

ALUM WORKS (3)

An alum and coppers works at Cape Sable, 25 miles from Baltimore by water and 20 by land was advertised with 1000 acres of Magothy yellow pine. "Material for making alum and coppers is easily dug . . . fitted for lixiviation without any trouble as it takes fire spontaneously and will yield when duly oxydated, a pound of alum for a pound of ashes -- Robert Oliver or Richard Caton," *American*, November 8, 1829.

ANDERSON MILL (2)

Samuel Anderson's mill was shown near Rutland in 1878 atlas, and S. Anderson was listed as miller there in 1887 State directory. The mill was on a small branch of South River.

AETNA FURNACE (5)

Same as Curtis Creek Furnace.

ANDERSON MILL (2)

This mill site is listed by Maryland Historical Trust as located at or near Staples Corner on Bull Branch Road off Benton Road, MHT Site No. AA 1039. Located at ADC 18E8. The MHT called it Linthicum Mill.

ANNAPOLIS STEAM MILL (A)

The Annapolis Railway Company purchased the steam mill and lot adjoining the railway for \$1200 (*Sun*, October 6, 1854).

ANNAPOLIS WINDMILL (A)

The *Maryland Gazette* of September 4, 1760, reported, "On Monday last, the wind mill on Wind Mill Point in Annapolis, began to grind. She will grind twelve bushels an hour."

James Disney advertised that the mill was in good order, *Md. Gazette*, September 25, 1760. The mill was described as on the Severn, open to almost all points of the wind, built of brick, lately belonging to James Dick and Co. Two chimneys; 4-foot millstones, 14 inches thick, and supplied with lift jack; output of 12-18 bushels per hour. There was dwelling space for three persons.

"... ran away from the windmill... Convict Servant man named Benjamin Sa1tee, by Trade a Miller: . . . sly roguish Look, stammers much in his Speech, and wears his own Hair, which is very short . . . Daniel Wolstenholme. N.B. He has lost one of his Thumbs, *Md. Gazette*, October 16, 1760, p. 4.

The brick windmill was offered for sale by Walter Dulany and Daniel Wolsternholme, *Md. Gazette*, August 25, 1763. They offered it again for lease, "now rebuilding upon a new plan ... she is to go with two pair of stones, to be double geer'd and raised six feet higher," *Ibid.*, ,

July 31, 1766. They offered it for lease with a granary. The full text was as follows:

A LARGE, well-built BRICK WINDMILL, in Annapolis, lately belonging to Messrs. James Dick & Company, situated by the side of the River Severn, and lying open to almost all points of the Wind, to a great Extent. There are two Chimnies in it, and it is roomy enough for two or three Persons to live with Comfort. The stones are French Burrs, 4 Foot over and 14 inches deep, and make remarkably fine Flour. There is a Lift Jack and all other Conveniences for carrying on the Business to Advantage. It is extremely well situated for Country Business, and also for purchasing Grain, which may be brought to the door by Water Carriage, and has the Advantage of every Mill in the Province for the Sale of Flour, &c. The Price having Been generally upon a par with the Philadelphia Market, and Sometimes above it. The said Mill has turned out from 12 to 18 Bushels in an hour

The windmill is shown on "Plan of the Harbor of Annapolis--Talley's Point," 1781, drawn by Lafayette's engineering staff, Maryland State Archives. The windmill and half of 2-3/4 acres plus warehouses, the confiscated property of Daniel Dulany, son of Walter, were offered by the Intendant, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, *Maryland Gazette*, April 28, 1785. The Commissioners of Confiscated property's Sales Book noted that the mill had been sold to Dr. Shutelworth but the contract made void by the advice of the governor and council. Archibald Chisholm advertised for a miller for the windmill, *Md. Journal*, November 28, 1791.

In 1802, the clerk of the town Corporation offered the windmill at auction, "on the Point commonly called Wind-Mill Point, in the said city, containing several thousand bricks, with the materials belonging to the same," *Md. Gazette*, July 29, 1802.

The Windmill Point site was subsequently obliterated by an earth fill at the Naval Academy" and is "now a part of the level space between Bancroft Hall and the harbor line," *Annapolis, Its Colonial and Naval Story*, p. 152. Also, *The Ancient City*, Elihu S. Riley. Also, Riley, HAAC, p. 155. Riley states that it was a stone mill, distinct from the Franklin Hill Windmill, and ground 8 to 12 bu/hr. See also, Docwra's Windmill mentioned

in 1715 on Annapolis Common.

ANNAPOLIS WINDMILL (A)

This windmill was on Franklin Hill until about 1865, Riley, HAAC, p. 195. Distinct from the Naval Academy site windmill described above. Still another windmill was shown at the foot of Compromise Street on an 1834 map in *Oliver Evans*, p. 250. Franklin Hill was near the present Annapolis General Hospital.

BARKER FURNACE (5)

See Curtis Creek Furnace.

BASIL SAWMILL (A)

J. S. M. Basil was listed as sawmiller at Annapolis in 1887 State directory; a photo appears in Marion Warren's picture book of Annapolis history, *The Train's Done Bin and Gone*, p. 30. Located in the dock area, the plant bore a sign, "J. M. Basil Steam Saw Grist and Planing Mill Hominy Mill."

BASSETT MILL (8)

George Bassett was listed as miller at Jewell in 1880 State business directory. But S. E. Wood was listed there as "mill owner."

BAYER MILL ()

The property of the late John Adam Bayer was for sale in *Md. Gazette*, November 16, 1797.

BAYER TANYARD (A)

John Adam Bayer advertised he had left Thomas Hydes tannery and was sinking a new tanyard near the dock adjoining Nicholas Carroll's Esquire, *Md. Gazette*, April 7, 1791. John A. Bayer advertised a tanyard lot 190 x 250 with good 2-story brick dwelling, 12 vats, bark and mill house 62 x 24, and currying shop, *Bartgis Federal Gazette*, August 16, 1797.

BAZZLE MILL (3)

J. D. Bazzle was listed as a miller at Benfield in 1887 State business directory.

BEALLS MILL()

David Beall, Sr. sold a mill on tract Roper Gray to David Beall, Jr. in 1730 (Deeds IH & TT 1:70). David Beall had already sold a mill to Richard Snowden.

BEARD AND COLLINGTON MILL (2)

Beard and Collington were listed as millers at Chesterfield in 1887 State directory. Same as the Waters Will of 1878 atlas. Beard and Collinson (sic) advertised the mill for sale with 124 acres, 2 miles from Crownsville and 6 from Annapolis, *Baltimore County Union*, April 17, 1896. There was a water powered gristmill and circular sawmill; the sawmill was manufactured by A.B. Farquhar and was only 6 months old.

BEARD MILL (2)

Thomas R. Beard heirs were shown in the atlas as owners of a gristmill on a creek near the Patuxent at Governors Bridge, north side of the road.

BEARDS MILL (3)

Beards Mill served as the southern boundary of Baltimore County from 1698 to 1726. It was on Beards Creek, or Old Man's Creek, and on the east side of the present Md. Route 648, the Old Annapolis Road. Richard Beard had come from Virginia and patented 1,611 acres called Huckleberry Forrest, in 1687. He called his dwelling Beard's Habitation. Warfield places his settlement in Maryland well before 1662, in FAACHC, pp. 35, 106.

Margaret Willis Sparrow in "Huckleberry Forest" published in *News from the Land of Pleasant Living*, stated that Richard Beard, Jr., built a mill in the 1680s on a parcel called "Howard's Pasture." "This 200-acre tract on the Southwest side of the Magothy at the bend of the river belonged to Matthew Hoard, whose will in 1691 stated, 'Whereas, Mr. Richard Beard has built a mill on . . . my land with my leave and consent . . . to make satisfaction to [my daughter] Sarah in either land or tobacco.'"

Ms. Sparrow noted that there were two distinct mills; the one on Old Man's Creek was on the tract called "The Pound" and was built 1687. She published a plat made in 1939 and noted that Huckleberry Forest occupied the present communities of Pasadena, Elvaton, Earleigh Heights, and Waterford.

Matthew Beard of the City of Annapolis, Carpenter, sold to John Summerland of the county of Annarundell, Carpenter, "all that Mill Messuage or Tenement Commonly known or called by the name of Maggotty Mill lately in the Tenore or Occupation of Richard Beard . . . situate on a branch in Maggety river... together with the Mill dam," January 26,1709 (Deeds, PK:124).

Magoty Mill on "Margaret's Choice" was mortgaged by John Sumnerland, miller, to John Worthington, merchant, in the 1724-28 period for L 25-15 (Deeds Sy 1: 284). Sumnerland paid off the mortgage in 1735 and in 1747 sold Magety Mill to John Worten, Jr. (Deeds RB 2:402).

A 438-acre portion of the original Beard land passed to Thomas R. Robinson. The old stone house (standing in 1976) south of the mill site passed to John Tydings in 1831 and in 1939 was owned by Laura Tydings Garcelon. The millstones are now the doorsteps of Old Robinson Storehouse on Old Annapolis Road per a 1972 report from Mrs. Edward Sparrow. (Old Man's Creek is the second stream north of the intersection of Md. 648 and Ritchie Highway).

BELL MILL (2)

David Beall, planter, sold a water mill to Richard Snowden for L 10 in the period 1724-28 (Deeds SY 1:67). Roads from Severn Bridge to Bells (sic) Mill and a road from Bells Mill to South River Ferry were enumerated in 1734 per MGS, 3:123. David Bell had a mill on a branch of the Patuxent about a mile below the fork of the river; it was extinct by 1764 when mentioned in Gerrard Hopkins' writ of *ad quod damnum*, Chancery Records, Liber 9: 245.

The *Sun* of December 26, 1864, carried an advertisement to sell the property of the late John Beard, Esq., a grist mill with two run of stones, one for wheat and one for corn, with elevators and bolting cloths.

BELMEARS MILL (4)

Donna Ware of AA County Planning Office visited a ruined mill on the Patuxent west of Crofton. Said to have been two stories of stone. In a swampy area. The stone foundation survived in the summer of 1986. Supposed to have been Belmear's Mill.

That mill seen by Ms. Ware was probably the one shown only as a pond on the 1978 atlas plate but had been marked as Mrs. Bealmer's Mill on the 1861 Martenet map of Prince George's County. An asterisk and the letters "SM" was shown on the 1885 Martenet State-wide map.

BIRCKHEADS MILL (8)

In 1682, Abraham Birckhead patented 100 acres on Lyons Creek called Birckheads Mill (Liber 21:461). In 1685, Abraham Birkehead (sic) left 6.25 acres of Birkeheads Mill to son Christopher.

Birckheads Mill, water gristmill, and Birckheads Right, 66 acres, part of Birckheads Chance, 101 acres, and Birckheads Mill, 100 acres, were sold by Abraham Birckhead, Gentleman, only son of Abraham Birckhead, deceased, to Richard Harrison, merchant of Calvert County, in 1712 for L 200 Sterling (Deeds IB 2:87).

Solomon Birckhead, merchant, in 1713, sold a mill and part of Birckheads Lott to Richard Harrison; included in the sale was an interest in the mill that Samuel Chew held under an act of Assembly (Deeds IB 2:97). Harrison sold Birkhead's (sic) Mill to Samuel Burgess in 1759 (Deeds BB 2:291).

The tract was conveyed by Rezen Estep to Jenningham Drury in 1817 in a deed that mentioned 20 acres previously sold off as a mill seat to Samuel Burgess (WSG 5:314). Burgess Mill Land had been mentioned as an adjoining tract in the will of Elisha Harrison in 1773 (Wills 39:451).

The Birckhead Mill property passed from Robert G. Pindell to Richard Drury in 1834. Sarah Wood became entitled to a life interest, and the mill was shown as Wood Mill in the atlas and 1860 Martenet map. In 1876, Maggie C. Drury acquired the mill (SH 10:260) from her father Octavius McPherson Lyles. The 1880 State directory listed S. E. Wood as mill owner at Jewell and George Bassett as miller.

The mill was on Pond Branch where it becomes Lyons Creek, south bank, east side of McKendree Road, north of Jewell in the hilly part of southwestern AA County. The route was called Mill Road in 1817. The mill is extinct, the stream was but a trickle in 1973.

BIRD MILL (1)

The atlas showed a gristmill on the Jacob W. Bird estate SW of Birdsville on a creek emptying into Rhodes River. The 1880 census listed Jacob Bird lumber and grist mill worth \$3000 with 3 employees am annual output of \$1500. Bird was listed under West River in the 1887 State directory. The mill is apparently related to the name Mill Swamp Road.

BIRMINGHAM IRON WORKS ()

Same as Snowden's Furnace.

BLAYS MILL POND (3)

Blay's Mill Pond and a "smattering" of houses called Mill Towne stood on Blay's Branch of Homewood Creek, surrounded by the tract Homewoods Chance in the mid-1660's. See James E. Moss's *Providence*, pp. 365, 367, and the Moss plat of Broad Neck displayed [at time of writing] in the State House lobby. Mill Towne was near the later village of St. Margaret's. Possibly the site later used by Snowdens Mill.

BOON MILL (3)

The 1860 Martenet map showed Jno. Boon mill in Broad Neck on north side of road to Sandy Point, north of White Hall Bay.

BOONES SAWMILL (3)

Union troops in 1861 occupied Boone's Sawmill on Broad Creek and prepared lumber for barracks at Fort Severn to house the 7th New York Regiment (data from Erick F. Davis). The sawmill had been shown north of White Hall Bay on the 1860 Martenet county map, north side of the road to Sandy Point. Spelled "Boon" on map. The residence of "T. C. Boone" was shown near a mill pond on the 1878 atlas plate. [Same as Blay's Mill Pond of the 1600s?]

BOYD MILL (3)

Charles Wallace placed an ad to sell part of Ample Orange in *Md. Gazette*, October 17, 1799. Same as Wallace-Dash Mill, q.v.

BRICES MILL (3)

John Brice, Gentleman, took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Ferry Creek Branch, descending into Ferry Creek, April 10, 1750. The tracts belonged to Ann Denton (7 acres) and John Brice (13 acres) with damages set at 1 Shilling per acre year¹y. Brice's tracts were part of Lusby, alias Campbell's Purchase; the Landing; and Ferry Creek Branch. The grant was issued in April of 1759. Chancery Records, Liber 9:28.

John Brice's Mill advertised corn and wheat to be turned into flour there by Isaac Gooding, *Md. Gazette*, July 9, 1772. The mill seat was offered for sale by John Brice in 1804, and by Nicholas Brice in 1806 and again in 1824. Brices Mill Pond was mentioned on Ferry Creek Branch on the main road from Severn Ferry into Broad Neck and to Brices Mill, 1818 (Chancery Records, B155A:214-231).

Nicholas Brice advertised the mill and 300 acres of the late Edmund Brice, north side of Severn River, about 2 miles from Annapolis; two pair of stones; in excellent repair, *Federal Gazette*, February 26, 1824.

The atlas of 1878 showed Horace R. Winchester's mill at the head of Mill Creek near St. Margaret's Post Office, near the present Annapolis Terrace Motel on U.S. 50-301. Winchester listed ownership of 231 acres and had been born in 1831. The mill was listed as Samuel Phillips' in the 1887 State directory.

BROAD CREEK MILL (2)

See Worthington Mill.

BROOKMAN SAWMILL (1)

This sawmill was operating in 1970 on Md. 214 near Davirlsonville.

BROWN TANYARD (5)

Philemon Brown offered to lease his tanyard on the Patuxent 12 miles from Annapolis and 6 from Queene-Anne. It had 12 vats and three or four limes and shifters, mill house, tan house, currying shop, and output of 600 hides per annum, *Md. Gazette*, March 4, 1763.

BURGESSES MILL (8)

See Birckheads Mill.

CAREY STEAM MILL (2)

Thomas K. Carey or Annapolis advertised a farm within 3 miles or Annapolis and 5 minute's walk or the station and switch at Bess' Gate on the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad also a large steam grist and saw mill, *Republican*, September 5, 1863. T.K. Carey was shown as owner in the 1878 atlas of an "old sawmill" south of Beth Gap station, 2.6 miles west of Annapolis and approximately at intersection of present John Hanson Highway and Md. 450.

CHALKLEY AND HANSON MILLS (3)

Thomas Chalkley built a mill before 1704 on Sawmill Branch, a fresh water stream that empties into Furnace Creek, itself a branch of Curtis Creek. This area was then part of Baltimore County. In 1708/09, "Saw Mill Supply" was laid out for Jonathan Hanson on the south side of Long Bridge Branch (same as Sawmill

Branch). Chalkley and Hanson were shown as partners in a power of attorney document of 1704; they had two mills, a sawmill and gristmill. Both were Philadelphia Quakers. The mills were also called the Mills at Long Bridge. The Long Bridge crossed Sawmill Creek in the neighborhood of the present Crain Highway and Furnace Branch Road intersection, a rather low-lying spot where

flash floods take place in present times. See MHM, 16:240; also 25:335. A gristmill symbol is shown on this site on Martenet's map of 1860 and an a map of 1885, although none appears in the atlas of 1878. The site is not to be confused with the Long Bridge in Baltimore City.

CHESTER MILL (1)

G. Chester was listed as miller at Obligation in 1887 State directory.

CHEW MILL (8)

Millstones for a mill valued at L 3-0/0 were enumerated in the inventory of Samuel Chew, Sr., Gentleman of Anne Arundel County, who died (as did his son) in 1736. The family plantation was at Herring Bay. See also MCW, 7:211, 244.

Chew had several farms including Groves, where an "old hand mill" was inventoried, October 15, 1737, MHS Ms. Collection, VF.

CHEW WINDMILL (8)

Samuel Chew at Herring Bay advertised to hire a man to manager a windmill, *Md. Gazette*, July 3, 1760.

CLAGGETTS LANDING MILL (1)

An unnamed gristmill is shown in the atlas at Claggetts Landing on the Patuxent SW of Davidsonville (The nearest home is that of Benjamin Phipps).

CLARK MILL ()

The Polk 1896-97 directory listed Joshua T. Clark, Jr., with a flour mill at Governor's Bridge.

CLAUDE MILL ()

The grist mill of Dennis Claude, Jr., of Annapolis, 3 miles from Severn Ferry burned on the night of September 3, Loss was \$3000, *Sun*, September 11, 1854.

CLOVER MILL ()

One clover mill was listed in the 1850 census; its annual product was \$2000, Fisher' s *Gazetteer of Md.*, p. 50.

COLLINGS FULLING MILL (4)

Griffith Collings announced he had rented John Hammonds new fulling mill at his sawmill on Severn Creek, Head of Severn, *Md. Gazette*, November 28, 1776. The entire text was copied by Janice Wolod in the *Maryland Gazette*, December 6, 1986, "210 Years Ago This Week":

Head of Severn, November 25, 1776.

The subscriber begs leave to acquaint the people in general, and his former old customers in particular, that he has, for heir service and conveniency, rented of Mr. John Hammond, his new and compleat FULLING MILL, situated at his saw-mill, on that never failing stream of water, Severn Run, and furnished with all requisites for carrying on the FULLLING business, in its various branches, to perfection; Where all persons, who may be pleased to employ him, may depend on having their work and orders executed, in the neatest and best manner, -- with the utmost punctuality and expedition, -- and at the most reasonable prices, for READY CASH, -- by their most humble servant, Griffith Collings.

N.B. As the subscribers can command a valuable assortment of British dyes (which at present are exceedingly scarce) and is moreover provided with a large fine copper, nicely set for the purpose, he intends also carrying on the DYERY business, in its best perfection, for the better accommodation of his friends and customers, and on the cheapest terms -- for ready money. G C.

COLUMBIA MILLS ()

Columbia Mills owned by Pumphrey and Cecil was mentioned as a landmark, *Sun*, October 30, 1847.

COOKSEY MILL (2)

Thomas E. Cooksey was listed as a miller at Chesterfield, 3 miles from Crownsville, 8 from Annapolis, in 1880 State business directory. [Same as Waters?]

CORNELIUS MILL ()

John Cornelius surveyed 100 acres called Mill Seat in 1793, Certificate No. 296. The 1798 tax list found him in possession of (1) a malt house, 14 x 14, (2) a still house, 18 X 20, and (3) three stills, 30 x 20.

COX SAWMILL (4)

Charles W. Cox established a sawmill at Gambri1s in 1928 with \$25. The Cox family came from West Virginia and lived in two tents at first. By 1938, Cox had seven mills in various parts of the State. The Crain Highway mill produced 30- 40,000 board feet/diem. It switched from steam to electric power in 1938, *Power Pictorial*, February 1938.

CROMWELL FULLING MILL ()

John Cromwell advertised that he had repaired his fulling mill on Curtis Creek, 5 miles from Patapsco Ferry, "where he will take in cloth," *Md. Gazette*, March 2, 1748.

CROMWELL MILL ()

Land in Anne Arundel County called "Stevens Mount" on the Magothy was described as near Cromwell's Mill, *American*, August 3, 1822.

CROUCH MILL (3)

See The Mill Damn.

CROUCH MILL POND ()

Crouch's Mill Pond on the north shore of Severn belonged to William Hancock of Hancock's Resolution, as mentioned in tour brochure of 2000 for that old plantation (p. 21). See also Tide Mill Dam.

CUMMINOO MILL (2)

See Snowden Mill.

COLUMBIA MILLS ()

Columbia Mills owned by Pumphrey and Cecil was mentioned as a landmark, October 30, 1847.

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CURTIS CREEK FURNACE (5)

The Curtis Creek furnace has also been called Marley Furnace, Dorseys, Ridgelye, and Barkers. On April 12, 1759, a patent for 100 acres of land on Long Bridge Branch at the head of Curtis Creek was granted to Caleb Dorsey, Jr., Alexander Lawson, and Edward Dorsey of Avalon for the purpose of erecting a furnace and iron works in northern Anne Arundel County.

The grant was in response to a writ of *ad quod damnum* taken out by the partners on August 8, 1758. The applicants already owned 71 acres of the tract; the rest belonged to Nathan Pumphrey (1.5 acres), Aaron and Joseph Hawkins (10 acres), the daughters of Isaac Brwon (1), and "Ebenezer Pumphrey (1.5). The beginning was near Plank Landing. Chancery Records, Liber 9:14ff.

The furnace was built on the south bank by Edward Dorsey and William Goodwin; Caleb Dorsey (Jr.) later purchased Alexander Lawson's interest in the works. Lawson and the Dorseys had previously founded Elkridge Furnace in present Howard County, 1755.

On February 14, 1760, Caleb Dorsey advertised for Jem, a country-born Negro, 27 years old, who ran away from Curtis Creek Works, *Maryland Gazette*. Dorsey advertised in the same paper, August 7, 1760, that John Collins and Thomas Cooper had run away from Curtis Creek Iron Works in Anne Arundel County.

For several years, the Curtis Creek works was operated in conjunction with the Dorsey establishment at Elkridge and the forge at Avalon. After Caleb Dorsey, Jr. died in 1772, shares passed to Samuel and Edward Dorsey and their sister Priscilla, who married Charles Carnan Ridgely. Griffith's 1795 map showed it as Dorseys furnace. It had been lately repaired when Edward Dorsey's interest was advertised in *Federal Gazette*, September 20, 1800.

Alexander in his 1840 report on iron stated that the owners were copartners with the Ridgelys in Northampton Furnace at Towson, p. 77. Presumably the plant matches up with the ad in the *American*, September 17, 1812:

RIDGELY'S FURNACE

Is now in blast, and prepared with good and experienced workmen to execute all kinds of castings in the neatest manner with dispatch, viz: Machinery of all kinds, cannon balls, stoves, hollow ware, &c, &c. Apply to Mr. Allen Dorsey, Smith's Wharf, or to the subscriber at the Furnace.

Samuel Reynolds, Manager.

Dennis Smith placed a run-away notice for the Negroes Jack Boyer and Will Nevil who ran away from Mr. Charles B. Ridgely, Jr.,'s farm, 8 miles from Baltimore. "They were both bought of Mr. John E. Dorsey, in Feb. last at the Aetna Furnace, formerly the Curtis Creek Furnace," *Federal Gazette*, July 19, 1817.

Greenbury Wilson advertised the "Well Known establishment of Aetna Furnaces, 8 miles from Baltimore is now built, and will cast any large castings from patterns furnished. The subscriber will contract to make guns, shot, shells, kentledge," *American*, August 26, 1817.

In the petition to divide the property of Charles Ridgely of Hampton, deceased, in 1830, the following tracts in the Curtis Creek area were mentioned: Chalkley Wells, Mill Pond, Mill Dam Supply, Saw Mill Supply, Knavery Prevented, Knavery Discovered. Baltimore City Land Records, Liber WG 191:508ff. An elaborate plat in this petition shows that the stream supplying the furnace pool is present Saw Mill Branch.

John Barker of Baltimore was described as owner of Ridgelys Furnace in View of Baltimore, 1833, p. 104. Barker smelted some local ore and also brought in ore from

Whetstone Point and Gorsuch Point in Baltimore by water transport. He also erected a foundry at Curtis Creek in 1829 (or in 1810 per Alexander's report, p. 88). The furnace had an average output of 1100 tons/annum of pig iron from a 9-month "blast" or operating season.

In 1840, Alexander reported that the furnace used a 900 cfm blast through a 6-inch nozzle in the tuyere pipe; the blast was varied by the movement of a plug in the air stream. The works used oyster shell flux, Alexander, p. 88.

The furnace in 1840 employed 150 men and 30 horses and mules. The 1850 census listed E. Barker iron foundry worth \$15,000 with 8 employees, and output of 800 tons of iron worth \$17,600 annually. There was also a blacksmith shop producing 500 implements by hand (\$1100). The capacity of the furnace was given as 2000 tons/annum in 1851. The high-grade charcoal pig iron was known for its toughness and tenacity.

The furnace was advertised in *American*, February 17, 1853, as 30 ft high, 8 ft at the bosh, with 60 ton/week output and 20-foot fall. The last operator was William Wilkins Glenn, who together with John Glenn, Jr., and Robert Lemmon, also owned the Patuxent Furnace that had been revived by the Ellicotts on the old Snowden site. The General Assembly chartered the Curtis Creek Mining, Furnace and Manufacturing Company by Acts of 1854, Chapter 237; incorporators were Robert Lemmon, Jr., William W. Glenn, John Glenn, and Richard Lemmon. Capitalization was \$300,000.

Curtis Creek Furnace had shut down in 1851 and did not reopen. The works was advertised in the *Baltimore American* of September 29, 1855. The 1878 atlas showed the large tract of John Glenn and Co. south of Furnace Creek.

In 1965, an historical highway marker commemorating the furnace was set up by the Anne Arundel County Historical Society on the Ritchie Highway near Glen Burnie at the Bridge over Saw Mill Creek about 0.5 mile west of the site. The site was being cleared by the Boy Scouts under direction of the Rev. John A. Grant, a trained archaeologist, *News American*, Baltimore, September 29, 1967. The site was also shown on the Martenet map of 1880. Also, RIOM, p. 169f. per Anne Arundel County Historical Society Newsletter.

The ruin was not easily accessible according to Donna Ware of Anne Arundel County P & Z and in fact she and archaeologist Al Luckenbach had not seen it, per conversation of June 22, 1993.

DARNALL MILL (4)

J. G. Darnall was listed as miller and sawmiller at Woodwardsville in 1887 State directory.

DASH MILL (3)

See Muir-Harris Mill.

DAVIDSONVILLE AREA MILLS ()

Donna M. Ware reported several mill sites found around Davidsonville, including millstones and metal work, possibly conglomerate millstones and what were probably Cologne stones (October 3, 1988).

DEACON MILL ()

See Watts Mill.

DICK ROPEWALK ()

James Dick's ropewalk at London Town was mentioned, *Md. Gazette*, November 20, 1760.

DISNEY MILL (2)

James Disney took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Cyprus Branch near the head of Severn, November 17, 1757. The inquiry taken November 21 near the dwelling of James Stevens who owned the entire tract, part of Phelps Increase, was valued at 1/6 yearly. The beginning was on the north side of Severn near the mouth of Cyprus Branch (Chancery Records 9:35). Dorsey advertised the double-gear mill as ready for country business and located opposite Indian Landing, *Maryland Gazette*, June 21, 1759. [Possibly located at present Severna Park opposite Indian Landing Road.]

DISNEYS MILL (8)

Disney's Mill was shown on the 1795 map on a branch of Herring Bay, 2.5 miles NW of Chesapeake Bay. Disney's Mill was the only one shown on the map of Joshua Barney's Patuxent Campaign and the British attack on Washington in 1814 (Copy displayed in Calvert Maritime Museum in 1985). [Possibly near the present Maryland Route 2 and Saint James Church.]

DOCWRA TANYARD/WINDMILL (A)

For the tanyard, see Meridith Tanyard. Thomas Docwra, tanner of Annapolis, sold to Charles Carroll, Esq., a windmill newly built by him "on the common without the fence of

the said city" and along with it the adjoining tanyard, September 14, 1714. The windmill was apparently near present Calvert and West Streets (Deeds IB 2:195). Its location was shown in MHM, 81 (Fall 1986) 194; also mentioned on page 201.

DORSEYS FURNACE (5)

See Curtis Creek Furnace.

DORSEY'S MILL ()

John Dorsey, Jr., in August 1746 asked for a road from his newly erected mill located between the Patuxent River and Plum Tree Branch. By March 1759, Dorsey had closed the mill and filed a petition to close the road so he could put in a meadow where the pond had existed (Pat Melville, "Roads in Anne Arundel County, 1703-1765, Part II. The Archivists' Bull Dog, 16 (October 28, 2002): 1. [Could this be the Dorsey Branch of 1878 atlas?]

DUCKERS FULLING MILL (2)

John Ducker advertised his fulling mill and single-g geared gristmill on Good Intent on the South Branch of South River, *Md. Gazette*, July 6, 1769. He also advertised these mills near Tidewater on April 12, 1770. Cassandra Ducker informed the public she had got her fulling mill in complete order and work was being done, *Ibid.*, October 19, 1775. She advertised on September 12, 1776, *Ibid.*, that she was still in business at the head of South River in spite of reports that the mill did not go. Both fulling and grist mills were offered for sale on October 9, 1777.

DUCKERS MILL (2)

John Ducker, tailor, advertised that he would buy wheat at his mill on the north run of South River, *Md. Gazette*, April 23, 1761.

This 24 x 34 foot, 2-story, double-g geared mill, 8 miles from Annapolis on the North Run of South River was offered in *Md. Gazette*, March 15, 1764. The mill was on the tract "Long Venture." John Ducker advertised the mill again, July 6, 1769, and again on April 13, 1770. It appears at the head of South River as Duckers on the 1795 map by Griffith. The name has also been spelled Duckett.

DUCKETT MILL (2)

Same as Ducker.

DULANY TIDE MILL (2)

Daniel Dulany was attempting to build a tide mill SE of Annapolis at the present Lake Ogleton near present Bay Ridge according to data found in the Tasker papers by Orlando Ridout.

DURNO MILL (A)

G. C. Durno was listed as miller at Annapolis in the 1880 State business directory.

DUVALL MILL (3)

Thomas Duvall was listed as a miller at Jacobsville in the 1880 State business directory. Jacobsville was 1 miles from a landing on Rock Creek, 12 miles from Annapolis. [Same as Dash Mill or Muir & Harris Mill.]

DUVALL MILL ()

The 1896-97 Polk directory listed R. C. Duval with a general store and flour mill at Governor's Bridge (p. 536).

ERMANS MILL (5)

Same as Selby Mill.

EVANS MILL ()

The Maryland Historical Trust listed Evans Mill site at Governor's Bridge Road, Davidsonville, MHT Site AA 0849. A photo of 1920 appeared in Donna M. Ware's *Anne Arundel's Legacy*, p. 162.

FAIRHAVEN WINDMILL (8)

Riley placed Fair Haven Windmill on the banks of Chesapeake Bay, HAAC, p. 155. It is possibly the windmill shown in atlas on south side of present Md. 261, SE of Friendship.

FROST SAWMILL (4)

The *Manufacturer's Record* of December 12, 1885, reported, "Mr. Frost will erect a sawmill at Poplar Landing, near Annapolis, Md." H.H. Frost and Co. sawmill was listed at Benfield in 1887 State directory. [He was apparently successor to C.R. Severe.]

FULL MILL BRANCH (2)

Full Mill Branch was a place name of 1941 per GZMD. The stream is a branch of North River, itself a branch of South River. Probably same as Fulling Creek listed below.

FULLING CREEK MILL (2)

Fulling Creek Mill was off South River and was extinct when Riley wrote in 1905, HAAC, p. 155. Possibly same as Duckers.

FURNACE BRANCH GRIST MILL.. (5)

A gristmill symbol was shown on 1885 State map by Martenet where Furnace Branch becomes a creek. However, nothing was shown along Sawmill Creek in the 1878 atlas, although a gristmill symbol appeared here on Martenet's map of 1860 at the point where Saw Mill Branch crosses the present Crain Highway (once called Light Street Road). See also Sawmill Branch and Ridge Mill.

GALESVILLE MILL (1)

The atlas shows "Old G. Mill" on south side of Galesville on an inlet of West River.

GARMAN SAWMILL (2)

George Garman operated a portable sawmill on the south side of River Road near Round Bay. A permanent sawmill continued on the site in 1975, operated by Garman Bros., Inc, River Road near Herald Harbor, Crownsville, 21032. Liz Clarkson of Randallstown owned a photo of her uncle's steam engine with a long-john boiler. Also, DMM, 1967-68, p. 408.

GATHOR MILL HOUSE ()

There was a separate mill house owned by John Gathor in 1703, OBGf, p. 9.

GLENN AND CO. (5)

See Curtis Creek Furnace.

GLOVER MILL (8)

The 1880 census listed Joshua Glover 18 hp steam mill worth \$3000 with 2 employees and 1 circular saw. Output was 60,000 ft (\$900) in a 3-month active season. The gristmill valued at L 3700 had 1 run of stones, 2 employees, 130 bu/diem maximum, and 22 hp engine. Output was 178 tons meal and 66 tons feed (\$4125).

GLOVER WINDMILL (2)

William Glover was listed as owner of a "windmill in bad repair" on 1798 tax list of Middle Neck on part of the tract "Harness Point 150." Glover had briefly owned the Muir and Harris Mill in 1795.

GODWIN MILL ()

See the tract, Mill Pond.

GRAYS MILL (2)

Grays Mill was shown in 1789 at the head of South River, east bank, and north side of Annapolis-Governor's Bridge Road, plate 63 of Christopher Colles' *Survey of Roads*.

GREENS MILL ()

In 1747/48 during the March Court term, Richard Snowden applied for a contract to build three bridges over the Patuxent, one near Richard Green's mill. Prince Georges County was expected to pay half the cost. (Pat Melville, "Roads in Anne Arundel County, 1703-1765, Part II, *The Archivists' Bulldog*, 16 (October 28, 2003): 2.

GRIFFITH MILL (4)

L. P. Griffith Mill was shown in the atlas on a millrace parallel to the Big Patuxent River west of Odenton between Lemmons Bridge and Iron Works Grist and Saw Mill. See also

"Sawmills" in District No.4. The 1861 Martenet map of P.G. County had shown this as Dr. Charles H. Duvall grist and saw mill.

HAMMONDS MILL (3)

Jemima Robinson advertised to let the late dwelling house of Mordecai Hammond and the plantation with or without a good water mill; north side of Severn River, *Maryland Gazette*, March 24, 1747. Hammonds Mill was shown on the 1795 Griffith map at the mouth of a creek near the head of Severn and on the north bank, apparently at the site of the Severe-Sevier sawmill of the 1878 atlas.

HAMMOND MILL (3,4)

For Rezin Hammond, see Pumphreys Mill.

HAMMOND MILL (5)

See Mill Farm.

HAMMOND SAWMILL (4)

See Pumphreys Sawmill.

HARDESTY MILL ()

"The mill at West River, Md., operated by R. W. Hardesty, was burned," *American Miller*, 17 (August 1, 1889): 560.

HARWOODS WINDMILL ()

Harwoods Windmill was a point in the boundaries of School District 5 and 7 in 1827. (*Archivists' Bulldog*, March 2001.) This was somewhere near West River and Stocketts Run, Tracey's Landing, and Fogget's Tavern.

HAUSE SAWMILL (5)

Michael Hause's sawmill is shown in atlas below Governors Bridge on the Patuxent River on the north bank of a run. Also shown on 1861 map of P. G. County, where its owner could be either H. Bussford or J.S. Sellmano

HICKS SAWMILL (4)

Hicks Lumber Co. on Route 1, Gambrills, was founded in 1953 by Guy Hicks, Jr., president. There were 16 employees when listed in *DMM*, 1970

HIGGINS MILL (12)

Martenet's 1861 map of P G County showed RoW. Higgins sawmill on the north bank of a creek, east side of Patuxent River Road, the same as the Miss Sly sawmill shown in the AA atlas. The site was upstream of Governor's Bridge, near present Md. 3 dual highway. Higgins Mill was described as on a small branch of the Patuxent on a sandy hill in the 19th Century and was subject of the verse:

**On a sandy hill stands Higgins Mill,
To grind the farmers' grain;
Not a drop of water within a mile and a quarter,
Unless it should happen to rain.**

--"The Big and Little Patuxent," F. C. Hall, *Sunday Sun*, November 8, 1908, p. 24.

HILL MILL ()

Dr. Richard Hill took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for a mill seat on the main branch of Shipping Creek, June 8, 1724. The annual rents were awarded to Mrs. Deborah Moore (2/6) for the north bank, and to David Mackelfrish (1 Shilling) for the south side. Chancery Records, Liber 3:1084.

HOLLY HILL WINDMILL (8)

An advertisement placed by Benjamin Harrison of West River described a plantation whereon the subscriber lived. There was also a windmill in good repair, *Maryland Journal & Baltimore Advertiser*, January 9, 1796, first insertion, September 11, 1795.

The trustees of the insolvent Dr. James Tongue advertised Prospect Hill between West River and Herring Bay and "a valuable windmill," *American*, January 19, 1839. The 1860 Martenet map showed a "mill" on an estate called Holly Hill, west side of present Sudley

Anne Arundel. Windmill, 1901



Road, 0.7 mile south of Lancaster (or Sudley); the 1872 Martenet State atlas showed it to be a "Windmill."

In the case of Ann Tongue's Lessee-vs- George W. Nutwell in 1863, a deposition was taken from John F. Wilson, who pointed out the bounds of Holly Hill when owned by Benjamin Harrison (d. 1832). Wilson stated that the lines "ran from the said stone with the road leading to Tracey's Landing, until it reaches the vicinity or near a windmill on the said Harrison's land," AA Equity Case 22, printed brief for Court of Appeals, p. 32.

Riley in HAAC, p. 155, stated that the last windmill operating in the county (1905) was on West River, run by a Negro, Thomas Mullen. A photo by _____ Amoss, former county agent, shows a post windmill labeled as AA County 1901; standing beside the mill is a black man in boater hat, white shirt, and black tie, apparently the owner or operator (photo in McKe1din Library). This site is a different Holly Hill from the one on Md. 261 near Friendship.

HOLMES AND CHANEY MILL (5)

This mill worth \$2000 was listed in 1880 census with 2 employees, 25-45 bu/diem maximum, and 2 run of stones. A 24-foot fall on a branch of Patuxent drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 40 rpm. Output was 81 tons meal and 2.8 tons feed (\$1000).

HOMWOOD HORSE MLL (2)

John Ingram, guardian of Thomas Homwood, orphaned son of James Homwood, reported "a horse mill house and stable joyned in pretty good repair" on the Homwood tract called

"Rich Neck Quarter" which was near a glade running north to Maggety Creek (February, 1713), AA Deeds IE 2:161. [This is a certificate rather than a deed and follows an inspection made by other persons for Ingram.]

HOOK MILL (2)

W. H. Hook was listed as miller at Rutland in 1880 State business directory. Possibly same as Anderson.

HOPE MILLS (3)

See Muir and Harris Mill.

HOPKINS MILL (2)

Gerrard Hopkins Jun;or of Anne Arundel County took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on a Run of Water being a Draught of Patuxent River whereon David Bell formerly had a mill about a mile below the fork of the River in the county afd., July 21, 1764. The inquisition found 16.5 acres in possession of Mary Steuart and awarded her 1/6 per acre yearly. The other 3.5 acres belonged to David Evans and he was awarded 1 Shilling per acre annually. The tracts were parts of Happy Choice and Roper Gray. Chancery Records, Liber 9, f. 245.

HUGHES STEAM FLOUR MILL (A)

The Hughes Steam Flour Mill was built for Jeremiah Hughes by Oliver Evans in 1816 using an Evans 20 hp, high-pressure engine that functioned for at least 16 years according to a Congressional report. The 1820 census listed

Hughes with a 20 hp steam engine, 4 pair millstones, bolting and screening apparatus, and consumption of 30 to 40,000 bu grain and 300 tons plaster. Capital invested was \$30,000. Hughes commented that the engine installed in 1816 was expected to grind 100 bbl/diem but had not exceeded half that amount, but hoped that additional boilers would help the plant "be made competent to its first design."

Still dissatisfied, Hughes offered the mill for sale in the American of May 20, 1822, stating that the mill was contracted to produce 100 bbl/24-hour day, but the actual output was only 40-50 bb1/diem. The fuel consumption was 3.5 cords per diem. The "Steam Mill at Annapolis" was "founded in 1818 on Oliver Evans plan" and contained:

6 floors four stories

2 pair of 6-foot burrs

1 pair of Cocalico stones for corn and rye

1 pair of " " for plaster.

The mill is shown on an 1834 map by Paul Ellis, reproduced in *Oliver Evans*, p. 250, where it is placed at the foot of Dock Street, Annapolis.

James Iglehart and David S. Caldwell advertised that they planned to pull down the Hughes Steam Mill and offered to sell the machinery. There were four run of millstones, including two pair of French burr stones, one pair of Culling stones, and a pair of Cocalico stones, also a cast-iron fly wheel, 14 feet in diameter with upright shafts for each stay. Also a working cylinder to the engine. (Adv., "To Millers," in *Baltimore American*, March 21, 1845.)

The mill was later dismantled and Hughes moved to Baltimore between 1838 and 1848.

An advertisement offered to sell the wharf and mill property at Annapolis, "formerly owned by Major Richard Jones . . . as a grist mill." The works could be converted to a sawmill, *American*, April 26, 1851.

"The Annapolis Railway Company has purchased the Steam Mill and Lot adjoining the railway for \$1250" to built a ship railway on the site, *American*, October 6, 1854.

HUNTINGTON MILL (4)

School District 24 began "at the Huntington Mills" on Patuxent River and ran to the Washington Turnpike, 1827 (*Archivists' Bulldog*, April 9, 2001). It was also described as on Towser Branch in the boundaries of School District 23, off Little Patuxent.

Huntington Mill Property, part of Snowdens Addition to Huntingdon Quarter on the south side of Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad was advertised with a good gristmill of 2 run plus a sawmill; James Beall resides on the premises, 1 mile from the junction of A. & E. Railroad and near Patuxent Mfg. Co., *American*, July 13, 1841. This mill was shown on the Little Patuxent on the ca. 1832-1836 B. & O. map in a B. & O. publicity book of 1857. The nearest resident in 1832 was Beale Duvall. The 1878 atlas showed a mill on Chandler's Branch or Rogue Harbor Run. Donna M. Ware suggested the location as the crossing of Waugh Chapel Road and Towser's Branch (August 15, 2001).

HYDES BARK MILL ()

Thomas Hyde announced in the *Maryland Gazette*, February 4, 1762, that his mill house had been broken into. He advertised a Bark Grinding Mill for sale, rent, or lease, *Ibid.*, March 10, 1791. Possibly on South River or at his Annapolis tannery.

HYDE TANYARD (A)

Thomas Hyde announced the opening of his Annapolis tanyard on South-East Street, *Md. Gazette*, July 29, 1756. He advertised for a partner, January 27, 1757. He was still in business and had a boot and shoe making shop on Conduit Street, *Ibid.*, August 30, 1792. He also had a bark mill. The State had leased the tanyard during the Revolution.

IGLEHART MILL (1)

The 1880 census listed John Iglehart, Jr. with an 8 hp steam gristmill valued at \$1000 producing \$6400 annually. The enumerator noted, "Says he does not manufacture. "

IRON WORKS GRIST AND SAWMILL (4)

John, Thomas, Philip, & Samuel Snowden advertised a mill seat and dam, *Federal Gazette*, October 28, 1803. The 1861 Martenet map of P.G. County showed Summons and Bartlett sawmill on Big Patuxent River near Savage.

The *Sun* of March 4, 1864, carried an ad by Samuel Snowden, trustee, in the Case of Henrietta S. Chew -vs- Isaac Simmons. The advertisement described the property as, "A valuable mill property on part of Snowdens New Birmingham Manor" including "valuable water powers for mills and on it is erected a large mill, with circular sawmill . . . frame dwelling."

A Prince Georges County election district description mentioned "the bridge across the Patuxent near the old Iron Works Mill," Acts of 1868, Chapter 262; the road mentioned ran from Beltsville to Patuxent. The atlas showed Iron Works Grist and Saw Mill on the property of William Snowden, owner of Sunnyside.

The 1880 census valued the Iron Works mill at \$2000, listing 2 employees, 5-foot fall driving a 30 hp, 4.5-foot broad turbine at 30 rpm. Annual product was \$1000.

JOHNSON SAWMILL ()

The 1798 tax list showed one sawmill, 46 x 14, of Christopher Johnson and Co. on the tract McCubbins Discovery. This company was also the owner of Hockley in the present Howard County.

JOHNSON SAWMILL (4)

Fred Johnson had a sawmill on Old Annapolis Road east of Glen Burnie that grew into the large Johnson Lumber Company which occupied large sections of Glen Burnie along the B. & A. Railroad tracks in mid-20th Century.

JOLLY WIREWORKS (A)

James Jolly went into the wire working business in Annapolis making staves, screens, safes, ladders, aviaries, wiring of windows, *Maryland Gazette*, July 23, 1752.

JONES MILL ()

Joseph Jones, Jr., took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on December 11, 1752, on Spunck Knot Branch. The tract was near the Patuxent, part of Whites Plaines, and the jury valued it at 2/6 per acre but could not tell whether it belonged to the lord Proprietor or John Taylor. Chancery Records, Liber 3:677.

JORDAN MILL ()

"The steam saw and grist mills belonging to the late Julius Jordan of Anne Arundel County, that were burned this week, were insured in the Baltimore County Mutual Company for \$1,500," *Baltimore County Union*, October 24, 1884.

LARKINS MILL (1)

In 1682. Charles, Lord Proprietor granted Mill Haven, "Whereas, John Larkin of Anne Arrundell County... hath been at great charge... of setting up a mill for profit and convenience of the inhabitant ... give and grant unto the afd John Larkin all that tract... on a Branch called the Beaver Dam branch beginning at the end of the east by south line laid out for David Marianno [?] [also] bounded by the land or Robert Lloyd. .. to Road River..." Certificate in MHS Ms., Collection. Ms. 219, June 1682. On August 12, 1684,

John Larkin sold 100 acres of Mill Haven to Nicholas Nicholson. Cf. "Normans Damms" on Muddy Creek, MHM, 23:34.

LEFEBUCRE TANYARD ()

James Lerebucre was listed in the 1798 Federal tax list with 165 acres and Tanyard, 113 acres. However, Thomas Lewis was also listed as owner of a 113 acre tanyard, with James Boardman as tenant.

LEVEINGSTONS MILL ()

A stray horse was picked up at Elizabeth Allins plantation, near Leveingstons Mill, *Maryland Gazette*, January 28, 1773, p. 4. Not sure of what county this was.

LINTHICUMS MILL ()

Thomas Linthicum's Mill on J. Cheney's tract Waterford was mentioned in 1739 (Deeds RD 3:215, 222).

LONG BRIDGE SAWMILL ()

Same as Chalkley and Hanson Mill.

LOWMANS MILL (4)

The Maryland Historical trust lists a mill site on Old Mill Road near Odenton, MHT Site No. AA 1007. See Pyles Mill.

LOWREY MILL ()

Rachel Lowrey was listed as the owner of a brick and stone millhouse, 70 by 50, and 150 acres, assessed at \$225 in the 1798 Federal tax list.

LOWER SELBY MILL (5)

See Slbys Mill.

MACCUBBINS MILL (2)

Nicholas Maccubbin took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on the North Branch of Flatt Creek which falls into South River, May 16, 1763. The entire tract was valued at £ 1-5 Sterling and was part of Fosters Point and Phelps Luck belonging to Nicholas Maccubbin and William Kirkland. A new tract called the Millers Wire was laid out, beholden of the manor of Anne Arundel Resurveyed. Chancery Records. Liber 9. f. 3.

MACCUBBINS MILL (2)

Nicholas Mac'cubbin's mill near "Land of Ease" was advertised in *Maryland Gazette*, November 10, 1763. Nicholas McCubbin, Sr. wrote to John Bullin, Esq. of

Annapolis on September 11, 1781, that he had State flour and bran in his mill but wouldn't trust the scale in Annapolis, *Arch. Md.*, 47:586, 571. McCubbin had come out of retirement to mill flour for the war.

Samuel Maccubbin advertised the land containing the mill (two pair of stones), *Maryland Gazette*, May 15, 1794. The place, still called Samuel Maccubbins', was advertised for sale with land on South River, *Ibid.*, November 17, 1796. The Federal tax list of 1798 showed Samuel McCubbin as owner of a two-story water mill, 40 x 26. It is not clear which of the two mill seats for which Nicholas Maccubbin took out writs matches the mill described here.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY ()

Cheryl Lu-Tien Tan wrote about the plant at 100 Arundel Corporation Road, Glen Burnie. "A Lost Arts, in Glen Burnie. Bells. McShane Bell Foundry, the only Large U. S. Western-Style Bell Maker, Has Been Manufacturing Bells Since 1865. They Toll in 50 States and Seven Foreign Countries," *Sun*, September 26, 1997. The company was actually founded in Baltimore City.

MACKEY SAWMILL ()

George Mackey was listed as blacksmith and sawmiller at St. Margaret post office in Polk's 1902-1903 directory, p. 636.

MADDOCK MILL (2)

The atlas shows a grist and saw mill on the south bank of South River west of Beard's Point and apparently on the 107-acre estate of John B. Maddock west of Taylorsville.

MAGOTTY MILL (3)

See Beards Mill.

MAGOTHY WINDMILL (3)

There was a windmill on the Bay shore near the Magothy River which was extinct when Riely wrote in 1905, HAAC, p. 155. Present maps show Windmill Point at the mainland end of the Gibson Island bridge.

MARLEY FURNACE (5)

Same as Curtis Creek Furnace.

MARRIOTT WINDMILL (1)

"Windmill on the land of Bushrod W. Marriott" was established as a polling place by *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1843, Chapter 220.

MAYO TIDE MILL (1)

Sarah B.F. Mayo advertised Mayo's Tide Mill for rent in the *Maryland Republican*, September 5, 1863. "It runs two pair of French Burrs, for wheat and corn, has plaster breaker and grinds plaster. The mill is commodious having four floors. It has a bolting cloth and chest. With attention to the tides, this mill may be kept running eighteen to twenty hours out of the twenty-four... Boats with grain come to the mill door."

The mill had appeared on the east side of Selbys Bay on the 1860 Martenet map, but no mill is identified by the atlas. The pond is now called Ramsey Lake, and the spillway is now used to support a bridge on Turkey Point Road. The unusual tidal effects in the bay are mentioned in *Cruising Guide to the Chesapeake*, 1973), p. 174. The mill may have existed in 1843 when Commodore Isaac Mayo acquired Linthicum's Island and the rights to "Ramsey's Out" or the outflow from the 135-acre lake (Deeds WSG 26: 633).

MERIDITH TANYARD (A)

Humphrey Meridith took over the tanyard of the late Thomas Docwra at Annapolis and had an English tanner, *Md. Gazette*, October 20, 1730.

MILL BRANCH ()

Mill Branch was mentioned in Chancery Records of 1827, Liber :e135:48.

MILL CREEK/ MILL CREEK ROAD (3)

Mill Creek empties into the south side of the Magothy near Magovista.

MILL CREEK (3)

Mill Creek which empties into White Hall Bay was the site of Winchester Grist Mill shown in the atlas.

THE MILL DAMM (3)

Crouch's Mill Pond was a tract name on the north side of Severn River where the first William Hancock lived about 1733 before moving to Hog Neck (Donna M. Ware, *Anne Arundel Legacy*, p 114).

MILL DAM (5)

Mill Dam was a place name at Fern Glen, the home farm of the Smith family near Ferndale, possibly on Old Annapolis Road, per tradition cited by Mrs. Ora Smith.

MILL DAM CREEK ()

Mill Dam Creek was mentioned in the will of Thomas Gassaway in a description of Halls Inheritance, 1739, MCW, 8:47.

MILL DAM FARM (4)

See Muir and Harris Mill.

MILL DAM POND (5)

The Mill Dam pond is on the south side of 8th Avenue NW, Glen Burnie, am west of Crain Highway near the Benson Horoostead. This was the pond on Saw Mill Branch upstream of the Chalkley and Hanson Mill and Furnace Branch Grist Mill. See Saw Mill Branch Mills.

(THE) MILL DAM (3)

The Mill Damm was a tract left by William Crouch to his daughter Rebecca Crouch in 1676, MCW, 1:185. Patented in 1666, the tract was on the north side of Severn River, south of the later Arnold P.O. village.

MILL FARM (5)

Mill Farm was patented in 1765 by John Hammond, 102 acres, Liber BC & GS No. 30, f. 67. The 1798 Federal tax list showed it as Philip Hammond's. He was assessed of one weaving shop, 30 x 16; one frame granary, 18 x 18; one mill house, 28 x 26; and one sawmill house, 30 x 30. Mill Farm tract was on west side of Curtis Creek near Marley Creek, Patents IC R:122.

MILL HAVEN (1)

Mill Haven was laid out for John Larkin in 1682. See Larkins Mill.

MILL HAVEN ()

See Norman Mill.

MILL HILL ()

A mandamus was issued to Sheriff Franklyn for "Melius Inquirendum" upon the true ownership of Mill Hill, May 11, 1680, October 11, 1681. Chancery Records, Liber CD:270, 329.

MILL LAND (2)

See Worthington Mill.

MILL MEADOW ()

Mill Meadow was surveyed September 13, 1682 for Richard Hill. It was at the head of Severn River at Henry Sewell's land and in possession of Joseph Hill, MHM, 25: 215, quoting Maryland Rent Rolls. See also Hills Mill. Mill Meadow on Bear Branch of Severn was sold by John Pitts and family members to Rezin Hammond, AALR 11:433, 1802. The next year, Hammond patented Mill Seat (q.v.). He owned another mill prior to these transactions as shown by 1798 tax list.

MILL POND ()

Elie Rowles and Harry Cord surveyed Mill Pond, a 9-acre tract, in 1810, Certificate No. 294.

MILL POND ()

Mill Pond, 1-3/8 acres, wee patented by William Goodwin in 1803, .Certificate No. 293. The 1798 tax list found William. Goodwin and Company owners of one gristmill, 56 x 32, two acres, and a 2-story sawmill, 60 x 12. This tax list calls the property "Mill Seat."

MILL SEAT (-)

At least four tracts called Mill Seat were patented or surveyed: (1) Rezin Hammond's, q.v.; (2) Robert Long/Elijah Roboson's 74.5 acres, 1782, Liber BC & GS 50: 317; (3) John Dorsey's 30.5 acres, Certificate No. 295; and (4) John Cornelius, q.v.

The Elijah Roboeon tract in District 3 adjoined A1dridges Choice and began on the south bank of the Magothy near the Narrows; it was near, but did not include, Beards Mill.

THE MILL SEAT ()

The Mi11 Seat was deeded by Mary Israel and others to Elizabeth Griffith, 1818-1820, Liber WSG 6:432. Charles Griffith and others deeded to Amelia Dorsey shortly thereafter, WSG 6:499.

MILL SEAT (5)

A sale notice in the *Baltimore American*, October 1, 1812 placed by Francis

Holland of South Howard Street and Nicholas O. Ridgely and Henry Nelson offered "500 acres of Land situated in Anne Arundel county, and binding on the Patapsco, about 200 acres cleared, the residue in woodland. There is a Mill seat and a ferry attached thereto. . . 9 miles to Baltimore by water, 5 by land; public road through the farm." The ferry was also for sale.

MILL SEAT ENLARGED (3)

See Muir and Harris Mill.

MILL SWAMP ROAD (I)

This road between Md. 2 and Md. 468. (Muddy Creek Road) was mentioned in *Quakers in the Founding of Anne Arundel County*, p. 62. See Bird Mill.

MILL TOWN ()

Mill Town was a 46-acre tract of William Cummings north of the Severn, *Maryland Gazette*, June 9, 1752. See also Snowdens Mill, B1ay's Mill.

MOORES MILL (1)

Richard Moore, Gent. of Anne Arundel County, took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on Jacobs Run at the head of Beards Creek, December 3, 1724. Ten acres, part of 'Nest Buddenton, were in possession of Moore; the other ten acres were in possession of the executors of William Nicholson (north side) and part of Town Hill and of Jacob's Point. Total value was 2 Shillings. A millhouse was already in existence SW of the he ginning of the survey. Chancery Records, Liber I.R. No.4, f. 658.

MOUNT ZION ROLLER MILLS (5)

Polk's 1906-1907 directory listed Mount Zion Roller Mills at Lothian. Also listed there was W. O. Tucker. Possibly the successor to Pindell & Bevan.

MUIR AND HARRIS MILL (3)

In 1794 Charles Wallace, John Muir, and Isaac Harris patented Mill Seat Enlarged, 144 acres, an enlargement of Mill Seat, Liber IC No. K, f. 24. That same year, the patentees advertised "that valuable merchant mill on the Magothy river, erected at the place called the Narrows," *Md. Journal*, March 5, 1795. William Glover bought the mill in April 1795 for L 2500; the site was on both sides of Magothy River, AALR Liber NH No.6, f. 640. In September 1795, Glover sold the mill back to Wallace and Muir, *Ibid.*, f. 643.

The 1795 map shows Wallaces Mill on the south bank of Upper Magothy at the present Old Mill Road at Lake Waterford. "Dobbin Randall" was owner of Mill Seat Enlarged and a 45 x 35 foot, 3-story wooden mill worth \$3000 on the 1798 Federal tax list.

Land offered for sale by Thomas Chaney was described as "near Randall and Dobbin's Mill," *Maryland Gazette*, July 17, 1800. John Randall and Archibald Dobbin advertised the merchant and saw mill for sale in *Maryland Gazette*, January 19, 1804.

The account book of Hope Mills, operated by John Randall and Archibald Dobbin with Benjamin McKay as miller is preserved in MHS, MS. No. 679. The ledger covers the period 1798-1806 and includes shipments via Schooner *Mayflower* and accounts with Gambrills, Dorseys, and Pumphreys. There is mention of a sawmill in 1802. The milling account breaks off in 1804, and the ledger becomes the record of a store in Annapolis.

The atlas of 1878 showed Adam Dash as owner of a mill at this site on the Upper Magothy. The tract was also called Mill Dam Farm. Dash sold out to the Bowers Family who started a homestead and summer camp development. The property eventually became a public park surrounding a former mill pond, now called Lake Waterford. Over the years, the course of the stream has changed, and the mill is extinct. Both the atlas and the 1885 Martenet State map placed the mill, both saw and grist, on the east side of Old Annapolis Road. One of the county's three Old Mill Roads runs from the present Md. 2 (Ritchie Highway) to the Lake Waterford county park.

MULLEN WINDMILL (6)

See Holly Hill Windmill.

NORMAN TANYARD ()

Walter Norman advertised he had taken over his father' s tanyard "in the Swamp ... "As I am a young beginner I cannot give credit," *Md. Gazette*, December 20,1792.

NEWINGTON ROPE WALK ()

James Williams was listed as owner and John Lowman tenant of the 42-acre Newington Rope Walk, 1798 Federal tax list. Newington Rope Walk near Annapolis was mentioned in the *Maryland Gazette*, March 17, 1808.

NORMAN MILL ()

A tract called "Norman's Damms or Mill Haven" was surveyed for John Norman on June 13, 1660 (Hester Dorsey Richardson, *Sidelights on Maryland History*, list of tracts).

OLD FORGE BRIDGE (4)

Old Forge Bridge crosses the Little Patuxent west of Odenton within the Fort Meade reservation on the road to Patuxent. See Snawdens Iron Works.

OLD MILL BOTTOM ROAD (3)

This road crosses U.S. 50-301 near the Bay Bridge. A modern restaurant on the SE corner uses a Dutch windmill as a decoration, but the road actually led to Winchester-Sams Mill at St. Margaret.

OLD MILL ROAD (3)

Old Mill Road runs between Jumpers Hole Road and Md. 3, possibly related to Robinson-Pumphrey Mill.

OLD MILL ROAD (4)

This Old Mill Road runs between Burns Crossing Road and Telegraph Road (Md. 170) north of Odenton. It is related to Pyles Mill.

OLD MILL ROAD (3)

This Old Mill Road runs from Md. 2 to the public park at Lake Waterford. See Muir-Harris Mill.

OLD SAWMILL (2)

See Carey Steam Saw Mill.

OWENS MILL ()

The grist and saw mill of Frank Owens, at Fairhaven, Md., has been burned," *American Miller*, 12 (July 1, 1884): 374. Possibly same as Bird's Mill.

OWINGS MILL (4)

The 1880 census showed the 15 hp steam sawmill of Henry Owings of L. worth \$600; 3 employees; output of 80,000 (\$1100) in an active season of 4 months. The 20 hp gristmill,

worth \$1200, had 1 run of stones, 100 bu/diem output, and 3 employees. Output was 89 tons meal and 3.3 tons feed (\$2179).

O' HARA MILL ()

The former water and steam mill house of William O' Hara, deceased, part of the insolvent estate of John G. O'Hara, was offered by Frank H. Stockett, trustee, *Sun*, November 20, 1856.

PARKER MILL (5)

The 1880 census listed James H. Parker mill worth \$2500; 2 employees, 1 run of stones, 10-15 bu/diem maximum. A 24-foot fall on a branch of the Patuxent drove a 12 hp turbine at 200 rpm. Output was 403 tone meal and 1.4 tons feed (\$500).

PARROTTS GRIST MILL (8)

The *Sun* of September 24, 1883, reported, "A Mill Burnt," stating, "Mr. S. M. Parrott's grist mill in the eighth district of Anne Arundel County was totally destroyed by fire on the night of Sept. 19. The mill was valued at \$1,200; insurance for \$325. The contents of the mill at the time included 100 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of meal, and some wheat, barrels, tools, &c."

P ATUXENT FLOUR MILL (4)

The 1880 census listed Patuxent Flour Mill with \$4000 capital and 2 employees. A 15-foot fall on Big Patuxent drove an overshot wheel 15 ft broad. Distinct: from Iron Works Grist Mill, probably the same as Patuxent Mills listed as a 1941 place name in GZMD near Woodwardville.

PATTENS FULLING MILL ()

John and Charity Patten sold a fulling mill on Patten's Choice to William Whitely in 1136 (Deeds RD 2:422).

PATUXENT FURNACES/FORGE (4)

In 1831, the old Snowden's Iron Works, including a forge and furnace was acquired from the Snowden descendants by Evan T. Ellicott and Company. The Ellicotts built a new works on the north side of Little Patuxent River at Old Forge Bridge.

The new furnace was 28 ft high, 8 ft at the boshes and capable of 1200 tons/annum output. The blast was 1.25 psi, first produced by water power, later changed to steam hot blast; the flux was oyster shells. There was also a puddling furnace and roughing mills to convert pig iron to bars for the Avalon Works.

Varlé in *View of Baltimore* in 1833, p. 104, listed Patuxent Forge as 20 miles from Baltimore on the Patuxent, producing bar-iron and blooms. The warehouse was at the corner of Pratt and Light Streets, property of G. Ellicott.

J. H. Alexander in his *Report on Iron* (Annapolis, 1840, p. 89) stated, "The same proprietors [i. e., E. T. Ellicott] also own the Patuxent furnace. Erected by themselves in 1831-32, at the site of Snowden's forge on the Little Patuxent . . . 28 feet . . . height the diameter of the boshes eight feet. The blast is driven by the water-power of the stream through one tuyere, and with the pressure (usual through all the Maryland furnaces) of 1-1/4 pounds per square inch."

Isaac Tyson, Jr., advertised an iron ore bank and furnace seat for lease. "The Old Furnace Seat, formerly known as 'Birmingham Iron Works' with ample water power, and an inexhaustible supply of iron ore of the best quality . . . It is located within a mile and a half of the Baltimore and Washington rail road on the 'Big Patuxent,' and half way between the two cities. The old dam and race are still in operation, and a very small outlay of capital would be required to start a Furnace. There is a good supply of wood," *American*, February 10, 1845.

In 1856, owners were William Wilkins Glenn, John Glenn, Jr., and Robert Lemmon, who dismantled the installation due to the lack of wood and ore, RIOM, p. 170. Patuxent Forge was shown in Martenet's State atlas of 1866, but was missing from the county atlas of 1878. Alexander's *Report on Iron*, pp. 77, 89f, listed the works, as did the Hawes *Business Directory* of 1867, p. 130. Also, *U. S. One*, p. 172.

PATUXENT IRON ORE CO. (PG)

See Prince George's County list.

PATUXENT MILLS (4)

Patuxent Mills was a place name of 1941, probably the same as the present Patuxent near Woodwardville.

PATUXENT MILL SEAT (4)

Patuxent Mill Seat was a 34-acre tract patented in 1796 by Thomas Snowden and Charles A. Warfield, Liber IC No. N:I06. The 1798 Federal tax list showed Edward Penn (of Edward) as owner, but no mill was listed. Possibly same as Snowdens Mill.

PERRIGO MILL (3)

Daniel Perrigo was listed in 1887 State directory as miller at both Arnold and Benfield.

PHILLIPS MILL (3)

Samuel Phillips was listed as miller at Arnolds Store in 1880 State business directory. Arnold's Store was near Joyce's Wharf on Severn.

PINDELL AND BEVAN MILL (1)

Robert Pindell's mill was on a branch of Lyons Creek in the boundaries of School District No. 2 in 1827 (*Archivists' Bulldog*, March 2001).

This saw and grist mill was listed at Lothian in 1887 State directory; the 1880 census had valued Bevans and Pindell mill at \$2500, listing 5 employees and \$2500 annual output. The *Manufacturers' Record* of May 17, 1890 reported, "Pindel Grist Mill--R. M. Pindel & Co. will add a grist mill to the saw mill." The *American Miller* of April 1, 1890 (18:253) reported, "R. M. Pindell & Co.'s grist mill and sawmill near Annapolis, Md., was burned on the night of March 21. Loss, \$1,800; insurance, \$1,100,"

PINEY MILLS ()

An entry in the receipt book of Baltimore merchant, Jesse Tyson, was for payment made for grinding corn at "Piney Mills on Curtis Creek," signed by William Goodwin on June 27, 1801. Ledger owned by Samuel Hopkins, former president of Maryland Historical Society, 1989. Cf. Entry for tract "Mill Pond."

PLUMMERS MILL (5)

Plummers Mill was shown on present Stoney Run, a branch of Patapsco, 2.5 miles SE of Elkridge, on 1795 map.

PLUMBER MILL (8)

Thomas Plumber was listed as miller at Friendship near Fairhaven in 1880 State business directory. Distinct from Scrivener Mill.

PODHICKORY POINT FORGE (3)

A presumed forge site was located off the present U.S. 50 near the Bay Bridge, "Archaeologist in Anne Arundel," *Maryland Living*, June 7, 1964. Iron fragments had been excavated.

PROCTORS MILL (2)

See Worthington Mill On Broad Creek.

PUMPHREY MILL ()

Rezin Pumphrey advertised 18 acs on Severn River with a good grist and saw mill with a constant stream; also a pair of carriage wheels, *Maryland Gazette*, June 18, 1772.

PUMPREYS MILL (3)

Martenet's 1860 AA map showed Osborn Pumphrey's mill near Mrs. Robinson's Academy. See Robinsons Mill.

PUMPHREYS MILL (3, 4)

Tracts called The Mill Dam and the Mill Dam Supply were patented by Ebenezer Pumphrey in 1738 and 1749, Patents EI No. 5:370 and BY & GS No. 5:509, the location was "on the north side of the main branch of Curtiss's Creek."

Edward Pumphrey was assessed of a mill house, 22 x 18, on the 1798 Federal tax list, while Susannah Pumphrey was charged with a tract called "Millford."

Rezin Hammond or Charles had a 1\$2-acre resurvey made under the name of Mill Seat in 1803 (IC No. Q: 203); the resurvey included Ebenezer Pumphrey's Mill Dam of 1738, Mill Dam Supply, and other lands "on the west side of the main road leading from the head of Severn River to Hammonds Werry on the Patapsco River, and is on the north side of the old ssw mill dam ... adjoining Addition to the Sawmill Supply." The survey crossed the streams Long Bridge Branch and Mody Bridge Branch.

Hammond had already acquired Mill Meadow from John Pitts and others in 1795 (Deeds 11:433), and as Rezin Hammond he had appeared in the 1798 tax list with one mill house, 24 x 24. The 4th District polling place was established near Pumphreys Mill by Acts of 1849, Chapter 13. The Hammond resurvey apparently began on present Hammonds Ferry Road.

PUMPHREYS SAWMILL (4)

Walter Pumphrey had 24 acres surveyed February 1714 called Addition to the ~ Sawmill Supply; the tract began at Long Bridge Branch and was sold to Mordecai Hammond by Ebenezer, Lazarus, and Joseph Pumphrey in 1729.

The works at the head of Curtis Creek was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* of October 28, 1729, which stated that Stephen Pumphrey's sawmill "now belongs to Mordecai Hammond. Rebuilt, well fitted and cuts at a great rate." Hammond sold the site back to Ebenezer Pumphrey in 1743, Rent Rolls, Liber 2: 480; the tracts were adjacent to the Pumphrey-Hammond Mill listed above.

PYLES MILL (4)

J. Pyles is conjectured as owner of a mill shown in the atlas on Severn and east side of Telegraph Road. The mill is related to the present Old Mill Road. Other possible owners on the atlas plate are Miles, Lowman, or Anderson. The Maryland Historical trust lists this mill site on Old Mill Road near Odenton, Site No. AA 1007.

QUYNN TANYARD (A)

Thomas Gray, Currier, advertised that he had completed his apprenticeship with Thomas Hyde and was working at Allen Quynn's tanyard, Annapolis; *Maryland Gazette*, July 26, 1764.

RANDALL MILL (3)

See Muir-Harris Mill.

RAWLINGS MILL (2)

Jonathan Rawlings offered to sell a good water-mill at the head of South River, 9 miles from Annapolis, *Maryland Gazette*, April 3, 1755. Francis Rawlings offered to rent the mill of 2 pair of stones, *Ibid.*, October 26, 1786, and again on November 8, 1792 when he stated

that the location was on the great road from Annapolis to Georgetown. Shown 6.5 miles west of Annapolis on 1795 map.

RED MILL (4)

There was a story about a miller who left Bush Mills in Harford County about 1848-49 and rented "Red Mill" on Severn Creek. "Ben" had a female customer who kept sending the flour back as unsatisfactory; Ben sent it back three times, the last time, the lady customer said it was the best flour she ever had, submitted by "Balto.", writing in *American Miller*, 9 (March 1, 1881): 112.

RIDGELYS FURNACE (5)

See Curtis Creek Furnace.

RIDGELYS MILL (5)

Charles Ridgely was owner and Caspar Weaver tenant of a 490-acre site and a two-story frame grist mill, 30 x 30, on 1798 tax list. This is probably the same as Furnace Branch Mill. Assessed value was \$2400.

Ridgelys Mill on Curtis Creek 13 miles from Baltimore with "fine bold water to the mill door" and with 2 pair of 6-foot burrs and an output of 40-50 bbl/diem in dry season was offered for rent by Allen Dorsey, *American*, July 24, 1822. There was a hoist to the second floor from boats below.

RIDOUT MILL (3)

The 1798 tax list showed Mary Ridout as owner of a wood, two-story gristmill, 30 x 22, on White Hall or Heirs Purchase tracts. This mill had belonged to Governor Horatio Sharpe and became the dower of Mrs. John Ridout. The pond ran along the present U.S. 50 U.S. - 301 highway in front of present Bushes Inn. The mill burned and Governor Sharpe Nomini blamed it on a slave. During the Revolution, John Ridout sent to Robert Carter at Nomini Hall for millstones. Sharpes Mill Pond was not large enough, and a canal was dug to another pond on Cat Creek, where additional water was raised on a hydraulic lift device called a ramp. The miller's house was in 1971 owned by Admiral Hottell and stood, much restored, behind a McDonald hamburger stand on U.S. 50-301.

ROBINSONS MILL (3)

Mrs. A. Robinson was shown as owner of an "Old Grist Mill" on Marley Creek upstream of Marley Bridge in the 1878 atlas. In 1970, some foundations and millstones were reported to the State Archaeologist on Marley Creek near the Mountain Road By-Pass then under construction (Md. Route 100). Letter of Mr. Tyler Bastian, Baltimore, September 1, 1970. The 1860 Martenet map had shown Osborn Pumphrey's mill near Mrs. Robinson's Academy.

Following an inquiry from Ted Page of Glen Burnie, Donna Ware of A. A. County Planning told John McGrain that there had been a very long millrace. The mill ruin survived the building of Md. 100 and was near Hospital Drive. Ms. Ware thought that most A. A. mills were small ones. Possibly with one run of stones. Ms. Ware and Mr. McGrain speculated that wheat was not the main crop, what with tobacco, vegetables, and strawberries. Ted Page said that there were "concrete" millstones on the site, possibly conglomerate stone.

ROBINSON SAWMILL ()

William Robinson, son of Armanella Shipley Robinson, had a sawmill near Robinson on the B. & A. Railroad.

RUMNEY POTTERY (A)

Edward Rumney announced his new pottery at Annapolis, *Maryland Gazette*, July 8, 1746.

SALTWORKS CREEK (2)

Saltworks Creek empties into the south side of the Severn downstream of Epping Forest. See Wallace Saltworks.

SAWMILLS (4)

There were unidentified sawmills: (1) A sawmill is shown on the Big Patuxent near Balmear's Bridge, and (2) A second sawmill farther upstream near Works Bridge; both shown on Martenet's map of 1860.

SAW MILL BRANCH MILLS (.5)

This stream furnished power at various times to Chalkley and Hansons sawmill at Long Bridge, to the Curtis Creek Furnace, and to the sawmill operated in more recent times by William T. Shipley, "Sawmill Billy."

The 1829 plat of the Ridgely properties shows a very large pool that supplied the furnace through a long straight millrace, Baltimore County LR, Liber W.G. 191, f. .532. Singerwald in 1911 stated that the mill race could still be traced across Light Street Road from the pond. Another pond, a small one called Wagner's, survived in NW Glen Burnie in the woods north of 8th Avenue

and west of Crain Highway, once called Light Street Road. See also "Furnace Branch Gristmill" and Ridgelys Mill.

The Shipley Sawmill was apparently near the present Md. 3; Elkridge Landing Road crossed Dorsey Road and crossed into Sawmill Billy's property. The road was called Saw Mill Road at the mill site. W.T. Shipley's house, which later burned, is shown just south of the branch and just inside the District No. .5 line in the 1878 atlas. Mr. Shipley died in 1914, *Shipleys of Maryland*, 1968, p. 131.

SAW MILL CREEK (5)

This name was used in GZMD in 1941 but is the same as Saw Mill Branch. See Karl Blankenship, "Saving Saw Mill Creek," *Bay Journal*, May 1994, pp. 1, 8-10. Blankenship stated that the name dated from the 1700s. Jackie Powder reported on animal intrusions in, "Beavers Are Gnawing at Residents' Patience, Rodents Chew Trees. Dam Up Sawmill Creek in Glen Burnie," *Sun*, April 18, 1999.

SCOTT TANYARD ()

George Scott advertised tanning within 4 miles of Elkridge Landing, *Md. Journal*, August 5, 1783.

SCRIVNER MILL (8)

The 1860 Martenet map showed J. Scrivner mill at the head of a small creek leading to Herring Bay, south of present Md. 261 and Fairhaven Road on a tract labeled "Windmill" in 1878 atlas. The 1880 State business directory carried Willaim B. Scriven as miller at Friendship. Shown as "G*" on the 1885 " Martenet State map. John J. Scrivner's property passed to William B. Scrivner, whose widow petitioned to sell the farms in Equity No. 1876. The late William B. Scriven's three farms on Herring Bay near Fairhaven with a mile of waterfront, a total of 445 acres, were advertised by Trustee, Richard B. Trippett, *Sun*, July 23, 1896. "Mill Field" was sold to another William B. Scrivner in 1896 (GW 4: 171).

SEFTON TANYARD (1)

Edward Sefton of London Town advertised his tanning and currying service and Negro shoes, *Maryland Gazette*, October 2, 1785. London Town was on South River.

SELBYS MILL (5)

Selbys Mill was shown on the 1795 map on the Patapsco just below Elkridge; the Federal Tax list of 1798 showed Yellott V. Williams *as* owner of Selbys Mill and 328 acres.

Williams and Wilson offered the mill and 320 acres with a 50,000 bu/annum capacity, 40 x 50, four stories, two of stone and two of brick, *Federal Gazette*, December 14, 1802. John W. Wilson and Enos Williams advertised again, mentioning water carriage to the spot, a cooper shop, miller's house, and brick dwelling, *Ibid.*, April 25, 1804.

The 1820 census of District 4 listed Hollingsworth and Worthington mill with \$40,000 investment, 5 hands, four pair of 6-foot burrs, and output of \$39,000 in flour, barn, and shorts; the owners lived near Baltimore.

Two Selby Mills were mentioned in an ad placed in the *American* by Charles Worthington, February 16, 1839. "Upper Selby Mill near Elk Ridge Laming . . . 3 stories, 40 x 55, stone, on constant stream, 26-foot head and fall, 2 pair of French burrs, and 230 acres . . . John V. Worthington living at Lower Selby Mill near the above will show the premises."

Another advertisement placed by Joshua Royston of Baltimore offered Selby Mill for sale or lease. It was near Elk Ridge Landing, capacity of 70 bbl per day. The mill house was 60 by 36 feet with four good floors, *American*, July 18, 1843. Royston advertised again, suggesting that the new Selby Mill could be used as a cotton factory, *Baltimore Republican & Argus*, August 29, 1846.

Charles Worthington advertised Selby Mill and 30 acres, a brick mill with 2 water wheels, 2 pair of 6-foot stones, and 50,000 bu/annum output, *American*, December 10, 1848. J. M. Gordon, Trustee, advertised a "Valuable Farm and Flouring Mill for Sale" in the *Sun*, July 5, 1852:

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Baltimore City . . . will offer for sale . . . on 7 July . . . ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND Situated in Anne Arundel county near Elkridge landing, about six miles from the city of Baltimore, lately belonging to Charles Worthington, deceased, and containing two hundred and sixty acres more or less.

The improvements thereon consist of a large two-story BRICK DWELLING, Brick Kitchen and Out Houses, with a commodious Stone Barn and Stables. On the above tract is a water power of about twenty-five feet head and fall, improved by a three-story brick FLOURING MILL, with two water wheels and two pair of six feet burrs, with all the requisite machinery for the manufacture of about seventy five barrels of flour a day. The mill is in good order and has lately been thoroughly repaired. It is situate about one mile from the Washington railroad, by which wheat can be transported at 2-1/2 cents per bushel to the mill including the cost of returning the flour to Baltimore. A large store and cooper shop and a comfortable two-story brick dwelling for the miller, are attached to the mill.

The *Sun* of June 25, 1852, reported the sale of a three-story brick flouring mill with two water wheels, 1 mile from the Washington Railroad in Anne Arundel County near Elkridge, lately belonging to Charles Worthington.

The 1878 atlas showed H.J. Williams Mill at Patapsco Station on present Penn-Central Railroad. The 1880 census listed Ermans Mills on Stony Run near the Patapsco. The mill, worth \$5000, had 3 employees, 2 run of stones, and 80 bu/diem maximum; it did both custom and merchant work. A 12-foot fall drove two 2-foot turbines at 30 rpm to develop 30 hp. Output was 700 bbl flour, 200 bb1 rye, 187 tons meal, 35 tons feed (\$9120). There was also an elevator of 12,480 bu capacity.

Probably Selby's Mill



A letter to the *Sun Magazine* by Carlyle R. Earp, March 3, 1957, described Williams Mill as just inside the Anne Arundel County line on Furnace Road. "After its usefulness as a flour mill ended about the turn of the century, Davis and Hemphill, manufacturers of screw machine products, moved in and used it for several years. When the firm expanded and moved into its own new factory a quarter of a mile north of it, it was torn down." [Note: Davis and Hemphill also used the Hockley Mill in Howard County for manufacturing and suffered a major loss by fire there.]

By 1937, there survived only remains of a wall and a rounded arch (small photos in EPFL VF in economic history papers on Elkridge by Angela Carroll Donegan). This mill, not to be confused with Hockley, used the water of Stoney Run.

SEVERE SAWMILL (3)

C.R. Severe sawmill was shown in the atlas on a creek flowing into the Severn River upstream of Round Bay. The mill was on present Benfield Road.

SEVERN RUN MILL ()

John Summerland sold Severn Run Mill and 20 acres to John Worthington in 1733 (Deeds RD 2:10).

SHEPHERD MILL (1)

R.H. Shepherd was listed as miller at Lothian in 1880 State directory.

SHIPLEY SAWMILL (5)

The Martenet 1860 map showed W. Shipley's sawmill on Stoney Run. For another Shipley works, see Saw Mill Branch Mills.

SLY SAWMILL (2)

See Higgins Mill.

SMALLWOOD SAWMILL (4)

P. Smallwood was listed as miller at Woodwardville in 1887 state directory.

SNOWDENS FORGE (4)

See Snowdens Iron Works.

SNOWDENS FURNACE (4)

There were two Snowden Furnaces on the 1795 map: (1) On the Patuxent near the present Laurel at the site later used by the Iron Works Grist Mill, and (2) On the Little Pauxent at Old Forge Bridge, fully covered under Snowdens Iron Works entry.

SNOWDENS IRON WORKS/FORGE (4)

Snowdens Ironworks, Furnace, and Forge was on the north side of the Little Patuxent at Old Forge Bridge, a mile south of Portland Station. Richard Snowden began the construction of a furnace and forge in 1734. John England, the former ironmaster of Principio, and the Lord Proprietor were investors, as was Stephen Bordley. The Bordley papers in the MHS Ms. Collection, MS. 81, contain a few clues to the beginning. A letter of May 1734 from Charles Hynson to Stephen Bordley mentioned drawing up of articles of incorporation between Mr. Snowden and Bordley, and continued:

"Mr. Snowden says ye Oar yields 1/3. However as I design myself in three weeks time to sail (with Mr. Jennings) in ye *Three Sisters* Capt. Grindal for London, I design to Carry a quantity of ye Oar with me and there make tryal of it: there is Oar in abundance if it yields but Well I have *no* doubt of any thing else."

Stephen Bordley wrote to his father on August 29, 1734, from London, "I must inform you that upon my Discourse with Mr. England & Mr. Snowden they both told me that upon tryal ye Iron was of a tough sort, & ye produce was 1/3. As to clearing the River, 1/2 of it was done before I sailed, ye other half Mr. Snowden expected to finish this summer."

Snowden wrote to Bordley in London August 3, 1734, announcing that there was now need to hire men "for furnace and forge."

A letter of March 22, 1734/35 from Bordley to the ironmaster Ford offered to appoint him supervisor of the iron works for L 100 per annum. It mentioned that Lord Baltimore was thinking of building another furnace for himself; he was already an investor in the

Snowden project. The job offer probably reflected John England's death at the Snowden's estate in 1734.

Richard Snowden advertised for a run-away slave, Tom, age 25, who formerly belonged to the Rev. John Lang, *Maryland Gazette*, March 31, 1747.

The *Maryland Gazette* on March 22, 1753, mentioned the Iron Works of the father of Ricnard Snowde, Jr., near the house of Richard Snowden on the Patuxent. Snowdens Ironworks was shown as the next destination from Bladensburg on p. 181 of Christopher Colles' *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America*, 1789.

Ebenezer Hazard's diary mentions on July 4, 1777, "Passed Snowden's Iron Works and lodged at one Jones' about a mile on this Side of them," MHM, 46:52. The tavern has been identified as Thomas Rose's and later John Snowden's. ~

The 1795 map showed two Snowden furnace locations, one at Old Forge Bridge, presumably the original site, and also the (Big) Patuxent at a site later used by the Iron Works Grist Mill.

The forge cast fire backs with the trademark "Potoxent," which became "Patuxent" in 1765. A number of these dated firebacks have been located in Maryland mansions per John Calder in "No Traces of Foundry or Forges Remain at Site of Area's Original Industry," *The News-Leader*, Laurel, September 3, 1970. In 1831, the Snowden descendants, Thomas Richard, and Edward Snowden, sold the furnace and forge to Evan T. Ellicott and Co., who installed more modern equipment and operated as Patuxent Furnaces, q.v. (See RIOM, p. 170, also, WPA *Guide*, p. 310, which states that the works was founded at Laurel in 1736 by Richard Snowden as the Patuxent Iron Ore Company; it now seems clear however, that all the actual operations were within Anne Arundel County.

A surviving bar of iron marked "Patuxent Furnace" was mentioned in a recent talk by historian Dr. Michael Robbins, making five in all known colonial iron bars in existence (Note from William Lynch, Dundalk, 1991).

SNOWDENS MILL (3)

Richard Snowden took out a writ of *ad quod damnum*, December 15, 1725, on Blay's Branch that falleth into the ferry creek on the South side of Severn River. The land was in possession of Johanna Eagle, widow, and the sheriff's jury set an annual rent of 5 Shillings, May 4, 1726.

Snowden sold the new mill and millstones to William Cummings on November 17, 1730, for L 18-10/8. Cummings leased a mill on an unnamed tract north of the Severn to Thomas Homewood in 1737 (Deeds RD 2:522).

Cummings later confirmed his holdings by taking out his own writ of *ad quod damnum* and was required to pay yearly rent to Thomas Homewood, John Merrykin, and Johanna Eagle. Chancery Records, Liber 4: 298, 326, 329. William Cummings' tract Mill Town north of the Severn was mentioned in *Maryland Gazette*, July 9, 1752.

The Maryland Historical Society museum has a cast-iron fireback in a mock-up of a colonial kitchen with the inscription, "1738 Potvxent." This was observed in a display on March 26, 2000.

SNOWDENS MILL (4)

William Cummings offered land for sale at his mill House on the north side of Severn River, including Slade's Addition, Wolf Neck, Justice Come at last, and Mill Town, the property of Mr. Eagle's Heirs, *Maryland Gazette*, March 6, 1751.

The 1795 map showed Snowdens Mill on the (Big) Patuxent, 4 miles below Laurel. Probably same as Patuxent Mill Seat. See also Iron Works Grist Mill.

SNOWDENS SAW MILL BRANCH (2)

This branch is a tributary of North River per GZMD. North River is itself a branch of South River.

SPROGLE MILL(4)

Atwood Blunt of Baltimore County District 2 recorded in his diary in 1865 that he purchased a mill from a Mr. Sprogle in Annapolis and mentioned moving it to a wharf. On January 3, 1868, Daniel M. Sprogle of Annapolis deeded a half interest in the grounds to Blunt; the deed recited that in April 1865, the parties entered into an agreement for the rental of Blunt's Sawmill, originally located at Douglas Creek in Anne Arundel County. Sprogle's part was to furnish the land. The deed refers to the location selected as "the Marine Railway & Steam Mill" and mentions a "brick warehouse property." The 1878 county atlas shows Sprogle's house on Horn Point and the marine railway at the present Eastport (AA Deeds SH 2:374).

STATE TANYARD (A)

William Goldsmith had "the management of. the tan-yard belonging to this State," *Maryland Gazette*, January 1, 1777. The State leased Thomas Hide's tannery during the Revolution. A law was passed to prohibit curing of green hides within the city limits of Annapolis. Nicholas McCubbin came out of retirement and contracted to mill flour (from lecture of October 28, 1972, by Dr. Edward Papenfuse at MHS).

STONE DISTILLERY ()

J.H. Stone advertised to employ an expert to design and build a still within 4 or 5 miles of Annapolis, *Md. Gazette*, February 8, 1798.

STONER MILL ()

Stoner's Mill in A. A. County near Charles Griffith's plantation was mentioned in the *Maryland Gazette*, October 9, 1760. The saw and grist mill of Jacob Stoner on Severn Branch, 4 miles from Severn Bridge was advertised in *Maryland Gazette*, February 21, 1765. There was iron ore on the site, a good place for a furnace. Offered again, January 16, 1772. The second advertisement noted that Stoner had contracted with Walter Pumphrey for building the mill and that Pumphrey had not complied and had in fact died.

SUMMERLAND MILL (4)

In March 1742/43, Colonel Hammond petitioned for a road to cross Severn Run just below Summerland's Mill and on "to the main road that went around the north side of the Severn River where Isaac Hall lived," (Pat Melville, "Roads in Anne Arundel County, 1703-1765, Part II," *The Archivists' Bulldog*, 16 (October 28, 2002): 1.

John Summerland took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* to build a mill on a certain Main Branch called Severn Branch Running into Severn River, March 27, 1752. The land was vacant and in possession of the Lord Proprietor, valued at 6 pence yearly. Chancery Records, Liber I.R. No. 5:26.

SUMMONS AND BARTLETTS MILL (4)

See Iron Works Grist and Sawmill.

SWAN TANYARD (A)

Robert Swan, formerly operating at Tootell' s, set up another tanyard in Annapolis which he offered to sell, *Md.Gazette*, October 6, 1757. The works had 14 vats, 2 lurches, 5 handles, 4 limes, 2 granaries, and 2 large water ponds, most of them all lately sunk. Also a Beam House 40 x 18, one new brick house 23 x 16, and a stone and brick house 60 x 21 with both lodgings and mill house and leather room. Also meat house, stables, lime house, bark house, and "sundry Negroes chiefly brought up in the Tan-Yard." Swans Tanyard was mentioned in the *Md. Gazette* as adjoining the city, January 4, 1809.

TALBOTT MILL (1)

John Talbott was listed as miller at Obligation in 1887 State directory.

TANYARD COVE (3)

Tanyard Cove is an inlet south of Marley Creek.

TENCH MILL ()

Thomas Tench took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* on October 20, 1692, to build a mill on the north side of Landis Creek. Later he petitioned for a lease which he had neglected to take out. *Arch. Md.*, Proceedings of the Council, 20:412. The Solicitor General discussed the law of condemnation writs and stated that the granting of such leases was an act of government and not of the Lord Proprietor, the condemnation of privately held land for mill seats being for a public benefit.

THOMAS MILL (4)

Joseph Thomas was listed as miller at Conaways in 1887 State directory.

THOMPSON & GOLDEN ROPEWALK (A)

Andrew Thompson and John Golden's ropewalk near the Annapolis city gate was mentioned in *Md. Gazette*, March 12, 1761.

TILLARDS MILL (1)

Stephen Stewart wrote to Governor Lee from West River in July 1781, "Ples to tel the Counselr Mr. Thomas Tillards Mill is no wais fit to Receive the Publick wheat" Wheat and flour were rotting from the leaky building and were being fed to the hogs. Stewart added on September 21, 1781 that there was only enough water to run the mill four months/annum, *Arch. Md.*, 47:381, 509, 571.

TOOTELLS TANYARD (A)

Richard Tootell advertised to rent his "new mill-house with a good mill and stone" and tanyard in Annapolis, *Maryland Gazette*, January 21, 1746. Robert Swan announced that he had taken over Tootells and had a tanner from Kendall in England, *Ibid.*, December 23, 1746. John Murray announced he was setting up as a tanner at Mr. Tootellts, *Ibid.*, January 4, 1749.

TUCKER MILL ()

Polk's 1906-07 State directory listed W. O. Tucker as miller at Lothian. Also listed there was Mount Zion Roller Mills.

UPPER SELBY MILL (5)

See Selbys Mill.

WALKERS FORGE (5)

Dr. James Walker took out a writ of *ad quod damnum* for 100 acres for a forge mill on Stoney Run, March 3, 1758. The tract was valued at L 200 current money. The beginning was on the east side of Deep Run. Dr. Walker owned 45 acres, part of Walkers Inheritance, and 55 acres belonged to the heirs of Thomas Hughes; Chancery Records, Liber 9, f. 21. No such furnace is listed in Singewald's RIOM or Alexander's report of 1840. This is probably the area of Patapsco Station on the present Penn-Central Railroad.

WALKER MILL ()

Acts of 1800, Chapter 67, authorized a road from Christopher Walkers Mill in Anne Arundel County to intersect the Frederick Turnpike road in Baltimore County at or near the seven mile stone on the said turnpike road. Probably related to Walkers Forge. In or about 2002, Holt Walker inquired about a mill in his family that existed about 1800 on the Patapsco, described in family papers as a "once fine mills now sadly in decline."

WALLACES MILL (3)

See Muir-Harris Mill.

WALLACES SALT WORKS (A)

Wallace's Salt Works near Annapolis was mentioned in *Md. Gazette*, November 6, Cf., "Saltworks."

WATERS MILL ()

Richard Waters, Millwright, wrote the following letter that has survived in the Maryland State Archives under "Samuel Snowden, use of Eleanor Jones, vs. Abr. Boyd and John Wright." The letter written March 15, 1796, described a mill site that could as easily have been in Prince George's County:

Sir. I am informed by my brother Nathan, that you wish to build a mill. I engaged a Mill seat some time ago to build in partnership with Edwd. Waters & Capton Gaither, Gaither holding a part of the seat declined, prevented us from going on with our intention, as supposing that the seat would not answer without his part, But from an experiment I have made on a Mill last summer I am of opinion that a good Mill may be built on the part that I hold exclusive of his, the terms that I hold it on is that I agreed for the place at 35/per acre for one hundred, and paid an earnest of nineteen pounds ten shillings at the time of the agreement and to pay one half at a certain time. But being informed there was a defect to the title, I wrot to him to come and run out the land and give me a clear title and I was ready to pay him according to contract but he had not been with me since, and supposed the seat not to be a very good one until now, I never gave myself any trouble about it.

The seat is on Patuxent at the Fort Bridge, one of the best stands that I am acquainted with, six miles from the head of Severn which is a very good stand for a Merchant and Country mill as may suit [?]. There was once a mill on the part that I hold clear of Gaither, and am of opinion there may be a Mill built on the part that I hold to very great advantage. The dispute in the title is, the person who sold it to me holds it under a mortgage, that have never been foreclosed but it can be done at any time when he pleases.

If, Sir, you have any intention to build a mill with me in partnership, I should be happy to engage in it with you. And to superintend the whole business, which would be the only way that I should have to get myself into a part, as being acquainted with the Millwrights & millers business. My Character in respect with my Abilities and my integrity I must refer you to the Snowdens and the rest of my neighbors.

Sir I have the honor, to Subscribe myself, your most obliged, andmost Obedient,
Humble Servant, Richd. Waters, Millwright.

WATERS MILL (2)

Jacob Waters was owner and John Brian, tenant, of a mill house and mill, 28 x 20, on the 1798 Federal tax list. He had advertised for a miller, *Maryland Gazette*, June 18, 1759. Waters later bought the Worthington Mill on Broad Creek. The atlas showed Charles A. Waters gristmill on the upper reaches of South River NE of Chesterfield.

M. Bannon placed an advertisement in the *Baltimore American*, November 28, 1874, offering mortgaged property 7 miles from Annapolis, 2 miles from Crownsville . . . on the railroad . . . mill, dwelling houses, etc., a fine old brick mansion, the property of Charles A. Waters. "The mill is said to do the best custom business in the county."

The *American Miller* of November 1, 1895 (23:843) reported, "Eugene W. Hopkins has purchased the Waters Mill . . . 7 miles from Annapolis."

WATERS SAWMILL (4)

Charles Waters had a wooden sawmill, 22 x 12, on his tract Content, 1798 tax list. Charles Waters Sawmill was mentioned as on the main road from Severn Ferry and on Magothy Branch, 1814. Chancery Records, Liber B155: 214-231. Charles Walters' executors offered the mansion house and mill for auction at Watersford, *American*, July 12, 1847.

WATKINS MILL (1)

Charles Watkins was listed as miller in 1878 atlas patron list; he had 7 acres at South River. The house of a C. Watkins was shown near the mill also called Birds Mill. Watkins was possibly the hired miller or tenant at Birds Mill.

WATTS MILLS ()

"M. Bannon, agent sold on Saturday last, the property known as Watt's Mills, near Millersville, Anne Arundel county, for \$3,500. J. R. Deacon, Esq., of Baltimore County purchaser," *Baltimore County Advocate*, January 5, 1861. Also, *Sun*, January 1, 1861.

WEST MILL ()

Stephen West, Jr. advertised for persons skilled in spinning of hemp for sail cloth, Of nab rigs, sacking, or cordage, weaving of sail cloth or laying of rope, *Maryland Gazette*, March 17, 1747.

WETHERINGTONS MILL (2)

See Worthington Mill.

WHITE MILL (4)

George B. White was listed as owner of a saw and grist mill at Woodwardville in the 1887 State directory. The 1880 census listed George T. White sawmill worth \$1500 with 2 employees, 1 circular and 1 Muley saw each. A 6-foot fall on Little Patuxent drove a 3-foot turbine at 100 rpm, 20 hp; output was 40,000 ft (\$1350). The 1861 Martenet map or P.G. County had shown the G.E. White mill on west bank of Little Patuxent, north side or present Davidsonville Road.

WHITTINGTON AND COLLISON NAIL FACTORY (A)

The *Federal Gazette* announced the opening of this works at Annapolis, January 2, 1809.

WILLIAMS MILL (5)

See Selbys Mill.

WILLIAMSON MILL ()

Thomas Williamson sought to hire men, women, and children in making Duck and Ofnabrigs, especially spinners, *Md. Gazette*, March 17, 1747.

WILLIAMSON & RODGETT ROPEWALK (A)

An Annapolis ropewalk was owned by Thomas Williamson and Barton Rodgett. Account Book in MHS, MS. 913 (1746-1749).

WINCHESTER MILL (3)

See Brice Mill.

WINDMILL (A)

A windmill on a hilltop was shown NW of Saint Ann's Church, south of Graveyard Creek, more or less west of the southern boundary of the cemetery on an 1844 map from the USC&GS, reproduced in Morris Radoff, *The State House at Annapolis*, p. 10. Not shown in the 1858 Sachse & Company lithograph of Annapolis nor is it on the 1860 Martenet map. Distinct from Windmill Point and the Fort Severn windmill.

WIND MILL POINT (A)

See Annapolis Windmill (Naval Academy site).

WINDMILL POINT (3)

Windmill Point is at the mainland end of Gibson Island Bridge. The same name is applied by Elihu S. Riley to a point at Annapolis on the present dry land area of the Naval Academy. Neither windmill nor name appears in the 1878 atlas.

WINDMILL (8)

See Scrivner Mill for the windmill near Friendship.

WOOD MILL (5)

The 1880 census listed James H. Wood 15 hp steam mill worth \$3000; 5 employees, 2 run of stones, 50 bu/diem maximum. Output was 81 tons meal and 2.8 tons feed (\$3000).

WOOD MILL (8)

See Birckhead Mill.

WORTHING'TON MILL (2)

Mill Land, 100-acre tract on the north side of South River on the main branch of Broad Creek was patented in 1683 by Robert Proctor, Liber 22:105. Also, MHM, 53:399. The site adjoined lands originally laid out for Edward, John, and Joshua Dorsey in October 1683. The MHM, 81 (Fall 1986): 192, noted that Robert proctor died in 1685 and had once

owned a mill on 600 acres on South River. He had ended his career as an innkeeper at Annapolis.

Proctors Mill was given through deed or gift from Rachel Kilbourne to daughter Rachel Greenbury and to Comfort Simpson, et al in 1699-1702 period (Deeds WT 1:118). Proctors grist mill, house, and dam were sold between 1702 and 1708 to William Jones by Henry Ridgely (Deeds WT 2: 294). Jones sold Proctors Mill to Amos Garrett in 1708 (Deeds WT 2: 655).

Henry Ridgely sold Proctor's Mill and five acres adjoining to Joseph White. In August 1721, Joseph White, proprietor of Whites Mill, formerly Proctor Mill, on a branch of the South River, discussed how heavy rains had washed out the mill dam used as a bridge by travelers on the road from the head of South River and requested public funding for repairs. The court ordered the road overseer to summon taxables to provide the labor (Pat Melville, "Roads in Anne Arundel County, 1703-1765, Part II, *The Archivists' Bulldog*, 16 (October 28, 2002):1).

Then in 1752, B. V. and J. White sold "White's Mill" to R. Maccubbin and R. White (Deeds RB), Vol. 2:417). Richard White sold Whites Mill and five acres to R. Maccubbin in the same year (f. 485). Finally, in 1757, R. Maccubbin sold a mill on Broad Creek and South River to T. Wright (Deeds BB No.2, Vol. 1:22).

Thomas Wright advertised grinding, bolting, and packing at his mill at the head of Broad Creek, 8 miles from the mouth of South River, 4 miles from Annapolis, *Md. Gazette*, November 6, 1760.

Worthington's Mill was shown at the head of Broad Creek and on the south side of

Annapolis-Governors Bridge Road in Christopher Colles' *Survey of Roads*, 1789, Plate 62. Colles spelled it Wetheringtons. It appears 4.5 miles west of Annapolis on the 1795 Griffith map, and John Worthington was listed as owner, William Roberts, tenant, of a mill house and a mill, 24 x 24, on the 1798 tax list.

The mill, Mill Land, Walnut Neck, and Providence, the plantation of the late Dr. Beal Worthington, was advertised in *National Intelligencer*, June 28, 1828, prior to a public sale. There was "... a water mill now in operation, capable by attention of being very valuable to the owner." Jacob Waters, who was also a mill owner on the 1798 tax list, was highest bidder, Chancery Papers No. 11,996.

Riley in HAAC, p. 1.5.5, stated that the mill at the head of Broad Creek off South River was extinct (1905). The site is occupied by the Annapolis Reservoir, which appears in the 1878 atlas.

WORTHINGTONS TANYARD ()

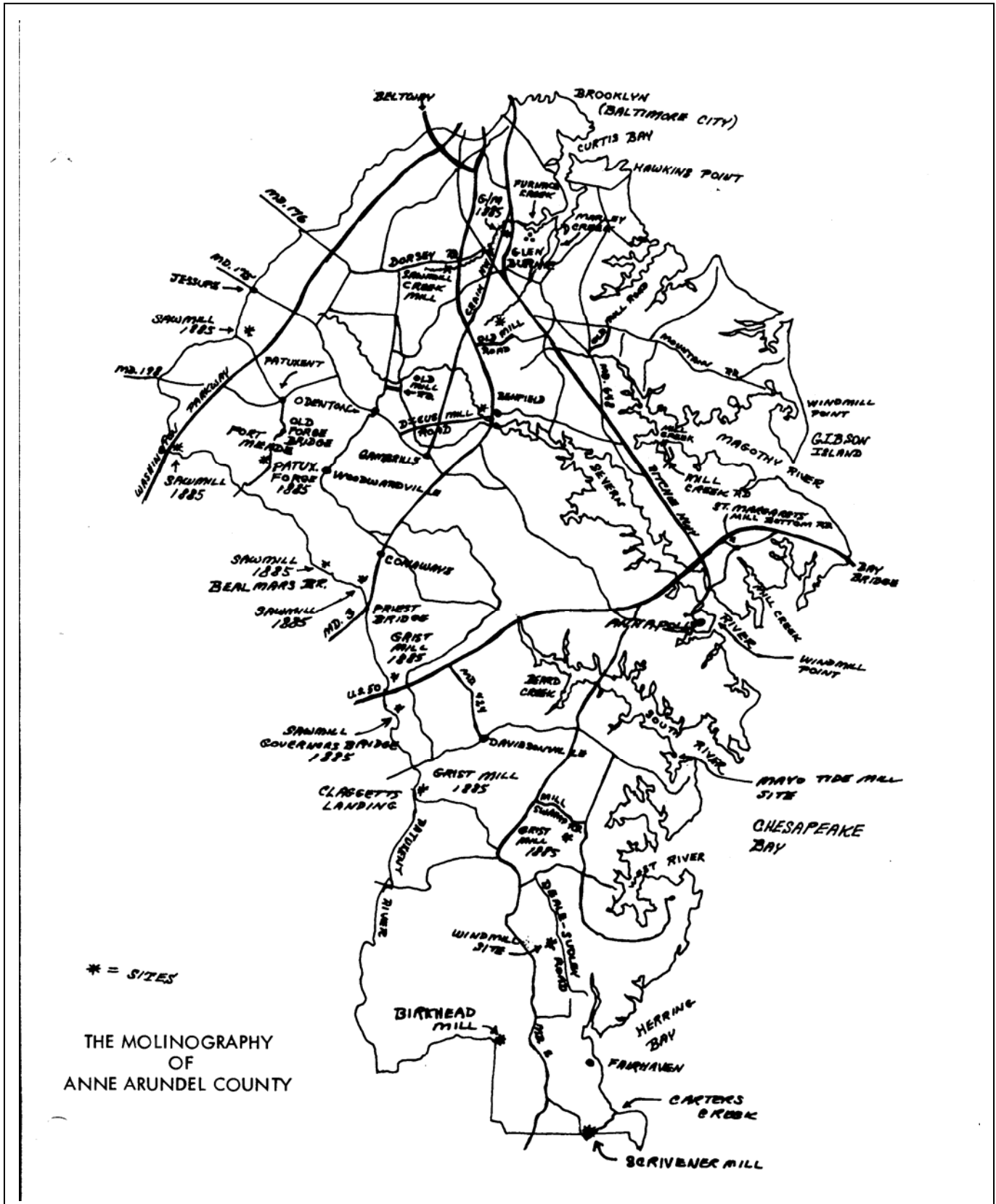
Mr. Worthington's tan yard was mentioned as near the head of South River, *Md. Gazette*, March 13, 1777.

WRIGHT MILL (2)

See Worthington Mill.

YOUNG WINDMILL ()

John Young was listed in the 1798 tax list of Annapolis Hundred, no exact address, with "One fine dwelling house, 18 x 16, single story. Windmill, 12 by 10. Old frame stable, 20 by 10. All in bad repair."



* = SIZES

THE MOLINOGRAPHY
OF
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY