NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 any 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 New Windsor Historic District

other names/site number CARR-1494

2. Location

streets 110-419 Main St., 106-420 Church St., 210-416 High St., 301-324 College Ave., 103-107 Blue Ridge Ave., 201-212 Maple St.
not for publication n/a city or town New Windsor vicinity n/a
state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21776

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant __ nationally ___ statewide x locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

7-22-97

Signature of certifying official Date

State or 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ 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): _____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_x_ private
_x_ public-local
___ public-State
_x_ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

___ building(s)
_x_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
214	28	buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
216	28	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

Name of related multiple property listing n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
DOMESTIC	hotel
COMMERCE	financial institution
COMMERCE	department store
SOCIAL	meeting hall
EDUCATION	school
EDUCATION	school
GOVERNMENT	fire station
RELIGION	religious facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
COMMERCE	financial institution
SOCIAL	meeting hall
GOVERNMENT	fire station
RELIGION	religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19TH C. REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH C. AMERICAN/Bungalow

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
roof SLATE, METAL
walls BRICK, WOOD
other WOOD

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

. 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.

_x_ 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.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a 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

Period of Significance 1796-1941

Significant Dates n/a

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder Senseney, Howard, architect/builder
Kauffman, A. Grant, architect/builder
Price, Benjamin D., architect

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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
_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
_x_ Local government
___ University
_x_ Other
Name of repository: Historical Society of Carroll County

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 98 acres
USGS quadrangle New Windsor, MD
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	319560	4379340	D	18	318460	4378960
B	18	319150	4378280	E	18	319210	4379400
C	18	318860	4378400				

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Planner

organization Carroll County Department of Planning date July 1996

street & number 225 N. Center St. telephone (410) 857-5629

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Description Summary:

The New Windsor Historic District comprises the majority of the town of New Windsor, located in west central Carroll County, Maryland. The district contains a wide variety of domestic, commercial, public, educational and religious resources reflecting the development of the town from its founding in 1796 up to the World War II era. The town is laid out on a grid plan, with Main Street being a major thoroughfare running northeast-southwest. The major cross street is High Street, which runs northwest-southeast. Domestic resources are characterized by various traditional vernacular forms and popular styles. Most common are 2 or 2½-story center-entrance or center-passage plan dwellings, of both three and five bays, and three-bay side-passage plan houses. Several examples of the Pennsylvania Farmhouse plan, with two central doors, exist in New Windsor. The influence of popular styles began to be felt in the post-Civil War period. Queen Anne houses began to gain popularity in the 1870's, and their influence continued into the twentieth century, sometimes blending with the Colonial Revival. Early 20th century trends are represented by T-plan houses, with a gable end to the street and a short wing on either side; about half a dozen Bungalows; numerous Foursquare houses; and a few 1½-story, two-bay or three-bay frame "Cottage Style" houses. A number of commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings are important to the architectural character of New Windsor. These include the Dielman Inn, which was established at the major crossroads in the late 18th century, and continued to develop through the 19th. The former Blue Ridge College consists of four historic structures, three of them arranged in an arc along the ridge, overlooking New Windsor Road. Three historic churches and three banks characterize the town. Several industrial buildings formerly stood along the railroad tracks near the southern boundary of the district; most of these have vanished. A survivor is the Fairfield Farms Dairy Creamery. The town hall and firehouse on High Street is an early 20th century brick structure with a flat roof. A variety of outbuildings, most of them on the alleys, contribute to the historic character of New Windsor; foremost among these are numerous carriage houses. The district retains an exceptionally high level of integrity, with relatively few intrusions or non-contributing elements.

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General Description

The New Windsor Historic District is located in west-central Carroll County, Maryland. The town is laid out on a grid plan, with Main Street being a major thoroughfare. This street runs northeast-southwest and the western part of it is the earliest street in the town. The lots on Main Street tend to be small and the buildings fill the better portion of the lot. In many cases, they abut adjoining buildings. The buildings in this section of town also tend to be up along the street, creating a rather dense urban texture. This was, and to a lesser extent remains, the commercial center of town. Several streets parallel Main Street, including Church Street and Maple Avenue to the south and College Avenue to the north. These lots tend to be slightly larger, but are still on average only one-quarter acre. The houses here, ranging from the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century, are invariably free-standing, with plenty of space between them, and are set back from the street about 20 feet. This open space is usually filled with mature trees. The eastern end of Main Street also follows this pattern, while the western end of Church Street, which was the first portion of it developed in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, is more urban in scale like western Main Street. Between these streets are narrow alleys giving access to numerous carriage houses and other outbuildings on the backs of the lots.

The major cross street is High Street, which runs northwest-southeast and crosses near the western end of Main and Church Streets. The development on High Street dates to the second half of the nineteenth century, and the buildings tend to be on quarter-acre lots, set back from the street at least twenty feet and with ample space between them. The former Western Maryland Railroad tracks, now the Maryland Midland Railroad, run along the south and west sides of town and parallel the Dickenson Branch of Little Pipe Creek. Industrial development was clustered along these tracks and Water Street, which runs perpendicular to Main and Church Streets at their western end. The town is set on sloping terrain that runs from high points on the northeast end of town down to the railroad tracks and creek at the southwest end. The land tends to fall away to the northwest, but rises steeply toward ridges on the northeast, southeast, and southwest of town. The major thoroughfares into New Windsor include the New Windsor Road (Route 31), which connects to the eastern end of Main Street and continues out the southern end of High Street. Green Valley Road (Route 75) connects to the center of Main Street from the north. The Old New Windsor Road runs away to the southwest from the junction of Church Street, Water Street, and the railroad tracks.

Several types of vernacular buildings characterize New Windsor. By far the best represented are center-entrance or center-passage plan dwellings, of both three and five bays. This is due in part to the long-standing popularity of this plan. These are invariably 2 or 2½-story buildings. The five-bay buildings tend naturally to be larger, and as a result, are fewer in number, but both sizes are similar in detail, and some of the three-bay buildings have been added to, to make them five bays. Foundations are invariably of rubble stone, with several (401 High Street; 114 Church Street) having some rough ashlar on the facade. Many of the frame examples are now covered with aluminum siding and a few have asbestos shingles, but there are examples of German siding (124 and 204 Church Street; 304, 305 and 308 High Street; 133 Main Street) and weatherboarding (114 Church Street; 403 Main Street; 1312?[1] New Windsor Road). Most are brick buildings, with facades of Flemish bond (128, 223 and 231 Main Street), running bond (126 Church Street; 309, 311, 312 and 404 High Street; 216 Main Street). The side elevations are mostly 5-1 (312, 404 High Street) and 7-1 (311 High Street) common bond. One example has 10 or 11-1 common bond (309 High Street).

The windows often have 6/6 sash (305, 311, 312, 401, 410, 414 High Street; 126 and 131 Church Street), but there are also examples of 4/4 (404 High Street), 2/2 (114, 124, 204, 402 Church Street; 127, 235 and 307 Main Street), 1/1 (133, 216, and 312 Main Street) and several mixtures. For example, the Millers House has 6/3 on the second story, and 308 and 406 High Street has 2/4 on the first story facade, with 2/2 used elsewhere. The dwelling at 403 Main Street has 2/2 on the first story and 6/6 on the second, most likely the result of modernization to make the first-story public rooms more up-to-date. There are 6/1 sash at 309 High Street, which also may be the result of modernization. Most of these windows are plain rectangular openings with no detailing beyond jack arches on brick buildings, but those on 133 Main Street have cornices and those at 216 Main Street have wood lintels with dentils. The sash on 406 High Street are segmentally-arched.

The doors on these dwellings range from the typical six panels (313 High Street), to four panels (402 Church Street), four bolection-moulded

[1] Where house numbers were not posted on the property at the time the district was surveyed, a number was interpolated based on the property's location within the block. Such interpolated numbers are indicated with a question mark.

panels (406 and 414 High Street), five panels (411 Main Street), two lights over two panels (305 High Street), to one-light over two or more panels (204 Church Street; 309, 401, 408 High Street; and 127, 223, 312, 216, 307, 133 Main Street). Numerous doors have been altered, including some of those that are now partly glazed. An example of this can be found at 311 High Street. Transoms are common, of one light (312 Main Street), two lights (305, 408, 414 High Street, 127 and 133 Main Street), three lights (401 and 410 High Street), and five (411 Main Street). A few are more decorative, such as the segmentally-arched, one-light transom at 406 High Street, the oval one-light transom at 204 Church Street, and the three lights, each of which is rounded on the sides and squared on top and bottom, in the transom at 416 High Street. Sidelights are less common, but can be found at 304, 311, 312 High Street and 128 Main Street. Decorative treatments to door surrounds are rare and tend to be found on the larger buildings. Several have pilasters and a full entablature (311, 312, 401, 414, and 408 High Street; 131 Church Street), and a few have engaged columns (128 Main Street, 404 High Street).

The most common cornice treatment, regardless of wall material, is a wood box cornice. At least one of these has a panelled soffit (309 High Street). One example has jigsawn bargeboards (416 High Street). Several brick dwellings have two dentil courses in the cornice (126 Church Street; 311, 312, 404 High Street), a treatment associated with one builder in the 1860's and 1870's. The gable roof is present on all but one example, 401 High Street, which has a hip roof. Chimneys are placed on the interior ends, several having paired end chimneys (311, 312 High Street; 126 Church Street). The only interior chimneys are those associated with the hip roof. Roof coverings include slate (312 and 414 High Street) and standing-seam metal (128, 216, 235, 312, 403, 307 and 223 Main Street; 408, 410, and 416 High Street; 402 Church Street), but most have been replaced with asphalt shingles. Central gabled wall dormers are very well represented on these dwellings, many of them original to the building and some added later. Most of these dormers have a window, from a segmentally-arched 2/2 sash (133 and 231 Main Street), a semi-circular-arched 1/1 sash (214 Main Street), a "wagon wheel" pattern (403 Main Street), or rose window pattern (406 High Street). Some of the dormers have decorative wood shingles with clipped corners (231 and 403 Main Street). There are also various patterns of small jigsawn bargeboards with finials or drop pendants in the eave ridge of the dormers (214, 231, 301 Main Street).

Porches are very common on houses of this plan type. The earliest that survive are one-bay, one-story, gable-roofed buildings (403 Main

Street; 401 High Street; 114 and 131 Church Street). These usually have turned posts, where older posts survive at all. One such later porch has stick work in the gable end (402 Church Street). Several examples of one-bay porches have hip roofs (see 404 and 416 High Street). Those at 408 and 414 High Street have complex moulded capitals and a full entablature, and appear to have been built by the same hand. The balustrades are different, however, 408 having jigsawn balusters and 414 having square ones. Some of the five-bay houses have only three-bay porches, while many center-passage-plan buildings have porches extending the whole length of the dwelling. There seems to be an infinite variety of details, including a pediment in the center bay (133 Main Street), jigsawn brackets (133, 214, 223, 235, 307, and 312 Main Street; 126 and 204 Church Street), turned posts (214, 223, 307, 410 Main Street; 126 and 204 Church Street), square posts (406 High Street), panelled bottom porch rail (106 Church Street), fish scale shingles on the balustrade (204 Church Street; 306 and 410 High Street), entablature blocks above square posts, instead of a full entablature (416 High Street), chamfered posts (309 High Street), paired square posts (311 High Street), Ionic columns (312 High Street), and turned balusters (126 Church Street). These larger porches usually have hip roofs, with simple shed roofs being a rare variant. Several houses have projecting side porches (311, 401 High Street).

Typical of such houses throughout Carroll County, most of these dwellings have back buildings, either original to the building or added later, and these ells typically have two-story porches and projecting pantries. Several of the later buildings have turrets at one of the corners (304 High Street), or two-story bay windows on the side elevations (406 High Street), and one has such an alteration on the facade (128 Main Street). This building helps to illuminate several other trends that can be noted elsewhere in New Windsor. The house began as a three-bay building that was later expanded to five bays, while the original door was retained. Here a central-passage plan was created out of the expanded building. The Millers house received a similar addition, but not the refinement of a center passage. The building at 216 Main Street is only three bays, but was built in two stages, and later had a turret added to it, further complicating its evolutionary history. Its original configuration before becoming a center-entrance plan building can only be guessed at. Similarly, 231 Main Street has many Queen Anne features that were added to disguise an earlier, Flemish-bond brick, center-passage plan building.

Similar to the center-passage plan dwellings, but less well represented, are three-bay, side-passage plan houses of 2 or 2½ stories.

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They can be found with beaded-bottom-edge weatherboards and beaded-edge corner boards (201? and 210 Main Street), German siding (411 Church Street), Flemish-bond brick (315 Main Street), and running-bond brick (138-40 Church Street). These houses date from the late-eighteenth to the late-nineteenth century, and many have received additions or alterations since construction. These changes include updating windows, so that 201? Main Street now has 9/1 sash on the first story and 6/1 on the second. Several still have 6/6 sash (314 and 315 Main Street), one retaining 6/6 on the second but having 1/1 on the first (140 Church Street), one has later 2/2 sash (210 Main Street), one has original 2/2 sash (311 Church Street), and one has 1/1 sash (411 Church Street). That at 315 Main Street has wood lintels with corner blocks. One of the houses has a door that was originally of eight panels, but was later altered to have one light over four panels (201? Main Street). It has a four-light transom. Another original door has two panels, with sidelights and a six-light transom (315 Main Street). This example is the most elaborately treated, with Ionic columns. The door at 140 Church Street has oval panels and engaged pilasters. That at 411 Church Street has one light over panels, and has panelled pilaster strips with three oval panels on each pilaster. There is also a boarded-up transom.

Porches include a one-bay, one-story porch on Greek Doric columns (210? Main Street), a three-bay porch with jigsawn balusters and square posts (311 Church Street), and several two-bay, one-story porches with square posts and square or turned balusters (315 Main Street; 411 Church Street). All of these houses have gable roofs, some retaining a standing-seam metal covering (311 Church Street; 201? and 210 Main Street) and several having central gabled wall dormers. That at 311 Church Street has a semi-circular arched 2/2 sash and jigsawn trim in the peak, while 411 Church Street has a semi-circular arched 1/1 sash, spindle work in the peak, and a fascia board under the eave. There are paired chimneys on the end of 140 Church Street. This dwelling also has two courses of brick dentils in the cornice. Most of the buildings have a simple wood box cornice, but that at 201? Main Street has a rope moulding beneath it, and returns that were added to the ends.

Several of the side-passage plan buildings have been added to. That at 201? Main Street has two bays added to create a center-passage plan building. A similar treatment was effected at 208-210 Main Street, but its configuration was more confused because of the addition of a store bay window and door in the original portion of the building. A two-bay addition on 138-140 Church Street was never intended to harmonize with the

original building. The first story is brick, the second story frame, and the eave and roof lines make no attempt to follow the original pattern, as was done in the expansion of 201? Main Street. These additions invariably contain a doorway in one of the two bays.

Several examples of the Pennsylvania Farmhouse plan, with two central doors, are located in New Windsor. They are frame examples with gable roofs of standing-seam metal. That at 219 Main Street has four bays on the first story and three on the second, a typical variant of this plan. The doors have one panel above two panels, with boarded-up oval one-light transoms. There is a hip-roofed porch with turned posts and jigsawn brackets. The other example, at 309 Main Street, is not symmetrical and could be the result of alteration. This is further suggested by the fact that the doors are different, one having one light over two panels and the other one light over four panels. It, too, has a hipped roof porch with turned posts. The porch covers only three bays. The four-bay, two-story house at 207 Main Street may have been another example, but the exterior was completely renovated in the late nineteenth century, disguising a building that apparently dates to 1801-02. It is now covered with German siding and has a bracketed cornice and 2/2 sash. There is now only one door, which dates to the alterations and has one light over two bolection-moulded panels, pilaster strips, and a single oval-light transom. On the other hand, this house could be early enough to be a four-bay building with only one door, in short, pre-dating the emergence of the Pennsylvania Farmhouse plan. Another possible example of this is at 206 Main Street. This weatherboarded building has 6/6 sash and a one-bay, one-story, gable-roofed porch with denticulated cornice. The pressed metal shingle roof is a unique later feature for New Windsor. These houses were meant as single family dwellings, but the same configuration was used in the house at 119-121 Main Street, though it was a duplex from very early in its history, if not from the beginning. This building is of rubble stone and has a four-bay porch with turned posts and jigsawn brackets. Half the building has 6/6 sash and the other half has 2/2.

Queen Anne houses began to gain popularity in New Windsor in the 1870's, and their influence continued into the twentieth century. One of the earliest, at 127 Church Street, demonstrates the tentative nature of the early Queen Anne buildings here. It is in effect a center-passage plan building with a three-story turret attached to one corner. As has been seen, the central gabled wall dormer with oculus and baseboards, and the segmentally arched 2/2 sash are all fairly common to center-passage plan houses in New Windsor. The use of shingles on the turret and the bracketed

cornices on the house and porch, along with the decorative apron on the porch, are gestures to the Queen Anne. A similar, three-bay version can be seen at 120-122 Church Street. It, too, has German siding, with shingles on the three-story turret. The gabled wall dormer is offset because of the smaller size of the house. Other features of note are the oval light in the door and the clipped corner on the first story of the house, at the opposite side from the turret.

This feature can be seen on a number of New Windsor houses, most of which are not Queen Anne. One of these is the Queen Anne at 211 Church Street. It is a three-bay building with a three-story turret on one corner that has a bell-cast roof. The window in the clipped corner has a leaded glass transom. Again, the house is weatherboarded, except for the turret, which has wood shingles on two stories and fish-scale slate on the third. The gable roof is replaced with a hip that has a widow's walk. This is one of several features on this house that are very similar to many others of the period, only a few of them Queen Anne, and they are probably all attributable to the same builder. The finish of the door and sidelights is much like that of 205 Church Street, and the plan, other than the use of the turret, seems to be like 203 and 205 Church Street. This house has a more plastic manipulation of form and space than either 127 Church or 120-122 Church Street, with a three-sided bay on the second story facade and a wrap-around porch that is rounded at the corner.

Just across the street from 127 Church Street, however, is a much more authentic Queen Anne, at 136 Church Street. It has a central, octagonal three-story turret that is the focal point for the composition. Its authenticity is most likely due to the fact that it is a pattern book house, copied from Shoppell's Artistic Houses of Low Cost, design no. 216. A very similar, large octagonal turret, but of two stories, is used at 310 High Street. This motif was popular among several pattern book authors, and was re-used in new variations by all of them, so this could be an earlier Shoppell plan, or someone else's plan book design. This house is less emphatically Queen Anne, perhaps because it dates from 1881-82, not 1886, but its rusticated wood siding and quoins are significant. Shoppell seems to have been popular, as the house at 126 Main Street comes from his design no. 277 in Building Designs. This house employs changes in materials, from weatherboards on the first story to shingles on the second, to half-timbering in the front gable, and has a three-story corner tower.

Two nearly identical brick and slate Queen Annes, both from around 1898, are at 302 High Street and 301 Church Street. They each are 2½

stories, with a gable end to the street and a cross gable. There is a three-story octagonal turret at the right corner, and a two-story, three-sided bay with a turret roof on the left side of the house, set close to the plane of the facade. The third story of the turret has decorative slate shingles. They each have 1/1 sash with stone sills, and a glazed door with sidelights and transom set in the center, next to the turret. There is a one-story wrap-around porch, one of which was altered in the twentieth century. The house at 107 Blue Ridge Avenue utilizes some of these motifs from a number of the preceding houses. It is basically a two-bay square, 2½-story brick building with stone sills, a hipped roof of slate, and a widows walk with balustrade. One front corner of the dwelling is clipped on both stories and has a hipped roof dormer set above it. The entrance bay of the facade projects slightly, is bowed, and has a pediment. The pediment is echoed on the porch below, and this porch wraps around on the clipped corner, where the porch is rounded. There is a three-story turret with a bell-cast roof attached to the side elevation of this house, and again the third story has fish-scale slate.

In some ways, the house at 222 Main Street does not really follow the other Queen Anne buildings. Though it has a three-story turret with a bell cast roof, the turret is covered with board-and-batten siding. It has a wrap-around porch, but with paired Ionic columns. There is a hip roof, but no balustrade. There is also a dormer with a balustrade in front of it and a pediment with a lunette above it.

There is a group of dwellings that have some relationship to the Queen Anne houses, and have some of their features, but are actually later stylistic developments away from the Queen Anne and closer to the Colonial Revival. At least some of these are by the same builder as the Queen Anne houses, and they date from around the same time. Perhaps the grandest example is that at 312 Church Street. It is a brick building with concrete block foundation, sills, and lintels in rock-faced and pressed, foliate patterns. It contains a three-story turret at one corner, with fish-scale slate shingles on the third story and a bell-cast roof, Queen Anne sash, and a hip roof with a flat platform at the peak. There is a center entrance with stained glass sidelights and transom. Above this is a door with a cantilevered concrete balcony and a metal railing. The center bay of the house has a two-story pedimented portico with colossal Ionic columns. To either side is a one-story porch that wraps around the side of the dwelling and is supported by Ionic columns. The house is actually in a Greek cross plan, with gables on each side that have fish-scale slate and a

semi-circular-arched 1/1 sash. These gable details can be found on 203, 205 and 314 Church Street, too.

The house at 205 Church Street is basically a square with a two-story, three-sided bay window on each side that is topped by these typical gables. It is of weatherboards, with a hipped roof that has a platform at the peak, and a one-story porch on Doric columns that wraps around both sides. The house at 308 Church Street has these bays on either side, but retains the three-story turret. Those at 203 and 314 Church Street are very similar: a hip roof with a widow's walk/platform at the peak, projecting two-story bay windows on either side with pedimented gables above, and a wrap-around porch on Doric columns. There is a simpler, gable-roofed version at 415? Main Street and 105 Blue Ridge Avenue. This is basically a two-bay house with a three-sided bay window on one-half of the second story facade that is topped by the typical pedimented gable with fish-scale slate shingles. The clipped corner detail is used on these houses on the first story, with a porch that wraps around on this side only. The turret is included, but here it is only two stories and is attached to the side gable. The house at 415? Main Street also has a hipped-roof portico attached to the side of the porch, a curious, unique, and rather clumsily appended detail.

The house at 417 Main Street seems to be a mirror image of the plan at 415? Main, but with many different details that also give it an affinity with the Church Street buildings. For example, it has a hipped roof, and the porch on Ionic columns wraps around both sides, but it also has the three-sided bay window on the facade topped by the pedimented gable. The house at 419 Main Street is another version of this general design. A two-bay building, the entrance bay projects on both stories. The wrap-around porch has both Doric and Ionic columns, and it, too, projects on the entrance bay, where it is pedimented. The brick building has a slate hip roof with hipped-roof dormers instead of gables. The dwellings under consideration invariably have projecting side bays that create a "T" plan.

Perhaps the most colonial of this group of buildings, yet still related to them, are those at 210 Church Street and 305 Main Street. The former is a three-bay brick building that also has a hip roof with a platform at the peak. There are hipped-roof dormers, with bracketed eaves both on them and on the house. The facade has a center entrance with Ionic columns, sidelights, and fluted Ionic pilasters. On either side are two-story, three-sided bay windows with segmentally-arched 1/1 sash. There is a porch on battered posts that wraps around both sides and has a projecting pediment in the entrance bay. The house at 305 Main Street is also a

square building with a hip roof, and has hip-roof dormers. The frame building has German siding with corner pilasters and a modillion cornice. The center entrance is flanked on either side by a Palladianesque window motif consisting of a large one-light sash with a one-light transom above it and a 1/1 sash on each side of it. This window treatment can be seen on 419 Main Street and 403 Church Street. There is a porch on Doric columns in the center and one end bay, and it wraps around one side of the house. The center bay of the porch has a pediment.

There is also a group of simple T-plan buildings. Most of them have a gable end to the street and a gable on either side (209, 406, 407, and 409 Church Street; 407 Main Street). Two have a hipped roof (409 Main Street; 103 Blue Ridge Avenue). There are two, three, or four bays on the facade, but all have a hipped roof porch across the whole front, usually with Doric columns (209 Church Street; 407 and 409 Main Street; 103 Blue Ridge Avenue). The most decorative of these has a one-bay, second-story turret with a flared hip roof and a small jigsawn bargeboard in the gable end (307 Church Street). An even simpler version of these are the ell-plan houses at 300, 303, 305, and 408 Church Street. These have three or four-bay facades. The four-bay buildings have projecting bay windows of three bays and the fourth bay has the entrance. They also have a porch that wraps around one side. Two other ell houses, at 113-115 Church Street, and 412 High Street, were added onto to create their current configuration, and each has a longer wing as a result. This house form is even further simplified by creating a plain gable front dwelling of two or three bays, with no projecting bays or wings on the side elevations. Most have a porch across the entire facade, with either a shed roof (221 Main Street) or a hip roof (310 Main Street). Several examples have a wrap-around porch (309 Church Street, 115 Old New Windsor Road) and one has a second-story turret on top of the porch roof (308 Main Street). These houses can be found with 2/2 sash (310 Main Street), 1/1 sash (115 Old New Windsor Road), Queen Anne muntins (309 Church Street) and 6/1 sash (221 Main Street). With a store front window added to the facade, this form could easily double for commercial purposes, as at 10? Church Street. This example has an oculus with jigsawn bargeboard and drop pendant in the gable end.

Bungalows are represented by about half a dozen examples. That at 412 Church Street is perhaps the most unique, in that it has a hip roof, with an ell-shaped porch under one corner of the roof, and a clipped corner here where the entrance door is located. The porch has battered posts. The porch roof is also clipped at the corner, creating a pediment that contains a segmentally-arched twelve-light sash. The remaining bungalows are all

three-bay, 1½-story frame buildings with a door in the center, or slightly off-center. Single or paired 3/1 sash (313 Main Street; 417 Church Street), paired 6/1 sash (302 College Avenue), and even 15/1 sash (124 Main Street) are typical. Invariably, there is an integral porch on the facade, under the gable roof of the house itself (though one, 124 Main Street, has a hip roof) and it usually has battered posts. One example (302 College Avenue) has an attached porch. All of the bungalows have dormer windows. Several have weatherboards and one has a good, and unique, example of formstone.

Closely related to the bungalows and sometimes grouped with them, but also referred to as Cottage Style dwellings, are a small number of 1½-story, two-bay or three-bay frame buildings with either a gable roof with the gable end facing the street, or with a hip roof. Most of these are rather small buildings, with one exception that has a gambrel roof, with the gambrel end facing the street (320 College Avenue). The porch is usually attached, often does not extend across the whole facade, and in some cases abuts a projecting bay window on the facade. The porch columns are typically battered, though there is one example of round posts on brick piers (418 Church Street), and one example with Doric columns (320 College Avenue). The three-bay houses invariably have a door set off-center. The window sash include 1/1 (311 Main Street), 3/1 (203 Maple Street; 320 College Avenue), and 6/1 (405 Church Street). There are typically dormer windows on the side elevations, and on the facade of those dwellings with hip roofs.

The Foursquare house type is fairly well represented, and is similar to some of those described earlier, in that it is generally square, with a hipped roof. It is usually smaller than the buildings previously discussed and though it may have a Queen Anne or Colonial Revival motif, it is less consciously so than the earlier buildings. The Foursquares are 2½ story, two-bay or three-bay buildings. The three-bay houses have a central entrance. There are usually dormer windows on at least the facade and a hipped roof porch across the entire facade. Most of the porches have Doric columns, one has battered posts on brick piers (304 College Avenue) and several have been altered or enclosed. Several examples have a wrap-around porch (332, 334 College Avenue) and several have a bay window (304 and 306 Church Street; 322 College Avenue). One version has a recessed entrance bay (306 Church Street), and this, in conjunction with the use of a clipped corner, creates a three-bay bay window on the first story. The window sash include 1/1 (304 Church Street; 304 and 324 College Avenue), 2/2 (402 Main Street), and 6/6 (322 College Avenue). They have weatherboarding (304

Church Street; 322 College Avenue), German siding (416 Church Street), and brick (402 Main Street; 403 Church Street). The house that is perhaps closest to the more Colonial Revival square houses is that at 403 Church Street. Like many other hip-roofed dwellings in New Windsor, it has the large flat platform at the peak. The center entrance has plain pilaster strips and a plain entablature, which is more decorative than the treatment of most foursquares. On either side are the Palladianesque window motifs found on several other dwellings.

There are several houses that do not fit easily into any category. The most significant of these is at 212 Main Street. It is an ell-plan dwelling of three bays on the gable end and one bay on the wing, with the entrance on the side elevation of the projecting gable end section. There is a one-story porch in this re-entrant angle. The building is of running-bond brick on the facade and 5-to-1 common bond on the sides, and has brownstone sills. There is a three-bay brick addition on the rear. There is a bay window on the first story of the gable end facade that has semi-circular arched sash. All of the sash are double hung 2/4. The cornice has paired brackets, and there is an oculus in the gable front. The other of note is the Atlee-Maynard house just off of Water Street. It is a two-story, six-bay brick building with a gable roof, a bracketed cornice, 2/2 sash, and an enclosed first-story porch. There is a two-story, two-bay wing on one end and an enclosed porch on the rear.

There are a number of commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings that are important to the architectural character of New Windsor. One of these is the Dielman Inn at 137-141 Main Street. It was constructed in at least seven stages, with four sections facing onto Main Street, an addition running along High Street, and two additions in the rear. The northern section on Main Street is a seven-bay by two-bay, two-story frame building with German siding and 6/6 sash. Next to it is a two-bay, two-story wing of 6-1 common-bond brick. Both of these sections are under a gable roof that has a cantilevered eave on the facade of about three feet. The south-center section is of 6 and 7-1 common bond, and is three bays and two stories. It is a side-passage plan building with a gable roof, one dormer, and 6/6 sash. South of this is a five-bay, two-story section that has weatherboards with a beaded-bottom edge. It has a gable roof with two dormers, and 6/6 sash. Both of these last two sections have a wide porch supported by large Greek Doric columns. The High Street addition is a three-bay, two-story building of 5-1 common-bond brick with 6/6 sash, a center entrance, and a gable roof. The additions in the rear are both two stories and are connected to each other. The southern one is a four-bay

brick building and the other a three-bay hyphen of German siding that connects the former to the bulk of the inn, creating a "T" plan. Both of these additions have 2/2 sash.

The former Blue Ridge College consists of four historic buildings, three of them arranged in an arc along the ridge, overlooking New Windsor Road (Route 31) and interspersed with numerous mature trees. The central building, "Old Main," is a 3½-story, ten-bay building of Flemish-bond brick. It has 6/6 sash and two doors on the facade with one-bay porticos supported by Greek Ionic columns. There is an Italianate bracket and dentil cornice, a central gabled wall dormer over the four center bays, and a central lantern with a hip roof and bracketed cornice. Windsor Hall, to the west, is a 3½-story, seven-bay building of running-bond brick with a central entrance and a one-story, one-bay hip-roof porch on brick piers. The raised first story has 15/25 sash with fan lights, the second story has 9/9 sash with stone lintels and keystones, and the third story has 9/9 sash. The hip roof has exposed rafter ends and three brick dormers with false fronts. To the east of old Main is Becker Hall. This is a 3½-story, nine-bay running-bond brick building with a center entrance and 6/1 sash. The center bay has a one-story portico of brick with Doric columns and a hip roof. Above it is a Palladian window, and on the third story is a tripartite sash. The hip roof has exposed rafter ends and hipped-roof dormers. Northwest of Windsor Hall is the old gymnasium. This two-story, eight-bay building is also of running-bond brick, with a hip roof with exposed rafter ends. There are entrances in both end bays, with gabled porch roofs on brackets. Between them are a 12/12 sash, two 9/9, a 15/15, a 9/9, and a bricked-up opening. The second story has eight twelve-light sash.

There are three churches in New Windsor. The earliest is the 1845 Presbyterian Church, a three-bay by four-bay brick building that is banked into a hill on the north, where the primary entrance is located in a projecting center bay. It has pilasters and a denticulated frieze, with a segmentally-arched stained glass window above. The 2/2 sash also now have stained glass. The gable roof has a belfry over the center bay of the facade. The former Dunker Church at 111 Church Street has a datestone of 1871. It is a 1½-story, three-bay by three-bay running-bond brick building with a central door on the gable end and 6/6 sash. The side elevations have 9-1 common bond. The facade now has a three-bay, one-story porch with turned posts and fish-scale shingle balustrade. The most recent church is St. Paul's Methodist, built in 1897 of 7-1 common bond brick in a roughly cruciform plan with a tower and steeple in the southwest re-entrant angle

and smaller gabled apse on the east. The gable roof has slate and the gable ends have fish scale wood shingles. The gabled ends of the church have tripartite windows of stained glass flanked by smaller single lancets. The primary entrance is in the tower, which has an oculus in the second stage and an open belfry in the third stage, with a spire above. There is a gabled dormer between the tower and the crossing that has a large diamond sash with stained glass.

There are three bank buildings in New Windsor, each of a different period. That at 205 Main Street is the earliest, and has been converted to a dwelling. It is a two-story, two-bay building with running-bond brick on the facade and 6-1 common bond on the sides. It is oriented with the gable end to the street, and now has a projecting three-sided bay window with 1/1 sash on the first story, with an altered door next to it. These are covered by a one-story, two-bay porch. This bank building was succeeded by that at 209-11? Main Street, a four-bay, two-story brick building that has recently been altered to restore it to its original configuration. In the process, a nineteenth century bay window was removed. There is a datestone on the building of 1878. This building has two center doors, each with four oval bolection-moulded panels, segmentally-arched one-light transoms, and bolection-moulded architraves. They are flanked on each side by paired, segmentally-arched, 1/1 sash. The second story has 2/2 sash. There are paired sawn brackets in the cornice and a flat roof. Next to this bank was constructed the last bank building, for the New Windsor State Bank. It is a three-bay, 1½-story neo-classical building of limestone ashlar with wide, colossal pilasters and a Doric entablature. The central doors have been replaced, but retain the iron grate in the transom, Ionic columns, full entablature and pediment. On either side of the door is a 1/1 sash with an iron grate. The upper story has four tall lights on either side, with six lights behind the pediment. The side elevation is of buff brick.

The Oddfellows Hall on Church Street, of 1895, is a 3½-story frame building with the gable end oriented toward the street. The first story has a commercial storefront with large display windows in the end bays and a recessed double entrance in the center. The second and third stories each have four 4/4 sash. While this was intended as a mixed-use building, several others were solely commercial, such as that at 112 Church Street. This is a one-story, three-bay frame building with a false front. The first story has a recessed center entrance with a large 1/1 sash on either side. Above these is a bracketed storefront cornice. The store building at 142 Church Street, at the corner of High Street, is a 2½-story brick

building with running bond on the Church Street elevation and 7-1 common bond on the High Street side. Like a number of other brick buildings in New Windsor, it has a double course of brick dentils in the cornice. The gable end faces Church Street and has an oculus in the gable. The store front on this facade has been covered with plywood. The second story has three 6/6 sash. The High Street elevation has been altered on the first story. The second story has four 6/6 sash.

Many of the industrial buildings that stood along the railroad tracks in New Windsor, along with the depot, have disappeared. One of those that survives is the Fairfield Farms Dairy Creamery. This is an 8-1 common bond brick building with rusticated concrete block quoins and Gibbs surrounds. The gable roof has two hip-roofed lanterns and there is a tall brick chimney on the east end. There are brick additions on the west end and south side. The north side faces the railroad tracks.

Another mixed use building was the old school at 404 Main Street. This is a two-story, four-bay by two-bay brick building with running bond on the facade, 5-1 common bond on the sides, two courses of brick dentils in the cornice, and a datestone of 1872. The gable-roofed building is set back off the street, on a prominence. It has primarily new 1/1 sash and an altered door. The town hall and firehouse on High Street is another mixed use building. It is a two-story brick building with a flat roof. The first story of the facade has a large, segmentally-arched, recessed center doorway with rock-faced stone imposts and voussoirs. It is flanked on either side by a narrow 1/1 sash. The second story has a tripartite sash in the center bay. The center sash is 20/1 and each side sash has 8/1 lights. It, too, is flanked by a narrow 1/1 sash on each side. Above the center bay is a pedimented cornice, with a brick balustrade above it, topped by a second cornice.

A later school, built in 1936, is located on Route 75, at the edge of town. This is a three-story, five-bay building of 5-1 common bond brick, and has a flat roof. Each end bay has a projecting entrance and stair well with new metal double doors and a transom. Above is an eighteen-light sash. There is a recessed band of decorative brick around the openings. The three center bays have five 6/6 sash in each story of each bay. Attached to the north elevation is a three-bay, two-story wing with three 6/6 sash on the first story. The second story has three 6/6 sash with three-light transoms, and these openings have the same recessed brick banding. There are exterior stairs on the north end of this wing heading

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to the second story. Attached to the south elevation is a one-story, two-bay addition. Each bay has triple metal casements with glass block above.

There are a variety of outbuildings, most of them on the alley ways, that contribute to the historic character of New Windsor. Foremost among these are the numerous carriage houses. That behind 212 Main Street is perhaps the most elaborate, but there are a number of others similar to it. It is of 6-1 common bond brick, and is 2½ stories and three bays by one bay. The alley elevation has paired wagon doors to one side and a large altered opening to the other. The upper story has three vertical board doors on strap hinges, and there is a central gabled wall dormer with an oculus. On the center of the gable roof is a ventilator box with a hip roof on brackets, semi-circular-arched vents, and four-light sash. That behind 222 Main Street is an identical frame example that has had the openings altered in a recent conversion. The carriage house behind 120? Church Street is a similar one, with weatherboards and a semi-circular arched opening in the dormer. Several smaller carriage houses are only 1½ stories, with the center gabled wall dormer. That behind 205 Church Street is a two-bay by three-bay frame building with German siding and a concrete foundation. It has two beaded-edge vertical-board doors hung on rollers on the alley side. The 4/4 sash have jigsawn trim. Behind 310 Church Street is an example very similar to the last, but with a cupola with four-light sash on the gable roof.

There are a number of two-story carriage houses without dormers. Two virtually identical examples can be found only a few yards from each other, behind the Dielman Inn and behind 126 Church Street. The latter is set with the narrow gable end toward the alley, an unusual orientation, but one of the long sides still functions as the primary entrance for vehicles. They both have German siding and gable roofs of standing-seam metal. The primary entrance has, on the first story, paired wagon doors on rollers and two other doors. The second story has louvered vents. Most of the other carriage houses also have German siding and gable roofs. One has vertical board-and-batten siding (behind 412 High Street). This one has doors hung on strap hinges, and is earlier than most of the other two-story carriage houses in New Windsor. Most of the other doors are of beaded-edge, vertical-boards, and are hung on rollers. Several have 4/4 sash (behind 203 Church Street and 417 Main Street). There are also several 1½-story carriage houses (behind 210 Church Street, 231 and 233 Main Street) that otherwise are very similar to the two-story examples.

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There are several other outbuildings worth noting. Behind 309 High Street is apparently the only barn in New Windsor. It is a two-story ground barn with a gable roof and board-and-batten siding. There is a brick springhouse behind 112 Old New Windsor Road. Alongside 401 High Street is a one-story, one-bay square summer kitchen with German siding, 1/1 sash, a gable roof, and a door on the east gable end. The west gable end has an interior brick chimney. The brick garage behind 302 High Street has its gable end to the street, with two bi-fold, two-panel doors on rollers, fish-scale slate shingles in the gable end, and a lancet window with diamond lights. This garage was reportedly built from materials that came from the demolished Catholic Chapel. Similarly, the garage on the Miller's House property, a large brick building with 6/6 sash in mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames, was built from pieces of the demolished grist mill, on part of the original foundation. Another garage is unusual for its use of pressed-metal siding in imitation of rock-faced ashlar. It has a gable roof of standing-seam metal and 4/4 sash with jigsawn trim. The beaded-edge, vertical-board doors are hung on rollers. The 1½-story, one-bay square building is behind 314 Church Street. Finally, the shed behind 204 Church Street is a board-and-batten covered frame building with a gable roof. The alley side has two pair of doors on hinges and one pair on rollers. Inside the building, along one long wall, is a small brick forge.

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Significance Summary

New Windsor is a small Piedmont town in western Carroll County, Maryland. Originally laid out in 1797 by Isaac Atlee at the confluence of the Monocacy Road and the Buffalo Road, it experienced steady growth along one main street in the first half of the nineteenth century. Early in the second half of the nineteenth century a grid plan was developed, and this was expanded in the early twentieth century. Building activity seems to have peaked in the period c. 1860-1873 and c. 1898-1915, but in general there was steady growth in the intervening years. Much of this building was in the local vernacular of Carroll County, but this began to change considerably in the 1870s and 1880s, as nationally popular architectural styles began to exert an influence on New Windsor's streetscapes. Thus, New Windsor is significant under Criterion C for its reflection of Piedmont town development, local building practices and the influence of national architectural trends on these traditions. This infrastructure illustrates the way of life of a community from the formative period of Carroll County, ca. 1796, to the beginning of the second World War in 1941. In addition, unlike most towns in Carroll County, New Windsor developed not only as a focal point for the surrounding farm community, but also served as a summer resort town for people from Baltimore and Washington from its beginning.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):
- Rural Agrarian Intensification: A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition: A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial-Urban Dominance: A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period: A.D. 1930-Present

Historic Period Theme(s):
- Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Social/Educational/Cultural

Resource Type:
- Category: District
- Historic Environment: Rural
- Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
  - DOMESTIC/single dwelling, hotel
  - COMMERCE/TRADE/department store, bank
  - EDUCATION/schools, college
  - RELIGION/church

Known Design Source:
- Senseney, Howard
- Kauffman, A. Grant
- Price, Benjamin D.
- Shoppell, R. W., Building Designs, Design No. 277; Artistic Houses of Low Cost, Design No. 216.

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RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

New Windsor is built upon two land grants originally patented by Charles Carroll, "Five Daughters" and "New Windsor." Two 18th-century roads passed through this region. The Monocacy road connected the newly settled region around the Monocacy River Valley to Baltimore. It was a local road opened through usage and not by the government. The Buffalo road was laid out by a commission to connect Annapolis with Buffalo, N. Y. Around 1788 Isaac Richardson Atlee visited this area, looking to relocate from the Lancaster area, and decided that there was sufficient business to build a small tavern at the intersection of these two thoroughfares. He met with success and the discovery of a sulphur spring with supposed medicinal qualities brought more people to the area. One of these visitors located here and, according to local historian Frank J. Devilbiss, graduated from spring water to rum at Atlee's bar. He ran up a considerable bill, along with gambling debts, and was finally forced to turn his estate over to Atlee as partial payment. Atlee received a quit claim deed from Jonathan Hyde in October 1795, and the following year had 28 lots platted to create the town of New Windsor.[2]

Atlee's lots were generally 60 feet front by 150 feet deep, with a ground rent of £0.7.6 per year, and required the purchaser to ". . . build a good and Substantial Dwelling House. . . not less than Twenty foot Square and not less than two Stories high . . ." within a prescribed period of time (generally three months to a year), or pay an additional three shillings per year in ground rent. The original lots were in the 100 and 200 blocks of Main Street, which was originally called Bath Street because of the spring. These lots were filled by about 1830. To the east, the land was wooded and held several large coke ovens. This land was owned by Allen Hibberd, and he had it surveyed and laid out for town lots in 1830. This section of town became known as Hibberd's Addition, and the lots were sold in fee simple rather than with ground rents. This was apparently the extent of the town when it was incorporated on 25 January 1843. Lots were laid out further east in 1850 by James C. Atlee, judging from his

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[2] Frank J. Devilbiss, "History of New Windsor," in *The Carroll Record Histories of Northwestern Carroll County Communities*. (Westminster: Historical Society of Carroll County, 1995), pp. 30-2. Frederick County Land Records, WR 13-609. Plan of New Windsor, Maryland, 1797, with a description of the lots. Maryland Historical Society, PAM 10, 281.

announcement in the newspaper: "I purpose laying out an additional number of eligible BUILDING LOTS in the town of New Windsor, opposite the new College Building, and also, several large lots for PASTURE & CULTIVATION." The corporation died out in 1855, but was revived in 1860 when the corporate boundaries were extended to include Calvert College, northeast of Hibberd's Addition. The boundaries also included the 100 block of Church Street and what would become the better part of High Street. This land had been owned by Isaac Atlee, and passed to his son James C. Atlee after the death of the father. With James Atlee's death, the land was divided into building lots along lower Church Street, and several good-sized parcels fronting on the connection from High Street to the Buffalo Road. These were offered for sale in 1855, thus opening this portion of town to development. Jesse Lambert purchased some of the land east of what would become lower High Street and quickly divided it into building lots. The availability of this land was timely, as the 1862 map shows that Main Street had become rather crowded, with little more room for expansion.[3]

The year 1855, then, marks a change in the development of New Windsor from a linear town plan along one major road to the evolution of a grid plan. This trend can be seen in all of the major towns in Carroll County, and presumably marks a point in the town's growth when it has reached a critical mass along the road for a sufficient distance that it becomes impractical to continue the traditional pattern and a new one need evolve. This occurred with the creation of upper Church Street, apparently in 1885. A correspondent noted that "Mr. Charles Norris . . . has bought land from Jesse Lambert, and proposes to erect a handsome dwelling, and will open a new street, which will throw open to the public twenty-five or thirty building lots." This was apparently on the north side of Church Street. Meanwhile, Jesse Lambert apparently platted and sold off several lots on the south side of the street in the late nineteenth century. The land

[3] Frederick County Land Records WR 21-18. Plan of New Windsor, MHS. Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, pp. 38-9. *Westminster Carrolltonian*, 8 March 1850, p. 3, c. 5. Circuit Court for Carroll County, Equity 471. Carroll County Land Records, GEW 30-46; GEW 29-227. Martenet's Map of Carroll County, 1862.

passed to James T. Lambert, who continued to sell lots through the early twentieth century and built his house on one of them.[4]

As James Lambert was expanding Church Street eastward, lots were created west of the college on College Avenue and Blue Ridge Avenue. The latter was developed haphazardly throughout the twentieth century, starting from the east and west ends of the road and working in toward the center. The final area of growth was along Maple Avenue, which was platted to parallel upper Church Street in 1915. In April of that year it was noted: "The Real Estate Company that purchased land some time ago of James T. Lambert has had the same staked off in building lots and planted trees and are preparing to lay concrete pavements for each lot." It was known as Hilltop Addition, and there was some construction here by 1922, but little development followed until after World War II. The last development projected for New Windsor before World War II seems to have been Cross' Addition. John W. Cross purchased a portion of the Atlee-Maynard property north of Main Street and West Green Valley Road in 1925. He laid out over 200 lots, most of them 25 by 150 feet, and envisioned extending High and Water Streets northward through this area, parallel to Green Valley Road. Only the first 14 lots of block A, along Green Valley Road, were ever developed. Most of the five houses were built on three or four lots between 1925 and 1941. Undoubtedly, the Depression quashed the project, and nothing more seems to have been built in the development.[5]

Development did not occur simply and neatly only on small lots in town, however. As lots filled, development spread out along all of the roads that led into town. At the same time, some businesses were too dirty or noisy to be located in town and were operated at a discreet distance, yet still considered a part of the town. Thus, at the edges of New Windsor the lots tend to get larger and the buildings more spread out, before farm fields are reached. In some instances, these large lots were later

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[4] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, New Windsor, 1904, 1910, 1922, 1935. Carroll County Land Records, ODG 127-53. Anonymous, New Windsor Carroll County Maryland, Map, [1873]. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 1 August 1885, p. 3, c. 4. Lake, Griffing and Stevenson Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland, 1877.

[5] *Union Bridge Pilot*, 9 April 1915, p. 1, c. 2. Carroll County Land Records, Plat, Cross' Addition to New Windsor, MD. EMM 145-449; EMM 149-367; LDM 167-574, LDM 168-13.

subdivided into small town lots to accommodate the expanding town. This can be seen in the division of the Atlee property throughout the second half of the nineteenth century along Church and High Streets. As these large lots are broken up, new large lots are created further out, continuing the process of development.[6]

Since one of the two tracts on which the town was laid out was called "New Windsor," it is likely that this was the source of the town's name. Main Street was originally called Bath Street. The 1873 map offers only this name, while the 1877 map includes both names. The 100 block of Church Street seems first to have been called Broadway, though this name did not stick. The upper end of Church Street was informally referred to as "Quality Hill" from at least the very early twentieth century. At the same time, the area on the Old New Windsor Pike, just southwest of town, and which was experiencing some development, was referred to as "Pike Hill."[7]

A number of buildings dating to the early settlement of New Windsor in the early nineteenth century survive, though most have undergone considerable additions and alterations in the past two centuries. One of the most important to the town's history is the Dielman Inn (137-141 Main Street). The Inn is located on two original lots, number 7 at the southwest corner of Main and High Streets, and lot number 6, just to the west of it. It has generally been assumed that Isaac Atlee's tavern was located at this corner, though this does not seem likely, as Atlee sold lot number 7 to John Dagan in 1801 and lot 6 to Emanuel Brower, Jr. in 1797. Brower sold his lot to William Pole in 1814 for $1,400, indicating that the requisite building had been erected on the lot. In contrast, Dagan sold lot 7 to Christopher Ecker in 1815 for only $200, suggesting that it was still vacant. Ecker may have raised a tavern on the lot shortly afterward, as by 1818 there were advertisements for sales of property in New Windsor that were conducted at his tavern. It is possible, however, that Ecker was keeping the tavern next door, at lot number 6, for William Pole. After

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[6] Circuit Court for Carroll County, Equity 471.

[7] Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, pp. 32-3. Plan of New Windsor, 1797. See, for example, Frederick County Land Records, WR 21-18. Varle, *Map of Washington and Frederick Counties*, 1808. New Windsor Map, [1873]. Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, *Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland*, 1877. *Union Bridge Pilot*, 2 December, 1910, p. 1, c. 2.

Pole's death, his trustees sold lot 6. It was advertised in September 1841 as having ". . . a large and well built LOG HOUSE, Weatherboarded and painted, and has been occupied as a Tavern for many years . . . on this property there is a good STABLE and other Out-Buildings." Pole owned numerous other properties in and around New Windsor, including a store, and could not have operated all of them himself. His tavern was eventually purchased by James C. Atlee and sold to Thomas Bartholow in 1846. Bartholow immediately advertised that he,

> . . . having purchased Col. Atlee's WHITE HALL BUILDINGS, will be prepared by the 1st day of July next, to accommodate those who may wish to enjoy a comfortable retreat during the summer. . . . the known Medical Qualities of [sic] the Water, the utility of Cold and Warm BATHING, the salubrity of the place and romantic country around it are considerations that ought not to be overlooked by the Spring going community . . . . Medical attendance will always be at hand, and Bowling Saloons and other means of healthful exercise always in readiness.

Bartholow's resort was "for HEALTH or AMUSEMENT," and cost $5.00 per week, with children and servants half price.[8]

Bartholow died in 1850 and a trustee took over the hotel, offering it for sale in 1856. At that time it was described as a

> . . . HOUSE AND LOT, in the town of New Windsor, Carroll County, Md., known by the name of "WHITE HALL", containing 1 half acre of land, more or less, 60 by 30 feet. The Mansion House is two stories high, built of Frame and Weatherboarded, newly Painted, and is divided into small apartments to accommodate *One Hundred Boarders; with a BRICK BACK BUILDING* attached, 40 by 20 feet, two stories high, and used for a Kitchen and Dining Room; ICE HOUSE, SMOKE HOUSE, And capacious Stabling, A New Bowling Alley, . . . and is located within one hundred and fifty yards of the celebrated SULPHUR SPRINGS . . . .

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[8] Frederick County Land Records, WR 21-25; WR 15-453; WR 46-30; TB 1-385; JS 11-473; JS 32-256. *Frederick Star of Federalism*, 11 September 1818, p. 3, c. 1. *Westminster Carrolltonian*, 10 September 1841, p. 3, c. 6. *Carroll County Democrat*, 25 June 1846, p. 3, c. 3

The hotel was purchased by Louis Dielman, the deed dated 1874. Local historian Frank Devilbiss says that "it passed into Mr. Dielman's hands in 1864, and has been improved extensively each year . . . ." The actual date, 1856, 1864, 1874, is not as yet known.[9]

Louis Dielman was born in Germany and followed his brother Henry, a professor of music at Mount St. Mary's College in Emmittsburg, to this region. Louis could not get a job at Mount St. Mary's and instead began teaching music and German for Andrew H. Baker (see below) in New Windsor. This evolved into a teaching position at Calvert College. Dielman also organized a brass band in 1852. This group lasted about ten years before disbanding. Calvert College had financial setbacks during the Civil War and in 1866 that led to its closure. As a result, Louis Dielman supposedly looked for another source of income, and settled on Atlee's boarding house. In addition to the White Hall property, Dielman purchased lot 7, on the corner, the deed dated 1871. Lot 7, which may or may not have been Ecker's tavern, was sold to Ann Roberts in 1820 for only $900. She, in turn, sold it to Isaac Atlee in 1829. It was here, according to Frank Devilbiss, that Atlee opened a large boarding house. This was supposed to have been about 1842, but was probably closer to the date that Atlee purchased it. Dielman apparently continued to expand the Inn, connecting the various buildings and adding to them, until they reached the present configuration in the early twentieth century. An 1892 description of the hotel states that it was

> . . . surrounded by garden of shade trees and shrubbery. On a pleasant summer evening may be seen an array of chinese lanterns, also music and other attractions for the edification . . . . On the first floor of the hotel is the office and barroom . . . . Throughout this floor and the entire upper stories are well furnished and comfortable dormitories. The dining room and kitchen are in a separate building. The former will comfortably seat fifty people . . . . For the convenience of guests with

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[9] Carroll County Circuit Court, Equity 452. *Westminster American Sentinel*, 16 May 1856, p. 3, c. 3. To confuse matters even more, Frank Devilbiss mentioned that Bartholow ". . . opened a hotel in the old Conoway property, recently purchased by Mr. Louis H. Dielman, and as quickly torn down." This was apparently on lot 5, which has been vacant ever since. Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, p. 33.

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> their own teams a stable is in the rear under the care of a competent stable man . . . .

The Inn was only operated for summer boarders, most of whom were escaping the heat of Baltimore and Washington. Among its most famous guests were H. L. Mencken and Theodore Dreiser.[10]

The appointment of a group of trustees to ". . . organize a Seminary of Learning" that was to be called the New Windsor High School was announced in 1841. The school had two five-month sessions, beginning on 1 May and 1 November. The prospectus noted:

> The charges will be, for Tuition in Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, English & Latin Grammar, per session, $8.00
> The Mathematical Sciences, Book Keeping, Use of Globes, Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic and Rhetoric, $12.00
> Boarding, $50.00
> The Trustees have made arrangements with the New-Windsor Library Company, by which the students will have access to their

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[10] I am indebted to Julia Roop Cairns for much of this information of the Dielman Family. Louis' son Frederick was educated at Calvert College and later became an acclaimed painter. Perhaps his most famous works are the mosaics "Law" and "History" he did for the Library of Congress and six murals in the Iowa State Capitol. See also Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, pp. 43, 36, 41. Scharf, p. 910. Maryland Historical Society, "Maryland History Notes" 4:2 (July 1946). Carroll County Land Records, JBB 39-453; FTS 44-523. *Commercial Growth. Business Review and Directory of Northern, Western, Central and Southern Maryland* . . . . (Philadelphia: Franklin Publishing Co., [1892]), p. 120. Mencken's girlfriend from 1914 to 1930 was Marion Bloom, daughter of the local ice cream factory owner. Dreiser dated Marion's sister, Estelle, but she eventually married A. P. Williams, an importer of delicacies, and used his money to take care of her ne'er do well relatives in New Windsor. Edward A. Martin, ed. *In Defense of Marion: The Love of Marion Bloom and H. L. Mencken*. (University of Georgia Press, forthcoming, May 1996).

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> valuable collection of Books, Cabinets, &c . . . [and] the opportunity of attending the Scientific Lectures established by the Library Company . . . .

The Library was apparently formed the same year, or shortly before, as it was incorporated in January 1841 and a catalogue of its books was published in 1841. The subjects of the considerable collection included History, Biography, Science, Politics and Law, Theology and Religion, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Voyages and Travels, Belles Lettres, Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, and a small group of miscellaneous books. There were no books on architecture, building, or antiquities, which helps to explain the virtual lack of outside influence on the vernacular building of New Windsor and much of Carroll County through much of the nineteenth century. It is not known where the Library kept its books, or what happened to it. The High School, on the other hand, was located in the brick building behind the Dielman Inn, Frank Devilbiss notes. He adds that it was being used in 1895 as a dining room by Dielman. The school apparently did not last long, and the building it had occupied seems to have served as a dining room for much of its existence.[11]

Lot 22, the Ark Store, is across the street from the Dielman Inn and was purchased by Daniel Stoner in 1796. Devilbiss records that a store was erected here in 1798 by a Samuel Stoner, though he probably has the name wrong. The existence of a building is suggested by the fact that Daniel Stoner paid Atlee £10 for the lot and sold it in 1801 for £600. It was purchased by John Dagen, a merchant who apparently had married one of the Stoners. Dagen operated a store here until 1821, when he advertised for sale

> That Large and Commodious Frame House, Fronting on Bath Street 52 feet deep, and 22 feet deep fronting on High street; a large kitchen, smoke and carriage house, a log stable weather boarded and painted, a well in the yard, and attached to the house are two ware-houses. The house would be well calculated for a

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[11] Westminster Carrolltonian, 9 April 1841, p. 4, c. 2. *Catalogue of Books Belonging to the New Windsor Library Company*, (Baltimore: Richard J. Matchett, printer, 1841). New Windsor Library Company, v. 2, Book Record, 1841-1847. Maryland Historical Society MS. 618. Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, pp. 35, 37.

boarding house, (such an establishment is much wanting at this place, to accommodate spring visitors) - with a small expense one of the ware-houses adjoining the store room would make a large dining room . . . . Adjoining this property are Two Lots each fronting 60 feet on Bath street, and running back 150 feet, on which there is an excellent garden, and a number of choice fruit trees, all under a good fence . . . .
I will likewise dispose of all my stock of Dry Goods . . . .

William Pole purchased the property, apparently ignored Dagen's recommendation, (leaving Atlee to create the boarding house), and instead opened a store of his own. Pole may not have operated the store, as is suggested by the advertisement for the sale of the property in 1841, after Pole's death. The half-acre lot had ". . . a large and valuable Dwelling House, store room & warehouse well arranged for the mercantile business and now occupied by Mr. J. Bartholow. On this lot is a large barn and stabling and other necessary outbuildings."[12]

Samuel Hoffman purchased the store in 1845 and retained it until 1870, but he did not operate it; Ezra Stouffer ran the store. In 1864 Bradley T. Johnson's Confederate cavalry came through New Windsor en route to the Battle of the Monocacy. Johnson made his headquarters in the house of Daniel Stouffer because he knew Stouffer's wife from before the war. Daniel Stouffer, Ezra's cousin, ran a store where the second bank was later constructed. The Confederate soldiers began looting both stores, but Mrs. Stouffer was successful in enlisting Johnson to protect her husband's store, while Ezra Stouffer's store was emptied. Ironically, Daniel Stouffer was a Union man, and Ezra Stouffer a southern sympathizer. Hoffman sold the store in 1870 to purchase another one, which Ezra Stouffer moved to (see below) and the store on lot 22 was taken over by Jesse F. Lambert. This store was known as Lambert and Erhard, but was popularly referred to as the "Ark Store." It remained in business into the twentieth

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[12] Frederick County Land Records, WR 15-80; WR 21-23; JS 14-249. *Frederick Town Herald*, 4 Aug. 1821, p. 4, c. 3. Pole (Poole) had formed a calvary company in New Windsor in 1812 and held the rank of Captain, a designation that he continued to use throughout his life. Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, pp. 32, 42; *Westminster Carrolltonian*, 9 April 1841, p. 4, c. 2.

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century. The building is now rental housing and has recently been renovated with the addition of new windows and T-111 siding.[13]

One of the earliest buildings in the town is probably the Sensinig-Ecker House at 207 Main Street, though the facade is now covered with German siding, a bracketed cornice, and a porch with jigsawn brackets. Lot 9, on which it stands, was purchased by Daniel Kiler, a joiner, in 1801 for £15 and sold nineteen months later for £300 to John Sensinig. There are features of the house, including the twelve-inch-wide flush board siding with a beaded bottom edge on the east elevation of the house that suggest Kiler's original frame building may survive under many alterations. Samuel Ecker bought the house in 1837 and after his death in 1856 his widow, Susannah lived here. She apparently ran a store here in the later nineteenth century and was probably responsible for the last changes to the property. Across the street, on lots 18 and 19, is the Mitten-Lambert House. The oldest section of the building is located on lot 18, which was purchased by George W. Magee from Isaac Atlee in 1807. It has not been possible to track down how or when John Mitten acquired it, and thus whether he, Magee, or another party, built the existing building, but Mitten owned both lots by 1818, when they were advertised for sale. The sale was postponed and Mitten retained the property until 1842. Mitten operated a hotel here for a brief time, and sold the property to his son-in-law. Jesse Lambert, who operated a saddle and harness store here. Lambert later opened a grocery store in the "Ark Store" but continued to live here, and apparently retained the harness shop. William A. Anders purchased the building in 1899 and operated a candy store here in the early twentieth century.[14]

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[13] Carroll County Land Records. Nathan Baile Journal, Historical Society of Carroll County, [p. 1]. A sketch of this raid was made by Frederick Dielman and later appeared in Harper's Weekly with an account of the troubles.

[14] Frederick County Land Records, WR 21-18; WR 19-236; WR 30-239. *Frederick Star of Federalism*, 11 September 1818, p. 3, c. 1. Carroll County Land Records, WW 1-591; GEW 26-358; JHB 92-13. Carroll County Tax Assessments, 1866. Lake, Griffing, & Stevenson Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland, 1877, p. 43. Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, pp. 33, 42, 43. Interview with Julia Roop Cairns, March 1996. For more on the Sensinig-Ecker House see Kenneth M. Short, "Maryland Historical

Another corner property at Main and High Streets, lot 8, was purchased in 1807 by Richard Coale. Part of this building clearly dates from the early nineteenth century. Dr. J. F. Buffington, who moved to New Windsor in 1856, had his doctor's office and pharmacy in this building by 1873, if not sooner. It was known at that time as the Buffington Corner. In the early twentieth century it became a lunch room known as Brownie's Corner, and continues as a small restaurant today. The stone double dwelling at 121-123 Main Street is on lot 2, which Michael and David Haynes purchased in 1807. Its earliest history is unknown, but it became part of the property of James C. Atlee, one of Isaac's sons. After James' death it was sold in 1855. Court records refer to it as "No. 1 Stone House," which sold to Rachel Greenhultz for $300, and "No. 2 Stone House," which sold to William Mitten, also for $300. Thus it would appear that this building was a double dwelling from early in its history, and probably was built that way. Both halves changed hands frequently and at some times were rental housing.[15]

A grist mill formerly stood at the southern end of town, where the former Buffalo Road crosses Dickinson's Branch. It was a brick building that seems to have been constructed after 1808, and was standing by 1862. Though it was demolished in the 1930's and a large brick garage for school buses was built on the foundation from the materials of the mill, several other buildings associated with it survive. One is the miller's house, a hall-parlor plan log building with a one-room addition on one end. This building stands to the west of the brick garage. East of the garage is another dwelling, built in several stages and now painted dark green, that was known as the "White House." The mill race formerly ran very close to the south side of this dwelling. After 1892, when this house was subdivided from the mill and miller's house, it was necessary to specify that the mill owner had the right ". . . to clear said race and repair the same, and also to repair said Mill dam, and cast the mud and debris on and over the said race banks. But in clearing the head race through Lot No 2, to cast the said mud on the north side thereof until moving opposite the

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Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form," CARR-1402, December 1994.

[15] Frederick County Land Records, WR 30-280; WR 31-405. Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, p. 37. Lake, Griffing & Stevenson Atlas, 1877. Carroll County Circuit Court Equity 471,

dwelling house on said Lot No 2, and then to cast the mud on the south side until said building is passed."[16]

Religious services were first held in private buildings in New Windsor, and the first chapel was constructed in 1825. When the late Capt. William Pole's numerous holdings in New Windsor were being sold off in 1842 they included lot 21, one of the original four corner lots, and the only one that remained unimproved. This lot was purchased by the trustees of the newly formed Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1843 a church building was erected here by builder Henry Dell for $1,300. Henry W. Dell was listed in the 1850 census as a 46-year-old carpenter. He had served as the first burgess of New Windsor in 1844 and held office often before 1855. In 1857-58 he built Henry Drach's farmhouse (CARR-1403) near New Windsor and apparently had moved to Westminster by 1860. Here he formed a partnership with Joshua Smith and Jesse Reifsnider to open the first lumber yard in Westminster. Not to be outdone, the Presbyterians built a brick edifice in 1845, complete with brick pilasters on the facade. This building was extensively renovated during the summer of 1886. As reported,

> the church has been almost rebuilt. Nearly everything but the walls and floor is new. A new roof, new windows with handsomely decorated panes of glass, new pulpit furniture and reading desk, new pipe organ and choir chairs, new chandelier, new pews, new carpet. The church has been repainted inside and outside. The inner walls and ceiling are newly frescoed. Complete repairs of the basement for lecture room, Sabbath school and prayer meetings are also among the improvements made.

The German Baptists (or Tunker, or Dunkards) built a 30 by 40 foot brick church in 1873, at a cost of $1,600, on lower Church Street. The congregation seems to have remained in existence until about 1919, at which time the building was converted to a dwelling. [17]

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[16] Charles Varle, Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, 1808. Martenet Map, 1862. Carroll County Land Records, BFC 84-28. Carroll County Circuit Court, Equity 3034. Interview with William E. Myers, 7 March 1996.

[17] Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, p. 34. 1850 Census. Christopher Weeks, *The Building of Westminster in Maryland* (Annapolis: Fishergate Publishing Company, Inc., 1978),

Reflecting the popularity of the denomination in Carroll County, by the mid-1890's the Methodist congregation had outgrown their original building. By March 1897 they had raised $4,500 for a new church, and the last service in the old one was held in June. It was noted that "during the summer months the congregation will have service in a tent erected on the lot adjoining Mr. T. Nusbaum's home." Demolition began immediately and by mid-October a local correspondent could note: "the tower was erected the past weekend and adds greatly to its appearance." Two months later the building was essentially complete. As described by contemporaries,

> The building will be of brick, with Sunday School and lecture room in addition to main audience room, all on one floor. The design was furnished by Architect Bruce Price, and the construction was under the direction of Joseph Wolfe, Union Bridge, at a cost of $8,000. The church is finished in the most modern style . . . . It will be heated by steam, and lighted by improved Frink reflectors. The heating apparatus was furnished by Gilbert & Gehr, of Westminster, while the pews, pulpit, furniture and choir chairs came from the Globe Furniture Company, Nashville, Mich. The large, handsome Estey organ was furnished by Sanders & Stayman, Baltimore.
>
> The church bell, which weighs one thousand pounds, was a gift to the church by Mrs. D. H. Maynard. It was purchased from the McShane bell foundry, Baltimore. . . .
>
> The church windows are fitted with cathedral glass of handsome designs. The large triple window in the west end, bearing a representation of the Good Shepherd, is particularly rich and expressive.

The correspondent was not entirely correct in his description. The church was not designed by nationally-known architect Bruce Price, but was built according to a plan by Philadelphia architect Benjamin D. Price, provided by the Board of Church Extension. The Board apparently published a book of Price's plans for churches and parsonages every year, beginning in about 1875. From these illustrations, which included a perspective view, a floor plan and a brief description, congregations could order

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p. 71. For the Henry Drach Farm, see Kenneth M. Short, "Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form," CARR-1403, December 1994. Scharf, p. 823. *Westminster American Sentinel*, 2 October 1886, p. 3. Carroll County Land Records, EOC 133-444.

complete plans and specifications, just as was often done with dwellings in this period. The New Windsor church has many similarities to Price's "Church Plan. No. 31." Plans were reprinted from year to year if popular, and were improved upon periodically, too.[18]

Operation of the school located behind the Dielman Inn was taken over by Andrew H. Baker, a graduate of Mt. St. Mary's College in Emmittsburg, in 1846. When this facility became unsatisfactory, Baker moved his school to the old Union Church, now no longer being used for worship, and added a wing of four rooms. The school was apparently so successful that Baker purchased the house of Isaac Blizzard in September 1846, for $1,550, to provide boarding for his students. Blizzard had constructed the house, a Flemish-bond brick, side-passage plan dwelling with a back building, around 1843. At this time Baker's school was known as the New Windsor Institution, with Baker as principal, "assisted by competent Teachers in the various departments." These departments included:

> Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Book keeping, Modern and Ancient History. A regular Collegiate course of Greek, Latin, French and German languages; Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Analytical Geometry, Calculus and Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Particular attention paid to the English language. . . . Lessons given in Music on very moderate terms.

The school year began on the first Monday in September and ran for a 40-week term, with no recess. The school day was from eight to five, with boarders having one hour of study in the morning and two hours at night. Discipline was described as "mild but firm."

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[18] *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 27 March 1897, p. 3, c. 2; 19 June 1897, p. 3, c. 2; 16 October 1897, p. 3, c. 4; 11 December 1897, p. 3, c. 4. *Union Bridge Carroll News*, 26 June 1897, p. 3, c. 1. I am indebted to Peter E. Kurtze for bringing the work of Benjamin Price to my attention.

The cost was,

For Tuition, Boarding, Washing, and attention to Clothing . . .

	per week	per session
Students under 12 years	$2.00	$ 80.00
" between 12 and 15 years	2.25	90.00
" over 15 years	2.50	100.00

There were unique attributes to the Institution, which Baker noted in a prospectus. "THE INSTITUTION is situated in a retired part of the village. The building is large and commodious, with an extensive playground, &c., attached . . . . there are also SULPHUR SPRINGS in the immediate vicinity, which afford means for improving the health rarely enjoyed by students."[19]

This new building, too, soon proved inadequate and in 1849 Baker purchased land on which to erect a college building. "Old Main" was completed the following year, and the college was incorporated in 1856 as Calvert College, after Lord Calvert. An early prospectus of the college shows Old Main as a 3½-story building with a hip roof, but today the Flemish-bond brick building has a gable roof with an Italianate bracketed cornice, a central gabled wall dormer with three semi-circular-arched sash, and a large cupola with bracketed cornice. The changes were apparently necessitated by a fire in 1860 or 1861. The metal roof was replaced with slate, and the work was executed by a Mr. Shorb of Emmittsburg. This was most likely J. J. Shorb, who had moved to Westminster by 1866 and formed a partnership with J. Leister. With the completion of "Old Main", the Blizzard House was no longer needed and was sold to James P. Nelson. In the early 1850's it served as the New Windsor Academy for Young Ladies. The day and boarding school was operated by Mrs. and Miss Andre', widow and daughter of the late Professor William Andre'. The school year ran from June 1st through April 15th, and

> The Course of Instruction comprises all the branches of a solid English education, viz: Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy. Particular attention will be paid to the study of the French,

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[19] Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, pp. 35-6. Carroll County Land Records JS 2-122; JS 6-149; JBB 11-26. *Westminster Carroll County Democrat*, 25 June 1846, p. 3, c. 4.

Spanish and German Languages, which the pupils will be taught not only to write and translate, but also to speak correctly.

The prospectus shows the house with ornamental yard in front, enclosed by a vertical board fence, and surrounded by agricultural fields, wooded hills, and rather unkempt lots.[20]

Calvert College operated under the guidance of the Catholic Church, and in 1861 St. Thomas Catholic Church was constructed on the college grounds, just southwest of "Old Main." This building was described as "rapidly disintegrating" in 1896, and was sold and dismantled around this time. Local tradition holds that it was purchased by John Buckey for $100 and the pieces used to build his house and garage at 302 High Street. The College ran into financial trouble during the Civil War and closed around 1866. The property was seized by creditors and rented to several teachers until 1872, when it was offered for sale to the public. The advertisement for the property gives a wonderful description of the buildings.

> The College buildings consist of the main building, which is built of brick, 100 feet by 40 feet, with basement, three stories and attic. It contains a study room and three dormitories, each 40 feet by 40 feet, two halls, each 10 feet wide, extend through the building at either end, with rooms at the front, upstairs, each 20 feet by 20 feet. There are also two parlors and eight rooms for the use of the Professors and classes, each 20 feet by 20 ft.
>
> About fifty feet distant from the main building, on the east side, stands a substantial Brick Building, appropriated to the purpose of an infirmary, refectory, kitchen, &c. The main structure is 50 feet by 25 feet with cellar, and three stories high. The wing 40 feet by 25 feet with basement, and two stories high. There is distant about 40 feet from the main building, on the west side, a Catholic Church, which is 50 feet by 30 feet,

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[20] New Windsor Academy for Young Ladies, Prospectus, [1854]. Shorb and Leister built furniture and designed and constructed buildings, including W. W. Dallas's mansion in Westminster of 1869. For more on J. J. Shorb, see *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 4 January 1866, p. 2, c. 7; 4 January 1873, p. 4, c. 6. For the Dallas Mansion see Weeks, *Building of Westminster*, pp. 67-71, and Carroll County Circuit Court, Equity 1112.

with sanctuary and sacristy 42 feet by 14 feet. There are also on the premises good stabling, an ice house, wash house, the usual outbuildings, and two excellent wells of water, with a fine bathing apparatus. All of the buildings are in good repair.

The playgrounds are extensive, affording great facilities for exercise and amusement, there being about six acres of land immediately around the college and belonging thereto . . .

The main building of the college was erected in 1850; the others are of more recent construction; but they are all large and commodious, sufficient for one hundred students.

The college was purchased by Dr. A. M. Jelly, the name was changed to New Windsor College, and a charter was obtained. The 1873 map of New Windsor illustrates that the grounds had been rather extensively landscaped. In addition to running the college, in the 1880's Dr. Jelly used the college buildings during the summer as a summer hotel, later leasing them to others to operate as a summer resort. In 1912 the Church of the Brethren purchased the college. The Maryland Collegiate Institute, in Union Bridge, moved to the college and the name was changed to Blue Ridge College. By 1922 they had constructed Windsor Hall to the west of "Old Main", with a chapel on the first story and dormitories above, and Becker Hall to the east, with class rooms on the first story and dormitories above. In the process, the brick infirmary, refectory, and kitchen was demolished. They also constructed a gymnasium to the northwest, near the intersection of College and Blue Ridge Avenues. The college continued under the auspices of the Church of the Brethren until 1937, then was re-purchased by them in 1944, at which time the college was closed for good and the present New Windsor Service Center established.[21]

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[21] Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, pp. 35-6. Julia Ann Roop Cairns, "New Windsor News After 1895," in *Carroll Record Histories*, pp. 128-9. Paul Haynes Bowman, *Brethren Education in the Southeast*, (Bridgewater, VA: Bridgewater College, 1955), pp. 209-10. Scharf, p. 910. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 5 April 1873, p. 3, c. 5. "New Windsor, Carroll County, Maryland," Map. n.p. [1873]. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 11 May 1889, p. 3, c. 1. Sanborn Map Company, "New Windsor, Maryland," 1910, 1922. For more on the Maryland Collegiate Institute, see Kenneth M. Short, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form," Union Bridge, CARR-1317, December, 1992.

New Windsor seems to have gone through a little building boom in the 1860's. This may in part be related to the death of James C. Atlee and the subsequent sale of his land surrounding the town, which opened up new areas to development. Among them was lower Church Street. Peter Baile bought a one-acre lot here in 1858 and three years later had constructed the two-story, three-bay, weatherboarded, center-passage-plan dwelling at 114 Church Street. This is a completely traditional, vernacular building for Carroll County. Similarly, Philip Snader bought lot 9 from the Atlee estate in November 1857. Though the two-story, five-bay, center-entrance-plan frame house on the lot does not have a datestone, it must have been built by Snader between about 1862 since it is not shown on the map of that year, and 1865, when Snader died. His dwelling was offered for sale twice in the following year. Combined, the two advertisements give a good portrait of the property:

> The Buildings consist of a large and convenient FRAME DWELLING, with Basement Kitchen and Cellars, Dining Room, Parlor and Bed Room on the first floor; with a number of Bed Chambers on the upper floors . . . . The Out-buildings consist of a good STABLE, well arranged, Hog House, Corn Crib, Wood House, Smoke House and Dairy . . . all nearly new and in good repair, with a pump at the kitchen door, . . . all surrounded by fine Shade Trees, with a large Yard and Garden in a high state of cultivation with quite a variety of Choice fruit Trees, in full bearing, such as Apricots, Plums, Peaches, Dwarf Pears, Grapes, &c., &c.

At this time lower Church Street was known as Broadway.[22]

At the same time, Daniel Stouffer was having the large brick house at 212 Main Street constructed for himself. He purchased the land, one of the original town lots, in 1859 and built the dwelling two years later. This ell-shaped house is not at all traditional, and is probably based loosely on an A. J. Downing design, or on another plan book of the period. Dell Upton has called this form the bent house, and noted that ". . . the bent house was the lesson that [vernacular builders] learned most thoroughly from books. The bent house was a house whose exterior effect depended on the juxtaposition of two perpendicular wings. It was introduced by

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[22] Carroll County Land Records, GEW 23-61; GEW 23-466. *Westminster American Sentinel*, 1 March 1866, p. 3, c. 6; 4 October 1866, p. 2, c. 7. Equity 471. 1862 Martenet Map.

pattern-book writers in two related forms in the 1840's: as the cross-wing house, usually with Gothic decoration, and as the Italianate house with a tower." The Daniel Stouffer House follows the cross-wing form, with applied Italianate details. Nathan Baile, who purchased it in 1872, wrote in his memoirs of it: "There being no Rail Road here then - the lumber was hauled on Wagons from Littlestown Pa - and my Fathers team hauled a part of it -." When Nathan Baile bought the property it was ". . . improved with a first-class 2½-story Brick House, with all the necessary outbuildings, which are new and a first rate Garden which is commodious and filled with choice fruit." This house represents an early use of the bracketed cornice and the bay window in Carroll County, and it was some time before such details were generally employed. Nathan Baile became the cashier of the New Windsor Bank in 1874, which may explain his purchase of such a grand house for $2,900.00. The addition on the rear of the dwelling was added by Baile in 1898. A local correspondent noted that he was ". . . making an addition of three rooms. When completed the entire house will be heated by hot water and handsomely painted."[23]

Samuel Hoffman, who owned the Ark Store, bought a lot on High Street, in the new section of town, in late 1857, and probably built the large brick, hipped-roof dwelling at 401 High Street shortly afterward. This house is unique for its roof, the placement of the chimneys on the interior partition walls, rather than the typical placement on the end walls (which may be related to the use of the hip roof) and its orientation, since the facade does not face the street. However, the overall form of the house, with a center passage is typical of Carroll County. These features place it somewhere between Peter Baile's traditional house and Daniel Stouffer's progressive one. Hoffman's house was advertised for sale in 1900, shortly after his death. It was described as "The large two story Brick Dwelling House in New Windsor, containing eight good sized rooms, basement and cellars, where said testator lived, together with the lot and all the

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[23] Carroll County Land Records, GEW 25-252. Dell Upton, "Pattern Books and Professionalism: Aspects of the Transformation of Domestic Architecture in America, 1800-1860," *Winterthur Portfolio*, 19:2-3 (Summer-Autumn 1984), p. 144. Nathan Baile Memoirs, copy at Historical Society of Carroll County, p. B. *Westminster American Sentinel*, 7 March 1872, p. 3, c. 7. Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, p. 40. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 7 May 1898, p. 3, c. 3.

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improvements thereon, consisting of good wash house, smoke house, wood and coal shed, stable and all other necessary outbuildings . . . ."[24]

There is a group of brick buildings constructed in the 1860's and early 1870's that are apparently related, judging from the use of two courses of brick dentils in the cornice. According to Julia Cairns notes taken from Truman Lambert's memoirs, Josiah Geiger was the builder of these buildings. Lambert, however, was not a witness to these events, and apparently recorded stories told to him by patrons of the "Ark Store." While Josiah Geiger had one of the buildings constructed for himself, it does not seem likely that he did the work, as an accounting of his buildings indicates. Like Samuel Hoffman, Joseph Stouffer also bought a lot on the new High Street, extended. He paid $250 for it and received the deed in March 1862. Two years later he sold the property at 404 High Street to Geiger for $3,500. Stouffer was the cashier of the bank, apparently before Nathan Baile, and his position probably prompted him to construct the large brick dwelling. Why he sold it two years later is not known. At the time that Geiger bought it he was having the brick store at 142 Church Street, at the corner of High Street, constructed. The 1862 map shows a store here owned by Geiger, and shows Geiger at Joseph Stouffer's dwelling. The deed for the store property, however, was not executed until April 1864. The lot cost Geiger $600. Geiger ran into financial trouble and turned his property over to trustees. Court records indicate a large supply of dry goods, and many bills for them, in Geiger's possession. They also show that Geiger was renting a store in Wakefield Valley, a few miles northeast of New Windsor, in 1865. In addition, there is a bill from Joseph Stonebraker, a carpenter, that includes:

1864 To making 66 drawers for store building at 37½ cents each	24.75	
1864 To 22 days work at $1.50 per day		33.00
1864 To 22 days work done by T. Hahn (apprentice)		11.00
1864 To making table	8.00	
1864 To making Desk	10.00	
1864 To making show case	15.00	
1864 To making strips	.50	

[24] Carroll County Land Records, JBB 22-521. *Westminster American Sentinel*, 14 April 1900, p. 4, c. 4.

The largest debt owed by Geiger was $2,152.92, which was due John Geiger. There is no bill explaining how this debt was incurred. It is possible that John Geiger was actually the builder, yet his wife's obituary lists him only as a retired farmer. His inventory, from 1902, includes blacksmithing tools and an anvil, carpenter tools, hand saws, cross cut saws, a work bench, and a one-half interest in a circular saw. This is a larger assortment of tools that most farmers owned, but is hardly conclusive proof. Neither Geiger is listed among the building trades in the 1860 or 1870 census. By 1866, Josiah Geiger had moved to Missouri. When Geiger's store was sold, it was described as

> . . . a large BRICK STORE HOUSE, only two years standing 25 by 60 feet, two stories high, with Cellar under the entire building, with Cement Floor, and well arranged for Groceries. The Store Room is one of the best arranged in the County for merchandizing, there being three Rooms on the second floor, one used for Tailoring, one as a Clerk's sleeping room, and one large Room for Merchandize. The whole is finished in the best style.[25]

Around the time that Joseph Stouffer's house was being built and sold to Josiah Geiger, several other houses were constructed on High Street with the same dentil cornice signature. Jonas Ecker, a lumber dealer, bought the lot at 311 High Street in March 1862 for $700. The 1862 map, however, shows a large building in this location, occupied by Ecker. Presumably, Ecker purchased the lot earlier, constructed the house c. 1862, and received the deed upon final payment for the lot. The house he built is very large, and of extremely fine finish, with double pocket doors between both pairs of rooms, mortise locks (very unusual for mid-nineteenth-century Carroll County), stone window sills, and panelled interior door jambs. At the same time, it is still a very traditional house that demonstrates little knowledge of trends in house design in other parts of the country. Ecker died in 1870 and the following January his property was advertised

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[25] Truman Lambert's memoirs are currently owned by Granville H. Hibberd and are not accessible. Ms. Cairns made notes from a portion of the memoirs some years ago. Carroll County Land Records, GEW 29-227; WAMcK 32-520; WAMcK 32-523. Scharf, p. 908. Martenet Map, 1862. Equity #925, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis. U.S. Census, New Windsor, 1860 and 1870. *Westminster American Sentinel*, 8 March 1866, p. 2, c. 5. John Geiger inventory, JDB 18-274, 288.

for sale in unusual detail, leaving little doubt that the existing building is the one being described:

> The improvements are newly new, and consist of a large BRICK DWELLING, built in the most substantial manner, and finished after the most modern style. It is forty feet front and sixty feet deep; it has a basement kitchen and cellars under the entire house. The first floor contains two parlors with folding doors between, a large and well finished hall, a library, dining room, and kitchen. On the second floor there are seven fine chambers, and in the attic there are two. There is a porch running the whole length of the house in front, and one on the north and one on the south side. There is a pump and dairy near the kitchen door. There is also upon the lot a stable, carriage house, wood house, chicken house, and all necessary outbuildings. There are a number of choice fruit trees growing upon the lot.

Across the street, at 312 High Street, Jacob Leppo bought a lot in August 1862 for $341.25. The date in the attic, "1863," probably reflects the date of construction, as the house was certainly standing by 1866, according to tax records. The house is smaller than that built for Ecker, and not quite as well finished, but is still of higher quality than the average Carroll County house. The original one-bay porch was removed, probably in the early twentieth century, for the existing five-bay porch.[26]

Another house of interest in this tradition is that at 126 Church Street. A 1¾-acre lot was purchased for $200 by Henry Geatty in November 1858. The house must have been built by Geatty's death in 1866, since it was finally sold by the family for $2,150; it does not appear on the 1862 map, however. Geatty is of interest because he was a house carpenter, first in Westminster and, by 1850, in New Windsor. No buildings, however, have been identified yet as being by his hand. The inventory of his personal property clearly shows his involvement in building, as it includes

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[26] Carroll County Land Records, GEW 29-234; GEW 30-46. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 19 January 1871, p. 3, c. 3. For more on both properties, see: Kenneth M. Short, Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Forms, "Jonas Ecker House," CARR-274, and "Jacob Leppo House", CARR-272, January 1996.

Adds [sic] Augers & P[l]anes		2	50	
2 Setts Bench Planes				3 00
1 60 foot Tape Line		1	00	
1 Lot of Stone	3 00			
1 Grind Stone & Frame		5	00	
1 Sand Screen	2 00			
1 Hod & 1 Hoe	1 00			
1 Lot White Lead & Paint Pots		3	50	
Ash Hopper & Mortar Box		1	50	
1 Morticing Machine	13 00			
1 Lot of Clamps		1	25	
1 Rip Saw & frame		1	50	
1 Window frame & Sash		1	50	
2 Glue Kettles	50			
3 Small Clamps	38			
1 Lot Lamp Black			25	
1 Brace & Bitts		3	25	
1 Lot of Bitts & Rimmers			50	
1 " Gimlets, Chisels & Augers		2	75	
9 Hand and Tennon Saws		2	25	
Square guger [sic] & Bevel				50
4 Mallets & Old Hatchet			30	
21 Assorted Plains and Bitts		5	25	
Raising Plaine Hollows & Roman				3 00
1 Sash Plain		2	00	
1 Plain & Drawing Knife		2	00	
2 Tool Chests	5 00			
1 Work Bench Screw	2 00			
1 Lot Paints Kegs & Sundries		1	70	
100 Brick	1 00			

When it was advertised for sale it was described as

> . . . a full and complete sett or setts of CARPENTERS TOOLS, consisting of Sash, Raising, Hollowing, Rounding, Beading of every variety and size, Jointers, Jacks, and all other kinds of PLANES, with Squares, Gauges, Bevels, Augers, Braces, Centre and Auger Bits, Hand and Tenon Saws, Drawing Knife, Morticing Machine, 2 Work Benches and Screws, 2 Tool Chests, 1 large Grindstone and Frame, ... Also, a lot of POSTS, a lot of Lumber, about 100 Brick, a lot of Stone, Sand Screen, 1 long Ladder . . . .

Presumably, Geatty did the finish work on his house, if indeed it was finished before his death. The form of the brick shell follows that of the Ecker and Leppo Houses.[27]

The last building in this series constructed in New Windsor is the New Windsor Public School at 404 Main Street. This was the first public school building constructed in the town. In November 1870 the School Board voted to divide the proposed New Windsor school into male and female departments and a motion was entertained the following April that the school should not cost less than $2,500. It was not until May of 1871 that the new school was approved and a lot acquired by the trustees for the school. In April 1872 $1,500 was appropriated for the school house, and construction proceeded throughout the summer. Forty new desks were ordered in October, and in December it was noted:

> Our new and splendid school house has lately been opened for educational purposes. It contains two large schoolrooms on the first floor, (male and female department,) and on the second floor a large hall, which very soon will be inaugurated by a grand ball. The building is a fine massive structure, and reflects great credit on the builder, Mr. Jesse Haines.

The second floor hall was the result of an informal agreement between the School Board and the New Windsor Town Hall Company that was made legal and binding in February 1873. The town hall company was incorporated to build or lease a town hall in New Windsor, which they did. They were required to pay half of the cost of roof repairs, and in return could use the hall in perpetuity. The builder, Jesse Haines, is listed in the 1870 census as a 36-year-old carpenter. He does not appear in the 1860 or 1880 census, and it is not known where he came from, or to where he went, at this time. He was responsible for several other buildings in New Windsor, including the brick bank of 1878 (see below), which does not have a dentil cornice, and Charles Engle's house, which was under construction in May 1879 near the

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[27] Carroll County Land Records, GEW 24-505. Henry Geatty inventory, Carroll County Register of Wills, JMP 7-549. *Westminster American Sentinel*, 26 April 1866, p. 2, c. 5. For more on Geatty, see Kenneth M. Short, Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory Form, "Thorndale", CARR-47, September 1994.

depot. It thus seems unlikely that Haines was responsible for the unique brickwork of the school or its sister buildings.[28]

Several houses built in the 1870's are of interest. Abner Baile bought one of the High Street lots in January 1872 for $274. This lot, at 414 High Street, was next to that of Henry Geatty, a son of Henry Geatty and a carpenter in his own right (see below). The 1873 map of New Windsor shows that Baile had constructed a house on his lot by this time. That house is a substantial three-bay, two-story brick building that retains its original one-bay porch and a wood box cornice. At 309 High Street Deborah A. Baile purchased a lot for $475 in July 1870. The 1873 map shows a different house on the property than that existing today, but the 1877 atlas shows a house profile like the current house. It seems more likely that the first house burned rather than was demolished or replaced, though no information exists to corroborate this. Deborah Baile was the daughter of Ludwig Baile, a farmer, and his second wife, Sarah Haines, who apparently was living in both of these houses and may have been partly responsible for their construction. The house they built is of interest because of its blend of traditional forms, such as the five-bay, center-passage plan, in brick, and the use of a three-sided, two-story bay window on two bays of the facade. A wood box cornice with panelled soffit is also employed. Deborah Baile apparently inherited a great deal from her parents, and invested it wisely. She never married, nor did she need to, as she was able to keep herself very well. At her death she owned 79 lots in Baltimore City, and her real property was valued at over $83,000. In addition, she held stocks, bonds, and other property worth over $33,000 and had debts due her of over $50,000. Together with cash on hand, her estate

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[28] Carroll County Land Records, JBB 34-480; JBB 42-59. Minutes of the School Board for Carroll County, v. 1, pp. 218, 231, 238, 286, 318, 334-5. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 7 December 1872, p. 2, c. 4; 17 May 1879, p. 3, c. 1. U.S. Census, New Windsor, 1860, 1870, 1880. The depot has since disappeared, but was along the railroad tracks near the foot of Church Street. At least one building with the double brick dentil cornice is known of outside of New Windsor, the Elhannon Englar Farm House of 1873, just south of town on the New Windsor Road. See Eleanor Larkin, AIA, "Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form," Elhanan Englar House, CARR-877, December 1980.

was valued at $169,872.43, which undoubtedly ranked her as one of the wealthiest citizens in Carroll County at the time of her death.[29]

The First National Bank of New Windsor was chartered in 1860 and located in the small brick building at 205 Main Street. This building, which has been converted to a dwelling with the addition of a front porch and bay windows, was the sight of the bank robbery of 1869. As recounted years later, "[t]he upper part of the house was not occupied, and the entrance was effected through a second-story window, after which, with the aid of burglar's tools, the doors were easily opened." Ninety-nine thousand dollars were taken, most of it in securities and only $9,000 in cash. The securities were eventually recovered, but none of the money was seen again. The bank possibly outgrew this space, since in 1878 they built a new building. A correspondent noted in December of that year:

> Our new bank building has been completed and its officers took final possession of it last week. The building reflects great credit on the builder, Wm. Jesse Haines, and the Board of Directors . . . . One half of the building is used for banking purposes, and the other half as a drug store and post office . . . . The old bank building has been rented to Mr. George Gitt, the watchmaker and jeweler.

Four years later a visitor noted that the banking room contained a large vault with a Yale time lock and a Miller's safe inside. Adjoining the banking room was the director's room. The building was heated by a furnace. An early photograph of the building shows it much as it stands today, however another photograph documents a change to the building that was described in 1887:

> Our already handsome drug store has been improved by a commodious and artistic bay window, constructed by that architectural genius, Ephraim Repp . . . . The proprietor of the drug store, Louis H. Dielman, has also added a very elaborate and beautiful soda water foundation . . . .

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[29] Carroll County Land Records, JBB 40-381; JBB 38-528. 1873 Map of New Windsor. Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland, 1877. Nathan Baile Memoirs, p. 4, Deborah A. Baile inventory, Carroll County Register of Wills, JJS 19-510, 524.

This bay window was recently removed during a restoration of the building. What one writer saw as an improvement could also have been viewed as a remuddling, since the bay window destroyed the original, intended symmetry of the building. On the other hand, the window was also an historic feature. Charles E. Norris was the original druggist and postmaster in this building and was seceded in 1885 by Dielman, the son of Louis Dielman, the music professor and hotel operator. An 1892 description of Dielman's drug store noted:

> The salesroom is 12x32 feet in size, and neatly arranged with an array of druggist's sundries of pharmaceutical preparations of known merit, perfumes, toilet articles, tinctures, extracts, as well as school books, stationery, and a fine line of cigars. The laboratory is under the personal supervision of the proprietor himself, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, class of '85.

Louis H. Dielman later worked for the Peabody Library in Baltimore, edited the Maryland Historical Magazine, and created the Dielman-Hayward file at the Maryland Historical Society.[30]

Beyond the paired, segmentally-arched windows of the first story and the bracketed cornice, the second bank building had no real pretensions, and the exterior was thoroughly domestic both in scale and in configuration. This was not true of the final bank building, a small, marble, beaux arts building that was surely designed by an architect, though he has not as yet been identified. The bank purchased the lot next to their building from N.E. Bennett in early 1914 for the purpose of erecting a new building. There was already a brick dwelling on the site, and the tenants moved out in late May. Two months later the concrete foundation was being laid for the new bank. In late August it was noted

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[30] Scharf states that the bank lost $90,000 in securities and $9,000 in cash, while Devilbiss, who relies heavily on Scharf for details of the robbery, puts the figures at $120,000 and $10,000. Scharf includes an itemized list of the securities, with serial numbers and values. See Scharf, pp. 908-10; and Devilbiss in *Carroll Record Histories*, pp. 40-1. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 14 September 1878, p. 2, c. 3; 14 December 1878, p. 3, c. 3; 4 June 1887, p. 3, c. 3. *Business Review and Directory*, p. 121.

that the walls of the bank were "progressing slowly", and in late September the marble front was being installed. The delay was due to the late delivery of the marble. The iron work was put in the building in late October and the walls plastered in early November. On Christmas, 1914, it was reported that "the marble and iron workers have finished their part of the interior of the bank and left for home." It was not until mid-February, 1915, that the mahogany furniture was received, and the bank apparently moved into its new home shortly thereafter. They remain there today.[31]

George Gitt, the jeweler who converted the first bank building to a shop, purchased a lot at 127 Church Street in 1879, around the time that he opened up his store, and hired Joshua Barnes to construct a dwelling on the lot. Nothing is known of Barnes, who is not listed in the 1870 or 1880 census for New Windsor, but this house stands as a testament to his skill as a carpenter and builder. The 2½-story, five-bay, center-entrance plan building is a blend of a traditional Carroll County house form and Queen-Anne-influenced motifs. The latter includes segmentally-arched sash and a three-story corner turret with decorative wood shingles, Queen Anne sash, and a conical roof. Gitt apparently did not get enough business in New Windsor and shortly moved to Adams County, Pennsylvania. He sold his house to the druggist Charles E. Norris in 1884.[32] Gitt's house marked a trend in New Windsor building: the rise in influence of national architectural fashions. This can especially be seen two years later with the construction of widow, Mary E. Weaver's house at 310 High Street. The lot was originally part of Jacob Leppo's, but he cut off a portion of land and sold it to Weaver in 1881 for $400. Weaver must have been building her house that year, for the following year she is assessed for a new dwelling worth $2,800. Like Gitt's house, Weaver's has segmentally-arched window architraves and a bracketed cornice, in this instance with a panelled

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[31] *Union Bridge Pilot*, 6 March 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 29 May 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 24 July 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 28 August 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 13 November 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 12 February 1915, p. 1, c. 2; 19 February 1915, p. 1, c. 2. *Westminster Times*, 25 September 1914, p. 5, c. 3; 2 October 1914, p. 5, c. 3; 23 October 1914, p. 4, c. 5; 18 December 1914, p. 6, c. 2; 25 December 1914, p. 5, c. 2

[32] Carroll County Land Records, FTS 51-182; FTS 61-299. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 17 May 1879, p. 3, c. 1. U.S. Census, 1870, 1880.

soffit. Rusticated wood siding in imitation of ashlar is used. The most unusual feature, however, is the projecting five-sided center block. This motif is common in many plan book designs, especially those of R. W. Shoppell, and the house is probably from one of those plans, though an exact precedent has not yet been identified.[33]

This same five-sided center block motif is used in the Frank J. Devilbiss house at 136 Church Street, and in this instance it is definitely taken from a Shoppell plan. Devilbiss, the local historian, was also a merchant, succeeding J.D. Engel in business in 1884. In January 1886 he married Virginia Bixler, daughter of Aaron Bixler of Wakefield Valley, and former student at New Windsor College. The marriage took place in the Presbyterian church on a Tuesday afternoon, and the couple then left for a long tour of Florida. When they returned, they apparently began planning the construction of their new home, though it may have been Frank who did most of the planning, since it was his initials only that went up on the etched glass of the front doors. In any case, he purchased the lot on lower Church Street from Louis Dielman for $1,200 and hired a local architect/builder, Howard Senseney, to erect the dwelling. The plan came from design No. 216 of R.W. Shoppell's *Artistic Houses of Low Cost* and appears to have been copied faithfully. As constructed, the house is a mirror image of the illustration. In November 1886 a New Windsor correspondent noted:

> The residence of F.J. Devilbiss is nearly completed and was built in the best manner by Howard Senseney, who has given sufficient evidence of being the coming architect of our community. We consider him a rare example of energy and skill, not being only able to plan, but to execute, by the endowments of nature, with the experience of a master builder. The painting was skillfully done by Messrs. Harvey and John Bankard, who certainly have done credit to themselves in this specimen of their thorough workmanship.

The house was assessed for $2,500 in 1887, along with a stable worth $200. The lot was not assessed until the following year because the deed for it was not executed until January 1887, after the house was finished. At that time additional, unspecified improvements were assessed for $1,200. The

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[33] Carroll County Land Records, FTS 55-358. Tax assessments, New Windsor, 1876-1896.

1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows a small one-story structure in the northeast corner of the lot that may have been one of the improvements. It also shows a different stable than the one that exists there today. The old structure was two stories. The 1910 Sanborn map shows the existing 1½-story building that replaced the stable and the other outbuilding. The old buildings may have burned, influencing Devilbiss or his successor to use the metal siding found on the existing stable. In any case, the existing garage can be closely dated to 1904-10, which is consistent with its construction details.[34]

At the same time that Howard Senseney was building Frank Devilbiss' new home he was constructing a retirement house at the edge of New Windsor on a 4½-acre lot recently cut off the farm of Hiram Englar. Though this house is still outside of the town boundaries, it is clear that Englar envisioned his new home as an extension of the town. In the attic of the house is written "This house Built in 1886 by Hiram Englar. Carmen Metcalf, his granddaughter." This is confirmed by two notes, one in the February 1886 paper stating "Hiram Englar has commenced the foundation of his new home, which will be an elegant brick mansion, and an ornament to the suburbs of an aristocratic town," and the other in the May 1886 newspaper, stating: "Hiram Englar is steadily at work on his new residence, and will finish this summer." There is no other record of his progress; however, also written in the attic is "Howard Senseney 1886 Harvey Bankert 1886." The house that Englar built was a blend of traditional features and stylistically modern details. The house is a typical center-passage-plan building, but with one bay projecting on one side of the facade, with a two-story bay on the side elevation, and with mouldings and mantelpieces that reflect national trends in decorating taste and not the vernacular of Carroll County. This may in part be explained by the fact that the house was built for a man in his sixties and not a younger man, such as was the

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[34] Carroll County Land Records, WNM 65-276. Tax assessments, New Windsor, 1876-96; 1896-1910. R.W. Shoppel, *Artistic Houses of Low Cost*, design no. 216, reprinted in *The Old House Journal*, (November-December 1989); p. 42. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, New Windsor, 1904, 1910. Business Review and Directory, p. 121. Westminster American Sentinel, 23 January 1886, p. 3; 30 January 1886, p. 3; 27 November 1886, p. 3. For more on the Devilbiss House, see Kenneth M. Short, Maryland Historical Trust State Historical Sites Inventory Form, Frank J. Devilbiss House," CARR-1429, November 1995.

case with the more stylish Devilbiss house. It is interesting to note that as late as 1886 a cooking fireplace was included in the cellar of the house, with a dumb waiter up to the dining room. The house was clearly finished by 1887, when the assessor appraised it for $2,300 and the barn for $200.[35]

Howard Senseney was just 24 when he built these two houses. His father, John Q. Senseney, lived in Linwood and operated the depot there, and presumably Howard Senseney was still living at home while establishing himself. It is not known what work may have proceeded the New Windsor houses, but there could not have been much that he executed on his own, given his age. Nor is it known what kind of training he had received. The New Windsor community seems to have held great promise for him, yet no other work there is known to be by him. By 1890 he had gotten employment in Washington, D.C., but it is not known what he was doing. He was described as ". . . a young man possessing rare mechanical talent in architecture and practical workmanship in building." While in Washington he contracted typhoid pneumonia and returned to his father's home in January, 1891, where he shortly died at age 29.[36]

Robert Shoppell was one of the most successful plan-book architects of the late nineteenth century, and at least by early 1887 Ephraim B. Repp of New Windsor was advertising that he could supply books and information regarding "Shoppell's building plans." Thus it is not surprising to find Shoppell-designed houses throughout the town. Another Shoppell plan was used in the construction of the Charles Jones House at 126 Main Street. Lots 25 through 28 on Isaac Atlee's original plat seem not to have been purchased by any prospective builders. Shortly after James Atlee died, the farm at the west end of Main Street, which contained the Sulphur Spring, was purchased by Dennis H. Maynard, and this included the last four lots. Maynard owned a fertilizer plant along the railroad tracks in New Windsor.

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[35] Carroll County Land Records, FTS 61-539. Tax assessments, New Windsor, 1876-1896. *Westminster American Sentinel*, 27 February 1886, p. 3; 29 May 1886, p. 3. For more on the Englar House, see Kenneth M. Short, Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form, "Hiram Englar House," CARR-1430, November 1995.

[36] *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 17 January 1891, p. 3, c. 4,; 24 January 1891, p. 3, c. 4

In 1880 Maynard apparently had the four lots resurveyed, and in 1889 sold one to his son-in-law, and partner in the fertilizer business, Charles Jones. Popular opinion in New Windsor claimed that Jones only married Miss Maynard for her money. Tradition also states that the house was a wedding present. Construction of the house apparently took place before the lot was actually purchased by Jones, in 1887, as a correspondent noted that ". . . that well known artist of the brush, Solomon Foutz, . . . has just completed . . . an entirely new house, built by Mr. Dennis H. Maynard, in the lower part of the town." This almost certainly refers to Charles Jones's house. In addition, the tax book assesses Jones for a new house worth $2,500 in 1889. The house is virtually an exact mirror-image copy of Design No. 277 from R.W. Shoppell's *Building Designs* of the 1880's, with a porch added to it, such as can be seen in Shoppell's Designs No. 282 and 328. According to local tradition, when Margaret Jones died she left everything to her husband, with the provision that he not remarry. He retained the house until 1922, but reportedly got around the provisions of his wife's will by living with a Miss Rose after his wife's death. The truth may be a little less interesting. Margaret Jones left some furniture, jewelry, and $500 a year to her friend, Mrs. Rosa A. Kayler, who was residing with the Jones' at the time Margaret wrote her will. Charles Jones was left the furniture for his life, or if he remained unmarried. This was a common clause in wills, mostly written by men, to protect their children's inheritance from their widow's next spouse. Several other parties figured in her bequests, and the remainder of the estate was to be sold and divided between Charles Jones and their son, Dennis Maynard Jones.[37]

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[37] For more on Shoppell, see James L. Garvin, "Mail-Order House Plans and American Victorian Architecture," *Winterthur Portfolio*, 16:4 (Winter 1981): 309-34. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 19 February 1887, p. 2, c. 5. Carroll County Land Records, WAMcK 35-252; WNM 70-237; EMM 140-20. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 17 September 1887, p. 3, c. 2. Tax assessments, New Windsor, 1876-96. Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, p. 43. R.W. Shoppell, *Building Designs*, reprinted as *Shoppell's Modern Houses*, (New York: Dover Books): designs 277, 282, 328. I am indebted to Julia Roop Cairns for genealogical information on Charles Jones. For more on his house, see Kenneth M. Short, Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form, "Charles Jones House", CARR-1490, January 1996. Margaret H. Jones Will, Carroll County Register of Wills, WA 11-148.

The greatest change in New Windsor has been the loss of small industries and the buildings that housed them. Many of these operations were clustered around the railroad tracks, near the depot, which has also disappeared. Maynard's fertilizer factory, for example, apparently was founded by J. J. Smith of Port Deposit, who moved here in 1874 and ". . . erected a building for the manufacture of fertilizers." James Atlee established a machine shop and cast stoves, but when these proved inadequate he switched to the manufacture of threshing machines. These, too, were imperfect, and he eventually sold the business. It finally failed, and the building was purchased by A. W. Bloom in 1890 and converted to a creamery and ice cream factory. Another short-lived business was

> . . . that of the Baron Henry Von Werder, who has resumed his business in the ceramic art, and is now prepared to fill orders for vases, flower pots, and almost anything to be conceived of in his line, it being only necessary to give an idea as to style desired, either East Lake, Rookwood, or other well known establishments, and he will fill the bill at such prices as cannot but meet the views of the most fastidious. His designs are original and he embraces the opportunity of the spare time to occupy his mind in this way and the result of course is unique.

In July and August 1887 Von Werder built his pot kiln and in mid-September announced that he was ready to turn out several thousand pots. These pots still survive in the community, some of them signed, primarily as collector's items.[38]

As has been seen, the first permanent town hall was in the public school of 1873. Perhaps because of a need for more space, this was to change in 1895, but the pattern of piggy-backing the project on another was to continue. In this instance, the town hall was associated with the Odd Fellows Hall, which was completed in August 1895. As described at that time, "the building is three-story, 35 by 37 feet, and cost $3,000. The ground floor is arranged for two stores, the second floor for a town hall, and the upper floor for the Order." Though considered ". . . quite an

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[38] *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 28 March 1874, p. 2, c. 2; 4 June 1887, p. 3, c. 3; 13 August 1887, p. 3, c. 5; 17 September 1887, p. 3, c. 2. Devilbiss in *Carroll Record Histories*, pp. 41-2. *Westminster American Sentinel*, 9 August 1890, p. 3, c. 3.

addition to the town," Frank Devilbiss editorialized: "Great regret is expressed by nine-tenths of our citizens that the building is so stupidly set out on the pavement, thereby marring the appearance, besides obstructing passage." One of the stores was rented in January 1897 by Edward S. Bankard, who ran a hardware store there. Such an enterprise continues in the building today. The hall, on the other hand, moved in fifteen years. In March 1910 it was announced that the recently organized New Windsor Fire Company was planning to erect a building. The footprint of the building is illustrated on the 1910 Sanborn Map, with the note that the information is taken from plans. Just who prepared the plans for the brick, two-story building with segmental stone arch on the first story and pediment on the second story is not known. While the fire company has outgrown its space, the building still functions as a town hall.[39]

New Windsor seems to have undergone a building boom in the last few years of the nineteenth century and the first couple decades of the twentieth. Many of these new houses were substantial. John C. Buckey purchased a quarter-acre lot at the corner of High and Church Streets in 1894 for $350. In January of 1897 he sunk a well on the lot in anticipation of building a brick dwelling in the spring, and in June of that year the house at 302 High Street was reportedly nearing completion. Two months later work still continued on the dwelling, but the following year he was assessed for a new house worth $3,000. What he built was a 2½-story, Queen-Anne-influenced building with a three-story octagonal turret at one corner and a two-story bay window with turret roof on the opposite end. According to his granddaughter, Mary Elizabeth Buckey Bixler, who lived here for over 30 years, the house was constructed by Henry Geatty. Buckey purchased the Catholic Church on the New Windsor College grounds for $100, dismantled it, and re-used the material in his new dwelling. The bricks of the church went to the interior wythes of the brick house, the flooring was laid in the attic, and the altar rail was placed around the top of the kitchen stairs. A barn was built at the back of the lot by Geatty, but this was torn down by Paul Buckey and Uriah Fritz in 1933. It was replaced by the existing garage, which was built by Grant Kauffman (see below), again re-using bricks, windows, and doors from the church. A year after Buckey built his house, James T. Lambert bought a lot further up the

[39] *Union Bridge Carroll News*, 24 August 1895, p. 3, c. 2. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 23 January 1897, p. 3, c. 2. Devilbiss, in *Carroll Record Histories*, p. 37. *Union Bridge Pilot*, 11 March 1910, p. 1, c. 2; 12 February 1915, p. 1, c. 2.

hill, at 301 Church Street, and built a virtually identical brick house. In June, 1898, it was reported that it would be completed in a few months and would be ". . . modern in style and architecture." A year later the tax books assess him for a new house valued at $3,150. Nothing is known about the architect or builder of this house, but one may conjecture that the same hand was responsible for both.[40]

The builder, Henry Geatty, was actually Henry W. Geatty, and was the son of Henry Geatty, a New Windsor builder previously mentioned. Little else is known about Geatty and his work in New Windsor, outside of the following report in 1899:

> Mr. Henry W. Geatty, a well-known carpenter and builder of New Windsor, met with a very painful accident Monday afternoon. While engaged in the erection of a building for Mr. C.P. Baile he had occasion to use a portable ladder in ascending to the second story. Placing it too near the cellar way, it slipped while Mr. Geatty was on it, causing a fall of some distance, resulting in a serious and painful injury to his side, and causing several severe abrasions on different parts of the body.

It is not known which building Geatty was working on. With the passing of Howard Senseney, the door was probably open for Geatty to become the preeminent builder in New Windsor in the 1890's and early twentieth century. Whether or not he did is not known, but if so, he did not hold the position for long.[41]

Charles W. Smith purchased a lot on lower Church Street in 1898 for $550 and at that time had a frame dwelling erected. It is a blend of a traditional center-passage plan and a three-story turret covering two bays of the facade, with decorative wood shingles and a central gabled wall

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[40] Carroll County Land Records, BFC 78-322; JHB 87-16. Tax assessments, New Windsor, 1896-110. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 23 January 1897, p. 3, c. 2; 5 June 1897, p. 3, c. 4; 11 June 1898, p. 3, c. 3. *Union Bridge Carroll News*, 14 August 1897, p. 3, c. 1. Elizabeth Buckey Bixler, "Historic Buildings Survey," CARR-551, October 21, 1975.

[41] *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 26 August 1899, p. 3, c. 1.

dormer (actually set off-center because of the presence of the turret). The first-story end bay opposite the turret is clipped. The parts are not well related to each other, and suggest the house was constructed by a builder who was not familiar with them and how to integrate them into a coherent whole. The clipped corner is a motif that can be found on a number of New Windsor houses. Smith was apparently a jeweler, as the room with the clipped corner was a jewelry shop, while the other half of the house, with the turret, served as a dwelling.[42]

Many of the Queen Anne inspired houses date from the early twentieth century. Sara Maynard Whitehill purchased the corner lot at 222 Main Street, which already held an older house, in 1905. She and her husband, Dr. Ira Whitehill, apparently demolished the existing building, which stood close to the street, and built the large frame house that is set back on the lot. This house has a three-story corner turret with board-and-batten siding, a porch that wraps around the opposite corner, and some colonial revival details such as the dormer window with fanlight and balustrade.[43] Also in 1905, Thomas J. Stouffer bought a lot at 205 Church Street. In October 1910 it was announced that he was having the foundation dug for his new house, which was probably completed the following spring. A square house with a hip roof that has a platform on the peak, dormers, a wrap-around porch, and a projecting bay on one side, there are numerous features on this building that can be found on other houses of this period along Church Street and around the college. Some of these buildings, and perhaps most of them, were designed and/or built by local architect A. Grant Kauffman.[44]

A promotional biography of Kauffman from 1910 notes that "twenty-five years ago Mr. Kauffman learned the carpenter trade. In a short time he had reinforced his practical training by a study of architecture and draughting which he has put to practical use . . . ." Kauffman lived at "Jordan's

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[42] Carroll County Land Records, JHB 87-130. Sanborn Map Company, "New Windsor," 1904. Tax Rate Book, 1899.

[43] Carroll County Land Records, DPS 104-137. Sanborn Map Company, "New Windsor", 1904, 1910.

[44] Carroll County Land Records, DPS 102-349. *Union Bridge Pilot*, 14 October 1910, p. 1, c. 2. Sanborn Map Company, "New Windsor," 1910, 1922.

Retreat," outside of New Windsor, where he also bred trotting horses. The earliest documented house by Kauffman is that for Joseph L. Englar, at 210 Church Street. Englar bought two lots in early 1907, and the house was completed by 1910. This house is brick, and is larger than Stouffer's, but otherwise has some similarities, most notably the hip roof with a platform at the top. The design, with two two-story, three-sided projecting bay windows flanking a center entrance on the facade is not original. It can be found on a Shoppell plan for a duplex, and probably was employed on other plan book designs, as well. The Baker house bears a marked resemblance to the house depicted on the cover of *Colonial Southern Homes*, published in Raleigh, North Carolina c. 1900. Whether Kauffman was getting some of his creative ideas from published sources can only be guessed at this time.[45]

Kauffman was responsible for the John W. Baker House at 312 Church Street. Baker purchased the lot in November 1909 and must have begun planning immediately, as it was announced in late March 1910 that

> Mr. and Mrs. John W. Baker expect to come to town next week and board at Hotel Dielman, so as to be conveniently located to superintend the erection of their new house which will be of the most modern construction and of pressed brick. They hope to have it completed by mid-summer.

By mid-April the concrete foundation was completed and ready for the brick walls. The slate roof was being installed in July, and then the house was

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[45] Kauffman's obituary simply calls him ". . . a former well-known contractor and carpenter . . . ," not an architect. See *Union Bridge Pilot*, 14 February 1936, p. 4, c. 4. Carroll County 1837-1910, Supplement to *The Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 21 October 1910, p. 56. Carroll County Land Records, DPS 106-164. Sanborn Map Company, "New Windsor," 1904, 1910. R.W. Shoppell, *Shoppell's Modern Houses*, Design No. 1985, October 1900, reprinted in *Turn-of-the-Century Houses, Cottages and Villas* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1983), p. 80. For the cover of *Colonial Southern Homes*, see Catherine W. Bishir, Charlotte V. Brown, Carol R. Lounsbury, and Ernest H. Wood III, *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building*, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1990), p. 302.

wired for electric lights. Baker's son and another man did the wiring. Then in early August it was reported that "Mr. and Mrs. John W. Baker moved into their new home on Tuesday. They will live in the basement and use the attic for sleeping quarters until the remainder of the building is completed. The plasterers are now working on it." There is no account of when the dwelling was finished. The house has a three-story corner turret with a bell-cast roof and decorative slate shingles, features common on a number of New Windsor houses. It also has the common hip roof with platform at the peak. The wrap-around porch on the turret side of the house, while not unusual in Queen Anne dwellings, is unique to New Windsor. Even more striking is the two-story central portico of the facade, with colossal Ionic columns. There is also ample use of cast concrete lintels and blocks in the foundation and frieze, in various decorative patterns. The third owner of this house was the modern painter, Clyfford Still, whose window still resides here.[46]

Kauffman also was responsible for Mrs. S. S. Ecker's house (location as yet unknown) and Thomas J. Haines House, built in late 1910-early 1911 at Old New Windsor Pike, outside of the town. Several others, most likely also by Kauffman, are worth noting. E. Clarence Ensor purchased the lot at 211 Church Street in January 1914 and by mid-May had the foundation staked off. Surprisingly, the stable was constructed first, and was nearly complete by early June, while the foundation for the house was being dug. The house was being painted in late October, and was supposedly nearing completion, but had not been done by early December. There was no explanation for the delays, but Ensor was expected to move in before the holidays. His house, too, has a three-story corner turret, with bell cast roof and decorative slate shingles, but here it is placed on the side elevation, where it can be seen from Main Street. There is a wrap-around porch with a curved corner, a three-sided bay window on the second-story facade, and a hipped roof with balustraded platform or "widow's walk." The clipped corner motif is also used on this dwelling. The widow, Annie Stoner, purchased this lot from Blue Ridge College in September 1914 and

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[46] Carroll County Land Records, DPS 113-135; CCC 407-98. *Carroll County 1837-1910*, p. 56. *Union Bridge Pilot*, 25 March 1910, p. 1, c. 2; 15 April 1910, p. 1, c. 2; 22 July 1910, p. 1, c. 2; 29 July 1910, p. 1, c. 2; 5 August 1910, p. 1, c. 2. The Sanborn Map for 1910 shows both the house and carriage house on the lot, but indicates that the information was taken "from plans."

work began almost immediately on construction of the house. The foundation was dug by early October, and a month later it was reported that "J. W. Ridinger and a force of men, of Baltimore, are doing the mason work on Mrs. Annie Stoner's new house, which will be of brick with concrete foundation." By early December the house was ". . . about ready for the roof," and by the end of March, 1915, it was nearing completion.[47]

Clifton G. Devilbiss was apparently responsible for at least two of the houses on Church Street. He purchased the lot at 314 in October 1909 and set about immediately to build. By early January 1910 the house was under roof, and the plasterers were at work in mid-April. Landscaping was done in July. The house is a 2½-story frame building with a hip roof and platform at the peak. It has projecting bays topped with gables that have decorative slate siding, a feature found on numerous other houses along Church Street, upper Main Street, and Blue Ridge Avenue. These features can also be seen on Devilbiss' second house, at 203 Church Street. The lot for the second house was purchased in November 1913, and the first house was sold in late March, 1914. If the pattern holds, Devilbiss built the second house during this period, though why he did is not clear. The second house was sold in March 1919, and it is not known where Devilbiss moved next, or if he built again. In 1926 he purchased W. Scott Wolfe's house, at an unknown location on Church Street. This house had also been built in 1914. Devilbiss died in 1945, but it is not known what happened with the Wolfe house, or what other building activity he may have been involved in.[48]

At the same time that these houses were going up, other contemporary building trends were making their way into New Windsor, as well. J. Walter

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[47] Carroll County Land Records, ODG 125-531. *Union Bridge Pilot*, 2 October 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 6 November 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 4 December 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 26 March 1915, p. 1, c. 2. Sanborn Map Company, "New Windsor," 1910, 1922

[48] Carroll County Land Records, DPS 112-525; ODG 124-333. *Union Bridge Pilot*, 7 January 1910, p. 1, c. 2; 15 April 1910, p. 1, c. 2; 22 July 1910, p. 1, c. 2. Carroll County Land Records, ODG 123-313; EOC 134-425. For the Wolfe house, see *Union Bridge Pilot*, 20 March 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 10 April 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 5 June 1914, p. 1, c. 2, and Carroll County Land Records, ODG 124-26 and EMM Jr. 148-33.

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Englar purchased the lot at 412 Church Street in 1905. Between 1910 and 1922 he had an unusual bungalow with an ell-shaped corner porch that wraps around a corner entrance constructed on the site. Contemporaneous with it, though more typical of bungalows, was the house at 124 Main Street. In September 1914 the local papers announced that "Dr. and Mrs. Ira E. Whitehill have had the foundation dug for the erection of a bungalow on the lot adjoining Mr. Chas. Jones to be occupied by the doctor's parents Dr. and Mrs. M. Whitehill now of Unionville." Despite an accident, where one of the carpenters, named Taylor, fell from the scaffolding and was incapacitated in mid-October, construction proceeded apace, and in early November it was noted that ". . . the plastering will soon be done."[49]

There was a great deal of other building activity in New Windsor, including many smaller, or as yet unidentified houses, such as Frank Snader's "handsome cottage" of 1887, A. W. Bloom's residence near his creamery, of 1890, Truman Lambert's house of 1909, or Professor Guyton's dwelling on College Avenue, of 1914. Then there was the great deal of remodeling work, such as the new porch on Isaac Smith's house, done in 1910, or the steam heat added to E. I. Stouffer's residence in 1914. A typical annual occurrence was the whitewashing of fences in the spring. One of the most interesting such notes concerns the repainting of the Western Maryland Railroad Depot in 1910: "It will be similar in color what it was with olive trimmings and red window sash." While house building was considerable in the early twentieth century, so too was the addition of outbuildings: Buildings such as the frame stable of Charles T. Repp, raised in 1910, Dr. Whitehill's garage of 1914, Harry Mitten's new stable, corn crib and chicken house of the same time, and numerous other stables. Many of these buildings survive along the alleys of New Windsor.[50]

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[49] Carroll County Land Records, DPS 102-192. Sanborn Map Company, "New Windsor," 1910, 1922. *Union Bridge Pilot*, 4 September 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 23 October 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 6 November 1914, p. 1, c. 2.

[50] *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 13 August 1887, p. 3, c. 5; 30 May 1885, p. 3, c. 3. *Westminster American Sentinel*, 27 September 1890, p. 3, c. 6. *Union Bridge Pilot*, 7 January 1910, p. 1, c. 2; 29 April 1910, p. 1, c. 2; 6 May 1910, p. 1, c. 2; 13 May 1910, p. 1, c. 2; 16 September 1910, p. 1, c. 2; 10 April 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 22 May 1914, p. 1, c. 2. *Westminster Times*, 2 October 1914, p. 5, c. 3

Beyond the buildings, the streetscape of New Windsor was changing as well. The streets were macadamized in 1890, and a visitor to the town in June 1898 noted that "trenches were being digged for the water mains . . . and massive poles to bear electric light wires were in course of erection." The original water system apparently pumped water from an artesian well into a 5,000 gallon tank that was 40 feet high. This system probably became quickly antedated, as in 1908 the town created a 400,000 gallon reservoir on a hill three-quarters of a mile south of the town. Like the original, the new system was still gravity fed, with water pressure varying from 55 pounds at the railroad depot to only 15 pounds at the college, which was the high point in town. For an unknown length of time there had been a public well with a pump at the corner of Main and High Streets. In the summer of 1914 the pump was taken down and the well capped with concrete. In October it was reported that

> The Electric Light Company of this place has placed a very nice fountain over the old well at what used to be known as the Buffington Corner (now N. T. Bennett), Main and Church streets. It is made of cast iron, bronzed and is nine feet high with an electric light placed on the top. It is calculated to quench the thirst of man or beast and is very handsome. We understand the funds for the same were provided for in the will of the late Miss Margaret Erhard.

This fountain has been repeatedly damaged in recent years by truck traffic, has been removed, and is awaiting restoration and reinstallation in a safer location. Typical improvements included the fence John Murray was putting ". . . all around his yard and lot" in 1910. In 1914 it was noted: "Chas. T. Otto and Wm. A. Anders have put in concrete drains in front of their premises this week and John S. Baile is having concrete pavements made in front and round his house and will also make a drain of the same in front." Earlier paving included brick and the tiles dated 1899 in front of the late Jonas Ecker's house at 311 High Street. For much of the town's history such improvements were the responsibility of the individual. It is not known when New Windsor's streets were paved, but that work obviously had a major impact on the town. Until that time, correspondents could note, as in March 1887, that "our town has been completely blockaded by mud."[51]

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[51] *Westminster American Sentinel*, 9 August 1890, p. 3, c. 3; 28 May 1898, p. 3, c. 1. 11 June 1898, p. 2, c. 3. Sanborn Map Company, "New Windsor," 1904, 1910. *Union Bridge Pilot*, 27 May

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By the 1920's the Cannery, Creamery, fruit packing, fertilizer factory and flour mill and grain elevator had reached the peak of their growth. Several garages had been constructed to cater to the growing automotive trade. About 1927 a new milk cooling station or creamery building was added by Fairfield Farms Dairy along the railroad tracks south of town. It is about the only industrial building that survives. The old brick Nicodemus Mill had already ceased operating by 1922 and was demolished in 1931. The new elementary and high school building was opened in 1936. Much of the industrial and commercial activity seems to have survived the Depression but not the post-war changes in American society. As in most small towns, shops in New Windsor closed and were converted to housing, and the pattern of activity changed. The majority of traffic is now passing through the town instead of coming to it, but despite this, much of the infrastructure that had accumulated over 150 years in New Windsor remains in place to convey a sense of the fabric of daily life in a small Piedmont Maryland town.[52]

1910, p. 1, c. 2; 1 May 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 28 August 1914, p. 1, c. 2; 16 October 1914, p. 1, c. 2. *Westminster Democratic Advocate*, 12 March 1887, p. 3, c. 3.

[52] The growth and change in the town can be clearly followed through the Sanborn Maps of 1904, 1910, 1922 and 1935. According to the owner of the creamery building, a boiler dated 1927 was removed from the building several years ago during restoration. The Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed between 1922 and 1935, so the 1927 date seems likely to be the correct year of construction. See Julia Ann Roop Cairns, "New Windsor News After 1895," in *Carroll Record Histories*, p. 128.

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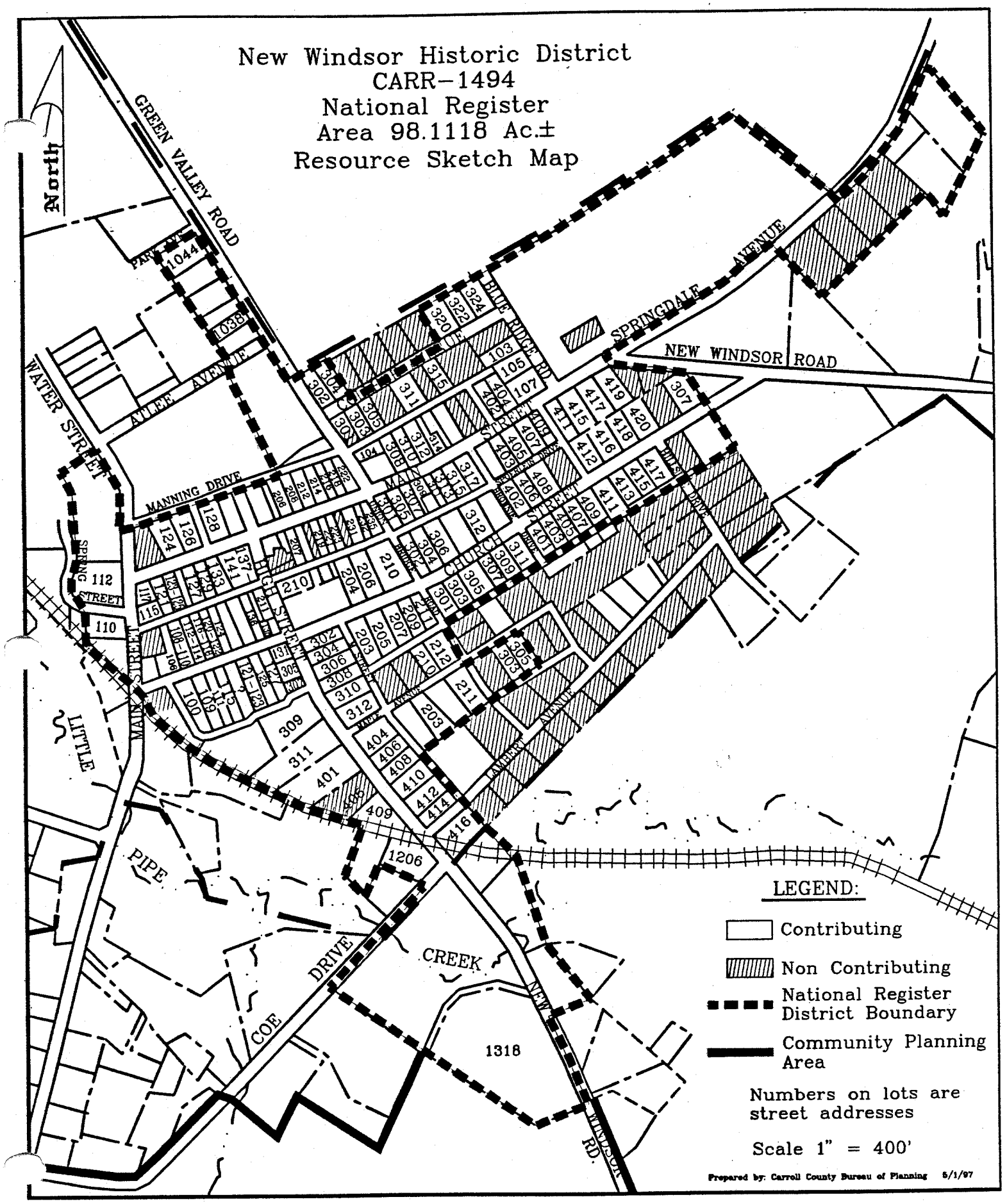
GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundaries of the nominated property are indicated by a dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "New Windsor Historic District CARR-1494 National Register Area 98.118 Ac.+/- Resource Sketch Map" dated 5/1/97, drawn to the scale 1"=400'.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, approximately 98 acres, encompasses the greatest concentration of resources in the New Windsor area which retain integrity and reflect the historical associations developed in this documentation. The boundaries follow the Western Maryland Railroad tracks on the west, excluding those vacant properties where industrial buildings formerly stood. The Atlee-Maynard House near the northwest end of Main Street was included because of its association with the town's founders and because it is the location of the sulphur spring that was so important to New Windsor's early history. Much of the town's grid-plan lots are included within the boundaries; several on College Avenue are excluded because they are non-contributing post-war buildings. The same is true of many of the buildings on Maple Avenue and all of them on Lambert Avenue. The college property is included because of its prominence in the history of the town. Several properties along New Windsor Road, south of the town and outside of its legal limits, are included because they had a clear association with the town and were spreading its development in that direction, on lots comparable in size to town lots of the same period. The same is true with the property on Springdale Avenue, known as "The Castle," which served as a hotel when New Windsor was a resort.


New Windsor Historic District
CARR-1494
National Register
Area 98.1118 Ac.±
Resource Sketch Map
North
GREEN VALLEY ROAD
WATER STREET
ATLEE AVENUE
MANNING DRIVE
SPRING STREET
MAIN STREET
HIGH STREET
CHURCH STREET
BLUE RIDGE RD
SPRINGDALE AVENUE
NEW WINDSOR ROAD
LITTLE PIPE CREEK
COE DRIVE
NEW WINDSOR RD.
LAMBERT AVENUE
LEGEND:
Contributing
Non Contributing
National Register District Boundary
Community Planning Area
Numbers on lots are street addresses
Scale 1" = 400'
Prepared by: Carroll County Bureau of Planning 5/1/97

CARR-1494

NEW WINDSOR
HISTORIC DISTRICT

CARROLL COUNTY
MARYLAND

A: 18-319560-4379340

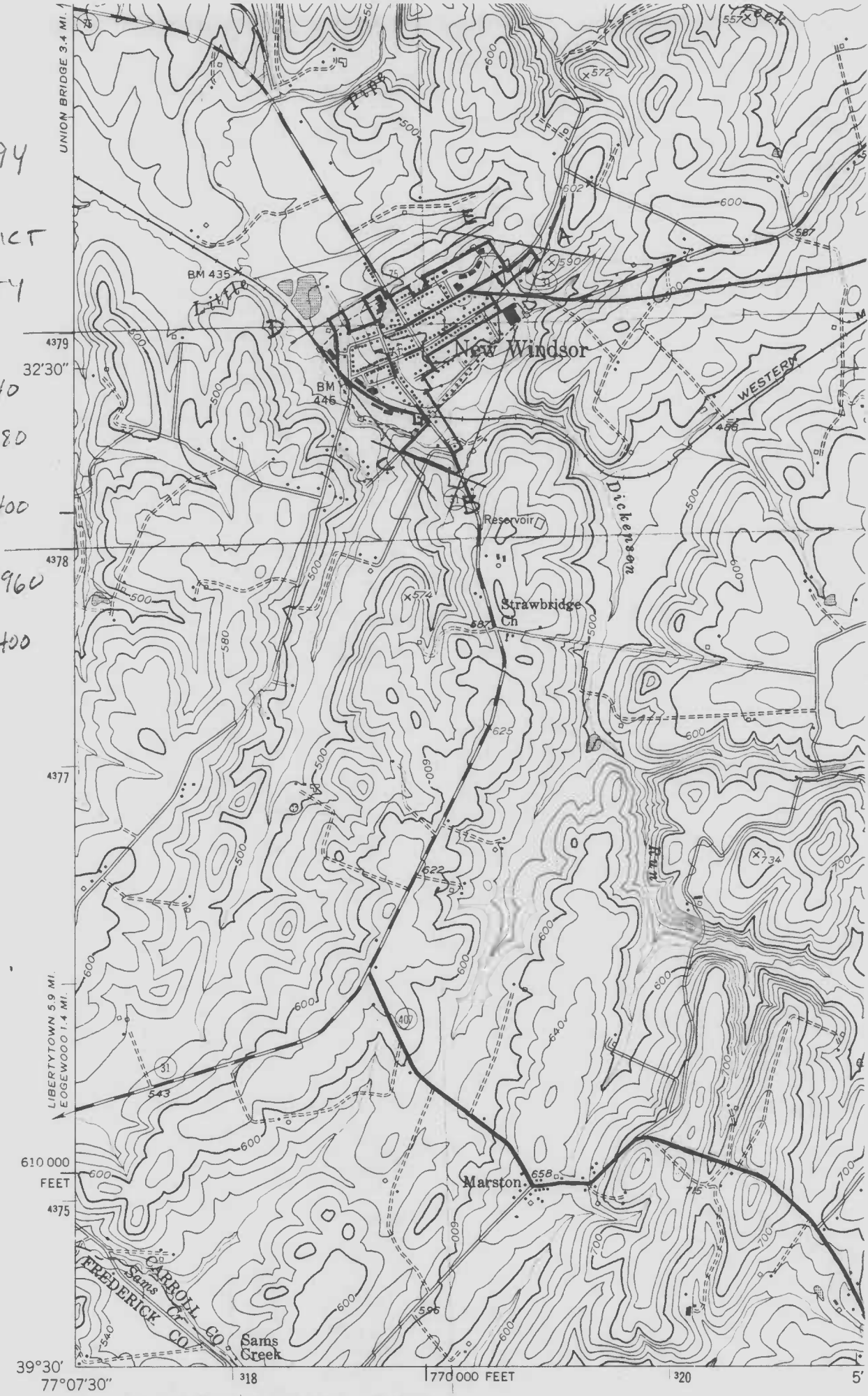
B: 18-319150-4378280

C: 18-318860-4378400

D: 18-318460-4378960

E: 18-319210-4379400

NEW WINDSOR,
MD QUAD



Mapped by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

MN

CARR-1494

105 Blue Ridge Ave.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
E. elev.

1/62

Processing by Kodak
MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Annie Stoner House
107 Blue Ridge Ave.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
E. elev.
2/62

Processing by
Kodak
MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

100 Block Church St.
North side of street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
W. & S. elevs.
3/62

Processing by Kodak
MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

German Baptist Church
111 Church St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. elev.
4/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

112

CARR-1494

112 Church Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. & E. elevs.
5/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Peter Baile House
114 Church St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
6/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Peter Baile House
114 Church Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev. - datestone
7/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Charles W. Smith House
120-22 Church St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
8/62

Processing by Kodak
MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Henry Geatty House
126 Church St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
9/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Henry Geatty House
126 Church St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev. - porch detail
10/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

George D. Gitt House
127 Church St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. elev.
11/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

STOP

CARR-1494

131 Church St
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust
N. & W. elevs
12/62

CARR-1494

Josiah Geiger Store
142 Church St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. & E. elevs.
13/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

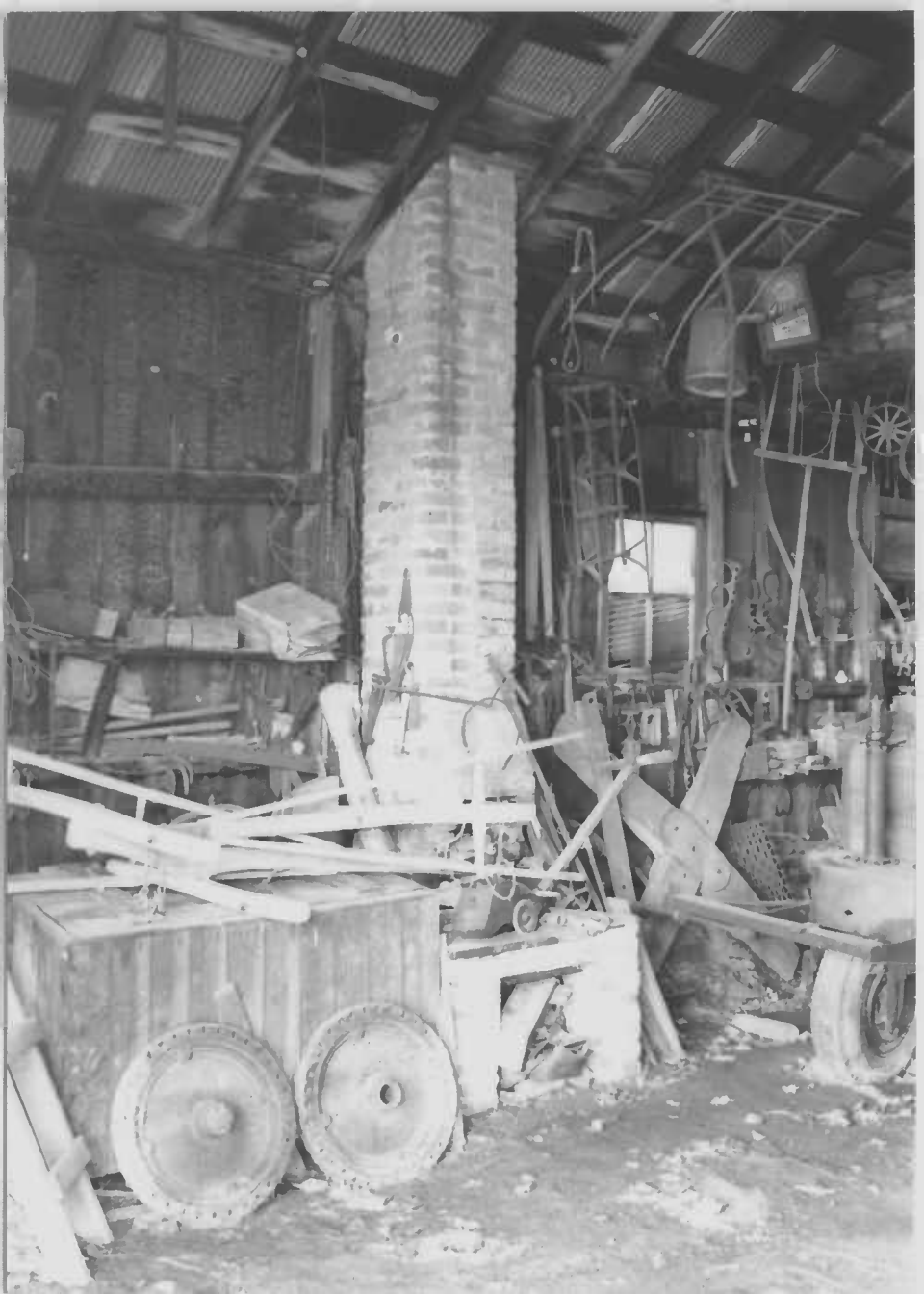
CARR-1494

200 Block Church St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
view S. & E. from Presbyterian Church
w/ cemetery gates
14/62

LEHIGH
CEMENT

CARR-1494

202 Church Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Shed on rear of lot - E. & N. elevs.
15/62



CARR-1494

202 Church Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Shed on rear of lot interior view w/ forge
16/62

CARR-1494

Thomas J. Stouffer House
205 Church St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. & W. elevs.
17/62

CARR-1494

Thomas J. Stouffer House
205 Church St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. elev.
18/62

CARR-1494

Joseph L. Englar House
210 Church Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
19/62

CARR-1494

E. Clarence Ensor House
211 Church St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. elev.
20/62

CARR-1494

James T. Lambert House
301 Church St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
E. & N. elevs.
21/62

DO NOT PHOTOCOPY

CARR-1494

John W. Baker House
312 Church Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
W. S. elevs.
22/62

CARR-1494

John W. Baker House
312 Church Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. & E elevs.
23/62

CARR-1494

Clifton G. Devilbiss First House
314 Church Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
24/62

CARR-1494

412 Church Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. loc: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
25/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

417-413 Church Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: March 1996
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. & E. elevs.

26/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Town Hall & Fire House
High St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
E. elev.
27/62

CARR-1494

Presbyterian Church
High & Church Streets
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. elev.
28/62

CARR-1494

John C. Buckey House
302 High Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. & W. elevs.
29/62

CARR-1494

Deborah Baile House
309 High Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
E. & N. elevs.
30/62

CARR-1494

Mary E. Weaver House
310 High Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
W. elev.
31/62

CARR-1494

Samuel Hoffman House
401 High Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
32/62

CARR-1494

Joseph Stouffer House
404 High Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. & W. elevs.
33/62

CARR-1494

406-410 High Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
W. & S. elevs.

34/62

CARR-1494

Abner Baile House
414 High Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
W. & S. elevs.
35/62

CARR-1494

100 Block Main St.
South side of street
Carroll County, Maryland
New Windsor Historic District
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
N. & W elevs.
36/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CAR2-1494

Ark Store
132-136 Main Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. & E elevs.
37/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Mary J. Curry House
133 Main St.
Carroll County, Maryland
New Windsor Historic District
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. elev.
38/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CMR-1494

Dielman Inn
137-141 Main St.
Carroll County, Maryland
New Windsor Historic District
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. & W. elevs.
39/62

Processing by Kodak
MAR 1996 R

NEWCAP
Rural Planning Headquarters
WEST
31

CARR-1494

Dielman Inn
137-141 Main St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
E. & N. elevs.
New Windsor Historic District

40/62

Processing by
Kodak
MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

St. Paul's M.E Church
200 Main St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

S. elev.
41/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

K&B CORNER

CARR-1494

201-213 Main St.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
New Windsor Historic District
N. elev..

42/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996

CARR-1494

208-210 Main St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
43/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

Bank

CARR-1494

First National Bank of New Windsor- Second Building.
209-211 Main St.
Carroll County, Maryland
New Windsor Historic District
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. elev.
44/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

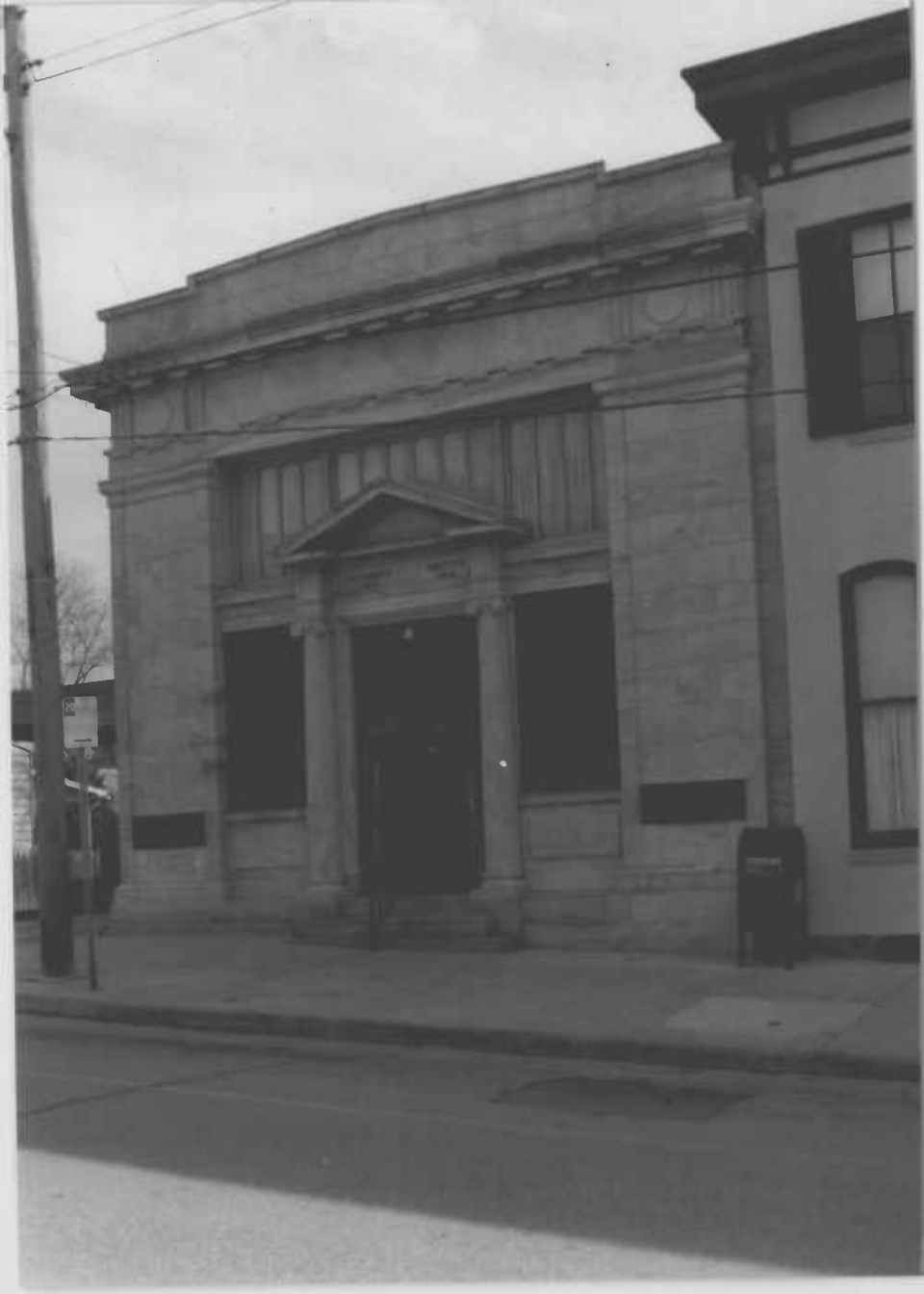
CARR-1494

Daniel Stouffer House
212 Main St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
45/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Daniel Stouffer House
212 Main St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
carriage house - N. elev.
46/62



CARR2-1494

First National Bank of New Windsor - Third Building
213-215 Main St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. elev.

47/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

214 Main Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Privy - E. & N. elevs.
48/62

CARR-1494

Sara & Ira Whitehill House
222 Main St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
49/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

235-219 Main St.
Carroll County, Maryland
New Windsor Historic District
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. loc: Maryland Historical Trust
N. elev.
50/62

Processing by
Kodak
MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

305 Main Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. elev.
51/62

CARR-1494

Isaac Blizzard House
315 Main Street
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. elev.
52/62

CARR-1494

415? Main St.
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
N. & W. elevs.
53/62

Processing by
Kodak
MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Blue Ridge College Gymnasium
College Avenue
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
54/62

CARR-1494

Windsor Hall

New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
55/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Old Main

New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. & E. elevs.
56/62

Processing by
Kodak
MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Becker Memorial Hall

Carroll County, Maryland
New Windsor Historic District
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. elev.
57/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R

CARR-1494

Fairfield Farms Dairy Creamery
New Windsor Road
Carroll County, Maryland
New Windsor Historic District
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
NE & NW elevs.
58/62

CARR-1494

Millers House
New Windsor Road
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. & E. elevs.
59/62

CARR-1494

100 Block Spoerlin Drive
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. side - general view of outbuildings behind
126-114 Church St.

60/62

CARR-1494

200 Block Spoerlin Drive
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Carriage houses behind 200 block Church St.-
S. elevs.

6/62

CARR-1494

Atlee-Maynard House
Water St
New Windsor Historic District
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Mar. 1996
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
S. & E. elevs.
62/62

Processing by Kodak MAR 1996 R