

Alleghany County (June 27, 2006)

ADDITION TO MILL SEAT ()

David Lynn was assessed of Addition to Mill Seat, 109 acres, 1804-12 Tax list of Wills Town Hundred. Cf. Cumberland Hydraulic Cement Works.

ADDITION TO MILL SEAT (3)

Richard Willison owned Addition to Mill Seat, 12.2 acres, 1804-12 tax list of Murley Branch Hundred.

ALBRIGHT TANNERY (C)

Daniel Albright advertised tanning in Bedford Street near Mr. G. Beall's Mill, *The Civilian*, Cumberland, May 1, 1828.

ALLENDER MILL (3)

See Chapman mill.

ANCHOR ROLLER MILLS (C)

The *Cumberland Daily News* of December 9, 1881, reported, "the large new mill of L. D. Rohrer near the railroad freight station is being roofed." The *American Miller* of December 1, 1881, (9:512) reported, "Mr. L. D. Rohrer, of Cumberland, Allegany Co., Md., will have his new five-run steam mill completed by about April 1."

The *Cumberland Daily News* of January 13, 1882, reported, "A New Mill":

The new flour mill, built by Mr. L. D. Rohrer, opposite the rolling mill on the railroad, is completed and the millwrights are now at work putting in the machinery. The mill is designed to have a capacity of 40 barrels in 12 hours and is expected to be in operation by April.

On March 13, 1882, the *Daily News* reported a "Business Change":

Mr. L. D. Rohrer will occupy his new mill April 1. Messrs. G. J. Everstine and W. L. Gaskel will open on that date a grain and feed store at Mr. Rohrer's present stand and will run the Folck Mill in connection with it.

The following day, the same paper reported:

We stated yesterday morning that Mr. L. D. Rohrer would occupy

his new mill April 1, and that another firm would occupy his present stand. He requests us to add that he will still have a stand on George's Street, connected with his mill, our item being calculated to give the impression that he would remove from the street altogether.

Later news items that month noted that Rohrer was building a frame office on George's street and that the mill would not open until April 20 (*Daily News*, March 27, April 3).

The same Cumberland newspaper on June 13, 1882, reported that millwrights George D. Landwehr and J. B. Allfree had installed machinery in the new Anchor Mills of Mr. L. D. Rohrer, this city." They had also built the new works of the Cumberland Milling Company on the former Beall-Scott Mill property.

The 1882 book MIID, p. 269, listed the Rohrer Mill at No. 6 George Street, Cumberland, dealing in wheat, corn, salt, plaster, and mill feed. Established before 1870 by L. D. Rohrer, who also ran Pleasant Mill east of Cumberland. The mill had three run of stones and an overshot wheel. The brand name was L. D. Rohrer's Imperial Family.

Rohrer had built one of the last big mills solely equipped with millstones at the very moment roller mill units were replacing the stones. He probably realized that the new Atlas Mill built from scratch as a roller mill, just a few blocks away, by Richard D. Johnson was more advanced. The *American Miller* of October 1883 (11:500) reported, "The Case Mfg. Co. of Columbus, Ohio, have been awarded the contract of L. D. Rohrer, Cumberland, Md., for a full line of breaks, rolls, purifiers, centrifugals, scalpers, etc., for a complete gradual reduction mill on the Case System. Mr. Rohrer is among the foremost millers of the country." Rohrer ordered a patent automatic feed for one of his rolls from Case Mfg. Company, *American Miller*, January 1884 (12:30). Anchor Mills also had an advertisement with a faint illustration of the mill in the 1884 *Cumberland Directory*. Rohrer also gave a testimonial to the George T. Smith Centrifugal Reels, which he had been using for two years (*American Miller*, November 1886, 14:688).

The 1887 issue of Sanborn's Insurance Atlas for Cumberland, Plate 15, showed Anchor Mills, and listed:

Rollers

Purifying	25
Cleaning	32

150 bbl in 24 hours

fuel: coal

14 sets rolls

1 break machine
3 purifiers
1 smutter
17 bolts, reels,
3 dust collectors.

The *American Miller* of December 1, 1889 (17:883) noted that the millwright Edward Corbett of Washington, D.C., had a contract to build a full roller system for L. D. Rohrer of Cumberland. The same trade journal on January 1, 1890, (18:52) announced that Rohrer was probably going to enlarge his flour mill. Still more expenditures included a Case Air-Belt Sieve Purifier (May 1, 1893, 21:386) and an order to McAnulty Mill Works for "feeders to complete the fitting out of his rolls"(July 1, 1894, 22:528).

Polk's 1897 Cumberland directory listed the Anchor Mills, Commerce Street, opposite Queen City Hotel. The brand names were Lilly White, Rohrer's Best, Anchor Mills, and Roller Process Family. The 1906-07 Polk Directory listed L. D. Rohrer Anchor Mills . . . Office and Mills, Commerce Street near William Street, brands: Rohrer's Best and Golden Gem. Commerce was the renamed George's Street. Also listed in *From Baltimore to Charleston*, 1906, p. 24.

Anchor Mills was found for the last time in the 1919 city directory at 86 South Commerce Street at the B. & O. Railroad. The business was not listed in the 1923 directory. The Sanborn atlas showed it for the last time in 1921 (Plate 6). The 1923 Sanborn showed a nameless building SW of the Queen City Hotel. (Plate 15). The 1941 edition of Sanborn showed the mill gone, a mill supply building in its place, or else an operation of Armour & Company.

ARNOLD MILL ()

John Arnold was assessed of a mill on lot 3584, 50 acres, 1804--12 tax list of Georges Creek Hundred.

ARNOLD MILL ()

Albert Arnold's mill in Upper Cumberland Valley was reported burned on previous Friday, the fourth fire on his property that year, "Fourth Fire in a Year," *Cumberland Alleganian*, December 28, 1899.

ATLAS ROLLER MILLS (C)

R. D. Johnson had at least two distinct mill buildings in his career.

Mountain City Mill. Boyd's 1875 city directory listed Richard D. Johnson with a mill on the B. & O. Railroad at the corner of Williams Road. This mill, the

Mountain City Mill, was worth \$8000 in the 1881 tax ledger and included a Mill, Dwelling House and Machinery. At some point, this mill belonged briefly to Thomas P. Morgan, who was listed in the 1880 State business directory.

Morgan offered the works for sale in the *American Miller*, May 1, 1880 (vol. 8):

For Sale. A four-run (under-runner) New Process mill, steam power, situated in Cumberland, Md., a few miles from the great bituminous coal fields of Allegany County. The mill is eligibly located on line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and is a good stand. For terms, address Thomas P. Morgan, Cumberland, Md.

However, the *Baltimore County Union* of January 15, 1881, reported, "The Mountain City Mill, at Cumberland, Md., was destroyed by fire last Saturday. Loss between \$40,000 and \$50,000." The *Cumberland Civilian* of April 30, 1882, reported, "A Pittsburg firm last week purchased the old iron and boilers of the Mountain City Mills which were burned over a year ago. Several boys were yesterday gathering up the old iron and were compelled to empty their sacks of about 75 pounds." In 1882, the county commissioners wrote off all of R. D. Johnson's merchant mill, cooper shop, and tenant house, some \$11,500 worth on account of fire. The *Cumberland Daily News* of May 18, 1882, stated, "The South Cumberland flouring mills are having a side track from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad put in. The end of the track next to the mill will have a good platform scale." [This seems to be the new Johnson Mill project, still with out an operating name.]

Then Johnson transferred the old lot to G. F. and E. C. Swift, the meat packers, and acquired the mill property of John Milford on which to build a large new works. The Milford Mill had also been called the South Cumberland Flouring mill and was possibly the former Devecmon Mill site; its address in the 1877-1878 Boyd's *Cumberland Directory* was Wineow Basin Wharf. South Cumberland Mills was described as a four-story frame edifice with four run of stones powered by steam, property of Samuel Milford, "a practical miller," per "The Mills of Cumberland," *American Miller*, September 1876 (4:78). [Samuel Milford was born in Ireland in 1812 and was also a minister, as well as business partner of R. D. Johnson until he went in the milling business for himself, *Cumberland Times*, January 16, 1878.]

Johnson's former head miller, Thomas F. Gray in 1881 moved to Philadelphia to conduct the W. G. Pennypacker & Company Mill (*American Miller*, November 1, 1881, 9:466). Acquisition of the old Johnson mill site by the Chicago firm was reported in the *Cumberland Daily News*, November 17, 1882). The Swift ice house was under construction in late 1882, supervised by J. Hagert of Philadelphia (*Cumberland Daily News*, December 7, 1882).

Atlas Roller Mills. Johnson's new works was one of the first mills in Maryland, possibly the second one, to be rollerized, installing equipment from the John T. Noyes Mfg. Company per an advertisement in the *American Miller*, June 1, 1882 (10:282). The mill that had burned was merely a "New Process Mill" where the old fashioned millstones were set farther apart to produce the maximum amount of middlings at the first pass; middlings purifiers were used to refine the flour particles; the same middlings would be ground several times to extract more flour. However the new process still depended on antique millstones and was superceded in the 1880s with steel rollers that were much more efficient for popping the wheat grains open to make the maximum middlings at the first pass.

The Cumberland volume of the Sanborn Insurance Atlas for 1887, Plate 15, showed "Atlas Roller Mill" on the railroad SE of Wineow Street and SE of the C. & Canal, NW of the B. & O. tracks. One structure was labeled "engine house", so the plant obviously ran on steam. There was also a Chief Miller's residence. Sanborn listed the following units:

11 Double Sets Rolls

1 brake machine

6 Purifiers

2 Separators

1 Smutter

1 Brush Machine

carbon oil lights

"Man employed to oil machinery only."

"All floors kept very clean."

The *American Miller* of November 1, 1888 (16:786) noted, "R. D. Johnson Milling Co., Cumberland, Md., has ordered a lot of Wolf & Hamaker Patent Ribs for hexagon reels from Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa," The 1890 Cumberland Directory (p. 81) listed R. D. Johnson as president and R. D. Johnson, Jr., as secretary and treasurer; the address was 106, 108, and 110 Wineow Street. The 1897 Polk's Cumberland Directory listed the brands of R. D. Johnson Milling Company as Royal Patent, Atlas Roller Mills, Johnson's Best." The motto was, "The Pioneer Roller Mills of Allegany County." The 1897 Sanborn atlas showed the same infrastructure as in 1887 on Plate 21.

The *Cumberland Evening Times* published a supplement called *State Industrial Edition* on August 30, 1902, which contained a full description and history of the company with illustrations of the plant, entitled, "The R. D. Johnson Milling Company. The Oldest Milling Establishment in Western Maryland," (microfilm, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore).

The founder of the business, Colonel Richard D, Johnson died on October 5, 1906. The mill was listed in the B. & O. tour book of 1906, *From Baltimore to Charleston*, p. 24. An illustrated advertisement in the 1906-1907 directory depicted the plant, giving the start-up date as 1857. R. D. Johnson was president and treasurer; brand names were Johnson's Best and American Eagle. The brand names in the 1923 Polk directory were Johnson's Best Family Flour and American Eagle Spring Wheat Patent Flour.

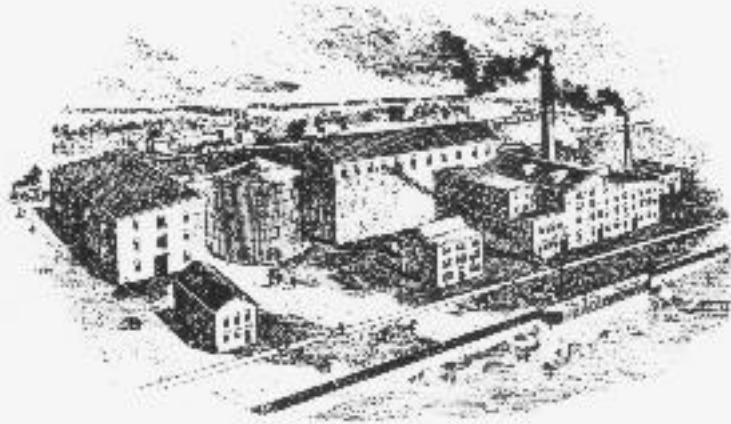
R. D. Johnson Milling Company's painted sign on a large iron grain bin appeared in the background of a 1930s photo taken in the South Cumberland Ball Park, reproduced in Warren and Warren's 1984 book, *Maryland Time Exposures*, p. 303.

The company continued to appear in city directories until 1940, when Matthew B. Coffee was listed as president (p. 292). Subsequent criss-cross directories show the building in the hands of Abraham Feldstein in 1942, the site was vacant starting in 1944. The listing 1950-1959 was "Iron and Metals" and "vacant" again in 1960.

The descent of the property can also be followed in assessment lists found in 1975 in the Courthouse at Cumberland. R. D. Johnson Milling Company, 130 Wineow Street was still listed in 1940, but a transfer in 1942 showed the property in the hands of Benjamin Waingold with \$21,000 worth of buildings at 116-130 Wineow Street. The lot measured 388 by 90 feet. The county commissioners reduced the assessment by \$14,700 in 1942. The same year, the owner was shown as Abraham Feldstein, the buildings only assessed at \$6300. This mill existed through 1945 in the tax records. However, the subsequent book in the series was available in the closet of the assessment office but on a high shelf out of reach, too heavy to pull down without a brain concussion.

Johnson's Best and American Eagle

HIGH GRADE ROLLER FLOUR



MANUFACTURED BY
THE R. D. JOHNSON MILLING CO.
106-108-110 WINEOW ST. CUMBERLAND, MD.

BACHHARN MILL ()

The 1783 tax list of Cumberland and Upper Old Town Hundreds showed John Bachharn with a mill worth £ 20.

BALLIE AND NEPTUNE TANYARD (8)

Alexander Ballie and John Neptune bought land at the mouth of Georges Creek at Potomac from Peter Devecmon in 1796 for \$4,000. The deed included rights to use water from Devecmon's Race for their stills and tanyards, Liber B:231. Baile, or Baillie, sold out to Neptune in 1798, Ibid., p. 453. Location was present Westernport.

BALL MILL ()

Matthew Ball, Sr., was assessed of a mill on the 1811 tax list. He also owned Balls Good Luck and the tract Mt. Pleasant in George's Creek Hundred. The mill passed to William Neptune and to William Shaw, q.v. The 1812 tax entry listed William Siglar as debtor.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL MILL (C)

This works was built at Cumberland in 1870 with 15 double puddling furnaces, 15 heating furnaces, three trains of rolls, and three hammers. The *Sun* of June 17, 1872, announced "A New Iron Mill" and stated that it would be similar to the first rolling mill, 100 by 200 feet, intended to make merchant bar iron. In 1873, the bar mill was added for making barn iron, bolts, rivets, spikes, and fish plates. The capacity of the two mills was 40,000 tons/annum. An item in the *Sun* of November 9, 1872, entitled "Explosion at the Rolling Mill" reported that James Greer was severely injured. The *Sun* of July 29, 1874, reported that J. Baker Kunkel of Catocin Furnace had shipped 150 tons of iron to Cumberland for consumption by the B. & O. Martin Izenhouser was found mangled under the fly wheel of the rail mill, *Cumberland Times*, January 13, 1875.

The *Baltimore American* of October 6, 1877, reported that an order had come down to resume operations at the rolling mill next Tuesday "to work up a large quantity of prepared material. The bar mill will also continue in operation for some time."

Edward Hungerford in *The Story of the Baltimore and Ohio*, 1928 (2:126) stated that the mill operated a dozen years and made rails for the extension to Chicago and for double-tracking the Cumberland-Grafton route. The mill became obsolete, as it was designed to roll rails of 64-pounds to the yard. Photo opposite p. 2:127 showed an 1870 date painted on the building.

The rolling mill is in the foreground of an 1881 lithograph of the city reproduced in Lois B. McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints, 1752-1889*, p. 55. Rail production stopped in 1882 and the mill was leased to Cambria Iron Company for rolling steel billets, RIOM, p. 473; also, *WPA Guide*, p. 271. The lease to Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was reported in the *Sunday Civilian*, March 16, 1890--this was the year after Johnstown and its river-level mills were devastated by the great flood. The works had been closed for a year before the Cambria takeover, *Cumberland Times*, March 7, 1890.

History of Allegany County reported that the next tenant operators were: 1898, Schoenthal Steel Company, and 1905, Maryland Rail Company (p. 123).

The 1910 Sanborn Insurance atlas, Plate__ showed B. & O. Rolling Mill, "Operated by United States Rail Company."

Sanborn's 1921 insurance atlas showed two companies: the B. & O. Rolling Mill and their car shop, also the United States Rail Company (Map 15).

In the 1970s, various structures survived among the B. & O.-C. & O. shops at Virginia Avenue and Queen Street. Theodore Anton Sande in his *Industrial Archaeology*, p. 133, reproduced Sheet 4 of a series of elevations made by Jeffrey Jenkins of the Federal HAER agency in 1970; that view entitled "B. & O. Railroad's Rail Rolling Mill" showed the portion at the end of Elm Street and intersection of Locust Alley.

BANCORD SAWMILL (20)

John Bancord was listed as a sawmill operator at Corrigansville in 1887 State business directory.

BARNARD DISTILLERY (2)

See Custer Distillery.

BARRETT MILL ()

The 1783 tax list of Cumberland and Upper Old Town Hundreds showed Colonel Samuel Barrett with a mill worth £ 20 on Phillips Pleasure tract.

BATTLE RUN TANNERY ()

Battle Run Tannery was a place name of 1882 served by Cumberland Post Office, *Industries of Md.* See Bottle Run Tannery.

BEALL AND BEASLEY MILL (34)

John Folk was shown on the 1802-12 tax list of Cumberland Hundred as owner of 56 acres called Mill Seat patented by him in 1805. He was shown on the 1810 list as owner of a mill, and the 1820 census listed John Folk's gristmill in District 6, equipped with 2 pair of stones; output was about 1800 bbl flour/annum.

John Folck had Toms Venture and Pleasant Valley resurveyed into Bowling Green in 1814, and in 1844, Bowling Green Mill was purchased by Jacob Folck at the sale of John Folck's estate in partnership with Margaret Folck Beall and William Beall. The 1873 Martenet State atlas showed present Dickens village as Union Mills. The name may be related to the Union Grove Cemetery.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Beall and Williams mill with \$6000 capital investment, 4 employees, 100 bu/diem maximum output, 20% custom business, and 2 run of stones. A 16-foot fall on Evitts Creek drove 2 overshot wheels 3 feet broad at 9 rpm to develop 30 hp. Output was 1200 bbl flour, 60 bbl rye, 46 tons meal, and 50 tons feed (\$12,000).

The custom or "country" sawmill valued at \$525 had 2 employees and 1 circular saw and was idle 10 months yearly. An 18-foot fall on Evitts Creek drove a 25 hp flutter wheel 4 ft broad to cut 6000 ft annually (\$900).

Jacob Folck had sold his interest to the Bealls, and in 1885, the Bealls conveyed to son and daughter David W. Beall and Lillie M. Beasley. The mill was equipped with

roller units and was renamed Beall and Beasley Mill. The 1887 State directory listed Beal [and] Beasley as millers at Hazen.

The Beall heirs sold in 1899 to Thomas Jefferson Dawson. Walter Browning acquired title in 1920, and the mill soon burned. Constructed possibly in the early 19th century, the mill was 5 miles NE of Cumberland on Mason Road at Evitts Creek, probably the origin of the name Mill Road for the route that runs east from Bedford Road to Mason Road. The MGSS book GZMD, still listed Union Mill as a place name in 1941. The mill was 2-1/2 stories of clapboard with a Dutch colonial roof set on a one-story foundation. Photo in *Heritage Press*, May 1972, p. 6.

BEALL MILL ()

The heirs of Josiah Beall of Josh. were listed in the 1804-12 tax list of Cumberland Hundred as owners of Resurvey on Good Will and Mills, 77.5 acres. Good Will had been patented by Alpheus Beall, 1807, Liber IC No. R:450.

BEALLS MILL (C)

Thomas Beall (of Samuel) had a millrace in Cumberland Hundred mentioned in 1791, Liber A:46. It was in the Walnut Bottom area, and described as on "the west side of Wills Creek" on folio 138. It also appeared in the 1804 tax list. Beall was the entrepreneur who laid out the town lots that became downtown Cumberland.

BEALLS MILL (C)

Thomas Beall (of Samuel) had another tract in Cumberland on the east side of Will's Creek which he referred to as the Brick Mill property. This is probably the mill shown in the 1821 illustration of Fort Cumberland and the chain bridge, probably the second chain bridge, because the first chain bridge of about 1807 had washed away in the 1810 flood. The illustration is reproduced in *Maryland Historical Prints* by Lois B. McCauley and also in Robert J. Brugger in *Maryland, A Middle Temperament*, p. 157. *The History of Allegany County* by T. J. C. Williams dated the J. B. Beall Mill at 1796, and it appeared on the 1806 town plan at the NE corner of Mechanic Street and Bedford, then Bridge Street, although the town plan did not show a completed bridge. Bridge Street later became Mill Street, HAC, p. 366. T. J. C. Williams defined the Beall Mill location as the NE corner of Mechanic and Mill Street, HAC, p. 97. Also referenced in HWM, p. 137.

In 1807, Thomas Beall advertised several mills, (1) at Cumberland, (2) at Town Creek, where there was also a cooper shop and distillery, and (3) at Evitts Creek, 2 miles from Cumberland, HWM, p. 1432.

John B. Beall, "intending to remove from Cumberland," advertised as "A Great Bargain" a brick merchant mill near the center of town. There was also a two-story

log house "which may at a slight expense answer for a miller's house," *Frederick Town Herald*, June 9, 1810.

There were at least two Beall Mills in the town of Cumberland. The oldest mill was apparently the one that passed in 1804 to John B. Beall in 1804 and then to Jacob Hoblitzel in 1811. Hoblitzel failed to pay for the property and title apparently reverted to the Beall family. In the fire of July 25, 1825, the small (former) Hoblitzel Mill was burned by an arsonist along with the Gustavus Beall Mill on the opposite side of the street, *History of Cumberland*, pp. 291 and 313. James Palmer was convicted of the crime.

It was Thomas Beall who gave the street along the millrace the name Mechanic Street because he expected artisans to build their shops along it. The millrace was intended to power several mills. It began on North Mechanic Street above the Blue Spring and exited from the last mill. In Acts of 1832, Chapter 55, the General Assembly's legislation provided for building the "National Road" up Mechanic Street, Cumberland and crossing Wills Creek; the law decreed, "A substantial stone bridge shall be built over the mill race in the town of Cumberland." In later years, the race went underground, passing under the stage of the Maryland Theatre and into the C. & O. Canal. For a brief time, Mechanic Street was the route of the National Road and was surfaced with crushed stone using the McAdam technique (Laws of Maryland, Acts of 1832, Chapter 55).

The millrace suffered the fate of becoming a sewer, and the *Cumberland Daily News* of July 24, 1882, reported that a temporary dam was to be built across the mill race, "the only sewer," to keep it flushed through the summer; this installation costing \$100 was to be of stone and brush with plank facings. J. William Hunt in "Across the Desk," *Times-News*, May 30, 1965, reported finding a map of Cumberland about 100 years old lithographed by John Bevan of Jersey City and New York:

One of the features of this 110 or 112 year old map is the meandering course of the so-called Mill Run that cut across Cumberland from above the B & O Railroad Viaduct to its mouth in the Canal Basin and there into the Potomac. This run was an offshot of a stream that had its source out Valley Road and emptied into Wills Creek not far from the Viaduct. The Mill Run branch meandered between Centre and Mechanic streets towards its destination in the Canal Basin below Harrison Street. At times it was little more than an open sewer. Since it was covered many years ago, this underground stream has caused problems to persons doing excavation work in the area.

BEALL-SCOTT MILL (C)

The "other" Beall Mill at the corner of Bedford and North Mechanic Street was John Scott's in 1813, *History of Cumberland*, p. 291, and it burned in the 1825 fire, and was presumably rebuilt, and survived the great town fire of 1833, while in the hands of Gustavus Beall, *History of Cumberland*, p. 325. Samuel Charles, the editor of *The Civilian*, wrote that the ruins of the town commenced at Gustavus Beall's mill, but that the mill was saved (*Baltimore American*, April 19, 1833).

G. Beall advertised "Cumberland Mills" and his adjoining general store at the corner of Bridge and Mechanic Streets, *Cumberland Civilian*, February 19, 1842.

The dam of G. Beall's mill above the railroad aqueduct on Wills Creek suffered \$800 damage in a "Terrible and Destructive Freshet" [or flood], *Sun*, February 11, 1857.

Jesse T. Beall advertised flour, feed, and plaster of Paris at Cumberland Flour Mills in the 1859-1860 *Williams Directory*, p. 30. Scharf stated that the "Old Mill" on South Mechanic Street was used as a hospital after the Battle of Antietam," HWM, p. 253. Boyd's 1875 town directory listed the J. W. Cook mill at this corner. The 1877-78 issue of Boyd's directory contained an advertisement for Willson's Flour Mills, 2 to 8 South Bedford Street, J. W. Cook running the business, making flour, rye, s well as laundry and toilet soap.

J. W. Cook advertised Willison's Flour Mills, 2 to 8 South Bedford Street, producing flour, rye flour, and laundry and toilet soap, in Boyd's 1877-78 directory, page ii of front matter.

The *American Miller* of September 1, 1876 (4:78) reported that Willison's Mills owned by J. W. Cook, was a three-story, brick mill with 2 run of stones, water power and steam; its head miller was Thomas Runkles.

The 1880 State business directory also listed Cook as both miller and soap manufacturer.

A totally new building was erected in 1884, for which see Cumberland Milling Company. This mill site used water power until 1916 when electric motors were installed. In early times this lot also supported a tannery with a soap factory at the rear. The historical periodical *Heritage Press*, 1(No. 2, December 1971): 3, reported that the mill site was then a parking lot.

BEALLS MILL (23)

See Folcks Mill.

BEALL SAWMILL ()

Richard Beall and Son were listed with a flour mill at Moscow in 1877-78 Cumberland directory. The 1877 state business directory listed N. M. Bernard and Co. with a gristmill at Barton.

BEVINS SAWMILL (1)

Ignatius Bevins owned Better Than Mt. Airy and Bevans Saw Mill, 91.5 acres, and part of Sugar Bottom on the 1809 tax list of Skipton Hundred. He had applied for Bevans [sic] Saw Mill in 1802, Unpatented Certificate No. 91. Bevins built a sawmill on fifteen Mile Creek in 1806 on the tract Better Than Mount Misery, about 0.5 mile upstream of Little Orleans neat the confluence of Flat Run. There was also a Bevins gristmill, John Mash, *Land of the Living*, p. 173.

BORDEN MINING CO. (19)

The corporation charter, obtained under Acts of 1846, Chapter 348, allowed operation of an iron works, but none was instituted, *Borden Mining Company, A Brief History*, Arthur Lovell, p. 5. The Borden Shaft election district is named for one of the company's pits.

BOSS SAWMILL ()

The 1850 census listed William boss with a steam sawmill worth \$3000; 20 employees, output of 1.5 million ft of plank worth \$12,000 annually.

BOTTLE RUN TANNERY ()

The Bottle Run Tannery on Bottle Run, 7 miles NE of Cumberland was destroyed by fire; it had recently been sold by the trustees of Mr. James W. Jones & Son to Deford & Co. of Baltimore (*Cumberland News*, July 1, 1871). A later account stated that the tannery, a dwelling, store and stable were burned but were fully insured (*Cumberland News*, July 3, 1871). Shortly after the fire, the death of James W. Jones, Cumberland leather manufacturer was reported (*Baltimore Sun*, July 14, 1871). Eleven years later was an item, "Real Estate Transfers . . . B. F. DeFord to John K. White, the 'Bottle Run Tannery,' for \$9,500," (*Cumberland Civilian*, May 21, 1882). In 1882, *Industries of Maryland* listed Battle [sic] Run Tannery as a place served by the Cumberland Post Office. A new foreman named White suffered a rebellion among the workers and he was flung into "a smelly vat" after which several men were fired, *Cumberland Times*, December 6, 1882.

BOWERY FURNACES (19)

Two coke furnaces were erected at Midlothian in 1868 by Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, using carbonate ores brought from a nearby hill on tramcars; fossil ore from Cumberland was also used. Other products were coke and limestone. A

rebuilding took place in 1873 per *Md., Its Resources*, p. 17. The works closed about 1875, RIOM, p. 141.

In the *Report of Thomas Brown* (Annapolis, 1882), there was the following item: "Bowery Furnace Mine . . . owned by Cumberland Coal and Iron Company . . . coal used in the property for the manufacture of iron, but owing to the depression of the iron trade, the furnace is blown out and a large number of men thrown out of employment." The names of Bowery Furnace and Bowery Furnace Mines were still carried in GZMD in 1941.

BOWLING GREEN MILL (21)

Same as Beall and Beasley Mill.

BOYD DISTILLERY (C)

William L. Boyd was listed as owner of a distillery in Cumberland in 1804-12 tax list.

BOYER TANNERY ()

The 1850 census listed Michael Boyer tannery worth \$1000, run by water power, with 1 employee and annual output of 5000 pounds leather worth \$1500.

BRADDOCK DISTILLEERY (29)

See Clark Distillery.

BRADDOCKS MILL (16)

Braddocks Mill is shown between Old Town and Cumberland on an 1826 map of the C. & O. canal. Possibly in the Spring Gap area.

BRADYS MILL (7)

Possibly an outgrowth of Daniel Cresap's mill at Upper Old Town, Bradys Mill was shown on the B. & O. SW of Cumberland in the Hopkins Atlas. McNeill's Rangers planned an attack on the rail station here in 1865, but the Rangers voted down the plan before execution, MHM, 62:50. A post office was established in 1852 on Warrior Run, HWM, p. 1370.

The 1880 census had listed Elijah Winters 18 hp steam-powered custom mill on the Potomac worth \$600. There was 1 employee, 75 bu/diem maximum capacity, 1 run of stones, and an annual output off 28 tons feed (\$1100). The site was listed as E. Winters Sawmill in 1887 State directory. The present Brady is just east of Cresaptown along U. S. 220.

BRIDGES & HENDERSON CEMENT MILL ()

See Round Top Cement Mill.

BRISCOE SAWMILL/STILL ()

Hanson Briscoe wished to wind up business and advertised a sawmill and distillery producing 150 bbl/annum, 6 miles from Cumberland, *Frederick-Town Herald*, October 10, 1812.

BUCKHOLTZ MILLS (C)

Buckholtz's Mills situated on all four railroads which served Cumberland, was for sale, *Daily News*, September 24, 1881. Another adv. published by George Henderson, Jr., on August 5, 1882, described it as the best site in Cumberland for a gristmill or other manufacturing process as it was located upon the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Cumberland and Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh and Connellsville, and George's Creek Railroads, *Daily News*.

BURBRIDGE MILL ()

John Burbridge was shown as owner of a mill and part of Good Hope in Skipton Hundred, 1809-1811 tax list.

BURNT MILL (1)

The burnt mill was mentioned the 1822 journal of the C. & O. Canal Commissioners, ". . . past Dimmit's Island . . . three quarters of a mile to O'Queen's; thence shoal water, boats rub, and were dragged a mile; then good water to the Burnt Mill falls; here is a wing-dam, 12 or 15 inches high turning the water to the Maryland Shore, working a small grist mill, owned by Thomas King, fall at the Mill 3-1/2 feet; a rapid shoal extends near 2000 yards from the upper end of the wing-dam, and ending nearly opposite the Mill; then good water 200 yards to a point opposite Marshall's House on the Virginia Shore . . . , " *History of the Ten Miles Square*, p. 74. This mill was upstream of Fifteen Mile Creek.

A distinct "burnt mill" was mentioned as one mile below the mouth of George's Creek on the Potowmack in a turnpike authorization, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1801, Chapter 45; that site was in District 8.

BUTLER'S CABINET WAREHOUSE (C)

"Fire at Cumberland, Md. -- On the night of the 11th inst. A fire broke out at Cumberland, Md., in the back buildings of K. H. Butler's cabinet warehouse, on Centre street, which was entirely consumed. It is supposed to

have commenced in the dry house, by sparks from the engine, which had been run that day. Mr. Butler estimates his loss at \$5,000 more than his insurance, which is \$3,700," *Sun*, April 15, 1861.

CALLEN SAWMILL (1)

The Callen Sawmill at Green Ridge Mountain was mentioned in *Land of the Living*, p. 297.

CARLIN MILL ()

"Joseph Carlin is building a new mill at Frostburg, Md.," *American Miller*, 3 (July 1875): 36. Joseph Carlin's flour mill was listed at Frostburg in Boyd's 1877-78 *Cumberland Directory*, p. 145. The mill had been built in 1875, *American Miller*, 3 (July 1875): 36. The *Maryland Reports* legal series contains the appealed lawsuit of Atlantic Insurance Company-v.-Joseph Carlin, use of the Second National Bank of Cumberland, case decided June 16, 1882, re insurance on the stock in trade at the plaintiff's mill at Frostburg. Testimony showed that a Mr. Young was the employed miller and on June 13, 1878, the mill and its contents were totally destroyed by fire (58 MD 336). A report of the case of Joseph Carlin-v.-Western Assurance Company of Toronto appeared in the *Baltimore American*, February 4, 1882.

CARROLL SAWMILL, GRISTMILL (1)

William Carroll of the Montgomery County branch of the famous family invested in timber tracts on Green Ridge Mountain in the 1830s and hoped to produce lumber and iron to ship via the C & O Canal and the B.& O. Railroad. In fact, one of the patented or reserved tracts was named "Canal and Railroad." Unfortunately, neither artery of transportation reached the Little Orleans area in time to ship produce. Carroll built an elaborate steam sawmill, the chimney of which survives in the present State forest at the NW intersection of Chimney Hollow Road and Carroll road, 0.5 mile west of the Potomac and 2.7 miles SW of Little Orleans. John Mash places the chimney on the tract "Joseph's Dream."

When William Carroll's finances became precarious, many of his mortgages and notes were held by his Baltimore County relative and silent partner Richard Caton of Brooklandwood and later by Caton's four daughters, who ultimately came to own the property. The complex legal history of this site is presented in John Mash's *Land of the Living*, published 1996. Carroll in 1841 commissioned a British mining Engineer, John Upton, to write a prospectus of the property, which can be found in printed form in the MHS library, Baltimore. Upton described this remarkably advanced and monstrous mill:

The owner has, at great expense, cut tracks and erected

a power steam mill, with two pit saws, and is attaching a pair of large stones with corresponding machinery, for grinding and dressing wheat and other grains. . . .The mill is well situated for business, as nearly all the principal ravines from the spurs of the mountain concentrate here, so that the transport of all the logs, is mostly downhill to it, and by one other ravine the converted timber is all sent down to the Potomac, the Canal, or railroad, at distance of about a mile and a quarter, from whence it is sent to various markets along the canal, and to the seaports of Georgetown, Washington or Alexandria, (One hundred and forty miles) and to Baltimore or other places, by either the Railroad or the Chesapeake Bay.

This mill, cutting pine timber alone in a daytime, and at the present prices, is capable of producing a net income of \$10,000; and it would require at least forty years incessant work. by day and by night, to cut up into plank, quartering, and board, all the present timber. There is a great demand for oak and other hardwoods, which fetch larger prices, and would produce more money than pine timber.

Three of Caton's daughters resided in England, married to titled noblemen. They were out of touch with the thousands of acres of property, being constantly robbed by timber rustlers and squatters. One of the heiresses commissioned another study by John Upton, who issued another printed report in 1841, suggesting that millions of pounds sterling of iron ore on the site and millions of pounds worth of timber. The vast acreage was offered for sale by Davis and Vigers of London, the British agents of Lady Wellesley, in 1843:

TERRITORIAL ESTATE, MARYLAND, NORTH AMERICA

Messrs. Davis & Vigers are instructed to sell by auction, on Tuesday, 14th November, unless previously disposed of, a fine property consisting of 12,700 acres situate in Maryland, United States, which from its agricultural resources, favorable situation, and vast capability of improvement, is most deserving the attention of those who with moderate fortunes, are desirous of retirement and independence with profitable employment of capital. The estate is situate 15 miles west of Hancock and twenty-two miles east of Cumberland, and distant only 17 days journey from England. It is bounded on the south by the Ohio Canal, the Baltimore and Ohio

Railway, and the River Potomac; and on the north by the Great Western Turnpike road from Baltimore and Washington to the Western States. The climate is remarkably salubrious and agreeable, and adapted for European constitutions. The soil is fertile and produces excellent wheat, beans, barley, clover, and all other produce and fruits of Britain, with the addition of maize, tobacco, grapes, and the produce of the south. There is a very comfortable Cottage residence now occupied by the family of the proprietor, situated in the midst of 200 acres of cleared land; also a powerful Steam Mill, with stones and pit saws; sheds, stores, stables, and workmen's Dwellings. The post office is only two and a half miles off, and two mails and four other coaches pass the estate daily. The land is principally woodland of the finest and most valuable description of timber. The mineral resources are remarkably rich. Iron is abundant and coal is found in several situations. There are also Sulphur Springs which are considered of importance. In order to give confidence and to enable the party to satisfy himself of the eligibility of his purchase, Messrs. Davis & Vigers are instructed to make one of the conditions of sale that the purchaser shall have the power to annul the sale within three months, and without assigning any cause.

For further information and particulars, apply to J. J. Speed, Esq., Baltimore, Maryland, Messrs. J. C. & H. Freshfield, 5 New Bank Buildings, and Messrs. Davis & Vigers, No. 3 Frederick's Place, Old Jewery, London.

P eo4t se 7

--Baltimore *American*, September 7, 1843.

The Carroll tracts consisted of numerous parcels with distinct patent histories but the chimney site can be traced back to the 1870s. An advertisement in 1872 stated that the property was entirely wooded, although court testimony showed that the tract Deer Range, property of the late Andrew Boose, was being stripped of timber by unauthorized persons (Judgment Record HR 17:554ff). The tract was acquired by Frederick and Mary Brinkman, who sold in 1894 in a deed that mentioned "the old David Mann Sawmill in Devil's Alley Run" (Deeds 77:103). Possibly, the Brinkman family had been disappointed in the mineral possibilities of the property, because J. Thomas Scharf reported that ore was being mined in October 1881 on the Brinkman farm near Little Orleans, HWM, p. 1485. It is possible to conjecture that investors were deceived by the minerals of the area, which is underlain by a deep-red siltstone that might tempt optimistic persons to excavate it as a source of iron.

Successive owners were John P. Barger (1894), Lethe A. Nuse (1899), Barger again (1901), F. Brooke Whiting (1904), and John H. Mertins (1910). The Mertins family and corporation bought up much of the area and cut down the last of the timber to lay out commercial apple orchards. After acquiring 150,000 acres and also attempting a residential subdivision, the Mertins empire collapsed in 1917, and the entire area returned to forest, eventually becoming State property, all of which is recounted in almost comic, at least ironic, detail by John Mash's book. Investors from all over the eastern U.S. had purchased lots, expecting their crops to be marketed via a cooperative set up by the Mertins. The Mertins family, successful for decades in timbering, seemed interested in actually planting quality orchards and they employed hundreds of immigrants for the work, but their operation was mortgaged over and over; following their bankruptcy, the buyers of orchard parcels got out with about 7 cents on the dollar.

In 1974, John Mash started collecting the history of this site, and reported that in its final days the mill had a large hearth attached to the industrial chimney and there were iron hooks for hanging pots. As late as 1939, the abandoned cabin adjoining the chimney served as a shelter for hunters.

John Mash collected the story from Dayton Lewis of Oldtown that there had been a water mill near the chimney but it went out of business after the orchards replaced grain cultivation. Another old inhabitant reported a steam-powered gristmill at the site. The chimney stands on a base 8 feet wide by 9 feet 9 inches; other foundation ruins extend toward the stream. A plat of the orchards shows that the chimney would fall on the projected Section A, Lot 23--Plat Box No. 84, Cumberland Courthouse. [Much of this data from John Mash and Theodore Thoerig, Md. Dept. of Natural Resources, 1974-75; also, John Mash, *Land of the Living* (Living History Foundation: Flintstone, Maryland, 1996). Also John McGrain's title search at Cumberland, March, 1975. Geological data from Claire A. Richardson of USGS and MGS.]

CHANEY MILL (3)

Same as Robinson's.

CHAPMAN MILL (3)

William Chapman purchased a tract on the Potomac with a grist and saw mill from James Malcolm for \$1000; he also patented in 1825 tracts called Chapman's Mill Race and Forebay. In 1838, his widow Elizabeth Chapman Dawson sold the tracts to Daniel McLaughlin, who sold some months later to James Allender. Allender in 1840 prayed the Court of Chancery for a patent in his own name. Forebay began at the upper end of an island in the Potomac one-half mile below the mouth of Town Creek, Patents, Liber GGB 4:574.

CHICK MILL ()

The 1783 tax list of Murlays Run Hundred showed John Chick with a mill worth £ 50.

CHIMNEY HOLLOW MILLS (1)

See Carroll Mill.

CLARK DISTILLERY (29)

Braddock Distillery at LaVale advertised mountain rye made from spring water, *Mining Journal*, Frostburg, September 1, 1894. The *Cumberland Times* of July 15, 1899, published a two-column article with a photo of the James Clark Distillery building at 47-51 Baltimore Street, Cumberland. The James Clark Distillery, made Braddock Rye at LaVale in a number of old stone buildings. Layout of Jas. Clark Distilling Company, Braddock Distillery No. 20," was shown in Sanborn insurance atlas, April 1897, Plate 21, location on the west side of the National Road, 3 miles from City Hall. The works was sold in 1924 and was used by various glass companies. Some of the buildings burned in 1956 when in use by Queen City Glass. Photo in *Glass Industry in Allegany County, Md.*, p. 64. Another photo of Clark's or Braddock is found in the Herman and Stacia Miller collection owned by the City of Cumberland, Image No. 0309. The street names Rye Land and Distillery Street survived into the late 20th century. The large buildings did not appear on modern USGS quad sheets.

CLARKS MILL (20)

"Mr. J. H. Clark, of Corriganville, Md., writes us that his miller, Mr. Blume, has been in the milling business for nearly fifty years, and hardly knows how to get along without the *American Miller*," *American Miller*, 8 (January 1, 1880): 14. John Clark, miller at Corriganville, was listed in the 1887 State directory and mentioned in HWM, p. 1151. See also his mill at Ellerslie, below:

CLARKS MILL (20)

John H. Clark had a mill at Ellerslie, HWM, p. 1151. The 1887 State directory placed it in the valley of Will's Creek. In the 1880 census, the mill had been valued at \$1500, with a listing of 1 employee, 2 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum, with half the business consisting of custom work. An 8-foot fall on Will's Creek drove a 16 hp turbine 3 ft broad at 101-1/6 rpm. Output was 500 bbl flour, 21.5 tons meal, 15 tons feed, and 0.5 ton buckwheat (\$4500). An item in the *American Miller* of August 1, 1881 (9:325) stated, "Changes . . . W. L. C. Thompson, from Berlin, Pa., to Ellerslie, Md." Clark also had a mill at Corriganville. Presumably, Thompson was the hired head miller for Clark.

CLOTH FACTORY (34)

See Hendrickson Mill.

CODDINGTON LUMBER CO. (12)

This company was listed at Frostburg in DMM, 1970, as an active producer of lumber, owned by Richard Coddington; 44 employees.

COOK MILL (C)

Same as Beall-Scott's Mill.

COOMBS MILL (13)

A road was authorized in 1818 from the National Road via Short Gap Road to end near Coombs Mill on Jennings Run (Deeds K:5). J. S. Coombs was listed as miller at Mt. Savage in 1880 State directory.

COX SAWMILL (29)

John Cox advertised a new sawmill with 21 foot fall within 150 feet of the new turnpike on property that lay along Wills Creek and Braddocks Run, 1 to 2.5 miles west of Cumberland, *Md. Advocate*, March 1, 1834.

COX TANYARD (C)

Jonathan Cox's property was shown at the NE corner of Center and Wills Alley on the 1806 town plat of Cumberland. Lowdermilk placed this tanyard on North Mechanic Street in 1813, *History of Cumberland*, p. 292.

CRABTREE MILL (2)

The 1880 census valued Joseph Crabtree Mill at \$3500, listing 2 employees, 2 run stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 17.5-foot fall on Spring [Run] drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 6 rpm. Output was 400 bbl flour, 28.5 tons meal, and 20 tons feed (\$3877).

CRAIGS MILL (2)

Craigs Mill was shown on Town Creek near the Potomac on 1795 Dennis Griffith map. Ruins of this or some later mill survived in 1970s above the railroad bridge.

CRESAP MILL (FIRST) (2)

Cresaps Mill Run, 3 miles above Old Town, was mentioned in 1788, Patents Liber IC No. C:408. Thomas Cresaps mill stood at Oldtown on the north bank of Potomac, south of the present canal and east of the road to West Virginia, approximately where the toll booth for the low-water Potomac River bridge stands near Lock 70, *Heritage Press*, March 1972, p. 5f.

A well furnished merchant mill and the frame of a sawmill on Seven Springs farm near Old Town were advertised by Beal Howard, trustee, in *American*, April 12, 1818. Thomas Cresap by deed of trust conveyed his mill to B. S. Pigman, who advertised the merchant and sawmill in *Frederick-Town Herald*, June 7, 1823, stating that the cost of water carriage to Baltimore was \$1 per barrel, about the same as from Frederick, and would probably drop to 37-1/2 cents "if the Potomac canal should be made, of which I think there is no doubt."

The "Old Cresap Mill, Oldtown, Maryland," appeared (ca. 1937) in the *History of the Cresaps*, p. 124, as a frame and clapboard mill, 3 stories on a stone basement; a steel wheel was fed by a wooden flume; this book gave James Cresap as the builder. In the *Gazetteer* of 1894-1901, S. S. Hollenberg was listed with a gristmill at Oldtown. This plant has been extinct since ca. 1950.

CRESAP MILL (SECOND) (2) CRESAP MILL ROAD

Luther Martin Cresap (1815-1896), son of James Michael Cresap, built the second or upper Cresap Mill on Cresaps Mill Run, upstream of Lock 71 and just west of Oldtown at mile 167.5 on the canal. Mill water was carried across the canal in a wooden trough attached to a bridge for farm carts. A storage pond held the water south of the canal; waste water powered a stave mill farther down the tow path. Hired millers were listed as Hollandsberger, Runkle, and Baker. It was a large frame mill with a stone end facing the canal, *Heritage Press*, March 1972, p. 6.

The 1880 census valued the L. M. Cresap Mill at \$10,000, listing 3 employees, 3 run of stones, 90 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall drove one overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 6 rpm to develop 18 hp. Output was 1300 bbl flour/annum, 113 tons meal, and 68 tons of feed (\$12,281). Also listed in 1880, 1882, and 1887 State business directories. Under "Oldtown Items," the *Sunday Civilian* of August 3, 1890, noted that David Speck had been operating the L. M. Cresap mill for the last year. The mill was demolished ca. 1950. Cresap Mill road is shown on current survey maps parallel to Mill Run west of Old Town; the stream was called Saw Mill Run in 1852. The ruin can be found [1977] at mile 167.51 on the canal, *Towpath Guide, Section Four*, Thomas F. Hahn, p. 56. The wooden flume that carried mill water across the canal burned ca. 1910-1911.

CRESAP MILL (7)

See Old Mill for the Cresap works near Rawlings.

CRESAP MILL (7)

The 1783 tax list of Cumberland and Upper Old Town Hundreds showed Daniel Cresap, Jr., with a mill worth £ 20 on Ross Mistake tract (distinct from Joseph Cresap's or Old Mill). Upper Old Town is near the later Brady Mill.

CRESAP SAWMILL (2)

Michael Cresap's tract Alder Thicket patented in 1766 began on a point of a ridge "opposite to the sawmill" in Conococheague Manor, Patents BC & GS No. 30:241. The site was west of Town Creek near the Potomac.

CRENTZBERG MILL (9)

Henry Crentzberg had a flour mill and a brewery in Barton in 1868 and also ran the Fountain Hotel there, *Brewing in Md.*, p. 717. Also listed in 1867 Hawes *Business Directory*, p. 517.

CUMBERLAND COTTON MILL (C)

This cotton mill was built at the end of Center Street in 1853 by Thomas J. McKaig, Alpheus Beall, J. H. Tucker, M. B. O'Hern, S. M. Semms, M. O. Davidson, and A. T. Roberts. Ira Stambaugh was first supervisor. Mervin McKaig came into possession and sold the mill to the Cumberland Brewing Company in 1890, the cotton business having failed in 1887. The building still stands [1977], *Brewing in Md.*, p. 645. A photo of 1890 is found in Allegany County Historical Society, Cumberland.

An article and photos of the plant appeared in the *SIA Newsletter*, September 1979, Quotations from an 1854 payroll appeared in J. William Hunt's anthology of newspaper columns, *Across the Desk*, Vol. 5, August 5, 1962.

CUMBERLAND GLASS COMPANY (C)

This works was founded in 1883 on the west side of North Mechanic Street. Photo in *The Glass Industry of Allegany County*, p. 24. The 1887 Sanborn atlas, Plate 2, showed the works in the angle between North Mechanic and North Centre Streets. The works was mentioned as being located on the Western Maryland Railway and the Potomac in *From Baltimore to Charleston*, p. 24 (1906). This works became Wellington Glass Works and was to reopen with newly installed equipment at a plant in the Narrows after a 5-year closure, *Cumberland Times*, October 20, 1909.

CUMBERLAND FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP (C)

This foundry was opened in 1841 by Lockwood and Faxon to manufacture bevel and spur gearing for mills, HWM, p. 1433. Weekly advertisements for Cumberland Foundry were published, starting as early as November 12, 1842, in the *Cumberland Civilian*, when the owners were Atkinson & Hazlehurst; in that same issue the editor included a bit of puffery called "Beautiful Iron Castings." Later, H. R. Hazlehurst & Co., advertised, describing the works at George Street between Barnum's and the U. S. Hotel. Products at that time included stoves, grates, and machinery, *Cumberland Alleganian*, January 9, 1846.

CUMBERLAND HYDRAULIC CEMENT MILL (C)

Philip T. Tyson in his *First Report of the State Agricultural Chemist* (Annapolis, 1860), noted the Lynn Cement Works, stating that Messrs. Lynn had carried on the manufacture of hydraulic cement for many years and noted that Charles Manning, chief engineer of the new Baltimore water works, recommended the Cumberland-made cement, saying that it set and hardened very quickly, "is strong and impervious to water." Tyson added, "There are six kilns in use and I was informed by Mr. Lynn that they have machinery which can produce 1,500 bushels per day" (p. 4).

"Improvement at the Cement Mill. The works of the Cumberland Hydraulic Cement Company are closed at present and some improvements are making in the establishment. A new elevator is being put in, the engine is being overhauled and other improvements are in progress. The company expects a large trade the coming spring," *Cumberland Civilian*, January 15, 1882.

"Cumberland Hydraulic Cement Works . . . west bank of Will's Creek between the Narrows and the railroad viaduct . . . nitroglycerine . . . kiln . . . breaker like a coffee mill . . . burrs . . . 350 to 400 bbl per day . . . 65 employees . . . Warren Ackerman, president," *Cumberland Daily News*, September 30, 1882 [full account].

Late the same year, there was a trustee's advertisement in the case of James H. Percey-v.-Barney Dailey et al, where the trustee offered "Valuable City Property" called "Lynn's Mill Seat" and "Addition to Mill Seat," some 70.5 acres adjoining the city limits . . . approaching the Narrows" It is not clear if this developable land was part of the quarry or the cement grinding premises. There is a reference to an 1836 deed from Andrew Newman to Gustavus Beall, a known mill operator, *Cumberland Daily News*, December 16, 1882.

Recent research by Thomas F. Hahn and Emory L. Kemp shows that the company was started in 1836 and is recorded that same year supplying natural cement to the contractors of the C. & O. Canal. Lowdermilk's city history reported that the Lynn Cement Works was burned on July 30, 1859, but was soon rebuilt (p. 387).

The *Baltimore Sun* of January 8, 1891, reported that the Cumberland Hydraulic Cement and Mfg. Company had rebuilt the works, "recently destroyed by fire," and would be able to produce 1200 bbl/diem. In 1898, the Cumberland Board of Trade reported that the plant could produce 1000 bbl/diem. The works closed in July 1904, although MGS reported on its potential output as late as 1910. Hahn and Kemp placed the plant about a mile west of downtown, on the south bank of Will's Creek, a site now occupied by Cumberland Construction Company (*Cement Mills Along the Potomac River*, Morgantown, West Virginia, 1994), p. 80.

Another property of the company was shown in the 1887 Sanborn atlas along Will's Creek between Carroll and Wallace Streets. The detail map sheet showed a cooper shop, storage building, engine house, and a grinding and mixing structure very close to the Valley Street iron bridge over Will's Creek, right in the heart of the city. The 1897 Sanborn, Plate 13, showed the same works. Warren and Warren in *Maryland Time Exposures* reproduced a vintage panoramic view of the Narrows and what is probably the main part of the cement works near the 1836 stone bridge (p. 305).

CUMBERLAND MILLS (C)

Trade name of Beall Mill at Bridge and Mechanic Streets, q.v.

CUMBERLAND MILLING COMPANY (C)

This business founded in the 1880s used the site of the old Beall-Scott Mill that last operated as the J. W. Cook mill in the late 1870s. The *Cumberland Daily News* of June 13, 1882, reported on "A New Enterprise in Cumberland":

Mr. George D. Landwehr . . . and J. B. Allfree millwright
Cumberland Mill Company. . . to erect a flour mill . . . from foundation
up. . They supplied and erected the machinery in the new Anchor
Mills of Mr. L. D. Rohrer, this city."

The *American Miller* of March 1, 1884 (12:138) reported, "The Cumberland Milling Company has been incorporated to manufacture flour at Cumberland, Md., with a capitalization of \$40,000." Thus, Cumberland was getting three brand new, mass-production mills in or about 1882. The 1897 *Cumberland Directory* listed the company at the corner of Bedford and North Mechanic Streets. The mill was shown on the millrace, slightly west of Bedford Street in the 1887 Sanborn Atlas, Plate 12, Street Number 67-1/2.

Sanborn listed the following details:

No watchman. Power: steam. Fuel: coal. Heat: stoves. Light: gas.
W. Pipe with hose attached, each floor, 100' hose.
150 bbl in 24 hrs
8 sets of rolls and purifiers

2 smutters
1 bran duster
3 centrifugal reels
12 bolting reels.

The 1897 *Cumberland Directory* listed the Folck's Roller Mill at 3 North Mechanic Street, which is the same as the Cumberland Milling Company when the researcher checks the 1904 Sanborn atlas, Sheet 4, which shows that the company had acquired the corner at North Mechanic and Baltimore Streets and had an engine house for a steam plant.

The works was also mentioned in *From Baltimore to Charleston*, 1906, p. 24. The 1906-1907 Polk city directory listed Cumberland Milling Company at Mechanic, corner of Bedford and listed the brands as Golden Crown, Royal Tiger, Best Blend, Magic, Golden Patent, and Monarch Family. The company advertised in the 1923 and 1931 directories (pp. 43 and 837).

A postcard dated March 17, 1936, was entitled "Cumberland Flood, Mechanic Street" and it depicted a four-story brick mill with a cupola, *Al Feldstein's Historic Postcard Album*, p. 53. An image of the mill is found in the Herman and Stacia Miller Photograph Collection owned by the City of Cumberland, No. 0276; that view shows a clipped corner providing a business office entrance; the brick mill still retained its heavy eave returns in this view. The MHT study of Allegany County assigned Site Number Al-IV-A-105 to "James Scott Tavern & Mill Site, Mechanic & Bedford Streets." The mill was not to be found in the late 1960s when this "Molinography" was in preparation.

CUMBERLAND MILL COMPANY (C)

"The Cumberland Mill Company have completed the flouring mill at Mann's Choice, Pennsylvania," *Cumberland Daily News*, December 18, 1882. This company was apparently a millwrighting service providing what is now called "turn-key" installations.

CUMBERLAND NAIL AND WIRE CO. (C)

This works was chartered by the General Assembly, Acts of 1846, Chapter 315. Incorporators were John Guest, Archibald Carney, and George A. Thurston of Cumberland. Capitalization was \$40,000 for the "manufacture of iron from iron previously prepared into nails or wire by machinery or otherwise."

CUMBERLAND PAPER COMPANY (C)

See Potomac Paper Company.

CUMBERLAND STEEL COMPANY (C)

This plant started by the McKaig family about 1882 was shown as a manufacturer of steel shafting on Williams Road, Cumberland, in the 1921 Sanborn insurance atlas, Sheet 6. Allegany College of Maryland has a tape interview about the "Cumberland Steel Plant" made by J. Gerald Farrell in an interview with Mary Beall, Allegany County Local History Project, 1977. The city's web site states that the company is carried on in the 21st century by George Wyckoff.

CUMBERLAND STEEL WORKS (C)

"The Cumberland Steel Works was built in 1873, with four steel hammers and twenty-four crucibles. These works are no longer in operation." From *Maryland, Its Resources*, etc., 1893, p. 110.

CUMBERLAND TANNERY (C)

See Snowflake Tannery.

CUSTER DISTILLERY (2)

Notley Barnard sold to Emanuel Custer (Custard) two stills, one of 133 gallons, the other of 55, plus 16 still tubs and two "worrorm tubs," 1805, Liber D:424.

DAMWELL SAWMILL (C)

A photo of a vertical board, gable-roofed, steam-powered sawmill at Cumberland, the Damwell Sawmill, was reproduced in Warren and Warren, *Maryland Time Exposures*, 1984, p. 30.

DANIELS MILL ()

See Spring Gap Mill.

DAVIDSON MILL (15)

William Davidson had a log mill on Savage Mountain, but it was washed away by a freshet in 1823 when a total of 3 feet 4 inches of snow fell in one morning and melted rapidly. The mill was supposedly going on 100 years old then. It was replaced by a stone mill that also washed out, HWM, p. 1499.

DAWSON CITY SAWMILLS (31)

The *Sun* of April 8, 1893, reported under "Washington County" that several sawmills had been built at Dawson City on the B. & O. Railroad near Cherry Run and a furniture factory was under construction. The present Dawson is on the Potomac, 1.5 miles NE of Keyser West Virginia.

DE LA LANDELLE MILL (C)

Francis M. De la Landelle advertised at Cumberland for a miller, *Bartgis Federal Gazette*, Frederick, December 8, 1796.

DEAL BROTHERS MILLING COMPANY (C)

Polk's 1897 *Cumberland Directory* listed Deal Brothers Milling Co. at Glenn Street near Front, the east side of the city. Al Feldstein's *Historic Postcard Album of Allegany County, Maryland*, pp. 2, 30, showed a photograph of Deal Brother's Mill, depicted as a burned-out shell following the fire of August 13, 1908. The mill had been located between Glenn and Fulton Streets, Cumberland.

The *Cumberland Alleganian* of August 20, 1908, presented a photograph captioned, "Scenes of the Ruins of the Recent Big Fire." The blaze had occurred on the 13th in the three-story building of the Deal Brothers Milling plant at Front and Glenn Streets. Loss was \$30,000, mostly covered by insurance. The mill "was occupied by the National Biscuit Company as a distributing plant." The origin of the fire was unknown. Natural gas in the building added fuel to the flames. The walls were pulled down on the following day. The newspaper illustration showed the trade name, "Uneeda Biscuit."

The company apparently got back into business, being shown as Deal Brothers Mill, flour and feed, in the 1921 Sanborn insurance atlas, Sheet 35. Part of the building was occupied by the Famous Biscuit Company. Deal Brothers was also listed at 101 North Front Street in the 1931 Polk's *Cumberland Directory*, p. 837, with an advertisement on p. 49. The July 1949 update of Sanborn showed that Front Street has become Henderson Street and the Queen City Candy Company occupied part of the structure. A photograph of the ruins of 1908 is in the Herman and Stacia Miller collection owned by the City of Cumberland, No. 0482.

DEVECMON MILL (C)

Peter Devecmon built a mill at Cumberland at the mouth of the millrace that also served the Beall Mill, sometime before 1800; its total cost was \$8000, Lowdermilk, *History of Cumberland*, p. 293. T. J. C. Williams called this the "Devecmon Stone Mill," HAC, p. 322. Devecman [sic] had also patented a tract called "Mill Seat," 186 acres, in 1796. He sold Mill Seat to Francis and William Deakins and John Templeton of Montgomery County that same year for £ 536 (Deeds B:180).

Devecmon's Mill at Cumberland stood on the tract Walnut Bottom, which he had acquired from Thomas Beall of Samuel in 1795; he sold that south Cumberland property to Patrick Murdoch. T. J. C. Williams, writing in 1923, stated that the location was at that time being used as the wharf of Consolidated Coal Company;

two different railroad coal dumps, one marked as Consolidation's, appeared near the canal basin in the 1887 and 1904 issues of the Sanborn insurance atlases.

In 1803, Murdoch sued Thomas Beall of Samuel, Peter Devecmon, and Joseph Forest for a good title to the mill, stating that he had put L 300 of his own money into repairs (Chancery Records, Liber B115:743, MSA, Annapolis). Forest had contracted in 1798 to buy the mill from Devecmon but had failed to pay.

The court ordered Beall to convey a good title to the next purchaser, John Hoyl, in 1820, Murdoch having since died. Forest's interest in the gristmill and 19 acres of Walnut Bottom were offered by trustees in the *Georgetown Messenger*, January 9, 1817. Thomas Beall of Samuel, also a miller, had once owned most of what became downtown Cumberland and it was he who laid out the building lots in 1806. Beall had one, if not two mills on the same millrace along Will's Creek, HWM, p. 1392. An even older mill in the burgeoning community is listed under "Old Mill" and was at the foot of Mechanic Street. This neighborhood has been obliterated by building the I-70 expressway through the city. The Devecmon site is apparently distinct from that used by the John T. Milford Mill in the 1877-78 Boyd's *Cumberland Directory*.

DEVECMON MILL ()

In addition to his mill at Cumberland, Peter Devecmon had another near the confluence of Georges Creek and the Potomac. He sold land near its millrace to Baillie and Neptune in 1796 (Deeds B:231).

DEVORES MILL ()

Cornelius Devore's mill was on Will's Creek in 1830, *History of Cumberland*, p. 320.

DICKEN MILL (3)

Same as Reid Mill.

DICKERSON TANNERY (3)

L. T. Dickerson was listed as a tanner at Flintstone in 1880 State directory.

DICKINS SAWMILL (21)

M. L. Dickins was listed as a sawmill operator at Hazen in 1887 State directory.

DOLAN MILL (16)

G. R. Dolan was listed as a miller at Twiggstown in Polk's 1906-1907 State directory.

EASTER SAWMILL ()

The 1850 census listed Benjamin Easter's water-powered sawmill worth \$1800 with two employees and annual output of 100,000 ft (\$1000).

ELLIERTH FULLING MILL ()

The 1820 census listed Samuel Ellierth's fulling mill and carding mill in District 1, consuming 5000 lb wool and fulling 1000 yd cloth annually.

EVANS SAWMILL (10)

A fatal accident at David Evans' sawmill 5 miles north of Barton was reported in the *Oakland Republican* of July 1, 1882; George Warnick, aged 30, was caught in a saw. D. M. Evans was listed a sawmiller at Lonaconing in 1887 State business directory.

EVITS MILLS (16)

Evits Mills was mentioned in 1882 as a place name in *Industries of Md.*, p. 49.

EXCELSIOR FLOUR MILLS ()

Excelsior Flour Mills near Flintstone was carried in a 1903 directory of Maryland counties. Possibly same as Reid's Mill, q. v.

FARMERS FEED AND SUPPLY (C)

Listed in 1966 *Cumberland Directory* at 214 South George Street. This company was in an old brick warehouse opposite the B. & O. station in Cumberland. It supplied Red Rose and Purina Products, but went out of business, September 30, 1967; the structure was subsequently blitzed by later developments. It was a block south of the Holiday Inn.

FAVERWEATHER & LADEW TANNERY (C)

Fire was discovered in this tannery near the cement mill, *Cumberland Daily News*, September 1, 1892.

FOLCKS ROLLER MILLS (C)

Folcks was listed at 3 South Mechanic Street in Polk's 1897 *Cumberland Directory*. See Cumberland Milling Company.

FOLCK MILL (21)

See Beall and Beasley Mill.

FOLCKS MILL (23)

This mill, which once stood on Elk Lick Run at the National road (U. S. 40) northeast of Cumberland was originally called Pleasant Mill and was owned by Thomas Beall of Ninian, who passed it on to his heirs in 1819. Jacob Hoblitzel acquired the place and he was mentioned as operating the mill about 1823 in HAC, p. 140. Hoblitzel died in 1830, and in the Cumberland Civilian of April 9, 1833, B. S. Pigman, acting as Trustee, advertised the property of the late Jacob Hoblitzel, including a brick merchant mill, a millrace, and a mill dam on Evitts Creek on the tracts Turkey Flight, Republican, and Good Cheer. The mill was near Cumberland on the road leading to Hagerstown, said Pigman. The new buyer proved to be John Folck (Deeds R:165). The mill next went to John Folck, Jr. John Folck, giving his address as Pleasant Mills near Cumberland, wrote a letter on orchard management to the editor of the *American Farmer*, 12 (May 1857): 337.

A small battle took place here on August 1, 1864, when General Kelly and some Cumberland citizens stood off approaching Confederates, HAC, p. 120, 388. A photo in the Allegany County Historical Society shows the pockmarks of the skirmish in the mill façade; the photographer was Mary Ivolue Spear (Mrs. Walter J. Muncaster).

J. D. Rohrer was hired miller or tenant operator when he was mentioned at Pleasant Mills in the *American Miller*, 4 (September 1876): 78. L. D. Rohrer was tenant operator when the 1880 census of manufactures valued the mill at \$7000 and listed 3 employees, 3 run of stones, 140 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 5% custom trade. Two overshot wheels 6 ft broad used a 12-foot fall on Evitts Creek to develop 30 hp at 13 rpm. Output was 5000 bbl flour, 300 bbl rye, 167 tons meal, and 202 tons feed (\$45,000). The sawmill with its one circular saw driven by a 10 hp overshot wheel 6 ft broad was idle 10 months of the year and cut 20,000 ft (\$4000) per season.

The *Cumberland Daily News* of March 18, 1882, reported that Mrs. Annie Philips, "while visiting Beall's Mills on the Baltimore Pike with her father . . . had her dress caught in the cog wheels. Fortunately, the gearing broke and she was saved from a horrible fate. The print of the cog wheels was left on her person, but she was not seriously injured."

D. B. Hoblitzel was listed as miller here in 1882 by HWM, p. 1432. John Folck sold the mill to Charles A. and William O. Wolfe in 1894. After acquiring title, the Wolfe brothers only ran it briefly. Still shown as Wolfe's Mill on the 1953 survey map, it was later destroyed in widening U.S. 40. The site, known as Naves Cross Road, opposite the Shrine Country Club is marked by a State historical roadside marker. It had been a 2-1/2-story building of hand-fired brick on a one-story stone foundation. In 1972, only a foundation remained per "Folck's Mill," *Heritage Press*, May 1972, p. 3. Ruin was shown as map index 9AA in *Historic Sites Allegany*

County, Maryland, 1965. Photo of the mill, at what was later called Nave's Crossing, in Lee G. Schwartz, et al., Pictorial History of Allegany County (1980), p. 15.

FOOTERS DYE WORKS (C)

J. William Hunt in "Across the Desk," *Times-News*, January 23, 1966, noted that Footer's Dye Works was founded in 1870 to clean and dye curtains, etc. The products would be shipped in by rail for treatment. This dye works with the painted legend "America's Greatest" was in Cumberland on South Mechanic Street. In 1906 it was listed in *From Baltimore to Charleston*, p. 24. This four-story, 19th century mill building, was in the 1970s the warehouse of Tri-State Mine and Mill Supply, Inc.

FORD SAW & GRIST MILL ()

Listed as MHT Site AL-5-B-079 at Ford's Crossing, Corrigansville.

FORT CUMBERLAND MILL (C)

This mill existed at present Cumberland near the colonial fort in post-1765 days, *Glades Star*, 2 (September 1958): 462.

FRANCE TANNERY ()

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John France horse-powered tannery worth \$1200 with 4 employees and annual output of 6500 lb leather (\$1500).

FROSTBURG IRON WORKS ()

A 19th century advertisement for this works, also called Thomas H. Paul & Son, was reproduced in a quaint calendar in *Maryland Magazine*, 10 (Winter 1977): 18. The company products included narrow-gauge locomotives, portable steam engines, wrought iron steam piping, and steam heat fittings.

FROSTBURG PLANING MILL ()

This mill was operating in 1882 per HWM, p. 1489.

FULTON WORKS (C)

Shriver & Bro. at Cumberland, discharged the hands at Fulton Works [product line not mentioned], *Sun*, December 15, 1854.

FURMAN MILL ()

The 1783 tax list of Cumberland and Upper Old Town Hundreds showed John Furman with a mill worth £ 10.

FURNACE STREET (C)

City directories show that Furnace Street was formerly Lena Street, See Lena Furnace.

GENERAL TEXTILE MILLS (C)

See Klots Silk Mill.

GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY (10)

This iron company founded at Lonaconing in 1837 also had a sawmil, HAC, p. 563. See also Lonaconing Furnace.

GLASS INDUSTRY (-)

Cumberland had about 22 glass works in 1884. The best years of the industry were from 1880 to 1930. The business developed after the primitive period of industry and is fully covered in *The Glass Industry of Allegany County, Md.*, by James W. Bishop, 1968. The larger firms included Warner Glass Company, renamed Queen City Glass Company; Cumberland Glass Works, Potomac Glass Co., Lonaconing Glass Company, and Narrows Glass Works [also called Zihlman's in 1882, also called Wellington's].

The following companies were investing in new facilities in 1880: Aterbury & Company, George A. McBeth & Company, Doyle & Company, Adams & Company, Duncan & Sons Company, Dithridge Glass Company, McKee Brothers, Campbell-Jones & Company, and Cunningham & Company (*Cumberland Times*, August 25, 1880).

Considerable information is posted on a web site <<http://cumberland.glass.org>> but its author is not credited (2004).

GREGG MILL ()

The 1783 tax list of Skipton and Murleys Run Hundreds showed Robert Gregg, Jr., with part of Indian Fields and two mills worth £ 55.

GROFFS MILL ()

An order of the levy Court decreed a road from John Groff's Mill near the Virginia line to intersect the Stateroad from the north of Savage Run, 1804 (Deeds D:218).

GUNNING DISTILLERY ()

There was a report of a plan to start a grain distillery at Cresaptown, *Cumberland Daily News*, June 30, 1882. "The distillery of Mr. Joseph Gunning, near Cresaptown, will be in operation about October 1," *Cumberland Daily News*, September 8, 1882. "Gunning's new distillery started up on Saturday. Mr. J. H. young is on duty there as store keeper and gauger," *Cumberland Daily News*, October 16, 1882.

HALL MILL ()

The 1783 tax list of Wills Town and Sandy Creek Hundred listed John Hall with the tract called Mill Run (100 acres) and two mills worth £ 75.

HANEKAMP MILL ()

"Attempted Incendiarism" was reported at the old Hanekamp flouring mill at Lonaconing; the mill had not been used for a number of years, *Cumberland Daily News*, February 13, 1882. "Mr. J. S. Combs, owner of the Hanekamp flouring mill, which was attempted to be fired Saturday evening, requests us to state that the mill has only been idle about one year and not for several as stated by us," *Ibid.*, February 14, 1882. There was a report of the sale of all but the steam mill and Island Lot at the Hanekamp Property, *Ibid.*, March 20, 1882.

HARTSOOK MILL ()

George F. Hartsook of Flintstone, Md., purchased a Reiff-Frank Double Anchor Bolting Cloth, *American Miller*, 27 (October 1899): 803.

HANSELLS OLD MILL ()

This mill was mentioned in a district boundary description as near Frostburg, HWM, p. 1495.

HEIMMLER DISTILLERY (C)

John Heimmler's Registered Distillery was on North Mechanic Street, Cumberland, established in 1887 to make pure rye and equipped with a 10 hp steam engine. The family had started out in brewing, MIID, p. 41. The name was spelled Himler in 1877 Boyd directory. The Baltimore *Sun* of March 20, 1886, reported that John Himmler's distillery was burned, the granary partly burned, and the warehouse saved. The works, described as a 9-bushel distillery, suffered a \$3000 loss. J. Himmler's distillery was shown east of Wills Creek on North Mechanic Street south of the Cumberland Glass Works in Sanborn's 1887 city atlas.

HEIN AND CO. (4)

The P. Hein and Mertins planing and saw mill was established in 1853 at 46 South Center Street, Cumberland, to produce lumber and lath; the mill was 80 x 50 feet. There was also a sawmill at Pocohontas, Pa. The works had a 300 hp steam engine. It was listed in MIID, p. 99, as P. Hein and Co. The 1880 census of manufactures listed P. Hein and Co. works with \$10,000 investment, 2 circular saws, and annual output of \$15,000. An item headed "Extensive Sawmills," reported, "P. Hein & Co., of this city, have now in operation a large saw-mill, opposite Okonoko, in Maryland, and will shortly build another. They now employ about forty hands. The neighborhood abounds in fine timber. The firm has just purchased the Russell store at Okonoko, and have placed it in charge of Mr. Milton Adams. The store is principally to supply the firm's employees.," *Cumberland Daily News*, January 26, 1882.

HENDRICKSONS ELECTRIC MILLS ()

A photo of "Hendrickson's Electric Mills" appeared in the *Cumberland Evening Times*, April 20, 1914, a small stone vernacular style mill building which housed a hydro-electric generator powered by water pumped from a mine of the Consolidation Coal Company 5 miles away and delivered via the Hoffman Tunnel. The power was used to light Narrows Park and La Vale. Owner was Cumberland attorney, Finley C. Hendrickson. The mill was 3.5 miles west of Cumberland and 400 to 500 feet from the National Pike on the east edge of La Vale. The site had previously been occupied by a sawmill on Braddock Run. The generator was driven by a 50 hp overshot wheel. A nitrogen-filled lamp invented by Irving Langmuir was also mentioned in this newspaper article by Glissan T. Porter.

HENDRICKSON MILLS (21)

John Hendrixon [sic], Jr., advertised wool carding, fulling, and dyeing at his mill on Bottle Spring, 7 miles from Cumberland, *Maryland Advocate*, June 3, 1834.

O. P. Hendrickson's woolen and saw mills were listed at Hazen in 1887 State Directory, apparently the "cloth factory" shown in Martenet's 1873 State atlas.

HEWETT SAWMILL (13)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed O. T. Hewett as agent of a 30 hp steam sawmill of 1 circular saw at Barrellville. Investment of \$800; 5 employees, and output of 100,000 ft (\$1200); 90% of the logging was done by Hewett. The sawmill, located on Jennsons Run, a branch of Jennings Run, was idle 6 months of the year.

HINKLES GRIST MILL (3)

Summerfield Hinkle's one-story frame gristmill on Murley Branch Road was shown in *Heritage Press*, September 1972, p. 4.

HOLLENBERG MILL (2)

S. S. Hollenberg listed as a miller at Oldtown in 1887 was probably tenant operator of the (first) Cresap Mill.

HOWSER MILL (3)

Howser Mill was on Flintstone Creek below Sulphur Spring, HAC, p. 485.

HOYT TANNERY (3)

J. B. Hoyt and Co. was listed as tanner at Flintstone in 1880 State directory. For the Hoyt tannery in Cumberland, see Snowflake Tannery.

HUFF SAWMILL ()

The 1850 census listed Tobias Huff's water-powered sawmill worth \$800 with 2 employees and output of 400,000 ft plank (\$4000) per annum.

HUGHES MILL (8)

The 1880 census listed the James Hughes 28 hp steam mill with \$5000 capital, 3 employees, 2 run of stones, 150 bu/diem maximum. Half the business was custom. Output was 800 bbl flour, 110 tons meal, 37 tons feed, and 25 tons buckwheat (\$9250). James Hughes of Westernport, Allegany County, Maryland, advertised to buy a good second-hand Becker Brush No. 4 or 5, suitable for one run of stones, *American Miller*, 8 (February 1, 1880): 61. The 1880 and 1887 State business directories listed James Hughes and Son as millers at Westernport.

INGMAN MILL ()

Henry Ingman has a mil and 9 acres listed on 1804-12 tax list of Georges Creek Hundred.

IRVIN STILL(C)

Christopher Irvin had a still house on Lot 27 in Cumberland in 1804-1812 tax list; the site was the north side of Green Street between Lee and Smallwood Streets.

JOHNSON BROTHERS SAWMILL (12)

The 1880 State directory listed Johnson Brothers saw and planing mill at Frostburg.

JOHNSON MILLING COMPANY. (C)

See both Mountain City Mill and Atlas Roller Mill.

JONES MILL ()

The 1783 tax list of Cumberland and Upper Old Town Hundred showed William Jones with a mill worth £ 16.

JONES TANYARD (C)

S. J. A. Jones in his newspaper account of local industry mentioned James Jones' tanyard, *Cumberland Civilian*, November 24, 1842.

KEYSTONE ROLLER MILLS (C)

The *Cumberland Daily Times* of December 9, 1884, reported, "An Important Enterprise," the formation of the Keystone Roller Mill Company by Robert Shriver, Henry Swartzwelder, and James B. Allfree, planning to use a patented system owned by another partner of Allfree's. Cf., McCaig Foundry.

KINGS MILL (1)

See Burnt Mill.

KLOTS SILK MILL (C)

Klots Silk Mill was in Cumberland, ca. 1896, *Baltimore to Charleston*, p. 24. The Klots Throwing Company plant was shown on Gay Street at Rolling Mill Alley on Plate 17 of the 1921 Sanborn insurance atlas. A separate plant operated in Lonaconing. The business papers of the several (14) branches of Klots Throwing Company, 1896-1918, are deposited at the Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, Delaware. The company had been put out of business by the development of Rayon plus the effects of the great depression and shut down in 1932.

The *Sun* of September 16, 1934, reported a strike at the Lonaconing plant of General Textile Mills when union workers tried to strip strike-breaker Ettel Burt of her clothing; the young lady was rescued by two Cumberland city councilmen ("Lonaconing Quiet after Strike Row. Two Councilmen Handled Roughly Going to Rescue of Threatened Worker.")

A book based on oral history interviews conducted by high school students was authored by Anne Failing, *The Lonaconing Silk Mill, 1907-1957* (Maryland School Alliance: Cumberland, Md., 2000). Information on the Internet posted by Rebecca Trussell in 2003 reported the survival of machinery and correspondence in the long closed works at Lonaconing. One lathe in the machine shop was marked "1861." Skeins of silk were still pinned to a bulletin board fifty years after the business

ended. Ms. Trussell was at that time engaged in writing a master's thesis about the company.

See also, Debbie M. Price, "Where Time Spun to a Stop. Lonaconing: The Closing of the Silk Mill in 1957 Was So Abrupt That Many Items Inside Have Lain Virtually Untouched Since. Now There Are Hopes of Reopening It Perhaps as a Museum," *Baltimore Sun*, February 7, 1997, with photographs. The *Baltimore Sun* of December 6, 2005, reported efforts to turn the mill into a museum; see, Joanna Daemrich, "Spinning the Thread of History, 98-Year-Old Western Maryland Silk Mill Is Focus of Preservation Effort."

KNIPTONS MILL ()

The Laws of Maryland, Acts of 1791, Chapter 82, authorized a road from Cumberland to Turkey Foot Road an the Pennsylvania Line and then to Knipton's Mill on George's Creek. See Pat Melville, "Roads in Western Maryland, 1765-1794," *The Archivists' Bulldog*, 18 (June 2004): 3., publication of Maryland State Archives, Annapolis.

KREGBAUM WOOLEN MILL ()

See Wingert & Boose Woolen Mill,

KULP LUMBER CO. (2)

Kulp Lumber Company operated a sawmill at Oldtown, *Heritage Press*, March 1972, p. 2.

LAMAR SAWMILL ()

Colonel Lamar's sawmill was mentioned in an adv. to sell James Timmond's property on Evitts Creek, 3 miles east of Cumberland, *The Civilian*, May 8, 1828.

LANDWEHR AND KORNS SAW AND PLANING MILL (C)

This mill appeared on the Bird's Eye Map of Cumberland, q873.

LANDWEHR MILL (C)

William Landwehr, a Cumberland native, established a planing mill in 1859; the first works was a 50 x 100 ft building on George Street. George D. Landwehr took over in 1874 and the works was at 45 South Center Street when listed in MIID, p. 85. The 1880 census of manufactures valued the George W. Landwehr works at \$10,000, listing 20 employees, 3 circular saws, 30 hp engine, and output of \$30,000 per annum.

LANTZ MILL ()

See Sprigg Mill.

LASKLEY TANNERY ()

The 1850 census of manufactures listed David Laskley's water-powered tannery with \$1000 investment, 2 employees, and output of 8000 lb leather (\$1700) made from 1000 hides.

LENA FURNACE (C)

The Lena Iron Company was chartered by the General Assembly, Acts of 1846, Chapter 170. Incorporators were John Beall, Joseph Shriver, A. M. C. Cramer, Horace D. Forbes, and James Swan; capitalization was \$100,000 for "digging and smelting ore and manufacturing all kinds of iron."

The furnace was erected in 1846 by J. F. Penniman of New York and stood at the NW end of Cumberland on Columbia Avenue between Lena and Pulaski Streets, as then named. It was first a charcoal furnace but was later changed to a hot-blast coke furnace. Its stack was 28 ft high by 8 ft wide at the bosh.

The Baltimore *Sun* of March 2, 1847, reported that a company had been formed to manufacture nails on the grounds of the Lena Furnace.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jno. Beall & Co. as machinists and iron founders who had 16 employees, steam power, and output of 250 tons of hollow ware, 1 engine and 150 railroad cars (\$33,750). The plant had \$10,000 in capital equipment, and consumed 30 tons of wrought iron and 250 tons of cast iron/annum. It ran without interruption until 1867, RIOM, p. 142. Also, *Iron in All Ages*, p. 256. Rebuilt in 1873, it was abandoned by 1893, *Md. Its Resources . . . Industries*, p. 107. The present Furnace Street runs SW-NE from Mechanic Street to Saint Patrick's Cemetery.

LEONARD MILL (C)

William Leonard came from Brownsville, Pa., in 1877 and established a malt house and mill on North Mechanic Street, Cumberland. The mill was 20 by 50, equipped with a 12 hp steam engine made by Carlin of Pittsburgh; 6 employees, output of 3000 lb/diem or 300 bbl/week of malt, MIID, p. 67 (1880). Also listed in 1887 State business directory.

LEOPARDS CEMENT MILL ()

At Mile 130.0 on the C. & O. Canal, George Shafer operated Leopards Mill to produce cement for the C. & O. between 1835 and 1841, Thomas F. Hahn and Emory L. Kemp, *Cement Mills Along the Potomac River* (1994), p. 79.

LOER SAWMILL (12)

The 1877-78 Boyd directory listed Loer Brothers sawmill at Loertown near Pompey Smash. The 1880 census listed Andrew Loer's 18 hp steam sawmill in East Frostburg district. There was \$2400 investment, 3 employees, 1 each circular and Muley saw; output was 400,000 ft (\$4000) from logging done on Dan's Mountain by Loer himself, who also owned shipping vessels.

LONACOING FURNACE (10)

This works has been fully covered by Katherine A. Harvey in "Building a Frontier Ironworks," *MHM*, 70:149.

This was a hot-blast coke-burning furnace on the west side of Georges Creek, built 1837 by the Georges Creek Coal and Iron Company on the site of an older charcoal furnace. The stack of the new furnace was 50 ft high by 15 ft wide at the boshes; brick-lined sandstone stack. The blast was 2.25 psi at 3200 cfm provided by a 60 hp steam engine and heated to 700 degree F. by stoves near the tuyere arches.

A stone above the furnace arch was marked, according to Scharf in *HWM*:

G. C. C. & I. Co.
No. 1
J. N. Harris
1837.

This famous stone, often mistaken for a Roman inscription, was prepared on November 7, 1837, by August Weisskettle "to be laid over the key of the tympan arch," Katherine A. Harvey, *Lonaconing Journals*, p. 21. Successful iron production was also reported in the *Hagerstown Mail*, May 24, 1839. The inscription, recorded by Colonel J. Thomas Scharf in the 1880s, has weathered considerably, and the "N" in the builder's name was eroded away long before John McGrain photographed the stone in the 1970s.

The *Baltimore Sun* reported the start-up of the furnace on May 28, 1839, producing 7 tons the first day, 10 tons the next.

There was also a sawmill. The dam above Rockville was built by Uncle Billy Combs during the conveniently dry summer of 1838. *HWM*, p.1500. That year, the managers of the furnace were P. T. Tyson, C. S. Alexander and J. H. Alexander, author of the 1840 *Governor's Report on Iron*. Ms. Harvey reports that the first iron

was poured on May 17, 1840, *Journals*, p. 51. Some \$78 worth of beer was consumed "at the blowing in," *Journals*, p. 52.

There was also a foundry. Total work force was 220 men, 20 horses and oxen. Output was 75 tons iron/week. Carbonate ore was brought from a nearby hill by tram car. The tram road was designed with the flange on the rail, rather than on the car wheel; this system was later replaced.

In the 1840s the furnace was leased by Christopher Detmold who built a tram road to reach the National Road at Clarysville. The 1850 census of manufactures listed C. E. Delmold [sic] with \$200,000 capitalization, 30 employees, steam power, and annual production of 2500 tons pig iron worth \$50,000.

At some point the business shut down, then was reported going again after several years, *Baltimore Sun*, October 27, 1854. The works was abandoned in 1855 due to a lack of ore, RIOM, p. 141f. An advertisement in an Eastern newspaper offered Lonaconing Furnace for lease; its output was 76 tons of No. 1 Foundry Iron per week or 100 tons of Forge Pig; there were ore beds to which tramways were laid, *Baltimore American*, January 7, 1865. Obviously, the armaments boom of the Civil War brought no prosperity to Lonaconing.

The ruins survived in 1975 on the west side of Md. Route 36 behind the former high school (then reduced to an elementary school). Later, the elementary school was razed to create a park, *Sun*, December 13, 1982, "Iron Furnace Looms Over Past, Present Lonaconing." The park includes a memorial to Lonaconing native Lefty Grove.

This is said to have been the first furnace to use coal instead of charcoal (*Glades Star*, December 1963, p. 260) and it supposedly led to the discovery of bituminous coal in the area, *Living in Allegany County* [but coal deposits were being advertised in *The Civilian* as early as 1828]. Also, Alexander, p. 92. Also, *Iron in All Ages*, pp. 256, 370. The company also acquired a gristmill south of the town and in 1837 had a small sawmill, replaced by a larger one in 1838, *MHM*, 70:149-161. See also, Michael D. Thomas, *The Iron Industry in Western Maryland* (West Virginia University: Morgantown, 1976), pp, 11--129.

LONACONING FURNACE MILL (10)

Michael D. Thompson in *The Iron Industry in Western Maryland* (1976), listed "Cost of Merchant Mill" from the company records and provided a list of items related to rolling iron rather than grain milling, including a 22-ton, shears and fittings, cast iron flooring, and turning rollers.

LONACONING GLASS COMPANY (10)

Thomas and Alfred Dugan started the Dugan Glass Company of Lonaconing in 1914 at a site between Georges Creek and the silk mill and production started that December. The Dugans withdrew from the business in 1915, and the works became the Lonaconing Glass Company. Production halted in 1918 due to a shortage of natural gas but reopened in 1920 as Utility Glass Company. In the early 1920s, the product was non-glare glass lenses for auto headlamps. After closing in 1929, the works was purchased by Dixon and Alexander Sloan of the Sloan Glass Company, who had lost their Potomac Glass Works to fire. The Lonaconing plant burned on March 6, 1932. Historians visited the company dump in September 2001 and found remnants of "Cambodia Ware" and lenses for headlamps. [Data found on Internet, 2003.]

LONACONING MILL (10)

A wooden, 20th century commercial feed mill is located [1977] on the east side of Md. 36 at Lonaconing; now closed it formerly sold Southern States products and Wayne Feeds. William H. Oss advertised, "My mill located at Lonaconing is now ready for operation and will grind buckwheat, flour, and feed, also corn meal," *The Republican*, Oakland, November 7, 1918.

LUKE PAPER MILL (8)

Buddy Duckworth in his 2004 web site gave 1888 as the founding date for Piedmont Pulp and Paper Company, built on the property of Colonel Henry G. Davis on an island in the Potomac. Operations began in 1889, and in 1891, the company installed two paper machines and began operating under the name of West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, incorporated at Davis, West Virginia. About 1896, the river channel between the island and the Maryland mainland was filled in to expand the plant and its company town.

The city of Cumberland unsuccessfully sued the Luke Paper Mill for polluting its municipal water supply, "Verdict Not Guilty in Pulp Mill Case," *Cumberland Alleganian*, December 28, 1899.

In 1900, the Maryland Geological Survey's *Physical Features*, p. 247, reported:

One half mile above Westernport at Luke is the factory of the Piedmont Pulp and Paper Company, which has a daily capacity of 40 tons of book paper and 40 tons of pulp. In the process of manufacturing the pulp from spruce and poplar wood fiber is disintegrated by treating with bisulphide of lime, and a number of chemical residuals are formed which are discharged into the river . . . filtering plant in at a cost of \$35,000 . . .

This modern complex is operated by West Virginia Paper and Pulp Company and was mentioned in the 1940 WPA *Guide*, p. 519. The acronym WESTVACO was

adopted as the corporate name in 1969. The WESTVACO company was ordered to meet pollution standards by both State and Federal authorities but on conflicting deadlines, "Mill Can End Pollution Before '75, U. S. Says," *Sun*, May 15, 1971.

Robert M. Vogel of the Smithsonian Institution showed a color slide depicting a two-story foundry at Luke which was demolished in 1978 to expand the parking lot of Westvaco (SIA Conference, 1978). A photograph of the works appears in Lee G. Schwartz , et al., *A Pictorial History of Allegany County* (1980), p. 31.

LULWORTH IRON COMPANY ()

Samuel M. Semmes, John G. Lynn, Henry Thomas Weld, Jonathan Guest, and Robert Samuel Palmer were incorporated as the Lulworth Iron Company to mine and manufacture iron; capitalization was \$500,000. Acts of 1846, Chapter 297.

LYNN CEMENT WORKS (C)

See Cumberland Hydraulic Cement Works.

LYNN'S MILL SEAT (C)

A trustee's advertisement in the Cumberland Daily News, December 16, 1882, offered to sell Lynn's Mill Seat, 70-1/2 acres adjoining the city limits and approaching the Narrows. The property was being sold following the case of James H. Percy-vs.-Barney Delley; there were references to the tract Addition to Mill Seat and to the case of Andrew Newman-vs.-Gustavus Beall.

McCAIG FOUNDRY (C)

Mr. Merwin McKaig, iron founder, machinist, etc., of Cumberland, Md., was producing the new Keystone Roller Mills and the Self-Lubricating Mine Car Wheels, *American Miller*, 12 (June 1, 1884): 319.

McCREERY AND BLAIR FULLING MILL ()

The 1820 census of District 5 listed this works with 2 carding machines and annual output of 4000 yd of fulled cloth and \$400 in rolls.

McCULLOH TANNERY ()

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Robert McCulloh's water-powered tannery with \$2000 investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 20,000 lb of leather (\$2000).

McDONALD'S FORGE (13)

McDonald's Forge was an earlier name for Mt. Savage, *Tableland Trails*, Fall 1953, 1:11.

McELFISH MILL ()

"Elza McElfish, Flintstone, Md., is building a 30-barrel mill, and has awarded the contract to Aug. Wolf & Co.," *American Miller*, 20 (November 1, 1892): 828.

McKAIG FOUNDRY (C)

"McKaig Foundry Burned," the property of W. W. McKaig & Son, South center Street, Cumberland, Baltimore *Gazette*, September 2, 1872 [Same as McCaig?]. See also Cumberland Steel Company of 1882.

McKENZIE LIME KILN (7)

Nicholas McKenzie was listed as a lime manufacturer at Bradys Mill in the 1880 State business directory.

MANN SAWMILL (1)

See Carroll Sawmill, Gristmill.

MARLEYS BRANCH MILL (3)

Misspelled form of Murley Branch Mill. See Reid Mill.

MARTINS MILL BRANCH (16)

Martins Mill Branch, about 8 miles below Fort Cumberland, was mentioned in a survey of 1767 (Judgment Records HB 2:459). Same as Sapps Run, Martins Branch, or Brice Hollow Run.

MARTINS SAWMILL (20)

John Martin was listed as sawmiller at Corriganville in the 1880 State business directory.

MARYLAND GLASS COMPAAANY (C)

See Queen City Glass Company.

MARYLAND MINING COMPANY ()

The *Maryland Republican* of Annapolis quoted an unnamed Cumberland newspaper, April 3, 1836, stating, "Iron Works . . . Maryland Mining Company, of

which Mr. St. Clair Clark Esq. Is president, intend forthwith to erect an extensive iron works upon their lands in the neighborhood of Frostburg."

MATTHEWS SAWMILL ()

The 1850 census listed Jn. Matthews' water-powered lumber mill with \$3000 capital investment, 2 employees, and output of 120,000 ft plank/annum (\$1200).

MEAS SAWMILL ()

Nelson Meas was listed with a sawmill at Moscow in R. L. Polk's *Md. State Gazetteer*, 1902-02, p. 600.

MERTINS SAWMILL (C)

This sawmill was shown between Commerce Street and South Centre Street, north of Williams Road in Sanborn's 1887 insurance atlas of Cumberland, Plate 15.

MILFORD MILL (C)

See Devecmon Mill and its successor Atlas Roller Mill.

MILL ROAD (21/23)

This road running east from Bedford Road to Mason Road apparently led to the Beall and Beasley Mill.

MILL RUN (C)

For the Mill Run in the city of Cumberland, see Bealls Mill.

MILL RUN (2/16)

Mill Run is on the west side of Warrior Mountain, per current survey maps; the stream was called Saw Mill Run in 1852 by Fisher's *Gazetteer of Maryland*, p. 94. Known as both Mill Run Road and Cresap Mill Road on various maps, this road runs from Md. 51 to Williams Road, forming the boundaries of District 2 and 16. The name is derived from the L. M. Cresap mill (the second Cresap Mill) west of Oldtown.

MILL RUN (9)

In 1803, James Morrison requested a survey of Mill Run, a 504.25 acre tract, Unpatented Certificate No. 515, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis. Mill Run is now the name of a village and creek. The village is west of Morrison on Md. 731 near the confluence of Mill Run and Georges Creek

MILL SEAT ()

John Haskins Stone died intestate possessed of The Mill Seat in Allegany County. His heirs were sued by Robert Christie in 1810. The answer filed by the defendants stated that John H. Stone had died intestate, no administration had yet been taken out, and none was expected, as Stone had died much involved and leaving but little personal property, if any. Chancery papers, No. 833, MSA, Annapolis. [Stone had other holdings in Charles County.]

MILL SEAT (3)

In 1793, Thomas Gassaway had 50.5 acres surveyed which he signed over to Nicholas Gassaway; the tract was on a run of Town Creek, and began 40 perches south of the Pennsylvania line in Emrener Gap (Patents, Liber IC No. I:535, MSA, Annapolis). The site was probably just north of Flintstone.

MILL SEAT (29)

J. J. McHenry, Trustee, advertised the tract Mill Seat for sale, property of John McKone, originally acquired from William C. Broadbent on September 3, 1866, *Daily Cumberland Alleganian and Times*, August 24, 1876. The property had a mill race, head gates, and dwelling but no mill and was 1.5 miles from Westernport, probably on George's Creek. McKone was suing Thomas Rowen, presumably for non-payment.

MILL SEAT (-)

Fourteen tracts named Mill Seat were either patented or surveyed; the owners and areas are recorded in the former Land Office books and papers now in the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis:

1. 1790	John Tomlinson	8.75 acres	Liber IC No. F, f. 155
2. 1792	Jesse Tomlinson	49.5	IC No. I, f.89
3. 1793	Thomas, James, John Conrad Beatty	75.0	IC No. I, f. 279
4. 1793	James Tilghman and David Stuart	9.75	IC No. I, f. 547
5. 1793	Nicholas Gassaway	50.5	IC No. I, f. 535
6. 1795	Abraham Rafter	17	IC No. K, f. 539

7. 1796	Benjamin Stoddart	100	IC No. N, f. 55
8. 1796	Peter Devecman	186	IC No.N, f. 55
9. 1800	Cheekbaum Conrod	58	IC No. N, f. 502
10. 1803	Jesse Tomlinson	35	IC No. Q, f. 310
11. 1805	John Folke	56.75	IC No. Q, f. 669
12. 1807	John Hoyle	40.5	IC No. R, f. 563
13. 1815	Henry Switzer	7	Certificate No. 517
14. 1822	John Diffenbaugh	27.062	Certificate No. 576

MILL RACE (C)

See Bealls Mill in Cumberland.

MILL STONES AND COAL ()

Mill Stones and Coal was a 28.5-acre tract patented in 1823 by Jesse Tomlinson, Liber IB & GB No. H, f. 42.

MILL STREET (C)

Mill Street in Cumberland was mentioned in 1791 (Deeds B:173). Now called Center Street, it ran to the east of the Beall millrace.

MILLERS DELIGHT ()

Thomas Beatty patented Millers Delight in 1788, a tract of 55.75 acres, Liber IC No. 2, f. 206, MSA, Annapolis. It was sold by Thomas Clinton to Valentine Shockley in 1803, ACLR Liber D:39.

MILLERS FEED AND SUPPLY CO. (5)

Feed Dealer on State Street, Cumberland [in 1977 *Molinography of Maryland*].

MILLERS LOCCK ()

Thomas Bucy patented Miller's Lock, 15 acres, in 1828, Liber IB & GGB No. H, f. 431, MSA, Annapolis.

MILLSTONE HILL ()

A tract called Millstone Hill was patented 1838 by John Hoyle, 44.5 acres, Liber GGB 4, f. 203, MSA, Annapolis. Cf. Hoyle Mill.

MILLSTONE POINT ()

The tract Millstone Point was surveyed in 1837 for John Hoyle, 60.6 acres, Liber GGB 2, f. 712, MSA, Annapolis. Cf. Hoyle Mill.

MILLVILLE MILLING COMPANY (C)

Millville Milling Company was listed at Cumberland in 1887 State business directory. The Cumberland *Sunday Civilian*, February 2, 1890, mentioned a meeting of Millville Milling Company, David Sloan, president.

MITCHEL & McFARLAN SASH MANUFACTORY (C)

The Mitchel & McFarlan Sash Manufactory at Cumberland burned along with Walters Steam Saw Mill on March 5, 1847 (*Baltimore Sun*, March 8, 1847, p.2).

MITTENBERGER SAWMILL (2)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the Kenney Mittenberger 40 hp steam sawmill with \$3000 capital investment, 8 employees, 1 gang of saws, and 1 circular saw. Output was 800,000 ft (\$11,250) annually.

MORGAN MILL (C)

The 1880 State business directory listed Thomas P. Morgan as a miller at Cumberland; he took over Johnson's Mountain City Mil, q.v., in 1878.

MORRISON AND CRAVEN SAWMILL (9)

This sawmill was listed at Barton in 1867, *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 534.

MORRISON & CO. MILLS ()

This company was listed at Westernport in the 1867 Bradstreet directory.

MOSCOW MILLS (8)

Same as Shaw's Mill.

MOUNT SAVAGE IRON WORKS (13)

John Brant advertised in the *Maryland Advocate* of May 26, 1835, that the Savage Iron and & Coal Company had been granted a charter to make castings and bar iron, and he was providing 5,500 acres in exchange for company stock. The land for sale was rich in iron ore, stone, coal, and waterpower and would be suitable for building furnaces. The Baltimore *Republican & Argus* of November 27, 1844, reported that the Mount Savage Fawn Ash Coal brand had just been introduced in the city from the iron works and noted that "it ignites rapidly."

Louis Howell, Benjamin Howell, Henry W. Howell, and associates were incorporated as the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company "for the manufacture of iron" by the General Assembly under Acts of 1837, Chapter 218. The group already had control of some coal mines. Benjamin B. Howell visited England in 1839 to raise capital, and the firm was generally considered a British investment. At that time, England had a monopoly on the production of solid iron rails. The company hoped to thrive in the U. S. behind the protection of a tariff on British rails.

Capitalization was \$1.66 million, and Colonel William Young was president at a salary of \$10,000; he was assisted by a Mr. Wallace, agent and engineer for the English stockholders, who was paid \$5000. The U. S. government had a \$40,000 investment in the firm.

Construction began in 1839. The next year, furnace No. 1 and No. 2 were built on the south side of the creek above Mt. Savage town. The furnaces were 50 ft high by 15 ft wide at the boshes.

Progress was reported in a travel article by "Viator" in "An Excursion to the Mineral Regions of Alleghany," Baltimore *American*, November 17, 1842, p. 2:

. . . . visited Mt. Savage Coal and Iron Works They are at present constructing a rolling mill, of great extent, and with a self-supporting roof, not surpassed by any roof of the kind in the country. They are now making the castings and other machinery for this mill, on the property. The machinery of cast-iron and the wood work are all of the most durable character--the furnace and houses to accommodate the operatives, of fine structure. Col. Young, the obliging president, said they could be able, early in next year, to furnish Rail Road iron from the rolling mill.

The Baltimore *Sun* of October 21, 1844, reported under "American Rail Road Iron" that a sample of Mount Savage U-rail was being exhibited in the Rotunda of the Exchange building and was the same type rail that was being installed on the

railroad from the ironworks to Cumberland; the company had also received an order for 1,000 tons of U-rail from the Fall River Rail Road in Massachusetts.

Many years later, an obituary credited the rolling of "the first railroad bar that was turned out of those shops" to John Davis, "one of the oldest employees of the rolling mill," who also "straightened the first bar in the shops at Johnstown" (*Cumberland Times*, April 12, 1898).

The *Baltimore Sun* of August 14, 1845, reported that four boilers were received at the port from West Point Foundry for shipment to Mount Savage Coal and Iron Company, unloaded at J. D. Wheeler's Iron and Coal Depot. On September 26, 1845, the *Sun* reported "More Heavy Machinery for the Mount Savage Iron Works," including a 17,000-pound blast cylinder; this material, also from West Point, New York, was unloaded at the foot of President Street wharf.

No. 3 Furnace was built on the north bank in 1845 but was never lined with its fire-resistant inner walls. The two operating furnaces had an output of 4500 tons/annum, RIOM, p. 140. Bishop stated that Samuel Danks was supt. in 1839, HAM, 3:569. The company also had coal mines to supply 150 tons/diem to the furnaces. A West Point steam engine that cost \$72,000 drove the blast furnace with a stream of air at 1200 cfm at a pressure of 2.5 to 3.0 psi.

The company built a macadamized road to Cumberland, and followed with a rail link to meet the B. & O. at Cumberland, 1846. The town built up to somewhere between 200 and 360 houses. A firebrick works opened in 1841 and later became the Union Milling Company, which was the mainstay of the town's economy in the 1970s when this *Molinography of Maryland* was written.

A large rolling mill began to produce the first solid rails made in the U. S. and sold them to the B. & O. and to Colonel Borden of Fall River, Mass. The company was awarded a medal for its technology by the Franklin Institute. Swank declared in *Iron in All Ages*, p. 256, "These rails were of the inverted U pattern and weighed forty two pounds to the yard. Alleghany [sic] county, Maryland, is thus entitled to two of the highest honors in connection with the American iron trade. It built the first successful coke furnace [Lonaconing] and it rolled the first heavy iron rails."

However, when the tariff rate was changed, the company headed for bankruptcy; the Whigs blamed the Democrats for altering the rates, and there resulted a complex and acrimonious litigation and charges of mismanagement. The plant closed in 1847 and was put up at auction by the Sheriff. Some of the assets offered in the *Baltimore American* of August 28, 1847, were:

- . Rolling Mill, 200 x 175
- . 2 furnaces
- . 3 refineries
- . A third furnace, just built, larger than the others

- . Foundry with furnace and cupola; capacity of 9000 tons rails/annum
- . 6 reheating furnaces
- . 17 puddling furnaces
- . a double squeezer forge hammer
- . 2 sets of puddle rolls
- . West Point engine for blast furnace
- . brick yard
- . railroad line
- . 4800 acres.

Another advertisement for Mount Savage appeared in the Baltimore *American* of October 6, 1847, inserted by Allegany County Sheriff Moses Rawlings.

The Baltimore *Republican & Argus* of October 18, 1847, reported, "Sale of Mt. Savage Iron Works," and noted that the auction was at the behest of John Wight, trustee of the English bond holders. The same paper on November 15, 1847, used the same headline to report that Corning and Winslow of Albany, New York, had bought the works, and it "will be blended with the Lulworth Iron Company."

The sale to a group of Albany and Boston investors realized only \$200,000 return on the \$1.6 million initial outlay. "Viator," writing in late 1849, stated that the three furnaces were loaded with ore and fuel, ready to go the moment the tariff was increased. He described the "three enormous stone furnaces, each off tem a good sized castle, built in conical form with a little round cupola." There was a monster steam engine, and a wooden bridge led to the tops of the cupolas [to dump in the raw materials]. The puddling furnace was a large wooden "shantee" with 20 to 30 furnaces inside; the same building housed the rolling mill, which was opened just long enough to roll some filet bars. "Mount Savage Ramblings," *Knickerbocker Magazine*, October 1849, pp. 322-328.

The 1850 cnesus of manufactures listed the Mount Savage Iron Company with \$2 million capital investment, steam power, 40 employees, and a monthly payroll of \$8000. Production was 800 tons of railroad iron worth \$44,000/annum. The same census listed the Fire Brick Works with \$10,000 capital, steam power, 10 employees, \$300/month payroll, and annual output of 900,000 white bricks/annum worth \$27,000.

Ele Bowen in *Rambles in the Path of the Steam Horse*, 1855, described the Mount Savage works, the Georges Creek coal ovens, and noted that Erastus Corning of New York was one of the proprietors.

The entire works started up again but closed in 1856 in spite of the production of 8350 tons of rails the preceding year. A woodcut illustration of the plant appeared in Brantz Mayer's article, "A June Jaunt," *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, April 1857 (14:603), with the caption "Mount Savage Iron Works."

Accounts of the company's decline are somewhat conflicting. Singewald in RIOM, p. 140, states that the furnaces were operated briefly during the Civil War, with the entire works dismantled in 1875. However, Boyd's 1877-78 Directory (p. 151) listed Mount Savage Furnace Company, James Skelding, general supt., "for making iron from mil cinders and furnace slag." The clay pits of the brick yard gradually obliterated the site of two of the furnaces. A sketch of two conical furnaces standing side-by-side appeared in *Heritage Press*, Bicentennial Issue, 1972, Vol. 1, No. 12, p. 5. A State historical roadside marker on the east side of Blank Road commemorates the works; just to the south of the marker, and down a slope were the partially buried remains of a large brick vault, which local experts insisted was the last of the furnaces, although furnace experts insisted that this chamber built of firebrick has none of the characteristics of a 19th century works.

On the other hand, Park Ranger Ted Thoerig in March 1975 stated that the mound was an actual furnace that Singewald in 1911 had described as buried at the head of a clay pit.

A photo of a distinct furnace associated with this company is filed in the Allegany County Historical Society and identified as a plant that "last worked in 1852," located on the rear of the Roy Lee property at Wellersburg, Pa.

Other sources: HAC, pp. 489-492. HWM, p. 1496. RIOM, pp. 139-141. *Merchants Magazin and Commercial Reviewe*, 21 (October 1849): 460. Also Swank, *Iron in All Ages*, p. 434. WPA Guide, p. 518. *Sun Magazine*, February 11, 1962, old photo of the plant at its peak. Also *SIA Newsletter*, March 1974, p. 5. Also, Michael D. Thomas, *The Iron Industry in Western Maryland* (West Virginia University: Morgantown, 1976), pp. 130-135.

MOUNTAIN CITY MILLS (C)

Same as Morgan Mill, later acquired by R. D> Johnson. See Atlas Roller Mills.

MOUNTZ MILL ()

The 1783 tax list of Cumberland and Upper Old Town Hundreds listed Joseph Mountz with a mill worth £ 23 on the tract Sugar Bottom.

MUD LICK MILL SEAT (2)

Ephraim Burgess owned this tract on the 1804-1808 tax list. It was sold to Emanuel Custard, 1808; 29.75 acres in Old Town Hundred.

MURDOCK MILL (C)

Same as Devecmon Mill.

MURLEY BRANCH MILLS (3)

See Reid Mill.

NARROWS GLASS WORKS (C)

"The 'Narrows Glass-Works' provided a long description of this plant where operations had just commenced under the Zihlman & Company firm from Bellaire, Ohio. Located on the National Road in a wooden main building 70 x 40. There was a brick stack 20 ft in diameter, 80 ft high. Sand was brought from Hancock, Md., and Lewistown, Pa., *Cumberland Daily News*, September 14, 1882. The same newspaper reported on November 29, 1882, that Zillman Brothers were taking steps to form a stock company for running the works, "The stack is finished and the buildings are nearly done. It is expected that the works will begin running early in January."

This became the Wellington Glass Works in 1909. Photos show an elaborate Italianate mansion on the nearby slope, the Anthony Zihlman house. This was the far western end of North Mechanic Street. See Lee G. Schwartz, *Pictorial History of Allegany County* (1980), p. 44. The *Cumberland Evening Times* of February 23, 1915, reported that the company was to wind up its affairs, having operated for several years at a loss. This item stated that Col. George A. Pearre had initiated the liquidation proceedings on behalf of the stockholders. The firm had bought out the National Glass Company in 1909 when the plant was idle and installed modern machinery to make glass globes for electric lamps. The first company had been successful from 1885 to 1895 while producing fancy tumblers and wine and beer glasses under George Zihlman. The company that bought out Zihlman closed after suffering a strike. In 1915, the works had two large stacks, a large furnace, and working rooms plus packing and shipping departments.

John McGrain acquired a glass photographic negative from antique dealer Mike Haney in May 2000. This negative depicted the Narrows ca. 1920 (or slightly before) and was supposed to be the work of a *Sun* photographer. The glass plant was then intact. The same industry was depicted as a ruin in a postcard dated at 1920 in Al Feldstein, *Historic Postcard Album of Allegany County, Maryland* (Cumberland, 1985), p. 54. The postcard was captioned "Wellington Glass Factory." On p. 2, Feldstein gave February 29, 1920, as the date of the fire which caused a loss of \$400,000.

The *Baltimore Sun* of March 2, 1920, reported that the fire had knocked out the electric lines for household power and trolley car service in the nearby city. The plant had been making "novelties and fancy lighting fixtures." George L. Wellington was president, Marvin McKaig vice president, Howard J. Wagoner treasurer and secretary, and Harry S. Potter manager. The fire also ignited the roof of the George's Creek Railroad roundhouse, at that time used for storage by the Packard Motorcar Company ("\$400,000 Factory Burns. Wellington Glass

Company Plant, Cumberland, Destroyed. 200 Thrown Out of Work"). See also Cumberland Glass Works, which operated in both the city and at the Narrows (starting about 1884 in the Narrows). Images of the plant, both working and in ruins, are found in the Herman and Stacia Miller photograph collection owned by the City of Cumberland, No. 0086 and No. 0313.

NEFF POTTERY (C)

In reporting the discovery of a letter written in 1810, the city paper mentioned its recipient, Jacob Neff, who had operated a pottery on North Mechanic Street, Cumberland *Evening Times*, November 27, 1915.

NEPTUNE MILL (25)

See Shaw Mill.

NICKLIN MILL (9)

J. H. Nicklin's mill doing 33% custom work was valued at \$800 in the 1880 census of manufactures; 5 employees, 60 bu/diem maximum capacity, 2 run of stones. A 17-foot fall on Georges Creek drove a 25 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 15 rpm. Output was 535 bbl flour, 89.5 tons meal, and 4 tons feed (\$6161). The 1880 State business directory placed Nicklin at Moscow, whereas Boyd's 1877-78 volume listed James W. Nicklin at Lonaconing.

OLD MILL (7)

The "Old Mill" was built by Thomas Cresap on the banks of the Potomac at Cresap Town near the family cemetery, and the 1783 tax list showed Joseph Cresap with a mill worth L 10 on the tract Three Springs. The 1804-12 tax list showed Joseph Cresap owner of a mill, plus the tracts Walnut Island and Canaan in Oldtown Hundred. The 1820 census of manufactures listed Joseph Cresap with a gristmill of two pair of stones and an annual output of 1500 bbl flour, grinding "exclusively for the neighboring farmers, merchants," in then District 6.

An advertisement to sell Walnut Island and the merchant mill of the late Joseph Cresap on the Potomac appeared in the Hagerstown *Torch-Light*, January 31, 1828. It was 4 to 5 miles from Cumberland and was turned by water taken from the river.

ORRICK MILL (C)

J. C. Orrick and Sons were listed as millers at Union Street, Cumberland, in 1880 State business directory. James C. Orrick was also listed as miller at Lonaconing in the 1887 issue. The firm had a 3-run steam mill at Lonaconing per *American Miller*, 4 (September 1876): 78.

OSS SAWMILL (3)

Philip Oss was listed as a sawmiller at Flintstone in the 1887 State business directory.

PAULS IRON WORKS (C)

Thomas H. Paul and Sons Iron Works was founded on Broadway in Frostburg in 1855 and the works moved to the vicinity of the depot in 1867. The second foundry was 33 x 770 ft and manufactured coal mine equipment and narrow-gauge engines. There was also a branch at Davidson and Front Streets, Cumberland.

Thomas H. Paul was the son of Alexander Paul, Scottish millwright and engine builder of Patterson, New Jersey, and Baltimore. Thomas H. Paul built the first narrow-gauge engine in the U. S. in 1864 for the Potomac Company while employed by Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad shop at Mount Savage, HWM, p. 1488f.

The T. H. Paul iron works at Cumberland and Frostburg was to be moved to Baltimore to build locomotives, *Cumberland Daily News*, October 14, 1882. See also, Patrick H. Stakem, "T. H. Paul, Master Locomotive Builder of Frostburg," *Journal of the Alleghenies*, 33 (1997): 70-82.

PEEBLES TANNERY (27)

Peter Peebles established a tannery in Gilmore also called "The Tannery," *Tableland Trails*, Fall 1953, p. 37.

PERRY GLASS FACTORY (C)

Roger and Thomas Perry built a glass factory in Cumberland and made green glass bottles by coal fire at a site on paca Street and the present B. & O. tracks. The 1820 census of manufactures stated that the works was founded in 1817 to produce window glass, bottles, and pitchers; it had closed because production costs exceeded prices realized on sales. Raw materials were crude ashes of wood, sand, salt, and pot or pearl ashes.

The Perrys states that it was difficult to find experienced glass hands, but by 1819, they made "as good glass as any cylinder glass factory in America in proportion to the number of hands employed." See also, *Glass Industry in Allegany County*, p. 17.

PETERS MILL ()

The 1783 tax list of Cumberland and Upper Old Town Hundred showed Henry Peters with a mill worth £ 4.

PHOENIX MILL FARM (21)

Phoenix Mill Farm was a property approved for the National Register of Historic Places by the Governor's Committee in February, 1976, *SWAP*, March, 1976, p. 7. Same as Smouse Mill.

PHOENIX ROLLER MILLS (C)

Smouse and Wilson advertised the Phoenix Roller Mills at 77 North Mechanic Street, Cumberland, in the *Directory of Cumberland and Allegany County, 1890*, opposite p. 48. The firm supplied "flour, grain, and feed of all kinds." It is difficult to say if this was the same as South Cumberland Rolling Mill.

PIEDMONT PULP AND PAPER MILL (8)

See Luke Paper Mill (Westvaco).

PIATT SAWMILL (16)

C. W. Piatt was listed as sawmiller at Spring Gap in 1912-14 *Md. & D. C. Gazetteer*.

PINTO CEMENT MILL ()

The Cumberland and Potomac Cement Company opened a plant at Pinto, about 5 miles SW of Cumberland in 1891 and reached a daily output of 300 barrels of natural cement as listed in Edward Bennett Matthews and John Sharshall Grasty, "Limestones of Maryland." See Thomas F. Hahn and Emory L. Kemp, *Cement Mills Along the Potomac River* (1994), p. 81.

PLEASANT MILL (2)

See Folck's Mill.

POTOMAC GLASS COMPANY (C)

The Potomac Glass Company started in 1904 on the former Carnival Ground and was listed in the 1922 Polk's Cumberland city directory as located on the Western Maryland Railroad between Baltimore and Market Streets; the product was tumblers and goblets. M. H. Sloan was president.

Albert L. Feldstein places the Potomac Glass Company behind the present-day Algonquin Motor Inn along the banks of Wills Creek and the tracks of the West Virginia Central Railroad; employment was about 350 persons.

The works burned in the early hours of April 25, 1929, and the *Cumberland Evening Times* of that date reported that 300 were put out of work, men, boys, and young women. The plant had been along Wills Creek opposite Bedford Street and located on the Western Maryland Railroad. Two stacks survived but the frame

glass house built about 1904 on the west side of the property was destroyed. A newer plant of brick built about 10 years before survived along with the finishing department, office, cutting and etching, storage, and packing departments. The sprinklers worked throughout the fire. Matthew H. Sloan was president, Dixon C. Sloan vice president, and Alexander Sloan secretary. The company had been started by Matthew Sloan and with John P. Schelihaus in 1904. The brick building incorporated part of the disused engine house of the West Virginia Central Railway. The product had been fancy goblets, tumblers, and stemware.

The loss was \$150,000, Feldstein's *All New Historic Postcard Album of Allegany County, Maryland* (Cumberland, 1985), p. 2. A two-page history of the company was posted on an anonymous web site under the address <http://www.cumberlandglass.org> in or before 2004.

POTOMAC PAPER COMPANY (26)

Potomac Paper Company acquired land from the Union Mining Company of Allegany County, Maryland, in 1890 (Deeds TL 62:60). The company promptly built a plant at the western end of the Narrows which was completed by 1892. C. A. Wheadon of New York was president. Capacity was 10 tons of finished paper per diem. Employment was expected to reach 100. The main building was 385 feet long by 65 feet wide, with three steam boilers of 165 hp each. Paper was made in 6-1/2-foot wide rolls, a mile of it finished in 18 minutes. Product line was manila, writing, and wrapping paper. The works was fully described in the *Cumberland Sunday Civilian*, August 22, 1890, "The Potomac Paper Company, A New Industry of Cumberland"

The *Cumberland Daily News* of August 2, 1892, announced that the company was insolvent and its creditors had filed a bill for a public sale of the property that had been mortgaged on March 31. One of the creditors was Lloyd Lowndes, who later served as Governor of Maryland (1896-1900). The same paper contained the receivers' sale advertisement for the plant and its woodlands. This was a sulphite pulp and paper mill, and was this time described as about 400 feet long and 75 feet wide with a large brick stack, lime houses, sulphur houses, coal sheds, a well equipped machine shop, electric power plant in the building. The Fourdrinier machine was 60 inches wide, with two Gould screens with a 50-foot wire, plus 18 42-inch dryers and an 86-inch wet machine. The complex has cost \$169,000. Output was 12 to 15 tons of pulp/diem and 3 to 10 tons of paper/diem. R. R. Henderson signed the advertisement along with two other receivers.

On the day set for the auction, the mill was withdrawn as reported in the *Baltimore Sun* and the *Cumberland Daily News*, August 29, 1892. This works apparently resumed and operated as the Cumberland Pulp Mill. The 1897 and 1903 city directories listed Cumberland Paper Company at the Narrows. The 1897 Sanborn insurance atlas, Plate 20 showed the plant between two rail lines heading north-south: the C. & P. of B. & O. and the Huntington and Broadtop Railroad. This

map showed the plant as a separate inset and did not show its location of the index sheet.

Physical Features of Maryland, 1900, p. 251, mentioned "Cumberland Paper Company which manufactures manila and fiber papers . . . pollutes Wills Creek . . . The water is taken from Wills Creek for the digesters, but as it contains too much sulphur for the boilers, a supply for steam purposes is obtained from Braddocks Run. This firm was still in business at Cumberland in 1906, *From Baltimore to Charleston*, p. 26. The 1910 Sanborn atlas, Plate 34, showed the same building as in 1897 but labeled it as Maryland Wood Fibre Plaster Company, with the notation, "walls standing, no roof," address given as 1.5 miles NW of city hall or post office [actually 2.1 miles].

City directories of 1913 and 1915 listed the Maryland Wood Fiber Plaster & Supply Company at the Narrows, with Olen Gunnett as president and Uriah Jones as secretary-treasurer. The company and paper makers in general were missing from the 1919 city directory.

A 1916 postcard of the Narrows area was entitled "Locust Grove and Old Paper Mill," reproduced in Albert L. Feldstein, *Feldstein's All New Historic Postcard Album of Allegany County, Maryland*, (Cumberland, 1985), p. 90. Different images of Locust Grove Paper Mill appear in the Herman and Stacia Miller collection owned by the city of Cumberland: Images No. 0219 and No. 0316, the latter showing the plant intact, two long brick buildings built in the age when brick corbeling was the decoration scheme for industrial structures. Image No. 0874 is entitled "Locust Grove--U. S. 40 at Paper Mill Bridge." Other verbal sources place the Maryland Paper Mill at Eckhart Junction just west of the Narrows. The factory chimney was an element in a large model train layout depicted on the internet in 2004. The 1921 Sanborn Atlas, Plate 61, showed the works partially standing east of Railroad Avenue, east side of Wills Creek. The 1921-July 1949 update of Sanborn, also Plate 61, showed the buildings gone, only the siding remaining. Railroad Avenue is now Locust Grove Road NW, thus the mill was east of that road, east of the nearest set of railroad tracks, just north of Eckhart Junction, and on the east bank of Wills Creek, which at this point is flowing from north to south.

In September 1978, David A. Dorsey, surveyor for the MHT, visited the site and photographed a massive smokestack base and 150-foot industrial chimney; he described the other remains as brick walls, stone retaining walls, and mounds. Dorsey believed that the works had been stripped of its machinery after its 1903 purchase by the Cumberland Paper Company, never to work again. See MHT Report, Allegany County, "Cumberland Paper Company," Historical Site No. AL-V-B-105 (August 31, 1979). The chimney depicted in 1978 is round in cross-section yet the chimney shown in the photo from the City of Cumberland's Herman and Stacia Miller collection shows a square brick stack.

QUEEN CITY GLASS WORKS (C)

The *Baltimore Sun* of September 22, 1880, reported, "It is expected that the manufacture of glass will be commenced at the Warren Glass Works here tomorrow. About 20 hands for the works have arrived in the city."

Founded as Warren Glass Company in 1880 at 40 South Washington Street, Cumberland, the Warren Glass Works had part of its furnace arch fall in per *Cumberland Daily News*, October 1881. Some 75 to 100 hands were laid off, *Ibid.*, November 1, 1881. Two of the eight pots broke when undergoing cooling, *Ibid.*, November 11, 1881. The Warren Glass Works in South Cumberland was staking off the site of an addition to the plant to double its size, *Daily News*, January 16, 1882.

The *Daily News* reported on September 16, 1882, that the Warren works had reached full capacity and had 75 hands making "large bottles, battery jars, etc. . . . The new 'Narrows' glass-works being started here will not be a competitor of the Warren works, as they will manufacture an entirely different quality of ware."

Information posted on a web site gave the location as South Cumberland between the railroad and Queen Street at the end of Springdale Street. The unattributed information posted at <http://www.cumberlandglass.org> stated that the founders of the company were three Whiteman brothers from New York (Abram V., Lewis P., and Warren B.). Louis P. Whiteman had been granted a patent on a milk bottle in 1880 and set up the plant to manufacture it in Cumberland. The Cumberland area was noted for its pure silica deposits.

In 1890, the plant was sold to South Cumberland Glass Company and renamed Queen City Glass Company. The *Cumberland Alleganian* of January 28, 1909, reported, "The Queen City Glass Works. Talk of Reviving this Once Prosperous Industry." The plant was then described as at the lower end of Springvale Street next to the B. & O. railroad, outside the city limits.

This company was later known as the Eastern Glass Company. A photo in Lee G. Schwartz et al. *Pictorial History of Allegany County* (1980), p. 45, showed the words "Flint Glass Bottles" painted on a sign at the base of the stack and "Queen City Glass Co." painted on a roof. At its peak, the company employed 150 to 225 persons. It burned on August 7, 1913. There were several large buildings with twin chimneys, producing flint glass bottles, *Glass Industry in Allegany County*, p. 24.

The *Sun* of August 8, 1913, reported, "Eastern Glass Works Burn," and reported that the owners were F. Mertin's Sons. The plant was expected to start on September 1 and a new furnace had been installed. Eastern had specialized in making small vials and prescription bottles from tubing but it also planned to make

window glass. Nothing survived but two 90-foot chimneys ; even the 128-foot steel "drawing tower," collapsed.

The South Cumberland site was used by a new works, the Maryland Glass Company, starting in 1918. The *Sun* of November 20, 1918, reported that local capitalists had organized a new company, and the city council voted to release the works from taxes and water charges for ten years on the rebuilt structures. The new enterprise was a glass decorating company making elegant dinnerware by acid etching and it put up a new building of Mount Savage brick. The company shut down in 1941, succeeded by Kortright, Nehring & Weaver, according to anonymous data found on the internet in 2004. The Maryland Glass Company site was occupied by warehouses in 1965 per "Historic Landmarks in Allegany County, Survey and Recommendations," p. 22.

Location was at Mile 183.4 on the C. & O. canal, the works on the berm bank, hardly a mile from the end of the canal, according to Mike High, *C. & O. Canal Companion*, p. 252. This area has been obliterated by flood control work. The plant was possibly near present Queen Street. The expanded Queen City works, on the north side of U. S. 40 at LaVale, about 4 miles west of the city, was burned out about 1950.

RABOLD TANNERY (C)

John Rabold established a tannery at 190 North Mechanic Street, Cumberland, in 1859. By 1880, M. Y. Rabold was turning out 6000 hides per annum and also rough skirting in a plant equipped with an 18 hp steam engine, MIID, p. 90. The census of manufactures that year listed the Jn. Y. Rabold tannery with \$18,000 capital investment, 6 employees, and annual product worth \$23,950.

RAIL MILL (C)

See Mount Savage Iron Works.

REID MILL (3)

John Reid was shown as owner of a mill on or near his tract, Charity Hill, on 1810-12 tax list of Murley Branch Hundred. Per HAAC, p. 485, the builder was the Scotsman, Jock Reid, who built the mill on lower Murley Branch about 1823.

On January 10, 1827, William Reid sold a mill on Charity Hall Resurveyed to Jacob Albert and George Locker of Baltimore for \$9000 (Deeds N:363). Reid had acquired some of this land by patent from the State of Maryland only the year before. One tract was named "I Don't Know."

Thomas Cromwell advertised "the lands purchased some time since from Mr. William Reed [sic], situated in Allegany County, Md., 500 acres . . . at mouth of

Murley Branch and on Town Creek, 13 miles from Cumberland . . . 1-1/2 mile from Mrs. Freetig's Tavern (late Walter Slicer's) on the turnpike . . . stone dwelling house, barn, log, 80 by 30 feet with white pine shingle roof. Grist mill and sawmill on never-failing stream . . . one pair of burrs, one pair of mountain stones . . . can run one pair at all seasons . . . suitable for a manufactory." There was also a deposit of iron ore (*The Civilian*, Cumberland, July 24, 1828).

Jacob Albert as trustee of Nancy Cromwell sold the mills to Amos P. Shepherd in 1849 (Deeds 5:368). Shepherd had the grounds resurveyed into a tract called Caledonia, selling the grist and saw mills to John B. Dicken in 1852 (Deeds WR 9:305).

Edward Wilson was listed as miller at Flintstone in Drysdale's 1871 *Gazetteer*. William Dicken's flour mill was listed under Flintstone in Boyd's 1877-78 Cumberland Directory.

Hambury Watson [per records] acquired the place, but in the 1881 history, HWM, p. 1462, he appeared as Hamberg Wilson, a miller in Flintstone Election District. Possibly Wilson started as a tenant miller before taking title. He appeared in the 1880 census of manufactures as Wilson Hamberry, with a custom mill worth \$8500, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 60 bu/diem maximum capacity, and a 20 bu/hr elevator. A 25-foot fall on Murley Branch drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 9 rpm. Output was 2191 bbl flour, 185 tons meal, and 84 tons of feed worth \$23,800 annually.

H. C. Wilson at Murley's Branch Mills, Allegany County, Maryland, advertised the property in the *Cumberland Civilian*, January 8, 1882:

Valuable Grist and Saw Mills for Sale a large four story Grist mill with improved machinery, and a double-gear'd SAW MILL, all in splendid running order and doing a business of over 25,000 bushels a year in a splendid market in which everything can be sold at the mill at the highest cash prices. The power, which has no equal, is supplied by the Warm Springs, that never freeze or fail 40 acres a good dwelling, stables, blacksmith shop North of Murley's Branch, 1-1/2 miles from Flintstone Reason for selling, expecting to remove to the city.

The *American Miller* of February 1, 1892 (20:145) stated that G. Twigg was remodeling a 40-barrel mill at Flintstone. The county history, HAC in 1923, p. 485, stated that the old Jock Reid mill survived in the hands of George Twigg.

A trustee's sale advertisement offered the mill property of the late George Twigg in Flintstone District, purchased from Daniel Frazee, *Cumberland Times*, March 19, 1909. The same paper on April 12 reported that the mill property had been withdrawn from sale.

Murleys Branch Mill was still carried as a place name in the 1941 GZMD. Mill is extinct. Date of disappearance unknown. In present day terms, relying on the mill symbol in the 1873 Martenet State atlas, the mill was probably near the terminus of Dickenson Hollow Road and Murley Branch Road. Modern maps show Dickens Branch parallel to Dickenson Hollow Road. The name of Excelsior Flour Mills near Flintstone was carried in a 1903 directory of Maryland counties; not necessarily the same as Reid's, however.

RICE NAIL FACTORY (C)

William Rice advertised that he had established a nail factory and the nails were made at Hughes Iron Works, *Allegany Federalist*, July 6, 1816.

RIZER'S MILL ()

George Rizer owned Rizers Mill Waterworks, 4.5 acres, and Water Fall, 2.6 acres, on the 1811 tax list of Skipton Hundred. Also recorded in Land Office Certificate No. 728 of 1810, MSA, Annapolis.

ROBINETTES MILL (2)

The first gristmill east of Cumberland was built on Murley's Branch below Big Springs by Joseph Robinette, HAC, p. 485. Robinett [sic] also appeared on the 1804-12 tax list of Murley Branch Hundred.

ROBINET TANNERY ()

The 1850 census of manufactures listed the George Robinet tannery with \$3000 capital investment, 3 employees, water power, and annual output of 4000 lb leather, both upper and sole, plus 250 lb calf skins, total value of \$6500.

ROBINSONS MILL (3)

Elijah Robinson was owner of Content and a mill, which he sold to Thomas Chaney in 1804, tax list of Murley Branch Hundred. Content was originally patented to Thomas Bladen, 1763.

ROHRER MILL (C)

The L. D. Rohrer Mill was at No. 6 George Street, Cumberland, in 1880, dealing in wheat, corn, salt, plaster, and mill feed, having been established before 1870; its owner also ran Pleasant Mill (Folck's) east of town. Flour brands was L. D. Rohrer's "Imperial Family," MIID, p. 269.

The *Daily News*, December 9, 1881, announced, "The large new mill of L. D. Rohrer near the railroad freight station is being roofed." For that later enterprise, see [Anchor Roller Mills](#).

ROMAN LIME KILN (7)

Martin L. Roman was listed as a lime manufacturer at Bradys Mill in 1880 State business directory.

ROWNER MILL ()

The 1793 tax list of Cumberland and Upper Old Town Hundreds showed Joseph Rowner with a mill worth £ 10.

SAW MILL RUN (2/6)

Same as Mill Run, q.v. There was also Saw Pit Run in District 7.

SCOTT MILL(C)

See Beall-Scott Mill for the one on Mechanic Street.

SCOTT MILL (2-7)

The 1820 census of Old District 7 (then "Oldtown") listed James Scott flour mill with 2 pair of stones and 2000 bbl annual output.

SCOTT MILL (7)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Winfield Scott's mill with \$2000 capital investment doing a 50% custom trade; 2 employees, 4 run of stones, 20 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 7-foot fall on the Potomac River drove two 4-foot turbines at 85 rpm to develop 33 hp for grinding 1000 bbl flour, 83 tons meal, and 30 tons feed (\$9000).

SCOTT SAWMILL (13)

L. Scott was listed as sawmiller at Mount Savage in 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 518.

SCHUWECKER TANNERY (C)

R. Schuwecker, a German, established a tannery at 120 North Mechanic Street, Cumberland, in 1877 and by 1880, production was 4000 to 5000 hides per annum according to MIID, p. 88. The census of manufactures that same year valued the

Robert Schuwecker tannery at \$12500. Horsepower and two workmen were employed to process 1000 hides with an annual value of \$4800.

SHAFFER MILL ()

A 1912 postcard showed the parade float of H. B. Shaffer & Company mill, "Manufacturers of Pure buckwheat flour and feed, dealer in Western grain." See Al Feldstein, *Historic Postcard Album of Allegany County, Md.* (Cumberland, 1985), p. 611.

SHAW MILLS (9)

The flouring and grist mill and steam saw and planing mill of A. B. Shaw was near Barton, Pekin, and Moscow, HWM, p. 1467. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Arthur B. Shaw's 38 hp steam sawmill worth \$3300 with 3 employees, 1 circular saw, and output of 100,000 (\$1400) yearly. The sawmill was idle half the year; all logging was done by Shaw.



Shaw Mill at Moscow, postcard mailed in 1907.

SHAW MILL (25)

In 1811, William Shaw bought Balls Mill on Lot 3790 (50 acres) from William Neptune, per 1804-12 tax list of Georges Creek Hundred. In 1812, William Siglar was listed as the debtor responsible for Lot 3790 and the mill previously called Balls, Neptunes, and Shaws in Georges Creek Hundred. It was stated in HWM, p. 1499, that William Shaw had a mill in Moscow ca. 1830 and was father of A. B. Shaw, who also became a miller. A seemingly impossible date was given by Felix Robinson for "the old log mill built in Moscow in 1725" on Georges Creek--a mill destroyed in a flood of 1823. A stone mill was built here in 1859 by Lloyd Shaw, Cf., "Notes on

Georges Creek," *Tableland Trails*, Falls 1953,(1:32f). The A. B. Shaw flour mill was listed at Moscow in Boyd's 1877-78 directory, p. 145.

A photographic postcard inscribed "The Old Mill" in the author's collection was postmarked "Moscow Mills" on June 4, 1907. The inscription read, "Dear ____, This is the old stone mill of the Shaws close to the house. It has rained ever since I came, just cleared this morning. Having a fine time. With love, Martha." The card was addressed to Mrs. J. W. Siever, 386 W. Mulberry Street, Springfield, Ohio.

SHOWACRE TANNERY (2)

C. C. Showacre's tannery was listed at Old Town in 1880 State business directory.

SHROYER TANYARD (C)

John Shroyer had a house and tanyard on Lots 250 and 251 in the Cumberland tax list of 1804-12. The parcels were one lot north of Baltimore Street and ran through from Liberty Street to Center [or Mill] Street. Cf., *History of Cumberland*, p. 290ff.

SIGLAR MILL (25)

Same as Shaw Mill.

SIMPKINS MILL ()

The 1783 tax list of Cumberland and Upper Old Town Hundreds showed Silas Simpkins with "Whynot" tract and a mill worth £ 100.

SLIGAR SAWMILL (2)

Thomas Sligar's 25 hp steam sawmill was valued at \$8000 in 1880 census; 7 employees, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of 700,000 ft (\$10,500).

SMOUSE MILL (21)

The *American Miller* of September 1, 1876 (4:78) reported:

Peter Smouse . . . is making extensive improvements in his mill. The old machinery will be supplanted by that which is newer and more servicable patterns prominent among which is Karn's Improved Bolting Apparatus Mr. Smouse is also putting in an additional run of stone, and making all the changes necessary for the manufacture of fancy grades of flour. Mr. D. H. Karns is superintending the alterations in person, and as he is a practical millwright and a miller of extensive experience, the success of Mr. Smouse's

**undertaking can not be doubted--letter from Charles E. Bootman,
Cumberland, Md.**

A letter from P. S. at Cumberland [no doubt Peter Smouse] praised D. H. Karns of Williamsport, Md., and concluded, "Not only do I now produce a greater quantity of flour than formerly, but the quality also is such that not even the most fastidious of my customers complain of it," *American Miller*, 4 (December 1, 1976): 46.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Peter Smouse mill with \$8000 capital investment, 2 employees, 4 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 66% custom business. A 16-foot fall on Evitts Creek drove 2 overshot wheels 4 ft broad at 10 rpm to develop 30 hp. Output was 3000 bbl flour, 200 bbl rye, 210 tons meal, and 126 tons feed, with an annual value of \$29,000.

The Peter Smouse dam was 0.5 mile below the junction of Bottle Run with Evitts Creek, and the two overshot wheels were nearly 20 feet in diameter, one of them reserved for flour. The millstones were 7 feet in diameter.

The *American Miller* of May 1, 1882 (10:214) reported the death of Peter Smouse on March 31 in the 69th year of his age. "Mr. Smouse had been in the milling business fifty-one years." See also, *Cumberland Daily News*, April 1, 1882. The 1887 State business directory listed W. H. Smouse's gristmill at Hazen.

Rollers were installed in 1890 by Beall Brothers, and this modernization allowed the mill to confine its work to daylight hours, whereas in the burr stone era, it had taken both day and night to handle the traffic. After William Smouse's death, the mill was sold to the Deakin family, who operated until Cumberland's reservoir reduced the waterpower.

This had been a frame and clapboard mill with Dutch colonial roof, 2-1/2 stories, set in a hillside on part of Mill Run Farm. Data from Helen Straw Hinkle, "The Smouse Mill," *Heritage Press*, April 1972, p. 7. An alternate name had been Phoenix Mill.

In February 1976, the Governor's Consulting Committee approved the Phoenix Mill Farm for nomination to the National Register. The estate was also called Mill Run farm. In the data sheet provided to the committee, Nancy Miller reported on April 23, 1976, "No, no mills remain above ground." A photograph of the Phoenix Mill farm property shows a gambrel-roofed barn used to winter the mules of the C. & O. Canal, Lee G. Schwartz, et al., *Pictorial History of Allegany County* (1980), p. 28.

SNOWFLAKE TANNERY (C)

James W. Jones established a small tannery on March 19, 1840, and the 1850 census of manufactures listed him with \$40,000 investment, 20 employees, and steam-powered production of 125,000 [more likely 25,000] sides of leather from

12,800 hides annually, total value \$12, 500). In 1851, the works was taken over by George L. Appold and in 1872 deeded to J. B. Hoyt and Company.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the J. B. Hoyt and Co. tannery on Wills Creek with \$80,000 investment and employment of 100. Payroll was \$25,000 per annum. There were 3 boilers, two 30 hp engines, and output of 72,000 sides worth \$100,000. The works was purchased in 1893 by U. S. Leather and Wills Creek Tannery. From 1931 on it was called Snowflake Tannery, *Cumberland Daily News*, August 6, 1937. The 1897 Sanborn insurance atlas, Plate 13, showed "Wills Creek Tannery, United States Leather Company."

SOMERVILLE MILL (9)

John J. Somerville had a gristmill at Barton per 1887 State business directory.

SOUTH CUMBERLAND FLOURING MILL (C)

See (1) Devecmon Mill, and (2) Atlas Roller Mill.

SOUTH CUMBERLAND GLASS WORKS (C)

The South Cumberland Glass Works was described as a new industry by the *Cumberland Sunday Civilian*, June 15, 1890. See Queen City Glass Woprks.

SOUTHERN STATES CUMBERLAND COOPERATIVE (C)

This commercial feed mill business was listed at 811 North Mechanic Street in the 1966 Cumberland directory.

SOYSTER TANYARD (C)

Lowdermilk in *History of Cumberland*, p. 291, listed M. Soyster's tanyard on North Mechanic Street above the Blue Spring in 1813.

SPRIGG MILL ()

The 1783 tax list showed Joseph Sprigg with a mill worth £ 40. The 1811 list showed Ozborn Sprigg with a mill on part of the tract Good Hope (15 acres) in Skipton Hundred. Ozborn Sprigg sold in 1812 to Daniel and Jacob Lantz.

SPRING GAP MILL (16)

Peter Alkire acquired the former land of Jacob Sapp in 1827 (Deeds N:511), and when the tract passed to Solomon Alkire in 1856, there was mention of a sawmill dam (Deeds 16:455). Alkire conveyed the land on Sapps Run to James Fisher in 1880, and in a few months, Annie W. Daniels took title (Deeds TL 55:24). In 1891,

Annie Daniels sold to William L. Oss, again making reference to the sawmill dam (Deeds 72:533). Three years later, Carl Taschenberger, who held the mortgage, foreclosed in Equity Cause No. 4306.

Taschenberger or Spring Gap Mill, 1975



"Daniels Mill," a grist and saw mill with a turbine wheel and well built dam, was advertised by James M. McHenry, in the *Cumberland Freie Presse*, May 17, 1894, the text in German. The advertisement mentioned turbine power.

The *American Miller* reported on December 1, 1894 (22:910), Mr. C. C. Davis has rented Reschenberger's [sic] Flour Mill at Spring Gap, Md." In 1899, Carl Taschenberger conveyed to Oscar W. T. Taschenberger (Deeds 86:354), and the property remained in that family until 1974.

In 1900, the Maryland Geological Survey's *Physical Features* book, p. 251, reported:

East of Evitts Creek is a small stream known as Frog Hollow, the water of which is taken under the canal above lock 71 by a small culvert. The discharge, on September 25, 1897, was about 0.1 of a second-foot. During the summer, the water disappears altogether.

This report further noted that there were two mills on Town Creek.

Local sources date the two-story frame and clapboard mill at 1870-75. It seemed to have been of balloon frame construction rather than the frame and timber technique of the early 19th century. The mill had been equipped with 3-foot diameter buhr stones, some of which are embedded in the walls of the Millstone Inn on the north side of Md. 51 just east of new Mount Tabor Church. An overshot wheel at the south end of the mill was fed by a race, still discernible in 1975, but the mill was thoroughly modernized with four stands of roller units and the stones had been removed.

A 21 hp, 1 cylinder, 240 rpm Otto engine with a 6-foot fly wheel was installed in a small wing east of the main building. Water had been furnished by Martins Branch, also called Martins Mill Branch, Sapps Run, or Brice Hollow Run.

*Otto Engine at Taschenberger Mill,
1975.*



Flour bags advertised this works as Spring gap Mills, property of William Taschenberger; the product was Gold Eagle Family Flour. Taschenberger died in 1946 and the mill stood idle. The family house was built in 1909. The mill was on the south side of Md. 51, reached by a private lane 200 yards east of Millstone Inn, south side of the run. In 1974, it was acquired by Mrs. Irma Buckley who advertised it as an antique gristmill in the *Baltimore Sun*, September 15, 1974. The mill then passed to her son-in-law, Thomas Kurek. In March 1975, Mr. Kurek showed John McGrain through the mill. The mill still had its Otto engine, plus:

Wolf High Grade, Size O No. 559

Wolf Gyration Sieves Scalper, Grader, & Roller, No. 111

Nordyke and Marmon Flour Dresser, Size O

Wolf Middlings Purifier

Sprout, Waldro & Co. feed grinder, motor driven, patented 1889, 190_

Imperial Flour Packer

Flour Governor, patented 1893, attached to underside of second floor

14 parallel elevator chutes

4 stand of roller units

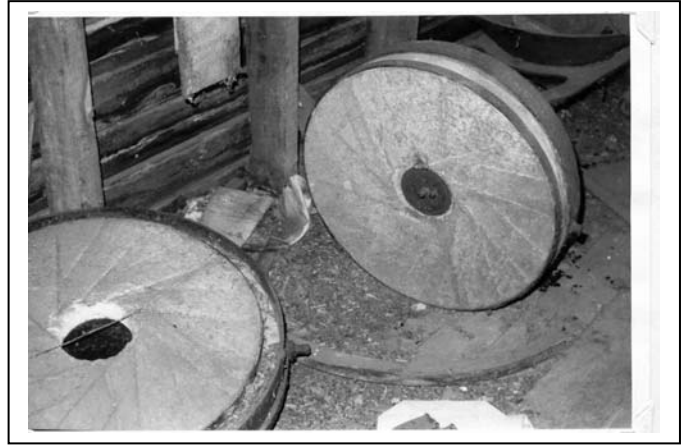
Triumph portable sawmill (outside).

A plaque on the engine showed that it had been made by the Otto Engine Mfg. Company, Philadelphia, and was marked "Speed 240/HP 21." The engine power was transferred to the machinery by belting draped over pulleys in the basement.

On a later trip on August 9, 1986, the mill was apparently extinct although it was difficult to see from the road, even in winter. In 1986 the Millstone Inn survived.



Roller Units at Taschenberger's Mill



Discarded Millstones

STARTZMAN TANYARD (C)

Henry Startzman had a house and a tanyard on Lot 279 in Cumberland Town tax list of 1804-12; site was NW corner of present Bedford and Liberty Streets.

STILL HOUSE BRANCH (3)

Still House Branch was a tract of 34.75 acres owned by Asias Wilson on 1812 tax list of Murley Branch Hundred.

STILLS - 1798 (-)

Before the formation of Allegany County, the following stills were listed in 1783 Washington County tax list on the tracts indicated, if given, in the list:

Skipton and Murleys Run Hundred

1. James Little	1	£ 30
2. Seth Evans	1	£ 10

Cumberland and Upper Old Town Hundred

1. Jacob Criss	1	£ 15
2. John Nichols	1	£ 10
3. Walter Boyd	2	£ 50

Willstown and Sandy Creek Hundreds

1. John Hall	Mill Run	1	£ 12
2. John Tomlinson	Willstown	1	£ 40.

STRETMAN MILL (3)

Fred Stretman's flour mill was listed at Flintstone in 1877-78 Boyd Cumberland directory, p. 145.

SUGAL CAMP (22)

See Timmonds Sugar Camp.

SWAIN MILL (1)

Isaac Swain was listed as miller at Little Orleans in Gazetteers of 1894-1901. Nathan Trail had been listed there in the 1880 State business directory, which placed the mill on the C. & O. Canal near Fifteen Mile Creek

SWAN MILL (11)

Thomas Swan's mill was at Frostburg and was purchased in 1841 by William Ward, becoming the site of Borden Shaft Mines, HWM, p. 1475.

TANNERY ()

B. F. Pigman, acting as trustee, advertised a tanyard near Frostburg, *The Civilian*, March 28, 1828.

TANNERY (27)

Tannery, or Gilmore, was a village 2 miles NE of Lonaconing, where the Peter Peebles tannery, q. v., was established, *Tableland Trails*, Fall 1953, 1:37.

TANYARD & SLAUGHTER HOUSSE (C)

John Boose and Philip Wengert advertised a tanyard with a bark house 90 ft by 80 ft, equipped with 20 vats, plus a slaughter house. Sale to take place at the house of Mr. J. Fictig, *The Civilian*, August 28, 1828.

TASCHENBERGERS MILL (16)

See Spring Gap Mill.

TAYLOR TIN PLATE MILL (C)

The Taylor Tin Mill was located next to the B. & O. Railroad and the C. & O. Canal, east of the Potomac River in the south part of Cumberland. Shown on 1897 Sanborn insurance atlas. This was one of the early factories in the U. S. for tin plate production and had begun in 1892. The M. & G. Taylor Company Tin Plate Mill was shown on the canal adjoining the ballpark; the company also had a bar mill and open hearth mill, Sanborn Insurance atlas, 1921, p. 27. The operations ended early in the 1930s. By 1997, the structures were in the path of a new road. John Milner Associates performed an archaeological investigation, which was reported in a lecture by Elizabeth O'Brien at the 32nd Annual Spring Symposium, Crownsville, Md., April 5, 1997. The buildings were later demolished. The results of an archaeology excavation were reported in Carol A. Ebright and Stacie Webb, in MDOT, SHA publication, *Yearbook of Archaeology*, No. 5, 1995, pp. 80-81.

THURMAN MILL (13)

The 1880 census of manufactures valued W. L. C. Thurman's mill at \$2000; half the business was custom. One employee, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, 3 run of stones. A 20-foot fall on Jennings Run drove a 17 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 5 rpm. Output was 260 bbl flour, 25 bbl rye, 6 tons buckwheat, 9 tons meal, and 7.5 tons feed, annually worth \$3705.

TIMMONDS SUGAR CAMP (22)

B. S. Pigman, Trustee, advertised the property of the late James Timmonds with a good sawmill seat and a sugar camp about 3 miles east of Cumberland, on the east side of Evitts Creek not far from Colonel Lamar's sawmill and near the road first located by the late Elie Williams, *The Civilian*, May 8, 1882.

TOMLINSONS MILL (20)

Tomlinson's Mill was shown at the confluence of Wills Creek and Jennings Run on 1795 map by Dennis Griffith. The Tomlinsons, John and Jesse, had patented three different tracts called Mill Seat (q. v.) and another called Mills Stones and Coal. John Tomlinson was listed as owner of Mill Seat, part of Hornets Nest, 8.75 acres, on the 1804-12 tax list of Wills Town Hundred. The 1783 tax list had shown Tomlinson with 2 mills worth L 80.

John J. Tomlinson advertised the property in the *Maryland Advocate*, Cumberland, May 12, 1835:

Tract within 3 miles of Cumberland, adjoining lands of Philip Wingert . . . meadows . . . within a few miles of my saw mill, on Jennings Run, which is also for sale on accommodating terms. The saw mill may be said without exaggeration, to be equal to any in Allegany, or any of the adjoining counties . . . It is capable of cutting from

1200 to 1800 feet of plank per day.

The site is now Corriganville, where John H. Clark was listed as miller in 1877-78 Boyd directory and in other annuals. No mill survives.

TOMLINSON WOOLEN MILL (20)

The 1820 census of manufactures in District 6 listed John Tomlinson with a carding machine producing \$320 in rolls from 4000 lb wool per annum.

TOTTON MILL (14)

The gristmill of James Totton was at Lonaconing in 1830, HWWM, p. 541. James Totten [sic] agreed to grind fire clay on his corn stones for the builders of the Lonaconing Furnace, *Lonaconing Journals*, September 20, 1837, p. 19. On September 21, the journal stated that Totton had found that grinding fire clay made too much dust. On September 23, he sold 95 acres to the furnace company, p. 19.

TRAIL MILLS (1)

Nathan Trail was listed as a miller and owner of a sawmill at Piney Grove in the 1887 State business directory. The *American Miller* of February 1, 1896 (24:148a), reported, "The flour mill owned by the estate of Nathan trail at Belle Grove, Md., was badly damaged by fire on December 13." Piney Grove is on U. S. 40 at Orleans Road, 1.2 miles south of the State line. See Swain Mill for Trail's other mill near the C. & O. Canal.

TREADWELL MILL ()

J. B. Treadwell of Vale, Md., had just purchased a new bolting cloth, *American Miller*, 21 (December 1, 1893): 920.

TWIGG MILL (3)

See Reid Mill.

UNION MILLING CO. (13)

Union Milling Company is the fire brick plant established by the Iron Works Company at Mount Savage in 1841, WPAA Guide, p. 518. This enterprise survived the collapse of the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company and passed into the hands of H. Crawford Block, Captain John Sheridan, John Wilson, and Lloyd Lowndes, HAC, p. 492. The 1850 census of manufactures listed 30 employees and annual output of 900,000 white bricks worth \$27,000; capital investment was \$10,000.

The clay in the coal region was similar to the English Stourbridge clay, Philip T. Tyson, *Second Report of State Agricultural Chemist*, 1862, p. 77. The Daily News reported that Mount Savage Fire Brick Works was rapidly rising from the ashes of the late fire; Warren Delano, Jr., was manager, and the corrugated iron roof was being put on, December 9, 1881. During the 1880s, James Roosevelt, father of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was company president. The company was still in business when the *Molinography of Maryland* was compiled, and the Baltimore *Sun* off April 5, 1974, described a daily output of 54,000 bricks

UNION MILL (21)

See Beall and Beasley Mill.

UNION TANNERY (C)

The Herman and Stacia Miller photo collection owned by the City of Cumberland contains a photo of Union Tannery at Will's Creek and Valley Street, Image No. 0778.

VULCAN FURNACE ()

The Mount Savage Iron Company eight miles below Cumberland owned Vulcan Furnace which had "a short and unsuccessful career," 1840, *Maryland, Its Resources, etc.*, (1893), p. 107.

WALSH-HAMAKER SAWMILL ()

"Allegany County .. . William Walsh, Esq., sold a steam sawmill to H. R. Hamaker for \$3000, Baltimore *Sun*, July 15, 1859.

WALTERS STEAM SAWMILL (C)

"Fire at Cumberland ... steam saw mill of Mr. John S. Walters at Cumberland. . . burnt to the ground .. . Friday night [i. e., the 5th] . . . fire originated in furnace when watchman closed the door . . . also the sash manufactory of Messrs. Mitchell & McFarlan, Baltimore *Sun*, March 8, 1847.

WALTON SAWMILL (C)

The 1880 State business directory listed James S. Walton with a saw and planing mill at Cumberland.

WARD COAL & IRON CO. ()

The Sheriff of Allegany County sold the assets of Ward Coal and Iron Company to Alfred Spates, Esq., of Baltimore, Baltimore *Sun*, February 21, 1859.

WARD MILL (13)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the heirs of William Ward with a custom mill worth \$5000. There were 2 employees, 120 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 2 run of stones. A 20-foot fall on Georges Creek drove a 25 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 6 rpm. Output was 80 bbl flour, 7.5 tons buckwheat, 221 tons meal, and 14.5 tons feed (\$20,000).

WEBER SAWMILL (16)

Lewis Weber was listed with a sawmill and timber business at Spring Gap, 1912-14 *Md. & D.C. Gazetteer*.

WELLINGTON GLASS FACTORY (C)

See Narrows Glass-Works (Zillman Brothers).

WHITE GLEESON & CO. MILL (7)

The 1880 census of manufactures valued this 10 hp steam mill on Georges Creek at \$1000, listing 3 employees, 1 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. The mill, used only 3 monthss per year, listed "flour and market" business, but only an output of 84 tons of meal (\$2200) for the census year.

WILLIAMS FOUNDRY (C)

Williams Foundry was between North Center Street and the B. & O. tracks in Cumberland and operated until ca. 1930.

WILLIAM'S MILL SEAT (1)

William Shircliff had 36-7/88 acres surveyed under the name "William's Mill Seat," beginning on the NE side of Fifteen Mile Creek, February of 1841, Patents GGB 4:678, MSA, Annapolis.

WILLISONS FLOUR MILLS (C)

Same as Beall-Scott Mill.

WILLISON STEAAM PLANING MILL AND SASH FACTORY (28)

This works was founded at Frostburg in 1864 by John D. Koontz and A. J. Willision, HWM, p. 1489. In 1866, an annex 60 x 180 ft was built onto the original 50 x 100 foot building. Koontz sold out in 1876 and moved to Iowa. The works

manufactured sashes, doors, shutters, and flooring. The present place name is Wrights Crossing.

WILLS CREEK TANNERY (C)

Wills Creek Tannery, possibly the same as Cox Tannery, was shown in the 1887 Sanborn insurance atlas between Valley Street and the B. & O. Railroad. It was downstream of a cement works. This cannot be the same as the Shryer Tanyard.

Wills Creek Tannery survived in Cumberland as a row of red buildings along a stream near a bridge and was being used as a lumber and millwork plant according to Robert M. Vogel's November 1978 lecture at a Maryland Historical Trust Conference.

WILSON MILL ()

The 1783 tax list of Murleys Run hundred showed Edward Wilson with part of the tracts Two Springs and a mill worth £ 50. AN Edward Wilson was listed a century later at Flintstone, q. v.

WILSONS SAWMILL (1)

Argile Wilson's sawmill at Green Ridge Mountain was mentioned in *Land of the Living*, p. 300.

WINGERT & BOOSE WOOLEN WORKS (C)

The 1820 census of manufactures for Old District 6 listed this the Wingert and Boose Woolen Works with one carding machine and annual output of \$320 in rolls.

Philip Wingert advertised under the headline, "Encourage Home Manufacturers" and offered wool carding, fulling, and dying [sic]. He noted that he had taken Henry Krigbaum as a partner and removed the machinery from George Weller's Mill to Wingerts on Jennings Run, 3 miles north of Cumberland, *The Civilian*, May 8, 1828.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed the water-powered manufactory of Henry Kregbaum with \$1500 capital investment, 10 employees, and annual output of 2000 yards of wool and woolen goods. The monthly payroll was \$200.

WINOW STILL (C)

Henry Winow had a Still House and half of Lot 273 on the 1810 tax list off Cumberland Town; the site was west of South Mechanic Street, half a block south of Creek Street.

WINTERS MILL ()

George Winters, owner of "Hook im in," had a mill on the 1810 tax list off Wills Town Hundred.

WINTER SAWMILL (7)

See Bradys Mill.

WITHERS TANNERY (C)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed A. L. Withers tannery with \$4200 capital investment, run by horse power. There were 5 employees and annual output of 2000 sides of upper and skirting worth \$2500. The 1880 census of manufactures listed W. H. Withers tannery with !3,000 capital investment, 5 employees, 2 boilers, a 14 hp steam engine, and annual output of 5000 sides worth \$22,000.

WOLFE MILL (23)

See Folcks Mill.

WRIGHTS MILL (28)

Wrights Mill was on Georges Creek per HWM, p. 1315. The present place name for this site near Frostburg is Wrights Crossing. The Willison Planing Mill was nearby.

YONKER SAWMILL (3)

The Richard H. and Francis R. Yonker sawmill at Flintstone was established 1930. When listed in DMM of 1970, there were 3 employees, and the product was 4/4 cross ties, 8/44 quarter boards, and also rough lumber.

YOUNG MILL ()

Conrad Young was shown as owner of the tract Honest Miller, 50 acres, on the 1804-12 tax list of Cumberland Hundred. "The Honest Miller," a wryly witty name for a land grant, was patented originally by Jacob Harman in 1784; the certificate of survey had been taken out by George Shuler, Patents Liber IC No. B:313 and A:356, MSA, Annapolis.

YOUNG MILL (7)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John W. Young's mill on Georges Creek with \$6000 capital investment, 4 employees, 96 bu/diem maximum capacity, 3 run of stones, and 50% custom business. A 12-foot fall drove a 33 hp overshot wheel 6 ft

broad at 35 rpm. Output was 100 bbl flour, 33 bbl rye, 184 tons meal, 40 tons feed, and 56 tons buckwheat, total value \$8000.

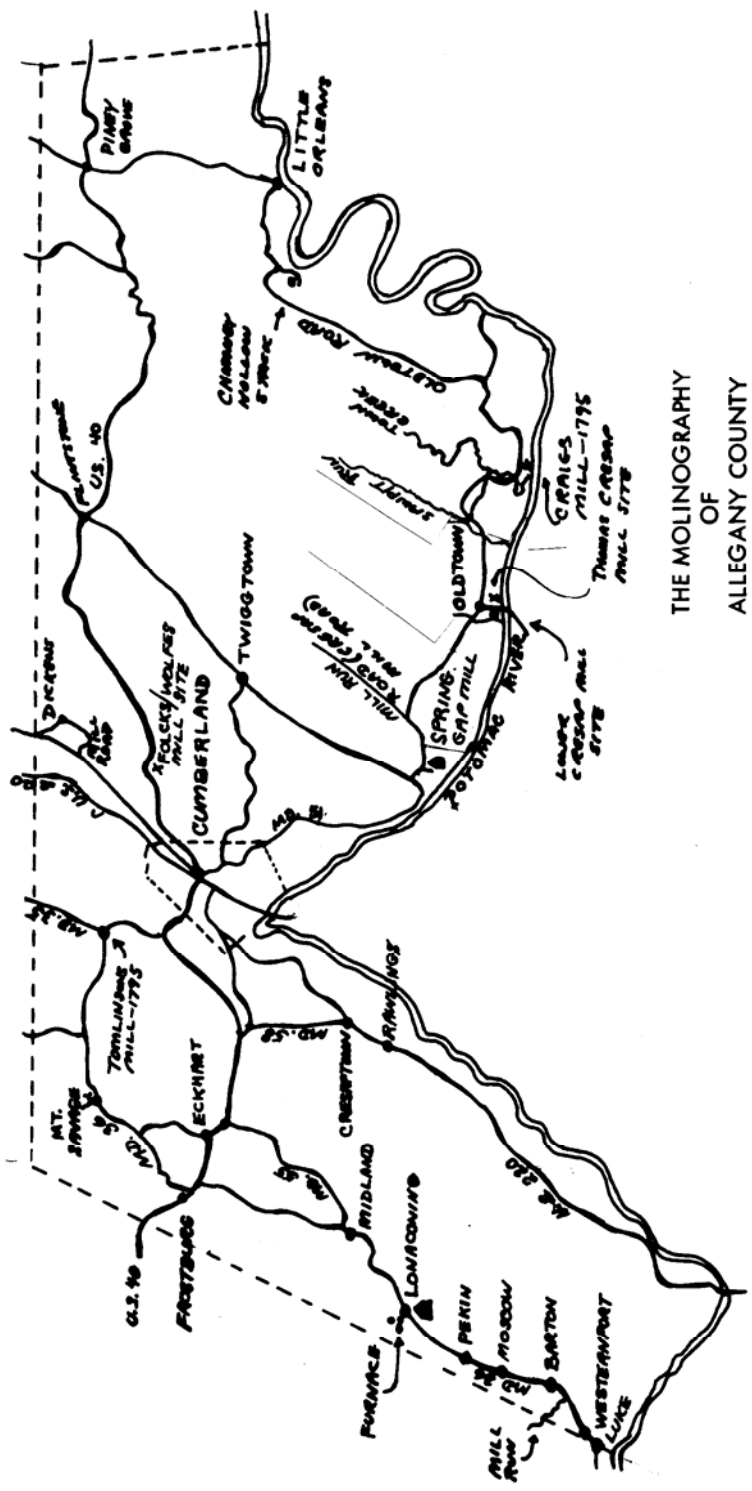
YOUNG SAWMILL (3)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Davis Young with \$2000 capital investment in a 30 hp steam sawmill on Fifteen Mile Creek. There were 4 full time employees and 1 circular saw. Output was 600,000 ft annually worth \$4200 from timber cut in Bedford County, Pa.

ZIHLMAN BRICK PLANT (30)

The firebrick plant at Zihlman is shown in a schoolbook entitled *Living in Allegany County*, 1:112.

CHAPTER REVISED: June 27, 2006



THE MOLINOGRAPHY
OF
ALLEGHENY COUNTY

