

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes no

Property Name: Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm Inventory Number: CARR-818
 Address: 3947 Tracey Mill Road Historic district: yes no
 City: Manchester Zip Code: 21102 County: Carroll
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Lineboro
 Property Owner: Robert A. Folk Tax Account ID Number: 0706005667
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 20 and 106 Tax Map Number: 7
 Project: MD 86 over Southern Branch of Gunpowder Falls Agency: MD SHA
 Agency Prepared By: Consultant for MD SHA
 Preparer's Name: Jon Schmidt Date Prepared: 09/15/2015
 Documentation is presented in: MIHP Form
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
 Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
 Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The property at 3947 Tracey Mill Road is an example of a late eighteenth century agricultural and milling complex. The resources in the agricultural complex that date to the historic period are the 1790 dwelling and two contemporary outbuildings: a banked summer kitchen/springhouse/smokehouse and a brick bank barn. The date of construction of the barn is not entirely clear. Some sources identify it as built in 1794, though this is not supported by the 1798 federal tax return.(1) In his 1992 survey of the property Kenneth Short noted the name "John Kroh" was stenciled throughout the interior of the barn. Kroh, along with his brother-in-law and business partner George Grove, owned the stone house, bank barn and mill between 1845 and 1877.(2) However, when compared with other brick bank barns in the vicinity of Lineboro, it is more likely that the barn was constructed during the Kerlinger period of ownership (1788 to 1826). John Tracey acquired the mill – at that time on a different property – and surrounding 126 acres in 1879.(3) He demolished the antiquated stone building in 1881 and replaced it with a new structure and the latest roller mill technology. Despite being damaged in an 1882 explosion, the building operated until 1957 when it succumbed to fire. A portion of the 1881 mill, or perhaps an earlier structure, survives as a cross-gable appendage to the northeast elevation of the extant gambrel-roofed feed mill constructed in 1957. The feed mill still operates for custom milling. Rather than sourced from local farms, the grain is delivered in bags by truck. All additional outbuildings on the property are less than fifty years of age.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments: *Main house, springhouse and brick bank barn retain sufficient integrity to support eligibility of complex*

Jon VanLumm
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services
 Date: 10/16/15

[Signature]
 Reviewer, National Register Program
 Date: 10/26/15

Agriculture and milling were significant to the cultural and economic development of rural communities during the colonial period and first decades of the new republic. The Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is associated with this significant historical trend, but does not retain sufficient integrity to express that association. While one section of the earlier mills survives, it lacks integrity of materials, workmanship, design and feeling and is unable to communicate any significant association with milling. Similarly, the changes in use of the summer kitchen/springhouse/smokehouse, demolition of the shed and privy, alterations to the dwelling comprise an incomplete agricultural complex that lacks integrity of materials, feeling, design and workmanship.

The Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is also associated with the eighteenth century migration of German settlers from southeastern Pennsylvania into north central Maryland. Multiple historians have documented the emigration of Germans to Pennsylvania and their subsequent journey into Maryland before some continuing into the Shenandoah Valley. In a 1995 article, James Rice discusses this pattern of movement taking place as early as the 1730s.(4) Conrad Kerlinger Senior left Whitemarsh in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania for what is now northeastern Carroll County in the late 1780s.(5) He acquired an unpatented certificate for a 74-acre parcel called Stoney Point in 1788 and the adjoining 473-acre Mattingen tract in 1789.(6) Owing to the datestone, we know Kerlinger erected his dwelling shortly thereafter. The Kerlinger Mill farm is a late period example of a complex built by settlers of German descent. Nonetheless, the Kerlinger Mill Farm is one of the oldest standing structures in northeastern Carroll County.

Changes to the Kerlinger Mill Farm have deleteriously affected its ability to express a significant association with the migration of German settlers into Maryland. The extensive rehabilitation of the dwelling between 2004 and 2014 has resulted in considerable loss of historic fabric. The windows, exterior trim, two-story porch, roof and historic-period addition have all been replaced. The construction of a new addition, semi-detached garage, and change in the use of the summer kitchen/springhouse/smokehouse have also impacted the historic integrity of the agricultural complex. Large bank barns and combination outbuildings are signposts of farms built by German settlers and the relationship between the house, outbuilding, barn and mill complex remains intact. However, extensive alterations to the dwelling and outbuilding, the absence of the historic period mill, and presence of modern outbuildings have damaged the integrity of the Kerlinger Mill Farm. It is unable to convey a significant association with the migration of German settlers from Pennsylvania to Maryland. For these reasons, the Kerlinger Mill Farm is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A.

The farm was associated with the Kerlinger, Kroh, Grove, and Tracey families during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. During the past 100 years the farm has been owned by three members of the locally prominent Folk family: Charles, Donald, and Robert. The Kerlinger Mill Farm was identified as Kroh's Mill on Martinet's 1862 Map of Carroll County and as George Grove's Paper Mill on Lake Griffing and Stevenson's 1877 atlas. Research has been unable to associate the productive lives of any of these people with significant contributions to local, regional or national history. For this reason, the Kerlinger Mill Farm is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Kerlinger Mill Farmhouse is a vernacular example of the federal style executed in stone. That such an example would be found in a remote, rural area of (then) Baltimore County demonstrates the proliferation of the style. Kerlinger arrived in Maryland from the more cosmopolitan Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and would have been familiar with the refrained ornament and symmetry associated with the style. The house is a four-bay, two-story, side-gable, single-pile dwelling with a hall-parlor plan. The Kerlinger Mill House is similar to the Abraham Krumrein House (CARR-1302), down to the pedimented datestone. Other similarly designed structures in the vicinity of Lineboro include the Michael Koutz Mill House (CARR-921), John Shauck Mill House (CARR-660) and Joseph Bollinger's Contrivance (CARR-1306). These farmsteads are all variations of the same theme and represent the migration of German immigrants into north central Maryland. It is possible they were erected by the same itinerant builder, though research was unable to identify any such connection.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW													
Eligibility recommended _____				Eligibility not recommended _____									
Criteria:	___ A	___ B	___ C	___ D	Considerations:	___ A	___ B	___ C	___ D	___ E	___ F	___ G	
MHT Comments:													
_____							_____						
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							Date						
_____							_____						
Reviewer, National Register Program							Date						

The extant agricultural complex includes the dwelling, summer kitchen/springhouse/smokehouse, bank barn, feed mill constructed in 1957 and a variety of modern outbuildings. The extensive renovations between 2004 and 2014 resulted in the loss of historic fabric in the house and summer kitchen/springhouse/smokehouse. Constructing a new addition and semi-detached garage, and converting the springhouse/summer kitchen and smokehouse into a living space have negatively impacted the complex's integrity of materials, workmanship, design and association. The garage was built on top of the former mill race, portions of which were destroyed during construction. The Abraham Krumrein House (CARR-1302) and Michael Koutz Mill House (CARR-921) are better examples of vernacular federal farmhouses and agricultural complexes in north central Maryland. Owing to the loss of historic fabric and the presence of better examples, the Kerlinger Mill Farm is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

While the mill farm complex is not eligible under Criterion C, the alterations to the brick bank barn have not resulted in the loss of integrity or significance. Changes to the barn include cladding the forebay, southwest elevation, and doors on the northwest elevation with standing steam metal; building a rusticated CMU retaining wall to buttress the ramp, and replacing the threshing floor with plywood. These modifications affect the integrity of the barn, but have not impacted the historically significant patterned brick on the northwest and northeast elevations.

The northeast gable end of the barn features patterned brick vents. Historically oriented toward the main road to the mill, the pattern advertises the prosperity of the proprietor. The elevation features twelve rectangular bushel measures: three at the stable level, four on the threshing floor and five in the hay mow. The vents at the first floor were infilled prior to 1964 to prevent chickens from escaping the stable.(7) Other bushel-measure patterns found in brick barns in Carroll County include squares, diamonds, inverted triangles, and wheat sheaves.(8) Symbols of the Christian faith such as crosses, wafers, and chalices are also found. The barn's gable peak features a horizontal unfolding lily. Other barns feature a vertically oriented lily or a three or four pointed star at this location.(9) The northwest elevation features four rectangular vents, one above each of the six-over-six sash windows.

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) context Barns of Mid-Maryland written by Lisa Mroszczyk in 2007 identifies bank barns as significant resources in central Maryland. The subset of bank barns in this region constructed out of brick is rather small and represents only 10.5% of the 350 barns surveyed in Frederick, Washington and Carroll Counties.(10) The character defining feature of these barns is the patterned brick. Such barns were built where the local geology is characterized by clay, gravel and sand that allowed the making of bricks.(11) Erected by master craftsmen and skilled bricklayers that traveled from farm to farm, the brick and mortar used to build the barns were made onsite.(12) The decision to build a brick barn on the Kerlinger farm is curious given that the barn has a fieldstone foundation and the dwelling was constructed entirely of local fieldstone. When platted to Conrad Kerlinger in 1788, he even named his new property "Stoney Point." According to current owner Robert Folk, fieldstone is prevalent enough that the retaining walls constructed in 2014 at either side of the driveway were built using stone harvested from the property. The choice to build the barn with brick may have been culturally associated with German settlers from Pennsylvania, the result of a perceived scarcity of stone, or an aesthetic symbol of social status.

The greatest number of brick barns in Maryland are concentrated in Carroll County, with most being built in the triangular region between Westminster, Union Bridge and New Windsor.(13) Situated 13 miles northeast of Westminster, the brick bank barn on the Kerlinger Mill Farm is well outside this area. In 1960 James Kyler photographed brick bank barns on 28 different farms in Carroll County. Of the barns pictured, 14 are similar in design to the barn on the Kerlinger Mill Farm, which features a symmetrical gable and closed forebay.(14) The dates of construction range from 1783 to 1851 for the barns documented in Kyler's album. The earliest was on Bixler Farm (CARR-157) in Spring Mill between New Windsor and Westminster. As of this writing, the barn remains standing. The last barn was built by Daniel Diller near New Windsor. Owing to a lack of documentation, it's not clear if this barn remains standing.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW													
Eligibility recommended _____				Eligibility not recommended _____									
Criteria:	___ A	___ B	___ C	___ D	Considerations:	___ A	___ B	___ C	___ D	___ E	___ F	___ G	
MHT Comments:													
_____							_____						
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							Date						
_____							_____						
Reviewer, National Register Program							Date						

Two brick bank barns listed in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) have been determined eligible for the NRHP. The John Schweigart Brick End Barn (CARR-388) built in 1813 on Bell Road near Westminster was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C on May 23, 1997. The Christian Correll Bank Barn (F-6-125) at 12240 Taneytown Pike north of Taneytown was erected circa 1830 and determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C on April 2, 2001.

As a representative example of a brick bank barn in Carroll County, the Brick Bank Barn on the Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The period of significance for the Bank Barn on the Conrad Kerlinger Property is from the circa 1800 date of construction to circa 1880 when dairy farming supplanted grain harvesting as the primary agricultural activity in north central Maryland. The rise of dairying in central Maryland resulted in the disuse or adaptive reuse of bank barns for changing agricultural needs.

Research has been unable to determine the exact date of construction for the bank barn. The chain of title for the property is subject to conjecture between 1798 and 1838. Perhaps an indication of a prolonged illness in 1797 Conrad Kerlinger Senior split his 500 acre farm between two of his sons. George Kerlinger received 300 acres and Conrad Kerlinger Junior (1769-1845) received 200 acres. It is believed that the mill and dwelling passed to George upon the death of his father in 1798. When George Kerlinger died in 1811, the property supposedly passed to his son Conrad.⁽¹⁵⁾ Conrad (of George) died in 1826.⁽¹⁶⁾ A deed for another property owned by Conrad Kerlinger (of George) indicates the will directed his executors to dispose of his real estate by sale. No deed for such a sale has been located. Martin Kroh owned the mill property by 1838, when he was identified in an agreement to open a road to Hanover Pike.⁽¹⁷⁾ In the absence of clarity in ownership of the property, the correct historic name for the barn is Brick Bank Barn on Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm.

The property was not evaluated against Criterion D as part of this assessment.

The boundary consists of a box around the resource consisting of approximately 19,000 square feet or .44 acres. The stone barnyard wall, wood doors, brick exterior, interior framing and brick patterns contribute to the significance of the resource, which retains its integrity of workmanship, feeling, association, setting and location. The corrugated metal grain silos, shed roof addition to the southwest elevation and cross gable dependency comprising the southwest boundary of the barnyard do not contribute to the significance of the barn.

- (1) Kyler, James. Brick-end Barns of Carroll County. Unpublished, Carroll County Historical Society, c. 1960.
- (2) Martin Kroh to George Grove, February 12, 1845. Carroll County Recorder of Deeds, Book JS 4, Page 383.
- (3) Charles Grove and Martin Grove to John W. Tracey, April 22, 1879. Carroll County Recorder of Deeds, Book FTS 51, Page 323. www.mdlandrec.net. Accessed August 12, 2015.
- (4) Rice, James D. "Old Appalachia's Path to Interdependency: Economic Development and the Creation of Community in Western, MD, 1730-1850." Appalachian Journal. Vol 22, No 4. Summer 1995, 349. JSTOR
- (5) Find A Grave. "Conrad Kerlinger 1731 - 1798." Findagrave.com Memorial No. 58468545. Accessed September 1, 2015.
- (6) Stoney Point, 74 Acre Unpatented Certificate No. 1559 to Conrod [sic] Kerlinger. April 8, 1788. Baltimore County. Www.mdlandrec.net. Accessed September 1, 2015.
Also, Henry Fite to Conrad Kerlinger, September 10, 1788. Baltimore County Recorder fo Deeds, Book CC,- Page 427. www.mdlandrec.net. Accessed August 12, 2015.
- (7) Barns. Newsclip in Vertical File from Collection of the Historical Society of Carroll County. Accessed July 31, 2015.
- (8) Mroszczyk, Lisa J. Barns of Mid-Maryland. HABS MD-1275. Historic American Buildings Survey, Washington, DC, 2007, 52. Accessed via http://www.nps.gov/hdp/coll.htm

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

- (9) Mroszczyk, Lisa J. Barns of Mid-Maryland, 52.
- (10) Mroszczyk, Lisa J. Barns of Mid-Maryland, 17.
- (11) Mroszczyk, Lisa J. Barns of Mid-Maryland, 17.
- (12) Mroszczyk, Lisa J. Barns of Mid-Maryland, 52.
- (13) Mroszczyk, Lisa J. Barns of Mid-Maryland, 17.
- (14) Kyler, James. Brick-end Barns of Carroll County.
- (15) Amerine, Sara Marie. "George Kerlinger 1768 – 1811." Geni.com Last Updated January 31, 2015. Accessed September 1, 2015.
- (16) Find A Grave. "Conrad Kerlinger 1797 – 1726." Findagrave.com Memorial No. 63412556. Added December 28, 2010. Accessed September 1, 2015.
- (17) Martin Kroh, Adam Reigel, George Warner, John Strevig, Henry Minter, Jacob Sherman and George Shower. Petition to Open a Road. March 6, 1838. Carroll County Recorder of Deeds, Book WW 2, Page 25.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
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MHT Comments:	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-818

Page 1 of 2

Name of Property: Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

Location: 3947 Tracey Mill Road Manchester, MD 21102

Section 4. Owner of Property

Name: Robert A. Folk

Street & Number: 3936 Tracey Mill Road

City, Town: Manchester

State and Zip: MD, 21102

Section 5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc.: Clerk's Office, Carroll County Circuit Court Annex

Street & Number: 55 North Court Street

City, Town: Westminster

State: MD

Liber: 7159, Folio: 136

Section 7. Description

The property has experienced a variety of changes since the original survey in 1992. The dwelling was extensively rehabilitated between 2004 and 2014. Changes to the dwelling include replacing the original 6/6 double hung, wood sash windows and surrounding trim; removing and reconstructing the front porch; completely rebuilding the roof including the removal of the original cornice returns; and demolishing much of the rear ell. Additional changes include constructing of a two-story, cross gable addition that changes the form of the building and building a two-car, gable-front garage attached to the northwest elevation. Aerial photographs indicate the two large trees in front of the dwelling documented by Kenneth Short in 1992 were removed between 2000 and 2005. While the renovations to the house have extended its useful life, the changes have resulted in the loss of considerable historic fabric.

The banked summer kitchen/springhouse/smokehouse has been extensively refurbished and converted into an *auxiliary living* space. The alterations and change in the use of the resource have resulted in the extensive loss of historic materials. Exterior changes include replacing the vertical board siding with German lap vinyl siding, replacing the 6/3 wood sash windows with vinyl windows, replacing the roof and front porch, adding a balustrade to the front porch, constructing a new stone retaining wall at the northeast corner of the building, reconstructing and adding a new cap to the brick chimney, and cleaning and repointing the stone work.

Prepared by: Jon Schmidt

Date: September 15, 2015

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-818

Page 2 of 2

Name of Property: Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
Location: 3947 Tracey Mill Road Manchester, MD 21102

The shed and privy located that were southwest of the dwelling in 1992 have been demolished. Aerial photographs indicate this occurred between 2005 and 2008.

The brick bank barn on the property has also been altered. The wood cladding on the barn doors and guichet on the northwest elevation and the forebay on the southeast elevation has been replaced with standing seam metal. The standing seam metal roof photographed in 1992 was replaced in-kind. A large frame sliding gate at the eastern end of the southeast elevation of the stable has been clad with standing seam metal. The wooden louvered vents on the southeast elevation of the stable photographed in 1992 have been replaced with vinyl vents. At the interior, many of the hewn framing members remain in place, but the threshing floor boards have been replaced with plywood resting on dimensional lumber nailers. The butchering hoist described, but not photographed, in 1992 is no longer present. A rusticated CMU retaining wall buttresses the northern bank of the ramp on the northwest elevation. Though extensive, these changes do not detract from the patterned brick gable end, the barn's most significant architectural characteristic.

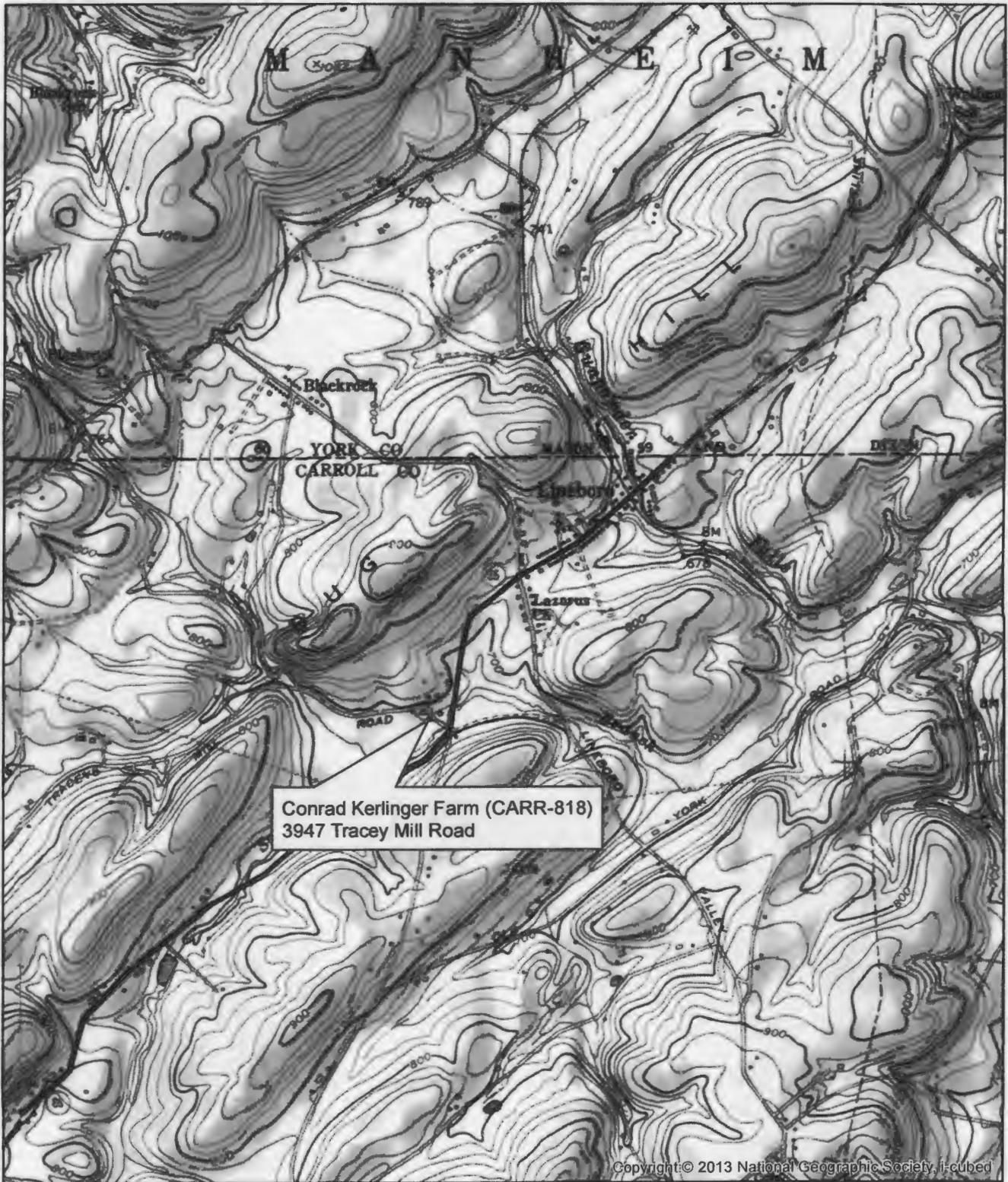
A gable-front outbuilding at the northwestern corner of the complex oriented toward Tracey Mill Road in 1992 has been demolished.

(See DOE Form for National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation.)

Prepared by: Jon Schmidt

Date: September 15, 2015

Cultural Resources Map



Conrad Kerlinger Farm (CARR-818)
3947 Tracey Mill Road

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↑ Conrad Kerlinger Farm (CARR-818)
3947 Tracey Mill Road
Carroll County
USGS Lineboro Topo Quad

August 3, 2015
1:24,000



**Maryland State Highway Administration
Cultural Resources Section
Photo Log**

Project No.: CL239A21

Project Name: MD 86 over South Branch of Gunpowder Falls

MIHP No.: CARR-818

MIHP Name: Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

County: Carroll

Photographer: Jon Schmidt

Date: July 31, 2015

Ink and Paper Combination: Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink/Epson Premium Luster Photo Paper

CD/DVD: Verbatim, CD-R, Archival Gold

Image File Name	Description of View
CARR-818_2015-07-31_001.TIF	View of the southeast elevation and northeast façade of the Conrad Kerlinger House, looking north.
CARR-818_2015-07-31_002.TIF	View of the southeast and southwest elevations of the house and combination out-kitchen, springhouse and smokehouse, looking north.
CARR-818_2015-07-31_003.TIF	View of the northwest and southwest elevations, looking east.
CARR-818_2015-07-31_004.TIF	View of the northeast façade and northwest elevation, looking south. The garage in the foreground was erected in 2014.
CARR-818_2015-07-31_005.TIF	View of the northeast façade of the out-kitchen, springhouse and smokehouse, looking southwest.
CARR-818_2015-07-31_006.TIF	View of the northeast and northwest elevations of the bank barn, looking southwest.
CARR-818_2015-07-31_007.TIF	View of the northwest and southwest elevations of the bank barn, looking east.
CARR-818_2015-07-31_008.TIF	View of northwest and northeast elevation of the machine shed, looking south.
CARR-818_2015-07-31_009.TIF	View of east elevation of the pole barn and grain silo, looking west.
CARR-818_2015-07-31_010.TIF	View of the southwest and southeast elevations of the 1957 feed mill, looking north.
CARR-818_2015-07-31_011.TIF	View of the agricultural outbuildings from Tracey Mill Road, looking west.



CARR-818 Conrad Kerlinger Farm

Photo by Jon Schmidt

Frederick County

July 31, 2015

Digital File: MDSHA

View of Southeast elevation and northeast facade of
The Conrad Kerlinger House, looking north

CARR-818-2015-07-31-001.TIF

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CARR-818 Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

Photo by Jon Schmidt

July 31, 2015 Frederick County

Digital File: MD SHA

View of southwest and southeast elevations of the house and combination out-kitchen, springhouse and smokehouse, looking north.

CARR-818_2015-07-31_002.TIF

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CARR-818 Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

Photo by Jon Schmidt

Frederick County

July 31, 2015

Digital File: MTD SHA

View of the northwest and southwest elevations of
the house, looking east.

CARR-818_2015-07-31_003.TIF

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CARR-818 Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

Photo by Jon Schmidt

July 31, 2015 Frederick County

Digital Files: MD SHA

View of the northeast facade and northwest elevation of Conrad Kerlinger House, looking south. The garage in the foreground was erected in 2014.

CARR-818-2015-07-31-004.TIF

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CARR-818 Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

Photo by Jon Schmidt

July 31, 2015 Fredericks County

Digital File: MD SHA

View of the northeast facade of the out-kitchen,
Springhouse and smokehouse, looking southwest.

CARR-818_2015-07-31_005.TIF

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CARR-818 Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

Photo by Jon Schmidt

July 31, 2015

Frederick County

Digital File: MD SHA

View of the northeast and northwest elevations of the bank
barn, looking southwest.

CARR-818-2015-07-31-006.TIF

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CARR-818 Conrad Kedingler Mill Farm

Photo by Jon Schmidt

July 31, 2015

Frederick County

Digital File: MD 544

View of the northwest and southwest elevations of the
bank barn, look east.

CARR-818_2015-07-31_007.TIF

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CARR-818 Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

Photo by Jon Schmidt

July 31, 2015

Frederick County

Digital File: MD SHA

View of the northwest and northeast elevation of the machine shed, looking south.

CARR-818 - 2015-07-31 - 008.TIF

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CARR-818 Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

Photo by Jon Schmitt

July 31, 2015

Frederick County

Digital File: MD SHA

View of the east elevation of the pole barn and grain silo,
looking west.

CARR-818-2015-07-31-009.TIF

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CARR-818 Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

Photo by Jon Schmidt

July 31, 2015

Frederick County

Digital File: MD SHA

View of the southwest and south east elevations of the 1957
feed mill, looking north.

CARR-818-2015-07-31-010.TIF

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CARR-818 Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

Photo by Jon Schmidt

Frederick County

Digital File: MD SHA

View of the agricultural outbuildings from Tracey Mill Rd,
looking west.

CARR-88-2015-07-31-011.TIF

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Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Road
Lineboro (vicinity)

1790

The earliest history of the Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is unclear. The stone house has a date plaque on the front that notes that it was built in 1790 by Kerlinger. Kerlinger apparently sold 300 acres to George Kerlinger in 1797 and bought 200 of them back. George Kerlinger kept the stone house. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax List notes that George possessed 293 acres with a two-story stone dwelling house 35 feet square, a two-story stone mill 40 feet square, and a log barn 20' by 40'. The history of the forty-year period between 1798 and 1838 is unknown, but at some point the mill and farm must have been purchased by Martin Kroh. In 1845 Martin Kroh sold the mill and farm. The mill and 96 acres was purchased by George Grove for \$9,000.00 and the 210 acre farm was bought by John Kroh, also for \$9,000.00. The 1862 map shows that George Grove was running a paper mill. The 1866 tax list confirms this, and adds that Grove had a frame house and frame barn on the property. John Kroh still possessed the stone house and a brick barn. By 1876 George Grove was dead. The entire 126 acres was sold to John W. Tracey. In the summer of 1881 John Tracey removed the old machinery and tore down the old buildings of his paper mill and constructed new buildings and installed new machinery. John Tracey died intestate in the early twentieth century and his roller mill property was sold to Willis F. Tracey. Several years later, in 1909, Willis Tracey purchased the mill farm, thus re-uniting the two properties. The Conrad Kerlinger House is one of the oldest surviving buildings in northeastern Carroll County. Also of great significance is the brick barn.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm (preferred) Kroh's Mill, Grove's Mill, Tracey's Mill
Folk's Feed Mill

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 3947 Tracey's Mill Rd. not for publication

city, town Lineboro vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

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

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

name Donald T. Folk

street & number 3936 Tracey's Mill Rd. telephone no.: 374-2256

city, town Manchester state and zip code Maryland 21102

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber 613

street & number 55 N. Court Street folio 344

city, town Westminster state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-818

Condition

excellent house deteriorated
 good & barn ruins
 fair unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move _____

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

Summary: The Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is located south of Tracey's Mill Road and west of Lineboro Road (Route 86) very close to the intersection of those two roads. The complex consists of a stone house built in 1790, a brick barn, a summer kitchen/springhouse/smokehouse, and a twentieth-century mill on the foundations of an earlier mill building, with an earlier wing of the mill surviving. The house is of rubble stone construction and is two stories tall and four bays by two bays. It has a two-story wing on the rear. The house is banked on the north and west and faces east. The east elevation is parged and has 6/6 double-hung sash. The entrance in the north-center bay. Between the center bays of the second story is a datestone with a semi-circular top. According to the owner, the stone says "Conrad Kerlinger 1790". There is also a raised, two-story porch with shed roof integral with the roof of the main block. South of the house is a banked springhouse/summer kitchen/smokehouse with a rubble stone lower story and a frame upper story covered with beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards. North of the house is the brick bank barn, with forebay facing south. The lower story of the south elevation is built of 5-1 common bond brick. The upper story has beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding. The east elevation is five bays and is of Flemish bond brick. In the gable end, four diamond vents create a four-point-star pattern vent. The upper elevation has two threshing floors with a hay mow between and one on each end. There is a granary on the north wall of each end mow. The barn has six purlin-post-truss bents.

The Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is located south of Tracey's Mill Road and west of Lineboro Road (Route 86) very close to the intersection of those two roads. It is about three-quarters of a mile southwest of Lineboro. The complex consists of a stone house built in 1790, a brick barn, a summer kitchen/springhouse/smokehouse, and a twentieth-century mill on the foundations of an earlier mill building, with an earlier wing of the mill surviving. It rests near the base of a low, gradually sloping ridge, overlooking the south branch of the Gunpowder Falls.

The house is of rubble stone construction and is two stories tall and four bays by two bays. It has a two-story wing on the rear. The house is banked on the north and west and faces east, toward the valley and the old bed of Lineboro Road. The east elevation is parged and has 6/6 double-hung sash on both stories. The frames have a beaded interior edge. The first-story windows have wood sills and crosssetted wood surrounds with an applied wood cornice. The entrance in the north-center bay has the same cornice and plain wood pilasters. There is a twelve-light-over-one-panel wood storm door with a three-light transom. Behind it is another transom with four lights flanked on each side by two smaller lights. The door has one large light over three panels. The second story also has a door in the north-center bay that was not visible. The windows here have an architrave surround. Between the

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 2

center bays is a datestone with a semi-circular top. According to the owner, the stone says "Conrad Kerlinger 1790". The cornice with returns has drilled dentils and modillions with patera in the frieze between them. The gable roof has standing-seam metal, and there is an internal brick chimney on the north end. There is also a raised, two-story porch with shed roof integral with the roof of the main block. It has stone end walls at the cellar level and a brick infill wall on the east elevation of the porch at the cellar level. This wall has a four-light sash in each end bay and a beaded-edge, vertical board door in the south-center bay. The first story of the porch has six beaded-edge posts and square-in plan vertical balusters above two recessed panels with ogee panel moulds. The second story has the same posts and balusters, but has a plain horizontal board rail below.

The north elevation has two 6/6 sash on each story and two smaller 6/3 sash in the gable end. There is a short rubble stone two-story wing on the west with standing-seam gable roof. The north elevation is integral with the north wall of the main block, and has one 1/1 sash in the east bay of the first story and two 1/1 sash in the second. The west elevation of the main block is completely hidden by the gable end of the wing. The wing is parged on the north three bays and has wood siding on the south bay. There is an external brick chimney and stone foundation between the south-central and south bays. The first story has a shed-roof addition covering the north and north central bays. This addition has German siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a one-light-over-two-lying-panel door, a 1/1 sash, and six-light fixed sash. The south-center bay has a 1/1 sash, and the south bay a flush door and German siding. This bay also has a shed-roof porch with standing-seam metal and a post in the southwest corner. The northwest corner bears on the brick of the fireplace. The second story has, from north to south, a 1/1 sash, nothing, a 1/1 sash, and a 6/6 sash with flush horizontal board siding. In the center of the gable end is a 6/3 sash. The south elevation of the wing has German siding on the first story with three 1/1 sash. The second story has flush horizontal board siding with two 6/6 sash. The main block has a 6/6 sash in the east bay of the first story, two 6/6 sash in the second, and one 6/3 sash east of center in the gable end. There is a cellar bulkhead near the west corner of the south elevation of the main block. The cellar has a stone wall on the east, under the east wall of the main block, with a door in the south center bay. There is also an east-west running stone wall that divides the cellar in two, with a door in the wall that is east of center. There is a hewn summer beam that rests on the end walls and this mid-wall. It supports joists, which run east-west and are straight-sawn. The floor planks are random width. There is no kitchen in the cellar. The rest of the interior was not accessible.

South of the house is a banked springhouse/summer kitchen/smokehouse with a rubble stone lower story and a frame upper story covered with beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards. The north gable end is banked, with a central, vertical board door with plain wood

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 3

surround gabled at top. The east elevation has three bays, with a 6/3 sash to the south, and two vertical board doors. There is a shed-roof porch with asphalt shingles and four posts at the lower story. Above is a single 6/3 sash at each end, with plain, cross-topped wood surrounds. The gable roof has asphalt shingles and a boxed cornice. There is an internal brick chimney centered on the south gable end. The west elevation has two 6/3 sash in each story. The lower north window has a vertical board shutter. The interior of the lower story is divided by an east-west running brick wall with doorway in it. The north half has a concrete trough along the north and west walls, and the water enters in the northeast corner. The water passes through the brick wall into the southern room, which has a trough on the west wall, and the water exits the building in the southwest corner. There is a large brick fireplace on the south wall of this room. The smokehouse is in the upper story.

Southwest of the house is a one-story frame shed on a rubble stone foundation. It has beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding and a gable roof of standing-seam metal. The east end has double doors, one of six panels, the other of siding to match the building. On the south side is a shed-roofed addition with a CMU foundation and matching siding. It has a roll-up door on the east and two 1/1 sash on the south. Attached to the west side of the shed is a privy with a shed roof of asphalt shingles and siding to match the shed. There is a vertical board door of matching siding on the north and a two-light sash on the west.

North of the house, close to Tracey's Mill Road, is the brick bank barn, with forebay facing south. The lower story of the south elevation is built of 5-1 common bond brick on a rubble stone foundation. From the west it has a vertical board door on strap hinges; a boarded-over vent; a vertical board dutch door on strap hinges; another boarded vent; a wide, beaded-edge-and-center vertical board door on strap hinges; a boarded vent with two later openings underneath; a vertical board dutch door on strap hinges; a wood vent with diamond-section bars; two vertical board doors on strap hinges; a former vent opening, now enlarged; and a new, large opening with CMU end wall, steel I-beam, and a wood frame screen door on rollers. All the original openings have splayed jack arches. The upper story has beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding, with two wood louvered vents to the west, a pair of small double doors over a pair of large double doors, two more vents, matching doors, and two vents to the east.

The east elevation is five bays and is of Flemish bond brick. The brick wall encloses the end of the overshoot. On the lower story there is a semi-circular arched opening under the overshoot, with a rectangular, beaded-edge-and-center vertical board door on strap hinges. In the center, three square brick-pattern vents have been infilled with brick headers. The north bay has a beaded-edge-and-center vertical board dutch door on strap hinges with no lintel. The upper story has a row of four square brick vents and a vertical board door

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 4

on strap hinges, with splayed jack arch and stone sill, in the north bay. Above is row of five square brick vents. In the gable end four diamond vents create a four-point-star pattern vent.

The north elevation has the ramp. The lower story is of rubble stone, with a blocked-up opening east of the ramp and a diamond-section wood vent west of the ramp. The upper story is of 4-, 5-, and 6-1 common bond brick. It has two 6/6 sash with splayed jack arches below two small square brick vents on each end. In between are two pair of vertical board doors on rollers, with a smaller door inset in each western half. Between the pairs of doors is beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding with a six-light sash near the bottom of the wall. The gable roof has standing-seam metal. There is a recent addition to the west end of the barn, which is 5-1 common bond brick with a four-point-star in the gable end, and probably matches the east elevation below. There is an addition to the southwest corner of the barn and several Butler buildings and metal silos west of it. The rubble stone barnyard wall survives in part on the east and south, and has a long curve in the southeast corner.

The lower story stalls have been altered. There are two summer beams that support the hewn joists. Attached to the joists under the overshoot is a butchering hoist. The upper elevation has two threshing floors with a hay mow between and one on each end. There is a granary on the north wall of each end mow. According to the owner, the middle mow was used to store the bundles before threshing, one of the threshing floors was used to store loose straw, and extra straw was stored in the over-den above the threshing floor. The barn has six purlin-post-truss bents that are hewn, tenoned and pegged. The forebay posts are of smaller section and there are more of them. They do not correspond to the bents. There are intermediate posts in both end mows to support the plate. In many locations on doors and walls is stencilled "John Kroh".

East of the house is the feed mill, which is constructed on the rubble stone foundation of the earlier mill. A wing on the north appears to have survived the fire that destroyed most of the mill. It has a heavy timber braced frame with three-quarter log rafters that are mortised and tenoned at the peak, and support wood shingles.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-818

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

Specific dates 1790 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

Summary: The earliest history of the Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is unclear. The stone house has a date plaque on the front that notes that it was built in 1790 by Kerlinger. Kerlinger apparently sold 300 acres to George Kerlinger in 1797 and bought 200 of them back. George Kerlinger kept the stone house. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax List notes that George possessed 293 acres with a two-story stone dwelling house 35 feet square, a two-story stone mill 40 feet square, and a log barn 20' by 40'. The history of the forty-year period between 1798 and 1838 is unknown, but at some point the mill and farm must have been purchased by Martin Kroh. In 1845 Martin Kroh sold the mill and farm. The mill and 96 acres was purchased by George Grove for \$9,000.00 and the 210 acre farm was bought by John Kroh, also for \$9,000.00. The 1862 map shows that George Grove was running a paper mill. The 1866 tax list confirms this, and adds that Grove had a frame house and frame barn on the property. John Kroh still possessed the stone house and a brick barn. By 1876 George Grove was dead. The entire 126 acres was sold to John W. Tracey. In the summer of 1881 John Tracey removed the old machinery and tore down the old buildings of his paper mill and constructed new buildings and installed new machinery. John Tracey died intestate in the early twentieth century and his roller mill property was sold to Willis F. Tracey. Several years later, in 1909, Willis Tracey purchased the mill farm, thus re-uniting the two properties. The Conrad Kerlinger House is one of the oldest surviving buildings in northeastern Carroll County. Also of great significance is the brick barn.

Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture, Commercial and Industrial
 Geographic Organization: Piedmont
 Chronological/Developmental Periods: Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815;
 Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
 Resource Types: Small family farm, rural vernacular

The earliest history of the Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is unclear, but it would appear that it was part of two tracts, "Mattigan" and "Stoney Point". Kerlinger's farm totaled 300 acres, at least. The stone house has a date plaque on the front that notes that it was built in 1790 by Kerlinger, according to owner Donald Folk. Kerlinger apparently

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

sold 300 acres to George Kerlinger in 1797 and bought 200 of them back. George Kerlinger kept the stone house. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax List notes that Conrad owned 200 acres and a one-story log dwelling house only 16' by 18'. George, on the other hand, possessed 293 acres with a two-story stone dwelling house 35 feet square, a two-story stone mill 40 feet square, and a log barn 20' by 40'. Judging by the number of transactions in the deed indexes, the Kerlinger's controlled a great deal of the Lineboro vicinity.

The history of the forty-year period between 1798 and 1838 is unknown, but at some point the mill and farm was purchased by Martin Kroh, for in the latter year he was part of the group involved in officially creating what is now Lineboro Road. It was to extend from the Baltimore and Hanover Turnpike to the eastern corner of Martin Kroh's Mill (see WW2-27). Tracey's Mill Road and Watertank Road apparently already existed, according to the plat. An 1840 newspaper advertisement notes that Martin Kroh's Mill was formerly Kerlinger's (see CARR-660). Kroh owned 303 acres worth \$10,605 in 1841, a sizeable estate. He also possessed one slave, which is unusual for northeastern Carroll County. In 1845 Martin Kroh sold the mill and farm. The mill and 96 acres was purchased by George Grove for \$9,000.00 and the 210 acre farm was bought by John Kroh, also for \$9,000.00.

George Grove's parcel did not have the house, so consequently he was living in a wood house on 21 acres of Joseph Bollinger's Contrivance in 1852. He was keeping \$552.00 worth of livestock on the mill property, however. Most notable is the lack of mention of the mill that was there. John Kroh, it was noted in the 1852 tax list, had a house of stone (Kerlinger's) and \$595.00 worth of livestock. The 1862 map clearly shows this as a prominent crossroad, and labels it Kroh's Mill P. O. although the mill had not been owned by the Kroh's for sometime. The map shows that George Grove was running a paper mill. The 1866 tax list confirms this, and adds that Grove had a frame house and frame barn on the property. These may be the property across the street (CARR-820). Grove now had livestock worth \$826 and farm machinery worth another \$200. He also held a 40 acre tract with two stone houses and a frame barn. He was obviously a very successful man with an estate worth at least \$17,460.00. The same could be said of John Kroh, who still possessed 210 acres in 1866. Along with the stone house there was, by this time, a brick barn. His farm operation was considerable too, and the value of his estate totaled \$14,639.

By 1876 George Grove was dead. The estate he left behind was 124 acres, "more or less unimp." On the land were two two-story frame houses worth \$800.00, two frame barns with out buildings, worth \$550.00, and the frame paper mill, valued at \$1,300.00.

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 3

A public sale was held on 21 April 1877 on the property that was still known as "Kroh's Mill". It was advertised as three contiguous tracts, the first with 90 acres, a large dwelling house, bank barn, summer house, dairy, and orchard. The second parcel was only 4 acres but held the three-story paper mill, ... "with all the machinery of the latest improvement." The final tract, of 32 acres, held a dwelling and stable. All three were fenced, primarily with post and rail. The entire 126 acres was sold to John W. Tracey for \$7,005.00.

Shortly after George Grove's death, John Kroh died and the executors sold his estate. It was purchased by Cornelius R. Wentz, who sold off 96 acres (see CARR-1300) and kept the remaining 114 with Kerlinger's stone house and Kroh's brick barn.

In the summer of 1881 John Tracey removed the old machinery and tore down the old buildings of his paper mill and constructed new buildings and installed new machinery. The main building was 40' by 44', part of it used as a grist mill. There was also a 22' by 34' machine house, and 18' by 30' boiler house, a 12' square bleach tub house attached to the main building, and a straw shed 25' by 34'. The new paper mill had a 40 horsepower engine on a 50 horsepower boiler that was connected to the stream, and could produce one ton (500 reams of small paper) per day. It went into operation in March 1882 and very shortly thereafter suffered an explosion in one of the revolving driers. No one was injured and the machinery was expected to be repaired. The improvements were estimated to be worth \$1,200.00 in 1882, according to the tax list. By 1888 Tracey had added a new barn worth \$500.00. Just what, or where, this was is not clear.

John Tracey died intestate in the early twentieth century and his roller mill property was sold to Willis F. Tracey. Several years later in 1909, Willis Tracey purchased the mill farm, thus re-uniting the two properties. Of course, Kerlinger's mill had long disappeared. When Willis Tracey died he left the mill to his grandson, Donald Tracey Folk, who still operates the mill to this day. Donald Folk was not of legal age in 1932 when he acquired the mill, so his father Charles Folk acted as trustee. Charles Folk also purchased the mill house in 1918, which is now also owned by Donald Folk. At an unknown date in the twentieth century the mill burned down and was rebuilt as it is now found. The original stone foundation survives, covered on the outside and raised on top with CMU's.

According to Donald Folk the mill was a three-story frame building with a wooden holding tank just outside the northwest corner. The mill race originally ran from the mill pond east of the intersection of Blackrock Road and Tracey's Mill Road,

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 4

eastward along Tracey's Mill Road. Willis' brother Jake Tracey had a mill near here (CARR-922) that ground grain, but not flour. Originally there were locust trees planted along the race, by the road. It turned to the south, west of the barn, and turned east again, running along the north side of the stone house and under the road. At the end of the race was a metal grate that caught leaves, sticks, fish and turtles so that they would not pass with the water into the holding tank and thence into the turbine wheel. The grate had to be cleaned periodically of this debris. The earthen mill race required periodic repair, as well, when muskrats would dig holes that would cause the water to drain into the fields. The race also needed occasional cleaning, which Folk remembers as a special time looked forward to by the whole community. Since the mill was important to all its neighbors, everyone would participate in clearing out the silt. The first step was to dry out the race, and in the process catch, clean and cook the catfish for all those involved in removing the silt. The tail race left the mill and ran eastward into the Gunpowder Falls. According to Folk, the stones in the mill were painted red when they had to be sharpened, then hammered until all the red paint was gone.

In addition to the mill, the farm usually kept about six horses, twenty steers, one bull, three milk cows, and chickens, to provide additional income as well as food on the table. The center of food production seems to have been the springhouse/summer kitchen/smokehouse. Water was fed via gravity from the spring at 3831 Lineboro Road to a barrel outside the springhouse. From here a pipe and water ram pumped the water into the building. This building housed the batteries for a Delco light plant that ran off gas. A one-day charge would last one to two weeks and supplied all the electrical power to the farm. A butter churn was hooked to this, the cream and butter being two items stored in the springhouse. The lower story is divided in two, and the half with the fireplace was used for butchering and for laundry. Upstairs was the smokehouse. The fireplace below was used, and the flue was blocked with a piece of tin to keep the smoke in. After butchering the meat, it would be dry sugar-cured with a mixture of salt, saltpeter, pepper and brown sugar that was massaged into the meat periodically as it lay on tables in the cellar. When this process was finished the meat would then be smoked. Also in the cellar would be a drying board for apples, which were used to make snitz and nep, or apples and doughballs with hog gravy.

The location of Lineboro Road has been altered now. Originally it made a sharp westward turn at the intersection with Watertank Road, crossed the stream and passed between the house and the mill. The bed of the road still exists here and is now used as a private drive for the feed mill and house. The road then intersected with Tracey's Mill Road and continued north a short distance, before turning northeastward and heading into Lineboro.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-818

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 5

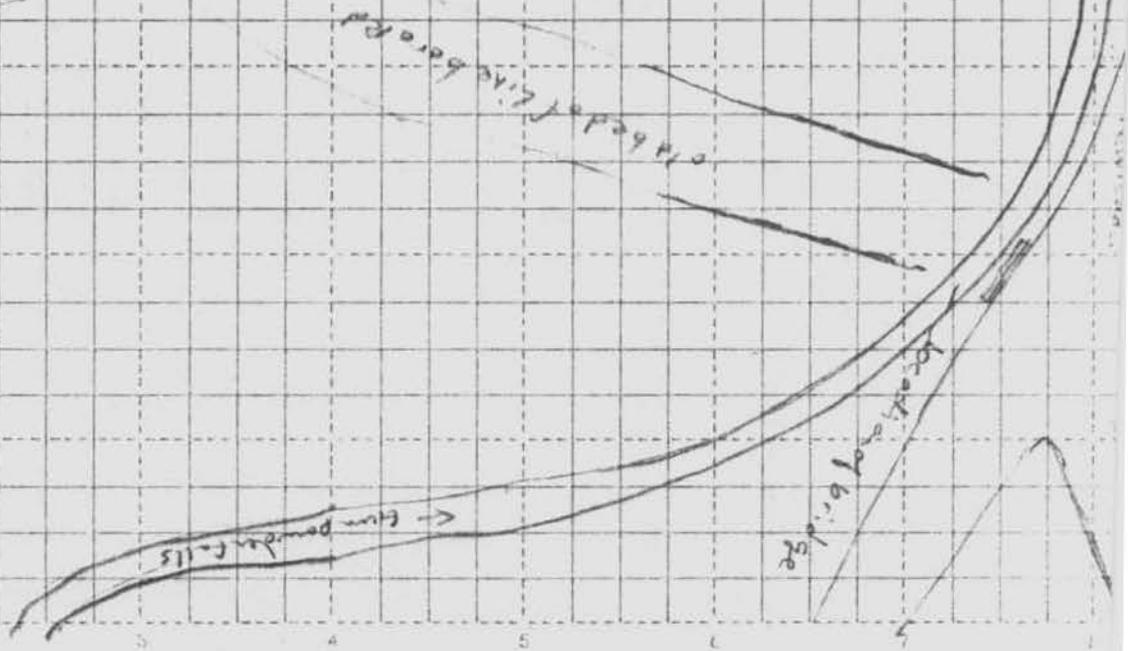
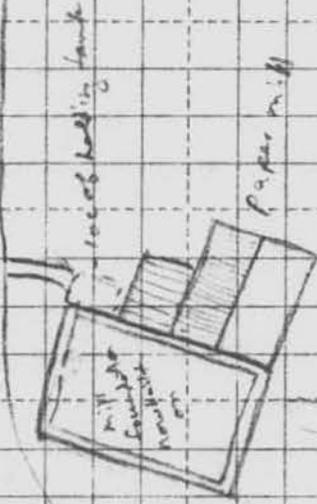
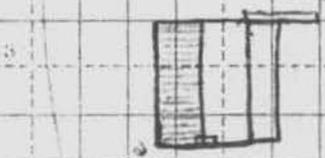
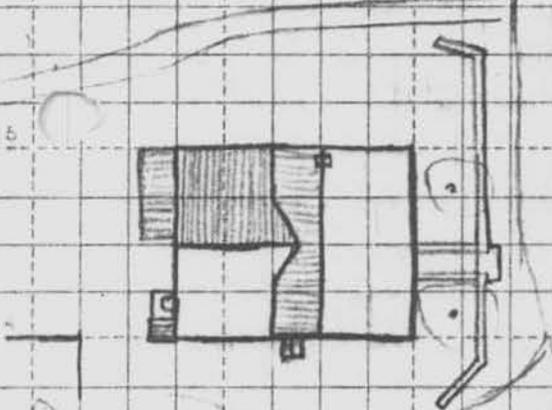
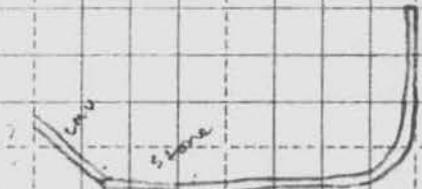
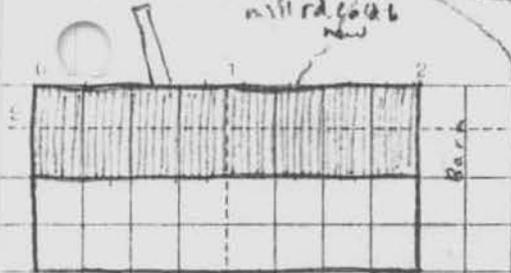
The Conrad Kerlinger House is one of the oldest surviving buildings in northeastern Carroll County. It shows great affinity on the outside with the Abraham Krumrein House (CARR-1302), which is also stone, and with the Michael Koutz Mill House (CARR-921) and John Shauck Mill House (CARR-660). They are all four-bay, two-story houses with a single entrance on the front facade and a kitchen wing to the side or rear. Whether the interior corresponds to these other three houses could not be determined, but this house may help explain the acculturation of German settlers by the English in Carroll County in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Further study of this house is therefore warranted.

3947 Tracey's Mill Rd. CARR-818

Site Plan

ENGINEER	KMS
DATE	18 Apr. 1992

new additions omitted for clarity



1/1



West Mannheim P.O.

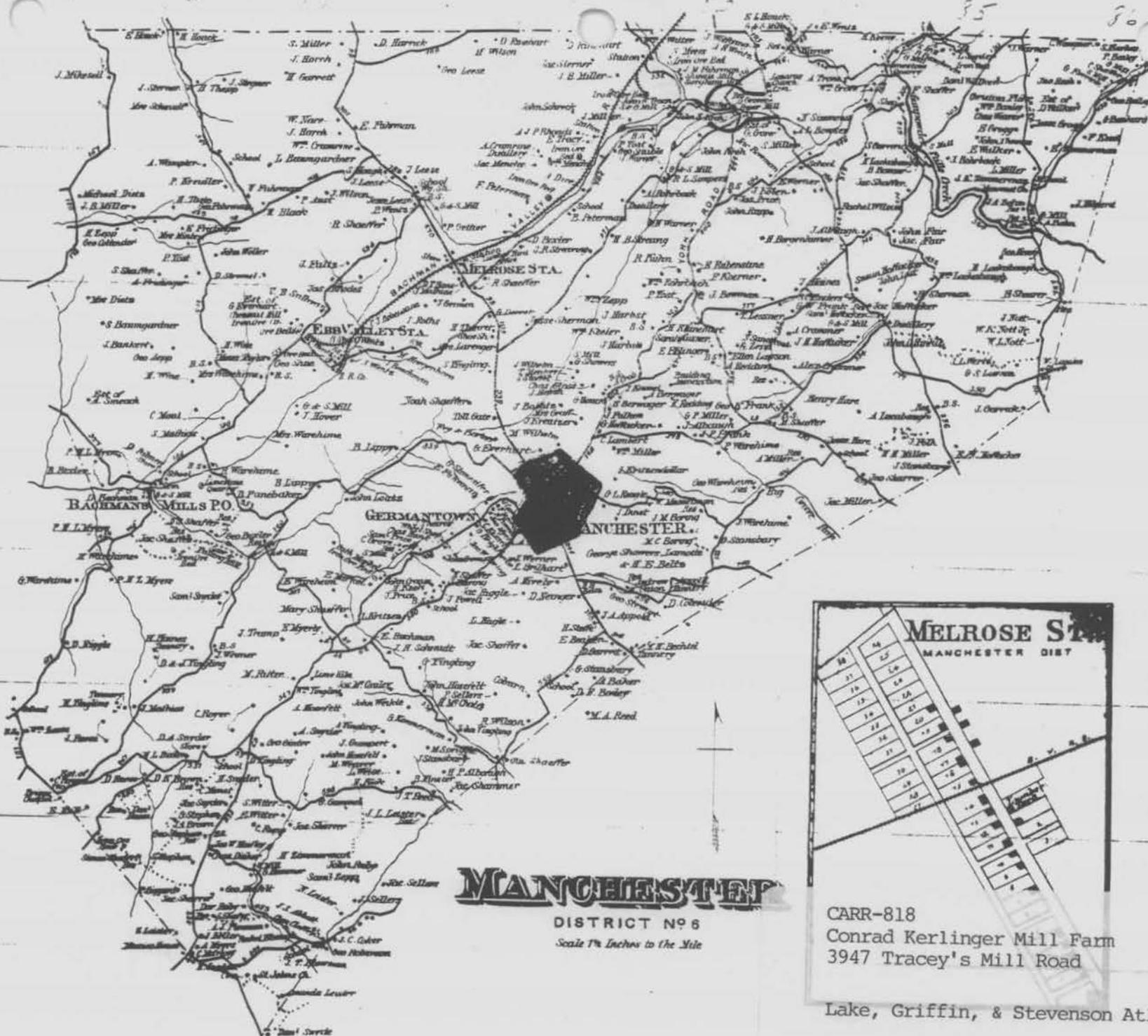
Manchester P.O.

Krohn's Mill P.O.

CARR-818
Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Road

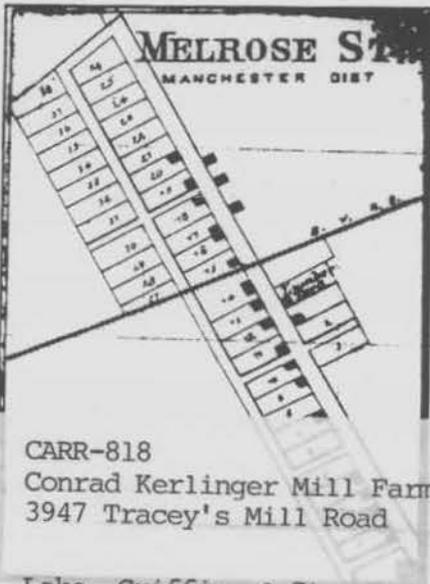
Martenet Map, 1862

J. W. Murray
A. F. Meyer



MANCHESTER

DISTRICT NO 6
Scale 1/4 Inch to the Mile



CARR-818
Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Road

Lake, Griffin, & Stevenson Atlas, 1877



YORK CO PENNSYLVANIA
CARROLL CO MARYLAND

*Don
Kerlinger
ROAD
MILL*

CARR-818
Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Road

Lineboro Quad



Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

CAK-818

3947 Tracey's Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - south & east elevs.

1/9



CHK2-518

Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Smart

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
House - east & north elevs.

2/9



CHRR-518

Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

3947 Tracey's mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

House - east elev. - center bay of porch

3/3



CHICK-818

Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
House - west elev.

70



CARR-818

Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Springhouse - east; north elevs.

5/9



Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

3947 Tracey's Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

Shed & privy - north : west elev.



Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

CAKR-818

3947 Tracey's Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Barn - south - east elevs.

2/2



Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's mill Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Barn - south elev., lower story

8/9



CARR-818

Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

3947 Tracey's Mill Rd.

Carrll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. loc: Maryland Historical Trust

Barn - east & north elevs.

9/1