wide. Progressing down, the weatherboards are 6, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ , 8, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 7 and 8 inches wide.

On the southwest elevation, the first story has, from west to south, a 1/1 double hung sash in a beaded interior-edge frame with a re-used sash acting as a storm window; then, a new door in a beaded-interior-edge frame with a four-light transom. South of the door, a peg rail, identical to those in the interior, is attached to the wall. The center bay has a window opening with a plain surround and a storm window. South of this window is another peg rail, then comes a six-panel door with sunk fields and panel moulds with a very steep quirked ogee and bead. The door has a beaded interior-edge frame. The south bay has a typical 1/1 sash. On the second story, the west bay has a 6/6 sash in a beaded interior-edge frame. Next is another typical 6/6 sash set west of the door on the first story. The center bay has no openings. The south-center bay has a typical 6/6 sash, and the south bay has no openings. There is a wood box cornice with returns. There is a one-story porch across the southwest and wraps around on the southeast elevations. It has five battered wood posts set on concrete plinth blocks. It has a new concrete deck on the southwest. There is a wood deck resting on three stone piers on the southeast. The half-hip porch roof has standing-seam metal.

The southeast elevation on the first story has a typical 1/1 sash to the south and a six-panel door in the east bay. The top two panels have been glazed, the remaining panels have sunk fields with ovolo panel moulds. This doorway appears to have a boarded-up transom and the frame has been covered. Removal of the later trim reveals that this was originally a window opening. A window stop survives on the top. The original jamb survives and ends about 30 inches above the porch deck. The bottom exterior side of the jamb is notched to take a window sill. The jamb is also rabbitted on the outside corner to take the ends of clapboard, thus, the clapboard sits flush with the jamb boards. The second story has two 6/6 sash and beaded interior-edge frames. The gable end has two 4/2 sash with plain surrounds. The eave has a tapered rake board with a beaded bottom edge.

On the northeast elevation the foundation retains traces of whitewash. In the east bay of the foundation there is a 6/3 sash with a wood sill and a plain surround. The north-center bay has an identical window. In the north bay is a new vertical-board door constructed with wire nails. The north corner of the foundation has quoins. The first story has, from east to north, a typical 6/6 sash, no opening, no opening in the center bay, a typical 6/6 sash, and a typical 1/1 sash in the north bay. The second story has a typical 6/6 sash set north of the east bay, no openings in the east-center or center bays, a typical 6/6 sash set north of the north-center bay, and a typical 6/6 sash in the north bay. There is a wood box cornice.

On the northwest elevation, the foundation has a four-light sash in the north bay. The first story has two typical 1/1 sash. The second story has a typical 6/6 sash set just west of center. The gable end has two window openings.

Description (continued)

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The north corner of the house is a later addition, while the southeast section of the house and the western ell are constructed of log. The north corner has a hewn sill with hewn vertical posts. The clapboard siding is continuous across the log section and the frame infill, dating it to after the addition of the infill. This clapboard was then covered with asbestos-shingle siding that was recently removed to reveal the earlier condition. The clapboards are fastened with cut nails. The sills of this infill are set lower than the bottom logs of the log section.

There is a cellar under the east half of the southeast section of the house and under all of the northeast section of the house. There is nothing to divide the east and northwest cellar rooms, however, there is a log sill running northeast to southwest between the two cellars that has two mortises on the bottom side of it. This may indicate the location of a door. This wall may have been taken out when the stone fireplace foundation, which appears to be added, was constructed in the west corner of the east cellar. The east cellar has a summer beam that runs northeast to southwest, it is 7 inches wide by 9 inches deep, it retains whitewash and has several axe marks, but is in general very square and regular. The joists run northwest to southeast and are hewn on top and bottom. They are 8 to 9 inches wide by only  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep and are spaced 25 to 29 inches on centers. One of the joists is about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep and appears to be re-used from another structure. It has notches in one side that are typically used to hold rafters. The joist on the top of the southwest cellar wall is definitely re-used and has a V-notch corner joint on one end.

The northwest cellar joists run northeast to southwest. On the southwest elevation they rest on top of a hewn log set in the wall. This log is hewn on top and bottom and is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. At the northeast end the joists rest on a summer beam that has apparently been added. The summer beam is set about 5 feet from the northeast wall. It is hewn on top and bottom and is now supported by new posts under it. The northwest end of the summer is set in a pocket in the northwest wall. The joists are  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -round logs, 8 to 9 inches deep by 8 to 10 inches wide, and are spaced 32 to  $37\frac{1}{2}$  inches on centers. In addition, there are smaller joists running from the summer beam to the northeast wall. This wall also has a log set in it that is identical to that on the southwest wall, and the joist ends rest on this log.

The house is currently laid out with a center passage and two rooms to the southeast side and one large room to the northwest of the passage. The center passage has a straight run of stairs along the southeast wall that has a closed stringer with reeding on the stringer. The balusters have been removed, but were rectangular in plan. On the northeast side of the stairs is a beaded-edge, vertical-board door hung on plain cast iron butt hinges that leads to the cellar stairs. There was apparently an earlier staircase set in the east corner of the passage that must have predated the current staircase. The earlier stairs must have been winders. This is suggested by a diagonally-cut corner of the door trim for a door on the southeast wall. This stairway was apparently located in the frame addition in the north corner of the house and, thus, was probably not the original staircase. The baseboard in the passage has a beaded top edge. The door to the south room located northeast of the stairs has an architrave with a beaded interior edge and an ovolo backband. The window at the northeast end of the passage has an architrave with a beaded interior edge. This window must have been installed after the winder stairs were removed because it would otherwise be

Description (continued)

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in the way of the stairs, and there is no evidence that the staircase cut across this window. There is a typical peg rail on the northwest wall set to the north. The door to the northwest room has a quirked ogee and bead architrave on both sides of the doorway.

In the south room, a portion of the floor framing is visible. There is only a crawlspace under the floor in this section. The summer beam apparently does not continue through this section from the east cellar. There is one joist visible. It runs from northwest to southeast, is hewn on top and bottom, and is 12 to 14 inches wide. Its depth could not be determined. There is a piece of circular-sawn lath on top of the joist that is used as a leveler. The flooring on top of the joist runs northeast to southwest. It is random width, appears to be tongue and grooved, and is deteriorated. There is a second floor laid on top of it that is 3½-inch-wide, tongue-and-grooved boards that are circular sawn. All four walls of this room have beaded-edge, vertical-board wainscot below a plain chairrail. The window surrounds have a very-steeply pitched quirked ogee with bead in the inner edge of the frame. The corners of the frame are mitered. The windows have spring catches on the jambs to lock the bottom sash. The door on the southwest has six panels with sunk fields and no panel moulds. The architrave has a beaded interior edge and an ovolo backband. West of this door is a window that has plain trim unlike the other windows. The doorway on the northwest wall to the passage has a shallow ogee applied backband. Centered on the northwest wall is a recent brick fireplace. The flue partly reuses an older brick flue that passes through the floor of the second story. North of this fireplace is another doorway that leads to the passage. The architrave on this opening has a beaded interior edge and an ovolo backband. The northeast wall has a peg rail set to the north. In the center of the wall is a doorway to the east room. The architrave has a backband with the same quirked ogee and bead as can be found on the windows, and a beaded interior edge. A hole in the wall at the ceiling level on the southeast elevation shows whitewash on the interior side of the logs, then diagonally-laid, hand-split lath with plaster, then vertical nailers that are mill sawn with what appears to be diagonal lath on one spot and horizontal lath further south of this location. The northeast wall has mill-sawn studs. The top of each stud is half-lapped onto a horizontal member and is fastened to it with cut nails. The studs are 2¾ inches wide by 2½ inches deep, although one stud is 4 inches wide. The studs are spaced approximately 19½ inches on centers. The top member that the studs are nailed to is not a joist, is also mill sawn, is 3 inches deep, and its width could not be determined. The second-story joists are partly exposed in this room and run northwest to southeast. They were hewn and appear to be adzed. Several joists have chamfered corners. The joists were whitewashed, then later painted a dark brown, and still later lathed and plastered. The joists are 3½ to 4¼ inches wide by 5½ inches deep and are spaced 34 to 38 inches on centers. The floor above is mill sawn.

The east room has a peg rail on the southwest elevation. The door surround on the southwest elevation is identical to the opposite side. There are pintles in the frame. The door on the southeast elevation has a plain surround, and the window frame on the northeast has a quirked ogee and bead. The baseboard in this room has a beaded top edge.

The northwest room has 3¼-inch-wide pine flooring that runs northwest to southeast. The baseboard has a beaded top edge. The chairrail has a beaded bottom edge on the bottom

Description (continued)

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rail and a beaded bottom edge on the shelf. The southwest window architrave has an ogee back band and a beaded interior edge. The windows on the northwest elevation have a quirked ogee and bead. The northeast end of the room is now closed off, but at an earlier date was one large room. This end of the room is in the frame addition. The flooring here is random-width, tongue-and-groove boards that appear to be oak. The window on the north elevation also has a quirked ogee and bead. This section has horizontal hand-split lath on the walls and ceiling. There is a summer beam that is hewn on all four sides and runs northwest to southeast. It is placed about 5 feet from the northeast wall. The joists lap at the summer, and the summer is notched to hold the ends of both the joists in the log section and the joists in the frame addition. The summer beam is 9 inches deep, it's width could not be determined. The joists in the log section are 6 inches deep by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. The joists in the frame addition are  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches deep by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches wide and are spaced 31 inches on centers. There are mill-sawn nailers placed between the joists that run northeast to southwest. The lath is nailed both to the joists and these nailers with cut nails.

The second story is now laid out with a center-passage, double-pile plan. The passage has a random-width floor that runs northwest to southeast. The baseboard has a beaded top edge. In the east corner is a winder stair to the attic that is enclosed with beaded-edge vertical boards and a matching door hung on cast iron butt hinges that have no apparent markings. The door has a cast iron rim lock with markings that are not legible because of heavy paint build-up. The southwest window architrave has an ovolo backband and a beaded interior edge. The northeast window architrave has a bead on the inner edge and a double bead run in the middle. This trim work is used under the sill, as well. There is a peg rail on the northwest wall north of the doorway. The door to the south chamber has an architrave with a beaded interior edge and an ovolo backband on both sides of the doorway. It is a four-panel door with flush fielded panels that have ovolo panel moulds. The moulds appear to be run on the edges of the rails and stiles and not applied. The rear side of the door has flat sunk panels with ovolo panel moulds and it has a long tapered strap hinge on top and bottom. These hinges have rounded ends with points, and it appears that the nails were hammered through the outer side of the door and the point of the nail hammered into a second large head rather than being clinched. The hinges have been cut off and there is no evidence of pintles in the door frame. The door now hangs on butt hinges and the top of the door has been added on to. The hinges are set 5 feet  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches apart on centers and the door and hinges fit perfectly in the first-story opening between the south and east rooms, suggesting that this door was removed from that location and re-used. This door, however, must now be upside down. The door also has a plain cast iron rim lock. The baseboard in the south chamber has a beaded top edge. There is a typical peg rail on the northeast wall. The room is one step down from the passage, and the door architrave is carried below the level of the passage floor to the floor in the south chamber. This flooring runs northeast to southwest. It consists of some oak and pine and is random-width boards between  $6\frac{3}{4}$  and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The window frames are mitered at the corners and each has a quirked ogee and bead run on the inner edge of the frame.

The east chamber doorway has an architrave with a quirked ogee-and-bead backband and a beaded interior edge on the passage side. The chamber has a mitered frame with a quirked ogee and bead on the inside corner of the frame. The door was recently moved

Description (continued)

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here. The chamber has a random-width floor that runs northeast to southwest. It is mostly oak and pine and most of the boards are 11½ to 12½ inches wide. There is a section of patched floor centered on the northeast wall that may indicate the location of an earlier flue. It is 3 feet 10¼ inches by 1 foot 8 inches. The baseboard in this room has a beaded top edge and it is continuous along the northeast wall where the patched flooring is. The window frames are identical to those in the south chamber.

The door to the west chamber has an architrave with a quirked ogee-and-bead backband and a beaded interior edge on both sides of the doorway. It is a four-panel door with sunk flat panels that have no panel moulds on the passage side. The chamber side has slightly sunk fields with ovolo panel moulds that have a small fillet. These panel moulds are not the same as those on the south chamber door. The door is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges that are much later and has a cast iron rim lock that is marked with what appears to be "R.E." inside a large "C" and small "o", all inside a diamond, with "USA" beneath it. The chamber has a random-width floor that runs northwest to southeast. The baseboard has a beaded top edge. There is a peg rail on the southeast wall. The northeast wall was added later and cuts through a peg rail on the northwest wall. The baseboard on the northeast wall appears to be a piece of German siding. The northwest window has a mitered frame with a quirked ogee and bead on its inner corner. The southwest window has an architrave with an ovolo back band and a beaded interior edge.

The north chamber is made up of the frame addition and part of the original west chamber in the ell. The flooring in the chamber is of two types: the northeast half is narrower pine, and the southwest half is wider oak. The change in the flooring occurs where the summer beam is located now. The northwest wall retains a portion of peg rail set to the west. The northeast window has a mitered frame with a quirked ogee and bead on the inner corner.

The attic flooring is random width and runs northwest to southeast. The boards alternate between having tongues on both sides and having grooves on both sides. The rafters are ¾-round logs that are 3¾ to 4¾ inches in diameter and are 28 to 32½ inches on centers. They have sawn Roman numerals and a center tenon and peg at the ridge. The roof is all of one construction period. The rafter feet have a birdsmouth cut that fits over a narrow false plate that is at the floor level. The floor boards are notched out so that the rafter foot can pass below the level of the floor. The rafters support tongue-and-groove boards, some of which have a beaded edge and center on the bottom side and the others probably have it on top.

The summer house is located about 10 feet north-northeast of the house. It is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay hewn log structure with V-notch cornering, a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof of standing-seam metal with a northwest to southeast running ridge. It has an interior brick chimney on the southeast. On the southwest elevation the logs are exposed and have been re-chinked and whitewashed. The first-story south bay has a beaded-edge vertical-board door that has been added onto on the top. The original opening was very short. The architrave has a beaded interior edge. The door is hung on interior strap hinges that are tapered and have round ends. To the west are circular-sawn exterior

Description (continued)

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stairs that lead up to the second-story west bay. This bay has a beaded-edge vertical-board door on cast iron butt hinges. The top hinge appears to be stamped "Baldwin" and maybe "Patent", but it is painted and is therefore difficult to read. The bottom butt hinge has no obvious markings. The joist ends for the second story protrude through the wall and two of them appear to be re-used as they have V-notches on their end. The box cornice has been rebuilt. There is an overhanging cantilevered roof with a slope that continues the main roof. The roof framing on this porch is built of circular-sawn material.

The southeast elevation has asbestos shingles covering circular-sawn, vertical-board siding. The center of the first story is the exposed stone rear of the fireplace. The northeast elevation has horizontal tongue-and-groove flush board siding that is wire-nailed and then covered with later asbestos shingles. The first story has two window openings with plain surrounds. The second story is identical to the first, but the openings are shorter.

The northwest elevation has circular-sawn, vertical-board siding with horizontal boards in the gable end. The latter are attached with cut nails and later had asbestos shingle siding on it. The first story has an opening with a pair of four light sliding sash. There is a plain surround that is wire-nailed. The board underneath of the window sill has a beaded bottom edge and is attached with cut nails. The second story has a 6/3 sash with a later plain surround that is wire-nailed. The gable end has a four-light sash with a surround identical to that on the second story.

There are two steps down to the first story, which is one room with a concrete floor covered with roofing slates. The rubble stone foundation wall is exposed in the room. There is a large stone fireplace centered on the southeast end. It has straight jambs and a hewn wood mantle tree. On the outer ends of the southwest and northeast sides of the fireplace are hewn horizontal beams set in the stone work, and the mantle tree rests on these beams. Above the mantle tree the fireplace is stone on the outer sides with brick in the middle. There is a hole on the southwest side of the front of the fireplace with an iron bar set in it that is not attached to anything. It is not clear if this bar is original or later. The openings have plain surrounds with pediments above them. This trim work is wire-nailed. There is a summer beam that runs northwest to southeast. It is hewn on all four sides and is 8½ to 9 inches square. The joists run northeast to southwest. Most of them are hewn on top and bottom. They rest on top of one of the outer log walls and the log above the joist ends is notched on the bottom of the interior of the building only. These joists are 7 to 10 inches wide by 6 to 7 inches deep and are spaced 22½ to 29½ inches on centers. One log that was used in the wall to fill a wide gap between other logs is not structural and has notches in it that make it appear to be re-used plate. Another log similarly used has an end with a notch in it, either to hold a rafter foot or a tilted false plate. The logs are whitewashed on the interior. There is a concrete trough in the northeast end of the room. The flooring above is random-width, mill-sawn, tongue-and-groove boards.

The second story has a later floor that runs northeast to southwest. It is 5¼-inch-wide, tongue-and-grooved wood that is probably pine, but has been painted. The walls are plastered. The architraves have a beaded interior edge and an ovolo backband. This backband is used under the sills, as well. Above the windows and doors on the southwest

Description (continued)

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and northeast elevations, the plaster projects into the room 1½ to 2 inches. This is apparently just a wider log underneath of the plaster. The baseboard in the room is plain. There is an enclosed winder stair in the east corner. It has a vertical-board door on cast iron butt hinges that lead to the stairs and another identical one to the closet under the stairs. There is mill sawn lumber used around the door. On the floor next to the northeast openings are two 6/3 sash with narrow muntins and pegged joints. The attic joists run northeast to southwest and are hewn on all four sides. They are 5¼ to 6 inches wide by 6½ to 7 inches deep and are spaced 28 to 31½ inches on centers.

The joists overlap the top log and do not appear to be connected to it. The studs on the gable ends have a half tenon on their bottom that is set into a mortise on the top end log. These studs are toe-nailed to the rafter at the top. The attic flooring alternates between having a tongue on each side and a groove on each side. It is mill sawn. There are ¾-round log rafters that have a center tenon and peg at the ridge and sawn Roman numerals. They are 4 to 4½ inches in diameter and are spaced 30 to 31 inches on centers. The rafter feet are cut off at an angle and apparently nailed to the top end floor board. They have lath wind braces set into grooves in the rafters on the top side and the rafters support circular sawn board sheathing. It appears that there was not originally an overhang on the southwest, as there is no evidence that it could have been framed into the plate or the top log.

About 175 feet southeast of the house is a new barn set on a rubble stone bank barn foundation that faces northeast. The northeast wall under what was the forebay has 5-to-1 common bond brick on top of rubble stone. The northeast elevation on the lower story has, from east to north, a beaded-edge, vertical-board door on tapered strap hinges that have round ends. The opening has a brick jack arch. Next is a four-light sash set in front of a former louvered vent. The jambs of this vent survive and have round holes. There is a mitered surround nailed over top of the sash frame with cut nails. The opening has a brick jack arch. North of this is a typical door opening, then a typical four-light sash except that the jambs do not have holes, then comes a tongue-and-groove, beaded-edge dutch door on strap hinges, then a four-light sash in which the jambs behind it do not have holes, but that frame has pegged corner joints. Next is a typical dutch door, then a door opening, another typical dutch door, but without the surround and with a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame exposed, then comes a typical four-light sash with holes in the jambs, then a typical dutch door, another typical four-light sash with holes in the jambs, and another typical dutch door that has an exposed, pegged frame. At the north end is a wagon shed that is integral with the barn and appears to be an original configuration. There are new openings on the northwest wall of the wagon shed. The northwest wall of the barn inside the wagon shed has two mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames with diamond-in-section louvers in diamond shaped holes. The west louver is set higher than the south one. In the northwest side of the wall that divides the barn from the wagon shed there is a hewn wood lintel with pegs over those two louvers. The frames for those louvers are mill sawn. The upper story has a new gambrel roof barn with German siding and a ridge that runs northwest to southeast. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal. The floor joists are 2 x 8 circular-sawn lumber with bridging. There are two circular-sawn summer beams supporting the joists. In the wagon shed area these summer beams are hewn. The northwest wall has a hewn lintel with

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

**Survey No. CARR-1404**

**Description (continued)**

**Section 7 Page 9**

several pegs in it. The rafters are approximately 2 x 6 with a ridge pole and they support lath that is approximately 1 x 4.

KS/lh:1-5-95:Carr1404.dcs

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1404

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

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D and/or Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local	

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

### Summary:

Abraham Meyer sold 238 acres to John Miller of York County, Pennsylvania, in 1796. According to the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Miller had "... One hew'd Log Dwelling house one + 1/2 Story 25 by 20" and a "... Log Barn 40 by 20." This does not seem to describe either existing log structure. Miller had all of his land surveyed and applied for it to be repatented. This was granted in 1817, when it became known as Big Owl Hill. Miller sold the land to Jacob Hoffacker in 1830. Hoffacker died in early 1884. The house apparently originally faced southeast, with an ell on the northwest that was built at the same time. At an early date, the ell was added to with a frame addition, and the house reoriented to face southwest toward the road. The roof was also altered and the house probably roughcasted and clapboarded at this time. The house was probably built by Miller between 1800 and 1830, and altered by Hoffacker between 1830 and 1860, but at present little more can be speculated. The house is currently undergoing restoration.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont  
 Chronological/Developmental Periods: Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870  
 Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture  
 Resource Types: Small family farm, Rural vernacular

The Miller-Hoffacker Farm has a rather complicated history, comprising portions of several land patents. William Bergebile purchased 70 acres of Crosses Meadow from his brother, Christian, in 1775 and added 58 acres of Little Meadow Enlarged in 1786. At that time he turned around and sold both tracts to Abraham Meyer. Meyer sold this land and additional tracts, totaling 238 acres, ten years later to John Miller of York County, Pennsylvania. According to the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Miller had "... One hew'd Log Dwelling house one + 1/2 Story 25 by 20" and a "... Log Barn 40 by 20." This does not seem to describe either existing log structure, but may have been an earlier structure, parts of which were re-used in one or both of the existing buildings. When Miller added 15 acres in 1802 he had already had all of his land surveyed and applied for it to be repatented. This was granted in 1817, when it became known as Big Owl Hill.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1404

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

Miller sold the land to Jacob Hoffacker for \$2,689.50 in 1830. There is no definite mention of improvements until 1852, when the tax book notes simply that there was a "House of Wood". The 1862 map and 1866 tax book help to clarify what the large tract of Big Owl Hill held. The book records a brick house, a log house, two frame barns and a grist and saw mill. The log house and a frame barn must have been the property in question. South of it is shown the mill on the 1862 map, and north of it another house, which may have held the brick house and other barn. Hoffacker may not have been living at any of these sites since he had acquired an 18-acre tract with a log house and log barn, and it was with this parcel that his livestock and furniture were listed. With private securities of \$652, U.S. Bonds of \$600, and cash of \$340, Hoffacker was a well-to-do and prominent member of the community.

By 1874, Jacob Hoffacker had transferred the mill property to Samuel Hoffacker, and the 1877 map shows Jacob at this site. (What happened to the 18-acre parcel is unknown.) The 1876 assessment seems to confirm this. Big Owl Hill is listed with two farms. The first is this two-story log dwelling worth \$500, a frame barn worth \$600, and outbuildings worth \$150. Also on the tract was the two-story brick dwelling, which was worth \$500, suggesting it was smaller than the comparably-valued log house, or much older and in bad condition. Along with the house was a frame barn worth \$700 and outbuildings worth \$105. Hoffacker also had a 1-acre lot in Manchester that had a two-story frame dwelling worth \$800 plus a stable worth \$100.

Hoffacker died in early 1884. His will left his wife, Mary, all of the furniture she wanted, with the remainder to be sold. Because of this, the inventory lists very little. All of his lands were ordered sold, with  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the profits going to his son, David H. Hoffacker,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to his daughter, Mary, wife of Jacob Shaffer (see CARR-1148, Jacob Shaffer Farm, nearby), and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to his grandchildren. Big Owl Hill was divided into two farms and several lots for sale to the public. This farm was described as the 93-acre Homestead, and had a right-of-way through it to the 115-acre Brick House Farm. The Homestead Farm had an apple orchard and about 40 acres in woodland. In addition, "there is a good two-story FRAME HOUSE, LARGE BARN in good repair, 2-story springhouse, and all the other necessary outbuildings." Whoever wrote the advertisement obviously did not look closely at the house, since it was actually log and not frame. The two-story springhouse may be the existing log outbuilding, which no longer has a spring in it, but does have a concrete trough and is set below the ground level. This helps to suggest the original function of this building. Among other things, it was also probably used as a summer kitchen.

The farm was purchased by George W. Harr in 1884 for \$4,394.25. Harr sold off 6 acres before buying another, smaller farm and selling this one in 1905 for \$3,500 to George E. Warner. Though it went through numerous owners and the barn was replaced in the twentieth century, it seems that little else of importance happened to it. The house

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

**Survey No. CARR-1404**

**Significance (continued)**

**Section 8 Page 3**

apparently originally faced southeast, with an ell on the northwest that was built at the same time. It may have had a center doorway on the southeast. At an early date, the ell was added to with a frame addition, and the house reoriented to face southwest toward the road. The roof was also altered and the house probably roughcasted and clapboarded at this time. On the interior, the main block may have been one large room, and probably had a fireplace on the northeast end. This fireplace was likely demolished at this time and a new one built on the northwest wall of the south room. The center passage was probably created at this time and the winder stair added at its east corner. This stair, in turn, was replaced with the existing one, most likely in the early twentieth century. The house was probably built by Miller between 1800 and 1830, and altered by Hoffacker between 1830 and 1860, but at present little more can be speculated. The house is currently undergoing restoration. The outbuilding is larger than a typical summer kitchen and unusual in that it does not have an interior staircase. Its full use is, at present, unknown.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1404

Land Records  
1862, 1872, 1917 maps  
Tax assessments 1798, 1841, 1852, 1886, 1866-76, 1876, 1876-96, 1896-1910  
Tracey Records HSCC  
Jacob Hoffacker will, JOW 5-342; inventory JOW 12-474; Sales of Real Estate JOW 4-

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name Lineboro

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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

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

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

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Planner

organization Carroll County Planning Department

date January 27, 1995

street & number 225 North Center Street

telephone (410) 857-2145

city or town Westminster

state Maryland

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

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

return to: ~~Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438~~

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

CARR-1404  
Miller-Hoffacker Farm  
4101 Alesia to Lineboro Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Grace Curtis Petty	?	E. Eugene Curtis Petty	?	8-29-1991	LWS 1298	120	Deed fee simple	\$1.00 some land sold off already
Koala Development Co., Inc.	Carroll Corp.	Grace Curtis Petty	Towson, Baltimore County	1-2-1984	LWS 940	754	Articles of Transfer	
Sarah P. Nott & James Franklin Nott	Carroll	Koala Development Co., Inc.	MD Corp.	6-16-1978	CCC 708	460	Deed fee simple	\$5.00, 48.6584 acres part of first trace below
Sara P. Nott	Carroll	Sara P. Nott & James Franklin Nott	Carroll Baltimore City	3-24-1972	CCC 507	704	Deed fee simple	\$10.00 (1) 84 1/4 acres (2) 122 sq. p.
Andrew & Katherine W. Pringle (wife)	Carroll	Sarah P. Nott & Clarence P. (husband)	?	12-27-1941	LDM 177	473	Deed fee simple	\$10.00 84 1/4 acres (1)
James A. & Martha M. Frederick (wife)	Carroll	Andrew & Katherine W. Pringle (wife)	Carroll	3-4-1924	EMM 143	184	Deed fee simple	\$6,500, 82 acres Big Owl Hills, Stony Hills, Grandfather's Gift, plus rights to mill dam & race
Lewis H. Eppley & Deborah C. (wife)	Carroll	James A. Frederick & Martha M. (wife)	?	3-20-1919	EOC 133	510	Deed fee simple	\$5,000, 82 acres
George E. Warner	Carroll	Lewis H. & Deborah C. Eppley (wife)	Carroll	3-20-1913	ODG 122	13	Deed fee simple	\$4,500, 93-6 acres

CARR-1404  
Miller-Hoffacker Farm  
4101 Alesia to Lineboro Road

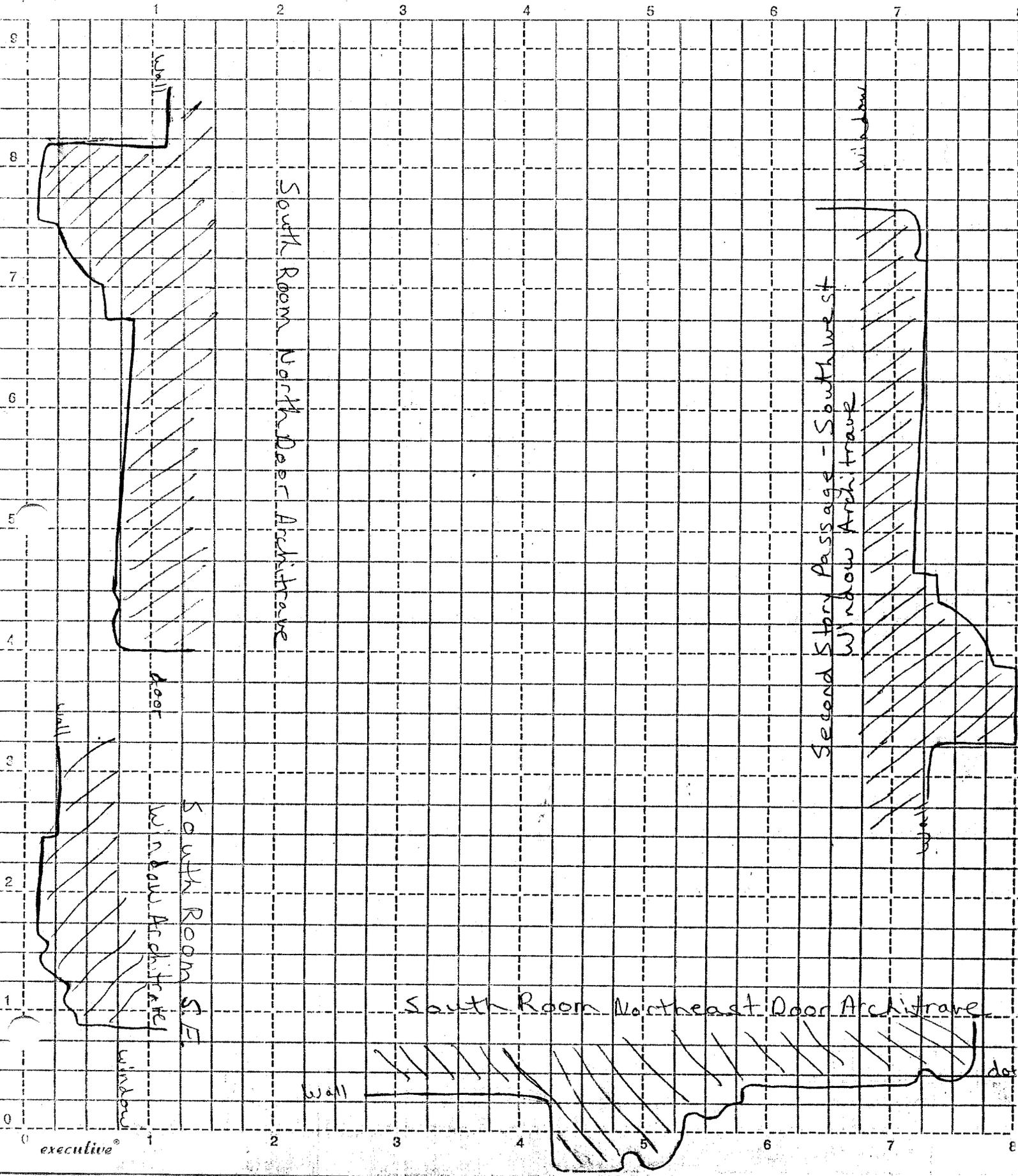
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Delilah & George W. Harr (husband)	Carroll	George E. Warner	Carroll	3-31-1905	DPS 101	174	Deed fee simple	\$3,500, 93-6 acres
George W. Harr	Carroll	Delilah Harr (wife of George W.)	?	10-8-1900	JHB 91	363	Deed fee simple	\$3,800 (money she inherited from her parents) 93-6 acres
David H. Hoffacker Jacob Shaffer of Jno. execs. to Jacob Hoffacker	Carroll	George W. Harr	?	11-5-1884	FTS 61	379	Deed fee	J. H. will, 8-10-1872 public sale 9-24-1884, \$4,394.25 "Homestead Farm" 93 acres [no sold in Carroll] see Baltimore
John Miller	Baltimore County	Jacob Hoffacker	Baltimore County	4-19-1830	<u>Baltimore</u> WG 206	213	Deed Indenture	\$2,689.50 Big Owl Hills, 229½ acres, Borings Triangle & Stoney Hills, 15 acres, total 244½ acres [no previous reference]

KS/lh:12-27-94:1404tit.kz

4101 Alesia to Lineboro Rd

Moulding Profiles



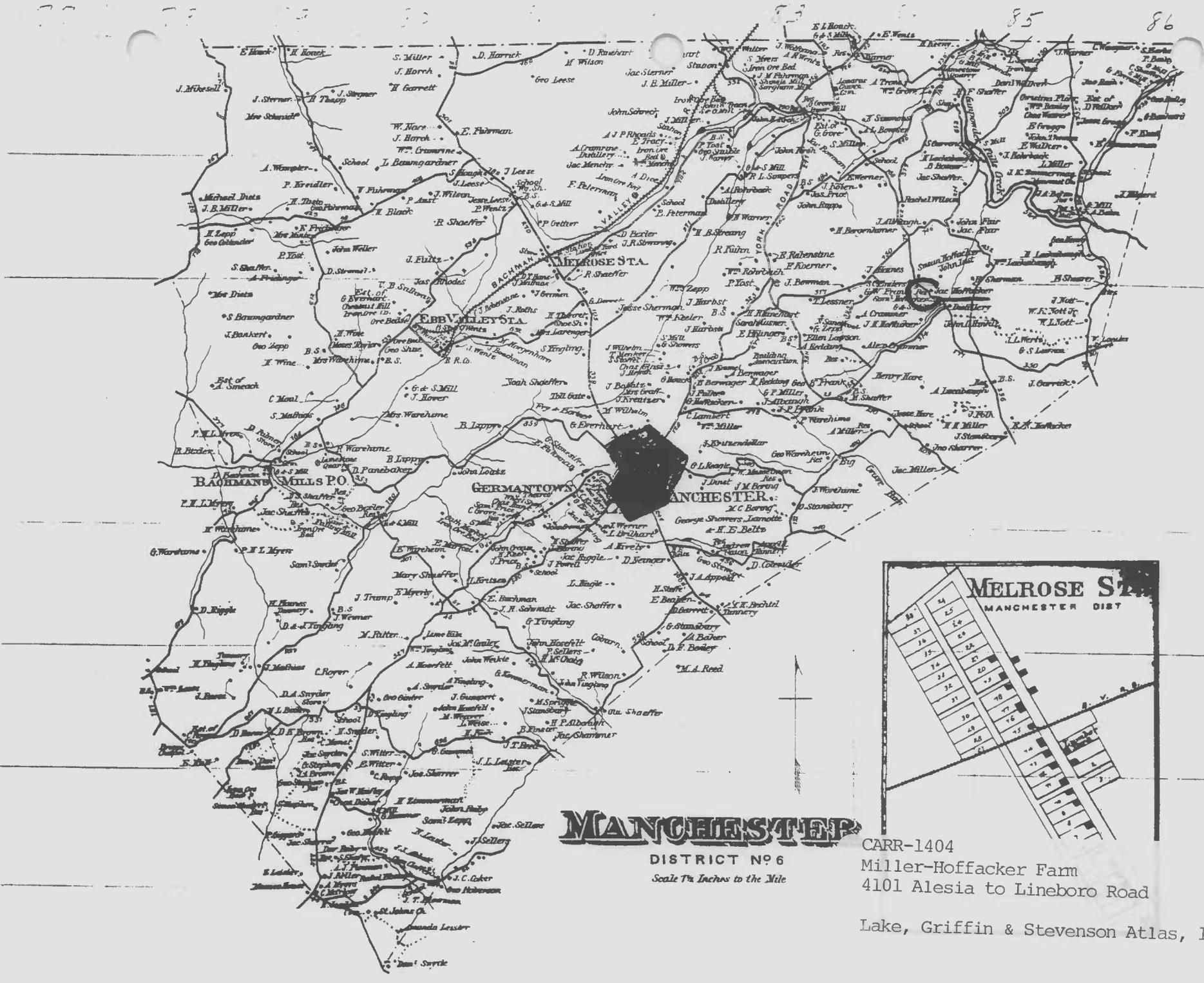




# HAMPSTEAD

CARR-1404  
 Miller-Hoffacker Fam  
 4101 Alesia to Lineboro Road  
 Martenet Map, 1862

- David Grogg
- Store
- Caleb Blizard
- J. Bracks
- Blocks Shop
- Store
- Jas. Nelson
- DL Hoover
- J. L. Hoover
- W. Shippagar
- Dan Goppersmith
- W. H. Booker
- Andrew Shaffer
- Lewis Harding
- J. G. G. G. G.
- Wm Booker
- Jacob La Motte
- Hotel
- A. R. Myers
- Beth Epis Ch
- The Tipton
- Ruth Tipton
- Mary Sykes
- Jr. J. Heiner
- Margaret La Motte
- Jacob Turner
- Hampstead Hotel
- Dr. H. Drach



# MANCHESTER

DISTRICT N° 6  
Scale 7/8 Inches to the Mile

CARR-1404  
Miller-Hoffacker Farm  
4101 Alesia to Lineboro Road  
Lake, Griffin & Stevenson Atlas, 1877

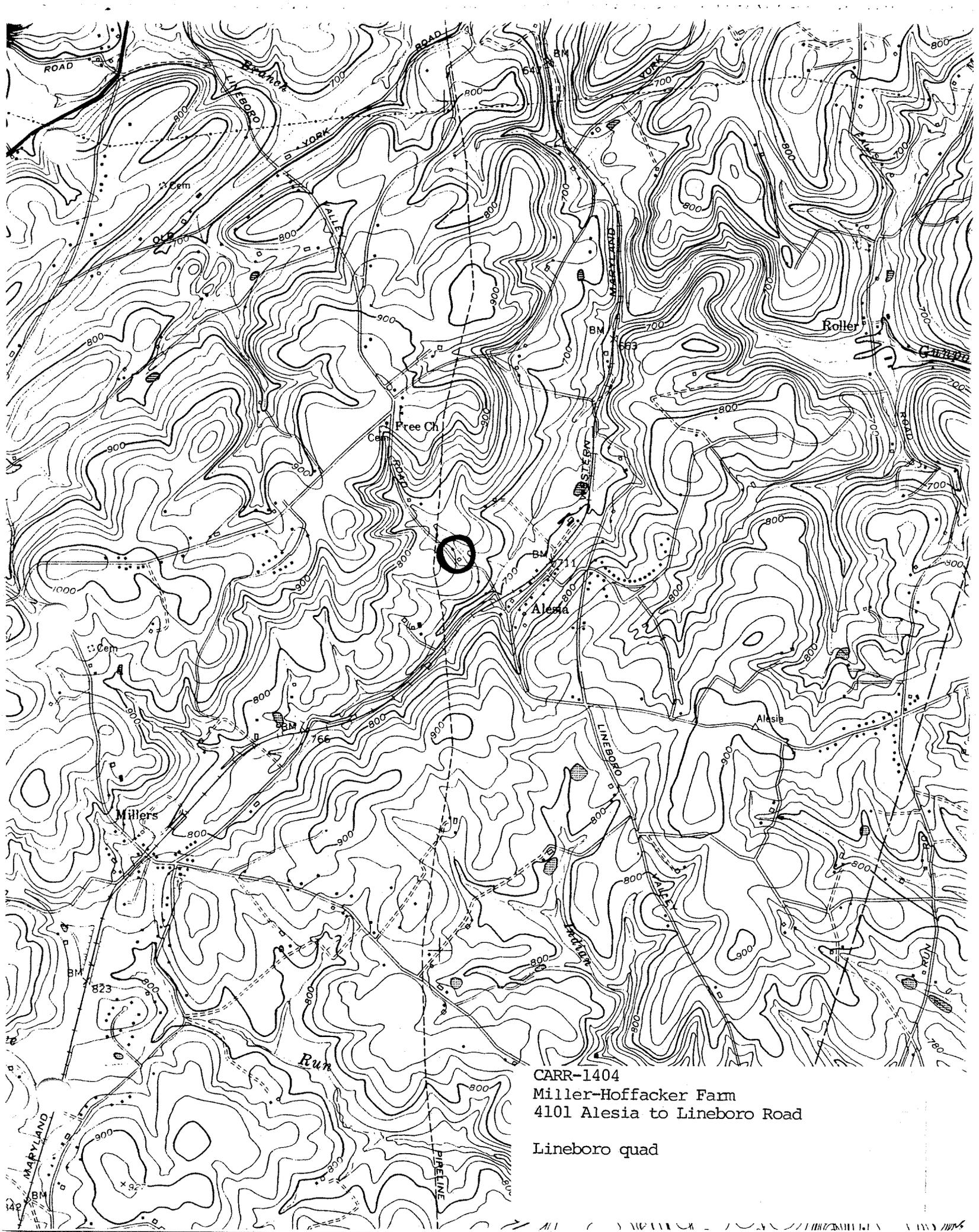


**MANCHES**  
ELECTION DISTRICT

CARR-1404  
Miller-Hoffacker Fam  
4101 Alesia to Hoffacker Fam  
Rand McNally Atlas, 1917

**EXPLANATION**  
TURNPIKE  
STATE ROAD

Mo.



CARR-1404  
Miller-Hoffacker Farm  
4101 Alesia to Lineboro Road  
Lineboro quad



Miller-Haffacker Farm

4101 Absia to Lureland Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: July 1994

Neq. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - southwest elevation



Miller-Hoffacker Farm

4101 Alesia to Linboro Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: July 1994

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - southeast and northeast  
elevations



CARR 1404

Miller - Heffacker Farm

1101 Alusia to Linboro Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Shoff

Date: July 1991

Neg. Loc. Maryland Historical Trust

Summer Kitchen - southwest elevation

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



Miller-Haffacker Farm

4101 Alesia to Linubers Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: July 1994

Neg. loc. Maryland Historical Trust

Summer Kitchen interior - 1st story  
view southeast



CARR-1404

Miller Hoffacker-Farm  
4101 Alesia to Lineboro Road  
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kereth M. Short

Date: July, 1991

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Summer Kitchen interior - 2<sup>nd</sup> story  
view Southeast

1/2

20251101N21757



JAPPK-14/24

Miller-Hoffacker Farm

4101 Alesia to Linslore Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: July 1994

Neq. Loc. Maryland Historical Trust  
barn - northwest & southwest elevations

5/3



Miller-Hoffacker Farm

4101 Alesia to Lincolnton Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: July 1994

Notes: Maryland Historical Trust

barn - Southeast & northeast elevations